



Bulletin of the Native Plant Society of Oregon

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

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State News

Sat., Jan. 15 **State Board Meeting:** 10 A.M. Salem. Call Lisa Croft (447-5270) for information.
Sat., March 12 **State Board Meeting:** 10 A.M. Mosier. Call Lisa Croft for information.
 Annual Meeting: Ashland. Details to be announced.

Chapter News

Blue Mountain

For information, call Chapter President Jerry Baker (566-3381).

Corvallis

Nov. 9, Tues. **Meeting:** 7:30 P.M., room 2087, Cordley Hall, OSU campus. Dr. Aaron Liston will speak on: "Locoweeds and Milkvetches of the World." Call Keli Kuykendall (758-8409) for information.

Emerald

Fridays **Field Trips:** Plant walks continuing this fall through Alton Baker Park Nature Sanctuary, led by Dave Wagner and/or Bruce Rittenhouse. Leave 3:30 each Friday from north end of Autzen Foot Bridge.

Nov. 20, Sat. **Field Trip:** 11 A.M. Meet at Spectra-Physics office park (Terry St. off W. 11th) for a wetland mitigation weed pull. Call Ed Alverson (687-5586) or Mark Wilson (1-503-234-2233) for information.

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. Participation is at your own risk. Please contact the trip leader or chapter representative about difficulty, distance, and terrain to be expected on field trips. Bring water and lunch. All NPSO field trips are open to the public at no charge (other than contribution to carpool driver) and newcomers and visitors are always welcome.

NOTICE TO FIELD TRIP CHAIRS AND LEADERS

The Forest Service and other agencies have set policies limiting group size in many wilderness areas to 12. The reason is to limit human impacts on these fragile areas. Each group using wilderness areas should be no larger than 12.

Nov. 22, Mon. **Meeting:** 7 P.M., Morse Ranch Park. Pete Sorensen, newest state legislator, will speak on the potential for native plant protection in the 1994 legislature. Directions: From downtown Eugene take Willamette St. south to Crest Dr. (right through Y for Donald, between 32nd and 33rd Aves. E.) Turn right (W) on Crest and proceed about 4 blocks. Turn right into Morse Ranch parking lot. Walk east to the white farmhouse.

High Desert

Call Cindi O'Neil at 389-3085 for information.

Mid-Columbia

Nov. 3, Wed. **Meeting:** 7:30 P.M., Mosier School. Kate McCarthy, a long time resident of Parkdale, will give a slide show on 20 years of changes at Mt. Hood Meadows, particularly the impact of development on the wet meadows.

Dec. 1, Wed. **Meeting:** 7:30 P.M., Mosier School. Joy Belsky will give a presentation on grazing impacts in Oregon, and in Africa, where she has done extensive research on grazing impacts.

North Coast

Nov. 30, Tues. **Meeting:** 7 P.M., in Carl Rawe Meeting Room, Tillamook P.U.D., 1115 Pacific, Tillamook. Call Jim Winslow (842-4131) for information.

Portland

Nov. 9, Tues. **Meeting:** 7 P.M., First United Methodist Church, 2838 SW Jefferson St., Portland. Vern Nelson, Oregonian writer, and edible plant expert, talks on "Edible plants of the trail and garden."

Siskiyou

Nov. 18, Thurs. **Meeting:** 7:30 P.M., Room 171, Science Building, SOSOC. Tom Kay, Botanist, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Plant Conservation Biology Program, will speak on "The effects of forest management on *Cimicifuga elata* (tall bugbane), a plant species in the Willamette Valley."

South Coast

For information call Bruce Rittenhouse at 888-9328

Umpqua Valley

Nov. 4, Thurs. **Meeting:** 7 P.M., Room 310, Douglas County Courthouse. A program on the Little River Botanical Viewing Area, which is a cooperative effort among NPSO, Douglas County Museum, BLM and Umpqua National Forest. Speakers: Russ Holmes, Mildred Thiele, Mary Carlson. Neoma Neyerlin will show slides. Call Ted Schattner, 679-6953, for more information.

Willamette Valley

Nov. 15, Mon. **Meeting:** 7 P.M., room 225, First Methodist Church, 600 State St., Salem. Wilbur Bluhm will speak on a topic to be decided. Call Mark Quistad, mornings (399-9680) for information.

