

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

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## CHAPTER NEWS

### IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FIELD TRIP PARTICIPANTS

Field trips will take place rain or shine so proper dress and footwear is essential. Trips may be strenuous and/or hazardous. Please contact the trip leader for information about difficulty, mileage and terrain. You participate at your own risk. Bring water and lunch.

### Blue Mountain

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For information, contact Bruce Barnes (276-5547).

### Corvallis

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For information contact Dan Luoma (753-8063).

### Emerald

15 Aug., Mon.

Set up booth for Lane County Fair.

16-21 Aug.

Lane County Fair. Volunteers are needed to set up and man the booth at the Fair. Entrance tickets are provided free to volunteers and the Chapter receives money for participating. Please contact Nadine Smith (344-6478) to help in any capacity.

No meeting until September.

### High Desert

13 Aug., Sat.

Field Trip to Broken Top. An annual trip to see a spectacular display of alpine wildflowers. Five mile, moderate to strenuous hike with a 1500 ft. elevation gain. Leader is Stu Garrett (389-6981). Leave the parking lot at McDonalds, 2048 NE Third, in Bend at 8:30 am sharp.

### Mid Columbia

3 Aug., Wed.

Summer Potluck at Susan Kofahl's house, 3 miles south of Mosier, 2050 Mosier Creek Road at 6:00 pm. Call 478-3576 for directions. Swimming and BBQ available. You may bring plant specimens for show and tell and identification.

### North Coast

4 Aug., Thur.

Meeting, 6:30 pm potluck at Kilchis River Park.

14 Aug., Sun.

Field trip to Bay Ocean Spit. Meet at the parking lot at 8:30am 200 years ago Capt. Robert Gray discovered and entered Tillamook Bay.

### Portland

6 Aug., Sat.

Field trip to Cloud Cap. Leave the K-Mart at Milwaukie Expressway at 82nd Ave. at 8:00 or meet at Zigzag Ranger Station at 9:15 am. Leader is George Lewis (292-0415).

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No meeting in August.

- 13 Aug., Sat. Field trip to Burnt Lake. Leave the K-Mart at 82nd and Milwaukie Expressway at 8:00am or meet at the Zigzag Ranger Station at 9:15am. Leader is Florence Ebeling (244-4122).
- 20 Aug. No field trip.
- 27 Aug., Sat. Field trip to High Prairie, Gumjuvac Loop and Lookout Mtn, area east of Mt. Hood. A loop of about 6 miles at an elevation of approx. 6000 feet. Meet at the Gateway Park and ride by 8:30am. Leader is Louise Godfrey (223-4785).
- 10 Sept., Sat. Field trip to Indian Heaven led by Elizabeth Handler. Details later.

## Siskiyou

- 8 Sept., Thur. Meeting at 7:30 pm in Rm. 171, Science Building, SOSO. Mary Paytzel will give a program on "Butterflies of the Siskiyou".

## Willamette Valley

- 10 Aug., Wed. Field trip to the Cloud Cap Inn area, Mt. Hood. Easy to moderate hike. At this elevation late spring and early summer flowers should be blooming. Carpool, 7:00am at South Salem K-Mart. Leader is Bill Egan (393-2131).
- 13 Aug., Sat. Field trip to Breitenbush Lake, Central Cascades. Easy to moderate hike. Last few miles of road rough but passable by passenger cars with high clearance. Leader is Wilbur Bluhm (393-2934).
- 15 Aug., Mon. A special Chapter meeting. We've been asked to help develop a native plant landscape plan for the Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife exhibit at the Oregon State Fair. Come and share your ideas! Call Pat Rogers-Rochna (769-4669) for time and place.

SPECIAL NOTE - Unscheduled Mid-Week Trips will be arranged by telephone tree, depending on weather, season, and interest. To sign up call Clint Urey (743-2802) or Glenn & Barbara Halliday (371-1025).

## Wm. Cusick

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For information contact Rachel Sines (963-0674).

### NATURAL VEGETATION OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON

The Oregon State University Press is proud to announce the publication of a reprint edition of the classic volume on regional ecology, *Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington* by Jerry F. Franklin and C.T. Dyrness, with the addition of a bibliographic supplement. This supplement identifies the major advances in research and our understanding of the vegetation of the Pacific Northwest since *Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington* was first published in 1973 by the USDA Forest Service, and contains more than 500 citations, bringing the bibliography up to date through 1987.

*Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington* has long been recognized as a model for ecological writing. The vegetational zones of the region and their environmental relations are described and examined in detail, including the composition and succession of each. In addition, the volume contains information on unusual habitats, physiography, geology, and soils, and is illustrated with over 200 photographs. Appendices define soil types, list scientific and com-

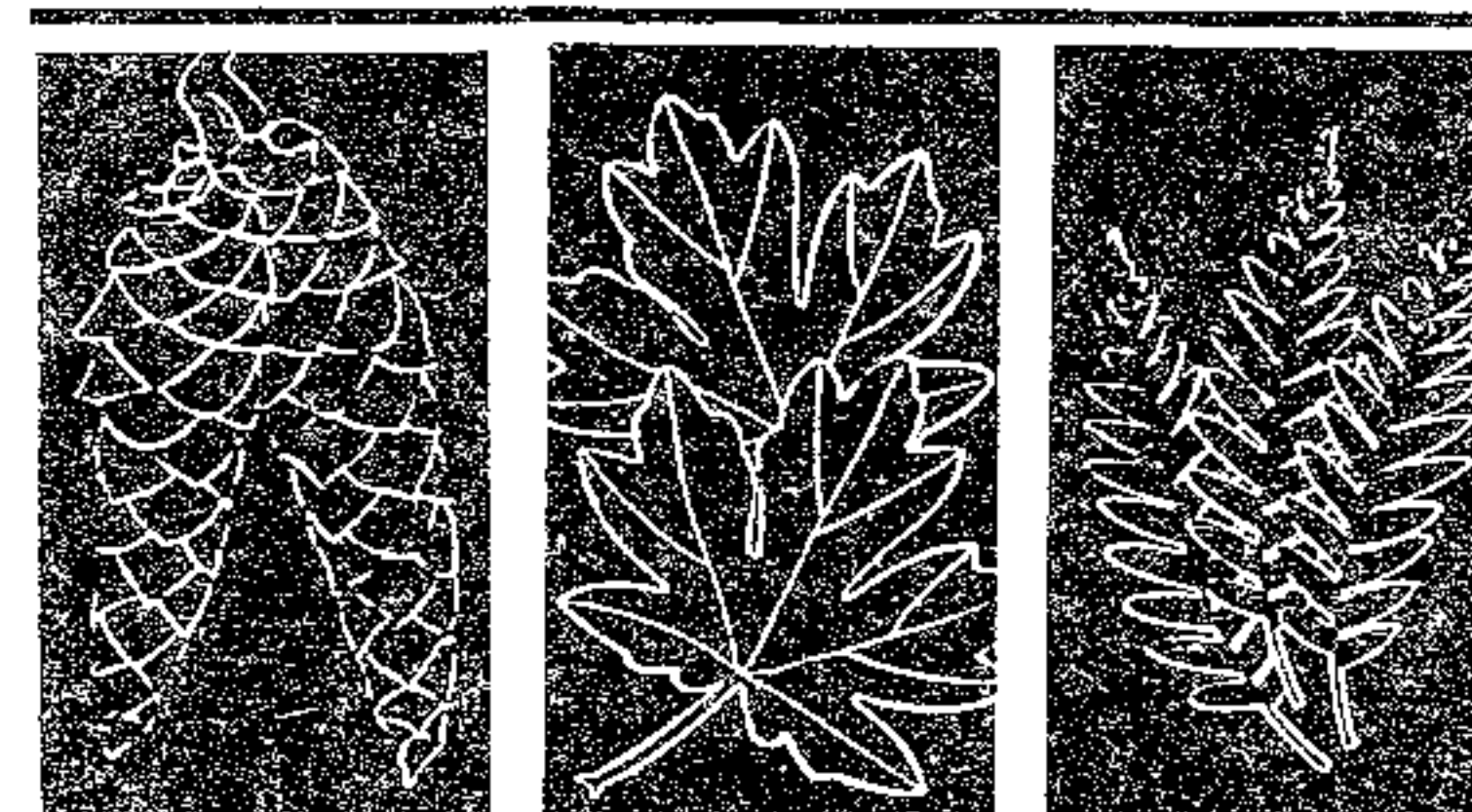
mon names of plants, and provide a general subject index.

*Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington* by Jerry F. Franklin and C.T. Dyrness. ISBN 0-87071-356-6. 464 pages, 8 x 10½ inches, paperback. \$22.95.

Please include \$2 per order for postage and handling.

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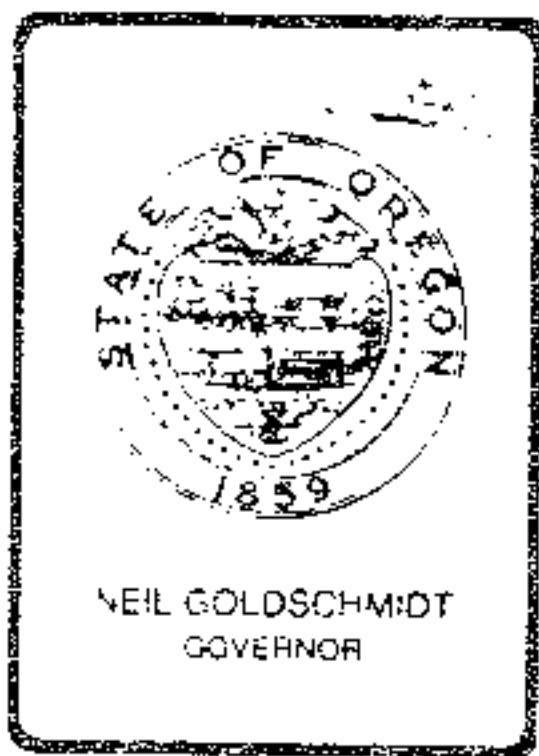
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101 Waldo Hall  
Corvallis, OR 97331





