



Bulletin of the Native Plant Society of Oregon

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

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Catherine Creek Management Plan

Nov. 12, Sat. There will be a follow-up workshop on the Forest Service management plan, at the National Scenic Area office in Hood River, starting at 9:30 A.M. Directions and details are in October's Bulletin. **Attendance again is important, to keep the pressure on..**

State News

Jan. 28, Sat. **State Board Meeting:** 10 A.M. in Eugene, at Lane Community College. Details in next Bulletin.

Spring 1995 **Annual Meeting:** In Portland. Details in future Bulletins.

Chapter News

Blue Mountain

Nov. 7, Mon. **Meeting:** 7 P.M. Small Business Development Center, corner of SE 1st and Dorian, Pendleton. Ruth Rouse will show slides of flowers from the Olympic Peninsula, and we will have a short business meeting. Bring ideas for future winter meetings.

Corvallis

Nov. 14, Mon. **Meeting:** 7:30 P.M. Room 2087, Cordley Hall, OSU campus. Dr. Fred Rickson will talk on "Ant plants of the tropics."

Emerald

Nov. 5, Sat. **Field Trip:** Dave Wagner leads a trip, sponsored by the Natural History Society, to Gwynn Creek, in the Coast Range, to look at mosses, liverworts, lichens and ferns. Meet at S. Eugene H.S., 8:30 A.M., returning to Eugene by 5 P.M.

Nov. 21, Mon. **Meeting:** 7 P.M. at Morse Ranch Park. Directions from downtown Eugene: Take

Willamette St. south to Crest Dr. (right through "Y" for Donald, between 32nd and 33rd Aves.E). Go right (W) on Crest 4 blocks, turn right into Morse Ranch parking lot. Dave Wagner reveals the wet world that came before flowering plants, that lingers on beside them. See the amazing spores and the lush and mossy masses they create. Stare with awe at *les primitifs*' raw glory. Examine the cohorts and underpinnings of forest and glade. Call 485-0891, for more information.

High Desert

Meeting: No meeting in November or December. Call Cindi O'Neil, 389-3085, for information.

Mid-Columbia

Nov. 2, Wed. **Meeting:** 7:30 P.M. at Mosier School. Karen Sturgeon, botany professor at Linfield College, presents: "Church bells, cow bells and harebells; botanizing in the Swiss Alps."

Dec. 7, Wed. **Meeting:** 7:30 P.M. at Mosier School. Jerry Gabay will give us a slide show based on his recent travels in Africa.

North Coast

Nov. 29, Tues. **Meeting:** 7 P.M. Tillamook YMCA, 610 Stillwell Ave. Marilyn Sigman, director of the Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project, will present the program.

Portland

Nov. 8, Tues. **Meeting:** 7 P.M. First Methodist Church, 1838 SW Jefferson Street, Portland. Our program will be "A Visit From David Douglas," a.k.a. Michael Igo. We will be transported back to the days when David Douglas explored the northwest for plants to send back to Europe. (The meeting room will be open at 6:30 P.M. for socializing.)

Field Trip Committee: Next month's Bulletin will announce a field trip committee meeting, to plan chapter field trips for next year. If you enjoyed any of our trips this year, please consider attending to give your input, and/or sign up as leader for a trip or two. It's crucial to help simplify the next field trip v.p.'s job, with leadership and suggestions. Call Mary Vogel, 645-1992, with agenda suggestions.

Siskiyou

Nov. 15, Tues. **Meeting:** 7:30 P.M. Room 171, Science Building, SOSC, Ashland. Dr. Dan Luoma and Dr. Jim Trappe will speak on "The ties that bind fungi and the ecosystem."

Note: This is a different date from the usual meeting.

South Coast

Call Paul Bakke, 439-7234, for information on activities.

Umpqua Valley

Nov. 10, Thurs. **Meeting:** 7 P.M. Room 310 of the Douglas County Courthouse. Lisa Wolf, District Botanist, North Umpqua District, Umpqua National Forest, will be the guest speaker. She will present a program, with slides, on the species composition and unique habitat of the Jackson Creek watershed. Call, Mildred Thiele, 673-5397, for information.

Willamette Valley

Nov. 21, Mon. **Meeting:** 7 P.M. United Methodist Church, 600 State St. NE, Salem. Larry Scofield will present a slide show on native plants.

