

Bulletin of the

NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY of OREGON

To increase the knowledge of members and public in identification
and conservation of the native plants of the Pacific Northwest

Volume XVI No.11

November 1983

CHAPTER NEWS

Blue Mountain

--- No scheduled meetings or field trips for November.

Corvallis

9 Nov., Wed. Meeting: 7:30 p.m. Cordley Hall, Rm. 2086, OSU, Corvallis. Featured speaker Gaylee Goodrich will talk about her recent work with WILLAMETTE VALLEY LARKSPURS (Delphinium). Our meetings will continue to be on the 2nd Wednesday of the month.

Emerald

7 Nov., Mon. Meeting: 7:15 p.m. Red Cross Bldg., 150 E 18th, Eugene. MUSHROOM POISONINGS IN THE NORTHWEST by Tom Seddon, M.D. (tentative).

5 Dec., Mon. Meeting: 7:15 p.m. Red Cross Bldg., Eugene. HOW TO KNOW THE LICHENS by Larry Pike.

High Desert

29 Nov., Tues. Meeting: 7:30 p.m. Cascade Natural Gas Meeting Room, Bend. Jack Schwartz will show slides of the BROKEN TOP area. Everyone who has slides of this area, please bring them! We'll have a chance to compare notes & identify hard-to-name plants.

Mid-Columbia

--- No scheduled meetings or field trips for November.

Portland

8 Nov., Tues. Meeting: 7:00 p.m. First United Methodist Church, 1838 SW Jefferson, Portland. Linda Craig & Mick Houck will show slides taken in the TROUT CREEK MOUNTAINS & other areas in eastern Oregon being reviewed in the Bureau of Land Management Wilderness Study process.

12 Nov., Sat. Field trip: CELILO AREA. What will we see: Plants. Oregon Trail landmarks. This trip by request of those who made a similar excursion with George in 1980--and those who missed that memorable trip. About 200 mi. round-trip driving. Meet at 8:00 a.m., Dept. of Motor Vehicles, NE 60th & Glisan; regroup 10 a.m. at Portage Inn, The Dalles (Yakima-Bend exit from I-84). Leader: George Lewis. If weather uncertainties arise, you may call the leader, 292-0415, or the field trip chairman, 223-4785.

Siskiyou

--- No scheduled field trips for November.

10 Nov., Thurs. Meeting: 7:30 p.m. Room 171, Science Bldg., SOSC. Frank Lang will present a program entitled CLOUD FORESTS OF VERACRUZ: BOTANIZING IN MEXICO.

Willamette Valley

--- No scheduled field trips for November.

21 Nov., Mon. Meeting: 7:30 p.m. First Methodist Church, State & Church Streets, Salem. Use Church St. entrance to Carrier Room. Guest Speaker: Sam Johnson of THE NATURE CONSERVANCY, Portland. Mr. Johnson will present slides & commentary on the Conservancy--its direction & current work, including Oregon's critical preserves, natural area planning in Oregon & the national stewardship program. ALSO: Members please bring slides & photos you have taken on NPSO field trips this year.

Jean Davis Award

NPSO will award a \$1,000 scholarship to a plant systematics or plant ecology student, to be used for tuition at an Oregon college the following academic year. Applications must be received by April 1, 1984; the award will be made by May 1, 1984. Applicants should refer to the October 1984 issue of the NPSO Bulletin for rules for application.

Jean Davis Memorial Awards are funded by members' donations to the scholarship fund. Interest from the fund is apportioned to as many awards of one thousand dollars each as is possible.

Donations to the Jean Davis Memorial Award Fund and applications for the Award should be addressed to Mary Falconer, Award Committee Chairman, 1920 Engel Ave. NW, Salem, OR 97304.

TNC Grants go to NPSOers

This year's Nature Conservancy Stewardship Research Grants were awarded to Bob Meinke to study vegetative fire at Rowena; Esther Lev to study the blue-grey gnatcatcher at Table Rock; Gaylee Goodrich to do a rare plant community study at Willow Creek; and Alan Copsey & Stan Cook to do a plant community study at the Boardman Bombing Range. The Conservancy will use the information from this research in formulating its management plans for its preserves.

Bob Meinke is the 1983 winner of NPSO's Jean Davis Memorial Scholarship. Stan Cook and Gaylee Goodrich are Emerald Chapter members.

Welcome, New Members

CORVALLIS CHAPTER

Bob Patton
Robert L. Stebbins
Walter Dillon

EMERALD CHAPTER

Roberta S. Zais
Ellen Snyder

HIGH DESERT CHAPTER

Susan Skakel

MID-COLUMBIA CHAPTER

Susan Dennis

PORTLAND CHAPTER

Kathleen Berry
Jane L. Jensen
Ruth Marie Davenport
Joe Lowe
Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence Korn
Lois M. Kemp
Lani Musick
Maralyn A. Renner
Georgia Shofner
Conrad Thorne
Victoria H. Churchill
Barbara A. Vibbert
Sat Karm Singh Khalsa

WILLAMETTE VALLEY CHAPTER

Linda Russ
Elton Strametz
Mary Dorsett

The October 8th meeting of Chapter Rare & Endangered Committee representatives with state R/E Chair, Jean Siddall, gave opportunity for delineation of state areas for chapter responsibilities. Representatives are:

Blue Mountain - c/o Harry Oswald
Corvallis - Esther McEvoy
Emerald - Charlene Simpson
High Desert - Stuart Garrett
Mid-Columbia - M/M Stuart Chapin
Portland - Charlene Holzwarth
Siskiyou - David Garcia
Willamette Valley - Susan Kephart
Coast - Veva Stansell
At Large - Virginia Crosby

Discussion centered around choice of chapter territories and methods of recording rare plant information gathered by each chapter.

Rick Brown, Oregon R/E Legislative Chairman, is organizing his committee and will be pleased to hear from anyone who can help with this vitally important effort to secure a future for Oregon's floral spectrum. Write to Rick at 3425 SW 12th Ave., Portland 97201 or call 222-1146.

The Portland Chapter's R/E Committee has finished preparing maps and next will begin to record information on locations of plants using site report cards. The most interesting part of the recording work will begin in November. Anyone wishing to join this group should call Jean Siddall at 636-4633 for directions to the Oregon R/E Plant Project office, or call Charlene Holzwarth evenings at 284-3444.

BULLETIN COPY DEADLINE MOVED UP

In order to get the Bulletin into your hands by the first of each month, the deadline for copy has been moved to the 10th of the month. The deadline was the 15th. The words "TIME DATED MAIL" will also be printed on the front cover, to prevent Bulletins from languishing in local post offices.

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STATE NOMINATING COMMITTEE CHOSEN

President Rhoda Love has appointed the following members to the State Nominating Committee: Marge Ettinger, Chair (High Desert Chapter); Bob Frenkel (Corvallis Ch.); Mike Kaminski (Emerald Ch.); Doris Ashby (Portland Ch.); Andy Kier (Siskiyou Ch.); Augusta Rockafellar (Willamette Valley Ch.). Representatives from Blue Mountain & Mid-Columbia Chapters have not yet been chosen. A slate of officers to be elected in March, 1984 will be published in the January Bulletin.

