Bulletin
of the
Native Plant Society of Oregon

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

VOLUME 34, NO. 7 | 40TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR! | JULY 2001

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*) in Hendricks Park, Eugene, Oregon

by John Moriarty

English ivy (*Hedera helix*) is a non-native, invasive plant imported to the United States in early colonial times. Commonly used as a popular ornamental and groundcover in residential, commercial and public landscaping, it has become a considerable threat to native forest ecosystems in the Pacific Northwest. It is of particular concern in forests located near urban population centers. A number of urban parks and green spaces (including Forest Park in Portland, Hendricks and Skinner Butte Park and the Willamette Greenway in Eugene) have severe ivy infestations that are reducing native plant diversity, inhibiting regeneration of understory species and damaging mature trees. Diminished native plant diversity results in reduced habitat for native wildlife species. Coordinated efforts to remove and control ivy are underway in a number of these locations.

English ivy and its various cultivars continue to be promoted as a good groundcover plant by some nurseries and landscapers. With its ability to grow under extreme conditions, local, county and state agencies continue to use ivy in public landscape projects, despite the fact that the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) declared *H. helix* a noxious weed in February, 2001. Currently, an effort is being made to have the ODA go one step further and place English ivy on its noxious weed quarantine list, making it illegal to bring ivy into the state, offer it for sale, sell it, purchase it, or propagate it. It is expected that some Oregon nurseries and plant retailers will lobby strongly against the classification because ivy remains such a popular landscape plant.

Though ivy is often planted to retain soil on a steep bank, severe rainfall events in the Portland area have demonstrated that it is not effective. Ivy tends to root in a single, shallow layer in the soil, while producing dense foliage which collects water. In heavy rain when the soil is saturated, the combination of shallow rooting and wet, heavy foliage has led to slope fail-

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Allotropa virgata: A "*ménage à trois*" amongst Kingdoms and Divisions

by Rebecca Huot & Deanna Wellman, Botany students, Lane Community College, Eugene, OR

While strolling through the cool, dense conifer forest, who would think a "*ménage à trois*" is underfoot? A close relationship between a flowering plant (an angiosperm), fungi and a conifer (a gymnosperm) forms this love triangle. The angiosperm beneficiary of this trio is *Allotropa virgata* a member of the same family as Rhododendron, Ericaceae, but in the subfamily Monotropoideae, which is characterized by a lack of chlorophyll and therefore must depend on a host to deliver food that photosynthesis provides.

Allotropa virgata is commonly known as candystick due to the lengthwise pink and white stripes on the stem. The root words in the name *Allotropa* refer to how the flowers turn upwards when young and downward as they age; *allos* means "other", t*ropos* means "turn". Virgatus means twiggy, long and slender, or streaked and rod-like (8) referring to the stems that can reach 40 cm above ground. *A. virgata's* flowers are arranged in a raceme. They lack petals but have five white, pink or brown colored sepals which are pollinated by *Bombus* (bumblebees), who seek the glistening nectar reward found at the base of the ovary. It is also believed that the flower is self-pollinating (1). The leaves are highly reduced and

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Native Plant Society of Oregon

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Bulletin of the Native Plant Society of Oregon
Editor: Tanya Harvey

ISSN 0884-599. Published monthly. Subscription price $18/year. Date and issue number on page 1.

The submission date is the 10th of each month for the following month's issue. Send submissions by e-mail to bulletin@NPSOregon.org.

Opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors of the articles. They do not represent the opinions of the Native Plant Society of Oregon, unless so stated.

Editor's Note

Important Changes for Next Issue!

The next issue of the *Bulletin* will cover both August and September. The submission date will be pushed back two weeks to **July 24**. You should receive this issue the second week of August. The following issue will return to the usual schedule with a submission date of September 10th and should arrive by October 1st. I regret any inconvenience this may cause the membership.

While I enjoy working on the computer, like most of you I would rather be out looking at flowers. I will be taking several botanizing trips this summer thus necessitating the need to upset the routine. Thanks in advance for your cooperation!

Do You Know of Any Native Plant Gardens?

With the burgeoning interest in gardening with native plants, more and more organizations are creating native plant gardens, including a number of NPSO chapters. The NPSO would like to compile a list of public gardens in Oregon with at least a significant area managed for native plants. If you are working on any native plant gardens or know of any, please e-mail any information such as name, location, organization maintaining it, and perhaps a brief description to Tanya Harvey at bulletin@NPSOregon.org. When we have compiled this list we will publish it in the *Bulletin*.

TANYA HARVEY

Age-old Western juniper (Juniperus occidentalis) *near Silver Lake in Lake County. According to* Northwest Trees *(Arno, S., The Mountaineers, 1977), Western junipers grow very slowly taking three centuries to grow to about 14" in diameter. Junipers can survive on as little as 8" of precipitation a year, but cannot compete with the taller Ponderosa pines. This restricts them to more inhospitable and rocky sites where they form picturesque stands in the high desert.*

Blue Mountain

June 30, Saturday

Field Trip: Ruckle Ridge. Scott Riley, Umatilla forest botanist, will lead a trip along the Ruckle Ridge road from Ruckle Junction to Mt. Emily, considered one of the best wildflower trips in Oregon. Leave from the NE corner of the Pendleton Safeway lot at 9:00 am. For more information call Scott at 541-278-3829.

Cheahmill

July 8, Sunday

Field Trip: Larch Mountain. This area provides an ideal place to see transition of valley plants to mountain plants. We will see Beargrass, Pacific Rhododendron, *Penstemon cardwellii*, *Anemone deltoidea*, and many other flowers in bloom. We will be about 4000' in elevation, and will see some spring valley plants in bloom since spring comes late at this altitude. The area is dominated by Silver and Noble Fir and several species of Huckleberry. This is a walk not a hike of less than a mile on paved trails uphill to an observation platform. If the weather is good, bring your camera for some great views of the Cascade Mountains including Mt. Adams and Mt. Rainier in Washington. Start time is 10:00 am for about a 2-hour field trip. For more information, to register, and directions, please call Chuck and Patti Buffett at 503-474-1386.

