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 5 MAY 1990

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CHAPTER NEWS

IMPORTANT NOTE TO FIELD TRIP PARTICIPANTS

Field trips 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

Notice to field trip chairs and leaders: The Forest Service and other Federal agencies have set policies limiting group size in wilderness areas to 12. The reason for this is to limit the human impact on these fragile areas. As we are often in the position of asking them to follow their rules and regulations for conservation of our natural resources, it's time for us to do the same. Each group using wilderness must be no larger than 12.

Blue Mountain

5 May, Sat. — **FIELD TRIP** to Upper Wildhorse Creek. Leave at 8am from the BMCC Greenhouse in Pendleton. Leader is Jerry Baker. For information call Bruce Barnes (276-5547).

20 May, Sun or 27 May, Sun — **FIELD TRIP** to Yellowjacket road and on south. Leader: Ruth Rouse. Leave at 8am from the BMCC Greenhouse in Pendleton. Call Ruth at 276-4791 or Bruce Barnes at 276-5547 to find out which date--depending on flowering time of Lewisia and chocolate lily.

Corvallis

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Emerald

For more information on field trips, call Sally Claggett at 484-0199.

14 May, Mon. — **MEETING.** 7pm at the Westmoreland Community Center, 1545 W. 22nd. Speaker to be announced.

5 May, Sat. — **FIELD TRIP** to the West Eugene Wetlands with Steve Gordon. Depart from the South Eugene High School parking lot at 10am.

12 May, Sat. — **FIELD TRIP** to U of O Foundation Land in West Eugene with Tom Pringle. Depart from the South Eugene High School parking lot at 10am.

26 May, Sat. — **FIELD TRIP** to Marcola BLM with John Koenig. Depart from the South Eugene High School parking lot at 10am.

11 June, Mon. — **MEETING.** 7pm at the Westmoreland Community Center, 1545 W. 22nd. George Atiyeh will speak on Opal Creek.

High Desert

12 May, Sat. — **FIELD TRIP.** Leave at 8:30am sharp from behind the McDonalds at 4048 NE 3rd St., Bend. Painted Hills/Sutton Mountain. An outing to a botanically and geologically fascinating area north of Mitchell. Easy hiking and rare plants highlight this trip to the Painted Hills Unit of the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument. Round trip drive is 150 miles. Accompanying geologist: Ellen Morris Bishop Leader: Stu Garrett (389-6981 eves or 382-2811 days).

Mid-Columbia

2 May, Wed. — **MEETING.** 7:30pm at the Mosier School. Rick Brown, Resource Specialist for the National Wildlife Federation, will present a program on "Ecology and Conservation of the Old Growth Forest".

North Coast

3 May, Thurs. — **MEETING.** 7pm at State Office Building, 3600 3rd St., Tillamook. Al Krampert will give a slide presentation about reclaiming and preserving Chiwaukee Prairie in SE Wisconsin. Also, members are encouraged to bring wildflowers and plants you want to talk about.

19 May, Sat. — **FIELD TRIP** to Tillamook Head. Leave at 9:30am from the PUD parking lot in Tillamook. For information call Al Krampert (842-7985).

Portland

5 May., Sat. — **FIELD TRIP** to Catherine Creek from the North. A first opportunity to discover and enjoy the native plants in the upper areas of the Catherine Creek drainage. There will be a car shuttle. Leave at 7:30am from the K-Mart Parking Lot at NE 122nd and Sandy, or 2nd pickup 8:30am from the Bingen Winery. Leader: Elizabeth Handler (244-5320).

8 May, Tue. — **MEETING.** 7pm at First United Methodist Church, 1838 SW Jefferson St., Portland. Bonnie Brunkow, director of Leach Botanical Garden will talk and show slides on native plants and seed hunting in Argentina.

12 May, Sat. — **FIELD TRIP** to Sunflower Flats, a favorite botanical area for spring taxonomy enthusiasts. Leave at 7:30am from the K-Mart parking lot at SE 82nd and Milwaukie Expressway. Leader: George Lewis (292-0415).

