



Bulletin of the
**NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
OF OREGON**

Dedicated to the enjoyment, conservation, and study
of Oregon's native vegetation

VOLUME 25 NUMBER 6

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Native Plant Society of Oregon PO Box 902, Eugene OR 97402
Membership inquiries: Jan Dobak, Membership, 2584 NW Savier St., Portland OR 97210-2412
For more society information, see the inside back cover.

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 no charge (other than carpool mileage), and friends, newcomers and visitors are always welcome.

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. Each group using wilderness must be no larger than 12.

STATE NEWS

5-7 June, Fri.-Sun.

ANNUAL MEETING. See you at Malheur Field Station! See last month's *Bulletin* for details.

7 June, Sun.

STATE BOARD MEETING. 10am. All invited. This will take place at the Annual Meeting at Malheur Field Station.

CHAPTER NEWS

Blue Mountain

6 June, Sat.

FIELD TRIP to Ruckle Ridge with Karl Urban in search of mountain ladyslippers and other beauties. Trip leaves BMCC greenhouse at 8am.

13 June, Sat.

FIELD TRIP to the Woodward Campground on Weston Mtn. with Karl Urban to visit the botanical area there. Trip leaves BMCC greenhouse at 8am.

11 July, Sat.

FIELD TRIP to Indian Rock above Olive Lake in Grant County, elevation 8000 ft. The leader of this trip will be Harry Vincett. Note!: This trip leaves BMCC greenhouse at 7am.

Corvallis

9 June, Tues.

MEETING. 7:30pm, Corl House, Woodland Meadow Park (Witham Hill / Circle). Don Eastman will give an illustrated talk on rare plants. Anyone interested in forming a Chapter Conservation Committee should come early, at 7:10pm. Contact Duncan Thomas (752-6529) for more information.

27 June, Sat.

FIELD TRIP : Wildflower Week will be observed with a joint Corvallis / Emerald chapter trip to Iron Mountain in the Sweet Home Ranger District to view the abundant wildflowers of the area. Trip leaders are Dan Luoma and Jenny Dimling. Bring lunch, drink and hiking shoes. Depart at 7:30am from the parking lot across from the Monroe Street Beanery, or meet at the Iron Mountain trailhead on Hwy. 20 at 9am. For more information call Esther McEvoy (754-0893).

Emerald

27 June, Sat.

FIELD TRIP: Wildflower Week will be observed with a joint Emerald/Corvallis chapter trip to Iron Mountain in the Sweet Home Ranger District to view the abundant wildflowers of the area. Trip leaders are Dan Luoma and Jenny Dimling. Bring lunch, drink and hiking shoes. Depart at 7:30am from the parking lot of South Eugene High School, corner of 19th and Patterson, or meet at the Iron Mountain trailhead on Hwy. 20 at 9am. For more information call Jenny (343-3242).

18 July, Sat.

FIELD TRIP: Evelyn Everett will lead a trip to view high elevation wildflowers at Bristow Prairie and Bradley Lake, along the Calapooya Divide, in the Rigdon Ranger District of the Willamette National Forest. These are both Forest Service Special Interest Areas. Bring lunch, drink and hiking shoes. For more information call Evelyn (345-1746).

High Desert

18 July, Sat.

FIELD TRIP: Forest Health and Sustainable Forest Management. Areas of the conifer forests of central and eastern Oregon have been called "ecosystems in collapse". We will see conditions that have led to this problem and understand the natural forces at work. Entomologists from the Deschutes National Forest will accompany us. Depart from Juniper Park parking lot near the tennis courts at 7th and NE Franklin Ave. in Bend at 8:30am sharp. Trip leader: Stu Garrett (389-6981 eves).

Mid-Columbia

3 June, Wed.

MEETING. 7:30pm at the Mosier School. Feature presentation "What is so Rare?" by Jerry Igo, 'plant enthusiast extraordinaire', with highlights from preliminary survey work done along Oregon Highway 197 south from The Dalles to Tygh Valley...including some specifics on *Astragalus tyghensis*.

1 July, Wed.

MEETING. 7:30pm at the Mosier School. Lisa Lantz from the OSU Botany Department, will report on her research grant partially funded by the Mid-Columbia Chapter. The focus species is *Amsinckia carinata*, the Malheur Valley fiddleneck, which is endemic to the distinctive talus outcrops around Harper. It is listed as a threatened species by Oregon and is a candidate for federal listing as well.

North Coast

20 June, Sat.

FIELD TRIP: Easy 1/2 mile walk along the North Fork of the Wilson River. Meet at 10am at PUD parking lot for carpooling. Bring lunch. Call Jim Winslow (842-2246) for details.

30 June, Tues.

MEETING. 7pm at the Carl Rawe Meeting Room, Tillamook PUD, 1115 Pacific, Tillamook. Program to be announced.

Portland

6 June, Sat.

FIELD TRIP: Saddle Mountain. Meet at 8am in front of the Forestry Center next to the Washington Park Zoo. Drive 1.5 hour each way, hike is 4 miles with under 3000' elevation gain.

