



Bulletin of the

NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY of OREGON

25th ANNIVERSARY 1961-1986

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

Volume 19 No. 4

April 1986

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CHAPTER NEWS

Blue Mountain

- 8 Apr., Tues. Meeting, 7:30 p.m. Room 105, Morrow Hall, Blue Mtn. Community College. Karl Urban will give a presentation on use of keys in plant identification.
- 19 Apr., Sat. Field Trip to Shaniko, Antelope, and Clarno Crossing on the John Day River to see Pediocactus and search for Coryphantha vivipara. Meet at BMCC greenhouse at 7:00 a.m.
- 17 May, Sat. Field Trip up Pearson Creek. Meet at BMCC greenhouse at 8:00 a.m.
- 31 May, Sat. Field Trip to Bald Mountain, 3 miles east of Tollgate. Meet at BMCC greenhouse at 8:00am, or at Jubilee Lake turnoff by Langdon Lake at 9:15 a.m.
- 28 June, Sat. Field Trip to Ruckle Ridge and Horseshoe Praire to view Cypripedium, Lupinus burkii, L. sabinii and Corallorhiza trifida. Time and place to be announced.
- 12 July, Sat. Field Trip to Hurricane Creek in the Wallowas.

Corvallis

- 12 Apr., Sat. Field Trips in Corvallis area. Please contact Dan Luoma, 758-8063.
- 14 Apr., Mon. Meeting, 7:30 p.m. Orchard Court Community Center (park on 35th St. between Jackson and Orchard...look for OSU Family Housing sign and walk east down wide driveway about 50 yds., entrance is to east.). Phillip Moore will present slides on PLANTS OF GUAM.
- 26 Apr., Sat. Field Trip to Tom McCall Preserve. Contact Dan Luoma, 758-8063.
- 27 Apr., Sun. Field Trip to the Glide Wildflower Show. Contact Dan Luoma, 758-8063.
- 12 May, Mon. Meeting, 7:30 p.m. Orchard Court Community Center. Paul Hammond will show slides on PLANTS AND BUTTERFLIES OF NATIVE PRAIRIES ON THE GREAT PLAINS.

Emerald

- 14 Apr., Mon. Meeting, 8:00 p.m. Amazon Park Community Center, North Crafts Room. Bill Sullivan will talk about WILDFLOWERS FROM A WALK ACROSS OREGON: THE SNAKE RIVER CANYON TO THE COAST.

High Desert

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For information about April activities, call Stu Garrett, 389-6981.

Mid Columbia

- 2 Apr., Wed. Meeting, 7:30 p.m. Mosier School.
- 13 Apr., Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. ANNUAL WILDFLOWER SHOW at the Mosier School, in conjunction with Mosier's Blossom Weekend. Community dinner at the Mosier Grange Hall. All NPSO members and guests are welcome.
- 27 Apr., Sun. Mid Columbia Chapter will join in the celebration of the Nature Conservancy's Dedication of the Anderson Hilltop Land Acquisition. A 10 a.m. hike from the parking circle at Mayer State Park to the Hilltop. Bring your own lunch. There will be a 2 p.m. dedication. Afterward NPSO members and guests are invited back to Susan Kofahl's home, 3 mi. south of Mosier for an informal social gathering.

North Coast

Portland

- 5 Apr., Sat. Field Trip, SILVAS CREEK, Fisher Hill above the Klickitat River, WA. Meet at 8:00 a.m. at K-Mart, NE 122nd and Sandy Blvd. (Exit I-84 at 122nd northbound), south end of parking lot, or 9:30 a.m. at Lyle grocery store parking lot. Leader: Elizabeth Handler, 244-5320.
- 8 Apr., Tues. Meeting, 7:00 p.m. First United Methodist Church, 1838 SW Jefferson, Portland. LOIS KEMP will give a slide presentation of unusual wildflowers and places in the COLUMBIA GORGE. Election of officers will take place also.
- 12 Apr., Sat. Field Trip, FISH CREEK, early spring flowers. Meet 8:00 a.m. at K-Mart SE 82nd, Milwaukie Expressway, SW corner of parking lot, or meet leader at 9:00 a.m. at the Ranger Station in Estacada. Leader: Herb Armentrout, 658-2751.
- 19 Apr., Sat. Field Trip, SHANIKO FLATS/LAWRENCE GRASSLANDS. Meet at K-Mart SE 82nd, Milwaukie Expressway, SW corner of parking lot at 7:30 a.m. Leader: George Lewis, 292-0415.
- 26 Apr., Sat. Field Trip, CATHERINE CREEK AREA, btw. Bingen and Lyle (1,930 acres recently acquired by the Trust for Public Land). This will be a repeat of the trip last Oct. Meet at 8:00 a.m. at K-Mart, NE 122nd and Sandy Blvd. (Exit I-84 at 122nd northbound), south end of parking lot, or 9:15 a.m. at grocery store, north end of Hood River Bridge. Leader: Lois Kemp, 760-4998.

