

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

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CHAPTER NEWS

Blue Mountain

16 Feb., Tues.

Meeting, 7:30 pm. Blue Mountain Community College, Morrow Hall, Room 105. Karl Urban will discuss the locations of R/E species in our area, and we will plan field trips for the year.

15 Mar., Tues.

Meeting - time and place to be determined; possible joint meeting with the LaGrande chapter.

Corvallis

8 Feb., Mon.

Meeting, 7:30 pm. Room 4083, Cordley Hall, OSU. The pregram will be a slide show and talk by Dave McMenamin on "Oregon Wildflowers".

Emerald

Important Notice to Field Trip Participants: Trips will take place rain or shine so proper dress and footwear are essential. Protection from sun, rain, and cold should be considered. Trip leaders are to be consulted proir to excursions about difficulty of hike, mileage and terrain. Bring water, food and hand lens with you.

8 Feb., Mon.

Meeting, 8 pm. Amazon Community Center, 2700 Hilyard, Eugene. "Mysteries of the Monotropideae Revisited." Dan Luoma from OSU, will present colorful slides and the latest information about the mycotrophic plants which are relatives to Rhododendrons and huckleberries.

12 Mar., Sat.

Field Trip to view unusual streamside lily, the Oregon Fetid Adder's Tongue. Siuslaw River between Larane and Mapleton. Depart So. Eugene High School (SEHS) parking lot, corner of Patterson & 19th, at 10:00 am. Leader is rare plant expert Charlene Simpson (w: 686-3221; h: 465-1059).

14 Mar., Mon.

Meeting, 8 pm. Amazon Community Center. "Lane County's Rare and Endangered Plant Species."

30 April, Sat.

Field Trip. Take a census of a population of rare plants, Lomatium bradshawii, in the Fern Ridge Area. Depert from SEHS at 10 am. BLM Botanist Peter Zika leads. Participants should inform leader of their attendance; call 687-6681 days, 896-3853 eve. & weekends before 9 pm. Expect mud and water.

High Desert

23 Mar., Tues.

Meeting, 7:30 pm. Bend Senior Center, 1036 NE 5th Street, Bend. For more information call Joyce Bork (389-5579).

Mid Columbia

3 Feb., Wed.

7:30 pm. "What will the future hole for our nearest and dearest forest and its flora and fauna?" Meeting at the Mosier School will feature the "Proposed Forest Management Plan for the Mt. Hood National Forest" presented by Charles Parker. Ranger with the US Forest Service at Parkdale.

2 Mar., Wed.

7:30 pm. Meeting at the Mosier School will highlight the UNIQUE Ware Collection of Blaschka Glass Models of Plants; slides of the Harvard University exhibit will be presented by Mike and Nancy Fahey along with some of their own Northwest botanical favorites.

North Coast

4 Feb., Thur.

Meeting, 7:00 pm in the meeting room of the State Office Building, 3600 3rd St., Tillamook.

Portland

6 Feb., Sat.

Workshop, 10:00am. First Methodist Church, Rm. 204. Russ Jolley will present a learning session on the Polygonaceae. For information, call Charlene at 284-3444.

9 Feb., Tues.

Meeting, 7 pm. First United Methodist Church, 1838 SW Jefferson St., Portland. Julie Kierstead will present the program (the title was unavailable by printing time).

13 Feb.

No workshop, building will be closed for repairs.

20 Feb., Sat.

Workshop, 10:00am, same place. John Davis will lead this study time. Please bring Moss books, hand lenses and be ready to take notes. A field trip for mosses will be in March.

27 Feb., Sat.

Workshop, 10:00am, same place. Julie Kierstead will present a Citizen's Guide to the R&B Bill.

5 Mar., Sat.

The Nature Conservancy representative will discuss some of the protected areas in the morning at 10:00am, then Katherine Snouffer will lead us on a short hike in a part of the Partridge Tract we did not have time to do last fall. Bring lunch.

12 Mar., Sat.

Mosses field trip on the north side of the Columbia River led by John Davis (1-509-427-5905). More information in the next newsletter.

