

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

Volume 20 No. 4

April 1987

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1987 The Year of the Oregon Endangered Species Act

## CHAPTER NEWS

### Blue Mountain

- 11 Apr., Sat. Field Trip to UPPER MCKAY CREEK. Meet at 8:30 am at the EMCC Greenhouse.
- 2 May, Sat. Field Trip to UMATILLA FORKS. Meet at EMCC Greenhouse at 8:30 am (bring a lunch).  
Leader: Bruce Barnes (276-5547).
- 24 May, Sun. Field Trip to MORGAN LAKE, near LaGrande. Meet at 8:00 am at EMCC Greenhouse or  
at 9:15 am at the Safeway parking lot in LaGrande (bring a lunch). Leader:  
Ruth Rouse.
- 30 May, Sat. Field Trip to LOGAN VALLEY near Prairie City. Meet at 7:00am at EMCC Greenhouse or  
at 10:00am at Clyde Holliday Wayside between Mt. Vernon and John Day (bring a  
lunch). Leader: Karl Urban.

### Corvallis

- 13 Apr., Mon. Meeting, 7:30pm. Room 205, Withycombe Hall, OSU Campus. Dr. Lee Eddleman, an  
ecologist with the OSU Rangeland Resources Dept. will give a presentation on  
A SCENARIO FOR WESTERN JUNIPER EXPLOSION.

### Emerald

- 13 Apr., Mon. Meeting, 8:00pm. Amazon Community Center, 2700 Hilyard, Eugene. The program  
will be on the FLORA OF THE COLORADO ROCKIES and a look at the DENVER BOTANICAL  
GARDENS by Ken and Robin Lodewick.
- 11 Apr., Sat. Two trips to the Big River Old Growth Preserve, south of Cottage Grove, are planned  
and for the purpose of compiling a species list for the area. All levels of expertise  
6 June, Sat. are welcome. Botany students and other beginners: this is an excellent chance  
to hone your plant identification skills. Meet at 10:00am at the Lane Community  
College south parking lot, adjacent to the Science Building or at the intersection  
of Big River Rd. and Stennett Butte Rd. near the site at 10:45am. Directions to  
Big River are printed in this issue of the Bulletin.

### High Desert

- All field trips leave from the parking lot behind MacDonald's Restaurant, 2048  
NE 3rd, Bend, at 9:00am. Carpools are encouraged. Bring a backpack lunch.  
Non-members are welcome. For more information call Stu Garrett (382-2681).
- 2 May, Sat. Field Trip to STEELHEAD FALLS. A moderate 3-4 mile hike in an area being considered  
for Wilderness. Early spring wildflowers, eagle-watching and spectacular scenery.  
Leader: Ken Robinson (382-1452).
- 6 June, Sat. Field Trip to POWELL BUTTE. A moderate 4 mile hike with great views in BLM admin-  
istered area. Leader: Stu Garrett (382-2681).

## Mid Columbia

- 1 Apr., Wed. Meeting, 7:30pm., Mosier School. This will be an organizational meeting to plan for the annual wildflower show.
- 12 Apr., Sun. 12th ANNUAL WILDFLOWER SHOW. 10am to 4pm at Mosier School. The annual Firemen's Smorgasbord Dinner is also happening at the Mosier Grange Hall. All NPSO members and general public welcome!

## North Coast

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For information, contact Roy Peters (842-9284).

## Portland

- 2 Apr., Sat. Field Trip to MITCHELL POINT. Leave at 8:00am from the K-Mart on NE 122nd and Sandy Blvd., south end of parking lot. Fine flowers on a Columbia Gorge landmark. Leader: Esther Kennedy (287-3091).
- 11 Apr., Sat. Field Trip to MCCORD CREEK AND VICINITY, favorite site and season for spring in the CRG. Leave at 8:00am from the K-Mart, NE 122nd and Sandy. Leader: Carroll Dubar (234-4135).
- 14 Apr., Tues. Meeting, 7:00pm. First United Methodist Church, 1838 SW Jefferson, Portland. Mike Fahey will talk and show slides of the GLASS FLOWER COLLECTION AT HARVARD. He will also show slides of Oregon Flowers.
- 18 Apr., Sat. Field Trip to SILVAS CREEK, up the west side hills of the Klickitat River. Leave at 8:00am from the K-Mart, NE 122nd and Sandy. Leader: Elizabeth Handler(244-5320).
- 25 Apr., Sat. Field Trip to DOG RIVER TRAIL, about 20 miles south of Hood River. Leave from K-Mart at 8:00am or meet at Hood River Inn at 9:30am. Leaders: Herb Armentrout (658-2751) and George Jeffcott.
- 2 May, Sat. Field Trip to STARVATION CREEK in Columbia Gorge. Leave at 9:00am from the K-Mart or meet at trailhead at Starvation Creek Rest Area at 10:00am. Leader: Shep Wilson (228-7823).
- Memorial Day Weekend Field Trip to SOUTHWESTERN OREGON. Details later, leader will be George Lewis.

## Siskiyou

- 9 Apr., Thur. Meeting, 7:30pm. Room 171, Science Bldg., SOSC. Dr. Frank Lang will give a slide presentation featuring the exquisite wildflower photography of John Erwin. Audience participation (in identifying the flowers) will be encouraged. For more information, contact Jan Larson (482-4513).

## Willamette Valley

- 20 Apr., Mon. Meeting, 7:30pm. First United Methodist Church, corner of SE Church and State Streets, Salem. (Use the Church St. entrance.) ANNUAL SLIDE SHOW AND TELL. Bring 10-20 of your favorite plant slides to share.
- For field trip information, contact Clint Urey (743-2802).
- 18 Apr., Sat. Field Trip to NEAKAHNIE MOUNTAIN. Meet at South K-Mart parking lot at 7:30am. Leader: Edna Stevenson (743-2249).
- 25 Apr., Sat. GLIDE WILDFLOWER SHOW. Carpool at South K-Mart parking lot at 7:30 am.
- 2 May, Sat. Field Trip to MILL CREEK. Meet at South K-Mart at 8:00am. Leader: Clint Urey (743-2802).
- 9 & 10 May SILVER FALLS STATE PARK: NATIVE PLANT SHOW.