Wm. Cusick

Call Bob Ottersberg (963-9660) for information.

The Plant Puzzle
Sponsored by the Siskiyou Chapter

Do you recognize this native plant? The first person to send in the correct scientific name will win a prize.

Send your guess to:

Peter Zika, 4230 NW Clubhouse Pl., #1
Corvallis, OR 97330

Andrew Tessandori of Eugene had the best answer to September's puzzle, with species of *Azella*, *Najas* and *Wolffia* native to both the Amazon and Oregon.

Guidelines for Contributors to the Bulletin

NPSO *Bulletin* published monthly as a service to members and the public. All kinds of contributions welcome. **Copy due by the 10th of each month.**

CREDITS: Identify author and affiliation. If item is not original, cite source and date. Indicate if item is to be used in its entirety, or excerpted at editor's discretion.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Line drawings, prints, and high contrast black-and-white prints are usable. Some MacIntosh graphics can be used. Contact editor for our current needs, or send them along with your article.

BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE: Follow *Flora of the Pacific Northwest*, by Hitchcock et al., or *The Jepson Manual* where appropriate. Use both scientific and common names if possible.

FORMAT: Submissions can be in any form, but at present the editor prefers hard copy. Use of a modem is not possible at this time. The editor follows the Associated Press Stylebook. Consult editor for further details.

ORIGINALS: Submissions are not returned, unless requested.



Highlights of the NPSO State Board Meeting

The NPSO Board of Directors met on Saturday, September 25, at the beautiful Environmental Center in Bend. President Lisa Croft presided. We thank the High Desert Chapter, Cindi O'Neil, president, for coffee and refreshments. It was a gorgeous, sunny day, with magnificent views of The Sisters. The vine maple was turning crimson on McKenzie Pass.

Here are some highlights of the meeting of which chapters and members should be aware:

1. Nominations. Chapters should seek nominations for State Board positions for 1994-95. Please send names and short biographies of candidates for president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and three at-large Board members to: Bruce Rittenhouse, 1170 Michigan St., Coos Bay, 97420, before December 1st, for inclusion in the January Bulletin.

2. Roadside Plant Inventory. Each chapter should send lists of known populations of rare roadside plants, along state and federal highways, to Jerry Igo, PO Box 603, Mosier, 97040. The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) is beginning a state-wide survey of rare plant populations which will be flagged for protection.

3. Kalmiopsis. Articles are being sought for the 1994 issue of Kalmiopsis. Please send submissions to Frank Lang, Editor, 535 Taylor, Ashland, 97520.

4. NPSO Grazing Policy. The Board amended and then voted to accept the final version of the NPSO Grazing Policy which appears elsewhere in this Bulletin. The Board thanked Stu Garrett for his hard work on the policy statement.

5. Environmental Federation of Oregon. NPSO earns about \$6,000 a year by taking part in the Environmental Federation of Oregon (EFO) Fall Fund Drive, which runs concurrently with the United Way campaign. NPSO must have a person to coordinate our involvement in this campaign, in order to receive our funds. If you live in the Portland area and can serve in this capacity, please contact NPSO President Lisa Croft (503-447-5270) at once.

6. Challenge Cost-Share Grants. Chapters: please inventory the resources (money, materials, people) you might have available, if you are offered a cost-share challenge grant by a federal agency. This subject will be on the agenda of the January 15 State Board meeting in Salem.

7. Exotic Plant Pest Council (EPPC). This new council is being formed in the Pacific Northwest to coordinate, inventory, monitor and control weedy plant invasions. A meeting will be held in Pendleton on December 10th and 11th.. Please contact Jerry Igo, at the address (2) above, if interested.

8. Introduction of Non-Native Plants. Veva Stansell, Margie Willis and others have urged NPSO to begin an educational program to discourage the introduction of non-native plant species in natural areas. This topic will be on the agenda of the January 15th Board meeting.

9. Siskiyou Rare Wildflower Poster. The Board agreed to contribute \$200 toward a rare flower poster being produced by the Siskiyou National Forest.