9 June, Tues.

MEETING. 7pm at First United Methodist Church, 1838 SW Jefferson St., Portland. Linda Hardie-Scott will present a slide program featuring the subalpine and alpine wildflowers of the Cottonwood Lakes Basin in the Southern Sierra Nevada Mountains near Mount Whitney.

13 June, Sat.

FIELD TRIP: Fish Creek Mountain in the Clackamas River drainage. Moderate hike to the 5098 ft. summit. Elevation gain 1400 ft., 4.2 mile round trip. Good views and displays of dry-site wild flowers. Leader Bryan Boyce (655-4457). Leave at 8:30am from K-Mart lot at 122nd & Sandy.

20 June, Sat.

FIELD TRIP: For Columbia River Gorge Appreciation Weekend, the Portland Chapter will jointly sponsor with the Friends of the Columbia Gorge a moderate hike of 6.5 miles on the Pacific Crest Trail past Gillette Lake to the Greenleaf Basin overlook. Leave at 8:30am from the DOT lot at 60th & Glisan, or at 9:30am from the trailhead across from Bonneville Dam on Washington State Route 14 (2 miles west of the North end of The Bridge of the Gods). Leader is Carroll Dubuar (234-4135).

16 June, Tues

FIELD TRIP: Indian Springs near Wahtum Lake. Leave at 8am from K-Mart lot at 122nd & Sandy.

27 June, Sat.

FIELD TRIP: Blue Lake Ridge in the Coast Range, eastern Tillamook County. *Lewisia* may be in bloom. Leave 8am from the Forestry Center, next to the Washington park zoo. Leader is George Lewis (760-2316)

Siskiyou

20 June, Sat.

FIELD TRIP: Barbara Mumblo, botanist for the Applegate District, Rogue River National Forest, will lead a car trip to Donomore Meadows and Alex Hole, both at high elevations on the California side of the Applegate District. Minimum hiking. Leave from Ashland BiMart at 8:15am, Medford K-Mart at 8:30am, or Applegate Ranger Station at 9:15am. For information call Barbara Mumblo (899-1812).

Umpqua Valley

5 June., Fri.

FIELD TRIP. To Malheur Field Station via Diamond Lake on Hwy 138, Hwy 97 to La Pine, Hwy 31 to Fort Rock, Christmas Valley, Silver Lake, Hwy 395 Wagontire, Burns with stops along the way to view vegetation in the high desert and in alkali areas. Meet 7:45 am BLM parking lot, 777 Garden Valley Road for carpooling, leave 8 am. Our leader, Ted Schattenkerk, spent many years in these areas doing plant surveys.

13 June, Sat

FIELD TRIP. To Hemlock Meadow up North Umpqua's Little River to view Klamath Fawn Lily, *Erythronium klamathense*. Meet 7:45 am BLM parking lot, 777 Garden Valley Road for carpooling, leave at 8 am.

20 June, Sat

FIELD TRIP. Hunter Creek Bog and Springs proposed ACEC. Bruce Rittenhouse, District Botanist with the Coos Bay BLM, and Veva Stansell, District Botanist with the Gold Beach Ranger District, will lead this field trip to these unique serpentine bogs and springs to observe *Darlingtonia californica*, *Cypripedium californicum*, *Gentiana setigera*, *Allium bolanderi*, *Poa piperi*, and *Hieracium bolanderi*. We will meet at the Gold Beach Ranger District office at 9:30am. For more information call Bruce Rittenhouse at 756-0100 ext. 225.

Willamette Valley

5-7 June, Fri.-Sun.

NPSO ANNUAL MEETING, Malheur Field Station. Field trips on Sat., June 6.

13 June, Sat.

FIELD TRIP: A tour of wildflower areas between Highways 22 and 20 with short, easy, floristically rich hikes at Tombstone Prairie and the Park Creek area. Call Wilbur Bluhm (393-2934) for place and details.

15 June, Mon.

MEETING / FIELD TRIP: Join us to visit Russ Graham's native plant nursery in West Salem. We will meet at the West Salem Safeway (off Edgewater Street) at 6:30pm to carpool to the nursery. For information, call Wilbur Bluhm (393-2934) or Kathy Connelly (327-1212).

20 June, Sat.

FIELD TRIP: We're off to the wetlands at Fanno Meadows, high in the Coast Range west of Dallas, Ore. For more information call Wilbur Bluhm (393-2934).

23 June, Tues.

FIELD TRIP: Its a midweek trip to Pigeon Prairie and the Triangulation Peak trail in the central Cascades. Call Barbara Halliday (371-1025) for details.