Who has the files on developing a list of nurseries that NPSO can recommend for native plants that are not collected from the wild? Please contact Dan Luoma at 2912 NW Arthur Ave., Corvallis 97330 (758-8063).

NPSO received this letter in response to the article in the June 1988 Bulletin about "Protecting Roadside Wildflowers From the Highway Department -- A Hopeless Cause?".



Department of Transportation  
**HIGHWAY DIVISION**  
3313 N.E. Frontage Road  
The Dalles, OR. 97058

June 20, 1988

Native Plant Society of Oregon  
2584 N.W. Savier Street  
Portland, OR. 97210

Became aware of comment in your bulletin about Highway Division crew spraying entire R/W width on Mosier-The Dalles Highway and expression of concern maintenance operations will have on wildflowers.

Acknowledge your concerns. Maintenance operations will be accomplished with need to protect wildflowers in mind. On this roadway, maintenance efforts need to be accomplished in a way that will leave the area along the roadway in as natural condition as possible.

Chet Anderson  
District Maintenance Supervisor

**SANGUINARIA — BLOODROOT**  
**A NEW USE FOR A BEAUTIFUL PLANT**

Sanguinarine, an extract from bloodroot (a common spring-flowering plant throughout the midwest), could be the most important discovery for dental care since fluoride, according to the October 1987 issue of American Health. This substance interferes with bacteria's ability to convert carbohydrates into plaque, a gum-eating acid. It also blocks the enzymes that destroy gum tissue. According to Webster's Dictionary, "the rhizome and roots of the plant are used as an expectorant and emetic."

A toothpaste, "Viadent," has recently appeared in our markets which is advertised "to provide special benefits not found in any conventional toothpaste..." One of these benefits is a "plaque fighting formula to help reduce the build up of dental plaque." The ingredients listed are: "Dicalcium Phosphate, Water, Glycerin, Sorbitol, Titanium Dioxide, Hydrated Silica, Zinc Chloride, Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, Carrageenan, Flavor, Sodium Saccharin, Citric Acid, Sanguinaria Extract." While there are many other toothpastes which claim to fight plaque, we found no others which listed Sanguinaria as an ingredient. A mouthwash of the same name is also available in stores. Unlike chemical-based anti-plaque treatments, the sanguinarine rinse (or toothpaste) does not stain teeth.

Sanguinaria canadensis is a member of the Poppy family and blooms from March through April in rich soil in moist woods. Its beautiful white flowers are a lovely contrast to its blue-green, lobed leaves. It gets its common name from the red juice that exudes from its broken stems. The rhizomes contain an even greater amount, as the common name implies.

Eastern Indians used bloodroot juice as war paint and dye for clothing and basket fibers. They harvested the rhizomes in the autumn. When needed, they were brewed into a tea to treat rheumatism. The juice was also employed in various forms as a remedy for jaundice, sore throat, catarrh, and ringworm. A small dose was supposed to act as a tonic, stimulating the digestive tract. In larger doses the juice could be a narcotic.

—Reprinted from the Newsletter of the Northern Nevada Native Plant Society, 6/88

**IN MEMORIAM**

for Marion King  
from Philip King  
Edward & Jean Mc Dowell

**SCARLET GILIA —**  
**The Wildest Wildflower in the West**  
[Adapted from *Natural History*, June 1988 article by  
Ken Paige.]

This adaptation is from the Summer 1988 edition of *Douglasia*, the newsletter of the Washington Native Plant Society. The original fascinating article is in *Natural History*, June 1988, by Ken Paige. "Doug" is their Editor, Art Kruckeberg.

Many WNPS members know scarlet gilia (*Ipomopsis aggregata*). It clamours for recognition with its showy red trumpets copiously displayed in our drier eastside mountains and lowlands. What surprise Doug was to see it featured in a current *Natural History* magazine as "The Wildest Wildflower in the West." Wily because scarlet gilia copes with herbivory (mostly browsing by deer and elk) in a most ingenious way.

But first a caveat or two. The populations under scrutiny are located in northern Arizona. We cannot say for certain that scarlet gilia response to herbivory holds true in the Pacific Northwest. This should invite WNPS members to look into scarlet gilia's ecology in Washington state.