## Wm. Cusick

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For information, contact Rachel Sines (963-0674).



It really is coming--THE ANNUAL MEETING MAY 9-10th which has been planned and advertised for months will actually be here about one month after you receive this April newsletter.

Menucha is finally ensured for us for both nights, Friday and Saturday, plus box lunch and a room for the board meeting Sunday morning. Remember to bring your own bedding including pillow and towel unless advising us to the contrary (\$6.00 charge) immediately. If anyone wants to decide at this late date to stay there, please contact me and I'll check to see if we can make room for overnighters.

Check-in time Friday night can be as early as 5:00 p.m. For Saturday night, anytime after 11:00 a.m. which would probably be late afternoon if you're on a field trip. Some may want to go directly to the banquet (7:00 p.m.)--there is a bar adjacent to the dining room for early arrivals. Those who wish, may return to Menucha to check in or wash up--it's only a ten-minute drive from the Falls, up the Old Scenic Highway. Maps are either in this bulletin or will be in the May issue.

Banquet space is still open to May 1st by which time we must let the chef know the exact number for dinner. If you haven't already, send \$11.50 for your ticket. As the time approaches, banquet tickets will be mailed to you along with lodging confirmations.

Announcement of field trips and meeting places will be in the May newsletter.

Virginia Diegel  
16415 N.W.Brugger Rd.  
Portland, Oregon 97229

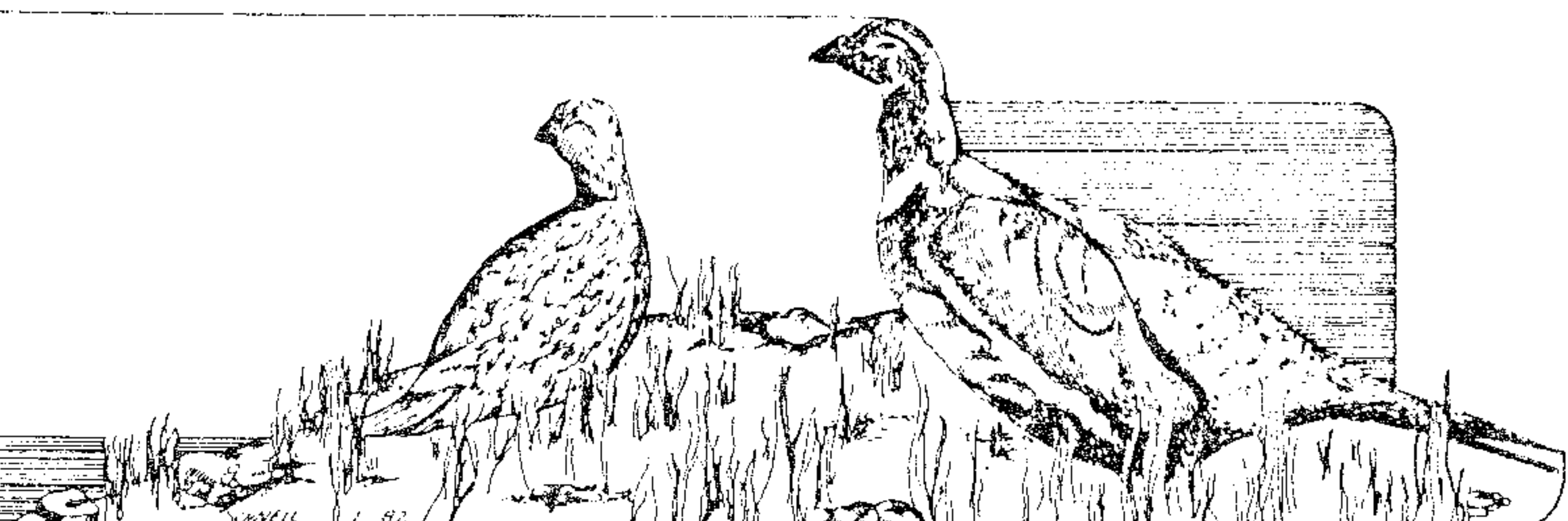
#### SPRING ARBOR FEST - April 18

The 3rd annual Spring Arbor Fest, sponsored by Hoyt Arboretum at the World Forestry Center, will be on Saturday, April 18, 10:00am to 3:00pm. This event emphasizes gardening interests, so we will feature native plants grown for our gardens from seeds or cuttings or purchased from responsible sources.

#### Desert Conference IX

P.O. Box 848  
Bend, Oregon 97709

April 24, 25 and 26  
at  
Malheur Field Station



Mark your calendars for

Friends  
of the



Columbia  
Gorge

7th ANNUAL GORGE HIKING DAYS

JUNE 13-14, 1987

#### GLIDE WILDFLOWER SHOW

APRIL 25 - 26, 1987

Glide Community Building  
Glide, Oregon Hwy 138E

The 23rd Annual Glide Wildflower Show will present its collection of 500 or more species of flowers, ferns, trees, shrubs, lichens, mosses and liverworts on the traditional last full weekend in April. The flowers are cataloged and exhibited by plant families and are identified by both botanical and common names.

In 1965, Regina Miller, a local botanist, exhibited 71 identified cut wildflowers at a coffee social to which 32 persons attended. It was received with such enthusiasm that it was scheduled to become an annual public affair. The second year, however, was almost its demise. An informative article by Mollie Grothaus in the OREGON JOURNAL launched the project in its third showing. Glide Wildflower Show became established and it has had steady increase in stature and public interest.

The 1986 show presented 572 plant specimens to 3300 registered visitors from as far away as China, England, Australia, New York, Wisconsin, Florida, Alaska, Washington and California. Maintaining the reputation of this philanthropic endeavor is due to the efforts of many statewide botanists, organizations and agencies, but its foundation is a traditional community project by the citizens of unincorporated Glide area.