SHOP NPSO FOR THE HOLIDAYS

With holiday shopping madness just around the corner, don't forget NPSO T-shirts & notecards make delightful gifts, and there's no waiting in line! Notecards are available from your local NPSO chapter for \$2.50 per packet of eight cards & envelopes, or \$3.00 per packet by mail from Charlene Holzwarth, 2524 NE 34th, Portland, OR 97212; 284-3444. T-shirts are also available through each chapter at \$6.75 per shirt or by mail from Nancy Ruleman, 1844½ Lincoln, Eugene, OR 97401; 484-6278. T-shirts come in white or tan with NPSO's trillium logo; sizes are S, M, L, XL; the price by mail is \$7.75.

President's letter:

The State Board of the Native Plant Society of Oregon met in the Science Building on the campus of Southern Oregon State college in Ashland at 1:00 P.M. on Saturday, October 8, 1983. Thanks to Wayne Rolle and Frank Lang of Siskiyou Chapter for arranging the meeting room and for serving coffee and cider. Thanks also to all Board members and NPSO members who attended the meeting.

It was a stunning autumn day for our drive through Oregon, and Ashland was as beautiful as ever. The fall colors were lovely--the yellow of ash and big-leaf maple and the red of vine maple, poison oak and sumac. Rose hips and madrone berries shone in the sunshine along our way. What a lovely state we live in!

At the meeting, chapters reported that they have been busy with meetings, workshops, field trips, flower shows, displays at fairs, etc. All chapters have made some progress toward achieving tax-exempt status. Willamette Valley Chapter has official forms signed and ready to submit. Copies of WV Chapter's completed forms were distributed to each Chapter at the meeting. No word was received from Blue Mt. or Mid-Columbia Chapters. We assume that you are alive and well out there--let us hear from you!

State Treasurer Nadine Smith has been away since June and has not yet returned from her summer job at Crater Lake National Park. President Rhoda Love gave a brief treasurer's report. Total state funds at present are \$1,789.63. Monies due chapters, check deposits and other business transactions will be carried out when the treasurer returns this month. All state officers, Board Members and Chapter presidents who spend state monies are asked to submit your prospective annual expenses to Nadine Smith as soon as possible. A detailed annual budget will be presented and voted on at our January Board Meeting.

Mary Falconer, our hard-working State Membership Chairperson reported that state membership now stands at 522.

Julie Kierstead, Bulletin Editor, reported that the Bulletin costs approximately 26 cents per copy per member. (Cost per year, per member = \$3.12. Cost to NPSO for Bulletins for one year = \$2,340--the largest item in our state annual budget.) All members present expressed extreme satisfaction with our Bulletin and with Julie's work as editor. Thanks too to our Portland Chapter volunteers under the leadership of Joyce Beeman who carry out the Bulletin distribution chores. Julie reported that the possibility of computerizing our membership and mailing list is being investigated in Portland.

Jean Siddall's R & E Committee is forming. Chapter R & E Chairpersons are: Esther McEvoy, Corvallis; Charlene Simpson, Emerald; Stu Garrett, High Desert; Charlene Holzwarth, Portland; Dave Garcia, Siskiyou; and Susan Kephart, Willamette Valley. (Needed: R & E chairpersons from Mid-Columbia and Blue Mt. Chapters.) Any member should contact Jean Siddall at 636-1094 if you wish to serve on the NPSO Rare and Endangered Plant Committee or want more information about it.

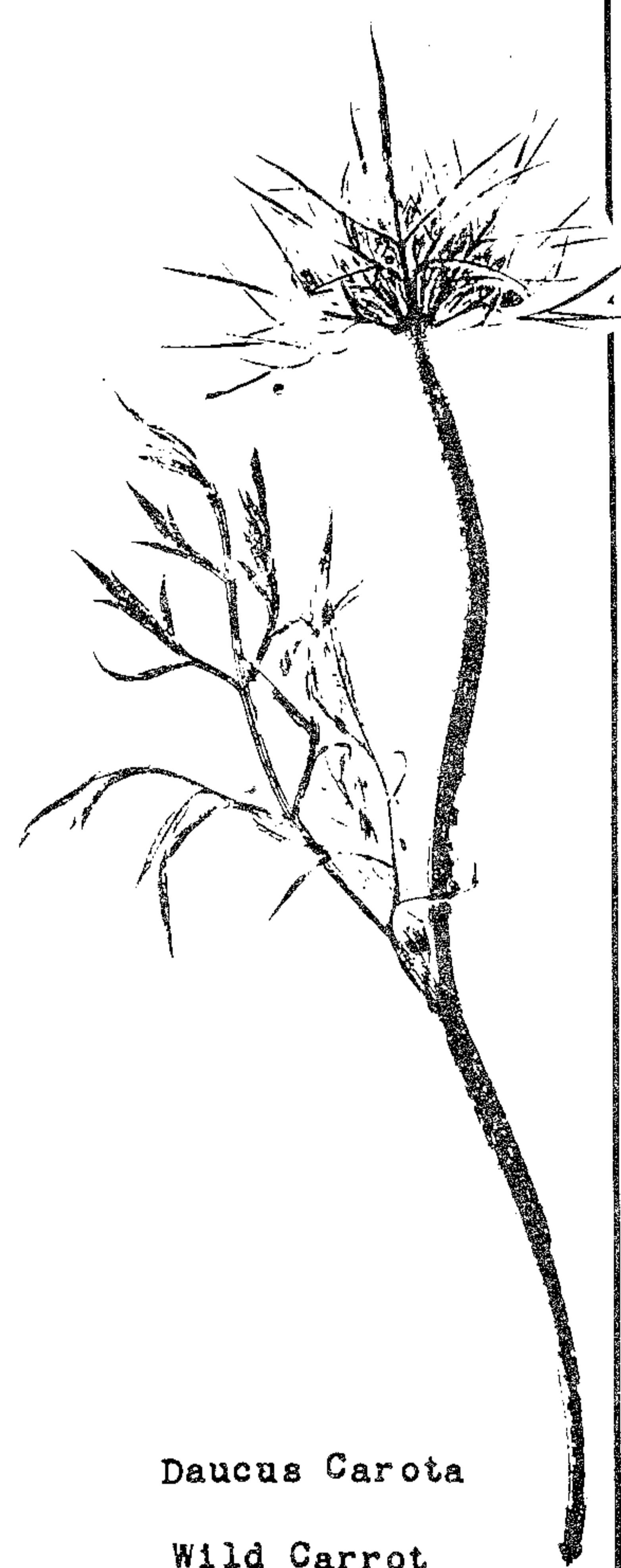
Marge Ettinger is our state Nominating Committee Chairperson for 1984. Elections will be held in March for the following state officers: President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and 3 Members-at-Large of the Board of Directors. Nominating Committee Members have been chosen from each chapter (except BM and M-C?). If you wish to serve your NPSO at the state level, be sure to give your name to your chapter representative or call Marge Ettinger at 382-2255. Our By-Laws require that the slate of nominees be completed by Dec. 15.

Charlene Holzwarth reported that we have approximately 300 packets of notecards remaining of the 1,000 printed last December. We hope to sell all of these remaining cards this coming holiday season. All proceeds will go to protect Oregon Rare and Endangered plants. Members and officers: Please buy and give lots of our cards between now and the New Year. And thanks to all you who have already purchased and used our cards, and to Charlene for doing a superb job of handling notecard distribution.

In a very important action, initiated by Siskiyou Chapter member Dave Garcia, the Board resolved that we must begin now to work toward passing R & E Plant Protection legislation at the state level in 1985. Legislative Chairman Rick Brown will be contacted and hopefully planning can begin right away.

The next meeting of the state NPSO Board will take place in Salem on Saturday, January 21 at 1:00 P. M.