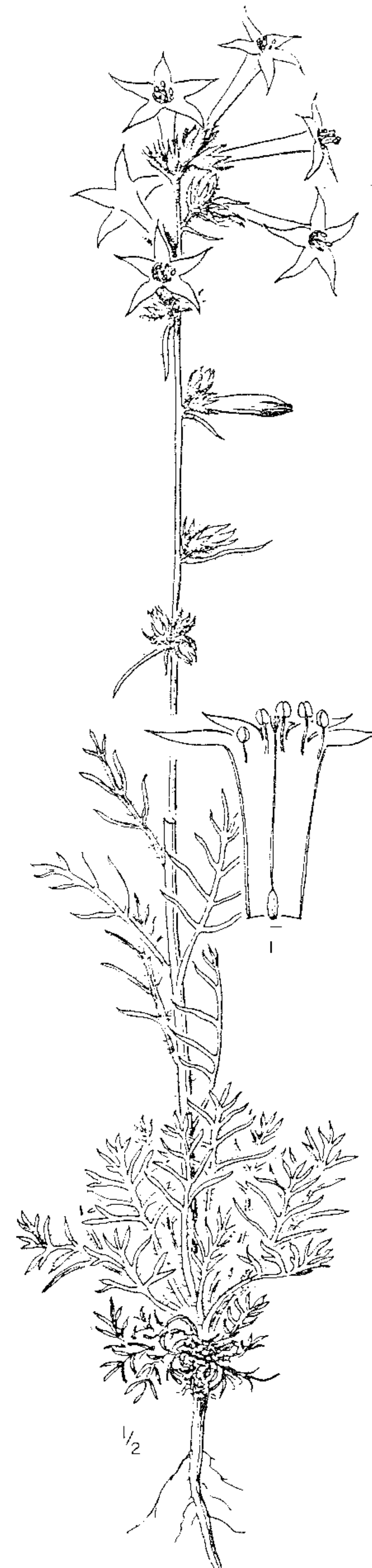
Author Ken Paige has found scarlet gilia to have several adaptive "life-insurance" policies, to ensure reproduction and survival. How can being browsed by deer and elk possibly be coped with by the long-suffering plant? The answer is simple: browsed plants don't give up and die; they regenerate to produce even more flowering stalks. So seed set is given another chance; the next crop is just as fertile and bountiful as the first would have been.

But then there's more to scarlet gilia's survival than this adaptive response to browsing. It has to do with its "wiliness" in changing flower color. Scarlet gilia comes in two colors—red versus pale pink to white individuals (or even a mix of these colors on the same plant). Hummingbirds service the red flowers by day and nocturnal hawkmoths visit the pale flowers. Moreover, the shift from one pollinator to another can be seasonal. When the hummingbirds migrate, hawkmoth pollination takes up the slack, with, of course, the right colored flowers. However, this particular flexibility is very local (Fern Mountain the San Francisco Peaks area of Arizona); hummers stay on to complete their pollination rounds in other habitats—where red flowers prevail.

A third trick to ensure reproductive success is played by those plants that bloom late. Late flowering individuals do not die; rather, they proliferate new rosettes, especially if not pollinated late in the season. Since scarlet gilia is usually monocarpic (dying after flowering), this rosette-producing trick keeps an individual alive for yet another year.

For at least one locality in its wide western range, scarlet gilia shows a remarkable versatility in strategies to stay alive and reproduce. It should be enticing to look at its response to browsing and its floral biology here in Washington. Anyone for taking on our local populations as a fruitful exercise in local natural history?

A final note. In case you know this plant as *Gilia aggregata* (not as *Ipomopsis aggregata*) Doug must tell a little story about a fellow botanist, Verne Grant, who has made the study of gilies a life-long passion. Dr. Grant decided that the perennial gilies should be placed in their own genus. When he published the monograph of the group he entitled the paper, "A Synopsis of *Ipomopsis*" — with no doubt a chuckle!



*Gilia aggregata*

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



## LOMATIUM BRADSHAWII: WHAT HAS DELAYED FEDERAL LISTING?

Bradshaw's desert parsley, Lomatium bradshawii, was supposed to be Oregon's third federally listed rare and endangered plant species. Persons who have been tracking the federal listing process fully expected L. bradshawii to be published as listed in the Federal Register last December or January. But it has not been listed. Why?

As Bulletin readers know, the Federal Rare and Endangered Species Act was passed into law in 1973. In 1979 Siddall, Chambers, and Wagner published "Rare, Threatened and Endangered Vascular Plants in Oregon — An Interim Report," in which they named over 100 Oregon plants that were considered rare and possibly threatened at that time. Remarkably, in the FIFTEEN YEARS since the passage of the Federal Bill and the nearly 10 years since publication of the "Interim Report," ONLY 2 OREGON PLANT SPECIES HAVE RECEIVED FEDERAL LISTING. It is well known that the Federal listing process is slow and cumbersome, but this is ridiculous!