Corvallis

For information on the Corvallis Chapter call Esther McEvoy at 541-754-0893.

Emerald

July 1, Sunday

Field Trip: Mt. June. The trail is fairly short (1.2 miles to the top) but steep in places. Beautiful forest with *Corallorhiza mertensiana*, Rhododendrons and many other woodland beauties opens up to a number of outcrops with *Castilleja hispida*, *Penstemon rupicola*, *Calochortus tolmiei* and *Lupinus albifrons* among others. On a clear day there is a terrific view of both the Cascades and the Willamette Valley. As an optional addition to the hike, after coming down off the peak there is a very up-and-down trail for a mile and a half along the forested ridgecrest to another large meadow below Sawtooth Rock. Meet at 9:00 am at the NE corner of the South Eugene High parking lot or 9:30 am at the Dexter Corner Café in Dexter. Call trip leader Tanya Harvey at 541-937-1401 for more information.

July 8, Sunday

Field Trip: Tidbits Mountain, near Blue River. This easy-to-moderate 4-mile round-trip hike starts out in an old growth forest. The first mile of trail is lined with beautiful *Phlox adsurgens*, clintonia, bunchberry and rhododendrons. It opens up to large talus slopes (listen for pikas!) below impressive twin pinnacles. The trail continues up to the summit of one of these "tidbits" where there used to be a lookout tower and is still a fantastic 360° view. Among the flowers to see are *Lilium washingtonianum*, *Erigeron cascadensis*, *Eriogonum umbellatum*, and *Campanula rotundifolia*. Meet at 9:00 am at the NE corner of the South Eugene High parking lot. Call trip leader Tanya Harvey at 541-937-1401 for more information.

August 16, Thursday

Work Party: Lane Community College Herbarium. Join us in mounting recently-collected specimens and other tasks that help get our NEW herbarium space all set up. This is an opportunity to acquire some skills with herbarium work. Refreshments provided. 9:30 am until noon. LCC Science Bldg., Room 117. For more information and directions contact Gail Baker, 541-747-4501 x 2085 or bakerg@lanecc.edu.

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. Be prepared to sign a release form indicating this. For a sample copy check out the NPSO website. 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. National Forests require a Northwest Forest Pass for many field trip locations. Permits can be acquired at forest headquarters and ranger districts.

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. Groups using wilderness areas should be no larger than 12.

High Desert

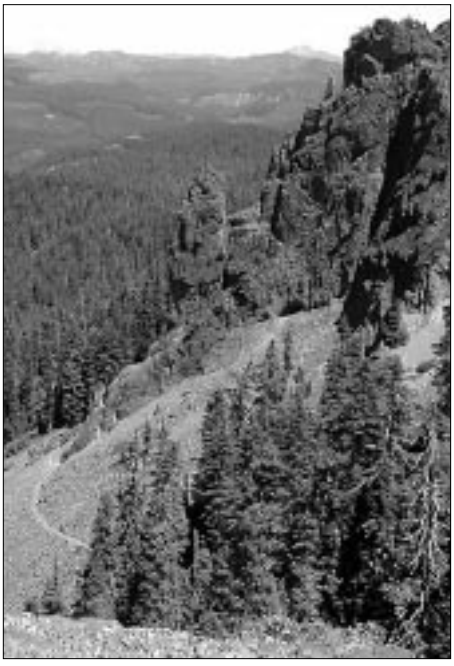
Unless otherwise noted all trips will depart from the north end of the main parking lot on the east side of Pilot Butte State Park off of Hwy 20 (Greenwood St.) in Bend at 8:30 am sharp. Please arrive a few minutes early to form carpools. On one-day trips we will normally return to the parking lot by 5:30 pm. Please: no smoking, no picking or collecting of plants, and no pets. Remember, you participate at your own risk.

June 30, Saturday

Field Trip: Hummingbird Meadows. Exult in the beauty of mountain wildflowers. This easy-to-moderate 5-mile hike will explore some verdant meadows above 5,000 ft in the Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness which is northwest of Crater Lake National Park. Be ready for any weather! Due to wilderness travel, hiker numbers are limited to 12, so call Reid early. Pre-registration is required! Note 8:00 am departure due to the 2.5 hours drive time. Return to Bend by 6:00 pm. Call trip leader Reid Schuller for sign-up: days 541-317-0199.

July 14, Saturday

Field Trip: Newberry Geothermal: Act 2, Scene 1. Over the last twenty years there has been much interest in developing geothermal power at Newberry Volcano south of Bend. Interest in the 1980s led to the Newberry National Volcanic Monument. A new out-of-state developer has allied with a new out-of-state utility to try again to exploit the resource. Join federal agency experts and NPSO as we learn about the risks and benefits of this most recent attempt to harness and profit from Newberry's resources. Call leader Stu Garrett for details: 541-389-6981 eves.



TANYA HARVEY

Tidbits Mountain near Blue River, an Emerald Chapter field trip site this month.

August 11, Saturday

Field Trip: Broken Top Volcano. This is our annual trek to view the spectacular glaciated scenery and alpine wildflowers in the High Cascades west of Bend. This is a six-mile round-trip, moderate-to-strenuous hike with a 1,700 foot elevation gain. We will do mostly off-trail hiking through the Three Sisters Wilderness, so hiker numbers are limited to 12. If we can't go to Broken Top we will hike Black Crater. Pre-registration is required! Call trip leader Stu Garrett for sign-up: eves 541-389-6981, the sooner the better!!

Klamath Basin

For information on the Klamath Basin Chapter, call David Lebo at 541-883-8393.

Mid-Columbia

August 1, Wednesday

Meeting: Potluck and Discovery Center Grounds Tour. 6:30pm. Bring a food item, and socialize with your friends. Then Barbara Robinson, who has been working on the 5 acres of Columbia Gorge Discovery Center grounds for four years, will give a tour of the grounds and discuss the progress being made in establishing native plants. Take exit 82 off of I-84, and follow Discovery Center signs.