19 May, Sat. — **FIELD TRIP** to Haystack Butte. This area offers a new experience for our Portland Chapter members. A 2.5 mile walk to the summit of the 3000' Butte will bring opportunities to see many special plants. Leave at 7:30am from the NE 122nd and Sandy K-Mart parking lot. Leader: Mike Fahey (1-206-694-2902).

26-27-28 May, Sat.-Mon. — Memorial Day **FIELD TRIP** to the North Umpqua River area. Forays into Boulder Creek Wilderness and Limpey Rock are planned. Motels are available in Glide and Roseburg, or campsites are at Round Creek Forest Camp. Leave from the Village Green parking lot in Cottage Grove at 10am. Leader: Dr. Dan Luoma (1-758-8063). Portland contact: Elizabeth Handler (244-5320).

2 June, Sat. — **FIELD TRIP** to Badger Creek. We will botanize along the School Canyon Trail on a ridge above the creek, in open grasslands, and pine-oak woodlands. Leave at 7:30am from the K-Mart parking lot at NE 122nd and Sandy. Leader: Rick Brown (222-1146).

Siskiyou

10 May, Thur. — **Meeting.** 7:30pm in Rm. 171, Science Bldg, Southern Oregon State College. Nan Hannon of the Southern Oregon Historical Society will discuss current ethnobotanical research in the region with a slide presentation.

12 May, Sat. — **FIELD TRIP** to Lone Pine Ridge. Richard Breck will lead a field trip in the Soda Mountain-Pilot Rock proposed Wilderness to search for early spring high elevation wildflowers, including *Fritillaria glauca*. Meet at the Ashland Bi-mart at 8:30am. Info: 482-4111. (Difficulty: moderate to strenuous.)

26 May, Sat. **FIELD TRIP** to King Mountain. Leave at 8:30am from Medford K-Mart or from Siskiyou National Forest Headquarters in Grants Pass at 9:15am (take the North Grants Pass exit off I-5, turn right at stop sign, then another right onto Greenfield Road, then the first driveway on left). Rick Prusz will lead this field trip to King Mountain Rock Garden, a BLM Area of Critical Environmental Concern. This high elevation area contains two sensitive species, *Fritillaria glauca*and *Phacelia verna*. We hope to see *Fritillaria recurva, Erythronium,* and *Lomatium* species. Info: 482-4898. (Difficulty: easy to moderate.)

Umpqua Valley

17 May, Thurs. **MEETING.** 7pm at the BLM Office, 777 Garden Valley Blvd., Roseburg. Mildred Thiele will speak on the flora of Diamond Lake.

26 May, Sat. **FIELD TRIP.** Leave at 8am from the BLM parking lot, 777 Garden Valley Blvd., Roseburg. Geobotany trip to Little River to see *Calochortus umpquaensis* and Limpy Rock to see *Kalmiopsis leachiana* and *Asplenium septentrionale*. Leader: Namoa Neyerlin. Contact Jack Hausotter for more info (874-2462).

Willamette Valley

If you want to hear about unscheduled mid-week trips to places near or far, call Clint Urey (581-1805).

12 May, Sat. **FIELD TRIP.** Leave at 8am from South Salem K-Mart. Visit Fanno Meadows, a Nature Conservancy preserve in the Coast Range 50 miles west of Salem, to continue monitoring the rare *Erythronium elegans*. Easy walk, but could be wet and muddy. Leader: Wilbur Bluhm (393-2934).

