

Bulletin of the
NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF OREGON

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

Volume 22 No. 12

Dec. 1989

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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. Participation is at your own risk. Bring water and lunch. All NPSO activities are open to the public at no charge (other than carpool milage), and friends, newcomers and visitors are always welcome.

Blue Mountain

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

Corvallis

11 Dec., Mon.

MEETING. 7:30 pm at Jim and Nancy Weber's, 2160 Beechwood, Corvallis (753-9626). Desert potluck. Also bring 10 favorite slides to share.

Emerald

11 Dec., Mon.

MEETING. 7 pm at Westmoreland Community Center, 1545 W. 22nd. Christmas Social. Bring a holiday goodie and 10 to 20 slides to share.

8 Jan., Mon.

MEETING. 7 pm at Westmoreland Community Center, 1545 W. 22nd. Steve Gordon will speak on wetlands.

High Desert

For information, contact Marge Ettinger (382-2255).

Mid-Columbia

6 Dec., Wed.

MEETING. 7:30 pm at the Mosier School. Program will be a "Year End Review of Gorge Flowers" from the Myrtle Overbaugh Collection, courtesy of the Bigen, Washington Museum, and presented by Stuart Chapin. Selected slides of spring in Southern Oregon will also be shown.

3 Jan., Wed.

MEETING. 7:30 pm at the Mosier School. Barbara Robinson will present a multimedia program on "Wildflowers of the Mid-Columbia", featuring the Tom McCall Preserve of the Nature Conservancy.

North Coast

7 Dec., Thurs.

MEETING. 7 pm at the State Office Building, 3600 3rd St., Tillamook. Ray Westermeyer, MD, will talk on the plants and birds he saw in Zambia recently while serving at a hospital there.

No field trips in December.

Portland

12 Dec., Tue.

MEETING. 7 pm at First United Methodist Church, 1838 SW Jefferson, Portland. Members Night. Time to show your best, most distinctive, original, you name it, slides. Contact Mary Mason (227-4639) before the program if you wish to participate. Also its time for our yearly Christmas goodie potluck. Members with a few extra cookies or other goodies are encouraged to share them with other members.

Siskiyou

14 Dec., Thur.

MEETING. 7:30 in Rm. 171, Science Bldg., Southern Oregon State College. Vern Crawford has been naturalist on five Senior Ventures in Mexico. He will present a slide program on the flora and archaeology of the Yucatan titled Travels in Tropical Mexico: A Naturalists Adventure.

Umpqua Valley

For information, contact Russ Holmes (672-4635).

Willamette Valley

15 Jan., Mon.

MEETING. 7 pm at First United Methodist Church, corner of SE Church and State, Salem (use the NE entrance on State Street). "Favorite Flower Slides and UFO Night" (Unidentified Flowering Objects).

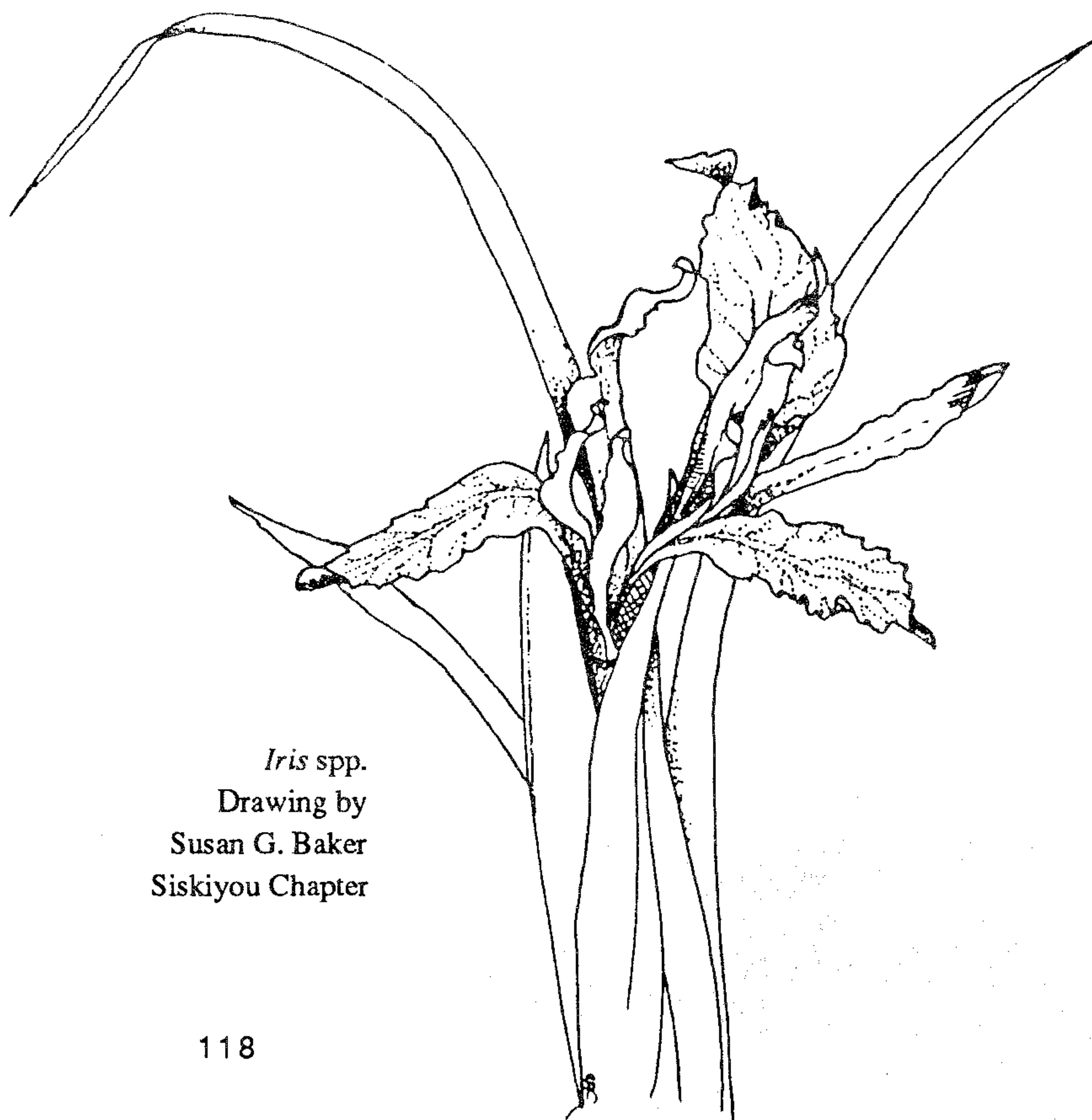
William Cusick

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

.....OOOPS!