August 4, Saturday

Field Trip: Mt. Adams Subalpine wildflower meadows. Hike about 6 miles and see fields of lupine, Indian paint brush, erigerons, and much more. Meet at 9:00 am at KJ's Bear Creek Café on Hwy. 141 in Troutlake. Call Barbara Robinson, 541-296-5334, for more information.

North Coast

Unless otherwise stated, the group will meet at 10:00 am at the front parking lot of the PUD building at the south end of Tillamook at 11th and Pacific. For further information and if you intend to go, call or e-mail John Gerke at 503-842-5366 or johnroyal@juno.com.

June 30, Saturday

Field Trip: Strawberries and lilies at Mt. Hebo summit and wild flowers around Hebo Lake. Two short easy hikes. Total 1 mile and no hills.

July 22, Sunday

Field Trip: Kelp bed in front of Terrimore Motel. Meet at the Happy Camp Parking Lot at 8:30 am. Low tide at about 8:40 am. We'll wade and examine the many types of kelp attached to the rocks there. Wear knee high boots or foot gear you don't mind getting wet. At about 10:30 am we'll tour the Oyster Hatchery on the Bay Road, There we will learn how oyster seed is fed and grown and also, using microscopes, be able to see some of the smaller algae. Lead by Susan Shupert, phycologist. Phone John.

August 25, Saturday

Field Trip: Huckleberries, red and blue, at Mt. Hebo summit. If berries are not ripe, this trip will be rescheduled for September 22 or 23. Short hike. Bring a bucket. Also expect bunchberries, miner's lettuce, etc. Phone John.

Portland

July 10, Tuesday

Meeting: Wildflowers of the Western Blue Mountains. Paul Slichter, Biology Teacher at Gresham High School, will discuss the flora of the Blue Moutains from Pendleton west to the John Day River. 7:00 pm, Fireside Room (#355) of the First United Methodist Church located at 1838 SW Jefferson St., in Portland. For more information contact Skip Haak, 503-460-3198.

July 22, Sunday

Field Trip: Alpine Meadows. Join Barbara Robinson and Greg Stone as we climb to Carin Basin for the crisp mountain air and to view the deep red *Castilleja parviflora*, the delicate *Erigeron peregrinus*, the creamy *Luetkea pectinata* and many more amongst the granite spires, babbling brooks, and

lazy meadows. Leave 8:00 am Gateway/NE99th Ave. Park and Ride, southeast corner of parking lot. Call Greg at 503-233-4761 or Barbara at 541-296-5334 for further info.

August 11, Saturday

Field Trip: Multipor Fen. Explore this former Nature Conservancy subalpine mire with USFS botanist Carol Horvath. Assist Carol in locating and mapping the rare clubmoss, *Lycopodiella inundata*. Explore the 5 major vegetation types including low sedge, moss mound, *Carex sitchenses*, low shrub and shrub carrs. Enjoy a colorful wet meadow with excellent views of Mt. Hood and Tom, Dick and Harry Mtn. weather permitting! Leave 8:30am, Gateway/NE99th Ave. Park and Ride, southeast corner of parking lot. Carpool to fen, near Government Camp. Call Carol at 503-775-2650 for further information. Be prepared for wet ground, very uneven terrain, no trail, and the necessity of walking through some areas with dense shrubs.

Siskiyou

All trip participants will be required to sign a disclaimer. None of the trips are all access (on trails suitable for wheelchairs). For more information, call the trip leader or Don Heinze at 541-955-7247.

June 30, Saturday

Field Trip: Black Butte south of O'Brien. 7:30 am, south Safeway parking near Abby's Pizza in Grants Pass—take exit 55 of Interstate 5, go west on Grants Pass Parkway and cross the Rouge River. Keep going for 4 stoplights and turn left (south) on Williams Hwy (Hwy 238). Proceed past one stoplight. Safeway will be on the right. 8:30 am at the O'Brien Store in O'Brien (southwest of Cave Junction. Leaders: Maria Ulloa 541-471-6528 and Lee Webb 541-471-6536, both at the Siskiyou National Forest. A high elevation hike that will gain 1000 feet. Spectacular views—see Mt. Shasta to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Be ready to play in the snow. moderate-to-difficult 5-mile hike.

July 7, Saturday

Field Trip: King Mountain summit (East of Wolf Creek, Josephine County). Meet at 10:00 am in front of the Wolf Creek Store in Wolf Creek (20 miles north of Grants Pass just off I-5). Easy one-mile hike. Leaders: Eleanor Pugh 541-866-2665 and Don Heinze 541-955-7247. We may see the rare Siskiyou fritillary and Umpqua phacelia in bloom. There is also a natural rock garden with plants like rock beardtongue and several species each of stonecrop and phlox in this remote, fascinatingly beautiful BLM Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Easy one-mile hike. Recommended prior reading: Begnoche, Don, *Siskiyou Sundays*, pages 53-56.

July 14, Saturday

Field Trip: Dutchman's Peak (west of Mt. Ashland). Meet at BLM parking lot at 3040 Biddle Road in Medford at 10:00 am. Alternate meeting place: Mt. Ashland Ski Area parking lot at 10:45 am. Leader: Don Heinze, 541-955-7247. See a natural garden of alpine wildflowers in the cool high Siskiyou Mountains when lower elevations are hot, dry, and bloomless. Easy two-mile hike.

July 21, Saturday

Field Trip: Chrome Ridge – Mud Springs. Meet at 9:00 am, US Forest Service Building, 200 NE Greenfield Road in Grants Pass just north of Exit 58 of Interstate 5. Leaders: Maria Ulloa 541-471-6528, Janet Yoder 541-596-2697, and Dennis Vromen 541-479-4619. Explore Chrome Ridge driving and walking. Look for flowers and birds (Dennis is one of the best birders in Josephine County). The trip will end at a natural garden of wetland shrubs and a Darlingtonia fen. We may also see emerging butterflies. Recommended prior reading: Paetzel, Mary, *Spirit of the Siskiyous*, pg.59 -89.