Lunch selections, beverages and homemade pies are a part of the tradition at a nominal charge. A floral show book is also available. Admission is free but donations are accepted. The hours are 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. For further information contact Marilyn Sams, Chair, 496-3739 or Mary Powell 673-8658.



Dear Fellow NPSOers,

A week ago (in late February), I wrote -- on NPSO notecards (!) -- to several of my state lawmakers in Salem letting them know that their support of NPSO's ENDANGERED SPECIES BILL (SB 533) was greatly appreciated. From my State Senator I requested a copy of the bill. As busy as these folks are just now, they all replied by return mail and all had good things to say about our bill. Although I had seen our bill in earlier drafts, it is very nice to be able to study it in its final, 7-page form and to see the official words: "Sponsored by Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources (at the request of Native Plant Society of Oregon)." If you request our bill, and I urge you to do so, please refer to it by number, SB 533.

At the moment I feel very hopeful that the bill will pass, especially if every NPSOer lets his/her representatives know how we feel about protecting Oregon rare and endangered species. Please write today! Remember, every citizen is entitled to have his say and to request a free copy of any bill.

This weekend I sent off a grant proposal to the Eugene-based McKenzie River Gathering Foundation requesting funds for a Macintosh Desktop Publishing unit for our Bulletin editor. This is NPSO's first grant proposal and I am hopeful that it will be successful. Our Society is 26 years old, we have never been in debt, we are a respected statewide organization involved in successful conservation efforts and have written a bill which is currently in the legislature. We provide scholarships and grants and are part of a coalition of state and national conservation groups. It is a fine record -- one to be proud of and one that I feel will give favorable consideration to our grant request. We can expect a reply from the Foundation in May.

The spring flowers have appeared! I hope all members are enjoying the season and I hope to see as many of you as possible next month -- May 9th and 10th -- at Menucha Lodge in the beautiful Columbia Gorge for our Annual Meeting.

Flowers forever!

Rhoda Love



**SOUTHWESTERN NATIVE PLANT SYMPOSIUM**  
June 18-19, 1987 Albuquerque NM

(See January, 1987, NPSO Bulletin.)

The bill would amend and supplement wildlife statutes and statutes relating to the Oregon Natural Heritage Program. Authority and responsibility for threatened and endangered fish and wildlife would rest with the Fish and Wildlife Commission. The State Land Board (working through its Natural Heritage Advisory Committee) would have a similar role for plants.

"Endangered animal would be defined as:

- (a) any wildlife species determined by the commission to be in danger of extinction throughout any significant portion of its range within the state.
- (b) any wildlife species determined to be an endangered species pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973....

Similar definitions in the bill are provided for plants.

The proposed law would make the "taking" of a threatened or endangered species a crime similar to that of other wildlife crimes (Class A misdemeanor).

In carrying out the provisions of the bill, the Commission or Board, as appropriate, shall:

- 1) search for and acquire information about native plants and animals of Oregon;
- 2) list species as endangered or threatened; revise such lists from time to time to reflect status changes, and publish such lists;
- 3) develop recovery programs for endangered and threatened species;
- 4) acquire critical habitat for listed species and manage it for the benefit of the species; and
- 5) withhold sensitive locality information from the public if the security of the species would be harmed by its release.

The bill (Senate Bill 533) would require every state agency to exercise its duties, functions and powers in a manner consistent with the protection and conservation programs established pursuant to this Act. (This is very similar to an existing and workable requirement for federal agencies under the Federal Endangered Species Act.)

## Legislative Notes

The Oregon Endangered Species Bill (SB533) is a controversial bill and faces stiff opposition in the Legislature. The tentative date for our hearing before the Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee is April 3! Write or call your legislator and urge support of SB533 if you have not done it already. We need your support now!

If you have received more than one educational packet or brochure please pass extras on to other interested individuals. Share the information that is in the educational packet. All state officers and chapter presidents or appointed legislative coordinators have a copy. In addition all the board members have a copy.

Help us make this the year of an Endangered Species Bill for Oregon! A special thank you to Julie Kierstead for all the hard work on the educational packet.

Esther Gruber McEvoy  
State Legislative Chair



The Burns District of the Bureau of Land Management needs volunteer help to prepare for transplanting seedlings of the endangered Malheur wirelettuce, *Stephanomeria malheurensis*. Five 15 ft. x 15 ft. fences need to be built of chicken wire and hardware cloth; and cheatgrass needs to be weeded from inside these exclosures. BLM will provide the materials and tools. Six to 15 people are needed to help for the weekend of April 11 - 12 (the weekend of the Waterfowl Festival in Burns) or April 18 - 19. The fencing and weeding must precede the planting which will be done as a field trip of the Desert Conference on Friday, April 24, and may continue onto April 25. NPSO members are welcome to help with the too.

Volunteers will need to bring lunches, soft drinks, and a jacket. Please contact the Burns Botanist, Cheryl McCaffrey, or the Burns Receptionist at 573-5241 (or Cheryl's home: 573-7001) for arrangements and provide your name, phone number, and dates available. One weekend may need to be set for the fencing and weeding.



#### WILDFLOWER POSTERS

Spring is the prime time to show off NPSO's fine wildflower poster. It would make a wonderful present for school children. Your local library, schools and/or Chamber of Commerce might want to display one. Your local bookstore may wish to carry a supply for the year's wildflower season. They sell individually for \$4 each (\$4.95 if mailed) and can be purchased in lots of 10 for \$3 each. Please refer any orders or distribution ideas to Susan Kofahl, Box 151, Mosier OR 97040. Susan also has a good supply of Silver Anniversary NPSO pins, still a bargain at \$2 each.

