

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 17 No.12

December 1984

***** IMPORTANT NOTICE *****

PLEASE DON'T FORGET TO RENEW!! If you haven't already done so, use the enclosed form to renew your NPSO membership for 1985. NPSO brings you field trips, classes, entertaining programs, and an informative monthly Bulletin. 1985 will be an important year for Oregon's native plants, with state legislation in the works and an NPSO effort to provide information to the Bureau of Land Management on plants and plant communities in desert wilderness study areas. NPSO needs your support--we hope you will stay with us. (NOTE: The $\frac{1}{4}$ membership category only applies to the months October to December.)

CHAPTER NEWS

Blue Mountain

--- For information about December activities, call Chapter President Harry Oswald, 276-1241 (days).

Corvallis

Dec. ?? SLIDE POTLUCK; date to have been set at November meeting. Call Dan Luoma, 758-8063, or Esther McEvoy, 754-0893, for details.

Emerald

3 Dec., Mon. CHRISTMAS SOCIAL, with refreshments and a slide potluck--the best from this year's field trips; at Charlene Simpson's house, 1992 Lake Isle Drive, across from K-Mart off Goodpasture Rd., Eugene. The fun begins at 7:15 p.m. Call Charlene at home, 465-1059, or work, 686-3221.

7 Jan., Mon. MEETING, 7:15 p.m., Amazon Park Community Center, north craft building. Dr. David Wagner, Curator of the U of O Herbarium, will speak on MOSSES.

High Desert

--- For information about December activities, call Chapter President Marge Ettinger, 382-2255.

Mid Columbia

5 Dec., Wed. Meeting, 7:30 p.m., Mosier School.

Portland

--- Field trips begin again in the spring. Watch next month's Bulletin for the schedule of winter workshops.

11 Dec., Tue. MEETING, 7:00 p.m., First United Methodist Church, 1838 SW Jefferson, Portland. WHO, WHERE, WHAT DID YOU SEE? The annual show of members' slides; bring 5 or 10 of your favorites. It's helpful if program chairman knows in advance how many to expect--call Louise Godfrey, 223-4785.

Siskiyou

13 Dec., Thur. MEETING, 7:30 p.m., Rm. 171, SOSC Science Bldg., Ashland. Peter Giffen will speak about USING NATIVE PLANTS IN PERMACULTURE GARDEN DESIGN.

Willamette Valley

--- There will be no meeting of the Willamette Valley Chapter in December.



ARCHAEOLOGY OF OREGON OUT

The Bureau of Land Management has published Archaeology of Oregon, a 142-page synthesis of information the agency has assembled in its cultural resources management program in the state, according to William C. Leavey, BLM Oregon-Washington state director.

Dr. C. Melvin Aikens, University of Oregon, wrote the book for BLM, tracing prehistoric civilizations, their life styles, habitations, weapons, food gathering, migrations, and unique traits.

Archaeological specimens from the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology on the University of Oregon campus were photographed for the book. Maps are also included, showing archaeological sites and areas roamed by prehistoric peoples.

Detailed chapters include the Great Basin, Columbia Plateau, Lower Columbia and Coast, Willamette Valley, Southwestern Mountains, and Ancient Oregon Cultures in Perspective.

Copies of the book are available for \$7 from BLM, P.O. Box 2965, Portland, OR, 97208; BLM district offices, university book stores, and historical museums.

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2ND NATURAL HISTORY PROGRAM SET

RIVERS IN THE SAGEBRUSH ZONE is the second offering in the Nature Conservancy/Western Forestry Center 1984 natural history series. Former Bellingham Herald-News Environment and Science Editor, Dan Guthrie, explores the effects of land management on the Columbia Basin watershed. Author of A Mouse is Miracle Enough, natural history essays, Dan is presently a Sea Grant recipient chronicling salmon for OSU. This slide show will be held at Forest Hall, Western Forestry Center, at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Dec. 13. It is free and open to the public.

BLM PUBLIC COMMENT OPPORTUNITIES

SPOKANE: The draft Spokane Resource Management Plant/Environmental Impact Statement public comment period closes December 31.

MEDFORD: The Medford district-wide draft supplemental timber management environmental impact statement 60-day public comment period will close in late December.