August 4, Saturday

Field Trip: Bigelow Lakes Botanical area and Mount Elijah. 4:00 pm, Illinois Valley Visitor's Center, 201 Caves Highway, Cave Junction. Leaders: Lee Webb 541-471-6536 and Maria Ulloa 541-471-6528. This is the classic late afternoon-night hike that Lee has been taking for many years now. We'll watch the sunset and may see everything from rare plants to resident long eared owls. Bring water, dinner, warm clothes, flashlight, and good hiking shoes. Moderate 5-mile hike. Recommended prior reading: Begnoche, Don, *Siskiyou Sundays*; pp. 101-106, Paetzel, Mary, *Spirit of the Siskiyous*, pp. 118-155.

August 11, Saturday

Field Trip: Brandy Peak/Meadows (south of the road from Galice to Agnes). 10:00 am, US Forest Service Building, 200 NE Greenfield Road in Grants Pass just north of Exit 58 of I-5. Leaders: Maria Ulloa 541-471-6528 , Don Heinze 541-955-7247 and Janet Yoder 541-596 2697. See one of the furthest south stands of Alaska yellow cedar, along with late summer wildflowers and the unique grape fern in this remote part of the Siskiyou Mountains. Moderate 3-mile hike.

Umpqua Valley

July 14, Saturday

Field Trip: Diamond Lake and Silent Creek. Meet in the BLM parking lot, 777 NW Garden Valley Blvd., Roseburg at 7:00 am or at the Diamond Lake Lodge parking lot at 9:00 am. Call Richard Sommer at 541-673-3709 for more information.

Willamette Valley

July 7, Saturday

Field Trip: Iron Mountain and Cone Peak. Moderately strenous, 7-mile round-trip hike in the Old Cascades, featuring an astounding diversity of native wildflowers. Call Walt Yungen, 503-581-9511, for details.

William Cusick

For information on the William Cusick Chapter call Frazier Nichol at 541-963-7870.

Leach Botanical Garden Events

6704 SE 122nd Ave., Portland

July 14, Saturday, 9 - 11 am

Integrating Native Plants into Your Existing Garden. Ideas for adding more northwest natives into your existing landscape. Instructors: Mike Fahey and Jessica Sall, LBG Staff and Volunteer. Fee: $15/$13.50 members.

August 18, Saturday, 9 – 11:30 am

Containing Invasive Plants. Strategies for the on-going control of invasive plants. This class will be of special interests to landowners along streams and creeks. Instructors: Jim Schiller, Botanical Supervisor for Watershed Revegetation Program, and James Allison, Botanical Specialist, Portland Bureau of Environmental Services. Fee: $15/$13.50 members. Class Limit: 20.

Pre-registration is required for all classes. To register call the Garden at 503-761-9503.

Free the Trees!

Saturdays, July 21, August 11, and September 8, 9:30 am Hendricks Park, Eugene

English ivy is taking over Hendricks Park and we need you to help Free the Trees. Come join us at the picnic shelter at the top of Summit Ave. for Free the Trees days at Hendricks Park at 9:30 am, on the following Saturdays: July 21, August 11 and September 8. With your help, we'll remove ivy from tree trunks in the park and begin to make a dent in the ivy infestation.

Bring rugged work clothes (long-sleeved shirt and long pants are recommended), boots with non-slip soles, work gloves, water and a snack. We'll provide the tools and any other equipment necessary for ivy removal.

Call Marcia Hilton at 485-4338 or John Moriarty at Hendricks Park, 682-5324. From there, we'll head into the forest, determine the most effective way to remove ivy, then begin to Free the Trees!

Butterfly Hikes

The Eugene-Springfield Chapter of the North American Butterfly Association will be sponsoring two field trips this month.

July 7, Saturday

4th of July Butterfly Count: Eugene-Springfield. This annual count, organized by Sharon Blick and Jim Mitchell, has been conducted annually since 1991. In past years, up to 22 butterfly species and 450 individual butterflies have been seen. The count encompasses Alton Baker Park, Skinner's Butte Park, Willow Creek Preserve, Mount Pisgah Arboretum, Delta Ponds, and more. The group will meet at 9:30 am. in Room 21, Jefferson Middle School, 1650 W. 22nd in Eugene. The day will begin with a review of local butterfly species and how to identify them. Pre-registration is required, but space is not limited. Call Sharon Blick at 541-683-4635 to pre-register.

July 21, Saturday

4th of July Butterfly Count: Browder Ridge, central Cascades. The meadows of the central Cascades explode with wildflowers and butterflies at this time of year. Browder Ridge, on the Willamette National Forest near the Santiam Pass, has a mixture of habitats, from mixed conifer forest to expansive meadows. Join the first ever 4th of July Butterfly Count for this part of Oregon. A Northwest Forest Pass is required to park at trailhead. NOTE: Browder Ridge trail is moderately difficult and involves a steady gain in elevation. We plan on returning to Eugene by 6:00pm. Meet at the Campbell Senior Center parking lot (155 High Street, Eugene) at 8:00am. Space is limited to 25 people. Co-leaders: Eric Wold and Neil Björklund. Pre-registration required. To pre-register call Eric Wold at 541-431-7388, or e-mail him at ewold@qwest.net.

"Oregon Tree Farmer of the Year" Tour

September 8

Is it possible to manage a forest stand on the eastside of Oregon for wood products (sawlogs, poles, and firewood), snags, wildlife habitat ***and*** a healthy native plant population? On Lance and Jennifer Barker's Morning Hill Forest Farm, that question is answered by the plant list of over 200 species and growing. Very few plants (mostly grasses, with no invasive aliens) are non-native, and Jennifer is beginning to catalog mushrooms as well as trees, shrubs, grasses, forbs and lichens. Many species that were suppressed under previous management have emerged and blossomed in the 24 years that Lance has owned the property.

Come and see how Lance and Jennifer do it at the "Oregon Tree Farmer of the Year" Tour, September 8th, at 10:00am. Hands-on restoration forestry will be featured with pre-commercial thinning, pruning, commercial thinning, firewood selection, snag creation, wildlife habitat enhancement, native plant revegetation, fuel control, and species identification and monitoring.

The tour will also include a showing of the Barkers' renewable energy powered home, with solar electricity production, solar cooking demonstration, and the first demonstration of the new solar-powered chainsaw.