In last month's issue, the *Bulletin's* editor inadvertently left out one word from Bob Meinke's article on the State's endangered species program. In the middle right paragraph on page 108, the text should have read: "What about future listings? To begin with, the procedure will not be as involved from now on, since we will never again have an entire set of administrative rules being created at once." The gist of the article is that while the first listings of rare and endangered plants will indeed involve a great deal of work (due to the need to create an entire set of administrative rules), subsequently new listings will be much easier to do.

And, in a last minute deadline rush, your editor managed to miss spellchecking and proper editing of "Lane County Roadsides", one of Rhoda Love's articles. Be assured that any mistakes in that article are the editors!



Iris spp.
Drawing by
Susan G. Baker
Siskiyou Chapter

BITS AND PIECES

—News and Information From All Over

Good news about restorations of natural habitats with native plants continues to appear from many parts of the country. Near Austin, Tex., Hamilton Pool and surrounding farmland has been the focus of planning for restoring its mixed-grass prairie, and for preservation of one of the most southeastern outposts of *Epi-pactis gigantea*. This orchid ranges from British Columbia south and exists in Texas only in rare cool habitats, as around the cave mouth that contains Hamilton Pool. Katy McKinney, botanist for the National Wildflower Research Center, states that their idea is "to facilitate *plant succession*", with the goal being a climax plant community.

Those interested in growing native plants from seed might consider a two day workshop: "Seed conditioning of Western Wildland Species". It will start March 15 in Fort Collins, CO. Contact persons are Michael Bricker, (303-484-0402) and Annette Logan (303-651-6417).

Cheryl McCaffrey of the Portland Chapter has sent an article from *Borealis*, the bulletin of the Alaska Native Plant Society. Biologist Esteban Martinez, studying the Mexican jungle near the Guatemalan border, found a saprophyte which breaks the rules. All the other 248,000 known species of plants on earth have flowers with the female pistil in the center surrounded by numerous male stamens. *Lacandonia schismatica*, unlike all other plants, has its three stamens surrounded by about fifty pistils. The plants lack chlorophyll and are almost translucent, like Indian Pipe. The flower is the size of a sesame seed, and each tiny plant has up to seven of them. Botanists have found no whys or where-fors about this plant with its contrary flower.

A study in Florida shows scrub jays bury an average of 7250 acorns yearly. However, they recover only about one-third of these. Using an assumption that 1/10 of 1% of the abandoned acorns will sprout, this gives a figure of 5 oak trees started yearly by scrub jays. Hopefully Oregon jays do as well!

"*Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest*" by Arthur R. Kruckeberg will be released in paperback Dec. 11. Available only in hardback since first published in 1982, this book has had a following among those whose interest in native plants has a horticultural bent. Professor Kruckeberg is a botanist with the University of Washington and has specialized in the flora of the Northwest since the '50s. He distilled much of his experience with natives both in the wild and in gardens to write this book. The paperback edition will be \$22.50.

1990 PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CONFERENCE

This will take place March 1-4, 1990 at the University of Oregon School of Law. The theme will be "Grassroots Strategies for Our Global Future". Featured speakers include environmentalists from the US, Germany and India. Panels will focus on a wide variety of environmental concerns. The conference is co-sponsored by Land Air Water, the University of Oregon environmental law society, and the school's Western Natural Resources Law Clinic. For information call Penny Buell or Steve Koteff at 686-3823, or write:

1990 Public Interest Law Conference
c/o Land Air Water
University of Oregon School of Law
Eugene, Oregon 97403

OREGON RIVERS COUNCIL ANNUAL BANQUET

Marc Reisner, nationally known water conservationist and author of "The Cadillac Desert", will be the featured speaker at this benefit in Portland's Melody Ballroom on Dec. 8. Also featured are a slide show by Ron Mattson on the first descent of the Upper Yangtze River, Deschutes County Commissioner Tom Throop on the Salt Caves Dam issue, and a silent auction. Proceeds benefit the Oregon Rivers Council, a group involved in protecting and enhancing Oregon's rivers and watersheds. Tickets are \$20 from:

The Rivers Council (345-0669)
PO box 309
Eugene, Or. 97440

OCCASIONAL JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT AND CALL FOR PAPERS

At the September board meeting the NPSO board of directors responded favorably to a request from President Stu Garrett to begin the process of publishing an "occasional journal". This is envisioned as being similar to the California Native Plant Society's quarterly, *Fremontia*. Dr. Frank Lang, Southern Oregon State College botany professor and past NPSO President, has volunteered to serve as editor. A name for the publication has not yet been decided. Washington NPS uses Douglasia Occasional Papers, and Nevada uses Mentzella. We now announce a contest to name our Journal. Please send your nomination, along with a brief explanation of why it is appropriate to Stu Garrett, 1501 NE Medical Center Drive, Bend Or 97701. A copy of Arno's *Northwest Trees* will be the prize!

A 40 to 60 page booklet is envisioned. It would be published every one to two years depending on the quality and amount of submissions and on NPSO finances. Articles would be both solicited and unsolicited. The audience would be typical of the NPSO---interested amateurs, professionals, and others. Writers would include academicians, professionals, and qualified amateurs. No fees would be paid to writers. Geographic emphasis would concentrate on, but not be limited to, Oregon. Articles and papers would be of general interest, particularly to the field botanist. Overly technical and obscure topics will be avoided. It will not be boring!