Siskiyou

- 10 Apr., Thur. Meeting, 7:30 p.m. Room 171, Science Building, SOSC. Lee Webb, Wildlife Biologist at the Siskiyou National Forest, will present SCENES OF THE SISKIYOU, featuring beautiful slides of native wildlife, both plants and animals.
- 12 Apr., Sat. Field Trip to ROXY ANN. We hope to see Camas, Erythronium, Fritillaria, and other woodland foothill flowers. This will be a 3 mile walk on the Loop Road and will provide a good view of the valley. Leave Ashland Bi-Mart at 8:00 a.m., Medford K-Mart at 8:30. This trip will be led by Joe Shelton, 773-1238. Bring lunch and water.
- 26 Apr., Sat. Joint field trip with the Mt. Mazama Mushroom Association. We will be looking for mushrooms and perhaps some spring wildflowers. This trip will probably leave from Medford K-Mart at 8:30 a.m. Destination to be announced at departure. Bring lunch and water. Gordon Larum will be leader. To confirm departure time, call him at 772-1685.
- 8 May, Thur. Meeting, 7:30 p.m. Rm. 171, Science Bldg., SOSC. Linda Vorobik will give a slide presentation on FLOWERS OF S.E. ALASKA.

Willamette Valley

- 12 Apr., Sat. Field Trip, BAGLE CREEK. Meet at 8:00 a.m. at South K-Mart parking lot on Mission St. Leader: Frances Schaeffer, 393-7492.
- 21 Apr., Mon. Meeting, 7:30 p.m. First United Methodist Church, Carrier Room, corner of State and Church Sts., Salem. (Use Church St. entrance.) JEAN SIDDALL of Portland Chapter will be guest speaker. Her topic will be ALASKA: WRANGELL TO BARROW. At 6:30 p.m. before the meeting, the Wildflower Show Planning Committee will meet.
- 26 Apr., Sat. Field Trip, SAND LAKE. Meet at 8:00 a.m. at South K-Mart parking lot on Mission St. or at Science Bldg., WOSC, Monmouth at 8:30 a.m. Leader: Morris Johnson. For information, call Clint Urey, 743-2802.

Wm. Cusick

- 7 Apr., Mon. Meeting, 7:00 p.m. USFS Range and Wildlife Research Station (the Habitat Lab). Dr. Conrad Head will present slides of local spring wildflowers.
- 19 Apr., Sat. Joint Field Trip with Pahove Chapter of the Idaho Native Plant Society. We'll explore the RICHLAND/OXBOW AREA for early blooming plants. Date is subject to possible change; for details, call Andrew Kratz, 963-9358 (La Grande).

SAVE THOSE OLD BULLETINS!!

We are trying to fill in the gaps in our collection of past issues of the NPSO Bulletin. If you have copies of the following that you can spare, please send them to the Editor:

any issues for 1976 or before

Jan. 1977

Feb. 1977

Sept. 1977

Oct. 1977

Feb. 1978

June 1978

May 1979

Aug. 1980

Sept. 1980

Feb. 1981

Dec. 1981

PORTLAND AUDUBON ANNUAL BANQUET FOR 1986

Dr. Charles Bergman, who has been published in National Geographic, Audubon, and Smithsonian, will present a slide program on his stories about endangered mammals and birds of North America. The program will cover topics from his soon to be published book, Wild Echoes - Endangered Animals of North America. Dr. Bergman is an associate professor at Pacific University in Tacoma, Washington. His interest lies in the natural history of the animals as well as their place in American culture.

There will be a no-host social hour at 6 PM. Dinner will begin at 6:45 PM followed by the program. There is free parking in the structure across from Smith Center. Tickets are \$12.50 each and preregistration is required. To order tickets, send your check to: Annual Banquet, Portland Audubon Society, 5151 NW Cornell Rd., Portland, OR 97210. Reservations must be received at Audubon House no later than Monday, April 21 st. Please be certain to specify that your check is for the Annual Banquet.