27 June, Sat.

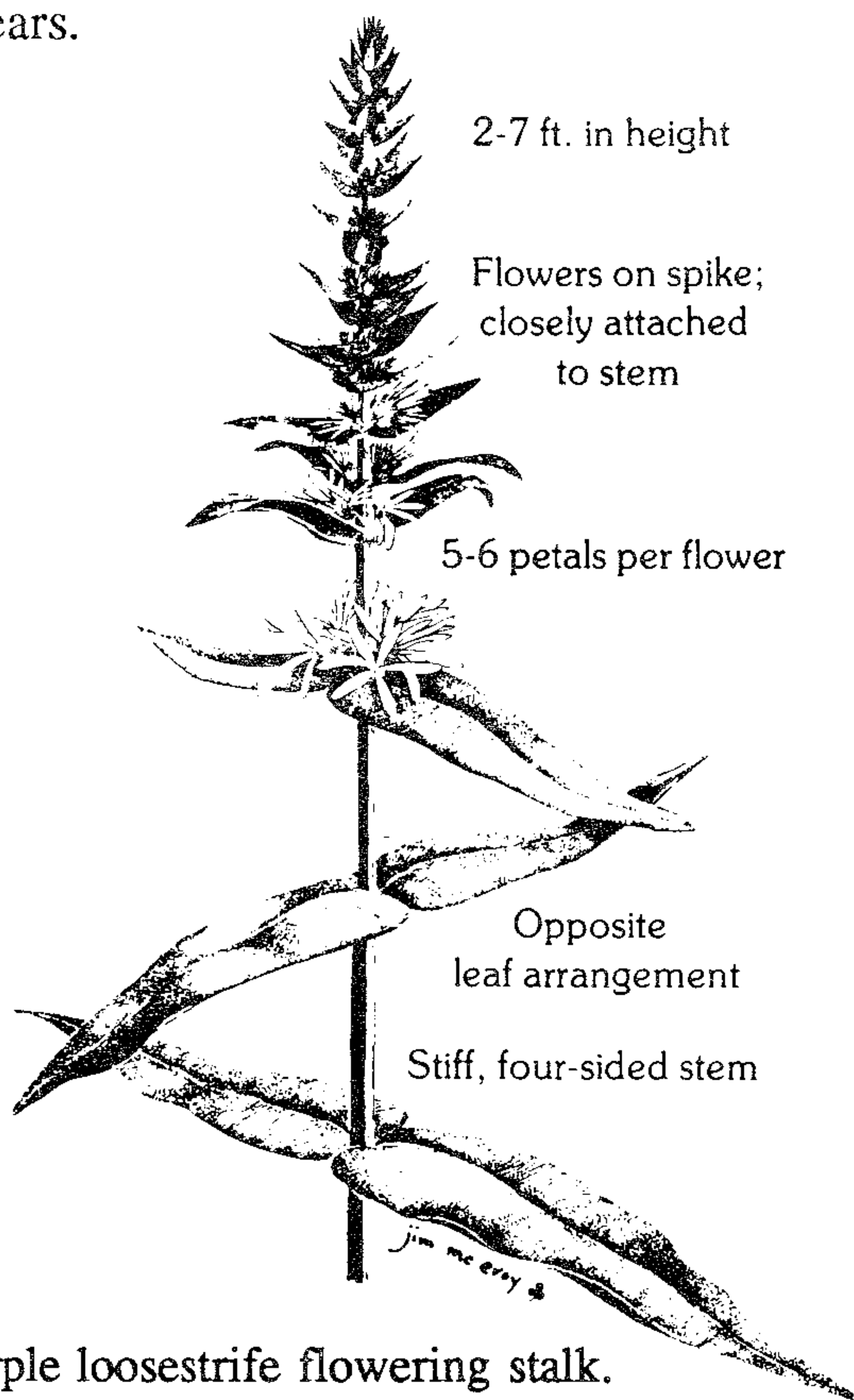
FIELD TRIP: This trip is to one of the most outstanding wildflower areas of the Old Cascade Mountains—Cone Peak and Iron Mountain! Call Barbara Halliday (371-1025) for details.

William Cusick

For information, call Bob Ottersburg (963-4907).

HAVE YOU SEEN PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE IN YOUR AREA?

Purple loosestrife, *Lythrum salicaria* L. (of the *Lythraceae*), is native to Eurasia, but has been known from North America since the early 1800s. Likely first introduced as a horticultural plant, it has since become an aggressive weed and has spread steadily across the continent from the St. Lawrence and Hudson River Valleys through the Great Lakes Region and, recently, into the Pacific Northwest. It easily becomes established along the edges of rivers and lakes, in roadside ditches and irrigation canals, and in low wet meadows and marshes — generally in areas with high moisture levels in the spring. Once established, it can be very tolerant of subsequent dry conditions and under the right conditions, a site with only a single mature plant can grow to a virtual monoculture covering several hectares in just two to three years.



Purple loosestrife flowering stalk.