Some sample ideas might include: taxonomic studies, newly described species, brief synopses of theses, dissertations, or research; noteworthy collections; botanical history; contemporary conservation issues; rare plant concerns; RNA updates; book reviews; review of new ideas in botany; examinations of particular geographic areas or plants; discussions of endemism or rarity and debates of controversial ideas. Some articles would be peer reviewed. Articles would generally be longer and more in-depth than we can publish in the *Bulletin*. On a long-term basis the journal would be at least partially self-supporting through ads, subscriptions, ect. It will be free to NPSO members.

We are proud to announce the upcoming publication of this high-quality and informative

journal. If you have submissions, ideas, articles, suggestions for articles or wish to be involved in any way, please contact:

Dr. Frank Lang (482-5235)
535 Taylor St.
Ashland Or 97520



Epipactis helleborine
Helleborine
Drawing by Frank A. Lang

KALMIOPSIS OR OSMARONIA SUGGESTED AS NAMES FOR NPSO'S NEW JOURNAL

It now seems very likely that NPSO will soon begin to publish an annual journal of full-length, illustrated articles. The journal will be modeled after the California Native Plant Society's *Fremontia*, a publication that many of us have been enjoying for years.

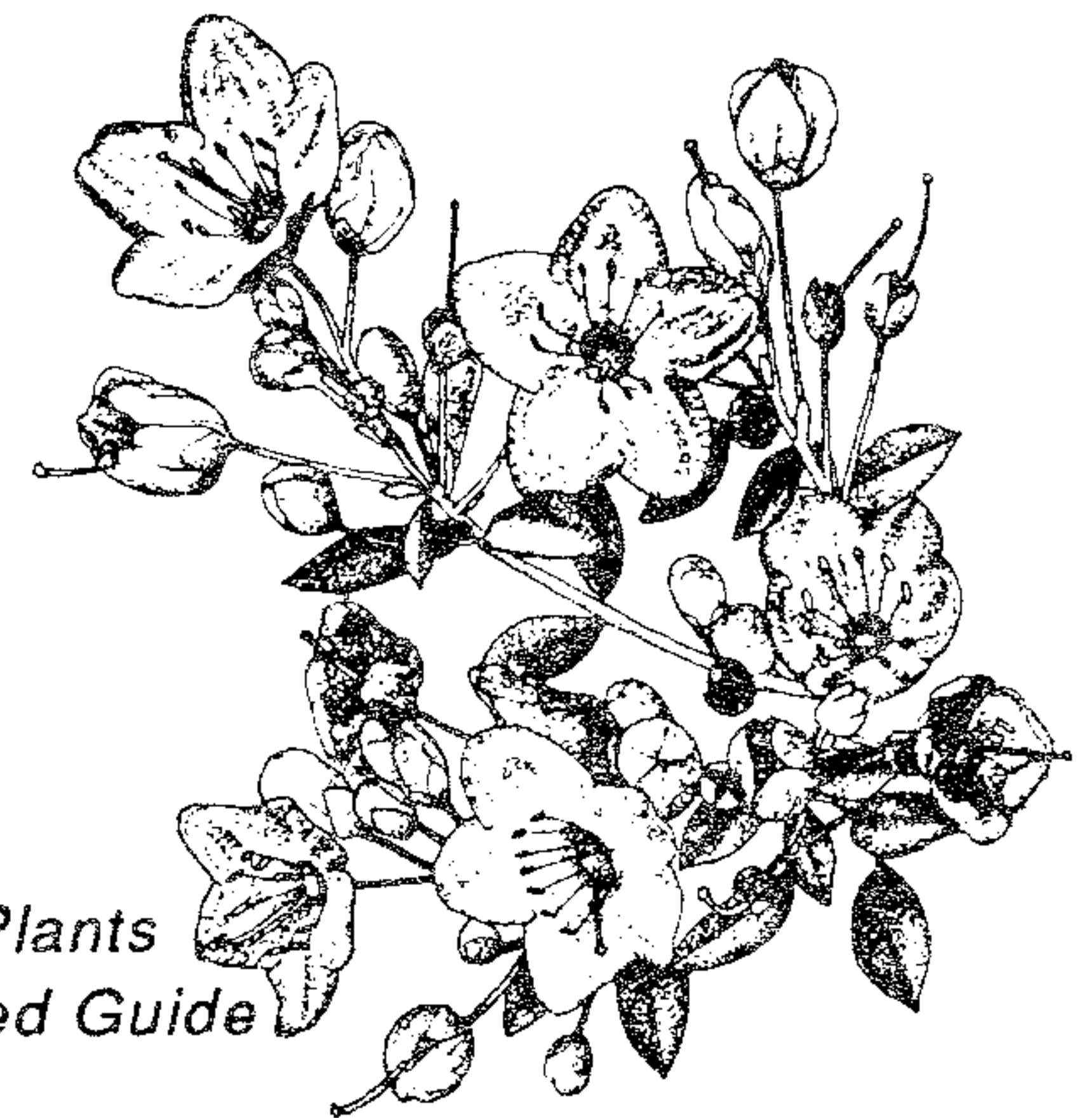
At our last board meeting in Bend, NPSO President Stu Garrett asked members to suggest names for our new publishing effort. Here are my two suggestions, both monotypic, endemic shrubs in important Northwest families, with what I consider good reasons for choosing either:

My first choice would be *Kalmiopsis*. If we name our journal after a plant genus, we will be following California and Washington Native Plant Society traditions. (California's is *Fremontia*, as stated above, and Washington's newsletter is *Douglasia*. In addition, naming the journal *Kalmiopsis*, enables us to use the name of a plant endemic to and restricted to our state, and thus associated exclusively with Oregon. Furthermore, *Kalmiopsis* is a shrub with beautiful form, foliage and blossoms, that will lend itself well to a cover illustration or logo. Next, I like the idea that *Kalmiopsis* was discovered by a woman and that its specific epithet honors that woman, Lilla Leach of Portland. This makes it again virtually unique in that, I would guess, at least 99% of Oregon's plants have been named for non-women! And, finally, I would be willing to research and write an article about the discovery and naming of *Kalmiopsis* and the establishment of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area for Volume 1, number 1 of our journal if the name *Kalmiopsis* is chosen!