--Rhoda Love, President



Daucus Carota

Wild Carrot

August 25, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield:

The Emerald Chapter of the Native Plant Society of Oregon is an organization based in Eugene with a membership of 75 whose purpose is the preservation, conservation and study of native plants and vegetation of Oregon, and the education of the public to the value of the native flora and its habitat.

We support the 3.4 million acre wilderness proposal of the Oregon Natural Resources Council, of which we are a member organization. We subscribe to the contention of ONRC that a 3.4 million acre Oregon Wilderness Bill will have little impact on timber harvest in Oregon National Forests and wood products related jobs.

We support wilderness classification for the maximum acreage for the following reasons:

- I. Wilderness classification is an efficient way of preserving ecosystems in a natural state, while allowing for multiple uses with the exception of timber harvest.
- II. Wilderness areas maintain plant and animal diversity. Disturbances such as road building and timber harvest encourage the establishment of weedy exotic plants.
- III. In this regard, we recognize the value of Wilderness Areas with intact native floras for:
 - A. Scientific study--in addition to providing natural areas with little human disturbance in which studies may be conducted, Wilderness Areas preserve examples of pristine ecosystems which can be compared with those influenced by man.
 - B. Sources of new plant products:
 1. Researchers from Oregon State University are presently exploring the feasibility of commercially growing meadow foam (Limnanthes floccosa), a formerly obscure wildflower, as a source of high grade lubricating oil.
 2. Biologists from the Willamette National Forest are attempting to control reservoir siltation by planting native aquatic plants such as the water sedge (Carex aquatilis).
 - C. Sources of genetic diversity for future plant breeding programs--Wilderness Areas function a natural germplasm banks for timber species.

We recommend the following areas for wilderness designation:

- I. Waldo Country
 - A. The extreme purity of Waldo Lake water was established by Malueg et al. (K.W. Malueg, J.R. Tilstra, D.W. Schults and C.F. Powers, 1972. Limnological observations on an ultra-oligotrophic lake in Oregon, USA. Verh. Internat. Verein. Limnol. 18:292-302).
 - B. Waldo Country has a number of subalpine lakes that are described in a 1971 Forest Service publication, "Lakes of the Willamette". These lakes sustain populations of naturally reproducing brook trout and receive moderate to heavy fishing pressure.
 - C. Among these lakes, Gander and Swan Lakes have been shown to approach Waldo Lake in purity of water (Leighton Ho, Ph.D. Thesis, 1980, Fungal Decomposition of coniferous needles, Department of Biology, University of Oregon) and therefore have intrinsic scientific value.
 - D. Another doctoral study was conducted in this area in the vicinity of Swan Lake (Christopher Topik, 1982, Forest floor accumulation and decomposition in the Western Cascades of Oregon, Department of Biology, UO). This study showed that higher elevation sites are characterized by shallow, nutrient poor soils and a short growing season. Much of Waldo Country is therefore unsuitable for timber production.
 - E. The three studies mentioned above demonstrate the scientific interest in this area and the suitability for study.
- II. Rainbow Falls--The Emerald Chapter has visited this area and recommends that the minor boundary adjustment be made to preserve this scenic and botanically interesting area. A report of this field trip from the Bulletin of the Native Plant Society of Oregon, Aug. 1983, is appended.
- III. Coast Creeks--Since there are no Wilderness Areas in the Coast Range, we recommend establishment of Cummins and Rock Creek Wilderness Areas to preserve the little remaining undisturbed coastal forest. These areas are unique in that they encompass complete watersheds and sustain vigorous native runs of anadromous fish.

In conclusion, we feel that it would be in the best interest of the people of Oregon to maintain the maximum amount of Wilderness Area for true multiple use, including scientific study, sources of new plant products and natural germplasm banks. We would like to see more intensive management of productive already developed timberland, and the preservation of Wilderness Areas for multiple uses other than timber harvest.

Sincerely,

Leighton Ho, Ph.D.
Emerald Chapter President
Native Plant Society of Oregon

We get letters:

(The following is excerpted from an April 12, 1983 letter to Leighton Ho, Emerald Chapter President, from Wendell Wood, President of ONRC. The Emerald Chapter, as well as the state NPSO organization, has joined ONRC as a full member.)

The Oregon Natural Resources Council, formerly known as the Oregon Wilderness Coalition, is presently made up of 85 member groups representing conservation, sportsmen, education, recreation and commercial organizations. Each member organization of the Oregon Natural Resources Council is entitled to select one member to serve on ONRC's Governing Council which meets at least once a year during their Annual Conference, usually during the late summer or fall.

Because the ORNC employs a small but active full-time staff, with headquarters in Eugene (and field coordinators in Portland and Prairie City), we are able to initiate, follow and provide significant input on a wide variety of conservation issues, and also to provide assistance to our member groups on many of their conservation and land management concerns specific to Oregon. Our main thrusts are habitat protection and land use issues. Concern about hydro development, riparian area protection, Wilderness designation and the wise management and conservation of forest, river and desert areas have been our major areas of involvement.

We work closely with the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to monitor and be a constant advocate for the care and maintenance of Oregon's native plant and wildlife habitat. In addition to our work on the Oregon forest Wilderness bill we are presently preparing testimony to give before the Medford District BLM in defense of the Eight-dollar Mountain proposed Area of Critical Environmental Concern (as well as other ACEC's in the area). As you may be aware, this area, which is presently threatened with mining development, is one of southern Oregon's premier Serpentine associated rare plant habitats, in addition to an abundance of Darlingtonia bogs with associated species.

Also recently ONRC has worked with Daphne Stone of the Emerald Empire Chapter, as well as other Lane County conservation groups, to bring to the county's attention an illegal land fill that has severely impacted a dune deflation plain meadow north of Florence. Unless this fill dirt is removed, as we are requesting, it threatens to create excessive sedimentation in other parts of the drainage, where other sensitive plant species such as Bog Club Moss, Lycopodium inundatum, could be adversely affected.

We also publish quarterly Wild Oregon, which we believe to be one of the most informative conservation magazines concerning Oregon natural resources. Also as part of our educational program, we are providing groups with a wide variety of single projector and multi-image slide productions on the natural values of Oregon and conservation topics of concern. Executive Committee member Diane Kelsay and myself are presently doing a program called "Oregon Wildlands", which features the natural history and environmental concerns of Oregon's forest and public lands. In addition we have programs available on the Oregon Coast and Oregon High Desert. We will soon be developing a program on wildflowers.

Sometimes, because of local political pressures, it may be difficult for natural history and conservation groups to take strong or controversial stands in their communities. But in order to defend important habitat or recreational values these sorts of stands often need to be taken if the resource is to be protected. No one enjoys being perceived as being excessively controversial. This is one way ONRC can help. When one of our member groups is going to bat for the environment, we too can write letters, publi-

cize the issue, talk with the press and bring "outside" (but Oregon-based) input to lend additional credibility to their concerns. If you as an individual have ever had an opinion that is seemingly unpopular with the audience to which it is expressed, you know the value of having someone else on your side. Furthermore ONRC always tries to be sensitive to the group's concerns and accepts their advice as to what is an appropriate response. In fact, ONRC's statewide policies are in actuality a composite of their local member organizations' policies. In other words we won't ask for something if you don't want it.

...Our suggested annual dues are graduated with consideration for membership size. Please contact me at our Eugene office if you have any questions.

Here's hoping that the association between our two organizations will be a long and positive one!

Wendell Wood
President, Oregon Natural
Resources Council

The ONRC main office is at 271 West 12th Avenue,
Eugene OR 97401; phone (503) 344-0675.