28-30 May

Float trip from Dale to Monument on the North Fork of the John Day River. Memorial day wkend. Leader: Charlene Holzworth 284-3444.

2-4 July July 4th wkend. Orcas Island (San Juan Islands, Washington). Barb Fox has agreed to lead us and requests a postal card (11455 SE 35th, Milwaukie, OR 97222) from those interested in going so we can negotiate a van and accommodations. Please include your telephone number.

Siskiyou

11 Feb., Thur.

Meeting, 7:30 pm. Room 171, Science Building, SOSC. "Treking in Nepal". Nepal has many life zones from tropical to alpine. Mary Zuschlag from BLM recently completed a trip in Nepal, starting at 1200 ft. and climbing to 17,700 ft. She will present a slide show of her trek among the wild marigolds.

Willamette Valley

22 Feb., Mon.

Meeting, 7:30 pm. First United Methodist Church, corner of SE Church and State Streets, Salem. (Use the Church St. entrance.) Carol Savonen, science writer, and peter Zika, Eugene BLM Botanist, will present CLIMBING KILIMANJARO, featuring the natural history of the thorn savanna, rainforest, alpine desert and glaciers on Africa's highest mountain. There will be a 6:30 pm meeting of the Silver Falls Wildflower Show Committee. The show will be on Mother's Day.

Wm. Cusick

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

IT'S RENEWALTIME!

1988 PLANT SHOW PLANNING SESSION - FEBRUARY 27

"Flowers in the Forest" is the name of this year's Portland Chapter Plant Show, May 14 and 15. All those interested in participating are invited to a planning meeting February 27 at the Methodist Church, immediately following the workshop. Bring a brown bag lunch, suggestions, and questions.

For more information, call Jeanne Hufstutter 244-8224, Florence Ebeling 244-4122, or Louise Godfrey 223-4785.

ENDANGERED WILDFLOWERS CALENDAR

1988's Endangered Wildflowers Calendar features two Oregon species, <u>Mentzelia mollis</u> and <u>M. packardiae</u>, on its January page. The calendar is published by American Horticultural Society, Box 0105, Mt. Vernon, Virginia 22121.

NRDC POSTS JOB OPENINGS

Natural Resources Defense Council is seeking applicants for two jobs:

- 1. A full time consultant to assist in a new project to protect and preserve Hawaii's rich natural heritage, with an emphasis on tropical forests, wildlife, and rare species. The job is in Hawaii.
- 2. A grassroots assistant in tropical forest conservation, to help implement a project to conserve tropical forests in Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Hawaii. The job is in Washington, DC, and emphasis will be on working with environmental organizations and federal agencies. Oral and written proficiency in Spanish is required.

Inquiries should be directed to NRDC at 90 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94105 (415-777-0220) for the first job, and 1350 New York Av., NW, Washington, DC 20005 (202-783-7800) for the second.

NATURE CONSERVANCY ASKS FOR HELPERS

The Nature Conservancy calls NPSO members' attention to the many volunteer opportunities during this spring and summer field season.

- At Camassia in West Linn:
 Update plant and bird species lists.
 Record plant phenology.
 Lead field trips.
 Help control exotic species.
- At Cascade Head:
 Help the resident intern monitor rare species, such as Silene douglasii, Sidalcia hirtipes, and Speyeria zerenne (silverspot butterfly).
- At Onion Peak, Sugarloff Mountain, and Bluelake Lookout:

 Develop plant species list for rock garden communities.

 Help monitor and map distributions of rare species, such as Saxifrage hitchcockiana,

 Cardamine pattersonii, Erigeron peregrinus var. peregrinus, Lewisia columbiana var. rupicola, and Senecia flettii.

Other opportunities around the state are also available. For more information, or to volunteer, call Berta Youtie or Catherine Macdonald at the Oregon Field Office, 228-9561.

JULIE KIERSTEAD FEATURED IN AUDUBON ARTICLE

January 1988 Audubon magazine includes an article "Banking on Seeds to Avert Extinction" which describes the activities of seed banks in preserving rare and endangered species. The Berry Garden and Julie Kierstead are prominently featured. A photo of NPSO members at work on a planting project at Bonneville Dam is also included.