Rhoda Love
Vice President, NPSO
Member, Emerald Chapter

Flora of North America

The first two volumes of the projected 14 volume Flora of North America are due out momentarily from Oxford University Press, priced at \$75.00 a volume. Eleven years in the making and costing at present a million dollars a year, this is a monumental collaboration of 30 institutions and hundreds of botanists. Volume one contains a series of essays covering geology, climate, research, classification and other subjects. Volume two will cover the ferns and gymnosperms. Rhoda Love and Peter Zika will write reviews for a future issue of the Bulletin.

REVELATIONS FROM THE ROAD: DISCOVERING OREGON'S RARE PLANTS

During this past summer, NPSO helped sponsor four internships in conservation biology (over 40 individuals applied or expressed interest this year!). The interns assisted the Oregon Department of Agriculture in summer research on rare and endangered species. Two internships were summer-long in duration, and were filled by Steve Gisler (Sublimity) and Melissa Peterson (Eugene). The other two lasted two weeks each, and were completed by Mary Garrard (Portland; sponsored specifically by the Portland Chapter of NPSO) and Jill Van Winkle (Portland). As their final assignment, interns are required to write a narrative illustrating their work experience. The following article by Steve Gisler is the first in the series.

---Bob Meinke

**"...Two roads diverged in a wood, and I --
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference."**

As a summer intern for the Native Plant Society of Oregon working with Oregon's Plant Conservation Biology Program, these lines from Robert Frost's poem, "The Road Not Taken," took on a new dimension of meaning for me, as the road less traveled by led to some of Oregon's most interesting and beautiful rare plants, located everywhere from the lush forests of our own backyard to some of the most remote and desolate regions of the state. The road began with the arrival of June, the beginning of the summer field season, at Oregon State University in Corvallis, which served as headquarters for the conservation biology crew. There was an air of apprehension and excitement as we loaded up the camping gear into the maroon station wagon and headed to Klamath Falls for my first assignment to seek out and find *Mimulus pygmaeus* (the dwarf monkeyflower) and *Mimulus tricolor* (the tricolored monkeyflower), two rare species reputed to be in the area.

Upon arrival, the first order of business was to visit a known location of the dwarf monkeyflower in order to become familiar with the plant's morphology and habitat. I realized immediately that the dwarf monkeyflower is aptly named;

even a large plant grows only about an inch across and attains a height of a mere one-half inch. Having been given the scent of the elusive monkeyflower, we were set loose, like a pack of bloodhounds, to find it. And indeed, after finding populations of the monkeyflower in several locations (and not finding it in several others), I and other members of the crew became very adept at "sniffing out" the tiny plant. Oftentimes I could actually feel what seemed to be monkeyflower "vibes" when the plants were near, which made finding them significantly easier. After some consideration, however, I realized that these "vibes" were actually my subconscious recognition of the many subtle environmental factors making up the plant's habitat. The dwarf monkeyflower grows at elevations of 4,000-5,000 ft., near vernal pools and moist flats. It often occupied the very narrow fringe between these wet areas of rushes and sedges and the nearby dry areas of sagebrush.

Once populations were found, we made collections of associated species, estimated population size, and recorded exact locations of populations on a range map to illustrate the extent of the species in Oregon (until very recently this species was thought to be endemic to a single site in California). In addition, we paid attention to factors such as grazing and trampling by cattle which may pose threats to plant populations. The same protocol was used for the tricolored monkeyflower, which seemed, in the areas we surveyed, to grow in habitat similar to that of the dwarf monkeyflower. Although this particular field trip was cut short due to sub-freezing temperatures, furious lightning storms, gale force winds, hail, and even snow (ah, summertime in Oregon!); we returned to continue work a week later when conditions were less hostile. After completing our surveying for the monkeyflowers, we endeavored to understand the pollination biology of the dwarf monkeyflower by squatting down amongst the plants on a sunny day and searching for insect pollinators. After hours of waiting and watching I saw a plethora of beautiful and fascinating insects, and although many of them were visiting other nearby plants, none of them visited the lonely monkeyflower. I found this intriguing, for although the plant could be a

self-pollinator, it's curious that its upturned, brightly colored flowers, with red spots arranged like nectar guides, would not attract insect pollinators.

