

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 18 No. 3

March 1985

CHAPTER NEWS

Blue Mountain

12 March, Tue. MEETING, 7:30 p.m., P.P.L. Building, SE 2nd & Dorion, Pendleton. Rachel Sines will show slides of EAGLE CAP ALPINE FLORA.

Corvallis

11 March, Mon. MEETING, 7:30 p.m., Kidder Hall, Room 2021 (2 blocks east of Cordley Hall, on Campus Way), Oregon State University campus. RARE PLANTS: PROBLEMS AND PROMISE IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY. This video tape will be shown on a large screen at the Media Center. The upcoming field-trip season will be open for discussion, so come with ideas.

Emerald

11 March, Mon. MEETING, 7:15 p.m., north craft building of Amazon Community Center. Virginia (Shorty) Boucher will speak on her ECOLOGICAL STUDY OF CALIFORNIA POPPIES (Eschscholzia californica).

High Desert

New officers for the High Desert Chapter are Stuart Garrett, President; and Barbara Robinson, Secretary-Treasurer.

26 March, Tue. MEETING, 7:30 p.m., COCC, Room 237 Modoc. Stosh Thompson will give a program on NEW APPROACHES TO RANGE MANAGEMENT & GRAZING PRACTICES.

Mid Columbia

6 March, Wed. MEETING, 7:30 p.m., Mosier School.

North Coast

For information about activities of this new chapter, contact Richard Smith, 842-4324. Welcome to the Native Plant Society of Oregon!

Portland

The Portland Chapter nominating committee has presented the following slate of officers: President, Stanley G. Jewett; 1st Vice President, Mary B. Mason; 2nd Vice President, Lois M. Kemp; Secretary, Rosemary R. Kenney; Treasurer, Rhoda I. Lewis. Election of officers will be held on Tuesday, April 9, at the regular chapter meeting. Nominations from the floor may also be made at this time. The term of office is one year, effective the first day of May.

- 2 March, Sat. WORKSHOP, 10:00 a.m., First United Methodist Church, 1838 SW Jefferson, Portland. UNDERSTANDING THE PRONUNCIATION OF BOTANICAL LATIN, with Father Martin Thielen.
- 12 March, Tue. MEETING, 7:00 p.m., First United Methodist Church. OREGON BULBS AND THEIR RELATIVES, by Molly Grothaus.

The 1985 Field Trip Season is here!! The month we've all been waiting for has finally come. Unless otherwise stated, our meeting place will be the K-Mart at NE 122nd & Sandy Blvd. (exit I-84 at 122nd northbound). Meet at the south end of the parking lot. Bring lunch, liquids, and all-weather clothing. If there are any questions about a field trip, please call the leader or Doris Ashby, 245-2977.

- 16 March, Sat. THE NORTH BANK. Our first trip to see the early blooming flowers in Washington at the east end of the Gorge. Meet at the K-Mart at 8 a.m. or join our leader, Keith Chamberlain (478-3314) at the Hood River Inn at 9:00 a.m.
- 23 March, Sat. FOREST PARK. A five mile loop and a chance to have mosses, lichens, and liverworts as well as flowers identified. Meet at the Audubon House (5151 NW Cornell Road) at 9:30 a.m. Leader: Glenn Walthall, 644-0745.
- 30 March, Sat. SHERAR BRIDGE AREA (weather permitting). Here is an opportunity to see and identify early spring flowers in the Tygh Valley area. We will leave the K-Mart at 7:30 a.m. and meet our leader, Keith Chamberlain (478-3314) at 9:00 a.m. at the Portage Inn in The Dalles.
- 6 April, Sat. McCORD CREEK AREA. Enjoy flowers growing in the forest, near waterfalls, on talus slopes, and on rocky cliffs. Meet at the K-Mart at 8:30 a.m. Leader: Dave Dobak, 643-2213.

Siskiyou

- 14 March, Thu. MEETING, 7:30 p.m., Room 171, SOSC Science Building, Ashland. Tom Atzet, Area Ecologist with the Forest Service, will speak on WHY THE SISKIYOU ARE SO FLORISTICALLY DIVERSE.

Willamette Valley

- 18 March, Mon. MEETING, 7:30 p.m., Carrier Room, First United Methodist Church, corner of Church & State, Salem. SOME SOUTHWESTERN AUSTRALIAN WILDFLOWERS UNIQUE TO US, a multi-projector presentation by Fred Drager of Portland. Mr. Drager is a seasoned traveler and photographer of native plants in many countries of the world.