NPSO 1988 LIST OF CANDIDATES

The Nominating Committee offers the following final list of candidates for officer and Director at Large positions to the NPSO membership. A brief capsule resume is included with each candidate for your consideration. Election ballots will be included in the March Bulletin.

President

Dan Luoma, Corvallis Chapter. Dan is the current NPSO President and has agreed to serve a second term. He has served as president and vice president of the Corvallis chapter and is presently working towards his PhD at Oregon State University.

Vice President

Marjorie Willis, Willamette Valley Chapter.

Marjorie is the current NPSO Vice President and has agreed to serve a second term. She is presently employed as the Natural Resource Planner for Oregon State Parks. In the past she has taught biology, led natural history tours to Central America, served on the Berry Botanic Garden Board and has done botanical field work for the BLM.

Treasurer

Daphne Stone, Emerald Chapter. Daphne has studied epiphyte succession on oak branches in the Willamette Valley and received her doctoral degree from the University of Oregon in 1986. She continues her research on lichens and shares her knowledge of natural history with children of Eugene.

Secretary

Cindy Hohenleitner, Willamette Valley Chapter.
Cindy works as seasonal Botanist for the Salem
District BLM. Previously, she conducted statewide
plant disease surveys in Idaho for the USDA National
Pest Detection Survey. While in Idaho she served as
secretary for the Idaho Native Plant Society and was
a member of the Boise State University Botanical Club.

Directors at Large

Nancy Fredricks, Corvallis Chapter. Nancy is currently working at Oregon State University on a project studying the systematics of annual Claytonias. She received her B.S. in 1980 from Iowa State and her M.S. in 1986 from Oregon State University. She is interested in ecology and systematics of Calochortus, rare plants, and flora of the Siskiyou Mountains.

Jerry Igo, Mid Columbia Chapter. Jerry is retired after working 27 years for United Air Lines with a B.S. in Psychology. In the past he taught at Portland Community College, was employed as Weed Control Officer for Hood River County, operated a school of Wilderness Skills and Ski Mountaineering and developed and conducted interpretive and entertainment programs for large audiences, radio, and television. He maintains an interest in the names and habits of both animals and plants.

Mary Mason, Portland Chapter. Mary is a retired librarian who has served as Vice President and Conservation Chair for the Portland Chapter. She maintains membership in the Audubon Society and Oregon Trails Club, is a board member of the Tyron Creek State Park and serves as a guide for park school tours.

Peter Zika, Emerald Chapter. Peter is currently employed as botanist for BLM's Eugene District. He has led field trips and workshops for the Portland and Salem Chapters over the last year. Since moving to Oregon in 1986 he has conducted rare and endangered species research for The Nature Conservancy in the Siskiyous, Wallowas, Willamette Valley, and Cascade Head. In addition, he has inventoried the flora of RNAs in Harney and Douglas Counties.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

CORVALLIS
Angie Ruzicka
Barbara Toth

EMERALD

John Burks

Donna Carlson

HIGH DESERT
Stphen Reinhardt

MID-COLUMBIA
Bernice Jackson-Hoffman
Barbara Robinson

NORTH COAST Sallie Jacobsen

Allen Amabisca
Barbara Ann Becker
Lisa Brown
Mr&Mrs. Robert Bye
Deborah Garman
Michael Fox
Anna Helm
Patricia Mahone
Anna Zeigler

WILLAMETTE VALLEY
Jake Hurlbert

WM. CUSICK
Bruce Rittenhouse

Very, very sad news came at Christmastime from the island of Kauai, Hawaii. Our good friend Leighton Ho drowned while skin diving on December 20.

Leighton was born in Hawaii, but loved the Pacific Northwest where he had lived and gone to school since the early 70's. Leighton adored the mountains, the lakes and streams of Oregon and tried hard to find a teaching job here when he completed his studies at the University of Oregon in 1985. Finally, finding nothing here, he returned to his home state of Hawaii and had been teaching on Kauai since 1986.