Acer glabrum

(Illustration from Hitchcock et al., *Flora of the Pacific Northwest*; used with permission from the publisher)

NEW ENGLAND NATIVE PLANT SEED PROGRAM

Once again, the New England Wild Flower Society is offering for sale freshly collected seeds & spores of over a hundred native plants.

This program, an adjunct of the Society's world-wide botanical garden seed distribution, is intended to further the use of native plants in the home landscape. The program will continue on a year-to-year basis as long as the demand for seed remains strong.

Members of the New England Wild Flower Society will receive, in January 1984, a list of seeds available, & all orders must be received by March 1, 1984. Non-members wishing to receive the Seed Sales List should mail a stamped, self-addressed business (#10 size) envelope by February 1, 1984 to SEED SALES, NEWFS, Garden in the Woods, Hemenway Rd., Framingham, MA 01701. NO requests for lists will be honored without the stamped envelope.

Moon Meadows, 16 July

On July 16, 1983 Warren Pavlat, Emerald Chapter member and Forester in Land & Resources Planning at Willamette National Forest, led a group of five to the Moon Meadows area in the Rigdon District of Willamette N.F. We were fortunate to be accompanied by Miled Henstrom, Ecologist for several area National Forests including Willamette. We pulled into the Rigdon Ranger Station parking lot to rendezvous with Rigdon District staff who were to accompany us (but did not) and immediately sighted a Bald Eagle without a tail, flapping hard, high above us. These birds have been called "garbage eagles" because they scavenge for food and are known to steal food from osprey.

The trailhead to the Moon Meadows area can be reached from logging roads from the Middle Fork of the Willamette River above Hills Creek Reservoir. It is marked by a sign reading "Dead End Service Road, Spur (2190) #450. The trail to Moon Point is an old road about a mile long, passing through a mosaic of Douglas-fir/Grand fir/Noble fir forest and fairyland subalpine meadow (elev. ca. 5500 feet). The meadows are lush and diverse (and highly vulnerable to trampling). Conspicuous plants which come to mind are: false heliobore (Veratrum viride), bluebells (Mertensia alpina), pink elephants (Pedicularis groenlandica), slender & white bog orchids (Habenaria saccata & H. dilatata), marshmarigold (Caltha biflora), mountain heliotrope (Valeriana sitchensis) and alpine knotweed (Polygonum phytolaccaefolium). The Moon Meadows area is under "Scenic II" management and is being considered for designation as a "Botanical Special Interest Area". We came across a fresh bundle of survey stakes but resisted the Hayduke urge to hide them, since Forest Service personnel were present.

Moon Point is a rocky promontory overlooking the Middle Fork drainage of the Willamette River. From Moon Point one can stand, gaze and consider the true meaning of "Multiple Use". The view of the Rigdon District south from Moon Point is a quilt of recent clearcuts, regenerating clearcuts, clearcuts on bare rock--cuts which will never regenerate--and forest yet to be cut. One particularly memorable clearcut on a small knob did not follow the topography but was perfectly square. It is rumored that a forester once planned a pattern of clearcuts to spell his initials; the letters were visible from outer space.

A number of flashy flowers were blooming on this rugged rock garden: white hot rock penstemon (P. deustus var. deustus), magenta cliff penstemon (P. rupicola), the ever tenacious sedum (S. rhodanthum) and day-glo Indian paintbrush (Castilleja hispida). Shiny leaf gooseberry (Ribes cruentum) was in full ridiculously-spiny fruit: these berries may be useful for some cruel practical joke or exotic form of torture.

Moon Lake is actually a shallow pond less than an acre in surface area. It is not visible from the trail and might be hard to find without a topographic map. Much of its perimeter consists of floating mats of strongly rhizomatous water sedge (Carex aquatilis) which will support a person but feels like walking on a water bed. A few plants from obscure families can be found at Moon Lake: the bog bean (Menyanthes trifoliata), a fleshy aquatic herb with trifoliate leaves in Menyanthaceae; Scheuchzeria palustris, a rush-like monocot in Scheuchzeriaceae; and God's own flypaper, the insectivorous sundew (Drosera rotundifolia) in Droseraceae.

The hike back to the main trail from Moon Lake provided the unique and distinctly unpleasant experience of crawling through dense vine maple & Sitka alder (Alnus sinuata) thickets while clouds of mosquitoes buzzed around like the rebel fleet around the Death Star. Driving back along F.S. roads we saw further forest abuse: a pair of clearcuts in which the duff had been burned to bare mineral soil; an old clearcut unsuccessfully planted; and what may have been a logging-related landslide.

Warren Pavlat is accumulating a list of plants of the Moon Lake Area and you should contact him or me if you would like a copy or have some additions to make. I also have a species list for the Rainbow Falls area (see Aug. 1983 Bulletin) which Charlene Simpson & I compiled.

Leighton Ho
Emerald Chapter

Books reviewed

The New Wild Flowers and How to Grow Them by Edwin F. Steffek. 1954. Revised Ed. 1983. Timber Press, P.O. Box 1631, Beaverton, OR 97075. List price \$22.95.

Admiration and anxiety (mostly the latter) are stirred by this book. It compresses a wealth of information in its 188 pages, with 48 color photographs, many other illustrations relating to nearly 600 species. Publication is sponsored by the New England Wild Flower Society, but many Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast species are included.

Mr. Steffek, a former editor of Horticulture magazine, knows plants and writes perceptively of their adaptation to home gardens, emphasizing the need for studying a plant in its habitat in order to provide comparable light, soil, drainage etc. (He asks for corrections, so we should tell him that the photo and description of "Coptis laciniata" are really Rubus pedatus.)*

Relocating wild plants, whether to home gardens or to "preserves", is a useful and, in fact, urgent means of conservation to Mr. Steffek. This is genuine concern, not merely a justification, and he often admonishes his readers to save plants from construction sites.

But anxiety wells up, to read that "Lilies are easy to move", or that "peeling off a large sod" is advisable. Taking seed or cuttings is mentioned, but too often the advice is to dig. So there are times when this is appropriate, ahead of a road crew or timber sale. I guess it's seeing a whole book of advice to diggers that is so unnerving.

Maybe there is an East Coast/West Coast difference here. At the risk of sounding smug, we do have more energetic rare/endangered programs in Oregon than in many states. We are able to think of saving the habitat, rather than recreating one that has already, as Mr. Steffek says, been paved over. Where so much has already disappeared, it is understandable that saving a species can mean propagating and reestablishing it in a suitable preserve. We'd better not be smug. It can, and does, happen here.

Louise Godfrey
Portland Chapter

*(It could be a Coptis of some sort, but definitely not laciniata--jrk)

P.S. We need you, Karl Urban. Stay with the boat and keep paddling.

Space Age View of Oregon

Have an astronaut's view of Oregon! This unusual view of the state is possible since Oregon State University researchers at the Environmental Remote Sensing Applications Laboratory completed a new map of Oregon. The new map, called the Oregon Landsat Mosaic, combines satellite pictures of Oregon in a conventional map format with standard map information like roads, towns and county boundaries. The satellite is LANDSAT and the pictures are from a TV camera system called the Return Beam Vidicon. Oregon is the first state for which a map of these pictures has been prepared.