Purple loosestrife's invasive tendencies and ability to form extensive monocultures have deleterious effects on native plant communities and wildlife, and on agriculture. It crowds out native vegetation while offering little food or cover value for wildlife. The dense stands impede water move-

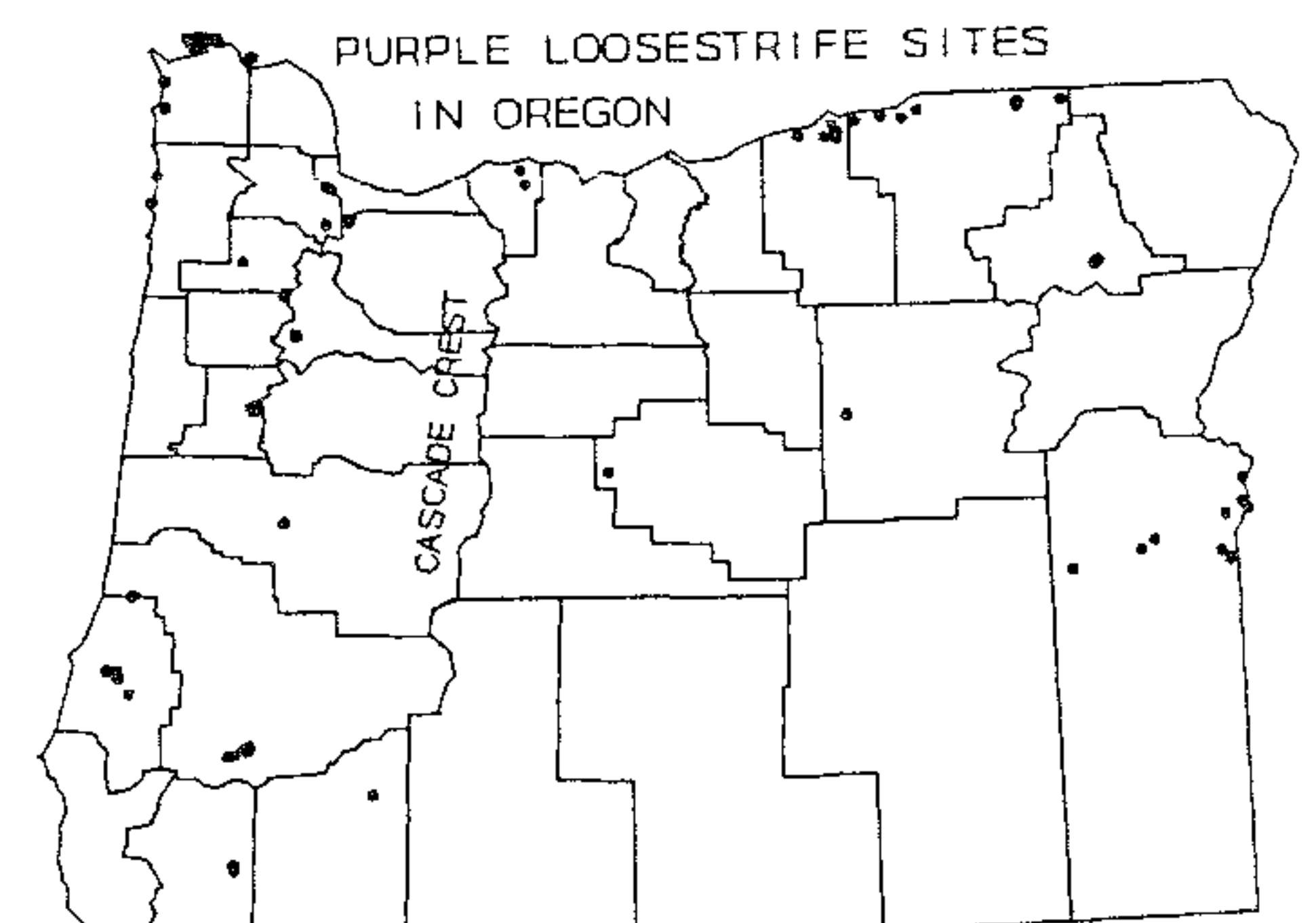
ment in irrigation canals and drainageways. For these reasons, purple loosestrife has been placed on the noxious weed list of many states. Washington, Minnesota and Wisconsin, among others, have enacted legislation banning its cultivation, transport and sale commercially or privately.

The Oregon Department of Agriculture's Weed Control Program has recognized purple loosestrife as a serious threat to our wetlands and has instituted measures to control its spread before it reaches the infestation levels already present in other states. These measures include developing a public awareness / outreach program to alert individuals to the problem, supporting research at both Oregon State and Cornell Universities on the potential for using insects as biological control agents, and the development and maintenance of a comprehensive database on purple loosestrife populations throughout the state. This database is currently maintained at OSU and is designed to track the spread and / or containment of purple loosestrife over several years and to provide information to researchers for the development of a statistically designed release and monitoring program of biological control agents for purple loosestrife.