Leighton began his education in the Northwest at the University of Puget Sound. From there he went to Oregon State University where he worked with Bill Denison and received his BS in 1973. He did his graduate work at the University of Oregon with George Carroll. I met Leighton when he and I both assisted George Carroll with the large Systematic Botany class in the spring of '75. I loved working with Leighton. He was good-natured and funny, hard-working and ever curious about each and every plant and habitat we visited. Above all, Leighton loved to explore the out-of-the way places, hidden canyons, waterfalls, caves and remote lakes. He delighted in looking for and finding the rare and unusual.

Leighton completed his PhD thesis entitled "Fungal Decomposition of Coniferous Needles in Subalpine Lakes" in 1980 and took a job in a research lab in New Mexico. Far away from his beloved steelhead and trout streams, Leighton yearned to return to Oregon, and did the next year, entering the teacher-training program at the U of O.

From 1983 through 1985 Leighton was the President of the Emerald Chapter of the Native Plant Society of Oregon. He brought an intense environmental awareness to our group, and was personally indefatigable in his efforts to save habitats and species. He worked closely with the McKenzie Flyfishers in their fight to save Waldo Lake, and with the ONRC in their efforts to conserve coastal ecosystems. One of his last projects in Lane County was to survey the endangered species, Aster vialis. He was instrumental in seeing that some specimens of this plant were introduced at the Mount Pisgah Arboretum. Leighton was also a wonderful writer, his witty articles and field trip descriptions in the NPSO Bulletin never failed to delight readers.

Leighton is survived by his mother and father and two brothers and a sister all of Honolulu, and by all his good friends in Oregon who will miss him very much.

Leighton's friends Mike and Monica and his girl friend Karen all from Eugene were spending the Christmas holiday with Leighton on Kauai when the accident happened. In the words of Mike and Monica: "On Sunday the 20th, the four of us spent the day adventuring around the northeast part of the island. We went swimming, body surfing, kayaking, kayak surfing, hiking, beach walking, and we ended our adventures by swimming and diving in what is known as the Ha'ena wet cave. It was in the cave at the end of the day that Leighton

drowned. Scuba divers weren't able to recover his body until Monday morning, and he was cremated on Tuesday."

Leighton has already been dreadfully missed by his friends in Eugene since he went to Hawaii a year and a half ago. Every time a few NPSO people gather to discuss the saving or salvaging of rare plants, someone is heard so say, "Oh, how I wish Leighton were here." I think we all looked forward to a time when he would be back with us again.

It sounds shallow and trite and in no way makes up for the loss of this wonderful, young and vibrant person, but at least Leighton died doing the sorts of things he loved most, exploring nature in her most remote and secret places. Leighton, we will always remember you and be inspired by you.

Rhoda Love

EMERALD CHAPTER PERSUADES LANE COUNTY TO CANCEL FALL SPRAYING PROGRAM

Efforts by the Emerald Chapter of NPSO proved to be the deciding factor in Lane County's decision to cancel plans for a fall spraying.

Roadside spraying was scheduled to begin last fall after a five-year moratorium. Lane County had purchased 1000 gallons of Roundup and planned to spray during the drought and after a light frost had occurred (both conditions under which the use of Roundup is not recommended by the manufacturer). Public protest resulted in a hearing.

More than a year ago Emerald Chapter helped amend the County Charter to offer protection to rare, threatened, and endangered plants in the county. Recently they submitted an official list of plants currently endangered in the county. Presentation of the list during the public hearing and an effective dialogue by Daphne Stone providing information about the plant species and County Charter proved to be perhaps the most influential factors in the final decision to postpone spraying. The Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides (NCAP) and members of Residents of Oregon Against Deadly Sprays (ROADS) provided information and support for the postponement.

Threatened plants that persist primarily along fence rows and roadways include meadow wild holly-hock, Nelson's checkermallow, thin-leaved peavine, peacock larskpur, and wayside aster.

Local efforts do pay off! Emerald Chapter is meeting at the end of January to update the County List and decide what further action to take.

-- Gaylee Goodrich, R/E Chair Emerald Chapter

Uniform Appearance? Yes. Uniform Terms? Not Yet.

