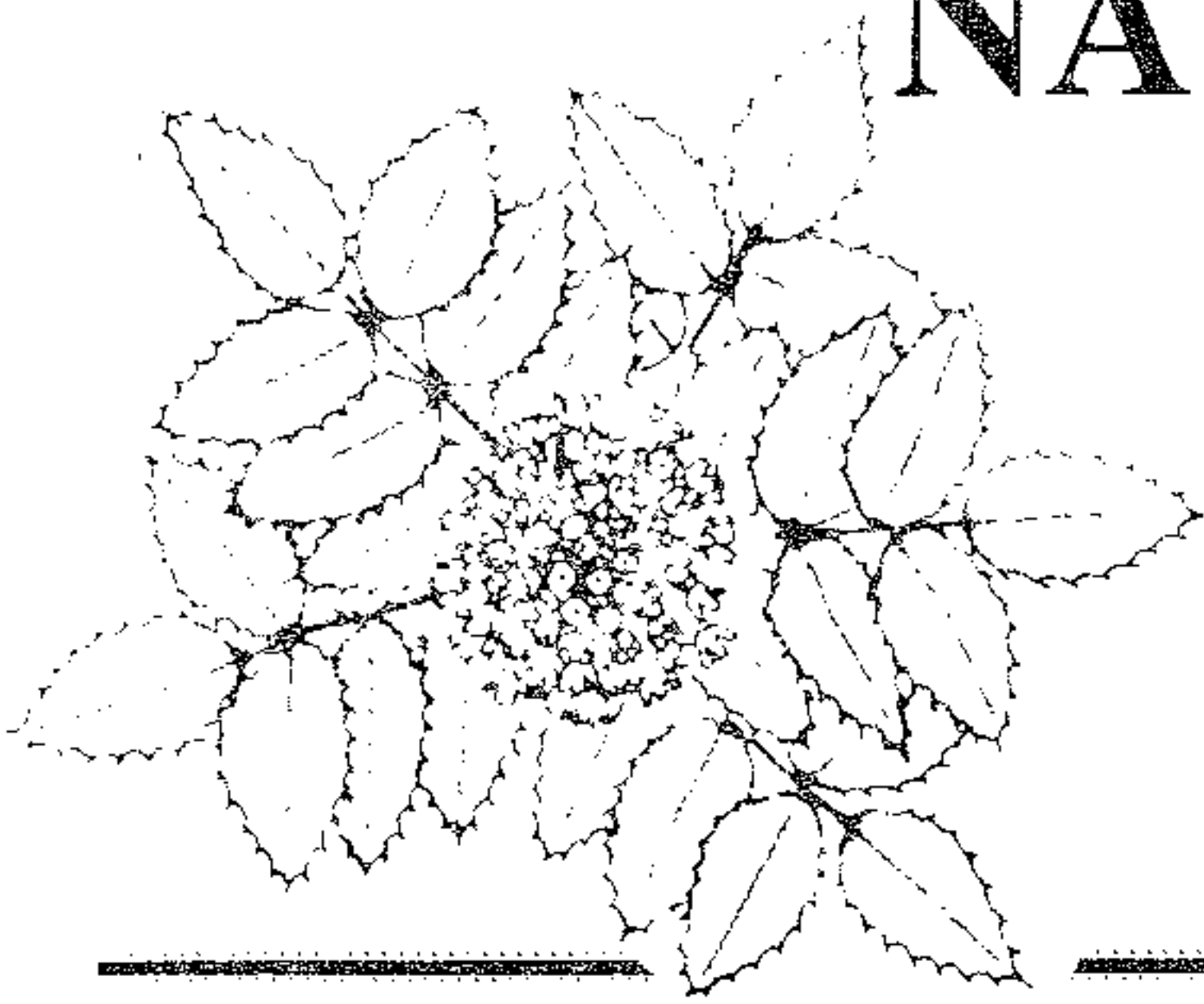


Bulletin of the
NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF OREGON



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

VOLUME 23 NUMBER 2

FEBRUARY 1990

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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.

Blue Mountain

26 Feb., Mon.

MEETING. 7:30pm, Room 130, Morrow Hall, Blue Mountain Community College. Program to be announced. Call if you have any questions. Contact Bruce Barnes (H-276-5547; O-278-2222).

Corvallis

12 Feb., Mon.

MEETING. 7:30pm in Room 4083, Cordley Hall, OSU, Corvallis. The subject will be Dr. Richard Hampton's work on native hops.

Emerald

For information, contact Diane English (484-9287).

High Desert

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

Mid-Columbia

7 Feb., Wed.

MEETING. 7:30pm at the Mosier School. Susan and Jerry Gabay will present a slide program featuring "The Floral Highlights of Mt. Rainier".

North Coast

1 Feb., Thurs.

MEETING. 7pm at State Office Building, 3600 3rd St., Tillamook. Ray Westermeyer, MD, will show slides and tell us about the wonderful plants and birds he saw in Africa. He and his family spent a year serving at a hospital in Zambia recently.