Herbarium records in the state show that purple loosestrife has been known to Oregon since at least 1952, and its distribution is rapidly expanding. An extensive survey of purple loosestrife populations throughout the state was conducted during its flowering period (late July through early September) last year. Over 100 sites in 23 of the 36 counties

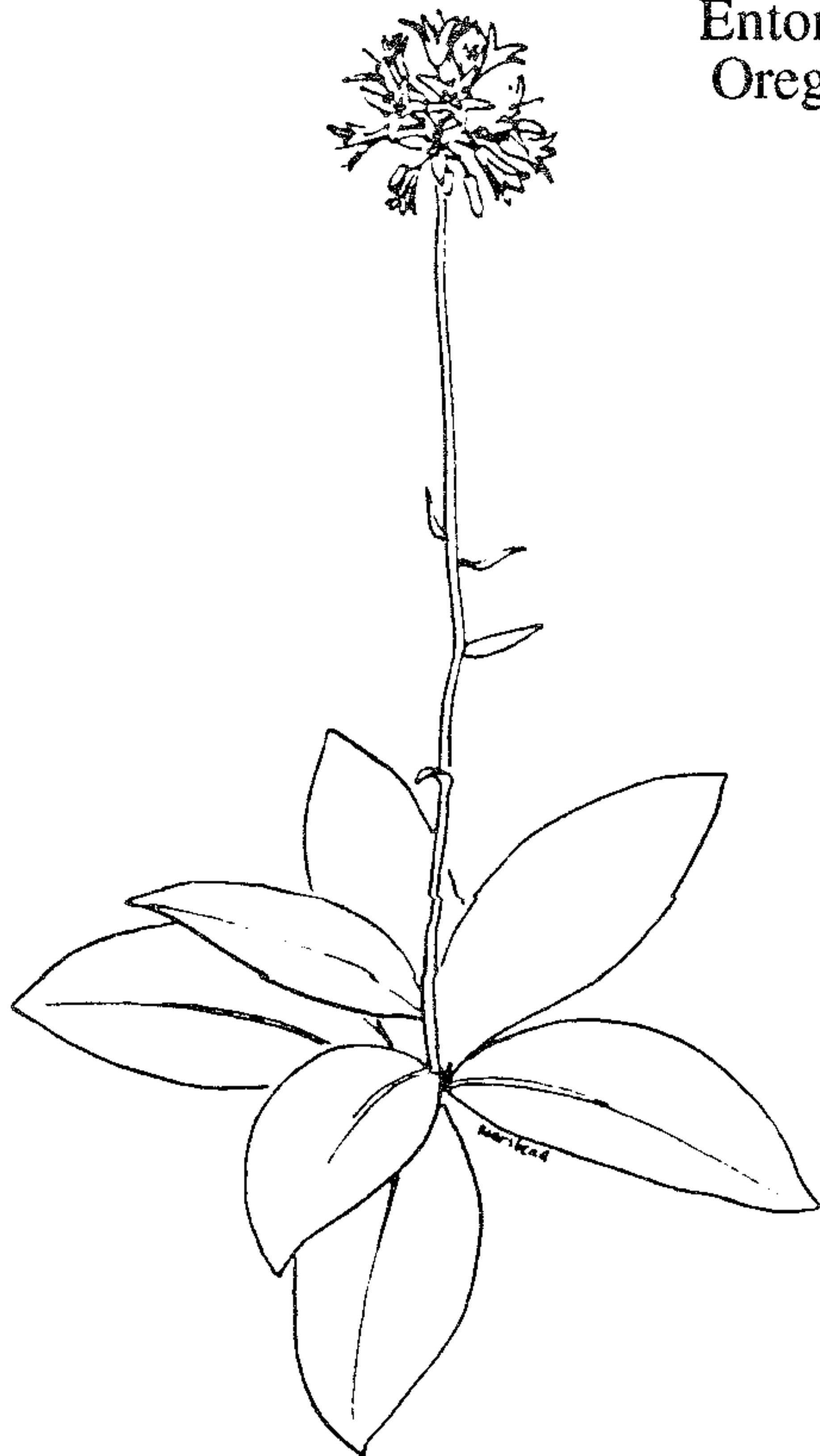
were found, with a total coverage of approximately 140 hectares. It occurs in all of the major waterways in the state, in marshes,

creeks, wet pastures, and roadside ditches, and, unfortunately, even in people's gardens and commercial nurseries. Although it is a wetland plant, it occurs in many of the driest counties of the state, and the many other likely areas for future establishment will need to be monitored carefully.



The Oregon Department of Agriculture is supporting the purple loosestrife survey again this year, and in order to make it as accurate and complete as possible, I would like to request the help of the members of the Native Plant Society of Oregon. Purple loosestrife is a perennial plant found mostly in moist or marshy areas, reaching heights of 8 feet or more. Its leaves are simple, entire and opposite or whorled. It flowers in late summer producing long spikes of rose-purple flowers with 5 to 7 petals each. At a glance, it can resemble fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) or Douglas' spiraea (*Spiraea douglasii*) but is easily distinguished from these by habitat, smooth leaf margins and flower spikes rather than racemes or panicles. A form for reporting purple loosestrife population sightings is provided at the end of this article. If you are aware of a purple loosestrife site, please complete this form and send it along to the address indicated. Information on this sighting form should be detailed enough that the purple loosestrife population could be relocated by a person unfamiliar with the site. New sightings will be confirmed and added to the data base as they are reported. Your help in locating these sites is greatly appreciated. If you should have any questions concerning the project, please feel free to call me at (503) 737-5534.