PORTLAND CHAPTER NOMINEES FOR OFFICE

The Portland Chapter Nominating Committee has submitted the following list of nominees:

President: Herb Armentrout

Vice President: Mary Mason

2nd V.P.(Field Trip Chair): Lois Kemp

Secretary: Maxine Wilson

Treasurer: Ruth Oliver

GLIDE WILDFLOWER SHOW

The annual Glide Wildflower Show will be held April 26-27 at the Glide Community Building 18 miles east of Roseburg, Oregon on Highway 138E. The Wildflower Show and multimedia slide presentations are free. The Show is traditionally a community project by the residents of Glide and the surrounding rural area.

JEAN DAVIS AWARD

NPSO will award a \$1,000 scholarship to a plant systematics or plant ecology student, to be used for tuition at an Oregon college the following academic year. Applications must be received by April 1, 1986; the award will be made by May 1, 1986. Applicants should refer to the March 1986 issue of the NPSO Bulletin for rules for application.

Jean Davis Memorial Awards are funded by members' donations to the scholarship fund. Interest from the fund is apportioned to as many awards of one thousand dollars each as is possible.

Donations to the Jean Davis Memorial Award Fund and applications for the Award should be addressed to Mary Falconer, Award Committee Chairman, 1920 Engel Ave. NW, Salem, OR 97304.

**HELP!
2000 SCHOOL CHILDREN
ARE COMING!
MT. PISCAN ARBORETUM
NEEDS
VOLUNTEER GUIDES
ON MORNINGS IN MAY
TRAINING PROVIDED
IF YOU CAN HELP
OR WANT MORE
INFORMATION
PLEASE CALL:
KATHY GIESEN 683-1646
THE MPA NEEDS YOU!**

WILDFLOWERS IN AUSTRALIA - 1986

The American Horticultural Society and the Virginia Wildflower Preservation Society will co-sponsor a wildflower tour of Western Australia, scheduled for Sept. 24 to Oct. 12, 1986, under the leadership of Dr. Stanwyn Shetler, the Curator of Botany at the Smithsonian Institution. The full price of the 18 day tour (with departure from San Francisco and return to Los Angeles) is \$3,800. The reservations deadline is June 30, 1986. Contact Charles Huckins, Executive Director, American Horticultural Society, Box 0105, Mount Vernon, Virginia, 22121, for further information.

C. LEO HITCHCOCK (1902-1986)

REMEMBERING HITCHY

by
Rhoda Love

C. Leo Hitchcock, author of Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest, died February 3 after a long illness. Thinking about "Hitchy", as we students all called him, brought back some memories of taking classes from Hitchy and botanizing with Hitchy that I thought Bulletin readers might enjoy.

I don't know why I think of food first, but Hitchy loved to eat. Donuts and cakes were always present in labs, and we all munched goodies as we keyed. This was in the early 50's, and Hitchy's book was still in the early manuscript stage, so we used Peck's Flora of Oregon. Those of you who have keyed plants with Peck know what hard work it is. The donuts helped! On field trips with Hitchy, we always rendezvoused at a Dairy Queen! All over eastern Washington in towns like Leavenworth, Wenatchee, and Yakima, we tired, dusty, bedraggled botanists would stop and gulp down a sundae in the ten minutes or so that Hitchy allowed us to rest. He was one of the most energetic people I have ever known.

Hitchy had a uniform he inevitably wore in the field. This consisted of a pair of suntan pants, a sleeveless undershirt, a hand lens and a baseball cap. In this outfit he drove at 70 mph over dusty country roads, botanizing out the car window! When he spotted a new plant, he slammed on the brakes, leaped out of the car, popped over the inevitable barbed wire fence and raced up the inevitable hill for the flower. Students from the caravan of cars were hard pressed to follow. Usually there was a parking place for Hitchy's van only, so cars were abandoned almost anywhere. Then we had to grab notebooks and tear up the road, scramble over the barbed wire and toil up the hill. Often, by the time we arrived Hitchy had finished the identification and was headed back to the car at top speed. Once at Icicle Creek near Wenatchee, Hitchy leaped across a stream on wobbly stones and dashed up a steep slope of loose boulders, shouting "Look out for rattlers" over his shoulder! Up there he found a single Mimulus alsinoides in bloom. By the time I arrived the flower had been named and tossed out like a bridal bouquet for whichever lucky student happened to be close enough to grab it! I didn't get the Mimulus but I adored the class.