My second choice for a name is *Osmaronia*. This, as you all know, is the now replaced genus name for the Indian plum or osoberry. This attractive shrub, now call *Oemleria*, is also unique in many ways. It is of course an Oregon endemic, though its range is not restricted to Oregon. However, the osoberry is definitely a Northwest genus and the genus is monotypic, so the plant most certainly evolved in the Northwest (perhaps in what is now western Oregon) and the genus has no close relative elsewhere. The plant is also very different from most of its Rose family relatives in being dioe-

cious. How or why this condition arose is not clear; however, I suspect that it had something to do with conditions that prevailed during or after the last great Pleistocene glaciation. I like the idea of preserving the name *Osmaronia*, which means "fragrant" in Greek as our journal name, otherwise this name, which is well known to many of us, will be lost. Of osoberry, Hitchcock writes: "The plant is a cheerful harbinger of spring, the foliage is fresh, cool green, and the fruits are attractive if the birds allow them to ripen..." Again, if this name is chosen, I would volunteer to write an article about the plant, its discovery, its various names (it was once called *Nuttallia!*) and the reasons for the changes.

---Rhoda Love, Emerald Chapter



Kalmiopsis leachiana
From *Threatened and Endangered Vascular Plants of Oregon: an Illustrated Guide*

OUR RARE & ENDANGERED PLANT FUND

The R & E Fund is due for a new look. The Fund was founded long ago to provide support for our rare and endangered species work. The Board recently decided to rejuvenate it. The fund will now operate separately and stand apart from our general fund. It will continue to support only projects about rare, threatened or endangered plants and disbursement will be controlled by the Board. A novel approach will be tried in the use of contributions to this fund. This method is perhaps best referred to as the 50-50 rule. Half of all donations to this fund will go to a capital account to accrue interest for future projects. The other half will be available for projects that year. Any unused monies will revert to the capital account. The same plan will control what happens to the interest from the capital part of the fund. This should allow us to support projects while building a source for stable and ongoing funding in the future.

-----Stu Garrett, NPSO President

RARE PLANT FIELD REPORT:
SENECIO ERTTERAE IN LESLIE GULCH

This will be the first in a series of reports on selected Oregon rare plants. Field work is a big part of our job at the Oregon Department of Agriculture -- Conservation Biology Program, and these descriptions are one way we can pass on some of the things we learn to NPSO members.

* * * * *

July 26th was hot in Leslie Gulch. We arrived in the area the night before, and our task was to begin field work for a Status Report on Senecio ertterae T.M. Barkley (Ertter's groundsel), a member of the daisy family. How many populations exist? How many plants are in each? What is the species' habitat? What pollinates the flowers? Do insects eat the seeds? Are there threats to the survival of this plant? We wanted to learn the story of this plant as best we could.

By mid summer along the Owyhee River in Malheur County, most annual plants, and quite a few perennials, have completed their reproductive life-cycles and remain only as dried twigs. Wes Messinger and Susan Massey -- both OSDA temporary botanists -- and I were hoping to catch this Senecio, an annual, in bloom, and although the 105^oF heat caused me to wilt, Senecio ertterae was growing strong. In fact, we were early; most plants had many buds and only a few flowers. Apparently, we were looking at an annual species tolerant of eastern Oregon's summer-drought.

Wherever we encountered Senecio ertterae, its roots were embedded in fine to coarse gravel of gray-green tuff, a hardened stone of volcanic ash and pumice fragments. And although this habitat was restricted to just a few areas, S. ertterae was prolific where the substrate was right. The plants generally grew on middle to lower slopes of talus near the gravel washes, in the washes, and even along roadsides. The aspect of the slope did not seem important -- only the substrate.

We were amazed at how well Senecio held its own against such fierce and weedy competitors as Bromus tectorum (cheat grass) and Salsola kali (russian thistle). S. ertterae overtopped its neighbors even in areas recently disturbed by cattle.

We each took a different canyon to explore. We each found Senecio. Populations ranged in size from a few hundred to one hundred thousand individuals (we estimated). After three days we had relocated the reported populations, documented their sizes, and mapped them. Because of the heat, and the fact that most plants were only in bud, we decided a September visit would be necessary to answer questions of pollination, seed predation, and to typify the reproductive capacity of the species.

The weather had cooled when we returned on the 7th of September. But just looking at the steep canyon walls the color of fresh-baked bread reminded us of the oven this place was six weeks before. And the cool water of Mud Springs was just as refreshing as it was in August. Senecio ertterae was now coming

into peak bloom. We set about looking for more populations to the north and south of the previously established range. In Craig Gulch, another Owyhee River tributary a few miles north, Wes and Susan saw the distinct color of the particular tuff on which S. ertterae grows. On it was a moderate-sized population, about 4000 plants. We searched Three Finger Gulch, a larger canyon in the same area, to no avail. A large, quiet (!) rattlesnake was our most excitement that day.

We walked south along the Owyhee from Leslie Gulch and entered side canyons at their mouths. Schoolhouse Gulch was the farthest south population previously known. But south of there, in Spring Gulch and Willow Creek, more plants were found -- always on the gray-green tuff. Across the Owyhee River, tantalizingly close, we could see other canyons near the Rooster Comb (a craggy rock formation) that looked promising. No roads lead to these sites, however, so future searches will be most effective with a boat launched at the Leslie Gulch boat ramp.