24 Feb., Sat. **FIELD TRIP.** Leave at 10:00am from the SW corner of the Cornet parking lot. Travel to the Nehalem Bay Tidal Flats to see a natural cell of dunes.

Portland

17 Feb., Sat. **POTLUCK LUNCHEON.** To be served at 12:30pm at Leach Botanical Gardens, 6704 SE 122nd ave., Portland (2 blocks south of Foster Road). Bring your choice of a hot dish, salad or dessert to serve six. Please bring your own dishes and silverware. Beverages and rolls will be furnished. Reservations are not required but would be appreciated. There will be a meeting about the Annual Flower Show right after the potluck. Do attend--your assistance is needed! For more information about the potluck, call Elizabeth Handler (244-5320).

13 Feb., Tue. **MEETING.** 7pm at First United Methodist Church, 1838 SW Jefferson St., Portland. Mike Fahey will talk and show slides on two historic personages--Mary Delaney, noted for her flower collages, and Margaret Mee, who drew flowers while exploring the Amazon jungles.

3 Feb., Sat. **WORKSHOP.** Meet at 10am at First United Methodist Church, 1838 SW Jefferson, Portland. Study "Ethics of Plant Collection and Herb Usage" and present market conditions with Krista Thie.

10 Feb., Sat. **WORKSHOP.** Meet at 10am at First United Methodist Church, 1838 SW Jefferson, Portland. Study "Crucifers and Carophylls: Their Natural History and Taxonomy", with Dr. A. R. Kruckeberg.

Siskiyou

8 Feb., Thur. **Meeting.** 7:30pm at Rm. 118, Science Bldg., Southern Oregon State College. Naomi Neyerlin on Umpqua National Forest rare plants (including the new species of *Calochortus*) in a two screen slide presentation.

Umpqua Valley

15 Feb., Thurs. **MEETING.** 7pm at the BLM Office, 777 Garden Valley Blvd., Roseburg. Slide presentation by Jack Hausotter on "World of the Lichen".

24 Feb., Sat. **FIELD TRIP.** "World of the Lichen". Leave at 8am from the BLM parking lot, 777 Garden Valley Blvd., Roseburg. A lichenologist will identify and discuss the lichen we find on trees, shrubs and rocks. Exact location of the trip to be announced. Leader: Clayton Fraser, Lichenologist. For more info call Jack Hausotter (874-2462).

15 Mar., Thurs. **MEETING.** 7pm at the BLM Office, 777 Garden Valley Blvd., Roseburg. Nancy Fredricks will speak on research she has conducted on *Calochortus umpquaensis* and *Calochortus coxii*.

Willamette Valley

19 Feb., Mon. **MEETING.** 7pm at First United Methodist Church, corner of SE Church and State Sts., Salem (use the NE entrance on State Street). Ed Alvorson, Corvallis chapter member, will present a program entitled "Adventures with Willamette Valley Grasslands: Identification and Restoration of Remnant Examples".

William Cusick

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

BITS AND PIECES

---News and Information From All Over

9 TH ANNUAL WILD OREGON AUCTIONS

This is The Oregon Natural Resources Council's major yearly fundraiser--an auction of items donated by people committed to the protection of Oregon's natural resources. Many contributions will have some connection to the outdoors.

The first auction will be at The Wheeler Pavilion of the Lane County Convention Center in Eugene on March 31st; the second on April 7th at The Old Church in Portland. Both are on Saturday at 6:30 pm. Contact ONRC in Eugene (344-0675) or Portland (223-9001) for more information.

The Siuslaw National Forest is looking for a botanically minded person to perform surveys of Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Plants in proposed timber harvest units in the Coast Range. The position starts April 23rd, 1990. It will run through September, or longer if more funds are located. The job is being listed as a GS 5/7 Biological Technician, instead of as for a professional botanist. The Forest Service thinks this will allow a wider range of individuals to apply for the position.

Find more information on applying for this position at the State Employment Office or the Siuslaw National Forest Personnel Office at 4077 Research Way, Corvallis, Or., 97333 (750-7034). More information on the job itself is available from Rick Breckel or Delanne Ferguson at the Alsea Ranger District, 503-487-5811.

Oregon has 141 plants listed or candidates for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act. This is more than any state except Hawaii, California, Florida or Texas. Only 3 of these 141 have actually been listed! Nationally, over 2000 types of plants are candidates for listing, and 221 have actually made it through the listing process. 2% of Oregon's rarest plants have been listed as threatened or endangered, far below the nationwide average of 10%.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for placing R&E plants on the Federal list. However, funding for this, disbursed by the Executive branch, has been kept below the levels authorized by the Endangered Species Act. All the Federal agencies seem to follow the same pattern--inadequate funds budgeted for carrying out their legal and ethical responsibilities to protect our natural botanical resources. Nationwide, for instance, BLM has only 16 botanists distributed between its 56 regions. Oregon accounts for a large portion of these due to gentle activism on the part of NPSO. Yet events have shown that this comparatively high level of staffing is inadequate for the task at hand. 44% of all BLM timber sales in Western Oregon in the past 5 years took place without surveys for rare and endangered plants before logging took place. Further checking shows that many of the surveys which did take place were inadequate or simply ignored. One wonders about other parts of the country where BLM has no trained botanists at all.