Wm. Cusick

Call Bob Ottersberg, 963-6043, for information on future activities.

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.

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 the month.**

CREDITS: Identify author and affiliation. If not original, cite source and date.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Line drawings, prints and high contrast black-and-white prints are useable.
Some McIntosh graphics can be used. Contact editor for our current needs,
or send illustrations with article.

BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE: Follow "Flora of the Pacific Northwest" by Hitchcock,
or "The Jepson Manual" where appropriate.

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

ORIGINALS: Submissions are not returned, unless requested.

Summer Intern Reports

The following is the first of five articles in which NPSO conservation biology interns discuss their activities during the 1994 field season. Interns were selected from a pool of about 30 applicants, and worked with scientists from the Oregon Department of Agriculture/OSU Plant Conservation Biology Program in carrying out research relating to threatened and endangered species in the northwest. Project locations ranged from Hell's Canyon to vacant lots in Klamath Falls, and for one participant included a molecular taxonomy laboratory at OSU. Interns were jointly funded by NPSO, state, and federal dollars, and plan to use their experiences in furthering their careers in botany. Thanks again to NPSO for contributing to botanical education.

Bob Meinke, Program Leader

Grover Meets Mothra A Summer As An NPSO Intern

This summer I was one of the five individuals selected to participate in the NPSO/ODA plant conservation biology program. I became interested in the program when I learned that one of the positions was for a person with experience in molecular biology. I was taking a course in molecular genetics at the time and really enjoyed the work I was doing, so I thought that this would be the perfect opportunity to expand my understanding of botany and molecular systematics.

I spent the first week of my internship in Baker County working on demographic monitoring of *Haplopappus radiatus*, the Snake River goldenweed. This composite is endemic to an area about 40 miles south of Baker City and is being threatened by grazing and by competition with introduced weeds. As luck would have it, it rained the first day we were out there, and I had no rain pants. By the time we visited all the sites I was soaked and covered with mud. While waiting for the rain to subside, we decided to visit the site of a lupine that we were to study later in the summer. By the time we finished there it was time to head back to the motel for the night. The next day, however, we would begin work, rain or shine. Our work for the week consisted of counting and mapping all the *H. radiatus* seedlings within the plots. Fortunately, it was a good year for seedling germination, but for us it meant long days kneel-

ing over plots mapping seedlings all day long. At this point, I was thinking to myself, "It's going to be a long summer." Fortunately, the first day was the longest, hardest day I had all summer. It made the rest of the summer look like a piece of cake.

The next week we were off again, but this time we were east of Mt. Hood, near Tygh Valley, working on the Tygh Valley milkvetch, *Astragalus tyghensis*, an endemic along the rim of the White River canyon. The work that week consisted once again of demographic monitoring. Except for the long, nasty hikes up to the canyon rim from the river, and across a massive boulder field, it was a rather easy week. Since the weather was so nice for us that week, we were finally able to camp. I did not own a tent at the time so I borrowed one from some friends. What I didn't realize was that the tent was absolutely huge! Being a four or five person tent, it was much more than I needed for myself. Needless to say, I had plenty of room to roll around. The tent quickly earned the nickname "The Lodge," and was the center of many jokes throughout the season.

Week three was a mixed week. The crew had planned to work on *Horkelia congesta* all week, but we finished ahead of schedule, so I had the opportunity to go down to the Kalmiopsis Wilderness and work with Matt Carlson and Steve Gisler on a study of the mating system of *Kalmiopsis leachiana*. An endemic of the Siskiyou Mountains, *K. leachiana* is the plant for which the Kalmiopsis Wilderness was established and named. Since we had to go from the Kalmiopsis to Glide on this trip, we spent a good part of one day traveling. Our plan was to camp on the way to Glide somewhere, but the only place we could find was an R.V. park. We decided to look for a Forest Service campground, but there were none nearby. It was starting to get late and we were all hungry, so we pulled off to the side of a dirt road and cooked dinner on the tailgate. During the meal, we were visited by some curious locals who thought our meal looked "awfully vegetably."