But let us return to Lomatium bradshawii. The little yellow-flowered Lomatium, a plant of remnant Willamette Valley wet prairies, was proposed for listing in the Federal Register in late 1986. Its status was fully described in the USF&WS's Endangered Species Technical Bulletin, Vol. XI No. 12, December 1986. Comments were called for with a deadline of January 20, 1987. Unless a change in status is determined, plants can be expected to receive listing one year after their publication in the Federal Register, and so, as stated above, Federal Listing of L. bradshawii was expected last December, but nothing happened.

Becoming concerned about the status of the plant that I had confidently told many people would be Oregon's third federally listed species, I wrote, on April 30 of this year, to Rolf L. Wallenstrom, Regional Director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Portland asking about the status of Bradshaw's lomatium. (I will be glad to send a copy of my letter to any Bulletin reader who requests it.) My inquiry to Mr. Wallenstrom has to date (July 3) received no acknowledgement or reply, a situation which I find deplorable. My federal taxes pay Mr. Wallenstrom's salary, and I believe it is his obligation to reply to citizens' requests for information.

Several weeks ago, I wrote to my U. S. Senators, Bob Packwood and Mark Hatfield complaining of my lack of response from Mr. Wallenstrom. Both senators replied at once and promised an investigation of the situation. Hopefully, I will receive some satisfactory reply about the status of Lomatium bradshawii which I can report in a future Bulletin. Meanwhile, I would like to request that other NPSO members and state and chapter officers write to Mr. Wallenstrom inquiring about the status of L. bradshawii and mentioning your concern about the slow pace at which Oregon's rare and endangered plant species are receiving federal attention.

Here is the full address to which you should address your inquiries:

Mr. Rolf L. Wallenstrom, Regional Director  
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
Lloyd 500 Bldg., Suite 1692  
N. E. Multnomah St.,  
Portland, Oregon 97232

Many thanks for your help.

Rhoda Love  
345-6241

## LOMATIUM POST SCRIPT

In June, both Senators Packwood and Hatfield promised an investigation of the situation described here. The day I sent the above to our Bulletin editor, I received a second piece of correspondence from Senator Packwood with a copy of a letter enclosed (to the Senator) from USF&WS Acting Regional Director Wally Stencke promising some action on Lomatium bradshawii. And today (7-7-88), I received a letter from Mr. Wallenstrom apologizing for the delay and indicating that the Service is presently working on the listing of L. bradshawii and plans to have the proposal and plan "finalized before the end of the calendar year."

Needless to say I am pleased to have finally received an answer to my April inquiry, but I still think it is a pity that the answer from a federal agency did not come until a Senatorial "nudge" was applied, and I also think it might be a good idea for other NPSOers to write to Mr. Wallenstrom supporting the listing of Bradshaw's desert parsley and asking him why the listing process for Oregon endangered species seems to take so long. R. L.



*Lomatium bradshawii*.

(Illustration from Threatened and Endangered Vascular Plants of Oregon: An Illustrated Guide.)



# Wildflowers of the North/South Coasts

by Marjorie Willis, Natural Resource  
Planner Oregon State Parks

Botanizing and wildlife watching are just starting to be recognized as significant recreational activities enjoyed by many segments of the general population. Site-specific guides are being written for people who enjoy these activities. Oregon Wildlife Viewing Guide, an 80-page booklet describing 123 sites was recently produced by Defenders of Wildlife in cooperation with a number of state and federal agencies and private corporations. The authors are Julie Goodnight, Sara Vickerman and David Marshall. The guide contains color photos, 13 maps and descriptions of each site, including species, season, specific directions, and facilities. In late August it will be available at Oregon State Park Headquarters, regional offices and interpretive centers; Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife offices, National Forest and National Park Visitor Centers and specialty bookstores for approximately \$4.00. For an addition mailing and handling charge, it can be ordered through the mail from Defenders of Wildlife, 333 South State Street, Suite 173, Lake Oswego, OR 97034.

Perhaps someday someone will develop such a guide to botanizing in Oregon with an emphasis on blooming times in selected localities which have wildflower displays that will be appreciated by the general public as well as NPSO members. This would be a good teaching tool to help Oregon voters develop a desire to conserve significant botanical resources. The two new books Wildflowers of the Columbia Gorge by Russ Jolley and Wildflowers of the Western Cascades by Ross and Chambers are examples of what can be done for more specific areas.

Meanwhile, Oregon State Parks is trying to fatten up its files on recreational wildflower viewing opportunities within the state park system. This information may be used to write articles and interpretive fliers for the general public on when and where to go to see scenic floral displays in state parks.