* The BLM needs letters encouraging them to up hiring of competent botanists to levels sufficient to accomplishing the job at hand--full surveying of all timber sales and other land use changes in accordance with the Endangered Species Act.

* US FWS director John Turner needs letters about the importance of conserving our native plants--and getting full budgeting to do so.

* Your congressmen need letters asking for full funding for the USFWS under the Endangered Species Act.

* The Forest Service was required to report its 1989 plant conservation efforts. You can call or write the endangered species coordinator to obtain copies of these reports for specific national forests or regions. Congress has been persuaded to earmark funds in the Forest Service budget for plant conservation activities. Funding increased 4 fold in one year, and the Forest Service responded--they now have nearly 30 botanists for the 191 million acres they manage. And a little work is beginning to get done!

NPSO 1990 LIST OF CANDIDATES

The Nominating Committee offers the following final list of candidates for the state board and offices. A brief resume is included with each candidate for consideration. Election ballots will be included in the March Bulletin. Submitted by Marjorie Willis, Chair, Nominating Committee.

PRESIDENT

STEPHANIE SCHULZ, Emerald Chapter. Stephanie has been a member of NPSO for seven years, serving as chapter Vice President and R&E Chair for two years and frequently attending state board meetings. She has a bachelors degree from University of Oregon in Landscape Architecture. She recently did volunteer work for The Nature Conservancy on a wetland/rare plant inventory. Stephanie has worked as a BLM seasonal T/E Botanist. One of her main interests is educating the public about appropriate, ethical uses of native plants in landscaping.

VICE PRESIDENT

DAN LUOMA, Corvallis Chapter. Dan served as state President for two years and also as President of his local chapter. He has been the chair of the state Grants & Budget Committee and a Director at Large. Dan recently received his doctorate from the Geography Dept. at Oregon State University. His thesis was on the ecology of truffles in Douglas-fir forests in the western Cascades.

SECRETARY

SUE YAMAMOTO VRILAKAS, Portland Chapter. Sue is one of those rare people who is good at taking minutes. Rare plants have been a special interest of hers for years. She got a bachelors degree in biology from Lewis & Clark College. Sue assisted Jean Siddall in the Rare Plant Project. For the past 8 years she has been Data Manager/ Botanist for The Nature Conservancy.

TREASURER

TOM CHERICK, Portland Chapter. Tom has been a member of NPSO since 1987. He's been interim state Vice President since Elizabeth Handler hurt her leg. He has an Associate Degree in Landscape Management. He did the irrigation system for the landscape project at the State Fairgrounds, assisted Russ Jolley in the Mile Post 68 project and visited Emerald, Corvallis, Willamette Valley, Mid-Columbia and North Coast Chapters.

Tom is eager to learn the art of bookkeeping. DIANE ENGLISH, Emerald Chapter. Since the last Bulletin, Diane was nominated by five NPSO members. She and her family have been active members since 1983. She served as president of the her chapter and enjoys learning about native plants. Diane studies biology at the University of Oregon. She has taken classes in bookkeeping and balances her own checkbook religiously.

DIRECTORS AT LARGE

KATHY SCHUTT, Willamette Valley Chapter. Kathy has been active in promoting the understanding and appropriate use of native plants for many years. She did her undergraduate studies in landscape architecture at the University of Wisconsin with Daryl Morrison, who is a giant figure in the midwest in the restoration of native vegetation. She has worked with Oregon State Parks as a designer and master planner on several native planting projects. She is interested in using natives in the State Park system to preserve the regional character of each park. Kathy has been active in the Native Plant Society's Subcommittee on Native Plant Issues since its inception and has worked on such projects as the State Fairgrounds native plant display.

JOHN CHRISTIE, Portland Chapter. John was very active in NPSO before he took a job as Curator of the Herbarium at the Milwaukee Public Museum in Wisconsin. He got a bachelors in Botany from University of Oregon and masters in Botany from University of British Columbia. He worked as a T/E Botanist for Eugene BLM. Currently John works as an ecologist for The Nature Conservancy, doing wetlands surveys and developing a wetlands classification system for Oregon based on plant communities.

continued on p. 18

IMPORTANT ANNUAL MEETING INFORMATION

Be sure to fill your gas tank in Pendleton; there are no gas stations within 25 miles of the ranch.

Check-in will be open at the ranch from 5 to 7PM Fri., and 9 to 10AM Sat. Those not arriving until the banquet may check-in at that time. The phone number at the ranch is 503-566-3381, for those who may need to receive messages.

Those who come Friday evening will have a variety of activities to choose from, depending on the interests of those present, including square dancing (with caller), volleyball, swimming, slides of local flora, and snacks.

Bring swim suits if you want to use the hot-spring-fed swimming pool.