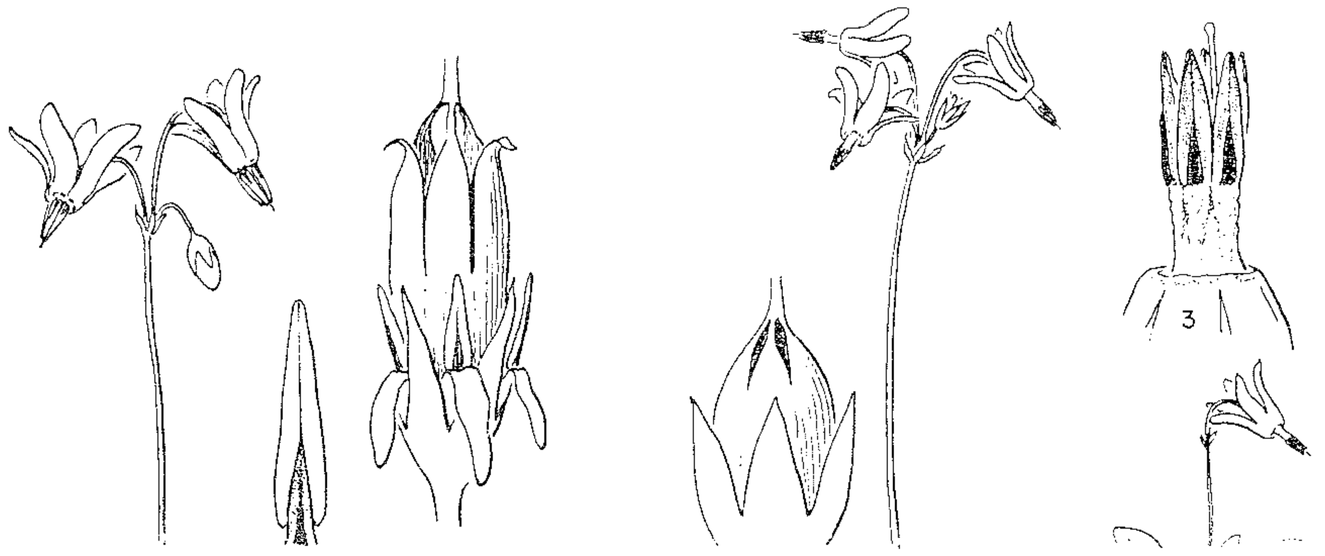
19-21 May, Sat.-Mon. **JOINT FIELD TRIP** with the High Desert Chapter to Leslie Gulch on the Owyhee River in Eastern Oregon near the Idaho border. Unique geology has given rise to spectacular scenery as well as specific habitats for seven rare plant species. This 3-day trip will require overnight camping in primitive conditions. Easy to moderate hiking. This area has national park-quality scenery. You must call trip leader Stu Garrett (389-6981) eves or (382-2811) days if you plan to come.

2 June, Sat. **FIELD TRIP** for rare and endangered plant monitoring in Polk and Yamhill Counties. This will be an opportunity to take part in the state-wide NPSO R/E project and help "count noses" to determine the current status of these plants. Mostly drive-by survey with little walking. Leave at 8am from South Salem K-Mart. Leader: Wilbur Bluhm (393-2934).

William Cusick

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

The Willamette Valley chapter has new officers!
They are:
President: Mary Anne Westfahl
Vice President: Claire Carder
Secretary: Tom Jenkins
Treasurer: Glenn Halliday



Dodecatheon blossoms
by Jeanne R. Janish in
Flora of the Pacific Northwest,
by Hitchcock and Cronquist,
University of Washington Press

A Brief History of the Portland Chapter Show

"A new and major project...a display of native plants for the interest and education of the public..." was announced in the NPSO *Bulletin* of Dec.1975, to be held May 15 to17 at OMSI.

How did this idea take hold of us? A wonderful display of Columbia Gorge flowers had been made at Wahkeena Falls for a week every June for the previous 20 years, by a garden club in Corbett. Faith Mackaness, the prime energizer, hoped that another group could continue the undertaking, and the Columbia-Willamette chapter of the American Rock Garden Society did so, under Faith's direction, in 1975. Some NPSO members involved, recognizing that Waukeena Falls was an impractical site except for nearby residents, resolved that a wildflower show ought to continue at a new site.

So, long before Nike's catch phrase was heard, we decided to "just do it". Ingenuity and innocence carried us along. George Jeffcott was president, Ruth Hansen our show chair, and dozens of members offered ideas and labor. The scheme for bark chips confined in plastic-lined frames to steady the containers was one of the better brainstorms. That first year we displayed 442 species in 249 genera, grouped by family. We were still all speaking to each other, after clearing out our entire mess in one hour. Many of that '76 crew are still working on the 1990 show--our fifteenth!

Our show at the World Forestry Center June 23rd and 24th will retain the bark chips and enthusiasm, but there have been changes. The bark now comes in bags, instead of by shovel and bucket from someone's pickup (whew!). We learned that a bog, six feet across, with water in a real pond, is a joy for the kiddies, but less so for us.