* * * WELCOME TO OUR NEW CHAPTER * * *

NPSO has a new chapter!! The North Coast Chapter has just been formed, with twelve charter members:

Richard Smith	Jaylen Jones
Paul Levesque	Shirley Dallman
Richard L. Apple	Duane L. Young
Helen E. Cheek	Mrs. Ingeborg Day
Daphne Peters	Mignon Johanson
Sig Syversen	Sylvia Sullivan

Any of NPSO's coastal members who would like to transfer to the new chapter may contact Richard Smith, 1605 Third St., Tillamook, OR 97141; phone 842-4324.

* * * * *

SCHOLARSHIP DEADLINE NEAR

Deadline is April 1 for applications for the Jean Davis Memorial Award. This scholarship of \$1000 is given each year to a student in an Oregon college, with his or her major study in plant ecology or systematics. For rules of application, see page ten of the January 1985 NPSO Bulletin. All application materials should be sent to Mary Falconer, Committee Chairman, 1920 Engel Ave. NW, Salem, OR 97304. The award will be made by May 1.

\$ \$ \$

JOB OPENINGS AT MALHEUR FIELD STATION

Full time & part time seasonal cooking positions are available from late March to October 31. Room & board provided during employment. Duties include meal planning & preparation, serving, & clean-up. Food service experience helpful but not essential for all positions. Applications for shorter periods of time also welcome. Send resume & references to Directors, Malheur Field Station, P.O. Box 260E, Princeton, OR 97721; phone (503) 493-2629. *We are an equal opportunity employer.*

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WESTERN CONFERENCE CANCELED

It is with deep regret I must inform you that the NPSO Conference of Western Native Plant Societies, scheduled to be held in La Grande, Oregon on August 3-5 of this year, has been canceled because of Oregon State Board of Higher Education policy regarding the use of dormitory rooms. In essence, "dormitory space is available for participants of conferences and seminars if the conference is either sponsored or co-sponsored by the Division of Continuing Education, Regional Services Institute, or a student-related club; and if the participants have the opportunity to receive college credit for coursework completed". Since we did not fulfill any of these requirements, we could not use dormitory space at Eastern Oregon State College. There is no other suitable meeting place available in northeastern Oregon.

Much work had already gone into making this a super conference, and I thank Mike Fahey, Program Chair, and Shep Wilson, Brochure Chair, for their efforts and dedication toward making this a memorable affair.

Ruth Hansen
(Disappointed Chairman)

GRAZING ON PUBLIC LANDS

This highly controversial topic will be discussed by Denzel Ferguson, author (with Nancy Ferguson) of Sacred Cows at the Public Trough, and by noted ranchers and range specialists. The panel discussion, co-sponsored by The Nature Conservancy and the Western Forestry Center, will be held at WFC's Forest Hall, Tuesday, March 12, 7:30 p.m. Admission is free and open to the public.

**BUY & USE
NPSO NOTECARDS!
ONLY \$2.50 FOR
A PACK OF 8 CARDS
ALL PROCEEDS GO
FOR PROTECTION OF
OREGON'S RARE
AND ENDANGERED
PLANTS
USE A CARD TO
URGE YOUR
REPRESENTATIVE TO
SUPPORT R&E
LEGISLATION IN '85**

GET YOUR T-SHIRT NOW!!!
(Limited Edition Designer T-Shirts)

You can still buy one of the new NPSO t-shirts from the Emerald Chapter for only \$7.00 plus \$1.00 postage (check first with your local chapter to avoid postage; they are likely to have some t-shirts for sale). Three designs are available: Trillium ovatum (green on yellow shirt) and Opuntia polyacantha (black on silver-grey shirt) by Julie Kierstead; and Darlingtonia californica (black on plum-lavender shirt) by Linda Vorobik. The heading "Native Plant Society of Oregon" appears above each drawing. The t-shirts come in men's sizes S, M, & L, are short sleeved, preshrunk, and 100% cotton. When ordering, please indicate size and design, and a second choice of design if there is an acceptable one. Send orders to: Evelyn Everett, 4135 Alder St., Eugene, OR 97405; phone 345-1746.

FLOWERS FOREVER

by Rhoda Love

Representative Carl Hosticka
Oregon House of Representatives
State Capitol
Salem, Oregon 97310

Dear Carl,

Did you know that Oregon has no state law to protect rare and endangered plant and animal species here?

According to Julie R. Kierstead of the Berry Botanic Garden, four plant species face extinction in Oregon each year! Oregon botanists have identified 27 plant species which are "endangered throughout their range" and likely to become extinct in the next 15 years. An additional 70 species are considered threatened and likely to be extinct within 30 years. At least thirty Oregon plant species HAVE NOT BEEN SEEN ALIVE SINCE 1960 and are considered extinct today.