From Klamath Falls the road less traveled by veered North to the breathtaking Tygh 'Valley, near Maupin, home of *Astragalus tyghensis*, the Tygh Valley milk-vetch. Here, I counted infructescences and fruits to get an idea of average seed production, and I pulled fruits apart to determine the extent of seed parasitism (in other words, I counted squirmy white grubs). This milkvetch has a very restricted range and has been pushed back by agriculture and ranching to just a few small areas. Another plant that has been driven back by the doings of mankind is *Horkelia congesta*, which frequents those remnants of native wet prairies in the Willamette Valley that haven't been paved over or converted to grass fields. Here, I assisted in setting up transects and test plots for current and long-range population monitoring.

Heading East once again, the road led next to the Aldrich Mountains near John Day, where I helped in establishing plots for population studies of *Luina serpentina*. Within these plots, individual plants were mapped and measured, and flowering heads were collected, which we later pulled apart to determine seed production and seed predation (the little white grubs again). *Luina serpentina* grows on steep talus slopes, which are often surrounded by expanses of cheat grass. Cheat grass, I learned, utilizes boots and socks as vectors for seed dispersal.

Two days later I found myself near Baker City, where the crew and I worked on *Haplopappus radiatus*, a plant with very spiny bracts and an unfortunate propensity to grow on the hottest and driest slopes in the state. On these sweltering slopes we measured and mapped plants as part of ongoing population studies. Both pre-existing plants and new seedlings were identified to determine seedling recruitment and establishment. While in the area, we traveled to nearby Unity, where we set up population monitoring plots for *Lupinus cusickii*, a rare lupine that competes for limited habitat with four-wheelers, dirt bikes and dune buggies. Unfortunately, it also shares its habitat with profuse populations of ticks!)

Back closer to home, work then began on *Cimicifuga elata*, the tall bugbane. From the Umpqua River to the Columbia River, we clung to ferns

and fearlessly trudged through dense groves of devil's club, searching for new populations of the bugbane and carrying out population monitoring on known populations. Our searches were done in no haphazard manner; with the cooperation of the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, we combined recommendations from area botanists, information from maps and timber types, and our knowledge of habitat requirements to lay out a concise and organized plan of attack. The plant is found on moist North-facing slopes, usually with a fairly open canopy of mixed deciduous and coniferous tree species that let in filtered light to the forest floor. Sword-fern, maidenhair fern, thimbleberry, baneberry and vanilla leaf are common associated species. After searching for this plant every waking hour for weeks, a search image of the tall bugbane has become ingrained in my head. The plant frequently invades my dreams, and I still involuntarily slam on my brakes whenever I see likely habitat while driving down the road.

After a summer of travel, the road I was on found its end near North Bend on the Oregon coast, where I helped search the beaches and fore-dunes for *Abronia umbellata*, the pink sand verbena. Although we received no gratification by finding the rare plant, we were rewarded by finding the less rare *Abronia latifolia*, or yellow sand verbena, which may be indicative of habitat suitable for transplanting of pink sand verbena seedlings grown in the greenhouse.

This summer, taking the road less traveled by proved very rewarding, for it was also the road to some of Oregon's most beautiful and rare plants and places -- things few people have had the opportunity to see and experience. My sincere thanks to the Native Plant Society of Oregon for giving me the means and the opportunity to travel the road, and my deepest gratitude to everyone on the conservation biology crew, who traveled with me as coworkers, friends and guides.

-- Steven Gisler

FINAL NPSO GRAZING POLICY

The NPSO acknowledges the importance of the issue of domestic livestock grazing on lands and waters of our state. We see it as involving not only the biological diversity of our state but also the lives of many of its people. We recognize that many lands in Oregon have been adversely impacted by livestock grazing. NPSO's goal is to prevent any further damage to natural resources and to encourage the restoration of lands that have been damaged. We wish to emphasize science-based management for healthy native ecosystems, restoration of degraded lands, and cooperative approaches among agencies, landowners, permittees and interest groups.

Therefore, on publicly owned land:

1. NPSO advocates the full protection of riparian and wetland systems from degradation by domestic livestock. We advocate protection of the vegetation, natural water supply, water quality and soil in these areas.
2. NPSO advocates elimination of grazing on public grasslands with remaining native bunchgrass communities that are judged to be in excellent ecologic condition.
3. NPSO advocates the elimination of grazing from specially designated lands including Research Natural Areas, wilderness areas, relict areas, wild and scenic river corridors, national parks, wildlife refuges, national monuments, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Wilderness Study Areas and other special natural areas.
4. NPSO particularly advocates the protection of rare components of biologic communities that are threatened with extinction.
5. NPSO acknowledges the threat to native plant communities from the invasion of alien, non-native plant species, and we recommend appropriate management practices that reverse this trend.
6. NPSO opposes revegetation practices in which native plant communities are replaced with exotic plants, such as crested wheatgrass plantings.

