

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 22

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CHAPTER NEWS

IMPORTANT NOTE TO FIELD TRIP PARTICIPANTS

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

Blue Mountain

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

Corvallis

For information, contact Dan Luoma (758-8063).

Emerald

11 Sept., Mon.

Meeting. 7 pm at the Westmoreland Community Center, 1545 W. 22nd. Allan Dickman, UO ecologist, will speak on "Fire and Fungus in the Mountain Hemlock Forest".

23 Sept., Sat.

Field Trip held in conjunction with the above talk. Alan Dickman leads.

9 Oct., Mon.

Meeting. 7 pm at the Westmoreland Community Center, 1545 W. 22nd. Robin and Ken Lodewick will speak on "What is a Penstemon?".

High Desert

For Information, call Marge Ettinger (395-2255)

Mid-Columbia

6 Sept.., Wed.

Meeting. 7:30 pm at Mosier School. A slide presentation by Jerry Igo entitled "Seasons in the Gorge".

4 Oct., Wed.

Meeting. 7:30 pm at Pietro's Pizza, 3320 W. 6th St., The Dalles. Lynn Long, Wasco County Horticultural Extension Agent, will speak on "Native Plant Propagation".

For more information call Susan Gabay (478-3576).

North Coast

7 Sept.., Thurs.

Meeting 7pm at the State Office Building, 3600 3rd St., Tillamook.

19 Sept.., Sat.

Field trip to be announced. For information call Sallie Jacobsen (842-4350).

Portland 3 Sept., Sat.

Field trip to Indian Heaven. Leave at 7:30 am from Gateway MAX Park-and-Ride, or 8:30 am from the north end of the Bridge of the Gods. There may be huckleberries. Because of Wilderness regulations regarding group size please contact the leader. Leader: Elizabeth Handler (244-5320).

9 Sept., Sat.

Field trip to Barlow Butte. Leave at 8:30 am from SW corner of K-Mart lot at 122nd & Sandy. Leader: Esther Kennedy (287-3091).

12 Sept., Tues.

Meeting. 7 pm at First United Methodist Church, 1838 SW Jefferson St., Portland. Dr. Stuart Garrett, president of the Native Plant Society of Oregon and member of the High Desert chapter, will speak on the wildflowers of Central Oregon.

16 Sept., Sat.

Field trip to the east end of the Gorge. Leave at 8 am from SW corner of K-Mart lot at 122nd & Sandy. Explore with our leader: George Lewis (292-0415).

23 Sept., Sun.

Field trip to wander the Columbia River Shoreline and Beacon Rock. Leave at 8 am from SW corner of K-Mart lot at 122nd & Sandy. Leader: Maxine Wilson(655-1523).

30 Sept., Sat.

Field trip to Mt. Defiance. Leave at 8:30 am from SW corner of K-Mart lot at 122nd & Sandy. Leaders: Joyce Beeman and Sara Barnum (639-3353).

Siskiyou

14 Sept., Thur.

Meeting. Rm. 171, Science Bldg., Southern Oregon State College. 7 pm for pot-luck dinner and social (bring your own eating utensils). At 7:30, summer show and tell---bring up to ten of your favorite slides of interesting botanical areas you visited this summer.

16 Sept., Sat.

Field trip to the Ophir Dunes. Volunteer work party with the Nature Conservancy pulling invading European dune grass out of the native dune mat community. Plan to camp out. Leave from Ashland Safeway lot at 8 am or at 9 am from the lot of the Siskiyou National Forest Headquarters (at the north Grants Pass Exit off I-5, turn right at the stop, then another quick right onto Greenfield Rd., driveway on left. Info. Darren Borgias (770-2200 or 495-8196).

23 Sept., Sat.

Field trip to study the native Abies of the Siskiyous, with Dr. Frank Lang and Eugene Parker. Bring field glasses or scope, clipboard and old clothes for tree climbing. Leave at 8:30 am from the Ashland Bi-Mart. For more info. call Dr. Lang (482-5235) or Eugene Parker (773-4083).

24 Sept., Sun.

Field Trip to study the native Abies of Mt. Shasta, with Dr. Frank Lang and Eugene Parker. Bring field glasses or scope, clipboard and old clothes for tree climbing. Leave at 8:30 am from the Ashland Bimart. For more info. call Dr. Lang (482-5235) or Eugene Parker (773-4083).

Willamette Valley

Please notify the trip leader if you plan to go on any Willamette Valley Chapter field trip.

If you want to be notified about unscheduled mid-week trips, call Clint Urey (743-2802) or Glenn and Barbara Halliday (371-1025).

18 Sept., Mon.

Meeting. First United Methodist Church, corner of SE Church and State Sts., Salem (use the Church St. entrance), 7:00 pm rather than 7:30 as before. Linda Hardie-Scott of The Nature Conservancy, and past chapter president with the California Native Plant Society, will give a slide presentation on the plants of the Siskiyous.