I was a freshman English major when I took Hitchy's Botany 113, Identification of NW Plants, in the Spring of 1951. He was one of the best teachers I have ever had. He lectured at top speed to a couple of hundred of us, in a strict phylogenetic sequence, following the Bessey plan and covering 5 or 6 families a day. He emphasized family characteristics with a 5-minute quiz at the start of each class over the families from the day before. "Opposite leaves and swollen nodes," he would snap out. We were supposed to respond by scribbling without hesitation: "Caryophyllaceae." For the final exam we had to know 100 plants; the test was from herbarium sheets. The first name I

learned in Hitchy's class was Pseudotsuga taxifolia (as it was then called). All the Latin and Greek names were new to me. I memorized Abies lasiocarpa by an elaborate memory clue: "Abie's wife was lazy and she carped all the time for a fir coat". It was heaven.

That spring, I changed my major from English to Botany. One field's loss was probably the other's gain, but opinions might differ about which is which!

Hitchy, I'll never forget you. Please rest in peace.

C. Leo Hitchcock organized and was the main contributor to the five volume illustrated set entitled Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest. It took him 14 years from start to completion, 1955-1969. These books were later condensed into one volume, Flora of the Pacific Northwest.

Dr. Hitchcock was chairman of the University of Washington Botany Department from 1942 to 1962. He retired in 1972. The recently built biology building at UW was named C. Leo Hitchcock Hall in 1984 in honor of Dr. Hitchcock's longtime service to the school.

Remembrances are suggested to the Frye-Hotson-Rigg Botany Memorial Fund, Dept. of Botany, at the UW.

B O T A N I S T S W A N T E D

If you would like to hone your botanical skills this summer in Central Oregon while working on a project that is aimed at protecting the best site of one of Oregon's rare plants this may be the opportunity for you. The Prineville BLM office is looking for volunteers with botanical expertise to assist with land clearances by doing botanical surveys. The clearances are on lands that will be traded to several parties in a large land swap in order to put Sutton Mountain into BLM ownership. Sutton Mountain is the site of Thelypodium eucosmum, the rare arrow-leaf thelypody that is listed as endangered throughout its range by the Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base. Sutton Mountain also supports several native bunchgrass communities that are in excellent condition due to an absence of grazing. The site has been proposed as a Research Natural Area and has been pursued for protection by The Nature Conservancy for many years. Now is the chance for amateur botanists to do their part in the protection of this unique area and to gain experience in a special part of Oregon. BLM volunteers are also eligible for per diem. The project is being organized by The Nature Conservancy and the BLM. For more information contact Dick Vander Schaaf at The Nature Conservancy (228-9561) or Ron Halverson at the Prineville BLM (447-4115).

Dick Vander Schaaf
The Nature Conservancy

ARTISTS, PLEASE NOTE . . .
NEW NOTECARDS NEEDED BY FALL

Gaylee Goodrich's lovely NPSO rare plant notecards are selling briskly as did Linda Vorobik's several years ago. It takes our organization approximately 2 years to sell the 1,000 packets of cards we order at a time. Gaylee's designs should be sold by next Christmas and we need to be ready with new cards before then. New designs always sell well and new cards should come off the press by September to allow time for folding, assembling and wrapping and to insure good pre-holiday sales.

NPSO artists, one or more of you should begin drawing now or assembling your drawings for our 1987-88 cards. We need pen and ink drawings of Oregon rare, threatened or endangered species, either 4 or 8 different designs, from various parts of Oregon. (Drawings can be reduced to fit the card size.) Linda gave us eight designs, Gaylee drew four species with 2 of each per packet of 8.

The cards are an important money-raiser for NPSO and for our R & E plant project. When we charge \$2.50 for a packet of 8 cards and 8 envelopes on excellent quality paper, the profit to NPSO is more than \$1.50 per packet.

I will be out of the country and thus will not be able to help with card production as I have done in the past; however we have an abundance of talent and know-how in our organization. One important tip -- purchase paper and envelopes wholesale from Paper Plus (Portland, or Eugene) or similar supplier to keep expenses down, but go for high-quality printing. Have cards scored by the printer for easy folding.

Julie, Esther, Frank, Linda, Gaylee, all you other artists in our midst, can one or more of you take on this project and have new cards ready this fall?

Gratefully, Rhoda Love
Moltkestrasse 11
7400 Tübingen
West Germany

TRILLIUM INFORMATION NEEDED

Locations of populations of Trillium albidum Freeman and Trillium parviflorum Soukup are needed for a Master's thesis project at Oregon State University. Any information about sites for the plants in western Oregon and Washington and northern California would be appreciated. Since genetic analysis will be done, relatively large populations would be preferred since 2 or 3 plants would need to be sampled. Any information on blooming dates this season would also be useful. Please send information and precise locations to: Karen Solonika, Herbarium, Dept. of Botany, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331 [phone:754-4106].