Our destination for week four was the Imnaha River near Hell's Canyon. The purpose was to search for populations of *Mimulus hymenophyllus* and *Mimulus patulus*, as well as making collections for the OSU herbarium. This trip was a nice change of pace because I had no previous experience with plant taxonomy; this week gave me the opportunity to learn how to key plants (with the help of the rest of the crew, of course). While in the field we had the misfortune of encountering numerous disgusting creatures such as ticks and

black widows. Luckily most of us remained unscathed. I learned a lot this week and look back on it as being one of the best and most educational weeks of the summer.

During week five, Kelly, Crista and April started their internships. We spent the week on the coast working on monitoring and re-introduction of the pink sand verbena, *Abronia umbellata*, which is found on the Oregon and northern California coasts. The largest population of *A. umbellata* in Oregon is found next to the port of Port Orford. The work went well, but grocery shopping for our large crew was a nightmare! Everyone had their own idea of what they wanted to eat, so it became a huge chore to come up with meals for the week. However, as we got to know each other, decisions (such as what to have for dinner) got much easier.

A large portion of my summer was spent working on *Sidalcea nelsoniana*, Nelson's checker mallow, a plant endemic to the Willamette Valley and a few isolated spots in the Coast Range. It often grows along tree-lined fields and in drainage ditches. Most of our time was spent relocating historic populations and taking about one and a half pages of morphometric measurements on a sample of each population. The first day of work on *S. nelsoniana*, I thought we were going to have a replay of my *Haplopappus radiatus* experience, but after just one week the entire crew had the whole data sheet memorized and could work their way down it, blurting out numbers to the data collector in the order in which they appeared on the sheet. It quickly got to the point where it took us less than five minutes to take all the requested information on a given individual. I really started to enjoy searching for *S. nelsoniana* and began to watch the roadsides wherever I went, slamming on my brakes and stopping to check out every pink inflorescence I saw.

I also had the opportunity to work in the molecular systematics laboratory with Wes Messinger, a graduate student at OSU. Currently, he is working on a project involving isozyme variation among different populations of samples for electrophoresis as well as with some of the initial electrophoretic analyses. I will be continuing this research for my senior thesis at Willamette University under the joint supervision of Dr. Aaron Liston and Dr. Bob Meinke at Oregon State University.

Spending the amount of time that we did this summer on the roadsides gave us the opportunity to collect a lot of roadside mementos which helped

contribute to the names we gave our vehicles. The Blazer was called "The Soul," after the sole of a boot we found on the edge of a field while looking for *S. nelsoniana*. The Ford F150 was named "Jaws," after the rubber shark found in a ditch, and for its powerful engine. The station wagon seemed to collect more souvenirs than any other vehicle; among them were the head of a Pebbles doll, a plastic rose and a statuette of Grover. It, however, was named after the Chinese restaurant in Klamath Falls, the "KIng Wah." Finally, the poky S-10 was named "Mothra," after the creature in the Godzilla movies.

During the time I spent working on *S. nelsoniana*, there were a few weeks which I spent in Klamath Falls collecting seeds from *Astragalus applegatei*, one of the most endangered plants in Oregon. Applegate's milk vetch is endemic to an area around Klamath Falls, with one population in a lot next to a lumber mill in town, and another outside town at a wildlife refuge. *A. applegatei* is one of the most endangered plants in Oregon. Seed collections we made this year are going to be used as part of a re-introduction program next year.

We also spent a week working near Unity on Cusick's pincushion lupine, *Lupinus cusickii*, which is threatened by off-road-vehicle use and by cattle grazing. We slept in John Day and commuted to Unity daily to monitor the population dynamics of *L. cusickii*.

Looking back at the summer makes me think of all the good times I had, like stomping through poison oak, blackberry bushes, thistle and cheat grass (to name a few), filling out data sheets and pressing plants on the roadside while semis passed at 55 mph, and long road trips spent talking and having a good time with the crew. I would like to thank the NPSO, ODA and Bob Meinke for the opportunity to spend the summer learning about botany and conservation biology. It has been a summer of tremendous growth and inspiration for me. Also, I would like to extend a special thanks to the crew -- Jack, Matt, Kelly, Armand, Crista, Melissa and April; it wouldn't have been the same without you! Thanks also to Wes Messinger and Aaron Liston for their help in the laboratory.