We have learned that less is better. Now, with specific assignments for collecting, there is little waste material. At first we over-collected, and this disturbed a good many of us. We recognize that there are good members who question the value of a show that picks flowers, but we find that public response to our educational displays is very positive.

Our show is not static. Moving to the World Forestry Center in 1987, "Flowers in the Forest" was grouped by habitats. This year "Around the Mountain" will be in a new format to showcase the flora of Mount Hood.

Soon after NPSO chapters formed in 1977, the Mid-Columbia, Siskiyou, Willamette Valley and Emerald chapters were involved in excellent shows (apologies to any omitted?). Of course the best known show in Oregon, at Glide, began years earlier. Those of us involved in the Portland Chapter shows consider them worth the considerable effort, in the education of the public...and of ourselves

---Louise Godfrey, Portland Chapter

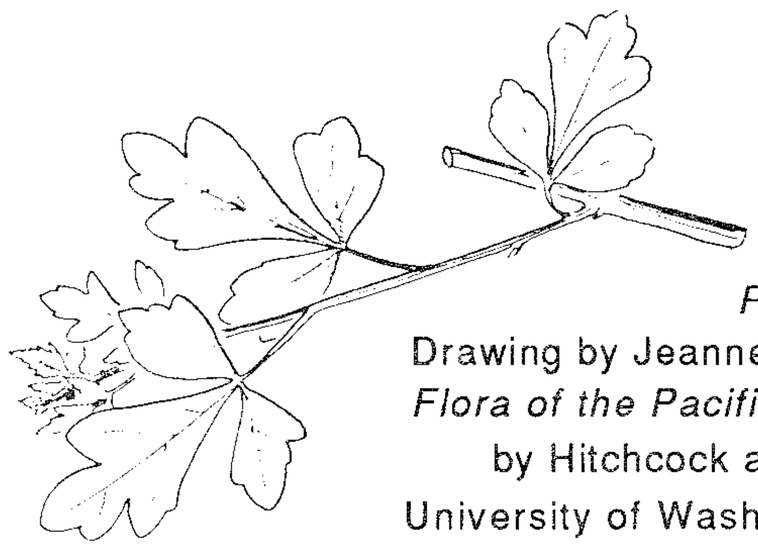
Euonymus occidentalis, The Western Wahoo
Drawing by Jeanne R. Janish in
Flora of the Pacific Northwest,
by Hitchcock and Cronquist
University of Washington Press

CONSERVATION ALERT!

The Newberry Volcanoes National Monument legislation needs NPSO help! The bill (HR 3840) was introduced in the US House in November 1989 by Rep. Bob Smith with co-sponsorship by Reps. Wyden and Denny Smith. The same bill was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Hatfield and co-sponsored by Sen. Packwood. This legislation is strongly supported by the NPSO. The chair of the local consensus committee that has developed the proposal over the last two years is our NPSO President Stu Garrett.

This bill would protect 62,000 acres on Oregon's largest volcano from logging and geothermal development. It affords protection to *Botrychium pumicola* (Oregon grapefern), one of Oregon's rarest plants. It preserves five plant communities, from the low elevation riparian areas along the Deschutes River to the subalpine ones at Paulina Peak. It is strongly supported by the largest national conservation organizations and is not opposed by either the geothermal or timber industries.

The bill has been lodged in sub-committee since its introduction. It needs the support of Oregon's full Congressional delegation to see the bill move forward. Write to Reps. Les AuCoin and Peter DeFazio and ask them to co-sponsor this legislation and push for hearings and passage (<u>especially</u> if you live in their districts). It would be appropriate to cite the above features as reasons for support. Ask these influential congressmen to do what they can to prevent the Newberry bill from becoming a victim of partisan politics. Send your letters to The Hon. Les AuCoin/Peter DeFazio, US House of Representatives, Washington DC, 20515, soon!