There is a Federal Endangered Species Act but the Federal listing process has proved too slow and cumbersome to prevent extinction of Oregon species. Although the Federal ESA was passed in 1973, and 132 Oregon plant species are candidates, ONLY 3 OREGON PLANTS HAVE SO FAR BEEN LISTED.

Other states have laws to protect their rare plants and animals from extinction. California, Arizona and Nevada have excellent laws to protect their desert species and the following states have laws which protect rare and endangered plants and animals: Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa,

Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. Oregon, usually considered a leader in environmental issues, is now lagging woefully behind other states in protection of her plant and animal heritage.

This year the Native Plant Society of Oregon and other conservation organizations will be sending legislators information about endangered species. Please lend your support to our efforts to prevent extinction of Oregon's rare plants and animals.

Yours most sincerely,



Dr. Rhoda M. Love
Conservation Chair
Native Plant Society of Oregon

The above is a copy of a letter I am sending to my state representative, Carl Hosticka. Use one of our NPSO notecards to write a similar letter to your state senator and representative. Describe your favorite rare plant or animal and ask for support for an ESA for Oregon. Flowers Forever! R.L.

Ranunculus reconditus
Obscure buttercup; still found
at a few sites in Washington,
but gone from Oregon
drawing by Julie Kierstead



INTRODUCING A BILL

The process of introducing a bill for protection of our endangered plants involves alot of thought and careful homework about the issues. By the time you read this article the deadline for introducing measures will have been passed. Even though there are exceptions to those deadlines I realistically feel that it will be at least a year or two before we can conceivably feel comfortable with a bill for protecting our endangered flora.

Legal protection for endangered species may require new legislation. Here from the publication entitled, "Oregon's Legislature and Legislative Process" (which can be obtained by writing the Legislative Administration Committee, State Capitol, Salem, Oregon 97310), are steps for introducing a bill:

"All bills start as ideas. A legislator, with information from constituents or lobbyists perceives a need for change in statute. The legislator requests that a bill be drafted to deal with the issue. Attorneys on the Legislative Counsel usually draft the bill.

If after reviewing the draft, the legislator decides to introduce it, the bill is delivered to the House or Senate desk. An individual legislator, group of legislators or a legislative committee may introduce a bill and citizens and groups may request introduction if the bill is introduced at the request of a citizen or group, the requestor must be identified.

The Oregon Revised Statutes provide a mechanism for filing of measures before the convening of the session by legislators, the Governor, state agencies and legislative interim committees. Pre-filing means that the bill is assigned a number and processing and printing may begin prior to convening.

A bill may be introduced in either body. However, revenue raising measures must originate in the House of Representatives.

The Chief Clerk or Secretary assigns a number to the bill and sends it to the Legislative Counsel Engrossed and Enrolled Bill Section for a check of proper style and form. After the check, it is sent to the State Printer for Printing."

In gathering information for legislation I would like to encourage you to jot down ideas, thoughts, and even answers to some of the questions posed in the first article on page 16 of the February issue of the NPSO bulletin. I am deeply appreciative of the responses that we have received so far.

