

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 18 No. 10

October 1985

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CHAPTER NEWS

Blue Mountain

--- For information about October activities, call Chapter President, Bruce Barnes, 276-5547.

Corvallis

To register for field trips, please call Esther McEvoy (754-0893) or Dan Luoma (758-8063).

- 14 Oct., Mon. Meeting, 7:30 p.m., Forest Sci. Lab, Rm. 200 An NPSO 'sampler' program featuring a short but excellent film, "Garden of Eden", followed by a short presentation on botanical research at OSU. "Garden of Eden" offers timely, lively discussion and illustration of the needs and problems connected with the preservation of biological diversity.
- 25 Oct., Fri. Field trip, MUSHROOM FORAY: field identification and collection trip (full day) to the Cascades. Led by Dan Luoma, 758-8063.
- 26 Oct., Sat. Workshop. MUSHROOM IDENTIFICATION. Specimens collected on Friday's field trip will be identified. People unable to take the foray are also welcome to attend. Call Dan Luoma at 758-8063 for details.

Emerald

- 14 Oct., Mon. Meeting, 7:15 p.m., Amazon Park Community Center, north craft building. Russ Holmes, Botanist with Roseburg BLM will give a slide show and talk on flora of the Roseburg District Research Natural Areas.

High Desert

--- For information about October activities, call Chapter President Stu Garrett, 389-6981.

Mid Columbia

- 2 Oct., Wed. Meeting, 7:30 p.m., Mosier School.

North Coast

--- For information about October activities, call Richard Smith, 842-4324.

Portland

Please call the trip leader or Lois Kemp (760-4998), if there are any questions about a field trip. Bring lunch, liquids, and all weather clothing for the trips.

- 5 Oct., Sat. Field trip, CATHERINE CREEK AREA, btw. Bingen and Lyle, 1,930 acres recently acquired by The Trust for Public Land. Ravines, stream, basalt cliffs, natural arch, timberland, oak groves (giant, ancient oaks), rolling open hills and scabland. Meet 8:00 a.m. at K-Mart, NE 122nd and Sandy Blvd. (Exit I-84 at 122nd northbound), south end of parking lot, or 9:00 a.m. at grocery store, north end of Hood R. bridge. Leader Lois M. Kemp, 760-4998.
- 8 Oct., Tues. Meeting, 7:00 p.m., First United Methodist Church, 1838 SW Jefferson. "FASCINATING FLORA: HOW PLANTS CAME TO BE IN OREGON & HOW THEY GOT THEIR NAMES", slide program by Sharon Blair.

- 12 Oct., Sat. Field trip. MULTNOMAH BOG. See what a bog looks like in the Fall, Meet 8:30 a.m. at 17th and Multnomah. Leader: Doris Ashby, 245-2977.
- 19 Oct., Sat. Field trip, DESCHUTES RIVER, east end of Columbia Gorge. Meet K-Mart, NE 122nd (see Oct. 5) at 8:00 a.m. Leader: George Lewis, 292-0415.
- 26 Oct., Sat. Field trip, LITTLE CRATER LAKE. Meet 8:00 a.m. at K-Mart SE 82nd, Milwaulkie Expressway, SW corner of parking lot, or 9:00 a.m. at Zigaag Ranger Station. Leader: Florence Ebeling, 244-4122.

Siskiyou

- 10 Oct., Thur. Meeting, 7:30 p.m., Room 171, Science Bldg., SOSC campus, Ashland. OPEN HOUSE with a Smorgasboard program covering a wide range of topics to introduce the community to The Native Plant Society. Speakers will include: Dr. Frank Lang, Oregon NPS President, on the history of the Native Plant Society; Joan Seevers on Rare Plants; Peter Giffen on gardening with native plants; and Tom Ward on Wild edible plants. Also featured will be displays including: Dave Rogers' cone collection, Marcilla Ring's watercolors, and Jan Larson's lichens of SW Oregon.

Willamette Valley

- 21 Oct., Mon. Meeting, 7:30 p.m., First United Methodist Church, corner of State & Church Sts., Salem. (Use Church St. entrance). Topic: SALEM'S HERITAGE TREES AND OTHER TREASURES, by Maynard Drawson, guest speaker.