Shannon Datwyler

NPSO R & E Program

In the coming months, the state board will be developing a new strategy for addressing rare and endangered plant issues. The program has lapsed, and the options for re-starting the program are wide open. Possibilities being considered include sponsorship of an annual or/biennial rare plant conference and/or coordination of county or chapter level R & E efforts. The board welcomes ideas and input regarding your desires for the program. Please mail your ideas to: R & E Chair, P.O. Box 902, Eugene, OR, 97440.

New Editor of Kalmiopsis

David L. Kennedy is now the editor of Kalmiopsis, the yearly journal of the Native Plant Society of Oregon. David has been a free-lance writer for several years, and has specialized in science and the environment. He has also worked for The Nature Conservancy, done contract work and produced nature videos.

Kalmiopsis contains articles about plant species, ecosystems, botanical history, taxonomy and related subjects. The attention to detail is scholarly, but it is intended to be read by anyone interested in plants.

Are You Moving???

Please notify Jan Dobak, Membership Chair, of any change in your address. Since Bulletins are mailed under the bulk mail permit, the post office doesn't forward them. And it doesn't notify the sender that the mail was not delivered. The post office simply throws them away.

Answers to The Common Names of Oregon Plants II: Animal Parts

This puzzle appeared in the September issue. The answers are as follows: 6, 11, 27, 20, 12, 1, 22, 13, 14, 15, 17, 7, 19, 29, 16, 8, 4, 21, 28, 25, 26, 23, 9, 3, 5, 10, 18, 2, 24, 30.

Plant Puzzle

Sponsored by the Siskiyou Chapter

Do you recognize this native shrub? It does not grow east of the Cascades crest. The first person to give the correct scientific name will win a prize.

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



This is a repeat of last month's puzzle which was not solved.

NPSO Draft Forest Policy

NPSO is developing a forest policy, a statement of where we stand as an organization on the critical issues affecting Oregon's forest ecosystems. We would like the final policy statement to reflect the views of NPSO members, and are seeking input on content and wording. The current draft is presented below for your review. Comments will be incorporated into a final draft, which will be discussed at the next NPSO Board of Directors meeting. Once finalized and approved by the Board, the policy can be quoted in correspondence to legislators and resource managers, and used as guidance in reviewing government planning documents. Please do not cite or quote the following draft.

Please send comments before January 1, 1995 to: Kate Dwire, NPSO, 429 SW 10th Street, Corvallis, Oregon 97333.

Native Plant Society of Oregon Draft Policy Statement on Forest Management

The Native Plant Society of Oregon, dedicated to the conservation of Oregon's native vegetation, acknowledges the importance of steward-based management strategies for Oregon's remaining forest ecosystems. In the last few decades, the forests of the Pacific Northwest have undergone extreme ecological change as a result of logging, road-building, and the use of certain silvicultural practices. We emphasize science-based management of forest resources and cooperative approaches among agencies, local communities and interest groups.

1. NPSO advocates protection of remaining west-side old growth. Approximately 90% of our west-side old growth forests have been removed; only a small percent remains intact. We feel that protection is warranted for the remaining old growth and that this protection should be accomplished by establishing legislatively mandated Old Growth Reserves or Late-Successional Reserves. In accordance with the FEMAT report, we recommend that standards and guidelines be designed and adopted to maintain late-successional forest ecosystems and protect them from loss due to logging, human impacts such as road-building, recreational over-use, harvest of "non-timber" forest products, and extensive or large scale fire and insect and disease epidemics. These systems are invaluable "reference areas" for increasing our un-

derstanding of the ecology of old growth forests.

2. NPSO advocates protection of eastside old growth forests. We disagree with plans for accelerated logging in the already fragmented forests of central and eastern Oregon.

3. NPSO strongly advocates protection of rare botanical resources and botanical biodiversity. Botanical resources include threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant species, native plant communities and unusual habitats.

4. NPSO advocates careful management of forest resources (case by case) occurring in specially designated lands, including Research Natural Areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, wilderness areas, relict areas, wild and scenic river corridors, national parks, national monuments, wildlife refuges, Wilderness Study Areas and other special natural areas. Careful management may mean no logging or selective logging with specified removal (e.g. horse-logging or use of helicopters).