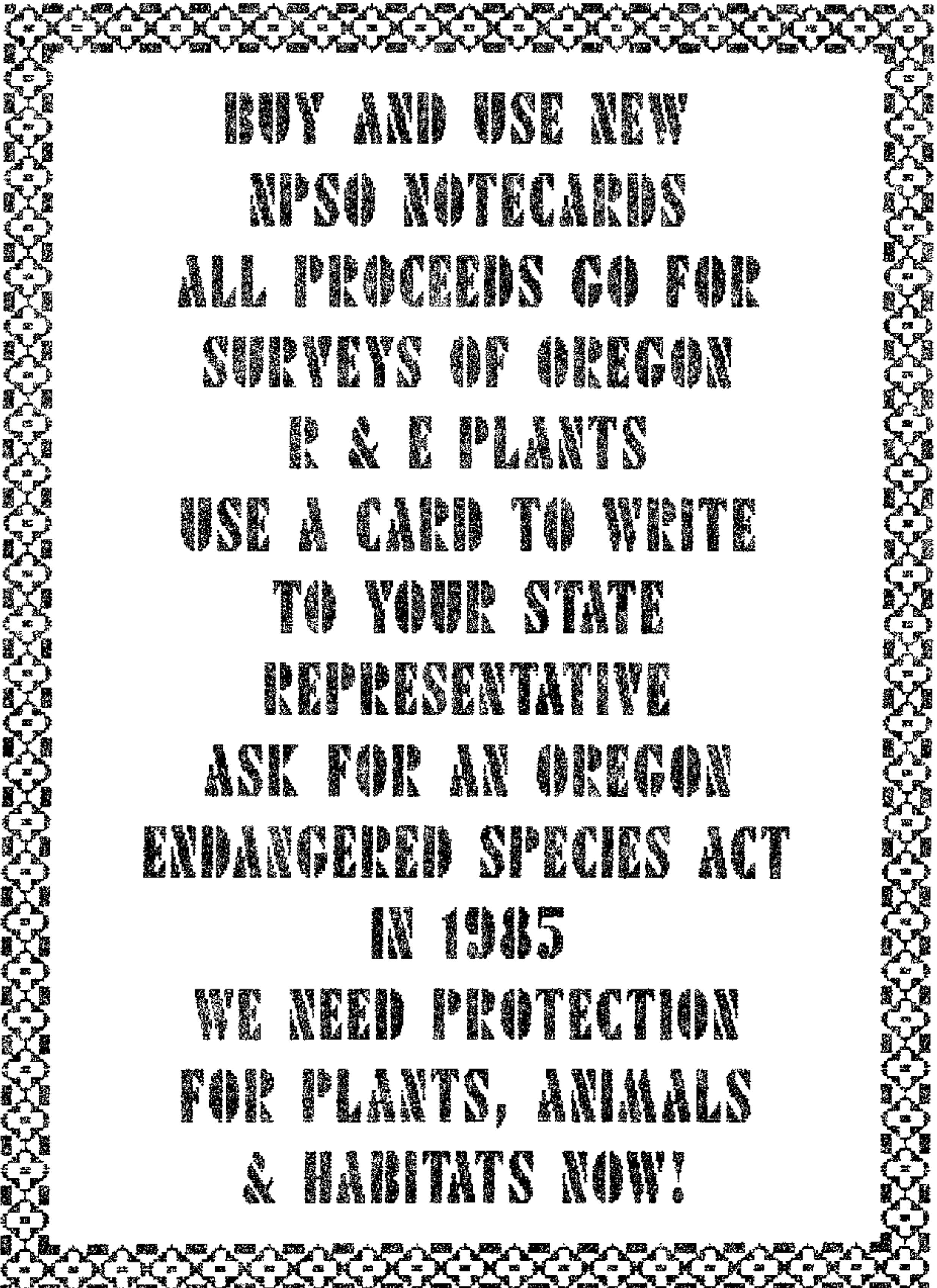
SAVING SPECIES MEANS SAVING HABITAT

" All available evidence suggests that the rate of extinction of many species of plants and animals has increased significantly in the postindustrial era. In many cases the process of extinction has been associated with an increase in man's ability to alter natural habitats for his own devices. The loss of habitat for many species is universally cited as the major cause for the extinction of species worldwide."

H.R. REP. NO. 1625, 95th Cong., 2nd Sess. 5 (1978), reprinted in [1978] U.S. CODE Cong.& AD. NEWS 9453, 9455.

Recommended reading: McMahan, Linda. 1980. Legal protection for rare plants. American University Law Review 29(3):515-569.

Esther Gruber McEvoy
Corvallis Chapter



**BUY AND USE NEW
NPSO NOTECARDS
ALL PROCEEDS GO FOR
SURVEYS OF OREGON
R & E PLANTS
USE A CARD TO WRITE
TO YOUR STATE
REPRESENTATIVE
ASK FOR AN OREGON
ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT
IN 1985
WE NEED PROTECTION
FOR PLANTS, ANIMALS
& HABITATS NOW!**



What Is Acid Rain?

Acid rain is often called the #1 environmental threat to North America. It is silently, gradually destroying the life in thousands of lakes and streams. It kills fish, damages forests and crops, and leaches toxic chemicals into public drinking water supplies. The National Academy of Sciences estimates that acid rain costs the U.S. more than \$5 billion in damages every year.

What Causes Acid Rain?

The primary cause of acid rain is sulfur dioxide pollution from coal-fired electrical power plants. Sulfur dioxide emissions have doubled over the past 30 years, and further increases are projected. These pollutants combine with moisture in the atmosphere to form sulfuric acid in the rain, snow, and fog. Industrial boilers, factories, smelters, and automobiles also add to the problem.

Where Does Acid Rain Fall?