Wm. Cusick

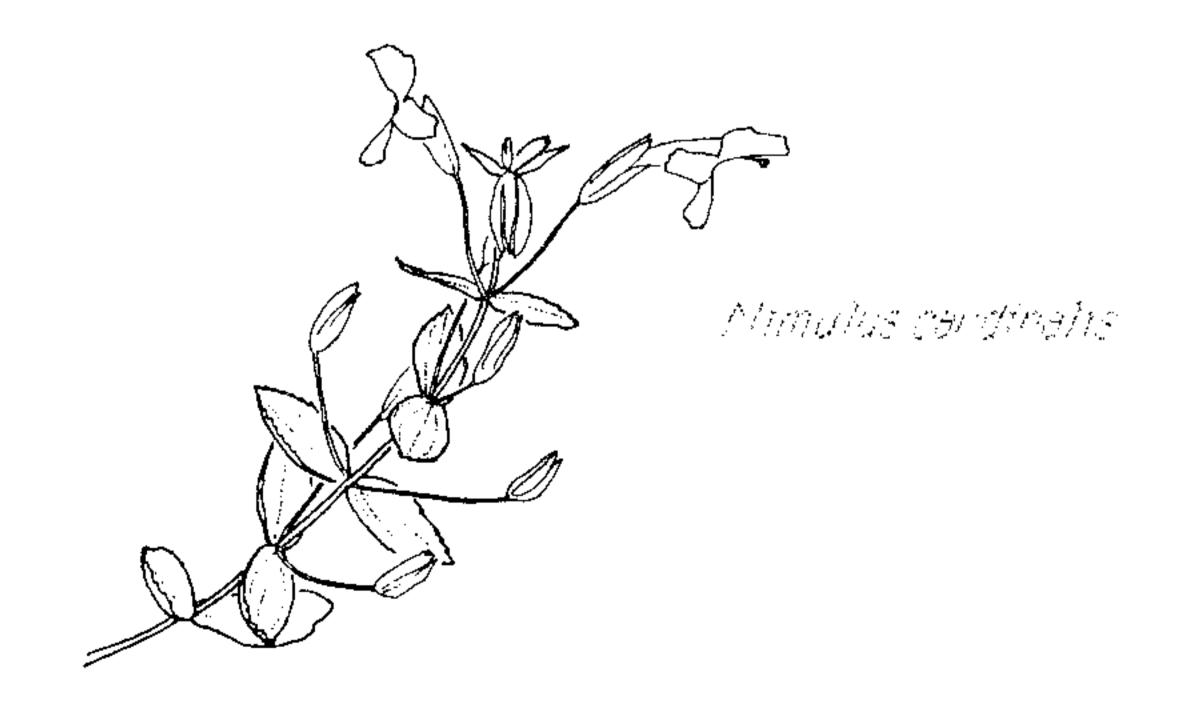
For information, contact Karen Antell (963-0267).

NORTHWEST FORESTS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE The Leach Garden is sponsoring a series of talks on the problems of our forests. The current controversy over the best management of the forest makes it important for all of us to become better acquainted with the issues. The Leach Garden is planning a series of three talks to explore the past, present and future of the forest.. The goal is to provide information that will help people reach decisions on the future of the Northwest Forests. The subjects will be: (1) An Historical Perspective. This talk will address the forest that we inherited when North America was settled; what we have done to the forest--both good and bad and some discussion of what an ancient or old growth forest provides; how managed forests and native forests differ and basically set the background for the present problems that we see today. (2) The current Controversy. This second talk will deal with reasons for saving the old growth, reasons for not saving the old growth, the short term outlook versus a longer term outlook, economic considerations, how we are or are not different from the Amazon (i.e why should the Amazon not cut their forest if we can cut ours), what is the impact of forests on the carbon dioxide build up etc. (3) The Future. The third talk will deal with what we should be doing to provide all of the things that people want from the forest; can we have all of the things that we want; how should the priorities be arranged and why should they be arranged in any order; how do the intensive forest practices fit into the scheme of forest management (eucalyptus, cottonwood etc.) or are these agricultural projects rather

Speakers and dates are: September 27, 1989-Prof. Tom Spies, Oregon State University October 11, 1989-Richard Brown, National Wildlife Federation

than forest projects.

October 25, 1989-Prof David Perry, Oregon State University
Professors Spies and Perry are on the staff of the U.S. Forest Science
Laboratory in Corvalis.
All talks will start at 7:30 PM and will take place at the Leach Manor House.