#### Directions

Take I-5 south toward Cottage Grove. Leave I-5 at Exit 170 and travel east on London Road. You will pass Cottage Grove Lake (at 7.3 mi from the freeway). Take the road around the south end of the Lake. Continue on London Rd, pass a store and London Grade School, 9.3 mi from freeway. At 13.4 mi from the freeway turn left into Big River Rd.. Go 1.6 mi, you will find Stennet Butte Rd, a BLM road, to the right. Opposite Stennett Butte Rd. you will find a dirt road. This is the road you walk up to the site on. The road has a closed gate made of a railroad rail and painted white. Go up this dirt road 0.7 mi and watch for a wooden sign and flagging directing you to the trail which is on the left hand side of the road as you walk up the somewhat steep dirt road.

#### FEATURES to note along the trail:

Lightening caused fire remains in a stump and adjacent tree;

The County's only "Vine Madrone", a madrone of 8-12 feet snaking across the trail;

A large Douglas Fir root wad, with the earth washed out;

Two flat marshy areas with large Ash Trees;

Large Douglas Fir, estimated to be well in excess of 400 years old;

Large Incense Cedar of about the same age;

An unusual plant community for old growth, having plants associated with dry sites and full sunlight mixed with representative old growth species and mesic site species.

Tom Giesen of the local Isaak Walton League has flagged a preliminary trail with pink streamers. Contact him for the most up-to-date information concerning the Park. Phone Numbers: 683-1646 / 747-2570.

#### GIFT MEMBERSHIPS

Do you have a friend or relative who should be introduced to NPSO? Remember there are chapters throughout Oregon, and we have a number of members living out of state who belong to NPSO just to keep in touch with the northwest scene. Keep NPSO in mind when you are trying to think of the right birthday or holiday gift for that right person.



NPSO GRANTS FOR PLANT SURVEYS ON BLM  
EASTERN OREGON LANDS

NPSO has an interest in the responsible management of the plant resources of Central and Eastern Oregon on BLM lands. The NPSO research grant and volunteer program for 1987 is directed toward the goal of working with BLM staff on plant inventories, surveys for T & E species, and monitoring Research Natural Areas (RNA), Areas of Critical Concern (ACEC) and Wilderness Study Areas (WSA).

Discussions with BLM staff and conservationists have resulted in the following list of projects for volunteers/researchers for 1987. Work to be done is in the Vale, Lakeview, and Burns Districts, and will be coordinated through the local District offices.

1) Herbarium work at OSU and U of O. Using species lists provided by BLM, herbarium records will be searched for sightings in Eastern and Central Oregon. Copies of herbarium label information and related information will be sent to BLM.

2) Relocate and reinventory known sites of T & E species. A list of species will be provided by BLM along with sighting reports and maps.

3) Inventory RNAs. In the Vale District, Honeycombs RNA/ACEC and Stockade Mountain RNA, and in the Burns District, Pueblo Foothills RNA need inventory, including species lists and habitat descriptions.

4) Survey and map Haplopappus radiatus. Conduct field survey and map the distribution of Haplopappus radiatus in the Baker Resource Area.

5) Inventory Wilderness Study Areas for botanic resources. Of the more than 75 WSAs, many have had no plant and habitat surveys. Work on the unsurveyed WSAs is urgently needed. The following WSAs are highly recommended: 1-58 Diablo Mountain and 1-146B Sage Hen Hills are in the Lakeview District. The following are in the Vale District: 3-53 Dry Creek, 3-56 Dry Creek Buttes, and 3-110 Lower Owyhee Canyon are in the Owyhee River area; 3-152 Willow Creek and 3-157 Oregon Canyon are in the Trout Creek Mountains; and 3-118 Bowden Hills.

More projects are proposed than can be accomplished with our limited grants money. Volunteers are encouraged to participate in these projects. Volunteers and researchers must make application at District offices for volunteer/research work, and must obtain permits to conduct research and collect plant specimens for vouchers.

For more information contact:

Barbara Fox  
NPSO Grants Chairperson  
11455 SE 35th  
Milwaukie, OR 97222  
659-2445

Cheryl McCaffrey, Zone Botanist  
Burns District BLM  
74 South Alvord St.  
Burns, OR 97720  
573-5241

Additional reference materials:

Map: Southeast Oregon Special Management Areas, July 1984, published by BLM.  
Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Oregon Wilderness, April 1985. and Supplement to Draft, January 1987. Available for loan or review at BLM offices, ONRC offices, and many Audubon Chapters.

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GUIDELINES FOR NPSO SUMMER  
GRANTS 1987

The NPSO Board at its January 1987 meeting established a budget of two \$300 grants to be awarded to NPSO members who will conduct plant surveys on BLM lands and in selected BLM Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) and Research Natural Areas (RNA) this summer. (See article)

Following is information to consider for submitting a grant proposal.

1) Preference will be given to work on projects listed in the above article. All work will be done in cooperation with District BLM staff. Applicants must show a willingness to work within the BLM volunteer/research programs, e.g. "Take Pride in America". This includes submitting volunteer application forms, gaining permission to conduct research on BLM lands, and obtaining any needed permits for plant collecting.

2) A proposal (maximum of three pages) must be submitted that contains the following: basic purpose or goal of the project; description of the work to be accomplished; where, when, and how the work will be conducted; the applicant's name, address, phone, botanical experience; and



name, address, and phone of two people who know of the applicant's botanical work.

SUMMARY OF WORK FUNDED UNDER 1986 NPSO GRANT

3) A final written report is required that summarizes the work accomplished. This may include plant lists, habitat descriptions, field notes, lists of voucher plant specimens (deposited at OSU), maps of travel, observations, and conclusions. Three copies of the report will be required, with one to BLM, and two to NPSO.

4) The final report is due on or before November 1, 1987. In the event that the final report is late or unacceptable, the researcher must apply directly to the State NPSO Board for the remaining payment.

5) One half of the grant will be awarded immediately prior to the field work, and the other half upon acceptance by the grants committee of the final written report.

6) A grants committee will select the proposals for award, monitor progress, approve payment of money, and approve acceptance of the final report.

7) Proposals must be submitted by May 1, 1987, to Barbara Fox, 11455 SE 35th, Milwaukie, OR 97222.