Acid rain is no longer limited to one region. It threatens the Northeast, the South, the Great Lakes region, Texas, the Rocky Mountains, and the far West. Rain in much of the eastern U.S. and areas in the West now averages 30 to 40 times more acidic than unpolluted rain.

Why Don't We Have Laws to Control Acid Rain?

All efforts to enact pollution controls to stop acid rain have been blocked by an alliance of the Reagan Administration, a few members of Congress, and powerful utility and coal company interests.

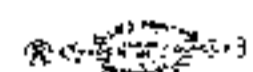
What You Can Do

Please fill out a **STOP ACID RAIN** postcard today. Signing and getting friends to sign is one step in mobilizing Americans to let our nation's leaders know we want action to stop acid rain *now*.

This effort is being sponsored by the National Clean Air Coalition, the Sierra Club, the National Audubon Society, the League of Women Voters of the U.S., the Izaak Walton League of America, the National Wildlife Federation, the National Parks and Conservation Assoc., and many other national and local groups.

Together we can STOP ACID RAIN

National Clean Air Coalition
530 7th St. SE, Washington, D.C. 20003
(202) 543-8200



- 1) Membership Chair Mary Falconer reported receiving a written request for recognition as a chapter from a group of eleven people from the coastal region extending from Newport to Astoria. The name chosen is NORTH COAST CHAPTER OF THE NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF OREGON. Membership applications and payment of dues were included. The Board voted to accept their application and is very glad to welcome our newest chapter.

In order to eliminate the need for the double copies of the membership application form, a decision was made to provide each chapter with quarterly print-outs of its membership.

- 2) Walker Creek Wetlands: a presentation was made on the area where the City of McMinnville plans to build a dam, which would flood wetlands known to harbor Sidalcea nelsoniana, a candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act. Resolutions stating our concerns were written and approved by the Board. Copies of the resolutions are being sent to the Salem District of the Bureau of Land Management, which administers the land in question, and to Oregon's Senators and Representatives. The full text of the resolutions is printed in this Bulletin.
- 3) Flora of Three Sisters Wilderness: Dave Wagner of the University of Oregon Herbarium is compiling a flora of this area in the central Oregon Cascades. He needs financial help to purchase a computer, as well as volunteer help in the field. The Board voted to contribute \$500.
- 4) Wildflower Seed Collecting: a request was made that we collect seed of specified native flowering plants to be sold through Territorial Seed Co. of Lorane, Oregon. Esther McEvoy was appointed Chair of a committee to decide whether or not NPSO should participate. Please contact her with opinions and offers of help; 3290 SW Willamette, Corvallis, OR 97333, 754-0893. Seed collecting would start in May.
- 5) Wildflower poster: Chair Alan Curtis introduced Jay W. Miner, who presented his nearly completed poster original. The Board was very favorably impressed. Sale price of the poster will be set after all costs are computed; probably at the next Board meeting.
- 6) Bulletin editor Julie Kierstead reported that indices for the 1983 and 1984 Bulletin issues will be ready for distribution at this year's Annual Meeting. A sheet of Guidelines for Contributors to the Bulletin is now available from Chapter presidents or from the Bulletin editor.
- 7) Rare & Endangered Plant Committee, headed by Jean Siddall, has met to decide which activities NPSO should undertake this field season. Most chapters felt they needed a second year for field checking Review List species. Some progress is also being made on an agreement for information exchange with The Nature Conservancy.

Continued on next page

WETLAND RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Sparked by recent controversy over the proposed Walker Creek Water Supply Project (planned by the McMinnville Water & Light Department, apparently endorsed by the BLM's Salem District, and opposed by a number of conservation groups including NPSO); the NPSO Board of Directors at its January 19 meeting passed two resolutions:

Resolution 1

The Board of Directors of the Native Plant Society of Oregon affirms its support of the protection of wetlands, riparian, and estuarial habitats.

The Board of Directors of the Native Plant Society believes that wetlands, riparian, and estuarial habitats in the State of Oregon are inadequately protected and that those which have unique and uncommon characteristics should be withdrawn from development and managed for protection of their plant communities and wildlife.

Resolution 2

The Board of Directors of the Native Plant Society of Oregon endorses the position that the presence of Sidalcea nelsoniana at the Walker Creek Wetland in the Oregon Coast Range west of the City of McMinnville indicates the potential exceptional character of the wetland habitat. We urge the Bureau of Land Management to document thoroughly the botanical resources of the wetland using an ecosystem approach to the plant communities. The decision making process cannot proceed without knowledge of the types of habitats represented in the wetland.