Wm. Cusick

--- For information about October activities, Call Andrew Kratz at 963-9358.

NPSO BOARD MEETING - OCT 26

The NPSO Board will meet on Saturday the 26th at 1:00 p.m. at the Herbarium on the University of Oregon campus in Eugene. Due to the Public Symposium on Endangered Plants at Lewis & Clark College in Portland on 19 October the board meeting was postponed one week. Please send agenda items to Frank Lang as soon as possible.

STEENS MOUNTAIN FIELD TRIPS

A letter from Marivn Durfee, Andrews Resource Area Manager, Burns District, BLM, indicates that NPSO chapters planning field trips to Steens Mountain should be aware of new regulations. As a result of the final Steens Mountain Recreation Management Plan all organized groups of 15 or more people that intend on camping more than four days must obtain Special Recreation Use Permits from the Burns District office of the Bureau of Land Management (503)573-5241. Group camping will be at Jackman Park Campground. The last time I camped at Jackman Park I was joined by a group of rather large range bulls that apparently already had permits. According to Durfee, "Failure to comply with these stipulations will result in not being permitted to use the public lands on Steens Mountain". The regulations appear to be primarily aimed at educational institutions.

PUBLIC SYMPOSIUM ON ENDANGERED PLANTS October 19, 1985

Improved public involvement in preserving Oregon's endangered plant species is the purpose of an October 19 symposium at Lewis & Clark College, co-sponsored by the Berry Botanic Garden of Portland. The symposium, "PLANT CONSERVATION IN OREGON: WHERE DO WE STAND?", will feature presentations by a number of federal and state agencies as well as by private conservation groups, and is designed to appeal to a wide audience of wildflower lovers, gardeners, and amateur and professional botanists.

The symposium will begin at 9:00 a.m. (registration at 8:15), with all sessions in the Council Chamber of Lewis & Clark's Templeton College Center. Registration information may be obtained by calling 636-4112, or writing the Berry Botanic Garden, 11505 SW Summerville Ave., Portland 97219.

ANNUAL MUSHROOM SHOW

The Oregon Mycological Society's Annual Mushroom Show will be held Sunday October 20th at the Western Forestry Center in Portland. Extensive display of mushrooms collected and identified, informative literature and multimedia presentations. Also participating will be the Truffle Society.

JIMMY KAGEN RECOGNIZED FOR RARE PLANT FINDS

NPSO member, Jimmy Kagen, was recently honored by the American Horticultural Society as one of five recipients of the First Wildflower Rediscovery Awards. These awards are granted to individuals who have discovered new populations of extremely rare species of wildflowers. Jimmy, a botanist with the Oregon Natural Heritage Program, has rediscovered three species in Oregon, none of which had been seen in the wild for many years: Oregon semaphore grass, *Pleuropogon oregonus*; Applegate's milkvetch, *Astragalus applegatii*, and rough allocarya, *Plagiobothrys hirtus*. Each recipient received a certificate and reward from the American Horticultural Society's Wildflower Rediscovery Project Fund. Congratulations Jimmy!



THANKS

Linda Ann Vorobik, Ph.D. would like to thank the Native Plant Society of Oregon for partial support of her doctoral research with the Jean Davis Memorial Award. Dr. Vorobik, we accept your thanks and thank you in return for all your hours of devoted service to the Society as editor of the Bulletin and for your beautiful illustrations. We congratulate you on your academic achievement and wish you the best for the future.

MORE IDEAS ON THE BLM T/E PLANT PROGRAM . .

Other groups share some of NPSO's same concerns. The following letter was received from the Society for Range Management, PNW Section, in response to Rhoda Love's letter to William Leavell, Oregon BLM State Director (See July Bulletin, pages 76-77). With the combined efforts of a variety of interest groups and organizations we should be able to help influence the BLM in developing a stronger state-wide rare plant program.

SRM

SOCIETY FOR RANGE MANAGEMENT

Pacific Northwest Section

Department of Rangeland Resources
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon 97331
July 30, 1985

Ms. Julie Kierstead
Conservation Chair
Native Plant Society of Oregon
1920 Engel Avenue NW
Salem, Oregon 97304

Dear Ms. Kierstead:

The Board of Directors of the Pacific Northwest Section of the Society for Range Management discussed the concerns of the Native Plant Society of Oregon with respect to the need for botanists in the Bureau of Land Management in eastern Oregon. I am writing this letter as President of the Section at the request of the Board of Directors.