Rhus trilobata
Drawing by Jeanne R. Janish in
Flora of the Pacific Northwest,
by Hitchcock and Cronquist
University of Washington Press

EDUCATION COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Work is beginning on the slide show of Plants of Oregon. The goal is to have a slide show that educates the public about our native plants and relevant conservation issues. The program will include a general explanation about the diversity of plant communities in Oregon, importance of plants, and conservation issues affecting certain habitats. The length of the program will be about 45 minutes. We are looking into the possibility of having the program written so that it can be used as a lesson plan in the school system. The thought is to have one set of slides with different scripts adapted to the age of the audience.

We would like each chapter to gather about 15 slides and write an accompanying script. These slides should include both general photos of plant communities and close-ups of individual plant species. They could be of an area the chapter has worked on as a special project and conservation issues involved in the area. An example for the Willamette Valley would be the loss of the native prairie habitat to agriculture.

GUIDELINES FOR PHOTOS:

1) 15 horizontal slides from each chapter.
2) Identify plants and plant communities.
3) Identify any people in the slides.
4) Label picture location and date if possible.
5) Name of photographer.
6) Select good clear images please.
7) Indicate if slides are being donated or need to be duplicated.

Send slides and script to :
Esther McEvoy
3290 SW Willamette
Corvallis, Or. 97333

If you cannot get around to sending the slides and script to me before the annual meeting, just bring them with you to the ANNUAL MEETING!

---Esther McEvoy, Corvallis Chapter

TIMBERLINE:
WHAT, WHERE, WHO AND WHY

The following article is adapted from the Winter, 1989 edition of *Kelseya*, newsletter of the Montana Native Plant Society. It was written by Sue Trull.

One of the common native plant growth phenomena is the timberline. Properly speaking, there are two of these barriers to the spread of trees: a lower, drought-induced timberline and an upper, abrupt or transitional timberline. It is this upper boundary which the word connotes for most of us, and which is considered here.

Worldwide, timberline occurs at varying elevations, from over 13,000 ft. in the tropics to near sea level in Alaska. Timberline varies with other factors than latitude, including continentality--timerlines are higher on more inland mountains; aspect-- sunny slopes have higher timberlines; and topography--valley heads and passes have lower timberlines while ridges may have higher timberlines than the surrounding mountainsides. Timberline also varies with the species involved, with the occurrence of natural disturbances such as avalanches, volcanic eruptions, gales, fires, insects or disease, and with the activities of man. Despite these local exigencies, the location of timberline correlates well with the 10-degree C. July isotherm, or summer warmth: if the mean July temperature does not equal or exceed 10 degrees C., trees cannot long survive.

There have been many theories attempting to explain timberline, based on cold, shortness of growing season, or harshness of environmental conditions. The actual explanation seems to be a combination of these. Apparently the limited growing season prevents both adequate development of cuticle and abscission scars, and complete lignification of shoots and terminal buds, necessary to resist the desiccation of winter. The short season at high elevations may also not provide sufficient time for ripening, i.e. an increase in cell solutes and a decrease in cellular free water that allows plant protoplasm to tolerate drying. The hardiest conifers are thought to need at least 2 months without hard frosts in order to ripen. Less hardy species like spruce may need 3 months.

In the northern temperate zone, conifers are the dominant timberline species; in the southern hemisphere and tropics, deciduous trees and tree ferns may form the boundary. These plants exhibit adaptations that help them survive. For example, the typical triangular shape of evergreens easily sheds snow. Alpine larch, which may be the hardiest species of all, has flexible branches which spring back after snow loads and bare twigs in winter that are less easily broken by the weight of snow.

Harsh conditions further shape the tree population at timberline. Snow creep may induce 'butt sweep' in trees, where the lower truck runs parallel to the ground before curving upwards. Wind and ice cause flagging and krummholz--'elfin wood'--formation. In especially severe conditions trees may exist only as cushions, since any projection above the protective snow layer does not survive. In some areas, just below tree limit, ribbon forest/ snow glade complexes occur, perpendicular to the prevailing winds. Snow accumulation in the lee of trees prevents seedling growth so that strips of forest alternate with wet meadows.

In fact, there's a tradeoff between the protection against drying and ice-scouring afforded by snowpack and the potential for increased damage from snow molds. There is some evidence that Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir at timberline contain higher concentrations of peroxidase enzymes than their lower-elevation counterparts. These enzymes are believed to help avoid infections by fungi encouraged by long coverage by snowpack.