Copies of the resolutions were sent to William Leavell, state director of the BLM, as well as to the Salem BLM District and to Oregon's Senators and Representatives. A reply has been received from Paul Vetterick, associate state director of the BLM (see box at right).

February 6, 1985

Ms. Jeanne Huffstutter, Secretary
Native Plant Society of Oregon
9525 SW 12th Drive
Portland, OR 97219

Dear Ms. Huffstutter:

Thank you for your letter of January 24, 1985, enclosing a copy of the resolutions passed at the January 19 meeting of the Society's Board of Directors.

The Bureau of Land Management recognizes the importance of wetlands to natural processes. That is why we make special efforts to avoid disturbance to existing wetlands or to mitigate their loss, if avoidance is not possible.

The reported discovery of Sidalcea nelsoniana at the site of the proposed Walker Creek Water Supply Project has resulted in the delay of the decision on the right-of-way application. Several botanical studies are to be made over the next few years by the applicant and BLM to evaluate the status of the plant and to determine its potential for propagation. A copy of the scope of work for the botanical studies and the memorandum of agreement recently executed to implement the studies are enclosed for your reference.

The decision on the right-of-way application will be made by the Yamhill Area Manager. His name is Richard Prather and you can reach him at 399-5668. Please feel free to call him for additional information or concerns the Society may have.

Sincerely,
/s/
Paul M. Vetterick
Associate State Director

Continued from page 30

- 8) Wildflower Show Guidelines: the committee presented three papers--1) Guidelines for Wildflower Shows; 2) NPSO Guidelines and Ethical Code, with a proposed change; 3) An example of a brochure to be used in conjunction with wildflower shows. Some amendments were offered by the Board and then the three items were approved, after which the committee was heartily thanked and discharged.
- 9) Legislative report by Esther McEvoy, briefing us on her work for this year's session in Salem (her report was published in the Feb. 1985 issue of the Bulletin).
- 10) Conservation committee report: Rhoda Love reports

that an effective committee is developing, but not all chapters are represented as yet. Anyone interested in conservation issues in general, or in a specific issue, is invited to contact Rhoda at 393 FulVue Dr., Eugene, OR 97405; 345-6241.

- 11) Desert wilderness study areas: Committee Chair Barbara Fox reported that a group has formed and has set some goals. The group will be organizing field trips into several WSAs this summer for the purpose of documenting botanical resources and increasing public awareness of the process.