BLM TO CONSIDER ADDITIONS TO WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

The BLM will supplement its Oregon Wilderness Draft Environmental Impact Statement to consider 340,000 additional acres that are being restored or added to wilderness study status. The land being added includes former wilderness study areas that have been restored to study status under a decision and settlement regarding Sierra Club vs. Watt in U.S. District Court. This case involved BLM wilderness study areas of less than the 5,000 acres, those where the subsurface minerals have ownership other than BLM, and areas of over 5,000 acres lacking wilderness characteristics when considered apart from adjacent lands under wilderness study by another agency. Also included in the supplement will be the new 99,600-acre Lookout Butte WSA in BLM's Vale District.

In the supplement, BLM will analyze issues identified by its own staff and those brought up by the public either previously or during the current comment period ending April 14. Comments should be mailed to Wilderness Studies (935), Bureau of Land Management, PO Box 2965, Portland OR 97208. Inventory decisions for acquired and adjoining public lands will become final March 31, unless protested to State Director, BLM, PO Box 2965, Portland, OR 97208.

Table 1. Study Areas Included in the Supplement to the Oregon Wilderness DEIS

| SDEIS Study Area Number (OR-) | Name | Acres in WSA in 4/85 DEIS | Acres Added Under Sec. 603 | Acres Added Under Sec. 202 1/ | Total SDEIS Study Area Acres | Acq. & Assoc. Public Lands Not Meeting WSA Criteria (ac.) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1-2 | Devils Garden Lava Bed | 28,720 | 920 | 0 | 29,640 | 0 |
| 1-3 | Squaw Ridge Lava Bed | 27,700 | 620 | 0 | 28,320 | 0 |
| 1-22 | Four Craters Lava Bed | 11,960 | 640 | 0 | 12,600 | 0 |
| 1-24 | Sand Dunes | 16,000 | 400 | 0 | 16,400 | 0 |
| 1-58 | Diablo Mountain | 107,920 | 5,200 | 0 | 113,120 | 0 |
| 1-101 | Abert Rim | 23,280 | 480 | 0 | 23,760 | 0 |
| 1-117 | Fish Creek Rim | 16,070 | 0 | 620 | 16,690 | 0 |
| 1-146A | Hawk Mountain | 68,360 | 0 | 1,280 | 69,640 | 0 |
| 1-146B | Sage Hen Hills | 0 | 2/ | 2/ | 8,520 | 0 |
| 2-23L | Stonehouse | 21,000 | 0 | 325 | 21,325 | 2 |
| 2-72C | Sheephead Mountains | 31,120 | 0 | 3,270 | 34,390 | 0 |
| 2-72D | Wildcat Canyon | 32,720 | 0 | 2,110 | 34,830 | 0 |
| 2-72F | Heath Lake | 20,100 | 0 | 1,420 | 21,520 | 0 |
| 2-72I | Table Mountain | 38,600 | 0 | 1,992 | 40,592 | 0 |
| 2-72J | West Peak | 7,900 | 0 | 635 | 8,535 | 0 |
| 2-73A | East Alvord | 21,600 | 0 | 640 | 22,240 | 0 |
| 2-73H | Winter Range | 14,800 | 0 | 640 | 15,440 | 0 |
| 2-74 | Alvord Desert | 111,690 | 107,900 | 31,470 | 251,060 | 230 |
| 2-77 | Mahogany Ridge | 27,210 | 160 | 570 | 27,940 | 0 |
| 2-78 | Red Mountain | 14,730 | 0 | 1,485 | 16,215 | 0 |
| 2-81 | Pueblo Mountains | 69,310 | 0 | 3,380 | 72,690 | 440 |
| 2-82 | Rincon | 97,545 | 0 | 6,420 | 103,965 | 200 |
| 2-83 | Alvord Peak | 14,555 | 0 | 2,170 | 16,725 | 14,790 |
| 2-84 | Basque Hills | 137,220 | 0 | 4,190 | 141,410 | 0 |
| 2-85F | High Steens | 65,420 | 680 | 3,640 | 69,740 | 2,380 |
| 2-85G | S.F.K. Donner & Blitzen R. | 35,850 | 0 | 1,470 | 37,320 | 65 |
| 2-85H | Home Creek | 25,120 | 0 | 1,470 | 26,590 | 30 |
| 2-86E | Blitzen River | 51,890 | 170 | 2,220 | 54,280 | 0 |