The Oregon Landsat Mosaic is a composite of 74 different satellite photographs and is available in both a black and white edition and a three-color edition. The black and white edition consists of the satellite imagery with only lines of latitude and longitude added. The three-color edition includes a variety of USGS map information - the satellite imagery is printed in brown and is overprinted with roads, county boundaries, and place names; lakes, reservoirs, rivers and streams are printed in blue. The Oregon Landsat Mosaic is printed on high quality 80 lb paper measuring 42 inches by 53 inches at a scale of 1:500,000 (one inch equals eight miles). A one thousand word text of technical information about the satellite system and the mosaic is included in the side margin.

This unique map has appeal to persons involved in a diversity of outdoor and environmental pursuits - forestry, agriculture, geology, geography, wildlife, wilderness, hiking, camping, boating, fishing, hunting, skiing, touring, flying, education or any number of "Oregonizing" activities.

Both the three-color and the black and white mosaics can be purchased through ERSAL, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331 for \$9.00 each plus \$3.00 postage and handling for one to two copies mailed to any address in Oregon. Postage and handling outside of Oregon is \$4.00. Other outlets include college and university bookstores, and numerous distributors of USGS maps. Further information about the maps may be obtained by phoning ERSAL at (503)754-3056.

Fencing Party at Catherine Creek?

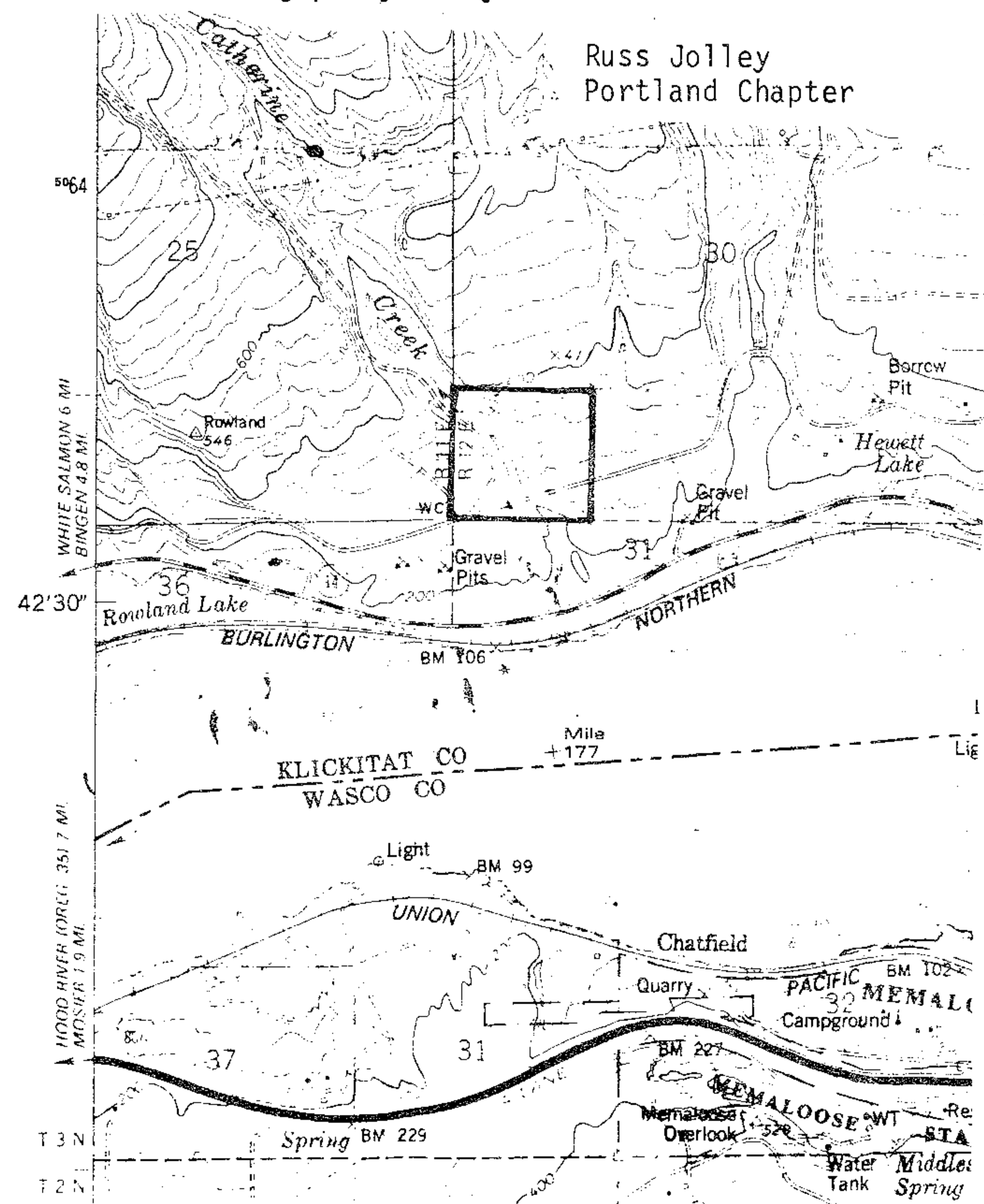
A regular item on NPSO's agenda is a field trip to the spring flower displays along the north shore of the Columbia River east of Bingen. From March to June areas around Rowland Lake, Catherine Creek and Major Creek have plenty to attract the amateur botanist, generally along the old highway which parallels State Route 14 between Rowland Lake and the Klickitat River.

At the point where the old highway crosses Catherine Creek, there is a forty-acre parcel of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (see map). This parcel harbors a number of plants listed by the State of Washington as sensitive or threatened, including *Dodecatheon poeticum*, *Collinsia sparsiflora*, *Githopsis specularioides*, *Navarretia tagetina* and *Penstemon barrettiae*.

The BLM leases this parcel to an adjacent landowner for cattle grazing. Over the past ten years or so that we have monitored the area, grazing has not seemed to cause unacceptable damage. However, this past season there have been severe and obvious effects of overgrazing. In early June of 1983 the average grass height on the BLM land was found to measure less than one inch, while on private land just over the fence grass height exceeded six inches. Most native plants also suffered drastic reductions this year. For example, the count of *Navarretia tagetina* in preceding years has been over two hundred but this year was only about six! Clearly, continued grazing pressure of this intensity will have lasting detrimental effects on the native plant populations of the area.

We have therefore proposed to the BLM that the portion of the parcel which is east of Catherine Creek--about twenty acres--be fenced to exclude the cattle. At this time the BLM is considering our proposal, in conjunction with the rancher who holds the graz-

ing lease. If a decision is made to fence off the twenty acres, the short-handed BLM will expect us to demonstrate our concern by doing the fencing ourselves, under their supervision. It will be well worth our time and effort if it means assuring permanent protection for such a special place. We hope there can be a call for volunteers for an NPSO fencing party early in 1984.