A barbecue lunch will be served made with vegetables grown on-site in Oregon's coldest climate. RSVP required by August 31st for the lunch and to receive a map. Respond to the Grant County Chamber of Commerce (800-769-5664) or to jbarker@highdesertnet.com. Lance and Jennifer's plant list is on their website at <http://www.highdesertnet.com/morninghill>.

Berry Botanic Garden Events

Portland's Berry Botanic Garden has a number of native plant oriented events. To register or to get more information on these and other events at the garden call 503-636-4112 or check out their website at http://www.berrybot.org.

July 5, Thursday

Surveyor's Ridge Hike. As one of our volunteers says, "anytime" is a good time to visit Surveyor's Ridge. This ridge line trail offers wonderful views of neighboring Cascade peaks, as well as the Hood River Valley. Expect an abundance of wildflowers in a variety of habitats. The hike will be about four miles, depending on weather and participants' interests. The elevation rises and falls, with about a 200' change. Plan for a day hike. Directions will be sent to registrants. Instructors: Carolyn Devine & Kris Freitag, $8/$5 members, limit: 15.

July 21 & 28, 2 Saturdays, 1-3 pm

Botanical Illustration. All levels including beginners are welcome. Plan on sketching outside unless weather is uncooperative. Bring supplies from home (basic pencils and paper for the first meeting). We'll concentrate on pencil drawings the first week, and add color the second. Instructor: Laurie Carlyon-Ward, $35/$30 members, limit: 15.

English Ivy in Hendricks Park

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ure in which ivy and soil slid off of hillsides together. Soil stability on steep slopes is best maintained by planting a mixture of shrubs, trees and ground covers with a variety of root depths.

Lifestyle of a successful invader

Hedera helix is an amazingly adaptable plant within the context of the Pacific Northwest climate. One factor that seems to inhibit ivy's uncontrollable spread in other temperate regions of the U.S. (i.e. the Midwest and New England states) is the severe winter cold. With that factor absent in this area, all other conditions appear favorable. Ivy grows well in light conditions ranging from full shade to full sun, but prefers partial shade. It prospers in poor soils, both basic and acidic, and withstands summer drought conditions (Reichard 2000, in Okerman 2000). In addition, its ability to continue photosynthesis during the winter months provides a competitive advantage as it climbs into deciduous forest species whose leaves are absent. Ivy's ability to grow vigorously in low light and to spread vegetatively makes it a successful understory competitor in the coniferous forests, as well.

Distinct morphology

An interesting characteristic of *H. helix*, and one that seems to provide considerable competitive advantage, is its two distinctive forms: juvenile and mature. In its juvenile form ivy reproduces vegetatively, spreading along the ground and climbing with adventitious roots. It may maintain this form for many years, covering vast areas of forest floor. As ivy climbs vertically, dark juvenile leaves with the characteristic three to five lobes and variegations are replaced by lighter green, ovate adult leaves that tend to be thicker and waxier. At this stage ivy begins to take on more of a shrub form, no longer producing the vine-like climbing stems or adventitious roots.

In the adult form, the plant begins to reproduce sexually; flowering and producing a dark, purple, fleshy fruit that is distributed by birds. According to Barnea et al. (1993, in Okerman 2000), ivy berries are mildly toxic. Apparently, they do not provide a valuable food source for native song birds. However, starlings, cedar waxwings, robins and Stellar's jays can and do consume them. This results in a much wider distribution of the plant, including into areas considerably distant from previous infestations.

Control methods

At Hendricks Park in Eugene, a number of methods for removing *Hedera helix* have been experimented with over the years, but manual removal seems to be the most effective. Several issues must be taken into consideration when planning ivy removal (Newhouse,

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Mount Pisgah Arboretum Events

Seavey Loop Rd., Eugene

July 14, Saturday, 9 am-3 pm

Nature Writing Workshop. Explore this popular genre and write some of your own in the inspiring setting of the Arboretum. Taught by Carol-Ann Bassett of the University of Oregon Journalism school. Fee: $30 ($25 MPA members). Pre-registration required. Call 541-747-1504.

July 21, Saturday, 8 am - Noon

Fire Ecology. Learn about the fire ecology of the area, and explore past and future burnareas on this long hike over the mountain. Led by Jason Blazar (Stewardship Coordinator for FBPMP). Co-sponsored by Friends of Buford Park & Mt. Pisgah. Suggested donation: $5. Meet at the Arboretum visitor center.

July 28, Saturday, 6-8 pm

Mosses & Ferns. Get up-close and personal with these water-loving plants that make Pacific Northwest forests so lush and unique. Led by David Wagner. Suggested donation $3. Meet at the Arboretum visitor center.

Nearby Nature Field Botany Workshop

July 9-13, Mon - Fri, 9 am - noon

Field Botany Workshop for Adults. Sponsored by Nearby Nature in Eugene. Learn to identify plants and plant families in the natural habitats of the Southern Willamette Valley (Eugene-Springfield area). Instructor Marcia Cutler. $60 members/$70 non-members. Call 541-687-9699 for more information.

At the Annual Meeting, June 8-10, in Corvallis, Veva Stansell, Charlene Simpson, and Rhoda Love were honored as Fellows of the Native Plant Society of Oregon. Veva's biography appears below, Rhoda's was in the June Bulletin*, and Charlene's will appear in August. Congratulations to these three long-time members.*

Veva Stansell, Curry County Botanist

by Camille V. Tipton

Long-time plant enthusiast Veva Stansell knows there is much work to be done when it comes to cataloguing plants in Oregon. But the 72-year-old Southwestern Oregon resident welcomes the challenge. "There are times I wish I lived closer to a University, but on the other hand there are advantages to living far away," said Veva, the Coos and Curry County Regional Coordinator for the Oregon Plant Atlas Project. "One of the things that sparks the imagination is that this corner of Oregon has a lot of botanical secrets to be discovered yet," said Veva, who lives near Gold Beach, at Pistol River. "It hasn't been studied all that much. Who knows what will be found?"