No alcohol will be served; you may bring your own if you wish. Banquet dress will be informal.

Rooms vary from 8 double rooms to cabins and rooms which take varied numbers of guests. Up to 16 'made' beds are available, with linens, etc, and the rest require that one bring their own sleeping bag & towels. Be sure to indicate on the form if there is someone you wish to room with.

The Board meeting Sunday will be in the main lodge of the ranch at 9, and will continue until done (2:00?). The board will break at noon to go through the buffet and continue while eating.

FIELD TRIPS: Field trips will depart from the ranch at 10:00AM Saturday and return by 4:30. The Sunday field trip will run from 9:30 to 12:00, and is a shortened version of Saturday's Field Trip C listed below. The lunches for the Saturday field trips will be created yourself from a generous spread of foods.

Saturday field trips B, C and D will be carpooled; all roads are ok for passenger cars. All trips will depart from the main lodge at the ranch.

FIELD TRIP A: Bobsled Ridge/Jim Dandy Creek loop - A fairly strenuous hike of 5 to 6 miles, which starts and ends right at the Bar M Ranch

(no cars needed!). Leader: Jerry Baker.

FIELD TRIP B: From Ruckle Junction to Bald Mountain via State 204 - by cars, with several stops for botanizing. Leader: Karl Urban.

FIELD TRIP C: North Fork Umatilla River trail - easy hike into of the North Fork Umatilla River Wilderness. The trailhead is at the Umatilla Forks Campground, about 3 m. from the ranch. Leaders: Sat.- Bruce Barnes; Sun.- Karl Urban.

FIELD TRIP D: A drive with frequent stops along Ruckle Ridge from Ruckle Junction to Mt. Emily and return west to I-84. Leader: Karen Antell.

Inquiries: Prior to June 8th, phone Bruce Barnes, 276-5547, evenings and weekends.

ACCOMMODATIONS ELSEWHERE IN THE AREA:

CAMPGROUNDS: The Umatilla Forks Campground in the Umatilla National Forest, is just three m. past the ranch entrance, with many campsites. At that date, there may not be running water.

MOTELS IN PENDLETON: (rates as of Nov. 1989)

CHAPARRAL MOTEL, 620 Tutuilla Rd.
(503) 276-8654, \$32.00

ECONO LODGE, 201 SW Court
(503) 276-5252, \$28.00

LET 'ER BUCK MOTEL, 205 SE Dorion
(503) 276-3293, \$20.00

LONGHORN MOTEL, 411 SW Dorion
(503) 276-7531, \$24.00

MOTEL 6, 325 SE Nye
(503) 276-3160, \$22.95

THE PENDLETON INN, 400 SE Nye
(503)-276-2135, \$37.00

THE RANCH MOTEL, I-84 Barnhart Exit 202
(503) 276-4711, \$23.95

RED LION MOTOR INN, 304 SE Nye
(503) 276-6111, \$54.00

TAPADERA MOTOR INN, 105 SE Court
(503) 276-3231, \$35.00

TRAVELODGE MOTEL, 310 SE Dorion
(503) 276-6231, \$31.00

RV PARKS IN PENDLETON:

BROOKE RV and MH COURTS, 5 NE 8th
(503) 276-5353, \$12.00

EMIGRANT TRAILER COURT, 300 SW 22nd St
(503) 276-2482, \$8.00

R.V. PARK, 1500 SE Byers Ave.
(503) 276-5408, \$12.00

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, 2712 NE Riverside
(503) 276-7632, \$10.70

SHADEVIEW R.V. PARK, 1417 SW 37th
(503) 276-0688, \$7.00

STOTLAR MOBILE HOME & RV PK, 15 SE 11th
(503) 276-0734, \$10.00

MILTON-FREEWATER: Another option is Birch Tree Manor, a bed and breakfast inn owned by our member, Pricilla Dauble, at 615 S. Main, Milton-Freewater, 97862, (503) 938-6455.

---Bruce Barnes, Blue Mountain Chapter

THE MOUNT PISGAH ARBORETUM NEEDS YOUR HELP!

Each weekday morning during May, 1990, volunteer guides will lead elementary school children on nature walks at the Arboretum. Two thousand children will visit during this time. *We need additional volunteers!*

Volunteers are needed for various tasks: guiding children on the trails, greeting buses, organizing groups, answering calls and making phone calls.

All volunteers receive free educational materials as well as free natural history training courtesy of the Arboretum. Attending at least one indoor and two outdoor training sessions is required. Sessions focus on life cycles of flora and fauna one might study at the Arboretum. Ecology rather than simple identification is stressed. A variety of nature games for children are also taught to the volunteer. Veteran volunteers will be on hand to share what works for them.

If you have further questions about the program, call our Education Coordinator, Sue Wineland at 345-3253 or 747-4501 (ext. 2446). Any time you can contribute will be well appreciated.