Not all Senecio ertterae individuals were resistant to the eastern Oregon summer drought. Patches of high density S. ertterae growth (over 200 plants/square meter) were common in most populations, and where density was high, the plants seemed smaller. Most of these plants were alive in late August. By now heavy mortality levels could be measured. One hypothesis is that with increasing Senecio density, there is an increase in intraspecific competition, resulting in a decrease in average plant size and an in-

crease in mortality rates. To test this hypothesis we measured about 1500 plants in twenty one-square-meter plots at four sites and found that there was, indeed, a statistically significant correlation between density, number of flower heads per plant, and mortality.

An average plant had about 15 flowers. But frequently we saw exceptionally large, almost shrub-sized individual Senecio plants with over 300 flowers, a main stem over 3 cm thick, and in one case, a twisted off stump that appeared to be the previous years' main stem. These plants were so robust they throw suspicion on the idea that Senecio ertterae is always an annual. The range in size of S. ertterae plants suggests that some seeds may germinate in fall and some in spring, and some plants may live for longer than one year. Along with density effects, a growing season whose length depends on germination date helps explain the observed range in plant size and reproductive capacity.

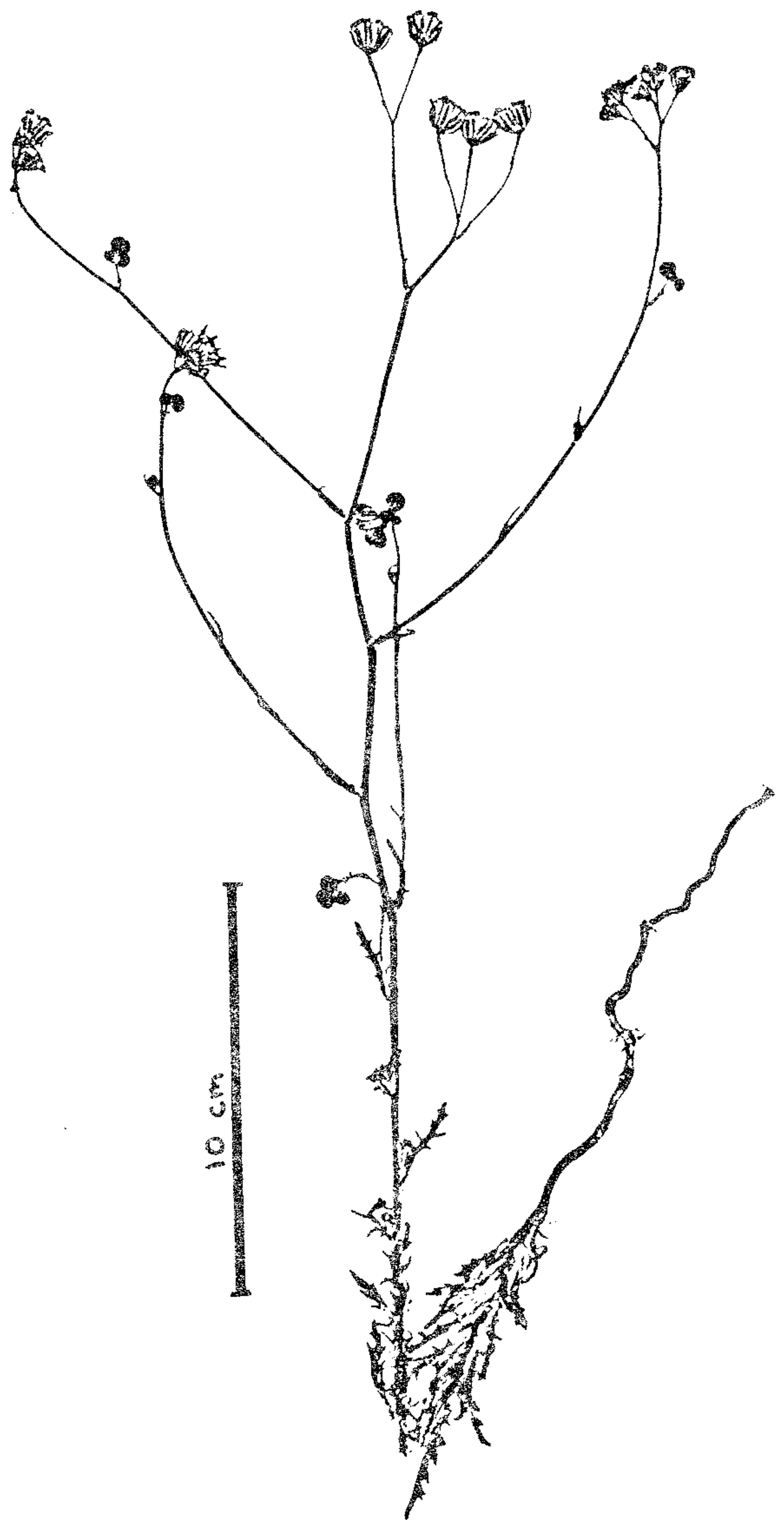
Wes was able to capture a number of insects visiting Senecio ertterae flowers in an effort to identify the major pollinators. Although the pollinator fauna was dominated by syrphid flies, most impressive was the diversity of insects, which included wasps, bumble bees, solitary bees, other flies, beetles, true bugs, and moths. Members of the daisy family in eastern Oregon are commonly hosts to insects whose larvae eat developing seeds, occasionally consuming the majority of a seed crop. No such seed predators were observed in S. ertterae heads. However, thrips were occasionally observed eating pollen.

We do not know in what condition Senecio ertterae would be if cattle never grazed this area or competitive weeds were not present. Without a pristine habitat with which to compare the present situation, it is difficult to say whether or not these factors threaten the survival of the species. As long as the unique substrate is present, S. ertterae probably will be, too. Unfortunately, mining claims have proliferated in eastern Oregon over the last few years and the remote side canyons of the Owyhee River have not been overlooked. Removing the substrate on which S. ertterae depends would undoubtedly restrict the distribution of the species further. We saw no active mining operations in Senecio habitat, but claims on similar clay-rich tuffs are increasing in number.