Endangered, threatened and rare plant associations and habitats of Oregon

by Jimmy Kagan

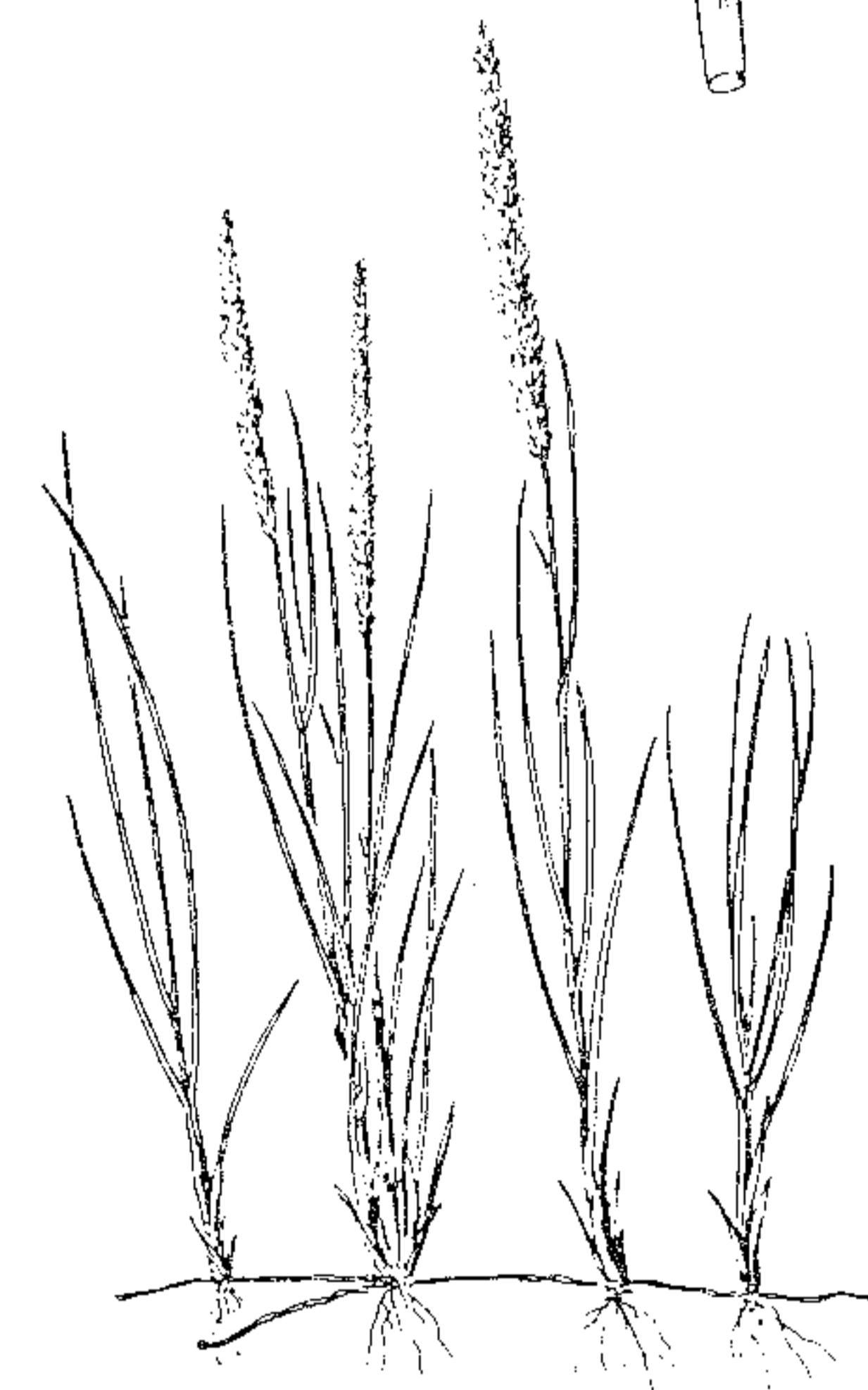
COASTAL DUNES

(THIRD IN A SERIES)

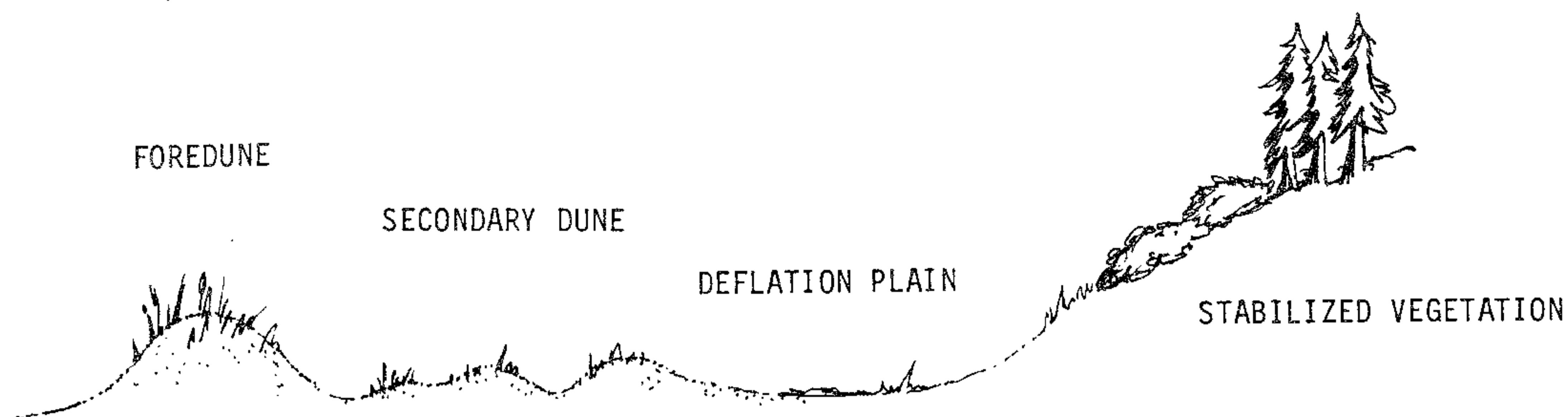
Oregon has some of the most extensive coastal dunes on the west coast. We have an Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, managed by Siuslaw National Forest. We also have a very enlightened shoreline management act which has allowed the Oregon Parks Division to acquire much of the coast for parks. Given all this, plus our statewide planning system which accounts for natural areas (LCDC), why should coastal dunes be considered an endangered natural system?

For the most part, the Oregon dunes were a fairly open, unstabilized affair when settlers first reached the coast. The most noticeable feature of these dunes was their ability to move. Moving dunes, however, can be a big problem for a settler who wishes to build a house, a road, or otherwise create a stationary object which he/she does not want entirely buried by sand. This problem might have completely restricted development near coastal dunes if it were not for the existence of a plant of uncommon abilities: European beachgrass (*Ammophila arenaria*). This European species has incredibly long, tough rhizomes enabling it to grow in and bind together quite open sand dunes. As early as 1902 people were planting European beachgrass on Oregon fore-dunes to keep them in one place.