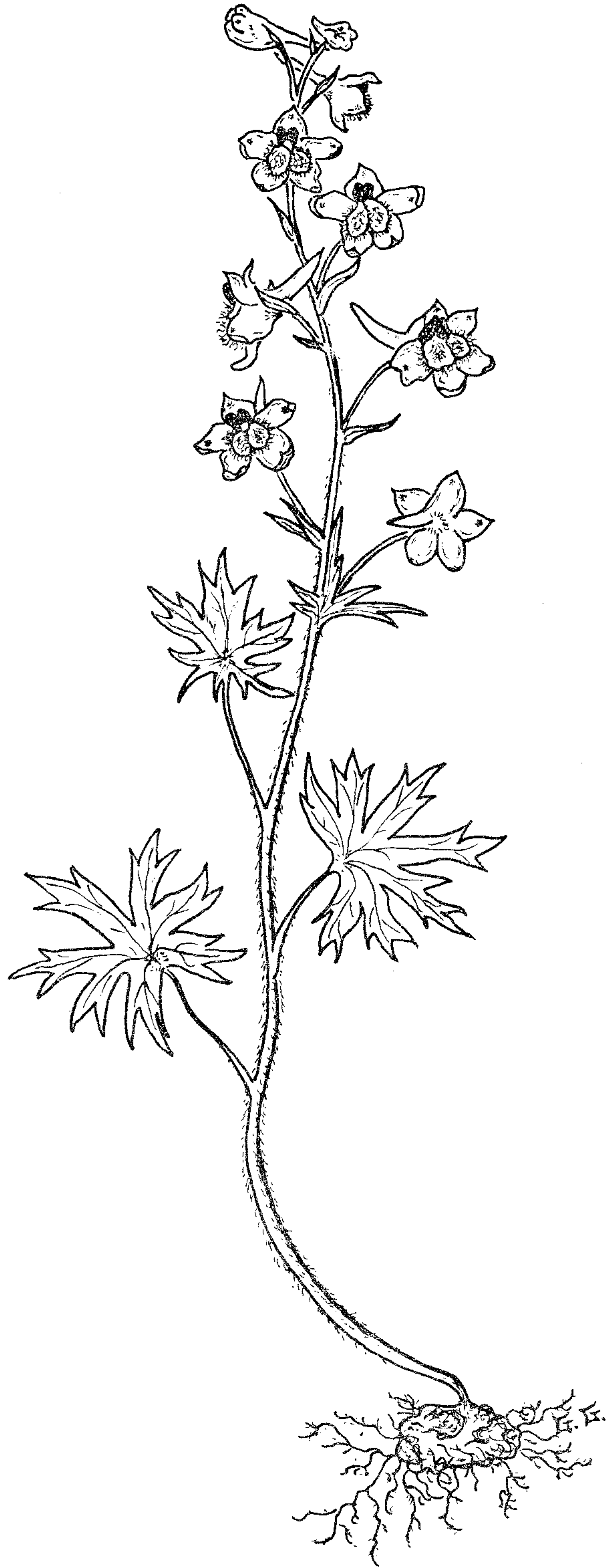
BURNS: The final John Day Resource Management Plant/Environmental Impact Statement will be available for a 30-day public review in mid-November.

OREGON/WASHINGTON STATE OFFICE: The Pacific Power & Light Eugene to Medford 500 Kv transmission line record of decision will be available for a 30-day public review period in late November.

DESERT STUDY CLASS OFFERED BY MFS

STUDY, CAMP, & HIKE in DEATH VALLEY, the MOHAVE & SONORAN DESERTS while FLOWERS bloom and BIRDS & BEES do their SPRING thing! Be a part of the new, exciting SPRING PROGRAM OF STUDY which tours AMERICA'S SOUTHWESTERN DESERTS for 5½ weeks and OREGON'S GREAT BASIN DESERT for 4½ weeks! Earn 12 semester hours (18 term hours) of either lower or upper division, transferable college credit through the MALHEUR FIELD STATION of PACIFIC UNIVERSITY. CLASS LIMIT: 24 students (enrollment closes March 1). COST: \$1750 (includes tuition, room, board, travel expenses in the field and class supplies). For more information, contact Dr. Ellen Benedict, 8106 SE Carlton, Portland, OR 97206; (503) 774-1233.

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Delphinium leucophaeum
Pale larkspur
1985 notecards by Gaylee Goodrich

and Trees

FLOWERS [^] FOREVER

by Rhoda Love

PORT ORFORD CEDAR THREATENED BY FUNGUS, LOGGING PRACTICES

It isn't often that we here in Oregon find ourselves discussing endangered trees. Most of our rare and threatened plants tend to be less dominant members of ecosystems. However, we do need to be aware of the very serious threat to our Port Orford Cedar, and it may be fitting to discuss the problems faced by this lovely conifer in our December issue when evergreen trees have a special significance for many of us.

Port Orford Cedar (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana) is a handsome tree with spherical cones and fragrant scale-like foliage. On the undersides of its scale-leaves, the stomata form rows of white X's. Port Orford Cedar (also called Lawson Cypress) is a popular landscape species whose many nursery-developed varieties have been planted throughout the world.

In nature, Oregon's Port Orford Cedar is a strict endemic, occupying a narrow coastal strip approximately 40 miles wide in Curry, Coos and Josephine Counties in Oregon and in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties in California. In Oregon the trees are found on National Forest, BLM and private lands. At the present time, the species is fighting for its life against the attack of a root rot fungus which is inevitably fatal to any tree it attacks.

For approximately 30 years, the root rot fungus, Phytophthora lateralis, has been infesting C. lawsoniana in Oregon. The parasitic organism enters the trees via their roots, and the spores of the fungus are spread in the soil by water movement. The disease can also travel to adjacent trees by way of root grafts. Almost all long-distance movement of the disease can be traced to human activities--logging and road building. Once P. lateralis attacks a stand of Port Orford Cedar, death of all the trees follows. The only refuges where the cedar is at present free from attack are roadless areas.