FOREST SERVICE ISSUES PROPOSED MANAGEMENT DIRECTION FOR CATHERINE CREEK

In a July 14 letter to chapter president Esther Kennedy, Mt. Adams District Ranger James Bull outlined the management direction which the Forest Service proposes for Catherine Creek, including the following recommendations:

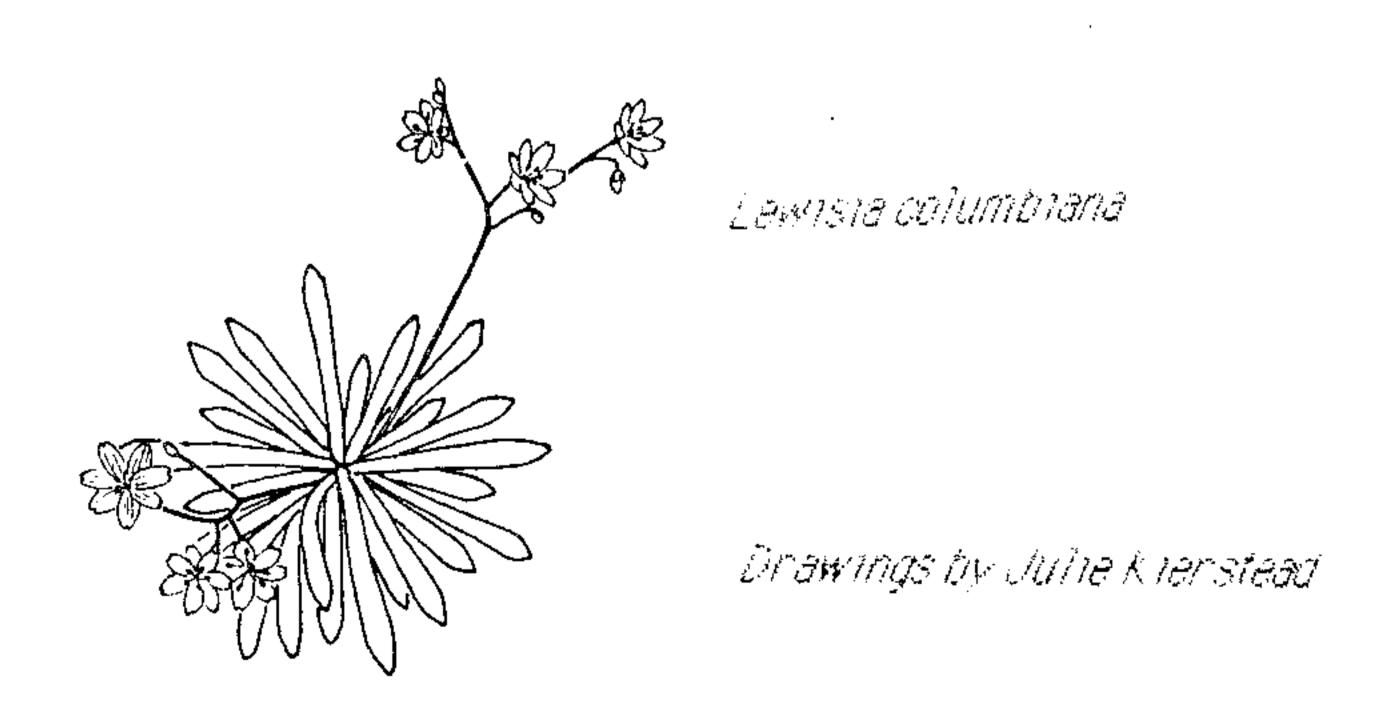
- (1) Motorized vehicles will not be permitted, with the objective of protecting archaeological and botanical values. Gates and fences will be installed or improved to prevent unauthorized access.
- (2) Due to the extreme fire potential, campfires will not be allowed.
- (3) Grazing of domestic livestock will not be permitted.
- (4) There will be no harvesting of firewood or other miscellaneous products.
- (5) There has been some dumping of trash and garbage in the area. Dumping of garbage or trash will be prohibited.

Under the proposed management direction, horseback riding and overnight camping (without campfires) would be allowed at Catherine Creek, but both uses would be monitored to insure that they do not cause resource damage. NPSO will continue to oppose horse use as inconsistent with protection of native plants of the Catherine Creek area. In the final Gorge Management Plan, due in 1990, we can hope that there will be an abundance of horseback riding opportunities outside the Catherine Creek area, so that it can be spared the adverse impact of horses.

Ranger James Bull indicated that the Forest Service had received about 30 letters, the majority of which expressed the concern that domestic grazing would seriously impact the ecosystem. NPSO members who wrote letters to the Forest Service in opposition to cattle grazing at Catherine Creek can take credit for the strong protective management which the Forest Service has proposed for the 2000 acres of national forest land at Catherine Creek.

Chapter President Esther Kennedy has indicated to the Forest Service that NPSO members would be happy to cooperate in a fencing project at Catherine Cr.