The Pacific Northwest Section makes up about ten percent of the over 5000 international membership of the Society for Range Management and covers the area of Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. We represent individuals and groups with a common interest in the study, management and rational use of public and private rangelands and related ecosystems. The Pacific Northwest Section, Society for Range Management membership consists of ranchers, wildlife biologists, hydrologists, range conservationists, research scientists, teachers, businessmen and others. This membership provides the society with expertise in rangeland science, coordinated resource management and natural resource planning. The diversity of the Pacific Northwest Section of the Society for Range Management membership interests reflects the wealth and variety of rangeland values.

The Pacific Northwest Section of the Society for Range Management shares your concern for locating, understanding and protecting rare plants in rangeland ecosystems of Oregon and the rest of the Pacific Northwest. We recognize that professional botanists would help the Bureau of Land Management improve their programs for management of ecosystems with important and rare plant species. We support your request for botanically trained resource managers to focus their attention on rare plants of eastern Oregon.

We do not concur with your analysis that converting Range Conservationists positions to Botanist positions is an appropriate move to accomplish our mutual goal of management for protection of important and rare plant species. We believe that the Bureau of Land Management needs to increase their staff of Range Conservationists to appropriately manage the important resources of the 13 million acres of public land in eastern Oregon. As our understanding of the complex interactions of ecological and managerial forces has increased, the ability of Range Conservationists to meet the mandates of law while protecting vital resources has likewise increased, but the demands of their jobs take increasing amounts of time. We believe that protection of rare plants dictates good management of the rangeland ecosystems that support these plants. Consequently, we do not agree that a reduction of the Bureau of Land Management's managerial force will improve the status of rare plants.

This does not diminish the need for competent professional botanists in each district of the Bureau of Land Management. The Range Conservationist has had substantial education in Botany; usually 33 university credits in Botany and Ecology. This includes 16 university credits focusing on plant identification. The Botanical/Ecological background is supported by an additional 31 university credits where the education focuses on ecosystem management. These Range Conservationists can carry out special programs designed to protect rare plants. We support your desire for the Bureau of Land Management to hire properly educated professionals to continue development and to improve programs for protection of rare plants in eastern Oregon rangeland ecosystems.

Sincerely,

William C. Krueger
President

THE SAGA OF THE SIDALCEAE

Over the past summer, Willamette Valley Chapter members Jean Massie, Judy Armstrong and Mariana Bornholdt joined in a volunteer effort to search out and locate populations of Sidalcea nelsoniana Piper (Nelson's checkermallow). Responding to the Salem District BLM's call for volunteer field workers, their team, which also included two Salem Audubon Society members, put in more than 65 hours in the field. Each systematically combed an assigned territory centered around the City of Salem and Finley Refuge during June and July, the plant's flowering season.

The purpose of the plant search was to locate, if possible, groups of this rare plant other than the ones found at Walker Creek Flat on the site of the proposed City of McMinnville dam. The presence of this species at the damsite, because Federal policy requires that it be protected, is a major obstacle to the construction. Since S. nelsoniana is a perennial which likes moist open ground and cannot tolerate disturbance, its habitat in Oregon has largely disappeared as a result of Willamette Valley farming activity. It is, therefore, not surprising that the only populations located within the city limits were found along the margins of the Salem airport. A few other sites were found in Turner, southeast of Salem, all on private land. Most all other Marion County locations where the plant has been found in the past have been drained and filled.

This summer's botanical fieldwork, which was a statewide effort, is now concluded. At present writing, no sites other than Walker Creek Flat have been found for S. nelsoniana on BLM land in Oregon. This means that the Walker Creek population, considered unique by botanists for its genetic purity and healthy status, is the only group of these plants that the BLM can preserve and protect as is required by Federal policy. This fall, BLM and the City of McMinnville Water and Light District will undertake a propagation program approved by U.S. Fish and Wildlife to see if the plants can be grown from seed collected from the Walker Creek population and established elsewhere on BLM property so the dam can go ahead.