STATUS SUMMARY

Number of Populations: 32
 Estimated Number of Plants:
 440,000
 Population Trends: Stable?
 (depends on rainfall)
 Average Reproductive Capacity:
 500 seeds/plant
 Pollinators: Syrphid flies,
 etc.
 Seed Predators: None
 Annual or Perennial: Annual
 (usually)
 Land Ownership: Federal, State
 & private
 Federal Status: C1 Candidate
 State Status: Threatened
 Natural Heritage Program Status:
 Endangered

Tom Kaye
 OSDA Salem



Senecio ertterae
 Ertter's Groundsel
 Drawing supplied
 by Tom Kaye

"He is happiest who hath power to gather wisdom from a flower".-----Mary Howitt

THE PROPOSED COLUMBIA GORGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The draft management plan for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area has been released and is open to public comment. Under the proposal, two areas of great importance to NPSO members would be designated as "Open Space". This most protective category would prohibit forestry, agriculture, commercial or residential use, and moderate or high intensity recreational development. Low intensity recreation developments such as trails would be allowed.

One of the areas is below Larch Mtn., commonly called the Multnomah Basin, but also including Oneonta and Horsetail Creeks, and the plateau near Nesmith Point. In this area is the largest block of old-growth forest in the Gorge (about 2000 acres), plus small islands of old-growth. The Forest Service is to be commended for proposing the highest level of protection for the scenic and natural values of this area.

The other area of special concern to members is Catherine Creek. This area of national forest land and some private land was recommended as a natural area by the Washington Natural Heritage Program. It would be designated "Open Space", the highest level of protection in the National Scenic Area. However, there is still a problem at Catherine Creek. Horse users have been pressing the Forest Service to allow horses in the Catherine Creek area, so the draft management plan proposes a recreational horse trail right through the middle of the "Open Space" area at Catherine Creek.

A horse trail at Catherine Creek would be a bad idea for a number of reasons, including:

- (1) Horses are likely to introduce noxious weeds, such as yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) and diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*), to an area which is now remarkably free from these pests. Horses would also disturb the soil, creating a perfect seedbed for these terrible weeds.
- (2) Horses would trample or eat native plants, including sensitive species. Horses don't belong in a natural area like Catherine Creek any more than they belong at Tom McCall Nature Preserve.

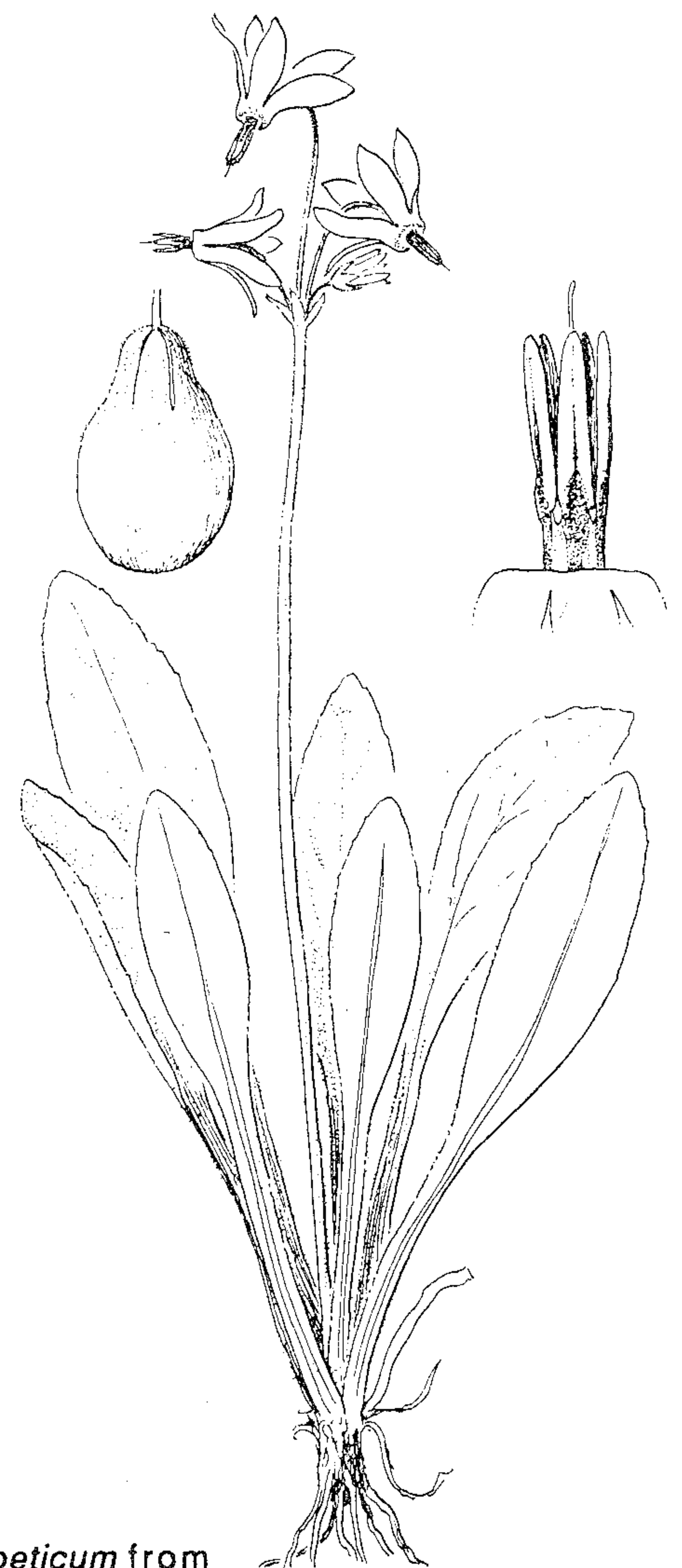
- (3) In the open grassland at Catherine Creek, it would be difficult or impossible to restrict horse use to designated trails. Once inside the gate, horses could be expected anywhere in the Catherine Creek area.