Clearly, timberline is a complicated and fascinating phenomenon. In winter you can observe the freezing and desiccating conditions which seem to be most responsible, as well as the individual tree responses to these conditions.

THE BRETZ FLOODS: SHAPERS OF COLUMBIAN GEOBOTANY

It seems that on every field trip into the Columbia River Gorge or the lowlands west of the Cascades the subject of the Bretz (or Missoula) floods comes up to explain the scenery, landforms and botany of the area. Well it should, as they gave the lower Columbia River drainage many features which exist nowhere else. Some of these features lead directly to the existence of some of our best wildflower areas which otherwise would be thickly forested and not outstanding floristically as they are now.

The Bretz floods occurred during the waning years of the last ice age, 12,800 to 15,000 years ago. The waters of the Bretz floods were impounded by the repeated advance of a lobe of the cordilleran ice sheet. Behind this ice dam an immense body of water formed. Lake Missoula eventually contained an estimated 500 cubic miles of water. Shoreline erosion from this lake is visible around Missoula, Montana nearly 1000 ft. above the town. For decades the waters of the Clark Fork of the Columbia ponded behind the glacier, until the ice floated. The waters broke the ice loose and started a more than 500 mile journey to a sea then 300 ft. lower than now--a drop of 4500 ft!

The waters initially spread across Eastern Washington, an area originally covered by soft loess (my dictionary gives 3 alternative pronunciations!). The floods took this away, and tore into the hard basalt bedrock. Grand Coulee, Drumheller Channels and many other erosional features here and downstream are referred to as *scablands*. These are areas of rock stripped of its soil cover, with channels, basins, and outcrops all carved in bedrock.

Up to this time the Columbia River followed a typical V-shaped valley at about its present location. The floodwaters are responsible for the present cliffs, waterfalls and many of the wildflowers! The waters, having crossed the broad Columbia Plateau of Eastern Washington, were restricted by the narrow Gorge, and ponded behind Wallula Gap. Waters backed up the Snake and other river valleys, leaving gravel bars bedded to indicate flow up the valleys, the reverse of the direction of the rivers. The waters' elevation at this point was 1250 ft.

In the Gorge itself all loose material was flushed out by the already debris-laden floodwaters, and again the torrent ripped away bedrock, leaving scablands throughout the Gorge. Flood elevations dropped from 1130 ft. at John Day to 700 ft. at Crown Point. Deposits from the floods are visible hundreds of feet up on the walls of the gorge, especially in the treeless eastern end. Tom McCall Nature Preserve was shaped by the floods. The area was overtopped by 200 ft. and stripped of cover down to hard basalt. Cliffs were formed around it and depressions formed, some now filled with water. The area has since remained treeless, allowing the rich display of herbacious flowering plants we know today.

The flood dropped rapidly into the Willamette Valley. The valley filled to Eugene to an elevation of 400 ft. In the Portland area, several features stand out. An large gravel bar formed behind Rocky Butte, its south edge now known as Alameda Crest. Camassia Preserve was stripped to bedrock as waters sluiced through the narrow Oregon City gap. The cliffs along Lake Oswego were formed, and a debris fan formed east of the lake, extending to Sherwood and rerouting the Tualatin River to its present location. The Clackamas was moved south to the eroded edge of a plateau which stood above the flood. Ice containing rocks from Canada floated across the valley, dropping rocks up to 165 tons at random. Past Portland the waters were not restricted and deposited much of the soil and rock now present.

More information on these events can be found in *The Magnificent Gateway* and *Cataclysms on the Columbia.*

---Bryan Boyce, Portland Chapter

INTERMOUNTAIN FLORA: THE FABALES

Intermountain Flora is an authoritative series that provides keys, descriptions and illustrations of the plants of the Intermountain Region, which includes all of Utah, most of Nevada, and parts of Idaho, Oregon, Arizona, and California. This area is the largest in the United States without comprehensive floristic coverage.

