



# Bulletin

of the

## Native Plant Society of Oregon

*Dedicated to the enjoyment, conservation and study of Oregon's native plants and habitats*

VOLUME 42, No. 10

NOVEMBER 2009

### Go Native For The Pollinators

*This article was compiled by Celia Scott from several sources, which are cited at the end of the text.*

Flowering plants depend almost entirely upon pollinators, such as bees, bats, wasps, birds, butterflies, moths, flies, and beetles, for their reproduction. A staggering amount of Earth's flowering plant species—up to 90%, some estimate—would soon disappear without these winged creatures. Thirty to forty-five percent of human food crops rely on pollinators; our diet would be unthinkable without them. Today, in spite of (or because of!) “modern” farming methods, whose advertising promises huge yields with

less labor, but also uses an arsenal of herbicides, pesticides, and genetically-modified seed, we are uncomfortably close to the unthinkable: the disappearance of some of our most crucial pollinating agents.

Almost everyone has heard of the mysterious malady known as Colony Collapse Disorder, which since 2006 has caused worker bees to suddenly disappear from hives. Between 2006 and 2007, the number of honeybees declined by about a quarter—in one year alone! The Xerces Society has a

program dedicated to the preservation and study of native pollinators, and as part of this effort has compiled a “Red List” of endangered bees of North America. Fifty-seven different species of bees are on this list. Other “Red Lists” of butterflies and moths exist, and more species’ lists are now being compiled. It is all too clear that native pollinators are in dangerous decline across

*continued on page 106*

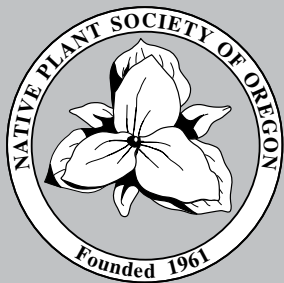


GERALD D. CARR, OREGON FLORA IMAGE PROJECT,  
HTTP://WWW.BOTANY.HAWAII.EDU/FACULTY/CARR/OFP/ACH\_MIL.HTM

*A pollinating insect visits an Achillea millefolium (Yarrow) plant, attracted by its aromatic scent. Yarrow was used by native peoples in a wide variety of medicinal preparations and is a good soil stabilizer*

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## Native Plant Society of Oregon

### World Wide Web

<http://www.NPSOregon.org>

### E-mail Discussion List

To join, send a message to [majordomo@tardigrade.net](mailto:majordomo@tardigrade.net), with the following in the body of the message: subscribe nps

### General Business Address

P.O. Box 902  
Eugene, OR 97440  
or correspond directly with Officers and Committee Chairs listed on the inside of the back page.

### Membership Inquiries Only

Clayton Gautier  
3927 Shasta View St.  
Eugene, OR 97405-4442

### Bulletin of the Native Plant Society of Oregon

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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.

## EarthShare Oregon Seeks Contributions from the Workplace

*EarthShare Oregon is a nonprofit organization that collaborates with businesses and public agencies to enable their employees to support 71 environmental groups through workplace giving campaigns. In 2008, more than 4,000 Oregonians supported EarthShare through giving campaigns in 100+ workplaces.*

As summer comes to a close, we all think back on the beautiful places we had the chance to enjoy during the great outdoor season—the beaches, high desert, crystal-clear rivers and craggy mountains. And now as the sunny months leave us, we can do more than just enjoy the environment.

We can do something to protect the treasures of this state for future generations.

The Native Plant Society of Oregon is a proud member of EarthShare Oregon. What does this mean to you? You and fellow employees at your workplace can choose to have contributions sent automatically to your favorite conservation groups, including the

Native Plant Society. Since your contribution is spread out over the course of a year, the amount deducted from your paycheck is minimal, and all gifts are tax-deductible. Perhaps your employer matches employee donations—be sure to inquire.

If your workplace is not currently involved in an EarthShare giving campaign, establishing one is easy. EarthShare will work with your employer to set up a program that meets your company's needs.

Oregon's natural beauty and livability is legendary. With your contribution to EarthShare, you can share in the responsibility for protecting these gifts. For more information, please contact Meghan Humphreys at EarthShare: (503) 223-9015 or [meghan@earthshare-oregon.org](mailto:meghan@earthshare-oregon.org), or visit <http://www.earthshare-oregon.org>.