NPSO members who don't want to see horses at Catherine Creek should write to the Forest Service and let them know, but first commend them for proposing "Open Space" designation for the Multnomah Basin and Catherine Creek.

Address letters to:

Art DuFault, Manager
National Scenic Area (Forest Service)
902 Wasco Ave.
Hood River, OR 97031

-----Russ Jolley, Portland Chapter



Dodecatheon poeticum from
Peck's *Manual of the Higher Plants of Oregon*

NATURE CONSERVANCY CREATES A WILDFLOWER EXHIBIT AT ROWENA

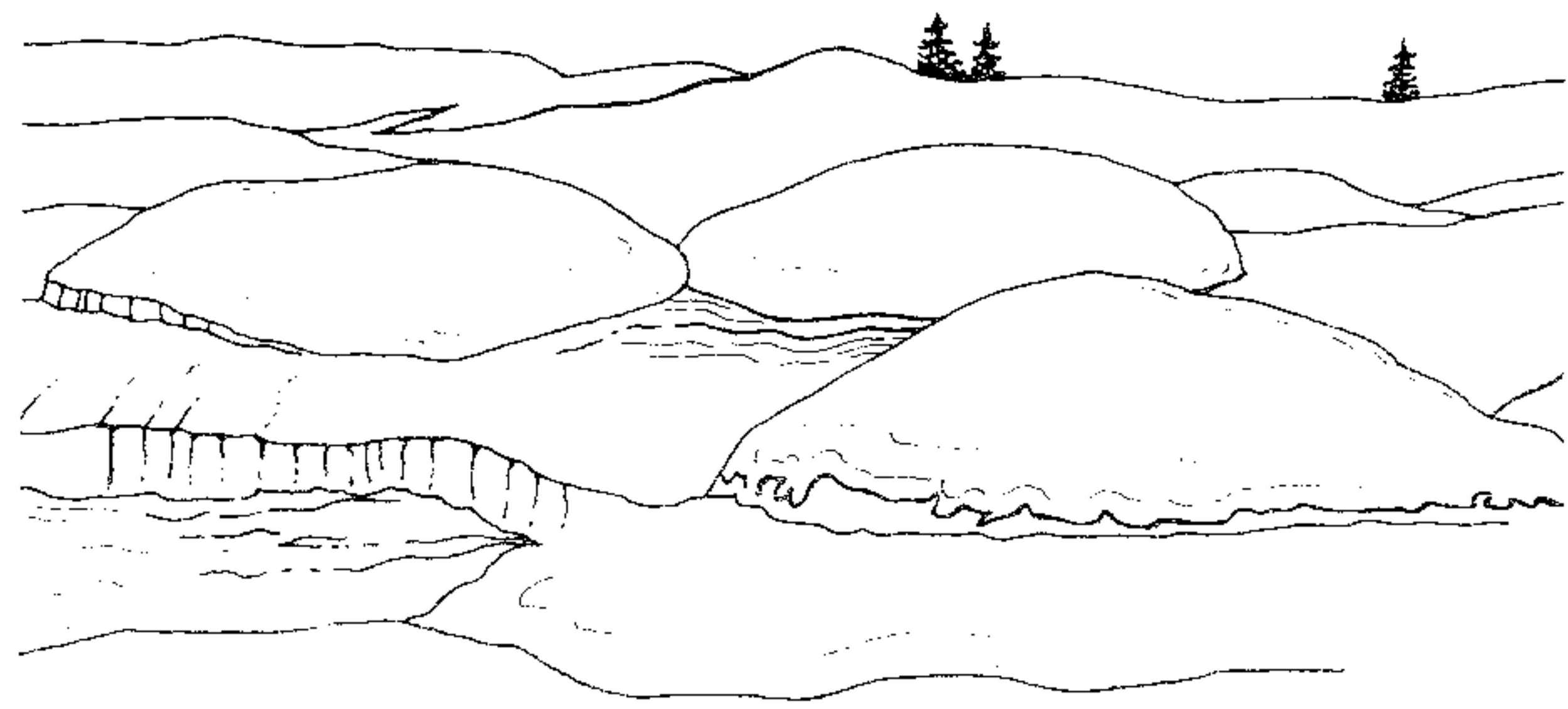
Have you ever tried to create a "mounded prairie"? Somewhere between a mountain and molehill these strange mounds, also known as biscuit scablands or mima mounds, provide habitat for deep soil plants. The origins of this mysterious landform has been debated for over 100 years. Current hypothesis credit sources such as freeze-thaw cycles, erosion of volcanic ash beds, and fossorial rodents. We decided to make mounds the fast way---with a bulldozer.

Conservancy preserve stewards and volunteers were able to create mounded prairie topography adjacent to Tom McCall Preserve at the Rowena Crest Viewpoint in Mayer State Park. The project was made possible by a donation from the Oregon Roadside Council through the Robert Ellis Bequest. The highly visible central area has been a unaesthetic source of weeds. After the Conservancy received approval for the project---from Oregon State Parks, the USFS Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, and the Historic Columbia River Highway Citizens' Committee---the work began.

First it was necessary to recreate mounded prairie on the flat site. Much of the material to form the mounds was donated by The Dalles Office of the ODOT. Heavy equipment and volunteers with shovels and rakes shaped and smoothed the mound surfaces. Basalt boulders placed on the site have added interest and will be locations for native shrub plantings.

Seeds (*Lomatium* spp., balsamroot, lupine, several grasses, ect.) and cuttings (rose, serviceberry, mock orange, oceanspray and buckwheats) of plants from the local area were collected and are being propagated in Portland Garden Club and Berry Botanic Garden greenhouses. A cold frame built by Russ Jolley and the Oregon Native Plant Society at Annie and Bill Maslin's house in Mosier will expose seeds to natural climatic conditions that we hope will induce their germination. Plants will be transplanted to the site next spring.