—Manuela Huso
Entomology Department
Oregon State University



Clintonia andrewsiana
Red Clintonia

From Oregon Rare and Endangered Plants postcard series
Drawn by Julie Kierstead

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE REPORT FORM

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

(____) _____

Phone _____

Location of Purple Loosestrife Site

County: _____

Township: _____

Range: _____

Section: _____

Quarter: _____

Nearest road or intersection: _____

Nearest town: _____

Please include a map and/or directions to the site.

Survey Dates

Date visited: _____

Was site previously reported by you?

yes no

If yes, please specify date: _____

month

day

year

Type of Area

- Marsh / wetland
- Meadow / pasture
- Pond / lake
- Drainage ditch
- Roadside

- River
- Stream / creek
- Garden
- Irrigation canal
- Other: _____

Number of Plants

- 1 - 10
- 10 - 30
- 30 - 100
- 100 - 1,000
- more than 1,000

Estimated area of infestation ft² or acres (m² or ha.): _____

NPSO

Feel free to photocopy this form.

Please complete one form for each patch of purple loosestrife, and mail to:

PLS Survey, Noxious Weed Control Program

Oregon Department of Agriculture

635 Capitol St., N.E.

Salem, OR 97310-0110

(503) 737-5534 or (503) 378-4987

A SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF THE MAJOR REVISION OF THE *CASTILLEJINAE*—PAINTBRUSHES AND OWL CLOVERS

The following review is abridged from *Douglasia*, Newsletter of the Washington Native Plant Society, Vol. XVI, No. 1.

Generic Realignment and Synopsis of Subtribe *Castillejinae* (*Scrophulariaceae*—Tribe *Pedicularae*) T. I. Chuang and L. R. Heckard, 1991, in *Systematic Botany* 16 (4):644-666.

This paper represents a landmark in the taxonomic history of the *Castillejinae*, the large group of often colorful and notoriously confusing plants best known for its most prolific members, the paintbrushes (*Castilleja*) and owl clovers (*Orthocarpus*). This 'subtribe' of the large and cosmopolitan figwort family, *Scrophulariaceae*, also includes the more obscure genus *Cordylanthus* (represented east of the Cascades by *C. ramosus* and *capitatus*) and three single species genera of Mexico.

The most sweeping and important changes proposed by Chuang and Heckard involve the reconstitution of the traditional genus *Orthocarpus*, a heterogeneous assemblage of plants that has a long history of taxonomic confusion as to its limits and included species. Some species have gone back and forth from several other genera over the past hundred years. The proposed revisions are based on solid evidence, such as chromosome numbers, seed coat morphology, corolla structure, and other significant features. The revision is also based on an intuitive grouping of clearly defined natural assemblages that is very consistent with field knowledge of the species involved.

The authors propose the reduction of *Orthocarpus* to a group of nine species, which constitutes the core of the traditionally-defined genus. The remaining species are divided into two groups. The first group, composed of 12 species, is merged into the genus *Castilleja*, within the subgenus containing small paintbrushes with equally cleft calyx lobes that have sometimes been placed in the old *Orthocarpus*. The second group is placed into a new genus, *Triphysaria*.

Chuang and Heckard also propose a revision of the subgenus divisions within *Castilleja*. Basically, they erect three major sub-groups: subgenus *Colacus*, with most of the non-reddish, bee or self-pollinated species; subgenus *Castilleja*, with

the many species usually pollinated by hummingbirds and having predominately reddish bract and / or flower coloration; and the single species subgenus *Gentrya*, before this revision a separate genus.

The authors attempt to define further divisions in *Castilleja* only for the subgenus *Colacus*. This subgenus is divided into three sections; section *Oncorhynchus*, to include the 12 annual species moved from *Orthocarpus*; section *Pilosae*, to include the perennial species having an equally cleft calyx and an upper corolla lip the same length as or only slightly longer than the lower lip; and section *Pallescentes*, to include species with a corolla similar to that in section *Pilosae* but with an unequally cleft calyx.

As the authors recognize, subgenus *Castilleja* remains a very large and heterogeneous group that will require much further study to determine precise sectional boundaries. In addition a few problematic species remain that could be in either subgenus *Castilleja* or subgenus *Colacus*. For instance, the intermountain species *C. viscidula* is usually pale yellow-green, with a short upper corolla lip, seeming to place it in *Colacus*. But some populations are quite reddish. Further, many other characteristics link it to a large group of typically long-flowered and hummingbird pollinated species. As Holmgren (1971. Mem. N.Y. Bot. Gard. 21 (4); 1-83) pointed out, *C. viscidula* is probably a primitive species within the group. The question arises to which side of the line such transitional species should be placed. As an isolated entity, *C. viscidula* would probably be listed within subgenus *Colacus*, but that placement would isolate it from a natural assemblage of plants to which it is linked by evolution but which is clearly within the subgenus *Castilleja*. Such are the joys of plant taxonomy!