JOCELYN DUFFY

*False Lily-of-the-Valley (Maianthemum dilatatum) is a native wildflower ranging from subarctic Alaska through British Columbia and south to Oregon. The berries are bright red when they ripen in late summer and early autumn.*



# NPSO CALENDAR

## Blue Mountain

For information on Blue Mountain Chapter call Jerry Baker, 541-566-2244.

## Cheahmill

For more information visit the chapter website: <http://www.oregon-nativeplants.com>

**November 17, Tuesday, 7 pm (A change from our regular meeting day)**

**Talk: Native Plants, Garden Gems.**

Freelance gardening writer Lisa Albert of Portland will talk about native plants in the home garden, focusing on plants that are relatively easy to acquire and grow. See her website, [www.lisaalbert-writer.com](http://www.lisaalbert-writer.com). Lisa has co-authored and will bring some beautiful Berry Botanic flash cards on the subject of "Gardening with Native Plants." These will be for sale at \$15 for a set of 40, and include habitat, design ideas, tips for transplanting and propagation, and wildlife information. For a look at the cards, go to [www.berrybot.org/pubs/flashcard.html](http://www.berrybot.org/pubs/flashcard.html). The talk will be in the Carnegie Rm., McMinnville Public Library, 225 N.W. Adams St. (corner of Highway 99W and S.W. Second St. in McMinnville). Questions? 503-835-1042.

## Corvallis

To join the Corvallis e-mail list to receive notification of upcoming events, please e-mail [matt@appliedeco.org](mailto:matt@appliedeco.org)

**November 9, Monday, 7:30 pm**

**Talk: Wildflowers of the Wasatch Mountains of Utah.** These mountains provide amazingly accessible views of alpine and subalpine flowers. Tanya Harvey has captured wonderful images of these plants, which range from familiar natives to local endemics, in a slide presentation. She'll also offer her cards and ornaments for sale. Avery House Nature Center, Avery Park, Corvallis. For questions, contact Laurel Moulton, [lamoulto@yahoo.com](mailto:lamoulto@yahoo.com).

## Emerald

**November 9, Monday, 7:30 pm**

**Meeting: BLM Special Area Designations in the Eugene District.** Nancy Sawtelle, plant ecologist with the BLM, will discuss the various types of Special Area Designations, as well as how they are chosen and managed. She'll also discuss special BLM projects and how the public can help with area programs. EWEB Training Rm., 500 E. 4th Ave., Eugene. For more information, call 541-746-9478.

**December 14, Monday, 7:30 pm**

**Holiday Social and Slide Show.** Bring

### IMPORTANT NOTE TO FIELD TRIP PARTICIPANTS

Field trips take place rain or shine, so proper dress and footwear are essential. **BRING WATER AND LUNCH.** 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. Dogs are not allowed. 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 some 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.

10-12 slides (traditional or digital) and a snack to share if you wish. Meet others interested in native flora. EWEB Training Rm., 500 E. 4th Ave., Eugene. Questions? 541-746-9478.

## High Desert

To be added to the e-mail list for upcoming events, please contact Maria Britton at [mebritton@bendbroadband.com](mailto:mebritton@bendbroadband.com). For questions or more information, please contact Eileen Obermiller at [hd\\_president@NPSOOregon.org](mailto:hd_president@NPSOOregon.org).

**November 18, Wednesday, 7 pm-9 pm**

**Discussion: Old Growth Juniper and Natural Vegetation of the "Juniper Ridge" Development Site.** A 1500-acre parcel reserved by the City of Bend for development, this site has an abundance of old growth juniper and areas of historic-like understory vegetation. Rangeland ecologist Gene Hickman will explain old growth juniper characteristics and how ecological inventories can provide valuable landscape assessments for pre-development planning. Please RSVP to Gene at 541-410-0067 or [Eileen@dappledearth.com](mailto:Eileen@dappledearth.com). This talk may be followed up with a field trip in spring 2010. For information on this and other events, contact Maria Britton at [mebritton@bendbroadband.com](mailto:mebritton@bendbroadband.com) or Eileen Obermiller at [hd\\_president@NPSOOregon.org](mailto:hd_president@NPSOOregon.org).

## Klamath Basin

For information on the Klamath Basin Chapter, contact Sarah Malaby, 541-884-5703, [smalaby@cs.com](mailto:smalaby@cs.com).

## Mid-Columbia

For more information, visit the chapter website: <http://www.oregon-nativeplants.com>.

**November 12, Thursday, 7 pm**

**Talk: Gardening for Wildlife.** Anna Nolen from Wamic will talk about combining native and other appropriate plants to create a habitat that encourages beneficial insects and animals.