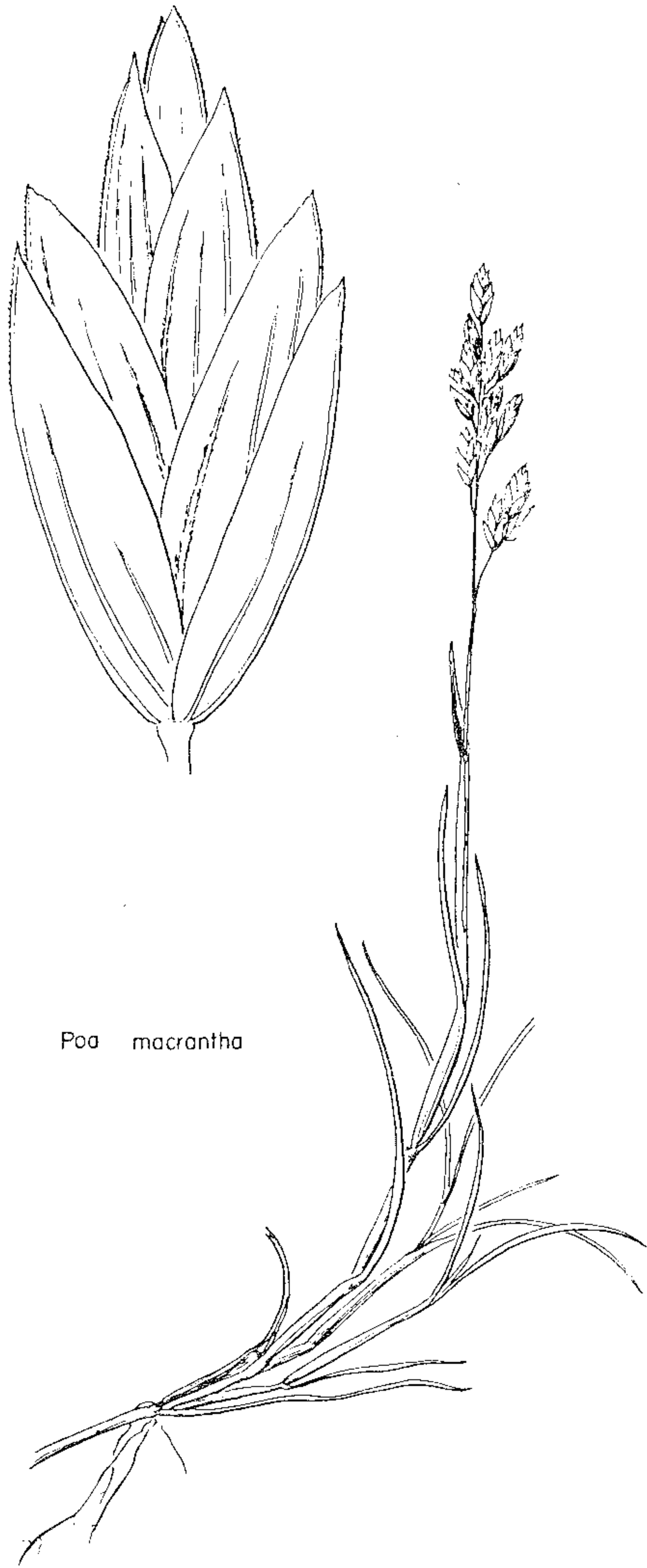
Natural dunes in Oregon (and Washington and northern California) have a fairly straightforward structure (see diagram). There is a foredune, which is the large dune immediately adjacent to the ocean. This dune should be smaller than it is today and fairly open, supporting just a little vegetation--mainly American dune-grass (*Elymus mollis*) with some sea peavine (*Lathyrus japonicus*) and seashore morning-glory (*Convolvulus soldanella*). Behind the foredune is a series of secondary dunes often referred to as parallel ridge, transverse ridge or precipitation ridge systems, depending mostly on the dunes' orientation and the direction of prevailing local winds. These 2^o dunes should be dominated by native sand-binding herbs and grasses including red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), coastal strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*) and yellow sandverbena (*Abronia latifolia*). Occasionally these herb- and grass-dominated dunes become stabilized long enough for coastal shrubs and trees, including kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), shorepine (*Pinus contorta*) and sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) to become established. Behind and sometimes between these 2^o dunes is often a deflation plain, a low, flat area with hardpan, tending to resemble a wetland. Deflation plains typically have standing water during winter and early spring. Usual dominants include sickle-leaved rush (*Juncus falcatus*), salt rush (*J. lesueurii*), slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*) and coast willow (*Salix hookeriana*). There are many kinds of deflation plain communities. Behind the deflation plain is a larger, stabilized dune leading to the mainland. Depending on the amount of available sand, fire history and weather this dune can be dominated by red fescue, shrubs, or pine and spruce.



Ammophila arenaria



The most prevalent species at the coast now is European beachgrass. With its stiff, pointy blades it is familiar to most of us and is still planted by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). It is also quite capable of spreading by itself. In addition to beachgrass, people have planted shorepine to help stabilize 2^o dune areas. Scot's broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) and, in places, gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) have invaded these newly stabilized 2^o dunes. These European introductions, the increasing popularity of dune buggies and ORVs, and the general popularity of the coast (leading to development of numerous motels and condos) have wrought great changes in Oregon's dunes.



Poa macrantha

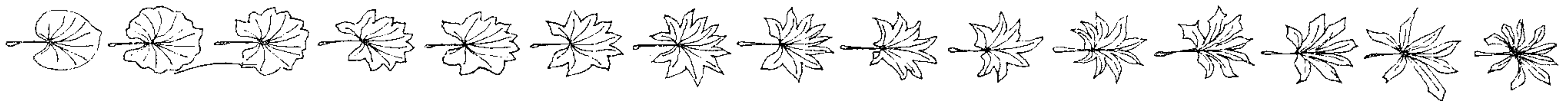
(reproduced from Hitchcock et al., *Flora of the Pacific Northwest*, with permission from the publisher)

There are no areas in Oregon which have no European beachgrass on foredunes, so this natural community type is basically gone. In northern California by Arcata The Nature Conservancy has Lamphere-Christensen Dunes Preserve. This is a fairly large, natural dune area--which has been managed for a number of years to maintain native species. Pulling of European beachgrass is a regular part of the preserve manager's job. The 2^o dune communities in Oregon are extremely threatened but not yet gone. These are a very diverse part of the dune ecosystem. There is a major difference between these 2^o dunes on the northern and southern parts of Oregon's coast. On the south coast, extending from Cape Blanco south to California, dunes are herb-dominated. Typical species are yellow sandverbena, coastal mugwort (*Artemisia suksdorfii*), beach peavine (*Lathyrus littoralis*) and coast strawberry. The one rare endemic plant of the southern Oregon coastal dunes is silvery phacelia (*Phacelia argentea*), which is apparently restricted to Curry County. Other species found here include tree and seashore lupines (*Lupinus arboreus* & *L. littoralis*), black knotweed (*Polygonum paronychia*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*) and seaside daisy (*Erigeron glaucus*).

The northern coastal dunes go from Coos Bay north to Canada. Secondary dunes and stabilized dunes are quite different in that they are dominated largely by grasses, usually red fescue. Other grasses include coastline and seashore bluegrass (*Poa macrantha* & *P. confinis*) California oatgrass (*Danthonia californica*) and dune bentgrass (*Agrostis pallens*). There are also many herbs on these stabilized dunes, many of which are common to the south coast dunes (strawberry, sandverbena and seashore lupine). Other common herbs are seapink (*Armeria maritima*), plantain (*Plantago maritima*) and sandmat (*Cardionema ramosissima*).

There are no protected examples of native stabilized grass-dominated dunes in Oregon or Washington. Two small (ca. 25 acres) sites are known on private lands: one along the central Washington coast, the other near Newport. The Nature Conservancy hopes to protect one or both of these sites.

Shrub- and forest-dominated areas can only be protected at the National Recreation Area near Reedsport. Two sites, the Ten Mile Creek and Three Mile Creek areas, are proposed RNAs. These include areas with open sand, stabilized forests (called tree islands), deflation plains and perhaps some stabilized red fescue dunes. Both sites are closed to ORV use and I have been told that the Three Mile site has never been used by ORVs. I am hopeful that the Siuslaw National Forest Supervisor will decide to designate one or both of these sites as RNAs so ecologists will have a place to study natural processes which occur in a changing sand dune ecosystem.