| 2-86F | Little Blitzen Gorge | 9,240 | 140 | 20 | 9,400 | 0 |
| 2-87 | Bridge Creek | 14,060 | 0 | 485 | 14,545 | 0 |
| 2-98A | Pine Creek | 0 | 0 | 200 | 200 | 0 |
| 2-98C | Sheep Gulch | 0 | 0 | 720 | 720 | 0 |
| 2-98D | Indian Creek | 0 | 0 | 208 | 208 | 0 |
| 3-18 | Castle Rock | 5,560 | 0 | 640 | 6,200 | 0 |
| 3-27 | Beaver Dam Creek | 19,140 | 80 | 360 | 19,580 | 0 |
| 3-31 | Camp Creek | 18,360 | 840 | 0 | 19,200 | 0 |
| 3-32 | Cottonwood Creek | 8,500 | 200 | 0 | 8,700 | 0 |
| 3-33 | Gold Creek | 12,920 | 680 | 0 | 13,600 | 0 |
| 3-35 | Sperry Creek | 5,360 | 0 | 240 | 5,600 | 0 |
| 3-47 | Cedar Mountain | 31,440 | 2,160 | 0 | 33,600 | 0 |
| 3-53 | Dry Creek | 22,540 | 1,000 | 0 | 23,540 | 0 |
| 3-56 | Dry Creek Buttes | 49,880 | 1,920 | 0 | 51,800 | 0 |
| 3-74 | Upper Leslie Gulch | 71,940 | 0 | 3,000 | 74,940 | 0 |
| 3-110 | Lower Owyhee Canyon | 81,300 | 1,460 | 1,985 | 84,745 | 0 |
| 3-111 | Saddle Butte | 50,560 | 0 | 3,000 | 53,560 | 0 |
| 3-114 | Palomino Hills | 50,560 | 0 | 3,840 | 54,400 | 0 |
| 3-118 | Bowden Hills | 56,140 | 0 | 3,760 | 59,900 | 0 |
| 3-120 | Clarks Butte | 31,450 | 40 | 0 | 31,490 | 0 |
| 3-128 | Jordan Craters | 27,560 | 240 3/ | 0 | 27,800 | 0 |
| 3-152 | Willow Creek | 28,810 | 0 | 1,755 | 30,565 | 0 |
| 3-153 | Disaster Peak | 30,490 | 90 | 1,460 | 32,040 | 0 |
| 3-156 | Fifteenmile Creek | 48,460 | 0 | 2,830 | 51,290 | 0 |
| 3-157 | Oregon Canyon | 40,400 | 20 | 2,480 | 42,900 | 0 |
| 3-162 | Twelvevile Creek | 26,960 | 0 | 1,640 | 28,600 | 0 |
| 3-173 | Upper W. Little Owyhee | 58,660 | 0 | 3,840 | 62,500 | 0 |
| 3-194 | Lookout Butte | 0 | 99,600 4/ | 0 | 99,600 4/ | 0 |
| 5-6 | Lower John Day | 19,532 | 0 | 240 | 19,772 | 0 |
| 5-8 | North Pole Ridge | 6,249 | 0 | 120 | 6,369 | 0 |
| 5-31 | North Fork | 10,745 | 0 | 240 | 10,985 | 0 |
| 5-33 | South Fork | 19,391 | 240 | 0 | 19,631 | 0 |
| 5-34 | Sand Hollow | 8,091 | 700 | 0 | 8,791 | 0 |
| 5-35 | Gerry Mountain | 19,980 | 720 | 0 | 20,700 | 0 |
| 5-43 | Cougar Well | 17,315 | 0 | 1,120 | 18,435 | 0 |
| 6-1 | McGraw Creek | 0 | 0 | 497 | 497 | 0 |
| 6-2 | Homestead | 6,321 | 600 | 0 | 6,921 | 0 |
| 11-1 | Mountain Lakes | 0 | 0 | 320 | 320 | 0 |
| TOTALS | | 2,015,844 | 227,900 2/ | 107,652 2/ | 2,359,916 | 18,137 |

1/ The study areas and acreages added under Section 202 of FLPMA fall into the following categories:
Under 5,000 acres: Pine Creek (OR-2-98A) - 200 acres, Sheep Gulch (OR-2-98C) - 720 acres, Indian Creek (OR-2-98D) - 208 acres, Upper Leslie Gulch (OR-3-74) - 3,000 acres, McGraw Creek (OR-6-1) - 497 acres and Mountain Lakes (OR-11-1) - 320 acres.
Over 5,000 acres: Possibly Sage Hen Hills (OR-1-146B) - 8,520 acres, if further inventory determines that the area does not possess wilderness characteristics when considered apart from adjacent U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands under wilderness consideration.
Acquired and Adjacent Lands: The remaining study areas listed in the table.
2/ Further inventory and a separate public review period are necessary to determine whether the Sage Hen Hills WSA will be studied under Section 603 or Section 202 of FLPMA. When determined, the 8,520 acres would be added to the appropriate column.
3/ Includes 215 acres erroneously omitted from the DEIS due to records which incorrectly depicted the lands as split-estate rather than public lands.
4/ Includes 34,400 acres in Idaho.