The changes proposed by Chuang and Heckard have a number of implications for Northwestern botanists wishing to use the most correct names for the plants they observe. The changes proposed are well documented and will likely be accepted by most future authors of floras and other botanical works.

—Mark Egger

CONGRATULATIONS VEVA!!

Veva Stansell, one of our long-time NPSO members from the Gold Beach / Brookings area (Pistol River) received a special National Forest Service award this spring. Veva traveled to Washington, D.C. in April and was presented a "Forest Service National Plaque for Exemplary Service" for her "thousands of hours" of volunteer efforts for the Siskiyou National Forest from 1975 to 1987.

Veva is currently working as a Botany Technician for the Gold Beach Ranger District and is truly one of the most knowledgeable botanists in the state. Veva is a self-taught botanist of extraordinary skill and knows the flora of the Siskiyou intimately. Her knowledge and work are admired and respected by field and academic botanists alike. Among her many contributions as a volunteer: she played a significant part in preparation of all three editions of the comprehensive Guide to the Sensitive Plants of the Siskiyou National Forest; participated in the Forest Planning process; encouraged and assisted in recognizing important plant communities which led to the creation of 19 Botanical Areas on the Siskiyou National Forest; and has lectured and led field trips for civic groups, special interest clubs, and public schools.

Calochortus coxii
Myrtle Creek Mariposa

From Oregon Rare and Endangered Plants postcard series
Drawn by Valerie Sloane

Veva definitely represents "Caring for the Land and Serving People", and she is a terrific representative for the botanists and Native Plant Society of Oregon. Thank you Veva for your special efforts for the plants and unique habitats in Southern Oregon!