Jeanne Huffstutter
State Secretary, NPSO

NPSO Guidelines for Wildflower Shows

BOARD ADOPTS SHOW GUIDELINES

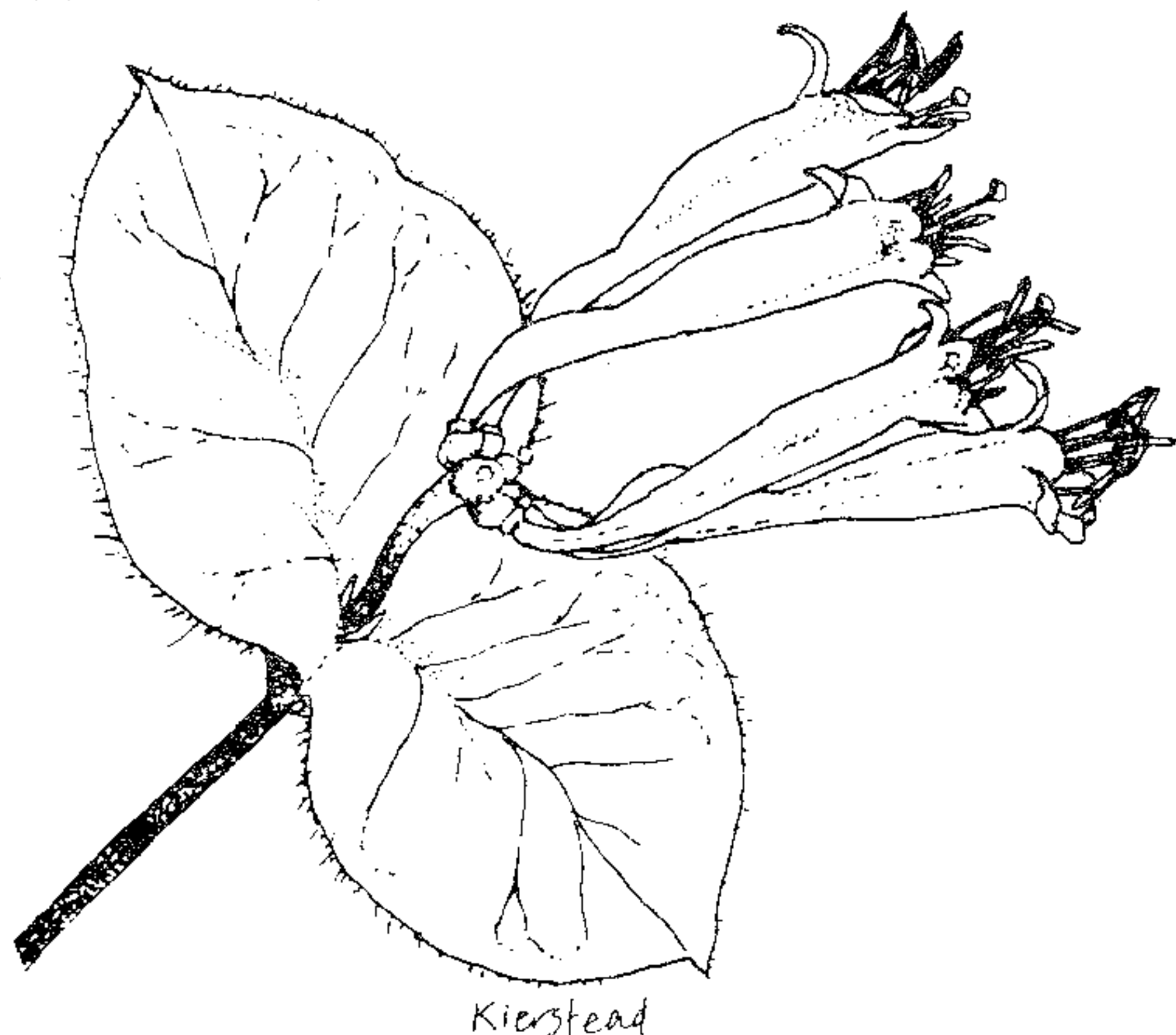
At its meeting in Salem on January 19th, the NPSO State Board unanimously accepted the report and recommendations of the Wildflower Show Committee. Chaired by Mike Fahey, the committee proposed a minor change in Part IV, Wildflower Shows, of the NPSO Guidelines and Ethical Code, wrote guidelines for wildflower shows, and created an informational brochure available to chapters who subscribe to the flower show guidelines.

Basically, the guidelines indicate ways in which a chapter can itself provide a model of good judgment and conservation in the study, enjoyment, and use of native plants. It asks each chapter which sponsors or participates in sponsoring a wildflower/native plant show to provide a written statement to the NPSO State Secretary of how it will implement the nine guidelines. In return, the State NPSO will provide free of charge to the chapter 500 copies of the brochure.

The brochure, designed to inform show visitors about native plants, their importance, and the problems they face, also contains information about NPSO and how to join. Illustrated by Linda Vorobik and Julie Kierstead, the brochure provides ample space on its cover for a chapter's own information. Dan Luoma and Mariana Bornholdt cooperated in developing the brochure. Rhoda Love is responsible for seeing it through final layout and printing.

So that chapters who are interested can get started, the revised Guidelines and Ethical Code and Guidelines for Wildflower Shows are printed here. Statements are due annually. This year's should be sent to Jeanne Huffstutter, Secretary, 9525 SW 12th Dr., Portland, OR 97219. Remember to send them at least four weeks in advance of your show if you want the brochures.

#



Wildflower shows should make maximum use of their educational potential, as the purpose of these shows is to encourage the use of good judgement by the public in the study, enjoyment, and use of native plants.

1. *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.*
2. *Use all other educational options (slides, art work, publications, herbarium collections, news media, et al.), particularly where inclusion of rare plants in the show is desired.*
3. *Present information about the importance of native plants, pointing out that the State of Oregon has made no effort to protect endangered plants by law.*
4. *Provide all collectors for the show a copy of the NPSO Guidelines and Ethical Code and review the applicable sections with them.*
5. *Each chapter sponsoring a wildflower show should develop a list of plants not to be collected, based on specific criteria for local conditions, using the Oregon Rare & Endangered Plant Project and Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base lists as guides.*
6. *Accompany each sensitive plant displayed with an explanation of the conditions that are causes of concern for that species.*
7. *Present the public with information on the problems caused by commercial digging and collecting of wild plants. Detail specific local cases if known. Any plants sold not to be collected from the wild.*
8. *Remind show personnel that revealing plant locations may lead to the destruction of entire populations of sensitive plants.*
9. *Extend the educational "life" of display materials after the show by donating them to schools, libraries, or to other constructive uses.*
10. *Chapters providing a written statement to the NPSO State Secretary of how they will implement the above guidelines each year may order free of charge up to 500 copies of the State NPSO Wildflower Show brochure to distribute to show visitors. Allow sufficient time for delivery, at least four weeks.*