-- by Larry L. Norris
Natural Resource Management Specialist trainee
at Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and
Preserve.

This article is reprinted from "Park Science -- A Resource Management Bulletin" published by the National Park Service.

The National Park Service promotes a uniform appearance among its rangers throughout the National Park system. There even exists a special catalogue to ensure this uniform appearance among NPS personnel. Uniform means "one image." To stray from this would result in confusion. Would that our use of descriptive terms for the status of certain species were similarly uniform, Servicewide.

This article is an outgrowth of a presentation I gave to the Pacific Mountain Parks Interpretation and Resource Management workshop at Sequoia NP in September 1986. I had become aware of general confusion over definitions of some often used descriptive terms. Interpreters and park managers need to make clear, first among themselves and then to the public, their definitions of what constitutes a threatened or endangered species, of what denotes rarity in a species, of what is a relict species, of the nature of a sensitive species, andof what qualifies as a native species or an alien species.

Interpretation of these species designators cannot be valid without agreed upon, recognized definitions. The tossing about of vaguely defined terms for species status does not have to be. Published definitions do exist and general use has strongly established others. What I would like to present are those published definitions of terms, along with clarifications and proposals of terms for which we have no written definitions.

Threatened and Endangered Species:

The NPS should be uniform in the definitions and use of the terms threatened and endangered as they pertain to species status, because we must use those definitions given in the Endangered Species Act.

NPS Management Policies direct us to follow the US Fish and Wildlife Service's lead in this matter. An endangered species is one that is close to extinction throughout all or a significant part of its range. A threatened species is one likely to become endangered in the near future. Never use threatened or endangered to describe a species that is not officially listed as such. By not using these terms where they do not apply, we preserve the impact and weight of their true definitions.

Rare Species:

Rarity is a more difficult concept. What constitutes rarity in a species? Generally, park visitors perceive the word rare to mean "only a few left," but that view is too narrow. Species rarity can be categorized in three different ways:

- 1. Numerical Rarity -- A numerically rare species may be found over a wide area, but has few individuals in any given population. Examples are rare fur bearers such as wolverine and fisher. The California condor was a numerically rare species as well as an endangered species, now presumably totally absent in the wild. Spotted owl and red-cockaded woodpecker also fit into this rarity category. They occupy a wide geographic range, but few individuals exist within that range.
- 2. Geographic Rarity A geographically rare species may be abundant in a local area, but is not found away from that small geographic area. Park visitors viewing a geographically rare plant, the population of which numbers in the thousands, have a difficult time understanding that the plant is rare, In a regional or global sense the species is rare, but it may leave the impression that it is a common plant in its area of local abundance.

The Sequoia Gooseberry, a prostrate plant, forms a fairly continuous ground cover in some of its populations, giving the appearance of a common, successful species; this causes dispute over its rarity. But when one considers that only eight populations of Sequoia Gooseberry are known in the world, seven of which are in the park, then the geographic rarity of the species becomes evident.

3. Rarity Because of Demand -- This simply means that the species cannot reproduce in the wild fast enough to meet the collection demand placed upon it. In this case, the species need not be numerically or geographically rare. In most park units this kind of rarity does not apply because we regulate collectors through a permitting system. However, theft for commercial market or over collection (demand) can make a species rare.

Relictual Species:

Webster's Dictionary defines relict as being "a persistent remnant of an otherwise extinct flora or fauna or kind of organism." Relictual species are often rare species, sometimes threatened or endangered, and almost always are of a local geographic occurrence tied to specific, fragile habitat. One example is the hemlock stands in Shenandoah NP, relicts of the last glacial period. Also, rare, endemic Hawaiian tropical rain forest birds can be considered relicts of an otherwise extinct fauna.

Sensitive Species:

The "catch all" term often used when one is unsure of the status of a species is "sensitive," now used so commonly that it has lost any true definition except in two instances. Staff members of the Air Quality Division in Denver are consistent in their use of sensitive species as being one that shows biological sensitivity to air pollution or acid precipitation. This is the most valid use of the term because if it not dependent on rarity status for further definition.