One of the considerations of the plan for propagation is that BLM sites selected for the plants grown from seed are those which already contain populations of other Sidalcea species. Since botanical inventory has not been a priority activity of the BLM, the agency could be logistically handicapped in its choice of



Sidalcea nelsoniana
Drawing by Steve H. Ominski

location. The only other known Sidalcea site under BLM stewardship is the so-called Monroe parcel.

NPSOers will recall Rhoda Love's recent successful effort to prevent BLM sale of this property based on belief at the time that the Sidalcea there was S. nelsoniana. Following a final determination by Dr. David Wagner that the Monroe Sidalcea was S. virgata, the BLM proceeded with its plans to dispose of the parcel. Recently, Rhoda, Dr. Wagner, and others who had rallied to protest the original sale, were contacted by BLM and asked to support sale of the Monroe parcel, since it was no longer a S. nelsoniana site. Since it is, however, a site of Aster hallii, a plant on the Federal watch list, of course, change of ownership could not be endorsed by NPSO or its members. One of Rhoda's last acts before leaving for "down under" was to pen a strong letter of objection to change of ownership of the Monroe parcel.

In addition to its significance to Aster hallii and Sidalcea nelsoniana, the Monroe parcel may be important to Lupinus sulphureus var. kinkaidii (Smith) Hitchc. This plant, which is on the Oregon State Natural Heritage Council/State Land Board Review List, is growing on private land immediately adjacent to the Monroe parcel in an identical habitat. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in consultation with

the BLM, has recognized its presence there. The Monroe parcel, then, represents a unique opportunity for the BLM in cooperation with Berry Botanical Garden and USFWS to establish L. sulphureus var. kinkaidii on Federal land, since it is on an immediately adjacent identical habitat. So, then, instead of being an unwanted stepchild of the BLM, the Monroe parcel has the potential of becoming an extremely valuable nursery for not one, but three, endangered plants.

Sidalcea and Monroe parcel notwithstanding, conservationists throughout Oregon have rallied to oppose the dam at Walker Creek Flats because of its unique characteristics as an unusual mountain wetland, worth saving for its own sake. Other damsites nearby are available which would not impact its lush riparian habitat, the Nestucca fishery, the elk calving grounds, and the Pacific flyway stopover which Walker Creek and its surrounding valley now provide. The presence there of Sidalcea nelsoniana,

a candidate for Federal endangered status, merely underlines the importance of preserving diversity in our natural ecosystems.

Plant lovers are reminded that their contributions in support of continuing efforts to preserve Walker Creek wetlands are urgently needed. S. nelsoniana alone may not save Walker Creek, even if it cannot be successfully propagated on the Monroe parcel. Annual memberships in Friends of Walker Creek Wetlands are \$5 individual, \$7.50 couple. Send your tax-deductible contribution today to

Friends of Walker Creek Wetlands
c/o Salem Audubon Society
P. O. Box 2013
Salem, OR 97308

Mariana Bornholdt
Willamette Valley Chapter
August 17, 1985

CONSERVATION ALERT!!

GORGE BILL NOW IN THE WORKS--BUT IS IT THE RIGHT BILL?

The four senators from Oregon and Washington are at this very moment trying to reach agreement on legislation to protect the Columbia Gorge. It's time now for NPSO members to speak up for a bill which will really do the job. A WEAK BILL WOULD BE A DISASTER.

Please write to our senators, Packwood and Hatfield, and urge that they hold out for a bill with these key features:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MANAGEMENT OF THE GORGE

The U.S. Forest Service is a 'multiple use' agency that must balance natural resource conservation with consumptive uses such as logging and mining. Money for plant and animal studies on Forest Service land comes from timber sale receipts. Plant inventory is routinely done just for planned timber sales. Paradoxically, the only way to increase the botanical budget is to cut more trees. The Park Service has a different mandate: to conserve the natural and cultural resources of NPS lands for the enjoyment of present and future generations. This kind of management is clearly more compatible with a scenic and biological wonder such as the Columbia Gorge.

CLEARLY STATED MANAGEMENT CRITERIA so that even an insensitive administration cannot wander too far from the original legislative intent.