Veva was born on July 20, 1929 in Gold Beach, to Otto and Elma Ismert. In 1936, her family moved to a farm near Pistol River where they raised cows and other livestock. She graduated from Gold Beach High School in 1947 in a class of 16 students. In 1948, she married Bob Stansell. They raised their three sons in Gold Beach, and in 1970 the couple moved back to Pistol River. Bob Stansell lost a brave fight with lung cancer in 1996.

Veva's interest in botany first stirred while she was trail-riding in Curry County's back country. Like many botany enthusiasts, she began to notice the differences between coastal and mountain plants.

"Wildflower books with pictures helped a little, but I had more questions than answers," she explained. "Time marched on, and when our boys were high school students, a young man named Fred Bowen joined the Gold Beach High School staff as a Biology teacher.

"Fred gave some evening classes in plant identification, and lo and behold, that little light bulb above my head began to flash. I discovered floras by Peck and Jepson, and Randall's *Manual of Oregon Trees and Shrubs*. A brand new world!"

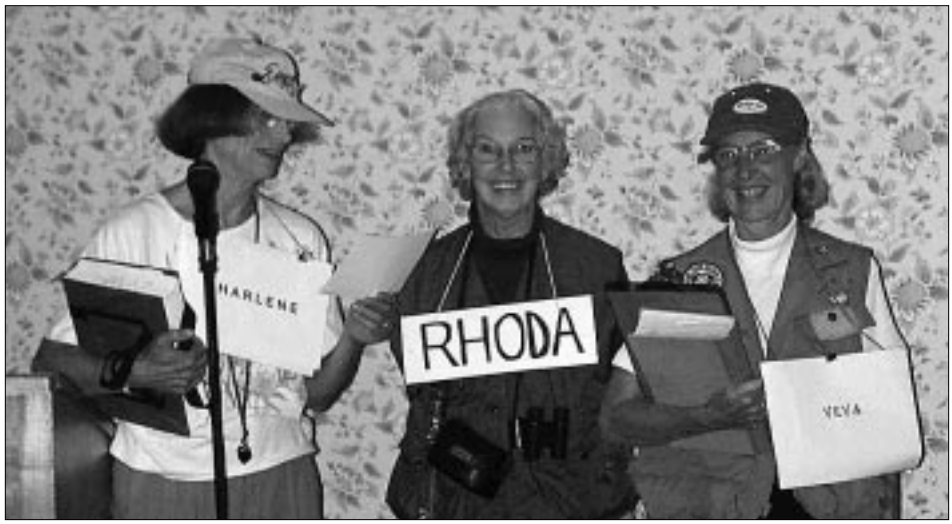
Veva has been a member of the Native Plant Society of Oregon since the early '70s and at one time in those early years was the only member who lived outside the Portland area. She has served many terms on the Board of Directors and has been Vice President, and Secretary at various times in the past. At present, she is Chair of the Fellows Committee.

Veva loves botanizing in her corner of the state. Without a doubt, she says, her favorite habitats are found on serpentine and peridotite soils where many species of broadleaf shrubs and the early spring blooms of *Erythronium* and *Trillium* can be found. "I also love the high Siskiyous and other Klamath Ranges, the mountain lakes and ponds with unknown monocots, *Lewisia* adorning knife-edge ridges, niches in the rocks where odd ferns cling," she said. "In winter, or when it's been too long between outings, daydreams of these places sneak in behind my eyelids and soothe me."

Although Veva is currently retired, she has held an assortment of jobs including waitress, janitor, laborer in plywood and stud mills, florist, nursery worker, botany technician for the Bureau of Land Management and Gold Beach Ranger District, and finally District Botanist for the US Forest Service (USFS) in Gold Beach. Before her employment with the USFS, Veva became intensely interested in public land use and sensitive plants. These interests led to volunteer work with the USFS, The Nature Conservancy, Kalmiopsis Audubon Society, Malheur Field Station, Jepson Herbarium, and various other agencies and conservation groups.

She received the Conservation Award from the Daughters of the American Republic; the USFS Regional Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species Habitat Management Award; and a USFS National Award for Individual Volunteer Service that included a trip to Washington, DC.

Since retiring, Veva has had more time to spend with her family, attend sports and other functions in which her grandchildren are involved, and read more books. "But most important is to continue to get out in the hills to explore new places and return to old favorites."



TOM KAYE

Left to right: Rhoda Love, Veva Stansell and Charlene Simpson trying to further confuse the audience at the Annual Meeting after receiving their Fellows Awards.

Book Review

The Lewis and Clark Herbarium Becomes Accessible: O! the Joy

by Rhoda Love, Emerald Chapter

***Herbarium of the Lewis & Clark Expedition*, vol. 12 in *The Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition*,**
edited by Gary E. Moulton. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, 1999. Illustrations, calendar of botanical specimens, sources, index. 288 pages. $75.00 cloth.
(A slightly different version of this review appeared in the *Oregon Historical Quarterly* ,Vol. 101, no. 2, 2000.)

I am looking at the image of a pressed specimen of the plant we know today as kinnikinnick. The accompanying label is inscribed in a legible hand on dark paper—the ink hardly faded after nearly 200 years. The specimen consists of several leafy fragments with no apparent flowers or fruit. On the label are the words of its collector, Meriwether Lewis, written during the winter of 1804-5: "No. 33 An evergreen plant which grows in the open plains usually. the natives smoke it's leaves, mixed with tobacco Called by the French Engages *Sacocommis* –- obtained at Fort Mandan."

What a thrill for a botanist to be able to study this photograph of a dearly-loved species with notes in Lewis' own hand! The sheet contains more: jottings by Frederick Pursh who originally named many of the Lewis and Clark plants, as well as annotations by others who have studied the specimen. Thanks to University of Nebraska historian Gary Moulton and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, readers can now view photos of over 200 plant specimens collected by Lewis and Clark on their historic journey of exploration.

This attractive oversized volume is the final publication in Moulton's twelve-part *magnum opus*, his entirely new edition of the journals of the explorers. Volume One was *the Atlas of the Expedition*, highlighting Captain William Clark's skill as a cartographer. The last presents, for the first time in a visual form, the important contribution of Meriwether Lewis, the Expedition's botanist.