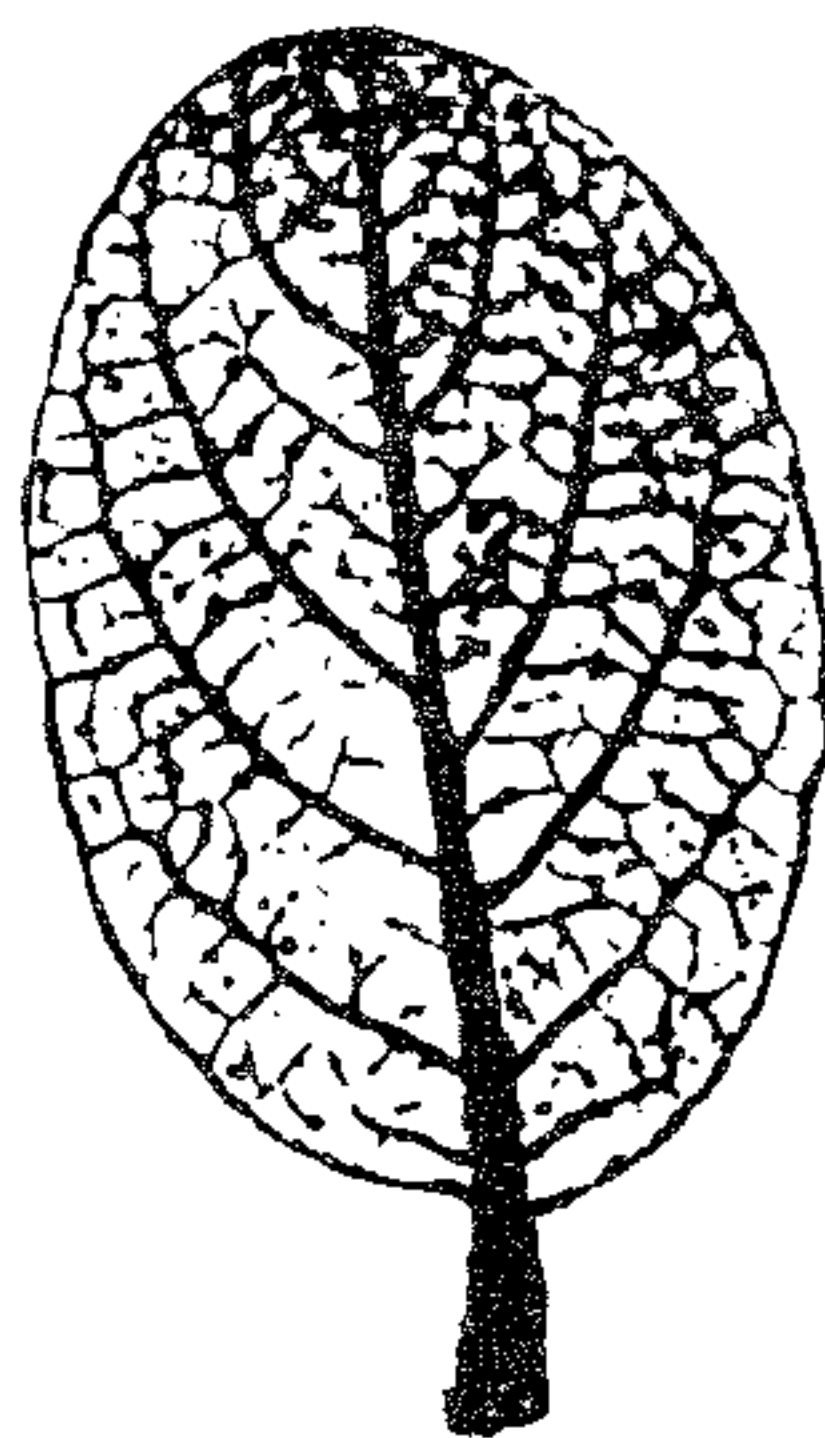
THE PLANT PUZZLE

Sponsored by the Siskiyou Chapter

Do you recognize this plant? The first person to give the correct scientific name will win a prize. The illustrated leaf is from a native woody species.

Send your guess on a postcard to:
Peter Zika
4230 NW Clubhouse Pl. #1
Corvallis, OR 97330

No one submitted a correct identification last month, so the same plant is featured here.



1
cm

BITS AND PIECES

--NEWS AND INFORMATION FROM ALL OVER

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT FUNDING REAUTHORIZATION

Every few years the Endangered Species Act (ESA) must have its funding authority renewed by Congress. This opens the door to amendments to the Act. In the past this has resulted in a net benefit for endangered wildlife and plants. This time around more than one attempt is being made to weaken the ESA.

Last summer a group of fourteen western Republican congressmen submitted HR 3092, nicknamed the "Human Protection Act", which would require "potential economic benefits under ESA outweigh potential economic costs". A group of anti-ESA lobbyists reportedly is preparing a comprehensive revamping of the Act to limit its power to protect endangered species.

On the other hand, Congressman Gerry Studds (D-MA), chair of the Fish and Wildlife Subcommittee, has introduced HR 4045, which embodies concerns of the environmental community. This would streamline the listing of species, improve critical habitat designation, strengthen enforcement of the act and insure adequate funding for conservation work.

The Nature Conservancy has stated its view that the "battle to halt destruction of habitat and consequent loss of species will be won or lost by the turn of the century". The upcoming tough fight over the ESA is a crucial part of this battle. You can help in this by writing your representative to support the Studds Endangered Species Act amendments (HR 4045) and oppose HR 3092 and other attempts to gut the ESA.

Remember that most politicians as well as governmental agencies do listen to public comments, and in fact agencies are often happy to get support in carrying out their legally mandated responsibilities. Only a small percent of citizens ever contact their representatives or agencies (guesses are 1-2%), so each voice heard really represents 50 to 100 who never speak up. It is possible to make a difference, as past efforts by environmentalists have demonstrated. A few more voices heard may help our vanishing species hold on into the next century and longer.

GREENSPACES: URBAN PARKS FOR THE FUTURE?

The Portland urban area's Metropolitan Service District's Greenspaces Master Plan is proposing a regional system of parks and other open spaces. This plan, in the Public Review Draft stage, is both ambitious and necessary. With developing inter-organizational cooperation, there is a real chance that the proposed goals can be carried out.

The idea of ensuring adequate parks for the urban area has been around for at least 100 years. Early Portland Parks planning efforts resulted in a few parks which at the time seemed quite distant from urban areas but which now are isolated islands in a sea of urban sprawl. Metro has mapped existing natural areas in the urbanized or urbanizing zone from Hagg Lake in the west to the Cascade foothills to the east, and from the Columbia to rural Oregon City and Wilsonville. Metro Greenspaces wants to "ensure that a green legacy is protected for ourselves and future generations." It is in the process of carrying out a "cooperative approach among many governmental and nongovernmental organizations to establish an inter-connected system of natural areas, open space, trails and greenways for wildlife and people" in Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington and Clark Counties.

The Greenspaces Master Plan includes specific tasks which need to be carried out over the coming years to achieve the goal of maintaining the quality of life and preserving the open space for which the region is famed. These "patches of natural area within the human dominated urban" area are also the last remnants of the native ecosystem of the area. Evaluation of the significance of these remnant areas is crucial to the future of the lowland plant and animal species which are more threatened by human impacts than mountain species, which at least aren't being paved over *en masse*. The initial draft plan will "Incorporate native plants to the maximum extent practicable as the dominant landscape material on publically-owned, quasi-public, and tax-exempt lands".

Final approval of the plan is slated for July. For more information, contact: Metropolitan Greenspaces, 2000 SW 1st Ave., Portland OR 97201 (503)22-GREEN.