CONSERVATION OF PLANT SPECIES AND COMMUNITIES and other wildlife. The Gorge contains several endemic plant species and an unusual mix of eastern Oregon, western Oregon, and Cascade plants. Development for recreation will have to be carefully planned to not run roughshod over the Gorge's biological diversity.

TRIBUTARIES NEED PROTECTION TOO, since rampant development or damming of these rivers would affect the Columbia. The bill should include a provision

for study of the tributaries for inclusion in the federal Wild and Scenic River system.

INCOMPATIBLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE GORGE SHOULD BE PROHIBITED to preserve its rural character. No new dams or ugly logging and mining scars.

INTERIM PROTECTION IS ESSENTIAL as soon as legislation is passed, until a full-fledged management plan is ready to go. A lot of damage can be done in the meantime--developers, like the rest of us, work best under a deadline.

If our senators don't get this message from us, we will be stuck with a bill which offers split management by state parks, U.S. Forest Service, and the same kind of bi-state commission which handily ruined Lake Tahoe; no clearly defined guidelines for the commission to adhere to; continued commodity exploitation to the detriment of plants and animals in the Gorge; no tributary protection; and no interim protection.

PLEASE WRITE, RIGHT AWAY! If you haven't spoken before, now is the time to do it. Write to:


Sen. Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Sen. Bob Packwood
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

with a copy to your congressman:

Congressman Les AuCoin, Bob Smith, Ron Wyden, Jim Weaver, or Denny Smith (same address for all):

House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515


Julie Kierstead
State Conservation Chair

TROPICAL RAINFOREST TRANSECT IN COSTA RICA

AN UNIQUE CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITY

Although they cover only 6% of the world's land surface, tropical rain forests are estimated to contain half the world's species of plants and animals. And these forests are disappearing within our lifetimes. Tiny Costa Rica, with 12,000 kinds of plants and 800 species of birds, has already lost most of its forests. At current deforestation rates, virtually all remaining forests outside of parks and reserves in this country will be cleared in the next few years.

This is a bleak outlook. Deforestation is the rule throughout the world's tropical forests. However, Costa Rica is special in two senses. It has an outstanding record of conservation. The Costa Rican National Parks Service has set up a system of parks and reserves which now covers 8% of the country. Secondly, the tradition of a stable democratic government and strong emphasis on education and social services make the outlook for conservation efforts much more positive here than in most parts of the tropics.

One exceptional conservation goal yet to be fulfilled is the creation of a reserve which would preserve rain forest areas representative of those that once covered the entire Atlantic side of Central America, and which are now rapidly being cut down. With these forests will go a rich complex of birds, orchids, large mammals like jaguars, small forest mammals like brocket deer, and untold other species.

There is now a real chance to save such an area. Currently there still exists a belt of rain forest sweeping down off the volcano Barba (at 9500 feet) all the way to lowland rain forests at only 100 feet above sea level. The top of the transect is already protected as the Braulio Carrillo National Park, a rain-shrouded reserve of high mountains, steep valleys and a wealth of wildlife. At the lowland end of the forest belt lies La Selva Biological Station, with forests containing nearly 400 species of birds, a diverse cat fauna, and more than 4 times the number of tree species than in the Great Smokey Mountains Park (which is 150 times the size of La Selva). It is the intervening forest, sweeping up from the lowlands to the rugged lower slopes of the volcanoes, which remains to be protected.

There is no other site in Costa Rica, and probably not in all of Central America, where there is a substantial intact area left of interlocking lowland, mid-elevation, and high mountain rain forest.

Why is it important to preserve this transect?

Biological Richness. As for most tropical rain forest, only the tip of the iceberg of species diversity has so far been revealed for this transect. Although detailed study is needed before the total biological wealth can be known, the few data available show it to be an area of exceptional species richness. After only a 2-week ecological expedition into the area in 1983, the following data are in hand:



Profile of Premontane Wet Forest at Sarapiquí

(Sawyer, J.O. and A.A. Lindsey. 1971.
Vegetation of the Life Zones in Costa Rica.)

- The entire transect harbors an estimated 80% of all the landbird species known from Costa Rica. The densities of hawks in the mid-elevation sites were also found to be impressively high.