If you have information to share about state parks and waysides with scenic fields of wildflowers, please send the information listed below to "Wildflowers & Recreation", Oregon State Parks & Recreation, 525 Trade Street SE, Salem, OR 97310:

1. Name of park or wayside.
2. County.
3. Location.
4. The most showy or noticeable species (select half a dozen).
5. Dates of the best part of the blooming season.
6. Any species that might be especially interesting to the general public.

With the help of park rangers and a few NPSO members, I wrote a two-part series on wildflowers in the state parks of the north and south coast for Oregon Coast magazine. I wasn't able to confirm all of the information I used in the articles, so I am asking for the help of the NPSO membership for corrections and additions to the following articles. What better source of such information could I find than our membership. Please send your comments to the address above.

The plentiful winter rains of coastal Clatsop, Tillamook, and Lincoln counties yield tall stately forests, resplendent with mosses and a myriad of colorful, photogenic wildflowers.

Only a small sample of the wildflowers that can be seen in the state parks on the north coast will be discussed in this article. You'll find many more when you explore coastal parks. So that others can enjoy the same experience in state parks, remember to take only pictures and leave only footprints.

Thirteen miles south of Seaside, off Highway 26, is **Saddle Mountain State Park**. Its wildflowers are internationally famous among botanists because it is a

refuge for species from Alaska and Canada that were pushed to the south during the last ice age. These species died out at the lower elevations, but remained near the 3,283-foot summit of Saddle Mountain because of the cool, moist climate. (The annual rainfall is 120 inches.) Some of the wildflowers are so rare that they only occur in one or two other locations. A total of 301 species of plants are known from Saddle Mountain; eleven of these are rare.

The spectacular fields of wildflowers are on the upper part of the rugged 3.5-mile hike to the top. There is a 1,700-foot elevation gain, and the drop-offs beside the trail are breathtaking. It is

important to stay on the trail to protect the fragile and precious plant communities. The ever-changing wildflower display is best April through July. In August and September the show continues with monkey-flowers (March-August), daisies, fleabanes, and many others.

The brilliant yellow flowers of the woolly-leaved Oregon sunshine (May-August) and the bright blue Oregon iris (April-June) seem to pose for photographers.

In June and July in the saddle near the top, the bronzy-pink flowers of copper-bush, a woody relative of the rhododendron, can be seen.

In the rocky habitat nearby,



Columbia bitterroot is festooned in electric purple. The odd little, pinkish-white "medusa-head" of the nodding onion; the introduced medicinal plant, foxglove; Columbia tiger-lily; and blue-eyed grass, a dainty member of the Iris family, can be spotted during the same season.

Vibrant blue larkspurs (April-July) contrast nicely with the white blossoms of cow-parsonip (June-August). The large, pink flowers of the rare and beautiful hairy-stemmed checker-mallow can be seen June through August.

**Oswald West State Park**, stretching from Arch Cape to Neahkahnie Mountain, features a rain forest with massive old-growth conifers. Explore the north half of the park to find the yellow to dark-purple *Boschniakia*, or ground-cone, a parasite that lives on the roots of salal (June-July); Columbia tiger-lily; and rattlesnake plantain, an orchid with small flowers and beautifully variegated leaves in a basal rosette (July-August).

From May through July, visitors at Neahkahnie Mountain can see the rare Cascade Head catchfly, the hairy-ghostly, waxy-white Indian pipe flowers in the deep shade. Its nourishment comes from a nearby green plant, via a mycorrhizal fungus attached to the root.

Some attractive plants at **Nehalem Bay State Park** include the tree lupine, whose bright yellow racemes reach six feet (April-August); the yellow-flowered western tansy (June-September); and the diminutive coastal strawberry (April-May), which produces exquisite fruits in June and July.

Scotch broom is quite plentiful (April-May) in the park. Although the shrub is blanketed by pretty yellow blooms, this European introduction is considered by many to be a weed.

**Cape Meares State Park**, known for its old growth forest, is a good place to go flower hunting late in the season. Flowers to see there are fireweed, of the Evening Primrose Family (June-September); Indian paintbrush (April-September); yarrow, a white, many-flowered composite (April-October); salmonberry, with its striking purple flowers (April-August); and monkey-flower (March-September). Blue-eyed grass is a noteworthy early-bloomer (April-July) at Cape Meares.

On the beach at **Oceanside State Wayside**, look for a fleshy member of the Mustard Family called sea-rocket (July-August); the miniature-sized beach morning glory (April-September); and Pacific silverweed, whose leaves have a silver lining and whose flowers look like buttercups.

In the early spring at **Cape Lookout State Park** and many other coastal parks, one can see the primitive, yet

elegant skunk cabbage (February-May), and the western trillium (March-May) in bloom.