Port Orford Cedar is subject to heavy logging activity because it is at present the most valuable timber tree in Oregon! Currently Port Orford Cedar logs are worth over \$1000/board foot and virtually the entire harvest is shipped to Japan where the wood is used as a substitute for the wood of the rare hinoki cypress, a product which has spiritual significance to the Japanese. Where it is not harvested and

where it has managed to avoid the root rot, Port Orford Cedar trees may live up to 500 years and attain a height of 60 meters.

The root rot, Phytophthora lateralis, belongs to the same fungal genus as the species which was responsible for the Irish potato blight. The origin of the root rot fungus is unknown, but speculation points to its being an exotic species perhaps from Asia. It is not known how it first made its way to Oregon, but it was originally noted in Port Orford Cedar nurseries in Portland and Seattle in the early 1930's. In 1944 the fungus was found for the first time in the natural range of the host tree when it was discovered attacking Port Orford Cedars in Coos Bay. Monitoring began in 1952 and the disease was found to be spreading south from Coos Bay along highways and roads. By 1959 the infestation had reached epidemic proportions and the spread continued to be associated with roads, waterways and campgrounds.

The fungus releases its swimming spores in the soil and these move to tree roots in the ground water. Water thus plays a major role in the spread of the disease as does soil movement and disturbance. Thick-walled resting spores enable the fungus to survive periods of heat and dessication. These spores can survive in mud and soil on the wheels the foresters' equipment and be moved from an infested area to an uninfested site in this way. It is not known how long the disease will survive in the soil in the absence of the host tree, and research is needed in this area. Fungicides have not been effective against the root rot in the wild.

By 1980 the root rot fungus had spread into California. The only Port Orford Cedar stands which have remained healthy and disease-free are those in roadless areas. The Forest Service could save some of these stands if they would write management plans specifically aimed at protecting the species. So far they have not done this. At present, the Service pins its hopes on the development of a disease-resistant strain of the cedar. However, the genetic work on the trees has just begun and development of a resistant form could take many years. What is badly needed now is a management plan which would set aside "quarantine zones" that would remain roadless, so that spread of the fungal spores would not take place. Steam cleaning of forestry equipment would also inhibit spread of the spores.

The Siskiyou National Forest is now preparing its 10-year land and resource management plan. The plans do not include rigorous management recommendations aimed at saving stands of Port Orford Cedar. For instance there are fairly large stands of Port Orford Cedar which are as yet uninfested with the root rot at Rock Creek and along the north and south forks of the Elk River in the Siskiyou National Forest.

forestfarm®

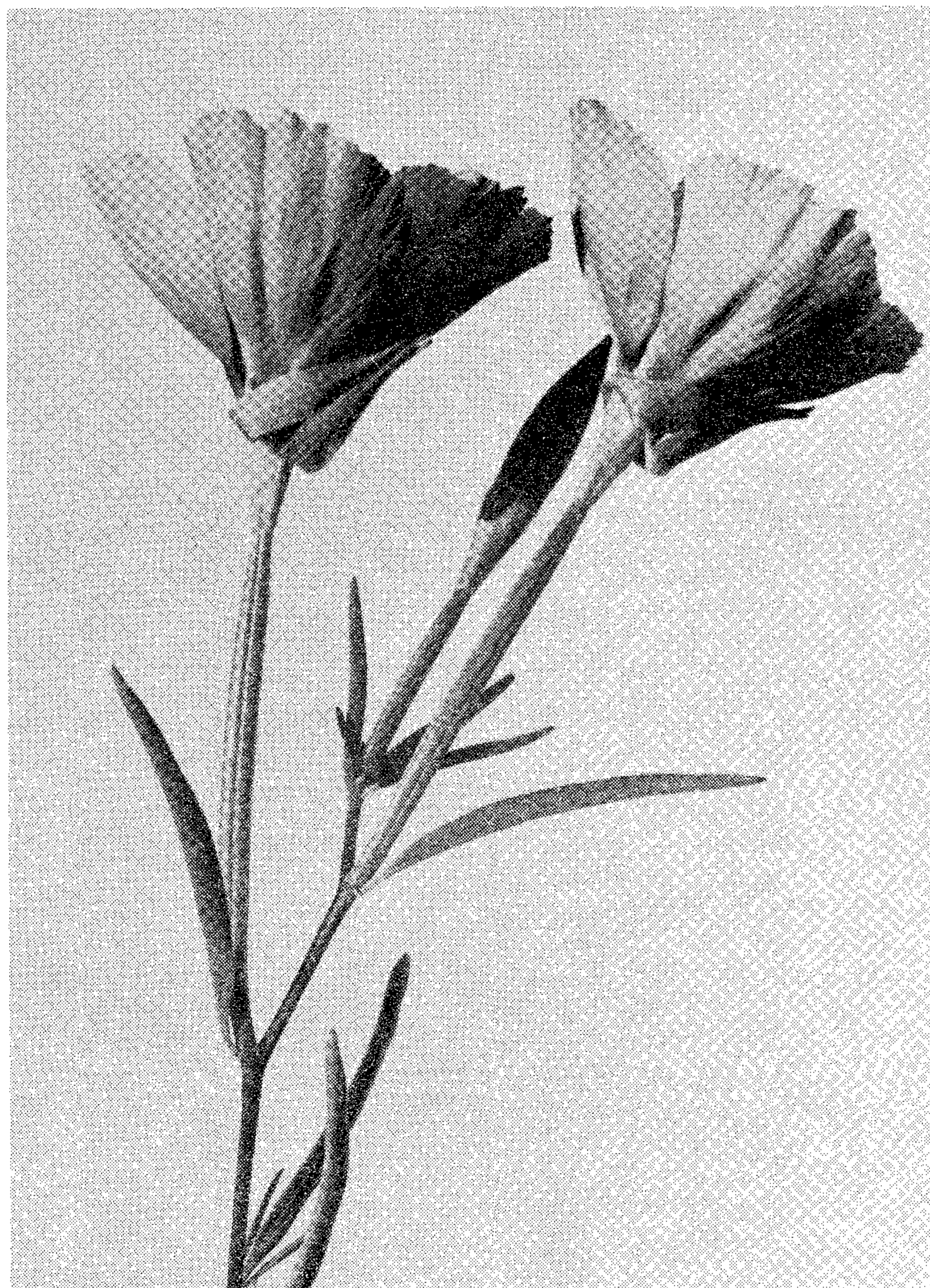
Last summer I paid a visit to Forestfarm, Ray & Peg Prag's native plant nursery in southwestern Oregon. I have been sorely disappointed in the past at the number of native plant nurseries which depend on wild-collected plants for their stock. The Prags' nursery is different; all their plants are grown from seed or cuttings, and have good healthy root systems as a result. The Forestfarm catalogue lists literally hundreds of native plants, as well as unusual garden perennials, trees, and shrubs. Theirs is exactly the sort of enterprise which merits the wholehearted support of NPSO members. I have asked Ray & Peg to write about themselves and their nursery; here is what they have to say. JK