- The large mammals are present in abundance. Tracks of jaguar, tapir, and brocket deer were found throughout the area covered by the Expedition biologists.

- At least 175 species of butterflies were found in the 2-week trip. These included numerous rare and spectacular species, such as the giant iridescent blue Morphos.

- The flora of the transect is exceptionally diverse, and will provide many new discoveries. In just two weeks, biologists discovered 28 plant species previously unknown to science. The area could include 800 tree species, which is 40% of the species of all Costa Rica.

Migrant species. These tropical rain forests at different elevations, from the high mountains to the hot lowlands, are biologically inter-connected. Many animals which are known to occur in one of the forest types actually migrate up and down the elevational transect. Three of the most spectacular birds, the Bare-necked Umbrellabird, the Three-wattled Bellbird, and the tiny Snowcap hummingbird, move up and down the transect every year. At least 40 species of birds make such migrations among the different forests. It is likely that many insect species make similar migrations. If some of the forests are lost or the connections between them are severed, these migratory species will be threatened with extinction.

We can all help, at whatever level is within our means. First, through personal donations. Secondly, by spreading the word to others who are concerned about species extinctions and the loss of tropical rain forest.

By contributing to the protection of this rain forest transect, we will be investing in species for the future and helping to ensure that future generations of world citizens will still know some of the biological richness of these magnificent tropical forests.

Deborah A. Clark
David B. Clark
Co-Directors
La Selva Biological Station

Deborah A. Clark Co-Directors
David B. Clark La Selva Biological Station

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Please send tax-deductible donations to:

Dr. Donald Stone, Executive Director
Organization for Tropical Studies
P.O. Box DM
Duke Station
Durham, North Carolina 27706

Make the check out to 'Organization for Tropical Studies,' and mark it 'for rain forest transect.'

Allium falcifolium H. & A. The Sickleaf Onion is heavily concentrated on serpentine, in Josephine County. In May of 1980, I discovered said onion on a lower south facing slope of Gold Hill, in Jackson County. The plants are growing on pyroxenite scree. The location is 42°27'N 123°02'W 1900+['] elev., on private property. Arctostaphylos viscida Whiteleaf Manzanita, Eriodictyon californicum, Yerba santa, and Eschscholtzia californica also occupy this barren site. Material forwarded to U. PAC. Dr. McNeal - SOSC.

Significance: This isolated population of Allium falcifolium across the Rogue River, west of Lower Table Rock, possibly represents the easternmost range of said taxa in Oregon.

Betula occidentalis Hooker var. inopina (Jeps.) Hitchc., trees scattered, in riparian habitat, along Muddy Gulch. Said drainage originates on Anderson Butte, Jackson County. Trees are located in Sec. 13 & 24 T39S R2W or 42°10.5'N 122° 53.2'W 2500+['] elev.. Access is through Trillium Trout Creek Farm on private property. Although the water birch is common in eastern Oregon and northern California, said trees are rare west of the Cascade Mtns., in Oregon. In Peck, this birch is listed under the name B. fontanilis. Reported 1981.

Calochortus nudus Wats., is a California species that just gets into Oregon. On July 3, 1981 I collected flowering specimens of this plant at the head of a post-glacial cirque on Observation Peak. C. nudus resembles C. uniflorus, in flower, but the flowers are much taller and the capsules are erect and narrow - it is also nonbulbiferous. A second locality is at 6400' 42°01.5'N 122°54.5'W, s.w. slope of Observation Peak, growing in a wet lush seep, above F.S. road 2025. Calochortus indecorus, superficially resembles C. nudus - however, C. indecorus seems closer to C. uniflorus in its fruiting habit and capsule characteristics. OSU, SOSC.
Significance: First report in Oregon, plant is widespread in northern California.

Cercocarpus betuloides Nutt. x ledifolius Nutt. collected July 11, 1976, east-west ridge of Whiskey Peak, Josephine County, 42°01.5'W 5900±['] elev. Both parents of hybrid are common on site.

Fritillaria purdyi - see article "Some notes on Fritillaria" Frank T. Callahan II.