---Russ Jolley, Portland Chapter



---News and information from all over

Utah Native Plant Society members can telephone not just one but two Wildflower Hotlines. The St. George Wildflower Hotline covers SW Utah and is updated every two days. A statewide hotline is known simply as the Wildflower Hotline and spotlights peak blooming areas, with updating weekly. Both operate seasonally. Additional Utah wildflower information is broadcast weekly on public radio station KUER April through October.

DON'T BUY THAT BULB; IT MAY BE AN ENDANGERED SPECIES

Endangered species specialist Faith Campbell has prepared a list of bulb species which gardeners should avoid buying so as not to contribute to the species extinction. Large numbers of these bulbs are collected from the wild in Turkey and other countries; this pressure threatens to cause their extinction. For a copy of the list, please contact Campbell at the Washington office: 1350 New York Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20005.

From July 1989 NRDC Newsline

Your NPSO editor has seen catalogs composed entirely of wild collected bulbs; he suggests boycotting those who trade in endangered species, unless nursery grown, propagated and produced.

The 16th annual Natural Areas Conference will be held Oct. 17-20, 1989 in Knoxville, Tennessee. Sponsored by the Natural Areas Association and cohosted by Wildlife & Natural Heritage Resources and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Preliminary conference topics include, among others, "Managing Exotic Species in Natural Areas", "Characteristics, Management, and Restoration of Old-Growth Temperate Forest Ecosystems", and "Ethics of Natural Area Preservation". All-day field trips into the Appalachians are included. For more information contact: Eric S. Menges, Archbold Biological Station, PO Box 2057, Lake Placid, Florida 33852 (813-465-2571).

Congratulations to Charlene Simpson and Rhoda
Love Of the Emerald chapter for their appointments
to the Lane County Roadside Vegetation
Management Advisory Committee. They are now
able to recommend to the county roadside
maintenance actions that will encourage native
plants. Hopefully they can wean the county from
the typical chop 'em and spray 'em approach. They
are encouraging local members to send them any
ideas or information about local roadside
conditions where they may use their new influence
to assist in allowing native plants to flourish.

Fall NPSO State Board Meeting

Our next NPSO state board meeting will be on Sat., Sept. 23rd in Bend. It is scheduled to run from 10am to 4pm at the Cascade Natural Gas Community Meeting Room at 334 NE Hawthorne (one block east of hwy. 97 [3rd St.]), just north of the Safeway Mall. Participants cam brown bag it or convoy to any of the local restaurants. All members are invited to attend.