Forestfarm is a nursery born in 1973 from our wish to work together as partners in a rural environment. We wanted to live as much in harmony with nature as we could, while making a creative contribution to at least a small part of the world.

Ray has a B.A. in Botany and a M.S. degree in Horticulture, and this basic foundation has certainly been helpful. However, it seems that many things just have to be learned the hard way (i.e. by making mistakes!). After searching for two years for the right place to live (while earning money working at U.C. Davis) we finally settled on 30+ acres in the Siskiyou Mtns. of Oregon, a botanically rich area which we love, slightly off the beaten path, but fairly centrally located for possible deliveries north and south.

We started as (and are still primarily) a wholesale nursery, although a few years ago we began to sell small "starter plants" (in 2"x2"x6" containers) at affordably low prices via mail-order (informative catalog \$1.50). We now also have a retail area--Forest Flower--where larger (1- and 5-gallon) as well as smaller sizes of a wide assortment of plants (nearly 1000 kinds) are available to anyone interested in stopping. The plants we sell (all grown from seed or cuttings--not collected) fall basically into three categories. We started, and will continue, to specialize in Western Native Plants because we respect them as the best means for revegetation in the West, as well as for low maintenance, natural landscapes. For our more widely dispersed mail-order customers we are now also growing many plants native to other parts of the country as well. Our second specialty arose from the fact that we believe in plants which are useful or which help to make people more self-sufficient...plants for bees, birds and wildlife, dyeing, nitrogen-fixation, wild fruit, etc. The third group is composed of worthy but uncommon ornamentals which should be more widely planted (including several hundred kinds of perennials).

We're always looking for new plants to try as well as experimenting with new techniques or propagation and growing. Currently, (in addition to fighting local land developers and working for Mondale, etc.!), we're putting out plantings of natives, wild fruit



Clarkia rebicunda
Photo by Donald W. Dimock

and uncommon ornamentals. These will eventually serve as our source of propagules as well as becoming a small Arboretum where visitors can see and learn about a wide variety of plants.

Despite long workdays and work-weeks filled with the responsibilities of caring for many thousands of "babies", we can't think of a more satisfying way for us to spend a lifetime.

RAY and PEG PRAG

990 Tetherow Road
Williams, Oregon 97544-9599
(503) 846-6963 (Keep Trying)

Conservation Alert

PUBLIC HEARING ON BEACH CLOSURES COMING



The Oregon Natural Resources Council has petitioned the State of Oregon to close 34 miles of beach and eight natural estuaries to off-road vehicles (ORVs) on the central and southern Oregon coast. These areas have been identified by the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW) as critical

habitat for threatened and endangered animals such as the snowy plover, bald eagle, Aleutian Canada goose, brown pelican, and peregrine falcon.

In addition, at least two rare plant species grow on the southern Curry County coast. *Phacelia argentea* (silvery phacelia) is a Curry County endemic, threatened throughout its very small range; it is a candidate for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act. *Abronia umbellata* ssp. *breviflora* (pink sandverbena) has declined alarmingly in the last decade, and is now considered endangered throughout its range; only two sites are known in Oregon, and it has vanished from most of the northern California coast, where it was more common. This plant will very shortly be proposed as a candidate for Federal protection.