Candidates---continued from p. 16

TOM KAYE, Corvallis Chapter. Tom, a past President of the Corvallis chapter, currently serves as chapter Treasurer. His B.S. was in Environmental Sciences from Evergreen State College, and he recently got his M.S. in Botany from OSU. His thesis was on the ecology of the Olympic milk vetch. Tom was an intern for the Natural Heritage Program and a seasonal botanist with the Olympic National Park for four years. He is

currently a Botanist with the state Dept. of Agriculture's Endangered Species Program.

PAUL LEMON, Siskiyou Chapter. Paul's expertise is in forest and range ecology and fire ecology. He got his Ph.D. in Plant Ecology from University of Minnesota in 1943 and worked as professor of ecology, botany, etc. for about 27 years at State University of New York. Since then, Paul taught college classes in western Africa and Southern Oregon State College, along with other endeavors.

RARE PLANT FIELD REPORT II.
ERIOGONUM CROSBYAE & E.
PROCIDUUM

As students of a somewhat less than popular discipline, and longtime fans of natural history, we have faced the ghastly stares, and answered the chorus of "Botany? but what are you going to do with it?" with the calm reply: "why, botany, of course." We were thus perhaps justified in our delight at the prospect, afforded by our employment with the state's endangered species program, of tramping through Oregon's high desert for a summer.

With Tom Kaye, we engaged in research projects on several plant species and quite a number of local eateries, including Senecio ertterae (discussed in Tom's December "Bulletin" article) and the Duck Inn (wherein lies a tale best left untold).

One of the projects to which we were assigned concerned two wild buckwheat species: Eriogonum prociduum and E. crosbyae (Polygonaceae). Both species in Oregon exist in few and isolated populations (only three for E. crosbyae and five for E. prociduum), although they are slightly more well-represented farther south.

This work fell into two parts: surveying for further populations of both species, and assessing the possibility that they were hybridizing at some point in their range. The surveying was what you might call big fun. Since both plants occur on distinctive substrates, we got out the aerial photographs

that the Lakeview BLM has of the whole district. We could see where the known populations were so we spent a day marking similar spots on our treasure trove of topo maps, jumped in the truck and drove there.

E. crosbyae, as we understood it, is confined to a hydrothermally altered tuff sandstone. Outcrops of this rock are white, and very little grows on them, so they are visible for quite a distance. The formations, eroded from the surrounding sagebrush steppe, show very little soil development, and are rich in arsenic and other nasty heavy metal compounds. (The cyanide leach gold mining taking place on Nevada E. crosbyae sites is no coincidence: the same ancient hot waters deposited all these minerals.) The combination of exposure, drought due to lack of soil accumulation, and poisonous metals (which make these tuffs so inimical to plant life in general) fail to extinguish our tenacious, tough-as-nails little buckwheat.

Lakeview BLM is a big district, and full of ravenous ticks. We spent the better part of three weeks bouncing over the back road ruts of the high plains in a variety of less-than-adequate and utterly forgettable vehicles. After hiking for miles in frenzied anticipation, we reached our first survey site with the full expectation that our little plant would be there. It was not. Maybe over the next hill... Time after time our hopes were dashed. Our frustration mounted. Why

isn't it here? It should be, after all. The place looks right, it feels right, what's wrong with it? What's wrong with us? Finally, in a haze of sweat and botanical faith, we stumbled across our last bit of glaring white tuff. We found not a single new population of Eriogonum crosbyae.

We did, however, (or Tom did, really) find one new sub-population of our second target species, E. prociduum. On a fine July day, high on the Crane Mountain Front (above the town of Lakeview), we split up among the woods and meadows to search. Some of our favorites among the plants we found in bloom were Allium platycaule, Clarkia rhomboidea, Dimeresia howellii, Trifolium cyathiferum, Orthocarpus purperascens, Astragalus whitneyi, Arnica cordifolia, Arenaria congesta.

Determining whether these two erstwhile species of Eriogonum were hybridizing, as was suggested by some morphological intermediates which had been reported, required further study. One way of assessing genetic variability is by using marker proteins expected to be consistent within a species. The proteins are separated by the process of electrophoresis in a way that allows comparisons between individuals. The proteins of hybrids appear as intermediates between those of the two parent species.

Our part in the electrophoretic study was to collect tissue samples and

transport them on ice back to Salem, no mean task in south-east Oregon's blazing summer. We collected a score of samples from each of several populations of each species. We approached our collecting, which included small voucher specimens as well as the tissue samples of young leaves necessary for analysis, with a measure of sympathy, and not without some guilt. We overcame these feelings with the glee that always accompanies the possibility of shedding light on questions botanical.

We visited all the Oregon populations of both species, and one E. crosbyae site in Nevada (on an active gold claim). Our suspicions grew that we were dealing with a case of taxonomic disarray. The few morphologic generalizations that separated the two species were not consistent. The habit of E. crosbyae was professed to be tightly caespitose, lower to the ground than E. prociduum, and with more pubescent scapes. We found examples of some of these traits in both species. In addition, the E. crosbyae plants at Bell Springs Nevada had a loose rangy structure and were far larger than any we had seen.