8) Information is available from Barbara Fox, Grants Chair, 11455 SE 35th, Milwaukie, OR 97222. Phone: 659-2445, and from Cheryl McCaffrey, Zone Botanist, Burns District BLM, 74 South Alvord St., Burns, OR 97720, Phone: 573-5241.

Q: What do Long Draw, Mickey Basin and Silver Creek have in common? A: All three are Research Natural Areas (RNAs) located in Harney County and were the subject of preliminary floristic surveys funded by an NPSO grant to us last summer.

These three RNAs were formally designated by the Bureau of Land Management in 1983. Long Draw was established to protect an Oryzopsis hymenoides/Stipa comata (Indian ricegrass/needle-and-thread) community which grows in association with Artemisia tridentata (big sagebrush). The RNA covers about 440 acres. The area was originally recognized for its natural values by Al Franklin, then a BLM botanist, while he was conducting a plant survey on a proposed pipeline with water troughs for cattle.

Mickey Basin was designated to protect a Ceratoides lanata (winterfat) community. This is a relatively rare plant community in Oregon. The RNA covers about 560 acres. This area was first identified in 1976 by a team of students studying the ecology of the Alvord Basin. Julie Kierstead was part of that group.

Silver Creek contains about a square mile (640 acres) and was established to protect three plant communities: 1) a third order stream and associated riparian zone; 2) an Artemisia tridentata/Agropyron spicatum (big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass) community; and 3) an Artemisia arbuscula/Festuca idahoensis (low sage/Idaho fescue) community. This area is an isolated section and was essentially ungrazed because of a land ownership pattern which left it fenced on all four sides.

Our work focused on identifying and describing habitats and developing species lists for each RNA. We made three trips to Harney County in the course of completing our work. One was in May (when it was over 90° and the bugs were vicious, but the flowers were wonderful), one in late August, and the last in October (when the nights were cold--as low as 15°--brrr!).

At Long Draw we found almost 100 plants occurring in three general habitats. All but four were native species. Shrubs accounted for 16 species, grasses 9, and the rest were forbs. Perhaps the most interesting find was not actually in the RNA itself, but a short ways outside its boundary. This was a species not previously known from Oregon: Gilia salticola.

Mickey Basin yielded 74 plants in two general habitats. Five exotic weeds and one sensitive plant were located. Chaenactis macrantha is considered threatened in Oregon. The species list includes 14 shrubs, 7 grasses, and the remaining 53 forbs.

Silver Creek was the largest of the RNAs studied, and the most diverse. We recognized six habitats and located 129 plant species. Five exotic weed species were identified. Unlike the other two RNAs, there were trees! Ponderosa pine and western juniper were the most common, with mountain alder and quaking aspen also present. The biggest tree we saw was a pine that measured just shy of 60 inches in diameter (that's 5 feet!). The oldest tree we aged was another pine. It was approximately 436 years old, but only 46 inches in diameter.

We enjoyed our work and want to thank all of you for making it possible.

Carolyn Wright and David Gross  
Mid-Columbia Chapter

W E L C O M E N E W M E M B E R S

BLUE MOUNTAIN

Robert Mountain  
Ed Alverson

BLUE MOUNTAIN

Robert Mountain

CORVALLIS

Ed Alverson  
Sheri Confer

EMERALD

Fran Breen  
Robert Castleberry  
Doreen Jones  
Dennis Lueck  
Danna Lytjen

MID COLUMBIA

Tom Armentrout & Family  
Janice & Lew Merz

NORTH COAST

J. MacFawn  
Pat Sears

PORTLAND

Violet Kaser  
Florence Matson  
Kris Perkin  
Patricia Stipe

SISKIYOU

Susan Baker  
Lydia Gruber  
Diana Moss  
Gail Newton  
Darlene Southworth  
Martha Tyler

WILLAMETTE VALLEY

Pat & Roy Blomgren  
Jean Massie

WM. CUSICK

Kent & Celia Coe



## THOUGHTS ON SOME OREGON WEEDS

What the west side needs is a better slug. A smarter slug; one that can be trained to eat weeds and leave the good stuff alone. Of course, a bunch of the slugs around here are animal weeds from other continents anyway. Given that, slugs may not want to make the distinction between native and introduced species. But we as botanists always do.

Plant lovers look at non-native plants in a variety of ways, ranging from starry-eyed approval to botanical xenophobia. It depends on the weed and the weede.

Consider those aliens slugging it out among the bluegrass, fescue and tomatoes in the back yard. They are uninvited foreigners, like goosefoot (Chenopodium album), dandelion (Taraxacum officinale), and chickweed (Stellaria media). Alien weeds are as ubiquitous as mice and cockroaches, despite suburban lawn-chemical warfare. Aside from a few natural salad freaks, nobody likes a lawn weed.

Multitudes of weeds came as volunteers to North America. Some made it here so quickly that they are listed in the earliest floras. It seems only just that the long and successful history of these invaders should be documented in our plant books. But have you ever noticed how many botanical writers tend to sneer at weeds off the record?

Some weeds started out under different circumstances in Oregon. Hopeful gardeners planted them in dooryards and fish ponds, where they flourished. These decorations have turned out to be pit vipers in the baby's crib. After finishing off those early gardens, they spread out across the landscape. Now they are crowding out our cherished native species. These psychopathic garden-killers include English ivy (Hedera helix), Scot's broom (Cytisus scoparius), waterweed (Elodea densa), and Himalayan blackberry (Rubus discolor). We can find these noxious species in our recent floras, where they are called naturalized introductions. (Amazingly enough, Hedera and Cytisus are still avidly planted by landscaping firms. Which raises the tangential political question, how could you introduce a biological control to kill a despicable plant species that is worth millions of dollars alive to local industry?)

Why are some cultivated plants that became weeds not recognized as such in our local floras? Take the case of holly (Ilex aquifolium L.). Everybody has some ornamental English holly growing in their yard, or knows someone that does. It has been around for most of the century, at least, and it shows no signs of disappearing from the west side. Birds eat the showy red berries and poop the seeds all over the place. Then little hollies come up in the cracks in the sidewalk in Portland, in hawthorn hedges at Oregon State University (OSU), and in swank vegetable gardens in Lake Oswego. Out here in Lincoln County, where I am, holly comes up in pastures, on roadsides far from any houses, and by fenceposts (just where a robin might land to unload).