Penstemon deustus

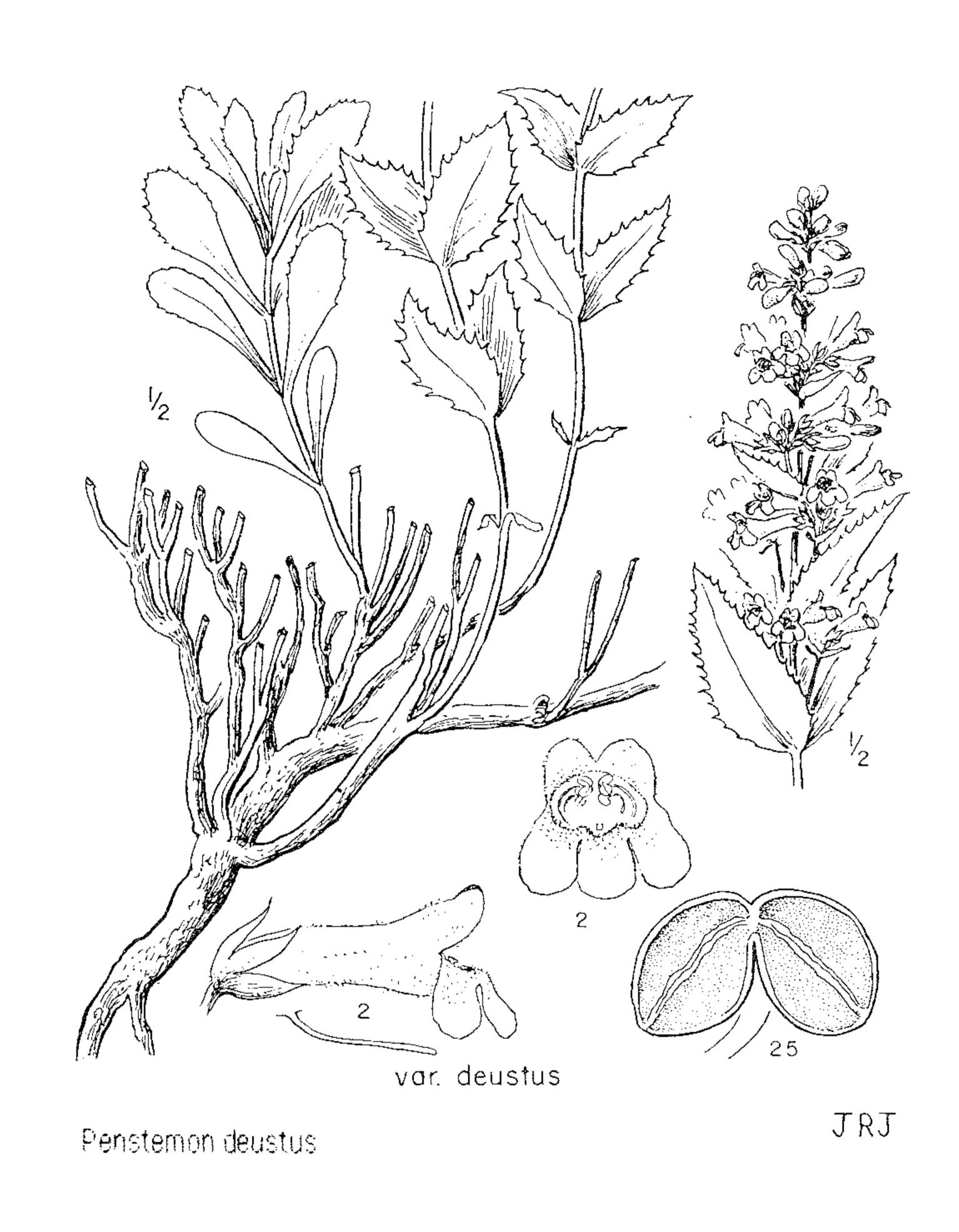
Most people think of Penstemon deustus as an eastern Oregon species. One stand of it has been known west of the Cascades crest, near the tunnel on the Willamette highway. Arthur Cronquist (in Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest) and David Keck (in American Midland Naturalist) list no other locations on the west side of the Cascades. When Rosemary Kinkead, who gardens near McKenzie Bridge, told us she had seen P. deustus on Horse Creek 13 miles south of her home, we decided to investigate. The plants there, on scabland at 3100 ft. elevation, are P. deustus. Later, in the University of Oregon herbarium, we found a number of specimens from similar locations in the Old Cascades---dated as far back as 1903. Several plants were collected by James Hickman. We had never noticed that in his thesis (Disjunction and Endemism in the Flora of the Central Western Cascades of Oregon, 1968) Hickman lists P. deustus from Cone Peak, Iron Mtn., Castle Rock, Rebel Rock, and Hershberger Mtn.

Dr. Hickman writes that all the plants he found are of subspecies deustus. The ones of Horse Creek seem to be that also, though we will have to look closer at pubescence to be sure. Leaf shape in P. deustus is extremely variable. In the Siskiyous, northern Rockies, and California, leaves tend to be broadly oval with big teeth and a petiole. In central and eastern Oregon, leaves, no matter what subspecies, are more often narrow and subentire. The plants on the McKenzie have long narrow leaves, big teeth, and no noticeable petiole. P. deustus should be watched for on the west side of the Cascades and its locations and characteristics reported. It will be interesting to find out the actual range of the species.

---Kenneth Lodewick, Emerald Chapter

The new, updated 40 page "Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals of Oregon" booklet has been released. Copies are available through The Nature Conservancy for \$4. Their address is: 1205 NW 25th Ave.

Portland, Or., 97210 (228-9561).



BERRY FALL PLANT SALE

The Berry Botanic Garden will host its famous Fall Plant Sale on Saturday, Sept. 30. It will run from 10 am to 3 pm on the 2nd floor of Montgomery Park, 2701 NW Vaughn St. The sale is a fund raiser for Berry and helps make possible the Garden's work in plant conservation, education, and botanical research.

An extremely wide assortment of bulbs, flowering plants, shrubs and trees will be offered from local specialists and from Berry's own efforts. Seeds will also be offered, along with books, alpine troughs, pots, prints, and garden tools. For information contact Jim Sjulin (796-5122 days 236-8024 eves) or Rick Wagner (231-3732 eves).