In May or June visitors will see the flowers of the black twin-berry, a swamp-loving member of the Honeysuckle Family (May-July); salal (May-June), whose berries are later eaten by bears, birds, and humans; and false lily-of-the-valley with its artistically sculptured leaves (April-June).

Near the boat ramp in the eastern section of **Devil's Lake State Park**, Indian pond lily blooms from May through August.

**Beverly Beach State Park** has many species of wildflowers. On a trip in April or May, one will see red-flowering currant, a luscious cloud of pink (March-June); skunk cabbage on moist ground, wild cucumber, a sprawling, white-flowered herbaceous vine (April-June); and kinnikinnick, the native ground-cover, related to manzanita (April-June).

In July, another cast of performers takes over: foxglove, fireweed, and goatsbeard.

Many of these flowers may be seen in other coastal parks and areas nearby. Some parks have colorful posters on display boards to help you identify common plants.

We hope this series of articles will help you spot and enjoy some of the floral wonders of the Oregon Coast.

On your marks, get your cameras, GO! □



More and more people are starting to botanize as a hobby.

To botanize is to study plants on a field trip or to explore for botanical purposes. This article highlights just a few of the wildflower treasures in state parks of the south coast.

Curry and Coos Counties share one of the most intriguing floras in Oregon. The Siskiyou region has its own species, found nowhere else in the world, and the balmy climate allows some of California's species to creep up on the coastline.

Do your own field investigations of Oregon wildflowers. Your reward will be to take in their beauty, study their mysteries, and feel renewed.

If you are ever tempted to take wildflowers in state parks, think of all the people who went before you and left

the flowers for you to enjoy. A good number of these plants are threatened or endangered. Many wildflower species require special ecological conditions and end up dying when transplanted to people's gardens.

Darlingtonia Wayside and Honeyman State Park are known for the California pitcher-plant with its carnivorous, cobra-shaped leaves. The chocolate-purple flowers, which bloom from June to July, are almost grotesquely beautiful. The Pacific rhododendron display in April and May is especially striking in these parks.

Four miles long, Bullards Beach State Park sports a rich array of wildflowers. The large, hemispheric heads and succulent leaves of yellow sandverbena of the Four-o'clock Family can be seen in the unstabilized dunes. Silvery phacelia's dark leaves, shimmering with silver hairs, are a photographer's delight the year round. Western blue-eye grass, a dainty member of the Iris Family and the lovely tree lupine (from two to six feet tall), an introduced yellow-flowered plant from northern California, both bloom from April through July.

Regrettably, Bandon State Park has one of the healthiest stands of gorse or Irish furze on the Oregon Coast. Although the abundant flowers blanket the land in luscious yellow and sweeten the air with a rich coconut aroma from February to September, this European invader is a serious pest and an extreme fire hazard.

Many species of wildflowers decorate Cape Blanco State Park, notably Douglas' iris and golden iris (or innominata iris). Silvery phacelia grows near the parking lot on the bluff.

In the month of June, on the first half of the trail in Humbug Mountain State Park, visitors can see several interesting plants, including ghostly, wax-like Indian pipe and maidenhair fern.

Late April and May are the best times for wildflower enthusiasts to hike the 35-minute trail at Cape Sebastian State Park. Highlights are Pacific paintbrush, Douglas' iris (March through May), rein orchid, snow-queen, and black crowberry, which is a heathlike shrub. Cape Sebastian supports a population of large-headed goldfields, a summer-blooming, yellow daisy-like flower that is only found in coastal Curry County. These golden gems can also be seen at Samuel Boardman State Park.

A number of interesting wildflowers can be seen in Pistol River State Park, which borders the Pacific for three miles near the mouth of Pistol River. Sea-cliff stonecrop is a large and attractive succulent that grows on the sea stacks.



From May to September the yellowish flowers bloom above the star-shaped basal rosette of powdery leaves. The existence of this species is threatened in Oregon due to unscrupulous collectors.

Another beautiful, threatened wildflower, Wolf's evening primrose (June to October), grows across the highway from a historic marker. Large, yellow flowers bloom on a tall spike. Yellow monkey-flower (March to August), silvery phacelia, and spatula-leaved sedum (May to July) are also photogenic subjects.

Harris Beach State Park, our southernmost coastal park, has at least 68 species of native flowering plants, including round-leaved sundew, Labrador tea, beargrass, and ground-cone. April and May are good months to see Pacific rhododendron, western azalea, manzanita, and the dazzling shrub, blue blossom. Gorse—attractive, but noxious—is plentiful here.

The fragrant old-growth stands of western azalea at Azalea State Park, in Brookings, make it an appropriate site for the Azalea Festival each Memorial Day. A galaxy of white flowers, tinged with pink and yellow, grace the landscape from April through September.