Volume 3 Part B of this series is now available. It covers the *Fabales*, which includes the Pea family, Mimosa family and Redbud family. Included are chromosome counts, distribution, maps of the region and its floristic divisions, and discussions of the relationships between the 33 taxa in the order within the Intermountain Region. 27 nomenclatural changes are made.

The author is Rupert C. Barneby, a widely recognized authority on the Leguminosae. He has previously published several botanical works in this field. He has been the recipient of several prestigious botanical awards.

Price is $61.65. Ordering information is available from: Scientific Publications Department
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, NY 10458

AROUND THE MOUNTAIN

The Portland Chapter's Annual Flower Show will be at the World Forestry Center Sat. and Sun. June 23rd and 24th. The show features plants from all sides of Mount Hood and various elevations. Columbia Gorge plants are included.

Sensitive plants will be shown in color and slide programs each day. A book display will be near the Information Desk. Helping hands are needed to arrange tables, spread barkdust, fill water containers on Friday June 22nd. All workers will pause at 6pm for a potluck. Cleanup begins about 4:30pm Sunday. Please tell your friends about this beautiful show which is free after admission to the World Forestry Center. For more information call 284-3444.

BITS AND PIECES
---News and Information From All Over

COMPOUND FROM PACIFIC YEW FOUND USEFUL AGAINST CANCERS

A complex compound has been found in the bark of *Taxus brevifolia,* our native Pacific yew, which shows promise in the fight against some types of cancer. The compound, taxol, actually stabilizes the outer envelope of cells, making it difficult for cells to reproduce by division. This limits the ability of cancer cells to spread. Work with Taxol has already proceeded to testing on humans, though approval and release of the compound for general use is a few years away. Some side effects have appeared.

This discovery supports arguments for plant species preservation based on the potential to discover beneficial substances in wild plants. Protecting wild species protects a storehouse of potential products of unfathomed promise.

Ironically, once a compound shows value, the plant from which it is derived is put under exploitative pressure. It takes the bark of something like 1500 yews to produce one pound of taxol. Just the demands of research into taxol has created a demand for tens of thousands of pounds of bark from a species of no more than scattered distribution. Taxol is quite complex and complete synthesis is not likely soon. However, it has been found that a relatively simple process creates taxol from yew foliage, rather than bark. Removal of bark, of course, destroys the plants, while pruning twigs for the needles will promote thicker growth and more production. Patents are pending on production of taxol from yew needles, and it is possible that it will reach the marketplace in about three years. Weyer-haeuser is researching growing yews and breeding them for higher yields of taxol. We may yet see our native yew grown in fields like blueberries!

CYANIDE LEACH MINING EIS UPCOMING

The Vale District of the BLM is asking for an Environmental Impact Statement on what may be Oregon's first cyanide leach process gold mine. Conservationists need to show BLM and state agencies involved that we are extremely concerned about strip mining and the cyanide leach process. Write the Vale BLM office to request that your name be on the mailing list for information about the Grassy Mountain EIS and other gold mining activities. Also request that public meetings be held not just in Ontario but also in Portland, Eugene and Bend and that an adequate comment period be given (60 or 90 days, not 15 or 30 as the BLM has been giving).

Write: Mr. William Calkins
District Manager, Vale District BLM
PO box 700, Vale Or. 97918 (503-473-3144)

LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVES MEETING

Sat. May 5 the NPSO state subcommittee on Land-scaping with Native Plants will meet. The meeting will be from 9:30 to11am at the Oregon State Parks office, 525 Trade Street SE, Salem on the 3rd floor. From I-5 take the Mission St. (Hwy. 22) exit towards city center. Proceed 3 miles on Mission, then turn right on Church St. Go past Trade St. and turn left into the parking lot. All who are interested in the subject are invited to attend. For more information, call Sallie Jacobsen (842-4350).

The Mt. Pisgah Arboretum will have their 10th annual Wildflower Show and Sale Sunday, May 20th from 10am to 4pm. The NPSO Emerald Chapter is co-sponsoring the event. The location is in Mt. Pisgah Arboretum in Buford Park off Seavey Loop Road. Botanical exhibits, sales of T-shirts, posters, books, plants and other items, Arboretum tours, music and a slide show of R&E plants are all featured.