The second definition of sensitive species comes from the US Forest Service in California, which views any species that cannot withstand more than routine visitor use or management activities as a sensitive species. This definition is too broad for NPS use. I would like to see the term sensitive species reserved and used only in the air pollution or acid precipitation context.

Native Species:

This term should cause no confusion. To quote from the Guide for Pesticide Use in the National Park System, native species are "species which presently occur, or once did occur prior to some human influence, in a given place, area, or region as the result of ecological processes that operate and have operated without significant direct or indirect, deliberate or accidental alteration by humans." Huh? Run that by me at thirty-three and one third.

Simply put, native species are those species that naturally occur in a given area.

Weed Species:

Weedis a term that belongs in the realm of IPM (Integrated Pest Management) jargon. It is not a species status term in the context of this article because a weed could be native or alien, rare or common. A weed is unwanted and considered a pest—hence its relegation along with the term "pest" to the realm of IPM.

Alien Species:

Alien species is a term that I hope will catch on Servicewide because it clearly states the species status, to park personnel and park visitors alike. The definition of the term has remarkably uniform application to plants, animals, people, or creatures from outer space. An alien is some organism that is foreign to the local ecosystem of concern, does not fit well into it, and is usually disruptive of the ecosystem until it gets its way by sheer numbers, taking over niches. (It also may die out completely as an unsuccessful introduction. Alien species only occur in a new area by way of human assistance or feral populations. Examples of alien species in national parks are wild pigs, burros, water hyacinth, and European starlings -- all alien species that should be eradicated from park units.

In common usage the terms "exotic" and "introduced" species often are used, especially in the area of IPM. NPS Common also uses "exotic" instead of "alien." These terms work well enough for park personnel, but when we refer to them as "exotic," these alien species are not perceived by the visiting public to be the truly disruptive, time consuming, costly, pestiferous organisms they tend to be.

When I was leading nature walks in Sequoia NP, I would make it a point to use variously the terms "exotic," "introduced," and "alien" for species we encountered along the trail, and note the expressions on the visitors" faces at the use of each of the terms. When I said, "These wild oats are an introduced species into the area and have substantially altered the foothill woodland ecosystem," very little response was noted. "Introduced" is

too kind a word; the people would almost shake hands with the oats. "See that European starling?" I would say. "It is an exotic species in the park and is competing with native bluebirds and woodpeckers for nest sites in the oaks." Their eyes would gaze into the distance, perceiving "exotic" as a good thing — palm trees, white sand beaches, sun and surf, and starlings flitting by ... another chance lost for interpreting the food fight!

I walked along until the trail narrowed, the brush got thicker, and the canopy closed overhead. Then I used my last and best term. In a loud, surprised voice I gased out, "Alien!" A short period of pandemonium generally ensued. Then I would gather them together if they had not run too far and we would discuss the lowly alien plant. The starling and the wildoats also remembered. Alien species is a clear term that cannot be misconstrued.

Conclusion:

We are effective at reaching our objectives only to the point at which we are no longer correctly perceived; after that comes misunderstanding. If we could agree on certain definitions for these terms and break our old habits on "exotic" and "introduced," we would better understand ourselves at meetings, conferences, and in our own literature.

And more importantly, we would be able to clearly define what we mean when we use such terms at public meetings, legal hearings, and the like. The NPS is often misunderstood in its attempts to manage wildlife, vegetation, or some other resource. We can alleviate some of the misunderstandings by being consistent in our terminology.

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7TH YEAR OF ARROWETUM
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Jean Davis Award: Deadline 4/1

NPSO will award a scholarship to a worthy student in an Oregon college, with his or her major study in plant systematics or plant ecology. The scholarship is in the amount of \$1,000, and is to be used toward the student's tuition within the following academic year. Deadline for applications is April 1; the award will be made by May 1.

Donations to the scholarship fund are tax deductible and are welcome at any time. All interest earned from the donations is apportioned out to as many scholarships as possible in the spring of each year, at \$1,000 each.

All communication regarding this fund should be addressed to Mary Falconer, Committee chairman, 1920 Engel Ave. NW, Salem, OR 97304.