Heck, holly is more than just a weed, it's insidious (that's close to noxious in my book). English holly will sprout in the shade, so it's all over the woodlots on this part of the coast. I've seen it under young alder, and in mixed conifer-alder woods. Once I found a holly sprout in old growth sitka spruce on Neskowin Crest.

Ok, you are convinced English holly is a weed. You probably knew that anyway. Why isn't it in any of the NW floras? The family Aquifoliaceae isn't even in our floras. Why are there no collections of wild plants at the herbarium at OSU, where the curator openly admits the cases are filled with weeds of Oregon? Because English holly is a cultivated plant, we as botanists are not giving it the any press.

I think there are several reasons we should start writing about cultivars that romp around on the far side of the garden gate. The presence of weeds indicate in a general way the amount of disturbance and domestication of our environment. (It's like monitoring air pollutants.) This publication and our vigilance might help the beleaguered weed control officers in the Dept. of Agriculture. It's possible we might convince the Highway Dept. and landscaping companies to stop planting some of the most offensive weeds. And we should be keeping track of new weeds, so they can be included in the next plant manual of Oregon. Since regional floras are the basic form of communication between botanists and the rest of the world, I think it is very important that a flora includes all weeds, not just some of them.

Clearly we need a few ground rules. What's a weed anyway? Or rather, when does a garden plant become a weed? I suggest a "valid weed" is a non-indigenous plant spreading outside of cultivation for five years or more. This allows for a certain period of time, to ensure the plant is actually naturalized, or successfully competing and reproducing in a wild environment. So trees, shrubs and perennials planted around ancient cellar holes aren't weeds, unless they are spreading.

Documentation of a "new" weed is important. Unlike native species, which we wisely worry about overcollecting, weeds are made to be mangled by conservationists. Rip up those aliens and press them and give them to your favorite museum, with good label data. Get the roots and flowers, the whole thing. Don't bother with the photographs and all that non-violent documentation (see the guidelines for vouchering native plants in the April, 1986 NPSO bulletin). If it's a weed and it's not in the recent published floras, you should be able to convince the local herbarium curator that it deserves a place in the plant morgue, next to its dead relatives.

A few weeds from western Oregon that I collected in 1986, besides Ilex aquifolium, do not show up in the local floras. One is Cotoneaster franchetii Bois., and another is Cotoneaster horizontalis Decne., in the Rosaceae. I found both on Cascade Head, Tillamook County. They are common cultivars in nearby Lincoln City and Neskowin, and surely birds are guilty of dispersing their seeds (and those of Ilex) to the headland prairie.

In April of 1986 I was taken to a thriving colony of Dracunculus vulgaris L. (Araceae) in Roseburg, Lane County. My guide explained that his family has lived in the house for more than 50 years. Dracunculus suddenly appeared, uninvited, about 20 years ago. For three years the family battled the alien before surrendering to its deep-seated bulbs. They learned to live with dozens of tiny offsets in the brick sidewalk and tenacious four-foot monsters among the English ivy (of all the things to compete against!). My host was



delighted I wanted to kill some Dracunculus in the name of science. He even brought me a shovel so I could collect: "just a bit more, please." (At the 1986 Glide Wildflower Show several visitors described odd Araceous weeds on their property; has Dracunculus already spread beyond Roseburg city limits?)

I've noticed a few other weedy cultivars, and some that seem likely to become established weeds within five years. These include nasturtium (Tropaeolum, Tropaeolaceae), which grows in salal thickets above the beaches north of Lincoln City; montbretia (Crocsmia, Iridaceae) which grows on dunes at Cannon Beach and in ditches near Florence; German iris (Iris germanica, Iridaceae), which I have seen covering a

trash dump and invading a vacant weedy field in the hills near Mosier; and pheasants-eye (Narcissus poeticus, Amaryllidaceae), growing with the German iris. Weeping birch (Betula pendula, Betulaceae) is spreading into the woods from an abandoned trailer park in Otis Junction.

I hope some other bulletin readers will write in about "new" weeds that aren't in the floras of the NW, as Frank Lang has encouraged us (April, June and August 1986 NPSO bulletins). If we are going to keep track of our vanishing native species, we might as well keep track of the plants that are replacing them.

Peter F. Zika

Salem Chapter

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#### WHERE TO FIND SOME OLD GROWTH FORESTS

The Oregon Natural Resources Council, based in Eugene, is working on a list of large old growth forests that are readily available for viewing from adjacent roads or trails. Information at present is mainly for the Mt. Hood, Willamette and Suislaw National Forests but they want to eventually cover all forested areas in the state. They would like information on other areas that Native Plant Society members know about, which they have not already listed. This article summarizes areas in the Mt. Hood N.F. that they have listed plus some others the writer knows about, including one BLM tract.

##### Sandy River BLM Land

Located on the east side of the Sandy River, this irregularly shaped tract of about 80 acres is considered one of the best old growth tracts left in the northern Willamette Valley. It is located in Section 23, R. 4 E., T. 1 S. about a mile above the mouth of Gordon Creek.

##### Salmon River Trail 742

This trail leaves Forest Road 2618 just past Green Canyon Forest Camp in the Welches area and goes past some large trees in the stream bottom and is nicely timbered with somewhat smaller trees for several miles.

##### Still Creek Road

This road leaves the Mt. Hood Loop, Road 26, just east of Zig Zag Ranger Station and follows Still Creek to Still Creek Campground just east of Government Camp, where it rejoins Hwy. 26. About 3½ miles in from Zig Zag R.S. are some large Douglas firs and red cedars. This whole water shed is heavily timbered but the Forest Service is to sell timber in this canyon so that it will not be long until clear cuts are noticeable.