1986 NPSO ANNUAL MEETING

CORVALLIS, OREGON

SILVER ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The 1986 annual meeting of the Native Plant Society of Oregon will be hosted by the Corvallis Chapter on the weekend of June 14-15, 1986.

FRIDAY EVENING SOCIAL

For those who plan to arrive a little early, we plan an informal social time following registration. Time and place will be announced in May bulletin.

SATURDAY PROGRAM

- 8:15-8:45..... Meeting registration (LaSells Stewart Center lobby, OSU campus)
8:45-noon..... Short talks on native plant research and issues. (LaSells Stewart Center Engineering Hall.)
(includes breaks)
12:30-6:00..... Field trips. Lunch will be eaten enroute. Box lunches available if there is sufficient interest.

Choices: Mary's Peak "Rock Garden", Horse Rock Ridge, Rickreal Ridge *. All 3 are diverse, rocky meadow sites.

*Extremely rough road conditions at Rickreal require high clearance 4 whl dr vehicle if you plan to bring your own. Limited space available in NPSO volunteer vehicles.

- 7:30 on Banquet (place announced in May)
Keynote speaker (tentative): Dr. Reid Moran
The Baha Flora: Guadalupe Island
Annual meeting, chapter reports

SUNDAY

- 8:00-9:00 No-host breakfast; place announced in May.
9:00-11:30 Business meeting-members welcome

ACCOMMODATIONS: Dormitory accommodations on the OSU campus are available in Hawley Hall, a conference dorm. Room prices are \$12 per person per night for a room with 2 single beds, and \$17 per person for a single room (not shared). These prices include bed linen and towels. Rooms are available for both Friday and Saturday nights.

Nendels has made NPSO a special offer with rooms available for \$32/night for 1 person and \$38/night for 2 people. To reserve a room, call Nendel's at 1-753-9151 and mention that you are part of the NPSO group rate. Please do not send money to us for Nendel's rooms.

A list of other available accommodations will be sent to you upon request. A map will be published in the May bulletin.

CONSERVATION GUIDELINES FOR SCIENTIFIC COLLECTION
OF NATIVE PLANTS

The following is a draft proposal by the Plant Conservation Roundtable, a group working within the Natural Resources Defence Council. The points outlined are excellent and should be given careful consideration by anyone involved in the scientific collection of native plants, as well as by the Native Plant Society membership as a whole. Comments on the draft should be sent to: Dr. Faith Campbell, Natural Resources Defence Council, Inc., 1350 New York Avenue NW, Third Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Draft of December 2, 1985. Conservation Guidelines for collection of native plants for use as herbarium specimens or as research material for biochemical assay, anatomical study, or for experimental horticulture.

1. Know which taxa are locally or nationally rare or protected, find out and follow all necessary legal procedures for collecting.
2. Avoid indiscriminate collecting. Collect only the amount of plant material necessary for documentation or research purposes. When feasible, use photography or other methods of documentation. Be aware that other collectors may visit the site.
3. Collect multiple specimens only of common taxa that are locally abundant; collect no more than about five percent of the plants visible in any population.
4. Exercise care if you collect from a population of fewer than 100 plants. Collect only a single specimen when necessary to verify a possible new record for the area, or as a scientific voucher. Avoid collecting whole plants when plant parts are sufficient. Exercise care not to collect samples so large as to adversely affect that plant's reproduction and survival. For voucher specimens, take only a small part if this would be adequate for certain identification. Never collect the only plant of a population.
5. If you encounter a plant with which you are unfamiliar, assume it is rare and exercise one of the following options:
 - a. Small population; easy to return. Photograph the plant for identification and return for collecting only if the collection would add significantly to scientific knowledge.
 - b. Small population; difficult to return. Collect only a single specimen; take care not to collect any taxa you know to be locally or nationally rare.
 - c. Large population. Follow general guidelines.
6. When collecting multiple specimens for exchange with other herbaria or for population studies or other purposes, make sure there is a clear need for the number of specimens you wish to collect and the plant is abundant enough to justify the collection of multiple specimens. Before collecting population samples, determine that collection will enhance scientific knowledge about the distribution or biology of the taxon, i.e., do it as part of a scientifically designed sampling plan for a specific scientific purpose.