- * * Rules for Scholarship Awards * *
- 1) Scholarships are available to students in Oregon colleges, planning their major study in Plant systematics or ecology.
- 2) Scholarships are awarded in the amount of \$1,000 to worthy students who will complete at least 2 years of satisfactory college work by July 1 of the year of receipt of application, & are full time students. Graduate students may be eligible if they meet all qualifications except that of "full time student".
- 3) Awards are made in the following manner:

 a) a certificate presented to the recipient
 - b) a check in the amount of the award, submitted to the school of choice, as set forth in rule 1, to be used toward tuition within the following academic year
- 4) If an award recipient fails to enroll, changes his or her major, or leaves the school before completing the period for which the award was granted, the full amount or unused part of the money shall be returned to the Jean Davis Memorial Scholarship Fund.
- 5) Applicants are required to submit:
 - a) in their own handwriting, a statement of academic & career intent
 - b) two letters of reference from persons able to judge to student's ability to successfully complete study in the area of plant systematics or plant ecology
- 6) All applications together with items listed in rule 5 must be received by the Chairman of the Jean Davis Memorial Fund Committee no later than April 1. The award will be made by May 1.
- 7) Scholarships are not granted to members or relatives of any person currently serving on the Scholarship Committee.

MEINKE TO HEAD OREGON'S T/E PLANT EFFORT

Bob Meinke, a recent recipient of NPSO's Jean Davis Memorial Scholarship, has been selected by the Oregon State Department of Agriculture to direct Oregon's newly initiated Threatened and Endangered Plant Program in Salem. Bob's position was established under provisions of Senate Bill 533, the Oregon Endangered Species Act.

Originally from the Southwest, Bob attended the University of Nevada and Humboldt State University before coming to Oregon in 1977 to work as the Bureau of Land Management botanist in Baker. He worked seasonally for BLM through 1983, with duty stations that included Troy, Ukiah, La Grande, Hermiston, and Huntington, as well as Baker. His responsibilities were to establish a T/E plant program for BLM in northeast Oregon and to work with the U. S. Forest Service in a similar capacity through an interagency agreement. One result of this arrangement was the establishment of the first cooperative herbarium by the two agencies. Northeast Oregon offered an array of botanizing environments from Hell's Canyon and the northern Great Basin, to the alpine slopes of the Blue and Wallowa Mountains.

When not employed by BLM, Bob worked under contract to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In 1982 he completed Threatened & Endangered Vascular Plants of Oregon: an Illustrated Guide, published by the USFWS as an information manual on the Oregon species that were Federal Candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered.

He has also studied endangered species in the Willamette Valley at Finley, Ankeny, and Baskett Slough National Wildlife Refuges. Most recently, Bob worked with the Environmental Protection Agency in Corvallis, as leader of a field team studying wetland ecosystems near Portland and urban areas in the Willamette Valley.

Currently, Bob is completing a Ph. D. degree in botany at Oregon State University, under the direction of Dr. Ken Chambers. He has also pursued the study of plant geography under Dr. Bob Frenkel. While at OSU, Bob has worked as a research assistant in the Herbarium, and taught for three years in the University's general botany and plant systematics programs.

His academic interests include taxonomy and floristics, as well as several aspects of reproductive ecology, including seed germination, pollination, and competition. He specializes in the genera *Mimulus*, *Lomatium*, and *Leptodactylon* (look for it in the Phlox family) and has published several papers on these plants. While continuing to research the distribution and size of T/E plant populations, Bob hopes to bring a new focus to rare plant work in Oregon by emphasizing studies designed to uncover biological factors that, when perturbed, promote a species' vulnerability to extinction. Bob begins his new job February 1st, and is looking forward to working with NPSO members and Oregon's botanical community as a whole.

STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRS

NPSO Wildflower Posters & Pins . . . Susan Kofahl P.O. Box 151, Mosier, OR 97040; 478-3576

Notecards George Lewis 8230 SW Cashmur Lane, Portland, OR 97225; 292-0415

T-Shirts ... Nadine Smith 1128 Jackson St., Eugene, OR 97402; 344-6478

STATE OFFICERS

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The NPSO Bulletin is published monthly. Copy is due by the 10th of the month & should be sent to the editor. News, articles, photos, drawings, & non-copyrighted materials are welcomed.