Many people know that, due in part to the early death of Lewis and other unforeseen incidents, most of the plants collected on the expedition were essentially "lost" for nearly a century. One bundle was sent to Thomas Jefferson in 1805 from the first overwintering camp at Fort Mandan, North Dakota and deposited with the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. A bundle was destroyed near the Great Falls of the Missouri when a cache was flooded. However, Lewis later made extensive collections in Oregon and Idaho, especially at the mouth of the Columbia and on the spring trek back to St. Louis, and these plants arrived safely in the United States in 1806. The following year the explorer turned the entire collection over to the young German-born botanist, Frederick Pursh, for naming and illustration, with the understanding that the catalogue of new plants would be published within a reasonable time. However, by 1809 Lewis was tragically dead by his own hand and Pursh had seemingly abandoned the project.

In 1811 the German botanist traveled to England, but what no one realized at that time was that he took a good many of Lewis' plants with him across the Atlantic. In 1814 Pursh published his noteworthy *Flora Americae Septentrionalis* (Flora of North America) based in large part on Lewis' collection. He then sailed for Canada where he died in obscurity, leaving the Lewis specimens in England. At this point, readers must refer to Moulton's detailed Introduction to Volume 12 to learn how at least some of these plants eventually found their way back to Philadelphia to join others overlooked for years at the Philosophical Society. These surviving collections were assembled at the Academy of Natural Sciences where they reside today.

This volume is a worthy culmination of Moulton's decades of research, and a fitting monument to Lewis' skill as a pioneering botanist. A total of 239 herbarium sheets have been photographed; 227 of these are at the Academy of Natural Sciences, eleven are at Kew Gardens in London, and one is in the Charleston, S.C. Museum. They represent 177 distinct botanical entities. Nearly a third are "type" specimens. In his "Calendar of Botanical Specimens," Moulton has painstakingly transcribed all legible notations on each sheet and, insofar as possible, ascribed authorship to each. Also included are botanical illustrations of Lewis plants from Pursh's 1814 Flora, as well as several unpublished drawings ascribed to Pursh. As we approach the bicentennial of the explorers' epic journey, I enthusiastically recommend the *Herbarium of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* to all those who love western botany and history.

TANYA HARVEY

Philadelphus lewisii, *our native Mock-orange, one of many plants named after Meriwether Lewis. Photo taken at the Corvallis chapter's native plant garden at the Avery House in Corvallis.*

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The "Atlas of Oregon Carex" was NPSO's first Occasional Paper. The Atlas has 128 location maps, one for each Carex taxon in the state of Oregon. Also included are a synonymy, fun facts about sedges, a history of the project, and Oregon geography maps. **Price: $5.**

"Louis F. Henderson (1853-1942): The Grand Old Man of Northwest Botany" by Rhoda M. Love is NPSO's second and most recent Occasional Paper, published in 2001. This fascinating, peer-reviewed, 64-page biography includes 56 historic and modern images. It is carefully and exhaustively researched with 133 notes plus chronology, lists of publications and plants named for Henderson. **Price: $10.**

To order either or both Occasional Papers, send check for the appropriate amount (made payable to NPSO) to: **Occasional Papers, Native Plant Society of Oregon, PO Box 902, Eugene, OR 97440-0902.**

NPSO Membership Directory lists names, addresses, phone numbers, and e-mail address of NPSO members (April 2001). Available from Jan Dobak, 2584 NW Savier St., Portland OR 97210. **$3 postpaid.**

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 Drive, Bend, OR 97701, 541-389-6981. Individuals may order posters at **$12 each,** plus $3 per order for shipping. Posters are mailed in tubes.

NPSO 40th Anniversary Tote Bag has been produced by the Corvallis Chapter to commemorate this milestone year for NPSO. It is a sturdy black canvas bag 14"w x 14"h x 3"d featuring our signature *Trillium ovatum* in a screenprinted design by Bonnie Hall. The totes can be ordered while supplies last at $10 a piece plus $2 per bag for shipping from: Corvallis Chapter NPSO, 4090 NW Dale Drive, Corvallis, OR 97330. Treat yourself. Then consider Christmas or a uniquely Oregon gift to give on your travels.

English Ivy in Hendricks Park

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2000). It is important to time removal activities so that damage to native understory plants is minimized. Ideally, ground ivy removal takes place in the late fall and winter months after seasonal rains have begun, but before native bulbs and forbs begin to emerge. Moist soil conditions make root removal more effective. Though perennials haven't yet emerged, it is still important to reduce the amount of traffic on exposed soils where mats of ivy have been removed. One way to do this is to stand on the unremoved ivy while pulling the removal edge toward you (Peeters, Pers. Comm., 2001).

The primary summer restoration activity (when soil is dry and not conducive to root removal) is to remove ivy from tree boles. It seems most effective and efficient to cut a three foot swath between the ivy stems and their roots at the base of the tree, then pull the lower portion of the stems back from the tree to slow the ivy's recovery. Ivy that remains in the tree will die and leaves will fall to the forest floor.

H. helix is an effective colonizer, capable of reclaiming cleared areas from adjacent infestations in a short time. One way to avoid the struggle to maintain cleared areas is to begin restoration work in areas that are not heavily infested; that is, start from relatively pristine forest areas and work outward into the heavier infestations (Bradley, 1988). Proceeding outward from relatively ivy-free areas also helps to promote recolonization of the cleared area by native plant populations already present. Restoration planting of native plants in a cleared area will also compete against the recolonizing efforts of ivy.

Hedera helix does not respond well to herbicides; its waxy leaves prevent absorption of most chemical applications. Widespread applications of non-specific herbicides can also damage non-target species, including the natives necessary for restoration of the cleared area. Some success has been reported with burning ivy foliage with a propane weed flamer, then manually removing runners from the ground (Stanley, Pers. Comm., 2001) although simply burning the leaves and letting the runners remain will result in a fairly quick return (Sardy, 1997).