Native Plant Society of Oregon Guidelines & Ethical Code

GENERAL GUIDELINE: THINK TWICE. USE DISCRETION. A PLANT IN PLACE IS WORTH TWO IN THE HAND. LOVE THY FLORA.

I. CHAPTER GUIDELINES

1) Know your rare, threatened and endangered species. Know your fragile environments and unique biotic communities.

2) Be alert to threats to native plants and their habitats. Appoint watchdog committees to keep aware of these threats and inform the chapter.

3) Take action to protect native plants. Work with all groups and the general public to protect native plants and their habitats. Be prepared to salvage plants where they are threatened by outright destruction. Help eradicate particularly aggressive and successful exotic plants that threaten native plants. Take responsible outings.

4) Educate your members and the public about native plants, and encourage them to use good judgment in the study, enjoyment, and use of native plants.

5) Encourage your members to grow native plants only from seeds or cuttings.

II. OUT THERE AMONG THE PLANTS

1) Outings for whatever purpose must never endanger a plant population. Encourage nondestructive modes of learning and enjoyment: photography, artwork, scientific description, aesthetic prose and poetry, and so on.

2) On group outings (field trips, conservation activities, class field studies), group leaders must take responsibility for protecting native plants from the activities of the group. All participants should understand the goal of plant protection, the purpose of the outing, and the means by which they can make the least impact on plants and the natural habitat.

3) Know where endangered species are growing and plan outings with this knowledge in mind.

4) Respect private and public property. Do not trespass. Know the regulations for use of the land and natural resources--public or private--your group is entering.

5) Respect the habitat as a whole. Avoid disturbing wildlife, such as nesting birds and nesting hornets.

6) Be sensitive to the human foot as a threat to plants. Visits to fragile environments should be carefully planned. Students should be given adequate direction by their instructor, and excessive collecting should be discouraged. Better one person enter a fragile area to identify a plant than the whole group.

7) Collecting should be considered only when identification cannot be made in the field or when it will contribute significantly to educational or scientific objectives. Collecting for whatever purpose should be done as inconspicuously as possible. Casual observers may not understand the reasons for collecting and may feel license to do likewise.

8) Collecting must never endanger a plant population. Collect seeds or cuttings in preference to whole plants. Do not collect underground plant parts except for identification purposes. Avoid excessive collecting: this calls for exercise of good judgment by the collector. Consider the use of rules of thumb for judging whether to pick or not to pick. Encourage group study of one specimen. Consider using weeds, garden species, or lab-grown specimens for educational purposes.

III. USING NATIVE PLANTS

1) Use of native plants--in wildflower shows, plant sales, and horticulture--must never threaten their populations.

2) Native plant species for sale should be obtained by salvage, seeds, or cuttings--in that order of priority--and whole plants should never be dug up, except for salvage. Seeds should not be sold. Growers must exercise discretion in collecting seeds and cuttings to avoid endangering plant populations.

3) Native plants for sale should state on the label how obtained or grown. Chapters should consider certifying commercial growers who follow good ethical practice, and should urge the public not to buy unless plants were obtained or grown according to these guidelines.

4) The sale and use of particularly aggressive and successful exotic plant species, such as gorse, broom, and pampas grass, should be discouraged.

5) Salvage of native plants should be encouraged when their destruction is certain: at quarries, mines, dams, building construction sites, road construction sites. Salvage is not necessarily called for, however, on logging sites, some recreational areas, and rangeland. Salvaged plants should be kept potted long enough before sale to ensure that they will survive the shock of transplant.

6) Wildflower shows should make maximum use of their educational potential. Inform the public of the goals of NPSO: explain the guidelines your chapter follows in studying, enjoying, and using native plants--including guidelines followed in collecting for the show; consider using all other educational options (slides, artwork, publications, herbarium collections, news media, etc.); and continue the educational "life" of display materials after the show by donating them to schools, libraries, or other constructive uses.

STATE OFFICERS

DIRECTORS . . . . . Jerry Igo, Nancy Fredricks, Paula Brooks, Barbara Mumblo, Marjorie Willis
PRESIDENT . . . . . Stu Garrett. . . . . 21663 Paloma Drive, Bend 97701; 389-6981
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