7. NPSO acknowledges the impacts that management of surrounding private lands have on public lands and resources. These impacts include effects on streamflows, integrity of riparian areas, invasion by alien plants and animals, and desired populations of native animals. NPSO advocates educational programs, regulations, and tax incentives which encourage good private land management.

8. In support of NPSO's educational and scientific mission, we strongly urge comprehensive monitoring studies comparing the ecology of grazed and ungrazed ecosystems. These can become the basis for rational management decisions.

9. NPSO encourages efforts to monitor and upgrade the condition of public lands and supports the goals of having all lands in excellent ecological condition. We support use of fire and native plant restoration as management tools, particularly where control of woody species is important.

10. We recognize that allotment stocking rates during years of average rainfall may have disastrous effects during drought years and therefore strongly urge land managers to develop grazing plans based on dry year forage production.

11. NPSO supports cooperative ventures and partnerships where private and public land can be managed using principles of landscape ecology and ecosystem management. We see discussion and cooperation as productive approaches to land management challenges.

12. NPSO recognizes the damage that feral horses and burros have caused and asks for their control or elimination.

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals of Oregon

This 80 page report compiled by the Oregon Natural Heritage Program and other organizations has been updated and expanded as of August 1993. Copies may be obtained for \$5 from ONHP, 1205 NW 25th, Portland, OR 97210. Add \$2.50 for postage and handling. if mailed.

NPSO and the Challenge Cost Share Program

Recently there has been an increase in requests to NPSO to be a partner in challenge cost share (CCS) projects with federal, state and county agencies. CCS is a unique venture where the private sector and government agencies share in both the cost and management of improvement projects on agency land. CCS is a process where projects can be done on the ground to benefit native plants and their habitat. Government funding for projects is contingent upon receipt of matching monies, labor, and equipment or sharing technical skills to get the job done on the ground.

To facilitate the increasing number of requests, the Board has decided to establish a set of guidelines for the submission and funding of projects. Thus we can fairly evaluate all proposals at the same time and give equal consideration to all projects. These guidelines apply only to those projects submitted to the state board for funding. For requests for funding from chapters, partners need to contact the chapter president for local guidelines.

NPSO STATE BOARD GUIDELINES FOR CCS PROJECT PROPOSALS

1. Specify clearly whether or not you will be pursuing funding from a local chapter. Funds are limited and to fund as many projects as possible, we need to know other possible partners.
2. Provide information on the project title, description, partners and benefiting species.
3. State clearly who the contact persons are, their agency affiliations, and how to get hold of them.
4. Detail what you are requesting from NPSO -- amount of money, time, equipment, etc. State what we are providing and you are providing. Give as much information as possible here. For example, if requesting funding for a poster, how many will be printed? Who will pay for what?

5. SUBMIT PROPOSALS TO THE STATE PRESIDENT BY MAY 1 FOR PROJECTS TO BE FUNDED THE FOLLOWING YEAR. For example, projects submitted on May 1, 1994, will not be implemented until 1995

Projects will be discussed by the Board at the annual meeting. Participants will be notified in writing after the meeting, and results will be published in the Bulletin.

Lisa Croft
NPSO President

NPSO Items for Sale

Oregon's Rare Wildflower Poster depicts Punchbowl Falls and three of the Columbia River Gorge's endemic wildflowers. Text on the back describes the natural history of the Gorge and the mission of the NPSO. Available from Stu Garrett, 21663 Paloma Dr., Bend, OR 97701 (503-389-6981). Cost to individuals is \$12 each plus \$3 for shipping. Chapter treasurers may contact Stu for wholesale prices.

NPSO Window Stickers are decals with NPSO's trillium logo in green over an opaque white background, for use inside car windows. Available from Stu Garrett (at above), for \$1 each. Minimum order is 5.