Juglans hindsii (Jeps.) Jeps. Several reports of this walnut are known from Jackson County: SOSC 5260, June 1976, so. of Kirtland Rd., and e. of Bear Creek (Callahan) - two mi. n. Ashland, Old 99, elev. 2000' 5/19/68 J. Athey, Shiehl, Callan., and a riparian population on Meyer Creek near Ashland. Several isolated large Walnut trees have been located on Bear Creek. The USDA Handbook 450 gives the range of J. hindsii, as 'central California (Shasta County through Stanislaus County.' Although Juglans is known in Oregon from the fossil flora of the Blue Mountains (Juglans browniana), Chaney & Axelrod assigned said species as closest to J. nigra - an East American species. Presently

Continued on next page

it is quite difficult to determine the wild status of J. hindsii as a native or naturalized species. Its nuts were transported and utilized by the West Coast Indians and recently J. hindsii is utilized as a rootstock in common orchard practice.

Juniperus californicus var. *siskiyouensis* Hend. coll.: 5/24/48 - Peck Herbarium. Original latin diagnosis obtained from Dr. Elbert L. Little. Hendersen's description is somewhat lacking in significant criteria for categorizing said collection as J. californica Carr. In fact, his description could easily fit that of J. occidentalis Hook., the western juniper. The only unusual note was "cones brownish, 9-12 mm long". The western juniper also rarely produces large brownish cones. Dr. Frank Vasek, U.C. Riverside, reviewed specimens from the site given to me by the late Oliver V. Matthews, and commented (in part): "Every characteristic I observed indicates J. occidentalis rather than any form of J. californica." Mr. Vasek also noted: "It may be desirable to submit a short note for publication in a journal like Madrono, indicating that J. californica siskiyouensis is an erroneous interpretation" (correspondence 2/27/74).

Mimulus kelloggii Curran. SOSC 5457, a Jackson Co. population on peroxinite scree, Gold Hill, near Gold Hill Mine on south slope, 1920' elev 5/4/80 Callahan. Gordon Larum noted an additional locality of M. kelloggii, s.w. of Gold Ray Dam (sie is several miles from aforementioned site). These are additions to other Oregon sites.

Rhamnus crocea Nutt. in T&G. ssp. *ilicifolia* (Kell.) C.B. Wolf. The hollyleaf buckthorn is quite rare in Oregon. I discovered it while searching for Opuntia fragilis. O. fragilis was found on a nearby knoll, growing on scabland conglomerate (the cactus was being destroyed by quarry operations). Dr. Frank Lang and I later surveyed a hill with approximately 27 small to large shrubs (up to 2.5 meters tall) of hollyleaf buckthorn. This site is on a hill s.e. of Pompadour Bluff T39S R1E Sec. 1 Jackson County - 42°12'N 122°37'W ca. 2000' elev., substrate is decomposed siltstones and conglomerates, 6/5/76, SOSC 5240.

Significance: First record for Oregon, a northern range extension from Siskiyou County, California (known several miles north of Klamath River).

Heteromeles arbutifolia M. Roem. The Toyon or Christmasberry is reported here as the new record location is only 10.5 miles south of the Curry Co. line (Oregon). This locality is an extension from the locality I discovered earlier on the Klamath River. The new northern range extension is in Del Norte County in the vicinity of Hardscrabble Creek - 41°05'N 124° - 124°02'W. Plants are in redwood belt, growing along steep cliffs above Hwy. 199. Approximately 20 plants were noted growing in association with Lithocarpus densiflorus Tanoak and Myrica californica (western bayberry).

Significance: A new range extension for California 11/3/83. Specimens U.C. Davis, SOSC. Careful searching on like habitats for said species should be conducted in Oregon.

Frank T. Callahan II
Siskiyou Chapter

NORTHWEST REGIONAL COASTAL CONFERENCE

Saturday, October 12 in Portland

In recognition of Coast Week the Oregon Natural Resources Council along with the national Coast Alliance and eight other prominent Oregon and Washington conservation organizations will sponsor a one-day coastal conference to provide information, and to discuss goals and plan strategies for the many challenges that face our coastline. National as well as local conservation leaders from Oregon and Washington will be speaking and leading workshops on offshore oil and gas leasing, deep seabed mining, state coastal planning, and federal coastal wetland barrier legislation--(designed to halt federal development subsidies along our bays and estuaries). Oregon U.S. Senator Bob Packwood will be the featured speaker.