The Rosaceae - ROSE FAMILY

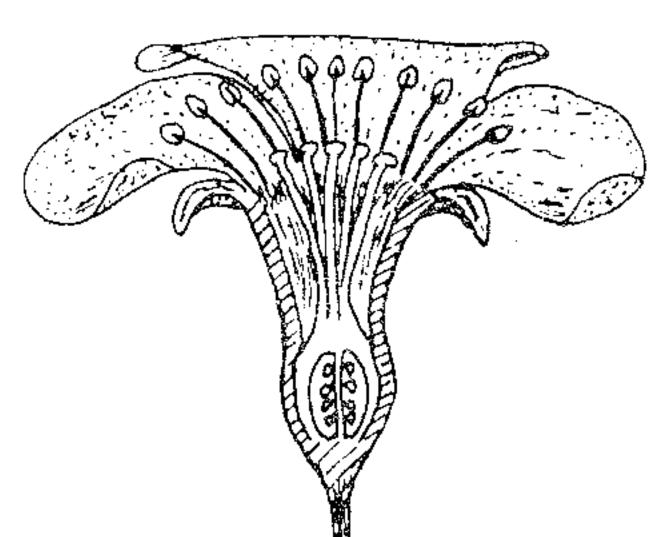
My students, in response to a final exam question, "What is your favorite plant family? Why?," overwhelmingly choose the Rose Family (8 out of 12 in this year's taxonomy class)! One student, Tracy Demaris, replied in typical fasion, "Rosaceae, because it has alot of yummy fruit in it and the flowers are pretty." True enough, apples, cherries, plums, peaches, pears, raspberries, strawberries and other fruits are produced by this family, as are almonds and many cultivated ornamentals. The family consists of some 100 genera and 2000 species of herbs (these mostly perennials) woody shrubs and subshrubs, and trees of worldwide distribution, mostly in north temperate regions. In Oregon are found about 120 species in 30 of these genera. Largely on the basis of fruit characteristics, four subfamilies are recognized:

Spiraeoideae - Spiraea Subfamily - The fruit is a follicle (single chambered, dry, dehiscent - "splitting" - along one suture at maturity) or a capsule formed from a follicular cluster (akene in Holodiscus). Flowers tend to be tiny and clustered in large terminal panicles. Well known are the shrubby Spiraea (Spiraea) and Ninebark (Physocarpus capitatus) of lakeshores, streambanks, swamps, bogs and moist meadows and Indian Arrow Wood or Ocean Spray (Holodiscus) familiar from coastal bluffs or desert valleys to mountain woods at medium elevations. Goatsbeard (Aruncus sylvester), a dioecious member of the family, is found in woods especially along streams. In the deserts and desert canyons, or lava beds, of eastern Cascades grows the Fern Bush or Desert Sweet (Chamaebatiaria millefolium). Rock-Spiraea (Petrophytum caespitosum) is widespread from foothills to alpine summits, entirely on rockfaces and ledges, rooting in crevices, while Partridge Foot (Luetkea pectinata) prefers sandy soil in subalpine to alpine habitats.

Rosoideae - Rose Subfamily - The fruits are clusters of akenes or drupelets, or modifications thereof: The accessory (as in a strawberry, many akenes embedded in a fleshy swollen receptacle), aggregate (as in blackberries and raspberries, several-to-many drupelets clustered about an elongate receptacle), or hyp (as in Wild Rose, many bony akenes surrounded by the fleshy, urn-shaped receptacle and hypanthium.

The Wild Rose (Rosa) is common in woods and along fencerows. Wild Strawberry (Fragaria), coastal to montane,
provides tasty fruits; the alien Indian Strawberry
(Duchesnea indica), a garden escape west of the Cascades,
produces unpalatable fruits. Many brambles, blackberries,

raspberries, thimbleberries, salmonberries (Rubus) are widespread in many habitats. Avens (Geum), generally in moist to boggy situations, and Mountain Avens (Dryas), in cirques, rocky ridges, talus slopes and other alpine habitats, and the widespread, numerous (38 in Oregon) species of Cinquefoil (Potentilla) are all close relatives within this group. An offshoot line of small perennial herbs showing reduction in stamen number includes Horkelia (Horkelia) of open flats in western valleys or widespread on rocky slopes, the unusual Ivesia (Ivesia) from rocky ridges and talus slopes to lower elevation floodplains, and Sibbaldia (Sibbaldia procumbens) of alpine slopes and meadows. Species of Burnet (Sanguisorba) either in grassy flats and sagebrush or woodlands on both sides of the Cascades or of montane bogs and swamps, Tall Hairy Agrimony (Agrimonia gryposepala) of moist woods and thickets from the Rogue River Valley northward, and the Western Ladies Mantle (Alchemilla occidentalis), a low spreading weedy annual of open fields and woods (probably native of Europe) are three closely related forms. Queen-of-The-Forest (Filipendula occidentalis) or Meadow Sweet, may be found in rock crevices just above high water



Diagrammatic cut-away longitudinal section through a typical pomaceous flower. Note the 5 separate styles, the apparently inferior ovary, and numerous stamens. (Pomoideae).

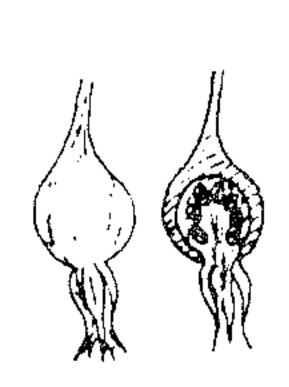


Flower cluster in Western Spiraea (Spiraea douglasii - Spiraeoideae). Note the tiny flowers in dense clusters.