The Greggs Creek dunes, one of the areas proposed for closure to vehicles, is a small but lovely remnant of Oregon's native dune communities (see pages 8-9 of the November 1983 Bulletin for a description of these communities). The Greggs Creek site has a fine population of *Phacelia argentea*, and little European beachgrass (*Ammophila arenaria*).

Sutton Beach (north of Florence), also proposed by ODFW for year-round vehicle closure, provides one of the most important nesting and wintering sites of the state-threatened snowy plover on the Oregon coast. Off-road vehicle use has greatly accelerated in recent months. ODFW stated, "If we lose the breeding birds (snowy plovers) that use the area the wintering population may soon follow. Without the Sutton/Berry Creek are the species will probably be lost on the coast."

Presently most of southern Oregon's beaches and estuaries are open to ORV use; yet, increased use by ORVs threatens soil, vegetation, and wildlife.

At press time, a specific date for a public hearing had not been set. The hearing will probably be on the 19th or 20th of December, in Coos Bay. Please plan to attend if you can. Carpools will be set up. For an update, a description and map of the proposed closures, and carpooling information, please call state Conservation Chair Rhoda Love, 345-6241; or call ONRC's Eugene office, 344-0675, ONRC NW Field Coordinator Nancy Peterson in Portland, 224-0201, or ONRC SW Field Coordinator Mark Prevost in Ashland, 482-4356.

*Arching stalks of somnolent fiber
Rays of light cast ever less obliquely
Profound stirrings welling from within
Rising tufts of green
Atop delicately drooping racemes of white
Indian plum
Irrepressible signal
Of Spring's triumphant unfolding*

Peter Kendall

WHAT YOU CAN DO NOW:

- 1) ATTEND the public hearing in Coos Bay. Your testimony can be short--most important is that you be there.
- 2) WRITE a letter supporting ONRC's and ODFW's proposed beach closures to Mr. Dave Talbot, Dept. of Transportation, 525 Trade St. SE, Salem, OR 97310, and ask that your comments be included in the hearing record. Please send copies to your State Senator and Representative.



Phacelia argentea
Silvery phacelia
Drawing by Linda Ann Vorobik

JACKSON-FRAZIER WETLAND: SHOULD IT BE?

Jackson-Frazier, that wetland northeast of Corvallis where the chirp of the cricket obscures the roar of traffic, hit the Benton County political fan in late August. If the County has its say, this 131 acre wetland with one of the finest known populations of the candidate endangered species Lomatium bradshawii, will receive no protection under state wide planning. The issue is before the Land Conservation and Development Commission on December 13-14 and is a classic case of the politicization of planning. Your testimony will help protect this outstanding natural area.

Benton County, confronted by overwhelming evidence on the ecological, open space, and wildlife values of this soggy haven of wetland plants, agreed that the tract is a significant natural area, an important wetland, and critical habitat for sensitive plants. And then promptly denied those very values. A speculative developer bought the wetland last June knowing of a significant public interest in the wetland and a planning cloud over its development. Indeed, the LCDC, Corps of Engineers, Division of State Lands, Fish and Wildlife Service, T & E plant specialists, wetland experts, bird enthusiasts, and plain citizens all have pressed for protection of this parcel under statewide planning Goal 5. Yet the developer, claiming primacy of housing, has threatened Benton County with a "takings" issue suit if the County were to do what they must under statewide planning. And that is to develop a planning program under Goal 5 which would assure protection of the sites' resources. In the face of threat, the County Board of Commissioners crumpled.

County officials, after struggling mightily with the facts, decided that politics was safer than planning. After all, this was two months before election. They admitted that "there is a significant interest in public acquisition of the wetland." But beyond this expression of the public value of Jackson-Frazier, the officials decided the only way to protect was public purchase. They propose to establish a fair market value for the land, offer to purchase the property from the developer under a fifteen month moratorium on change of use. During this moratorium, the County hopes to collect contributions toward purchase and then submit a tax levy measure to the electorate no later than November, 1985 covering the outstanding balance to complete purchase.

Nothing about Goal 5. Nothing about planning. Nothing about protection in the long or short run. Instead, the Commissioners chose to defy statewide planning in their solution to the Jackson-Frazier wetland protection problem. If the levy fails, what then? Protection? What binds the developer, whose only object is housing, to an option to sell to the County? To agree with a fair market price? To not harm the resources? What protection after the levy? Who is to say how to manage the property after the moratorium? A turkey farm? A llama farm? After all, it is still zoned for exclusive farm use, but for how long?

At its December 13-14 meeting, the Land Conservation and Development Commission will consider Benton County's compliance with Goal 5. Now is a critical time. Will it be houses? PLANT LOVERS, BIRD ENTHUSIASTS, WETLAND BUFFS, NATURAL

AREA TYPES, CONSERVATIONISTS, ENVIRONMENTALISTS -- LET YOUR VIEWS BE KNOWN. CALL 378-4926 AND ASK FOR THE PROPOSED LCDC DECEMBER MEETING AGENDA. SPEAK UP!