7. Care properly for the specimens you collect. Deposit herbarium specimens in an appropriate, recognized public collection. Use standard methods such as the guidelines issued by the Association of Systematic Collections for labelling the specimens.
8. Avoid purchasing wild-collected plants or plant parts of rare or protected taxa even for research, teaching, or herbarium specimens.
9. When choosing plant material to use for scientific research, if possible use plants or plant parts from existing collections or from propagated sources. If you must collect living plants for scientific research, collect in the manner least likely to damage the wild population, including in order of general preference: seeds, cuttings or other plant parts, and whole plants. Leave behind some reproductive or regenerative parts such as fruits, roots, or rhizomes.
10. Find out about the laws that protect plants in your area. Obtain needed permits for scientific collecting on public lands. On private lands, attempt to obtain the permission of the landowner before collecting. Report any illegal collecting that you encounter to the appropriate authorities. If you discover a new plant record, notify the appropriate conservation official or land manager.
11. Collect out of the sight of the public if possible and avoid unnecessary damage to the collection site. (This guideline does not imply that collecting is a secret activity but is intended to avoid confusing the general public.)
12. If you plan to maintain living plants, collect in a manner designed to ensure the survival of the individual plants.
13. If you learn of rare or protected taxa in habitats that may be destroyed, notify your state conservation agency or The Nature Conservancy.
14. Conduct salvage projects only in sites that are scheduled for imminent destruction and obtain prior permission of the landowner. Do not collect from portions of the site that will remain in a natural state. Use salvaged plants only for such purposes as relocation, public education, botanical research, documentation or as propagation stock, and not for sale to the public.
15. When you discuss the results of your research, describe how your collecting techniques relate to conservation of the wild plants.
16. Teach your students about proper and careful collecting techniques. For classroom use, collect only those plants both common in the region and locally abundant at the site. Generally, collect only the portions of a plant necessary for identification such as a leaf and/or flower and fruit. When taking students into the field, visit only non-sensitive areas, taking care not to trample the site. Avoid frequent visits to the same site.

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A weed has often been defined as a plant growing out of place: a rose in a wheat field or a wheat plant in a rose garden. In both instances they are valued plants, but not where they aren't wanted. Weeds are the bane of gardeners. Invasive, tough, competitive, with high reproductive rates, weeds raise havoc in gardens, among agricultural crops, and in pastures. They also grow in "waste" places: roadsides, railroad rights-of-way, dumps, vacant lots, and abandoned farmland.

Weeds often are illegal immigrants from foreign lands, frequently Europe, which are able to outdo our native plants. One wonders what native species might occupy these sites if weeds stayed home where they belonged. In southwest Oregon the Himalaya blackberry, Rubus discolor, occupies many sites, especially along streams, formerly occupied by native species. These naturalized species are usually included in floras along with the native species.

Many of these weeds appear to have coevolved with humans and our activities. Some weeds, such as Commilina that mimics flax seed, are highly evolved and require cultivation of a crop for maximum survival. Commilina seeds look so much like flax seeds that it is impossible to separate the seeds when they are harvested. The look-a-like weed gets planted and cultivated just like the intended crop plant.

The lowly weed can provide botanists with a thrill, either because the weed is new and we have the excitement of trying to identify it, or because the weed has some unusual adaption for seed dissemination. Now, and in future issues of the Bulletin, I will discuss three noteworthy southwest Oregon weeds: Epipactus helleborine (L.) Crantz., the Helleborine Orchid, Moenchia erecta, a tiny Caryophyll, and Proboscidea louisianica (Mill.) Thell. Devils-claws or Mulegrab.

PART I. THE HELLEBORINE ORCHID

Orchids are always exciting to find, and my discovery of the Helleborine orchid was no exception. It was not the beauty of its flower that excited me, though it is a step above the twayblade and rattlesnake plantain. What excited me was my inability to recognize it. Not to recognize species of sedges or willows is one thing, but an orchid is something else. The plants were not in bloom when I first discovered them. I mentioned to my companion that the leaves reminded me of

Epipactus. I left the area without specimens intending to return when the plants were in flower. When I looked at pictures and specimens of E. gigantea the next day, it was clear that what I had seen was not that species. Maybe it was a Habenaria, but I couldn't recall a spurred petal. I would have to wait until the plants bloomed.

When I finally obtained flowers, I was able to identify the species using the keys in Correll (1950). The Helleborine orchid has smaller flowers than the chatterbox orchid, with sepals less than 12 mm long, and a smaller unlobed lip. There is an excellent pen and ink illustration in Correll (1950) and a good photograph in Clark (1976). The difference between the two species is shown in the figure.