Current ivy removal efforts in Hendricks Park

During 1998, 1999 and early 2000, citizens, park staff and consultants worked together to develop a comprehensive plan for the management of the natural forested area of Hendricks Park. The Hendricks Park Forest Management Plan established the importance of restoring and protecting the native forest ecosystem in the park and managing it toward an old growth forest. It also recognized that *H. helix* is a primary factor in the decline of that ecosystem and must be managed aggressively. Over the years a number of volunteer efforts have been undertaken to remove ivy (including groups from the NPSO… thanks!). These efforts are continuing now on a coordinated basis with additional community, neighborhood, university and local business volunteers. Over the summer, we'll concentrate on tree bole ivy removal with our "Free the Trees" days on July 21, August 11 and September 8 (*see p. 86*).

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appear scale-like. *A. virgata* has a rhizome, bearing adventitious buds that give rise to above ground shoots.

Although often referred to as saprophytic, a plant which derives its nourishment from dead organic material, *A. virgata* is truly an epiparasitic mycotroph, a plant that obtains its nutrients and carbon compounds from a fungal association between its roots and the roots of a third photosynthetic partner (1). The photosynthetic hosts are usually *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas fir), *Tsuga heterophylla* (western hemlock), *Abies grandis* (grand fir), *Abies amabilis* (silver fir), *Pinus contorta* (lodgepole pine), *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (tanoak) or *Abies magnifica* (red fir). The specific host seems to depend on climate, elevation, habitat and what species are present. Although the actual mycorrhizal fungi are still being investigated, fungi observed to be in association with *A. virgata's* roots are *Tricholoma magnivelare* (matsutake), *Rhizopogon vinicolor* (blushing false truffle) and *Cenococcum geophilum* (filamentous fungi). The main requirements for these fungi are availability of host trees and type of soil environment. A moist climate must be maintained for fungal success. Therefore, *A. virgata* is often found in foggy costal areas from British Columbia to California or the inland mature forests of Idaho, Nevada and Montana in the presence of rotting trees or other organic matter that retains moisture as well as provides supplemental minerals and organic substances to the fungi (1).

TANYA HARVEY

Allotropa virgata *at Castle Rock, near Blue River, Oregon.*

There are differing opinions about its population size and distribution. In the past it has been called rare, but abundant where found. Its main limitation is the environment that the host fungi prefer. Reproduction of *A. virgata* can be vegetative or by seed. Seeds have a highly reduced to entirely lacking endosperm. This makes the establishment of the mycorrhizal association necessary upon germination for seedling survival, and some think even pregermination. Because vegetative reproduction is a major means of propagation, genetic diversity may not be as high as appears to be and has lead to an over estimation of number of distinct individuals (1). *A. virgata* doesn't necessarily flower every year. Therefore, standing dead stems are a good indicator of population location.

The greatest danger facing the *A. virgata* is disturbance of the delicate interrelationship with its fungal counterpart. This occurs most often from logging, thinning, mushroom picking (especially the raking of matsutake seekers), browsing, grazing and the recreational activities of humans disturbing the duff layer of the forest floor. Other dangers facing the *A. virgata* are loss of genetic variation through fragmentation of suitable habitats, general forest management activities (such as road building, rotations and fire suppression), reduction of decaying woody debris and noxious weed competition (1,4).

There are several species that can be confused with *A. virgata*. Non-photosynthetic orchids, such as *Corallorhiza ssp*. (coral root) can be identified by their irregular-shaped flowers. Other achlorophyllous Ericaceae, like *Pterospora andromedea* (pine drops) can be distinguished because their petals face downward and are borne on pedicels and *Hypopitys monotropa* (pinesap) is a uniform pink to straw color.

Nestled into the forest floor, this unique angiosperm is a delight to behold. It is a lovely result of an intricate relationship among species. May it be an example and inspiration to our own species of what cooperation and shared resources can accomplish.

This article is an excerpt from a more comprehensive profile published in the Mount Pisgah Arboretum 2001 Wildflower Festival Checklist. Please contact the Arboretum to obtain the complete profile, mtpisgah@efn.org or 541-747-3817.

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A Case for Common Names?

by Wilbur L. Bluhm, Willamette Valley Chapter, NPSO

Recently, while visiting with Drs. Ken Chambers and Scott Sundberg at Oregon State University, I learned of the nomenclatural changes with the genera *Grindelia* and *Madia*.

It wasn't surprising to learn this of these two genera. *Grindelia* and *Madia* have long been taxonomically messy and confusing. Plants within *Madia* may be divided from one into three or more genera, which may, in the short run, be as confusing as before. But, in the long run, there is merit.

Two other "old" Asteraceae genera, *Chrysothamnus* and *Haplopappus*, have been lost to us Oregonians. Our *Haplopappuses* have become *Columbiadoria*, *Ericameria*, *Pyrrocoma*, *Stenotus*, and *Tonestus* - es. All the old *Chrysothamnuses* are now *Ericamerias*. That's just a beginning within the family Asteraceae. We may even lose the genus *Aster*.

Though it's confusing and sometimes difficult to learn the changes, new genera, and new species, modern science has improved the accuracy of plant classification and nomenclature with its DNA and other precise measurements of plant relationships.

But, let's look at common names, too. As a rose is a rose is a rose, a *Madia*, or ex-*Madia*, will always be a tarweed, and most *Grindelias* will always be a gumplant, gumweed, or gum-something-or-the-other. The color and stability of common names almost makes one yearn for such beauty and simplicity in botanical nomenclature.

Of course, many of us have our own common name for different plants, which may or may not be the same as those someone else has. But, we don't change them, even when the plant has become something else in the scientific world. We always remember the plant by its lasting common name.

Oregon grape is a case with a different point. With most botanists its genus is *Berberis*. With horticulturalists worldwide its genus is *Mahonia*. We horticulturists believe we can make a good point in keeping Oregon grape and its close relatives in a separate genus within Berberidaceae. Botanists have similar beliefs for their case. It appears "neither the twain shall meet."

And, what would we do with the bigeneric hybrids, X *Mahoberberis* spp., if there was no *Mahonia*?

Oh, well….