Bob Frenkel



Lomatium bradshawii
Bradshaw's Lomatium
Drawing by Natalie Geiger

Continued from page 4

These areas were not included in the Grassy Knob Wilderness Area and any timber sales in these areas would undoubtedly result in infestation of the entire drainages. (Butler Creek, Dry Creek and Anvil Creek support some Port Orford Cedar and were included in the Grassy Knob Wilderness, but local conservationists feel that the elimination of Rock Creek and Elk River from the proposed Wilderness may have serious consequences for the cedar.) Uninfested drainages are extremely important as they can serve as genetic storehouses for the species.

Only the Forest Service has the opportunity to set aside these Port Orford Cedar protection areas. The National Forest Management Act requires forest planners to consider such action to maintain forest diversity. NPSOers, please request, read carefully, and evaluate the management plans for the Siskiyou National Forest and indicate to the Forest Service and to your elected representatives your concern for the survival of Port Orford Cedar.

Reference: Lawson, T., Management of Port Orford Cedar and its Influence on Phytosphthora Root Rot, CHEC Res. Paper 13, 1983

My thanks to Veva Stansell of Gold Beach and Jim Rogers of the Port Orford Audubon Society for their help.

(Editor's note: see also Jimmy Kagan's article on "Port Orford Cedar Forests", in the December 1983 NPSO Bulletin)

Acid Rain

ACID RAIN is a popular term describing precipitation--rain, snow, fog, mist, dew--whose acid content has been increased by human activity. It is the result of burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas in power plants, industrial facilities, and automobiles, which produces emissions of sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides. These oxides then undergo acid-forming chemical changes in the atmosphere and are transported, often great distances from where they were first emitted, and fall as acid rain.

Acid rain was first recognized as a serious problem in Scandinavia. As early as 1955, increased acidity was noted in southern Norway and Sweden; soon the problem was widely acknowledged, as fish populations were reduced or eradicated in many Scandinavian lakes and streams. Concern in this country began mounting in the 1960's with loss of trout populations from Adirondack lakes in northern New York. The effect of acid rain on forests, grasslands, and croplands is now a real concern, with the possibility of significant economic loss from lowered productivity.

THE WEST COAST has long been assumed relatively free of acid rain, because the prevailing winds blowing across the western states, from west to east, from the Pacific Ocean, are free of the industrial pollutants that blow across the north-eastern U.S. The one large coal-fired power plant in Oregon, at Boardman, is in the eastern part of the state, where soils are alkaline and from where emissions blow over to Idaho and beyond. Thus Oregonians, while not yet faced with acid rain, may be contributing to the problem elsewhere. To the south, recent studies have shown that precipitation in both southern and northern California is acidic. Rainfall in urban areas--San Francisco, San Diego, and Los Angeles--was particularly acidic, the pH of some storms being as low as 2.89, about the same as vinegar. The California Air Resources Board has concluded that California, in spite of its alkaline soils, is now facing ecosystem damage from acid rain. Losses include forests, fish, and crops. Likely culprits are the urban centers with their autos, refineries, and oil-fired power plants.

The soils of western Oregon and the Cascades, being acid or neutral, are very vulnerable to acid rain. Eastern Oregon, with its alkaline soils, has some natural buffering protection. Oregon's high lakes are the result of snow melt and are therefore mostly neutral in pH; and it has already been shown that the effects of atmospheric pollution are felt a long distance from their source. Our coniferous forests are especially vulnerable, since new needles are produced only at branch tips and old needles, once dropped, are not replaced. In western Oregon, we need only think of the rainfall upon which our agriculture is based. It is unthinkable what would happen if our rain turned to vinegar!

PHOTOS NEEDED BY POSTER ARTIST

Jay Miner, the botanical artist who is doing the artwork for NPSO's poster-in-the-works, would like to borrow color slides or prints of Lupinus cusickii, Mirabilis macfarlanei, and Dimeresia howellii, to help him render these plants accurately. Please send them to:

Jay Miner
39900 S. McCully Mt. Rd.
Lyons, OR 97358

HISTORY OF THE JEAN DAVIS AWARD

The Jean Davis Memorial Scholarship fund was established in August 1979 in memory of Jean Davis, who passed away while on a field trip in the Cascades with several other members of the Willamette Valley Chapter of NPSO.

Jean was a charter member of the Willamette Valley Chapter, and her husband felt this was the way he wanted to honor her. A request for donations to the fund in lieu of flowers was made and several sizable donations were received. Mr. Davis then increased the fund to \$10,000 and a committee was formed to set up guidelines for the recipients of the scholarships.

After deliberations it was decided that the recipient must be one that will be attending an Oregon college, who plans to study plant systematics or plant ecology. The recipient is to have completed at least two years of satisfactory college work by July 1 of the year of application and be a full time student. Graduate students may be eligible if they meet all qualifications except that of being a "full time student". The award is in the amount of \$1,000.00 and will be paid directly to the school of choice, to be used toward tuition within the following academic year.