##### Eagle Creek/Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness

Take Hwy. 224-211 heading for Estacada but about four miles north of Estacada and about a mile past the Eagle Creek store, turn left (east) on Wildcat Mt. Road. This is just before the highway crosses Eagle Creek. This is not the Columbia Gorge Eagle Creek but the one tributary to the Clackamas River. Keep right after 1½ miles, following signs to Eagle-Fern Park and the George Community. Stop at Eagle-Fern Park for a look at the large old growth red cedars. Continue through the George district following signs for Trail 501 to where the road starts

down into the Eagle Creek canyon. It is best to park here unless you have a four wheel drive vehicle. This is about 15 miles from where the route left Highway 211.

It is about 2½ miles to the Wilderness boundary. Most of the timber is about 125 years old but with scattered older trees. This trail continues nearly to the head of the creek, where it climbs out of the canyon near Squaw Mt. Going this far would require either a car shuttle from the upper end or overnight camping gear. This trail is at a low enough elevation that it is available for hiking most of the winter.

##### Clackamas River Trail 715

This 8 mile trail along the south side of the river across from Hwy. 224 can be hiked from either end. Take Hwy. 224 upstream from Estacada about 15 miles, turn right onto Fish Creek Road (FS 54) and park on the right shortly after crossing the river. The trail starts on the left and is in old growth timber most of the way. The alternative is to drive another 7 plus miles to Sandstone Road (FS 4620) and proceed about 0.3 miles on it to the upper trail head on the right.

The best way to hike this entire trail is to arrange for a car shuttle. Pup Creek Falls, about half way along, is a point of interest. Ecologists tell us that Douglas fir is not the climax forest species on the west side of the Cascades; even though it occupies millions of acres, it will eventually die out from old age and be replaced by shade tolerant Western Hemlock and Red Cedar. There are places along this trail where this seems to be happening. Such examples are rare because fire or windthrow usually intervene first, creating large enough openings for the Douglas fir to replace itself. Douglas fir requires a fair amount of light which in turn means an opening of some size. The cycle from young Douglas fir to take over by the shade tolerant hemlock and cedar (as individual Douglas fir die of old age) probably takes around 1000 years. This is why good examples are rare as fires or other catastrophes have usually interrupted this cycle and the Douglas fir has replaced itself. With modern lumbering methods little Douglas fir will get to be 100 years old, much less than the 1000 years needed to complete the natural succession of species.

##### Riverside Trail 723

This trail is similar to the preceding one but is further upstream and only about 4 miles long. Travel

Continued on page 42



26 miles up the Clackamas on Hwy, 224, past Ripplebrook Ranger Station, across the Oak Grove fork of the Clackamas and turn right into the Rainbow Forest Camp. The trail starts at the far end of the campground. The trail stays on a high bank above the river and ends at Riverside Forest Camp. Good views of the river and timber along the trail. Return can be along the trail or on the road.

Big Bottom

The route here is the same as for the preceding trip, as far as the crossing of the Oak Grove fork. Continue here to the left on Hwy. 224 (also signed FS 46) past Austin Hot Springs (privately owned) for about 4 miles, turn right on FS 4650, then left on FS 4651 and proceed 3 1/2 miles to FS 120 and turn hard left. A turn either right or left on FS 140 off of FS 120 goes through Cathedral Forest. Road 120 usually has a locked gate across it from Dec. 1 to April 1. In this event, cross country travel from the road to the river should go through some outstanding groves.

Bagby Hot Springs

Cross the Oak Grove fork as in the previous two trips but bear right on FS 63 to FS 70. Turn right on FS 70 and follow signs to Bagby Hot Springs trail head. The hike from the road to the springs is about two miles and goes past some really large trees. This same trail, No. 544, continues beyond the springs and soon enters the Bull of the Woods Wilderness and eventually ends up on the Breitenbush River, after passing Elk Lake. This is a trip for a properly equipped backpacker and requires one or two nights on the trail.

Dickey Creek

This trip is also into the Bull of the Woods Wilderness. Follow the route indicated for Bagby Hot Springs but go past FS 70 up to the Collowash River on FS 6340 to FS 140 to the left. The trail starts at the end of FS 140 and goes past big timber in the creek bottom. This trail also gives access to much of the Bull of the Woods Wilderness.

Elk Lake

This area is in the far south of the Mt. Hood N.F. and the Bull of the Woods Wilderness. Take the North Santiam Hwy. 22 to Detroit, turn left and drive north on FS 46 along the Breitenbush River a little over 4 miles to the Elk Lake turn-off (FS 4696). In less than a mile turn left on FS 2209. Stay on this road for six miles to Elk Lake. The last two miles are very rough and should not be attempted with a low clearance car. Large old growth Alaska Cedar are found on the south and east shores of the lake. Trail 559 enters the Bull of the Woods Wilderness from the easterly end of the lake and goes through large timber for the first mile.

Anyone knowing of other outstanding old growth timber should report them to chapter officers or directly to the Oregon Natural Resources Council, 1161 Lincoln St., Eugene, OR 97041. They have records of many more outstanding groves in the Willamette and Suislaw N.F.s but space does not allow listing in the article.

Those not familiar with the areas discussed above but who wish to visit them should have a Mt. Hood N.F. map along.

Ronald E. Burnett, Portland Chapter

LEONARD L. WILEY, FOUNDER OF NPSO, PASSES AWAY

Leonard Wiley, botanist, author and tree surgeon died Wednesday, March 11, in Portland. He was 82.

Mr. Wiley operated a botanical consulting business from his home in SE Portland for years. He also wrote garden and botanical articles for The Oregonian's Northwest Magazine.

He was also a science writer for the California Academy of Sciences and the Reader's Digest and was the author of three books: "Rare Wild Flowers of North America," "Wild Harvest" and "The Granite Boulder." The latter work, published privately by Mr. Wiley, chronicled the life of Frederic Homer Balch, the 19th century Portlander who wrote "The Bridge of the Gods."

Mr. Wiley was the founder of the Native Plant Society of Oregon. (See June, 1986, issue of NPSO Bulletin, page 64.) His biography and photograph are in "Botanists of the World from Ancient Times to the Present" at the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Survivors include his wife, Eleanor, and a son, Charles, and four grandchildren.