The conference will be held at the Smith Center at Portland State University. For more information and a conference brochure write the Oregon Natural Resources Council, 1161 Lincoln Street, Eugene 97401 or call 344-0675 (Eugene) or 244-0201 (Portland).

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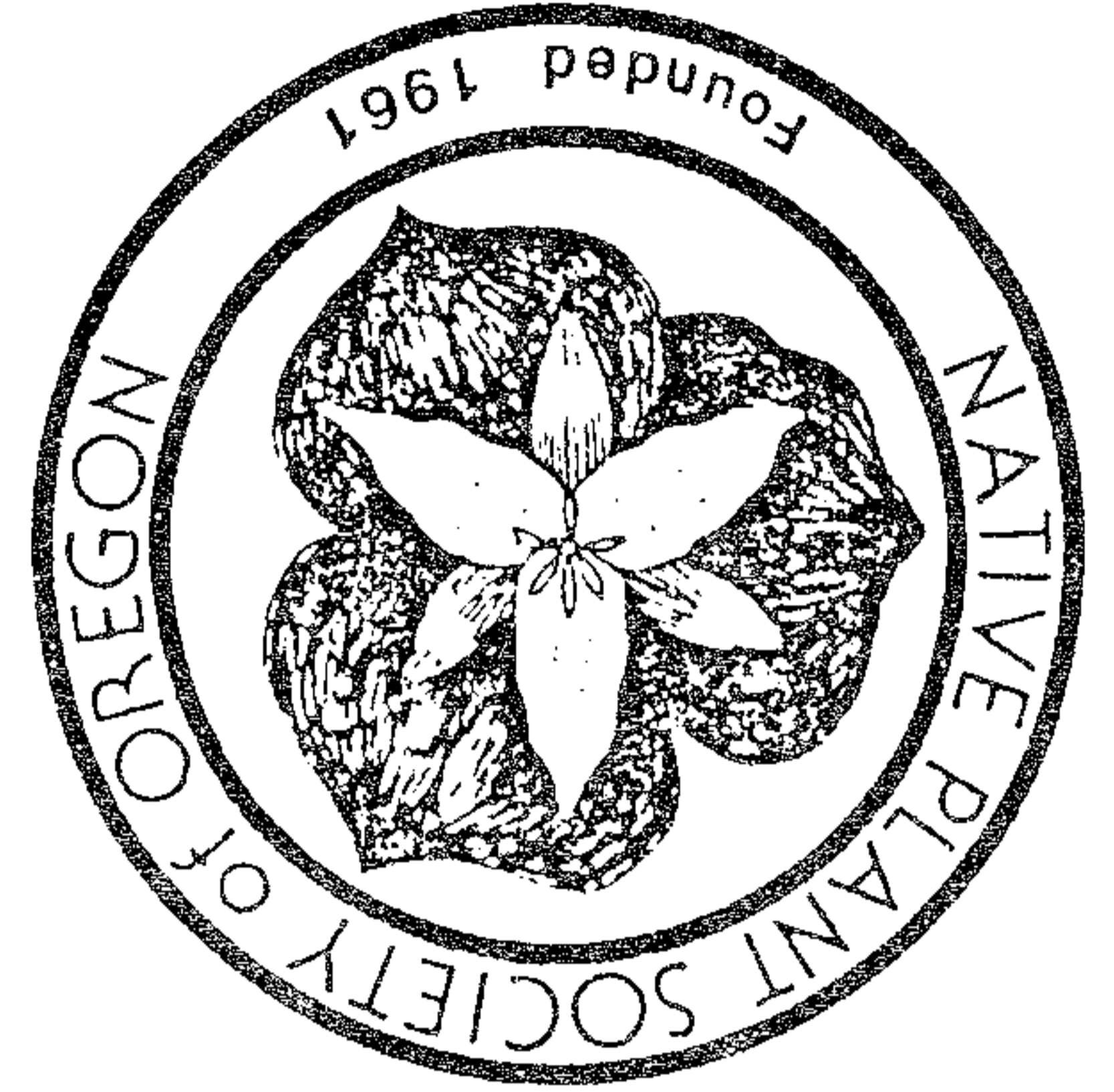
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