Applications are available from Mary Falconer, Chairman, Scholarship Committee, 1920 Engel Ave. NW, Salem, OR 97304. They must be completed with all appropriate items listed and sent to the above address no later than April 1 of the year of application. The award will be made by May 1 and is usually disclosed at the annual NPSO meeting.

Since the establishment of the fund there have been some donations in memory of other NPSO members. Any donations will be gladly accepted and should the fund grow to the necessary size there could be additional scholarships awarded. In 1985 there will be two scholarships awarded, due to the fact that the 1984 winner was unable to avail himself of the award because of ill health. Since we had no other applicants the money will be used next year.

Mary Falconer
Willamette Valley Chapter

STATE OFFICERS

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 11455 SE 35th, Milwaukie, OR, 97222; 659-2445

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 Mid-Columbia Keith Chamberlain
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 Willamette Valley (Salem area) Larry Scofield
 740 Parry Rd., Falls City, OR, 97344; 787-3833

BULLETIN

Editor Julie Kierstead
 11505 SW Summerville, Portland, OR, 97219; 636-4112
 The NPSO Bulletin is published monthly. Copy is due
 by the 10th of the month, and should be sent to the
 editor. News, articles, photos, drawings, and non-
 copyrighted material are welcomed.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership Chair Mary Falconer
 1920 Engel Ave. NW, Salem, OR, 97304
 Membership in the Native Plant Society of Oregon is
 open to all. Membership applications, from this page
 or from chapter presidents, should be sent to the
 membership chair. Changes of address, including old
 address & zip code, should also be sent to the mem-
 bership chair.

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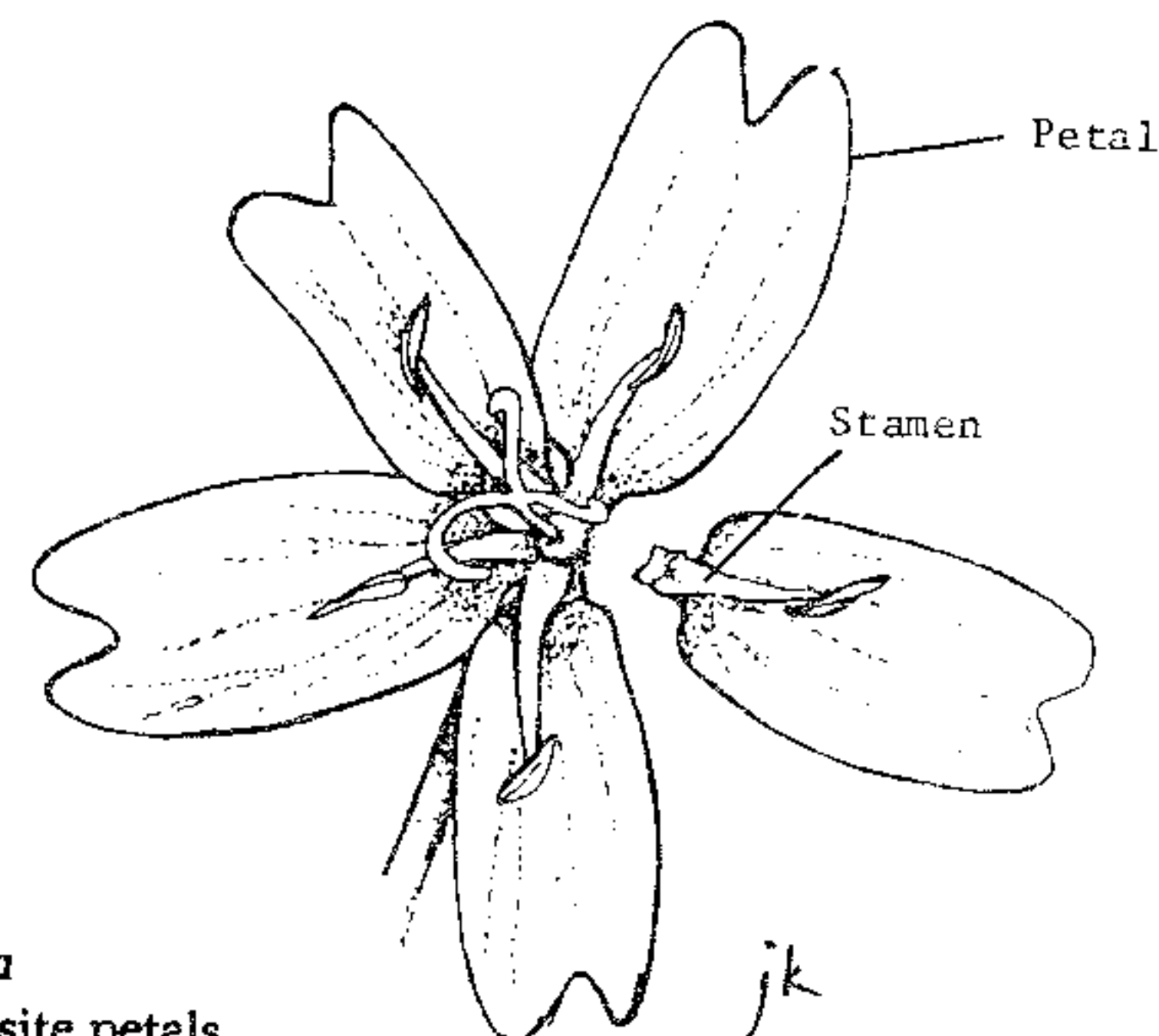
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Portland Chapter
 Florence K. Riddle
 Monica P. Kadja
 Elizabeth N. Boyd