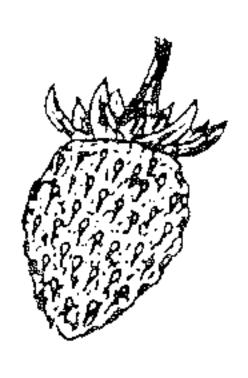


Fruit of Ninebark (Physocarpus capitatus).
Note the cluster of 5 follicles, each dry, dehiscent along the inner suture. (Spiraeoideae).

Fruit of Wild Rose (Rosa gymnocarpa). A hyp, consisting of many bony akenes contained in an urn-like hypanthium. (Rosoideae).



Fruit of Wild Strawberry (Fragaria vesca). An accessory fruit of many akenes embedded in the swollen fleshy receptacle (Rosoideae). Note also the secondary sepal-like bracts characteristic in Rosaceae.



Leaf, flower and fruit of Western Blackcap (Rubus leucodermis). Note the compound leaf, small flower, and aggregate fruit, a cluster of small drupelets, each resulting from a single pistil (Rosoideae).



level along the Tillamook, Trask, and Wilson Rivers of northeastern Oregon. Antelope Bush or Bitter Brush (*Purshia tridentata*) prefers eastern Oregon grasslands, sagebrush deserts, juniper woodlands or ponderosa pine forests. Finally Mountain Mahogany (*Cercocarpus*) occurs in the rocky soil of desert foothills and mountains in drier parts of Oregon.

Prunoideae - Peach Subfamily - The fruit is a drupe (a fleshy single seeded fruit with a bony covering around the pit) or a cluster of 1 to 5 drupes. From coastal bluffs through moist woods to the banks of watercourses in desert areas are found Wild Chokecherry and Bitter Cherry (Prunus), two wild members of this "stone fruit" genus. Our only other representative is Indian Plum or Osoberry (Oemleria cerasiforis), an attractive and early-blooming dioecious shrub along streambanks from the coast to the west slope of the Cascades.

Pomoideae - Apple or Pear Subfamily - The fruit is a pome (containing 2-5 papery carpels, joined together and ultimately surrounded by the swollen and fleshy receptacle and calyx). A native Oregon Crabapple (Pyrus fusca) of moist areas west of the Cascades is a wild relative of the quince, apple and pear. Serviceberry (Amelanchier) grows in open woods, in canyons or on hillsides throughout a wide altitudinal range, and there is a species of the eastern deserts. Hawthorn (Crataegus) is a familiar tree along watercourses; Mountain Ash (Sorbus) is widespread. Squaw Apple (Peraphyllum ramosissimum) is a rigidly branching shrub of the sagebrush deserts and ponderosa-juniper woodlands east of the Cascades.

Members of the Rose Family typically bear alternate leaves, simple (Pomoideae) to mostly compound, with stipules. Some are armed with branch thorns (some Prunus, Crataegus) or surface prickles (Rosa, some Rubus). Flowers are often showy, pollinated by insects, and bisexual (dioecious in Aruncus and one species of Rubus). A distinctive feature of the flower is the presence of a hypanthium, a + bowlshaped structure, arising from the receptacle, which supports the sepals, petals and stamens (the hypanthium is found in just a few families, and is worthy of note). The calyx consists typically of 5 sepals (4 in sangisorba) subtended by a smaller whorl of 5 alternating sepal-like bracts. The corolla is regular and consists of 5 separate petals (absent in Alchemilla, Cercocarpus, and Sanguisorba). Stamens are typically numerous and whorled, mostly some number times the number of petals, occasionally reduced to 10 (Horkelia), 5 (Ivesia, Sibbaldia) or 4 or less (Alchemilla, Sanguisorba).

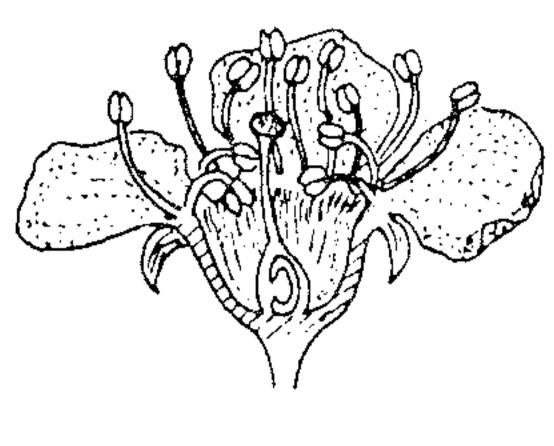
Pistils are often numerous and free, but may vary from l (Prunus) to more, or may be joined (Pomoideae). The ovaries are always superior, within the surrounding hypanthium (flowers are then said to be perigynous - "around the ovary") except in Pomoideae, where the ovary is tightly enclosed by the hypanthium and calyx, becoming inferior (flowers are then said to be epigynous - "on top of the ovary"). Fruits, as noted, are diverse, but characteristic.