The family has suggested contributions in his memory to the Youth Shelter House at SW 13th Avenue and Washington Street in care of Burnside Projects, 523 NW Everett St., Portland, OR 97209, or to the Reed College scholarship fund.

1987 MALHEUR FIELD STATION COURSES ANNOUNCED

Below is a listing of a few of the many courses offered this year by the Malheur Field Station in SE Oregon. They have an excellent program.

- June 14- July 4 Cultivated Plants of the High Desert Field Botany & Ecology Advanced Plant Identification SE Oregon
- July 5-25 Research Techniques in Field Botany
- July 26- Aug. 15 Vascular Plants of Steens Mountain
- June 7 - 14 Plant Identification
- July 6 - 12 Field Botany for Beginners
- July 7 - 16 Wetland Ecology Workshop
- July 19 - 28 " " "
- Aug. 8 - 16 Desert Wilderness: Steens Mtn. W.S.A.

For more information, contact Director, Malheur Field Station, Box 260-E, Princeton, Oregon 97721 (503) 493-2629.

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 Desert Wilderness Coordinator . . . . . Julie Kierstead  
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CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

Blue Mountain (NE Oregon) . . . . . Bruce Barnes  
 731 NW 5th, Pendleton, OR, 97801; 276-5547  
 Corvallis . . . . . Angie Evenden  
 PO Box 1838, Corvallis, OR, 97339; 757-2806  
 Emerald (Eugene area) . . . . . Gail Baker  
 2424 Harris St., Eugene, OR, 97405;  
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 North Coast . . . . . Roy Peters  
 842-9284  
 Portland . . . . . Herb Armentrout  
 20060 SE Hwy 224, Clackamas, OR, 97015; 653-2751  
 Siskiyou (SW Oregon) . . . . . Ron Nitsos  
 Biology Dept SOSC, Ashland, OR, 97520; 482-6341  
 Willamette Valley (Salem area) . . . . . Susan Kephart  
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BULLETIN

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Type your own headline, centered, all caps.  
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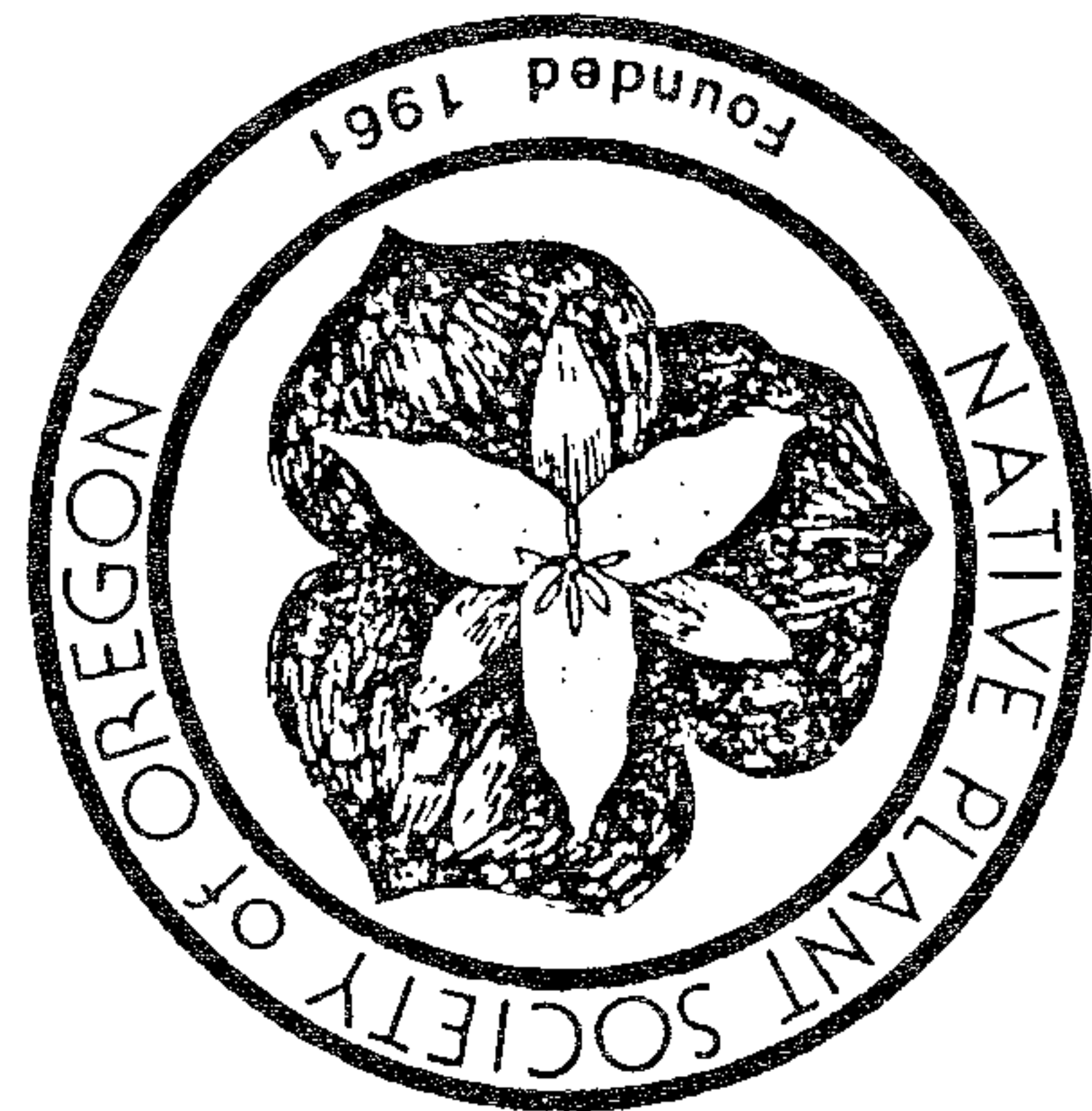
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