NPSO Notecards feature seven rare plants drawn by Julie Kierstead and one drawn by Valerie Sloane. They are printed on pastel parchment-style paper with matching envelopes, and sold through NPSO chapters. For information contact Lisa Croft, 699 W. 2nd, Prineville, OR 97704 (503-447-5270).

NPSO T-Shirts come in various colors and designs, and are sold through NPSO chapters.

NPSO's Original Wildflower Poster depicts 13 Oregon wildflowers in striking artist's rendition. Soon to be a collector's item! Available from Stephanie Schulz, 652 W. 10th St. #1, Eugene, OR 97402 (503-485-1868).

NPSO Membership Directory lists names, addresses and phone numbers of members (April, 1993). Available from Jan Dobak, 2584 Savier St., Portland, OR 97210-2412. \$2 each.

The Exotic Pest Plant Council Organizes in the Pacific Northwest

On July 24, thirty-one individuals (at least from NPSO) from Oregon, Washington and Idaho met in Corvallis to determine if there was interest in forming a chapter of the Exotic Pest Plant Council (EPPC) in the Pacific Northwest. Following an introduction of what the EPPC has done in Florida and California, the attendees voted with no dissent to organize an EPPC chapter.

It was agreed that the chapter should include the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, with interested individuals from neighboring states and Canadian provinces welcome to participate. This initial meeting was organized by Dennis Isaacson, Oregon Department of Agriculture and Lou Whiteaker, Bureau of Land Management, Klamath Falls Resource Area. Lou was one of the biologists participating in the Florida EPPC.

The group adopted three themes which could be adopted by this new Pacific Northwest chapter. These were: 1) To work cooperatively with diverse groups to prevent the introduction and establishment of non-native plant species. 2) To understand, predict and manage exotic pest plant invasions. 3) To educate the general public and the legislatures on the environmental and economic impacts of exotic vegetation.

The EPPC was formed in Florida in 1985 by a group of biologists who were alarmed by the harmful exotic vegetation (specifically *Melaleuca*), on Florida's natural systems. The primary purposes of the EPPC are to facilitate communication among agencies, scientists, private industry and concerned citizens, to educate the public on the impacts of exotic pest plant invasions, to provide advice on funding and research, and the management and control of exotic pest plants. Since its inception, the EPPC in Florida has achieved some significant successes including:

- *promoted statewide legislation to prohibit the transportation, sale or use of four exotic pest plant species.

- *completed a campaign to have *Melaleuca* declared a federal noxious weed by the USDA, thereby freeing money for research and control efforts.

- *succeeded in raising \$600,000 from ten separate agencies for a USDA research program in Australia to find a biological control for *Melaleuca*.

- *assisted various land management agencies in obtaining several million dollars for exotic species control programs in natural areas.

- *developed a cooperative, interagency plan to establish a buffer zone for Everglades National Park against the invasion of exotic pest plants. Nearly ninety one million dollars has been spent or committed for this effort.

- *organized the 1988 symposium on Exotic Pest Plants in Miami that brought together scientists and land managers from across the country and from overseas.

- *plus many more too numerous to mention here.

In October of 1992 the California Exotic Pest Plant Symposium was held in Morro Bay to establish the EPPC chapter in California. Papers were presented on the background and accomplishments of the EPPC in Florida, and on exotic plant species problems in California.

A formal organizational meeting is scheduled for December 10-11 in Pendleton, Oregon following the Interagency Noxious Weed Symposium. The meeting will be held at the Umatilla National Forest Headquarters Office, and the fee is \$10. If you are interested in attending the EPPC meeting or joining the EPPC, call Lou Whiteaker (503-883-6916), George Heywood (503-754-4014) or Dennis Isaacson (503-378-4987). NPSO members are encouraged to join.

Bruce Rittenhouse
Lou Whiteaker

Leslie Gulch Management Plan

NPSO members are asked to write letters to:

Ralph Heft, Vale BLM, 100 Oregon St., Vale Oregon 97918 supporting Alternative A of the Leslie Gulch Area of Critical Environmental Concern Management Plan. Alternative A eliminates grazing, restricts mining and restricts all terrain vehicles from this spectacular canyon which has five plant species that are candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act. Alternatives B and C continue these destructive activities.

-- Stu Garrett