Eight miles up the Chetco River is Loeb State Park which features majestic, old California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*) trees, mistakenly called myrtle trees. Their small, but prolific flowers can be seen from March to May. In April and May, visitors can see cow-parsnip, Oregon wood-sorrel and red columbine, a favorite of local hummingbirds. The tiger lily and foxglove add their bright colors in June and July. □

(These articles were reprinted with permission of the publisher from the April/May and June/July 1988 issues of Oregon Coast magazine.)

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Blue Mountain

Karen Kronner

Corvallis

Marilyn Canfield

Wes Messinger

Steve Northway

Stephanie Sanford

Emerald

Mabel Armstrong

Andrea Cioffi

Nick Otting

Tim & Shea Vollmer

High Desert

Jane Hoy

Debra Kronenberg

Denise Newbold

Mid Columbia

Jeane Bailey

Marjorie Foster

Nancy Wallace

North Coast

Ed Crowson

Portland

David Baasch

Joanne Benton

Mrs. L.D. Brownson

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Mary-Mgt. Claeys

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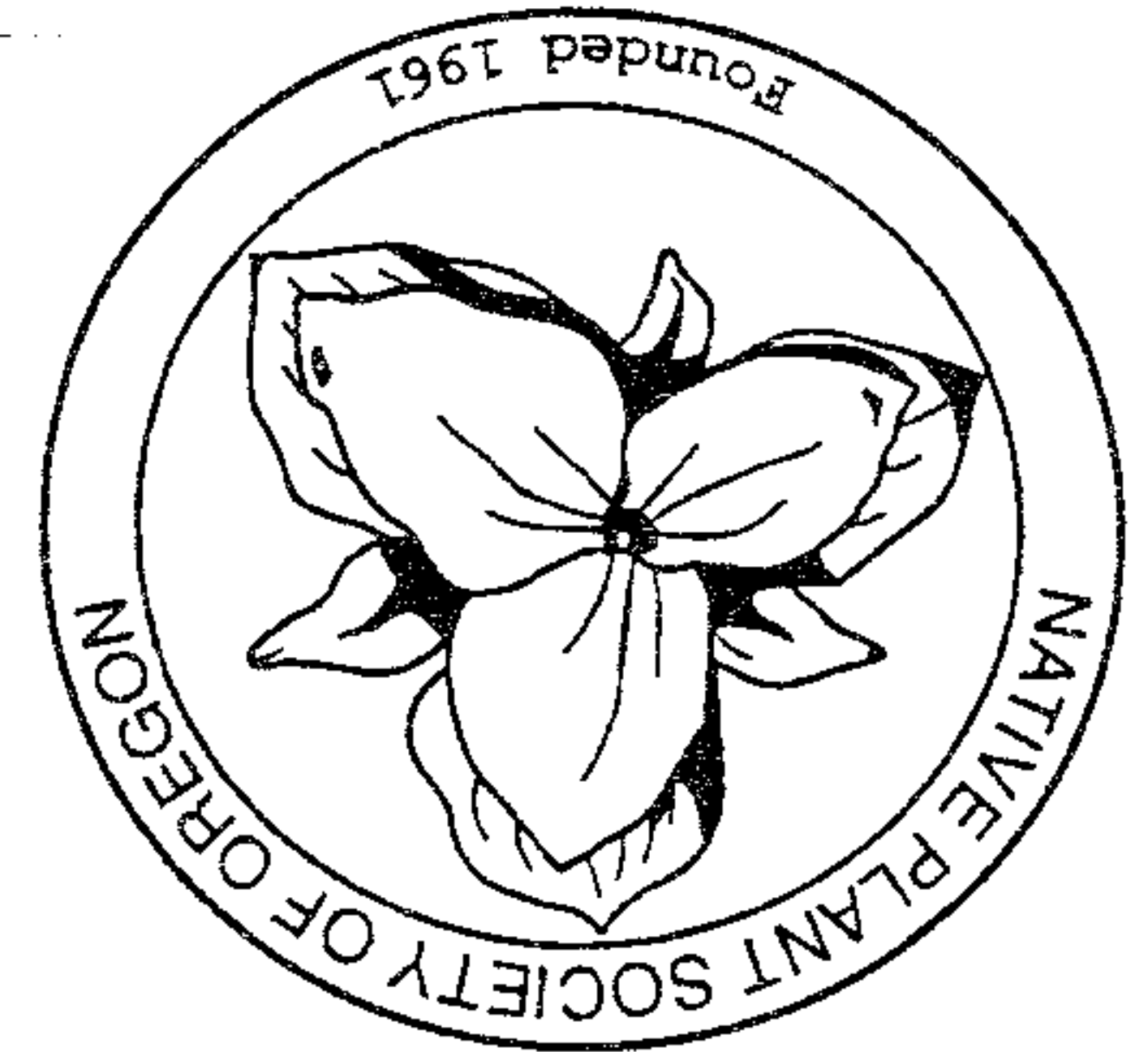
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