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, & endangered species. Know your fragile environments & unique biotic communities.
- 2) Be alert to threats to native plants & their habitats. Appoint watchdog committees to keep aware of these threats & inform the chapter.
- 3) Take action to protect native plants. Work with all groups & the general public to protect native plants & their habitats. Be prepared to salvage plants where they are threatened by outright destruction. Help eradicate particularly aggressive & successful exotic plants that threaten native plants. Take responsible outings.
- 4) Educate your members & the public about native plants, & encourage them to use good judgement in the study, enjoyment, & 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 & enjoyment: photography, artwork, scientific description, aesthetic prose & poetry, & 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, & the means by which they can make the least impact on plants & the natural habitat.
- 3) Know where endangered species are growing & plan outings with this knowledge in mind.
- 4) Respect private & public property. Do not trespass. Know the regulations for use of the land & natural resources--public or private--your group is entering.
- 5) Respect the habitat as a whole. Avoid disturbing wildlife, such as nesting birds & 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, & 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 & 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 parts except for identification purposes. Avoid excessive collecting: this calls for exercise of good judgement 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, & 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--& whole plants should never be dug up, except for salvage. Seeds should not be sold. Growers must exercise discretion in collecting seeds & 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, & should urge the public not to buy unless plants were obtained or grown according to these guidelines.
- 4) The sale & use of particularly aggressive & successful exotic plant species, such as gorse, broom, & 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, & rangeland. Salvaged plants should be kept potted long enough before sale to ensure that they will survive the shock of transplant.

IV. WILDFLOWER SHOWS

- 1) Wildflower shows should make maximum use of their educational potential to inform the public & to encourage good judgement in the study, appreciation, & use of our native plants. From the relatively small number of blossoms that are picked comes increased public understanding which benefits the future of plants in the wild.
- 2) Chapters undertaking floral exhibits for the public or for specialized groups should consult the NPSO Guidelines for Wildflower Shows for suggested practices to implement the Society's goals.

IRIS SPECIES OF THE WEST CENTRAL COAST RANGE

J.W. & Janice Gerdemann

Two *Iris* species, *I. tenax* and *I. chrysophylla*, are native to southern Lincoln County and northwestern Lane County. *I. tenax* is common in open places along the coast, in clear cuts, and along roadsides in the Coast Range. *I. chrysophylla* usually occurs at elevations of 1000 feet or higher, six miles or more from the ocean, along roadsides, at the edges of clear cuts, and in open forests.

We have often seen *I. tenax* in areas where *I. chrysophylla* occurs, but have not observed mixed colonies. However, the differences in habitat reported by Clarkson (1959a, 1959b) and Lenz (1958, 1959) are not very apparent. Hybrids, which are easily recognized by their pink flowers and intermediate tube lengths, occur where the two species grow in close proximity.

The geographic range of *I. chrysophylla* given by Hitchcock, Cronquist, Ownbey, and Thompson (1959) is "open woods, mostly of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir; Willamette Valley, from Marion County south to much of southwest Oregon and to Del Norte County, California". While it has occasionally been collected on the east side of the central Coast Range we have not found reports of it or seen herbarium specimens collected from the west central Coast Range. Clarkson observed *Iris* in the east central Coast Range that he believed resulted from introgression of *I. chrysophylla* to *I. tenax*. He stated "These hybrid forms indicate either that *I. chrysophylla* is more abundant in the Coast Range than is now known or that it was more abundant in the past and has survived only on the more favorable sites." He concluded that *I. chrysophylla* was more abundant in the Coast Range of northern Oregon during some warm, dry period in past glacial times. *I. chrysophylla* is common on ridges and peaks of the central Coast Range today, and it frequently grows in close proximity to *I. tenax*.

The statement is made in *Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest* that *I. chrysophylla* is "on the whole not particularly attractive". Most plants bear cream colored or light yellow flowers; however, individual plants with deeper yellow flowers and conspicuous brown veins are strikingly beautiful.

References:

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- Lenz, L.W. 1958. A revision of the Pacific Coast *Irises*. *Aliso* 4:1-72.
- _____. 1959. Hybridization and speciation in the Pacific Coast *Irises*. *Aliso* 4:237-309.



Iris tenax

Iris chrysophylla
(note long perianth tube surmounting ovary)

Illustrations from *Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest*, by Hitchcock et al.