Siskiyou Chapter
 Peter Giffen

Willamette Valley Chapter
 Mary & Homer Olfert

*



Montia sibirica
 Stamens opposite petals

NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF OREGON MEMBERSHIP FORM

CHAPTER (if known) _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

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IS THIS A CHANGE OF ADDRESS? If so please
 write your OLD ADDRESS:

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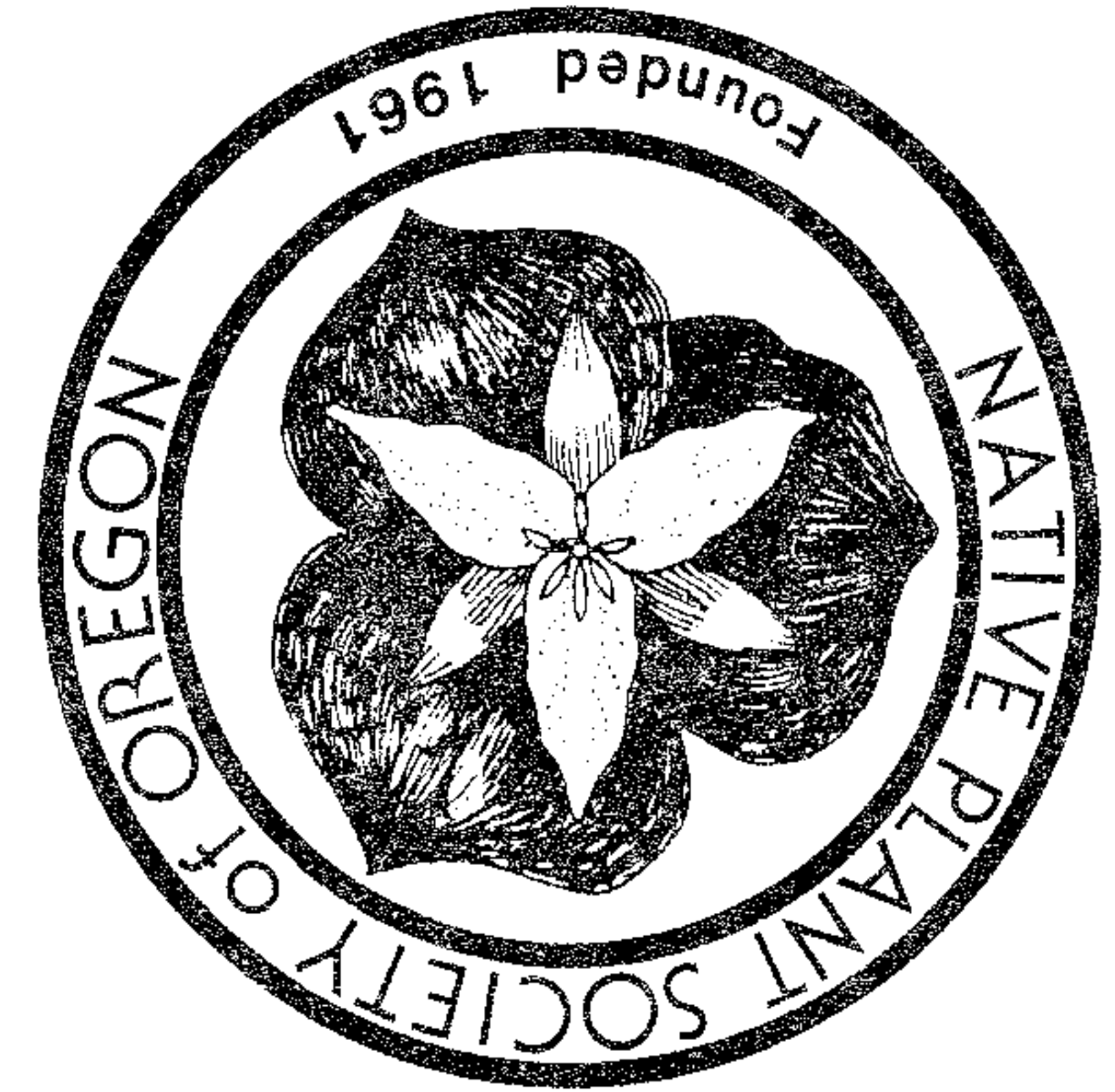
* DUES include monthly news bulletin. Full membership runs from January through December. Quarter member-
 ship runs from September through December.

- | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> NEW | <input type="checkbox"/> QUARTER MEMBERSHIP (\$2.50) | <input type="checkbox"/> RENEWAL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student \$ 7.50 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining \$ 25.00 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular 10.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Patron 100.00 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family membership 15.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Life member 500.00 | |

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