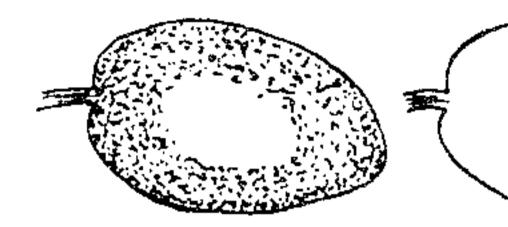
The floral formula for the entire family may be generalized:

bearing in mind there are several exceptions!

Though considerable variation within the family exists, if you discover a 5-parted flower on some herb, shrub or tree - and notice numerous stamens (more than 10), numerous free pistils that appear to be embryonic akenes, follicles, or drupelets (or a single pistil of a single carpel, or 5 united carpels), compound leaves (or simple), and most important, the presence of a hypanthium, you should begin to look toward that favorite, the Rosaceae - the Rose Family.

Diagrammatic cut-away longitudinal section through a typical flower in Prunoideae. Note the hypanthium, numerous stamens, and single pistil which will develop into a drupe.

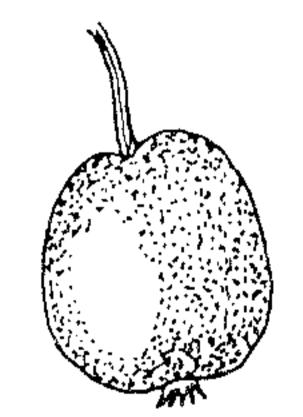


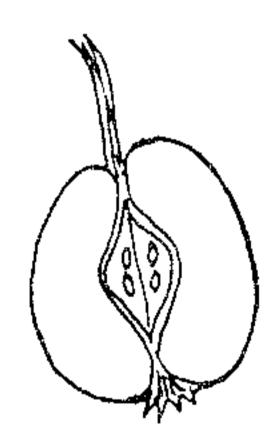


Fruit of Bitter Cherry (Prunus emarginata). A typical drupe. Cut-away section shows outer fleshy layer surrounding bony sheath containing pit (seed). (Prunoideae).

Flowers of Western Serviceberry (Amelanchier alnifolia -Pomoideae).







Fruit of Oregon Crabapple (Pyrus fusca). A typical Pome. Cut-away section shows papery carpels surrounded by swollen fleshy receptacle and calyx. (Pomoideae).



Flower of Burnet (Sanguisorba occidentalis). Note the 4-parted condition, lack of petals, reduction of stamen number to 2 - all features unusual in Rosaceae.



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* CONTRIBUTIONS:

Mary Falconer, NPSO Membership Chair, 1920 Engel Avenue NW, Salem, Oregon 97304.

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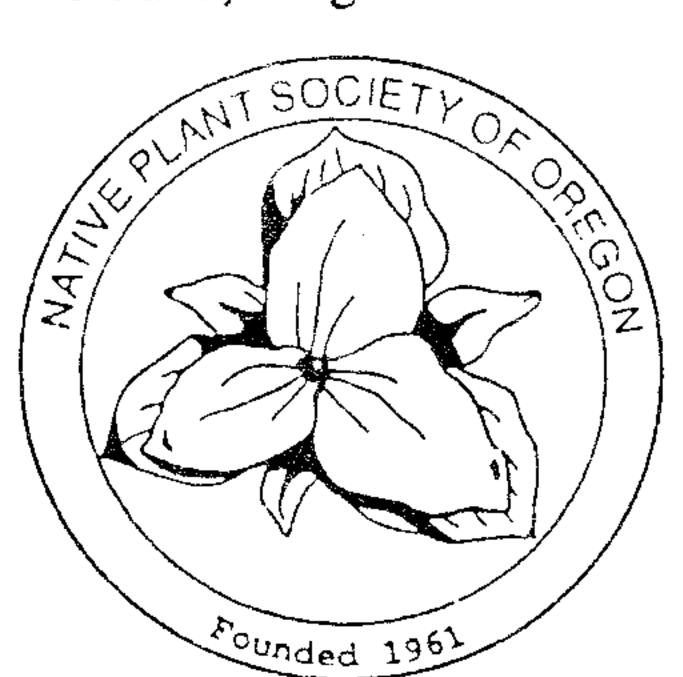
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Please send change of address notices to:

Mary Falconer, NPSO Membership Chair; 1920 Engel Avenue NW; Salem, Oregon 97304.

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