5. NPSO believes that "new forestry" and adaptive forestry management techniques should be closely monitored to track the achievement of research and management objectives, and that the focus of adaptive management areas should be on restoration projects rather than production or resource exploitation. We feel that research should be conducted by scientists and resource managers. While members of local communities, special interest groups and forestry industry representatives should be informed about alternative forestry techniques, they should not design or implement them.

6. NPSO encourages efforts to manage and monitor the harvest of "other" forest products, including edible mushroom and truffle harvest, moss and lichen collection for the nursery industry, and collection of herbaceous and shrub botanical specimens for horticultural purposes. The effects of removal of these components are unknown, and need to be examined and controlled.

7. NPSO advocates the establishment of riparian reserves.

8. NPSO advocates management of Oregon's forests on a larger scale. The fragmentation of our forests through road-building and clear-cutting has produced "ecosystem islands." We encourage development of management standards and guidelines at a landscape level to provide for ecological

functions such as dispersal of organisms, carryover of species in time from one stand to the next, and maintenance of structural components such as down logs, snags, and large trees. We encourage improved communication between federal and state agencies to promote management of contiguously forested areas.

9. NPSO supports the restriction and control of log importation from foreign countries. Importation of foreign logs introduces exotic insects, diseases and pathogens which can lead to devastating impacts on native species.

10. 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.

11. NPSO advocates multi-use management that provides a strong educational component regarding the ecology of our forest resources and manages and monitors recreational use, especially in Research Natural Areas, Wilderness Areas and riparian reserves.

12. NPSO supports the development of standards and guidelines for the use of prescribed fire in the management of forest ecosystems.

13. NPSO supports the discontinuation of raw log exports and all unfinished wood products. We promote the consideration of alternatives proposed in the Sustainable Forestry Initiative of 1994 for altering forest tax structures and establishing community-based restoration and development funds.

***Botrychium and Carex* Information Needed**

The Eastside Ecosystem Management Project will result in an environmental impact statement for the Columbia Basin evaluating potential federal land management strategies. The study area includes western Montana, nearly all of Idaho, and all of eastern Washington and Oregon. In addition, small portions of western Wyoming, northwestern Utah and northeastern Nevada are included. In an effort to prepare the EIS using the best information possible, the U.S. Forest Service and other federal agencies are expanding their data base of vegetation and wildlife information. As part of this effort, geographical (range) and ecological data on all species of *Botrychium* and *Carex* occurring in this area are now being assem-

bled. If you can assist in this project by contributing sighting data (site plant lists, herbarium label data, personal knowledge, etc.) or ecological data (associate species, habitat information, wildlife use, etc.) please call or send data to: Salix Associates, 2525 Potter, Eugene, Oregon 97405. Telephone: 503-343-2364 or 503-758-4500. Fax: 503-341-1752. Thank you!

Legislative Notes In Support of Measure 14

The Stop Toxic Open Pit Mines, or STOP'M petitions gathered over 86,000 signatures, creating Measure 14 on our November ballot. Measure 14 supports amendments to Oregon's Chemical Mining Law of 1991. The goal of Measure 14 is threefold: 1) to protect Oregon's waters and lands through environmentally safe mining practices; 2) to protect Oregon's communities from the effects of mining both during and after the mining operation; 3) to insure that mining companies, not Oregon's taxpayers, pay the full cost of mining in Oregon.

The 1991 Oregon Legislature did pass the Chemical Mining Law, that has been hailed by some as possibly the strongest in the nation. The law requires a coordinated permitting process that includes opportunities for public comment. Also included in the law are environmental standards. Yet there are vital elements missing. One major element is the requirement to backfill the monster pits this type of mining creates in a desert environment. Another missing element is the critical issue of long term monitoring of these possible environmental nightmares if they should leak after the closing of the mining operation.

The legislature failed to include these and many other important issues involved in cyanide heap leach mining, leaving many details to agency discretion. In hashing out the 1991 law, the mining companies made it perfectly clear that no bill would make it through the legislature if certain items were included. Measure 14 will correct the deficiencies of the 1991 law. The NPSO Board endorsed the STOP'M petition. Support Measure 14. Support a strong commitment to responsible mining in our state.

Esther Gruber McEvoy
Corvallis Chapter