The results of the electrophoresis were not really a surprise. Our growing conviction that E. prociduum and E. crosbyae were not as distinct as most species was supported by the lack of consistent marker proteins in either species. What about the search for hybrids? Since no protein alleles were shared by all members of either

species, it was impossible to determine if hybrid intermediates exist. The fact that morphologic and genetic variability within the populations was high was striking, and somewhat unexpected in isolated colonies of a rare plant.

While perhaps frustrating to the workers involved, these kinds of results are typical of the progress of rare plant research. The absence of new populations of Eriogonum emphasizes their sensitivity and strengthens the need to protect the extant colonies from threats such as grazing and mining.

STATUS SUMMARY

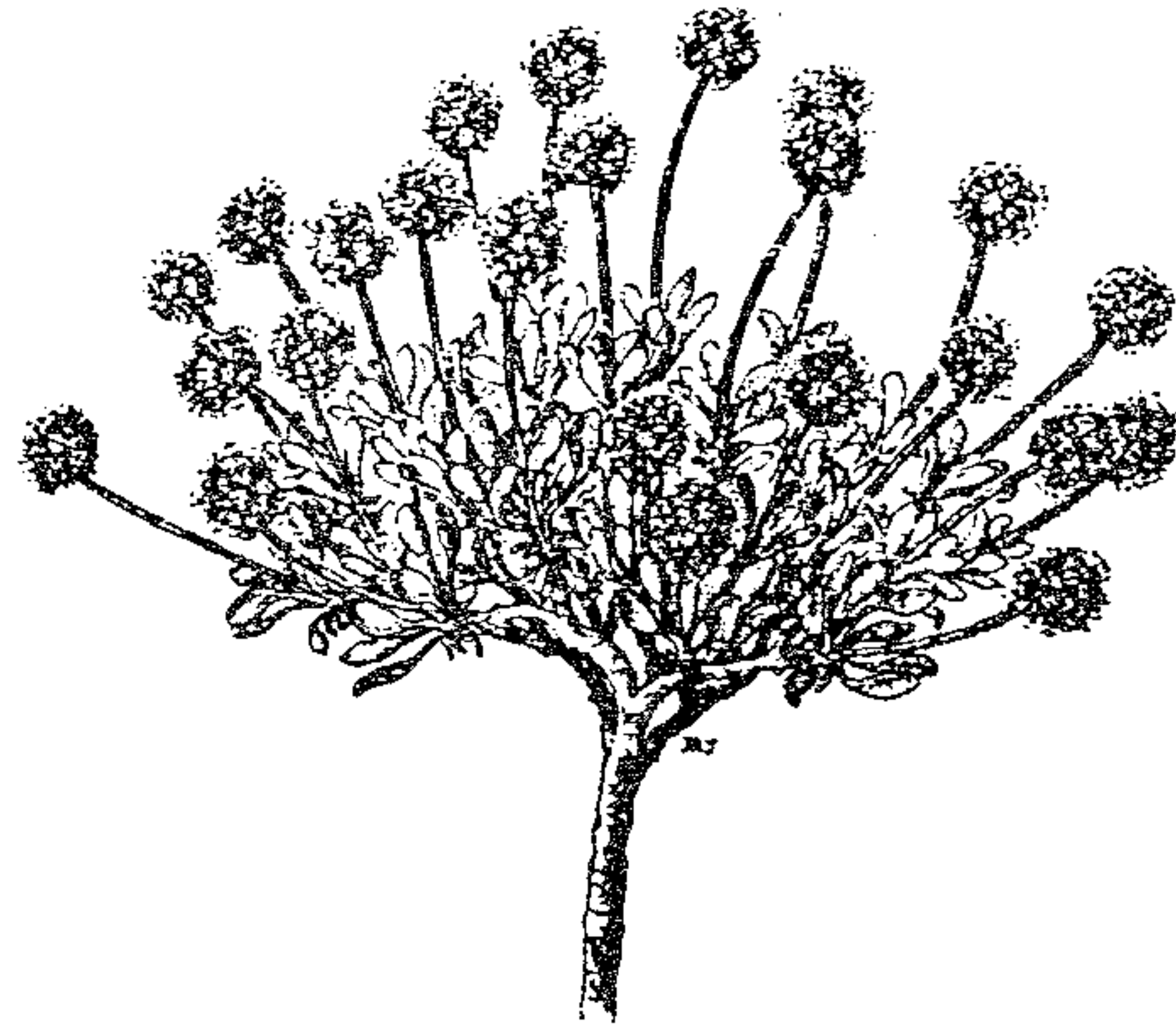
Eriogonum crosbyae

Number of populations in Oregon: three
Population trends: unknown
Annual or Perennial: Perennial
Land ownership: federal and state
Federal Status: C2 Candidate
State Status: Candidate for listing
Natural Heritage Program Status: Threatened

Eriogonum prociduum

Number of populations in Oregon: five
Population trends: unknown
Annual or Perennial: Perennial
Land ownership: Federal, State and private
Federal Status: C2 Candidate
State Status: Candidate for listing
Natural Heritage Program Status: Threatened

Wes Messinger
Susan Massey



Eriogonum crosbyae, drawing by J.R. Janish, from Reveal, 1981 in *Brittonia* 33:441-444.