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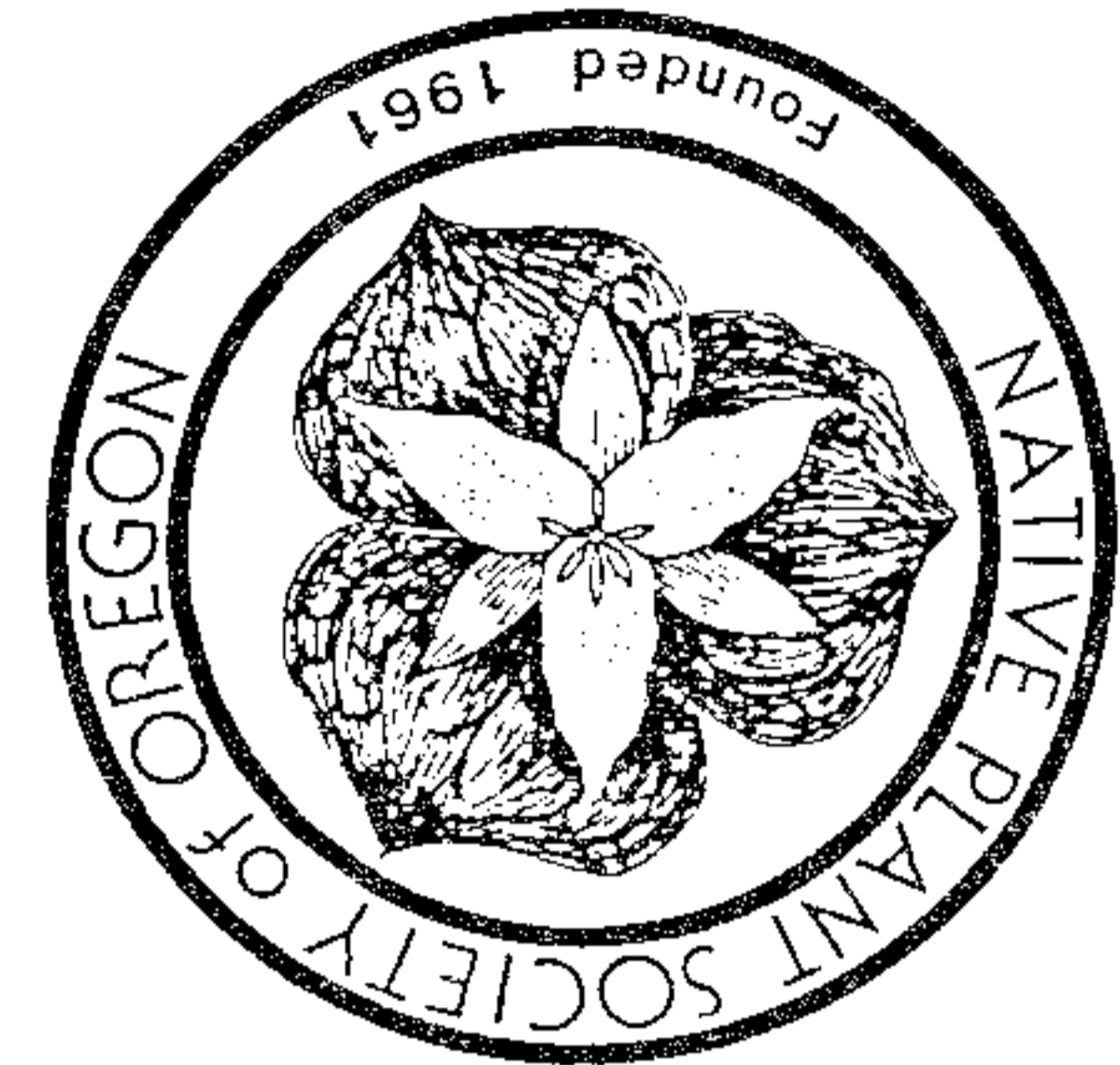
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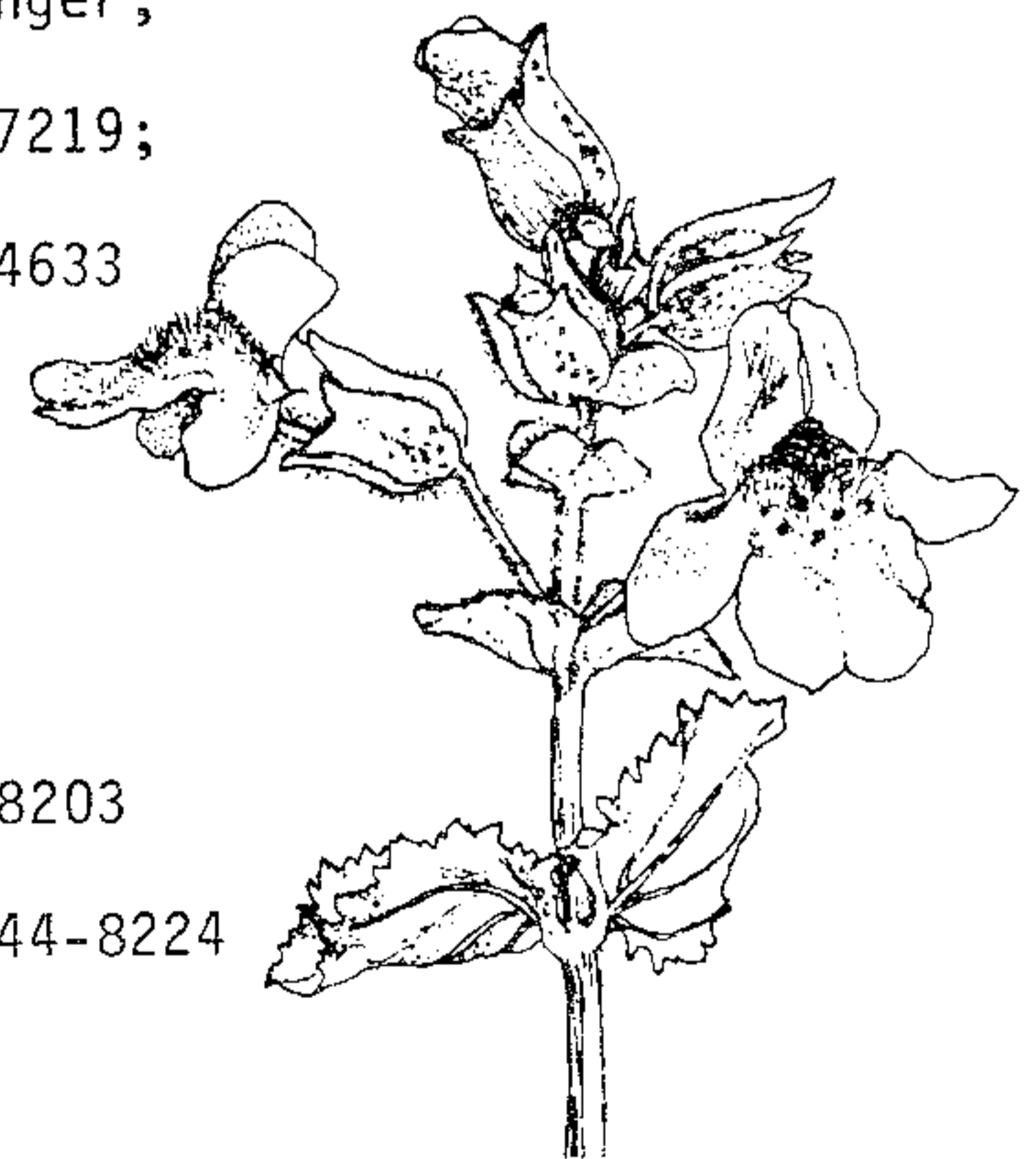
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