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The Bulletin is not typeset; therefore typed, camera-ready copy is much appreciated. But no submission will be rejected because it is not typed. Please proofread & check facts.

DEADLINE: 10th of each month

FORMAT: Copy should be typed in 4½ inch wide columns, of any length. Author's name & chapter affiliation (or other organization) are typed at the end of the article. There is no standard paragraph treatment; one of these is suggested:

* for long articles, double space between paragraphs, but do not indent the first word of the paragraph

* for short articles or short paragraphs, when double spacing looks odd, indent the first word of the paragraph instead Type your own headline, centered, all caps. In case of special formats, e.g. plant keys, you are free to choose the layout.

CREDITS: For each submission, provide

* author--specify whether byline is desired for news items

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* source & date if item is not original ILLUSTRATIONS: black & white prints, ink drawings, woodcuts, halftones, et al. We welcome small doodles as well as larger efforts. Please give source & date, if not original.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES should follow Hitchcock & Cronquist's Flora of the Pacific Northwest where possible. Use of both scientific & common names is encouraged. Genus & species names are underlined or italicized.

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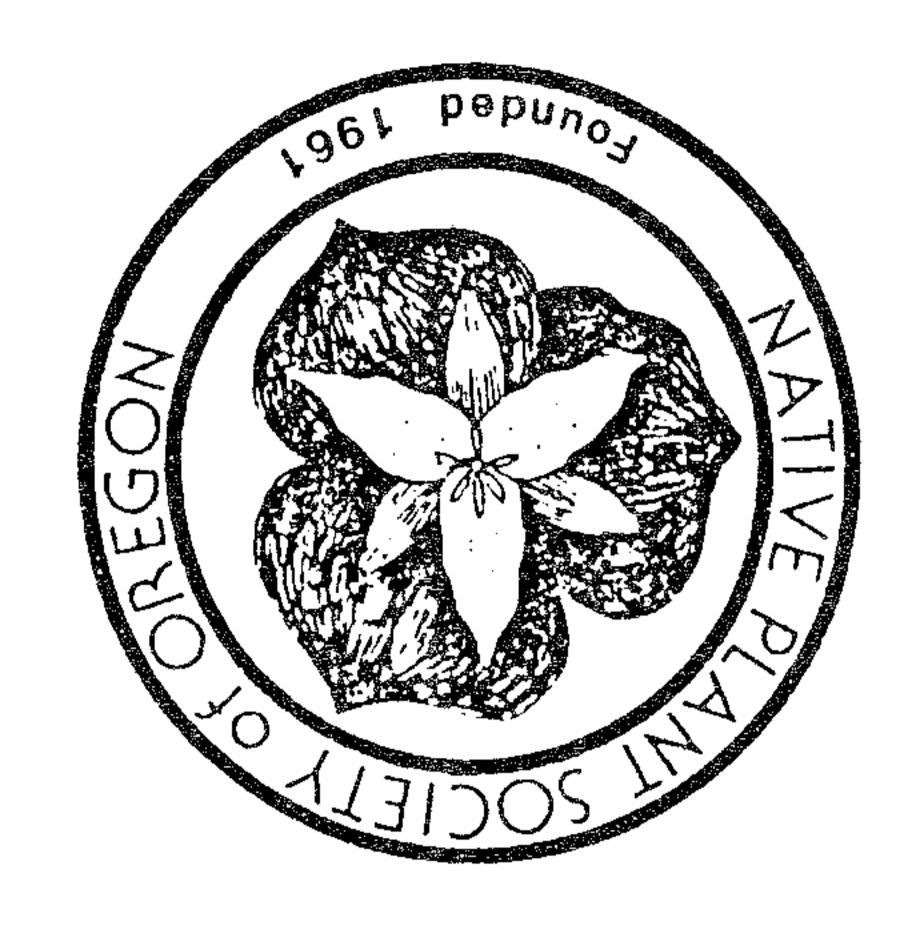
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