HELP SAVE OREGON'S REDWOODS

I love redwoods. As a long-time botanist, a teacher and a member of the Native Plant Society of Oregon, I am proud to stand up for one of the oldest, largest, most beautiful and most unique plants in the world.

Our gorgeous coast redwood, Sequoia sempervirens, is the only surviving member of its genus. The redwoods came to prominence in a very different world, in Jurassic times, over 2 hundred million years ago. Members of the redwood family were a dominant part of the earth's flora when dinosaurs roamed the land. In the mid-Tertiary, 40 million years ago, the genus Sequoia was widespread in the northern hemisphere. Sequoia fossils have been found across the United States, in Europe and Asia.

Due to gradual changes in the earth's climate, however, the genus slowly gave ground throughout the world until a single species was able to hang on in only one small area. That area, of course, is along the coast of northern California and southern Oregon. The genus Sequoia survives nowhere else in the world. When you enter a redwood forest, you go back in time hundreds of millions of years. When Europeans came to the Pacific coast, there were perhaps 3 to 4 million acres of sequoia forests. By any scale, the species is what botanists call a narrow endemic; unfortunately this fact has not protected it from exploitation.

Sequoia sempervirens is one of the largest, and most beautiful trees in the world. It is the tallest tree on earth. Old individuals can reach a height of 360 feet. And coast redwoods regularly reach 20 feet in diameter; that's over 60 feet around! Visitors from other parts of the US and the world are frequently struck dumb by admiration when gazing up at one of these magnificent trees. And redwoods produce their own community of other plants and animals which live in, under and around the trees.

Despite the sequoia's beauty, magnificent size, its global rarity and the struggle the species was already waging against climatic change, loggers began, at the end of the last century, to attack our redwood forests, first with axes and later with chain saws. Today only 4% of the world's sequoias remain. In California, something over 100,000 acres of redwoods are protected in parks, but in Oregon we have only 1,450 acres of redwoods left. Although these trees are on National Forest land, they are not protected. Oregon has no national or state redwoods parks. And now some of Oregon's last remaining redwoods, in the Siskiyou National Forest, are threatened with being included in the 310 million board feet of lumber mandated to be cut in that forest by Senator Hatfield's 1989 compromise forest legislation.

I wonder if the reader is aware that Oregon has already lost all of her coastal riparian redwood forests. The sequoias that remain in the Siskiyou National Forest are in the Coast Range in the upper Chetko River drainage. When all the easy-to-reach redwoods on Oregon's coastal river plains were logged, we also lost unique plant and animal communities that will never return. Oregon botanists mourn the extinction in our state of the beautiful Clintonia andrewsiana, a stunning bright red lily, hummingbird pollinated, that grew in that coastal redwood forest. This flower no longer grows in Oregon and other plants and animals have been lost as well.

Some non-botanists may not realize that Oregon's redwoods represent a unique genetic resource. The Chetko redwoods are the sequoias that grow at the most northerly extreme of the tree's range. If the earth is subjected to increased global warming due to greenhouse gases, it could happen that only the more northerly populations of many California species, including Sequoia sempervirens, will have the proper genetic makeup to survive. If Oregon's redwoods are logged, the entire species could be doomed to extinction despite those trees protected in parks further south.

I sincerely hope we are not too late to save Oregon's remaining redwoods. I hope you agree with me that no redwoods should ever again be cut for lumber in our state. Please join me in making our voices heard not only in Oregon but across the United States. After all, plants and animals in the National Forests belong to all Americans. Please write to the individuals listed below and protest the current plans to cut Oregon redwoods. Please write also to your friends and relatives in other parts of the U. S. and ask them to protest to their federal senators and congresspersons. Don't hesitate to write to President George Bush. If he wishes to be the environmental president, what better way for him to start than to save the world's most remarkable trees? Write to: Ronald J. McCormick, Forest Supervisor, Siskiyou National Forest, 200 NE Greenfield Rd., PO Box 440, Grants Pass, Oregon 97526-0242. Send copies of your letter to The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield, and the Honorable Robert Packwood, United States Senate, Washington DC 20510. Ask for replies. Please help to save the last of one of our planet's most magnificent species.

Rhoda Love,
State Secretary

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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 easiest, but no submission will be rejected if it is not. Copy should be in 3.3 in. wide columns, of any length, with spacing between columns of .2 in. The *Bulletin* uses 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 paragraphs. For special materials (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: The editor prefers articles submitted on MacIntosh or

IBM disks. Please contact the Editor for further details.
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 species (underline if italic is not available). *Return of Originals.*
 Submissions will not be returned unless expressly requested.

Membership in the Native Plant Society of Oregon is open to all.

Membership applications, renewals, and changes of address (including old address and zip code) should be sent to the MEMBERSHIP CHAIR.

NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF OREGON MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name _____ Chapter (if known) _____
 Address _____ Is this a change of address?
 If so, please write your *Old Address* here: _____
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* **DUES** include monthly NPSO *Bulletin*. Full membership is for a calendar year, January through December. New memberships enrolled during September through December are charged a reduced "Quarter Membership" rate.

- () New () Renewal () Quarter Membership (Sep.-Dec.) \$3.00 () *Bulletin* Subscription only \$12.00
 () Student..... \$ 8.00 () Sustaining..... \$ 30.00
 () Regular..... 12.00 () Patron..... 100.00
 () Family Membership..... 18.00 () Life Member..... 500.00

* **CONTRIBUTIONS:** Jean Davis Memorial Award Fund..... \$ _____
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* All contributions to the Native Plant Society of Oregon, a non-profit organization, are tax deductible. Please make checks for dues and contributions payable to NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF OREGON. Send completed form and full remittance to:

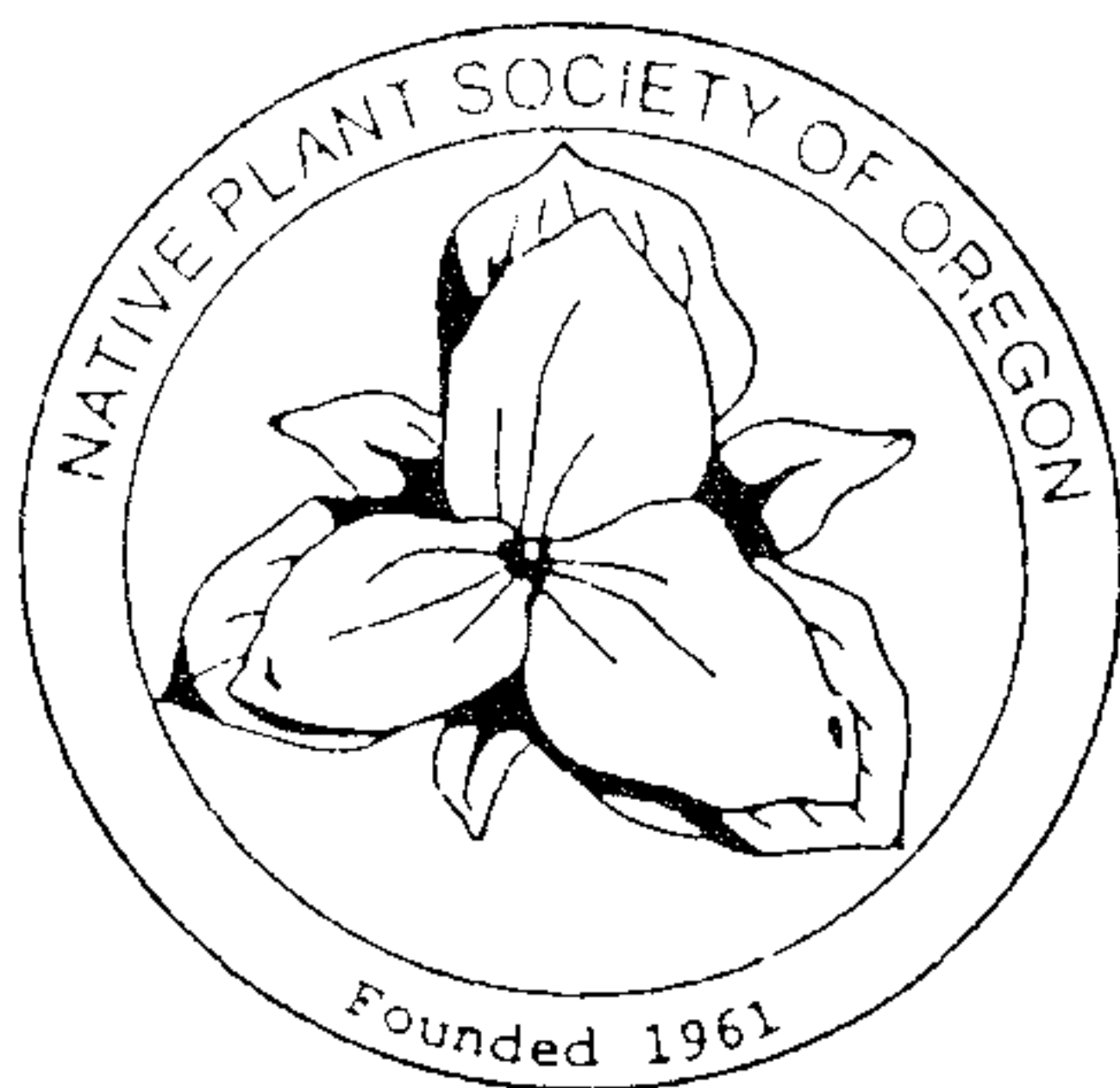
Mary Falconer, NPSO Membership Chair, 1920 Engel Avenue NW, Salem, Oregon 97304.

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