The cold frame will be used by the NPSO for its restoration project on the north side of I-84 between Mosier and Hood River. Russ Jolley calls this site "Mile Post 68". Russ will be



planting this winter and would appreciate volunteers. Anyone interested in these projects may contact Berta Youtie at the Portland Office of The Nature Conservancy (228-9561).

The special part of this project has been bringing gardeners, agencies, and community organizations together to work and experiment together. By the end of this project, we will have assembled many necessary techniques for restoring native species in the dry land east of the Cascades. The Conservancy also hopes to use this garden to increase the public awareness of the beauty and utility of native species.

FEDERAL BUREAU REQUIRES LANDSCAPING WITH WILDFLOWERS

In a move certain to open some doors to use of native plants along the nation's freeways, the Federal Highway Administration has amended the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987 (section 23 USC 319) to *require* use of native wildflower seeds or seedlings in every highway landscaping project that uses Federal funding.

The rules for this have some peculiarities. No mention of cutting or division grown plants is made. The rules apply only to landscaping for ornamental purposes. Plantings to screen unsightly views or headlights do not qualify, nor do erosion control plantings. Only landscaping undertaken "to enhance the aesthetics of a highway through the placement of plant materials consistent with a landscape design" is affected.

No mention was made in the rules of integrated roadside management or the natural vegetation of the region. However, this should give NPSO members the chance to introduce ideas of what landscaping with natives can entail.

---Bryan Boyce, Portland Chapter

STATE OFFICERS
 DIRECTORS..... Jerry Igo, Nancy Fredricks, Paula Brooks, Barbara Mumblo, Marjorie Willis
 PRESIDENT..... Stu Garrett..... Bend Memorial Clinic, Bend 97701; 382-2811
 IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT... Dan Luoma..... 2912 NW Arthur Ave., Corvallis 97330; 758-8063
 VICE PRESIDENT..... Elizabeth Handler..... 4712 SW Iowa, Portland 97221; 244-5320
 SECRETARY..... Rhoda Love..... 393 Ful Vue Dr., Eugene 97405; 345-6241
 TREASURER..... Daphne Stone..... 1934 Cleveland St., Eugene 97405; 344-3274

STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRS
 RARE AND ENDANGERED..... Jean Siddall..... 535 Atwater Rd., Lake Oswego 97034; 636-4633
 CONSERVATION..... Ed Alverson..... 110 NW 31st, Corvallis 97330; 753-3051
 LEGISLATIVE..... Esther McEvoy..... 3290 Willamette, Corvallis 97333; 754-0893
 MEMBERSHIP..... Mary Falconer..... 1920 Engel Ave. NW, Salem 97304; 585-9419
 WILDFLOWER POSTERS..... Susan Gabay..... P. O. Box 151, Mosier 97040; 478-3576
 NOTECARDS..... Nancy Fredricks..... 34213 Riverside Dr. SW, Albany 97321; 967-1893

CHAPTER PRESIDENTS
 BLUE MOUNTAIN (Pendleton) .. Bruce Barnes..... 731 NW 5th, Pendleton 97801; 276-5547
 CORVALLIS..... Wes Messinger..... P.O.Box 1300, Corvallis 97339; 929-4002
 EMERALD (Eugene)..... Diane English..... 3383 West 14th, Eugene 97402; 484-9287
 HIGH DESERT (Bend)..... Marge Ettinger..... 63820 Quail Haven Dr., Bend 97701; 382-2255
 MID-COLUMBIA..... Keith Chamberlain..... Box 271, Mosier 97040; 478-3314
 NORTH COAST..... Sallie Jacobsen..... 6800 5th NW Cape Meares, Tillamook 97141; 842-4350
 PORTLAND..... Esther Kennedy..... 6124 NE 28th Ave., Portland 97211; 287-3091
 SISKIYOU..... Richard Brock..... 540 Oak St., Ashland 97520; 482-4111
 UMPQUA VALLEY (Roseburg) .. Russ Holmes..... 322 Arcadia Drive, Roseburg 97470; 672-4635
 WILLAMETTE VALLEY (Salem) . Rose Hayden..... 4455 Shoreline Dr. N, Keizer 97303; (w)378-8486 (h)390-4004
 WM. CUSICK (LaGrande)..... Karen Antell..... Biology Dept., EOSC, LaGrande 97850; 963-0267

BULLETIN
 EDITOR..... Bryan Boyce..... 13285 S. Clackamas River, Oregon City; 655-4457
 Please send change of address requests to the membership chairperson, Mary Falconer, address above.

GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The NPSO *Bulletin* is published monthly, as a service to NPSO members and the public. Contributions of all types are welcome.
Deadline: Copy is due with the editor by the 10th of the month.
Text Format: Camera-ready copy is preferred, but no submission will be rejected because it is not. Copy should be in 3.275 in. wide columns, of any length. If laser printed, use 10 point "Geneva" font. Author's name and affiliation are added at the end of the article. Double space between paragraphs, and do *not* indent the beginning of paragraphs. For special material (e.g., plant keys) choose an appropriate format, keeping in mind that readers may wish to carry your article pasted inside their favorite field guide.
Computer Disks: Articles may be submitted on MacIntosh disks.

Please call the Editor for details. IBM floppys are *not* yet acceptable.
Illustrations: Line drawings are preferred to pictures requiring halftone reproduction. Contact the editor about our current needs.
Credits: If the item is not original, name and date the source. For original items, identify the author and indicate, for news items, whether a by-line is desired. Include instructions as to whether the item is to be used in its entirety or excerpted at the Editor's discretion.
Scientific Names: Nomenclature should follow *Flora of the Pacific Northwest* by Hitchcock, et al., where appropriate. Use of both scientific and common names is encouraged. Italicize genus and specie (underline if italic is not available). **Return of Originals:** Submissions will not be returned unless expressly requested.

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