Board Rm., Bldg. I, Columbia Gorge  
Community College, The Dalles.

## North Coast

*For information on the North Coast  
Chapter call Vivian Starbuck at  
503-377-4141.*

## Portland

*If you would like to receive the chapter's  
semi-official e-mail newsletter, The Calo-  
chortus, e-mail Don Jacobson at  
donjphoto@gmail.com.*

**November 12, Thursday, 7 pm**

**Talk: Drift Creek Nature Center  
Fungi and Floral Survey.** Jake Hurlbert  
will talk about the large variety of fungi,  
plant and animal life which reveals  
the secrets of an old growth spruce-  
dominated forest. The program is part  
of a cooperative effort by naturalists  
from around Oregon, and was com-  
pleted during a BioBlitz that began in  
2008. Mt. Tabor Presbyterian Church,  
SE Belmont at 54th. Parking in the  
Church lot allowed. Contact Billy Don  
Robinson at 503-515-1708 for more  
information.

**December 10, Thursday, 7 pm**

**Annual Members' Program.** NPSO  
Portland members will share images  
collected throughout the past year!  
Come see where we've been and what  
we've observed. Contact Billy Don  
at OR\_Larkspur@comcast.net if you  
would like to show your pictures, or  
call him at 503-515-1708 for further  
information. Mt. Tabor Presbyte-  
rian Church, SE Belmont at 54th St.  
Church lot parking is allowed.

## Siskiyou

**November 19, Thursday, 7:30 pm**

**Brief Meeting and Talk: Historic  
Vegetation of the Rogue Valley.** What  
was the historic vegetation like in the  
Rogue Valley during early European  
settlement? Using General Land Survey  
data (1854-1919), Gene Hickman,  
range ecologist, has developed vegeta-  
tion maps for southwest Oregon. He'll  
discuss the nature of the survey work  
and describe the native vegetation pres-  
ent at an earlier time. For more infor-  
mation contact Kristi Mergenthaler,  
541-941-3744.

## Umpqua Valley

*Visit <http://www.umpquavalley.npsoregon.org> for more information on  
chapter activities.*

**November 12, Thursday, 7 pm**

**Meeting: Program to be Arranged.**  
Learn more about our chapter at our  
meetings or at the chapter website. All  
are welcome. We meet every second  
Thursday at 7 pm in Rm. 1, Mercy  
Community Education Bldg., 2459  
NW Stewart Pkwy, Roseburg. Contact  
Donna Rawson at 541-459-2821 for  
more information.

## Willamette Valley

*Contact John Savage at [wv\\_president@NPSOregon.org](mailto:wv_president@NPSOregon.org) for information on up-  
coming events.*

## William Cusick

*Visit our website at <http://williamcusick.npsoregon.org> for updates and general  
information.*

**Meetings will resume in February  
2010.** Visit our website for further up-  
dates and general information, or call  
the chapter secretary at 541-805-0499.

## OTHER EVENTS

### Mt. Pisgah Arbore- tum

*34901 Frank Parrish Rd., Eugene OR  
9740. 541-747-1504.*

#### **"Play in the Rain" Family Day**

**November 7, Saturday, 10 am-3 pm**  
Sponsored by the Youth in Nature Part-  
nership, this second annual event will  
include nature crafts, hikes, hay rides,  
native plants, campfire foods, and more.  
Rain or shine (dress for the weather);  
free for all ages. For more information  
call Liz Karas, 541-349-5055, ext. 201;  
Peg Douthit-Jackson, 541-747-1504; or  
Chris Orsinger, 541-344-8350.

### Nearby Nature

*Alton Baker Park, 622 Day Island Rd.,*

*Eugene. Map at <http://www.nearbynature.org>. 541-687-9699.*

#### **Rhythms of the Forest**

**November 11, 8:30 am-3 pm**

Learn about forest cycles, make music  
from recyclables, and visit the Univer-  
sity of Oregon Natural and Cultural  
History Museum. Meet in Alton Baker  
Park, at the yurt. ( Through main Park  
entrance, then east through parking  
lots, down the dead end road and past  
Cuthbert Amphitheater; the yurt is on  
the right. For map, see website. \$35.

**Join a restoration and site work team  
or lead a nature walk: 541-687-9699.**

### North Mountain Park Nature Center

*Register for those courses that require it at*

*<http://ashlandparks.recware.com>*

#### **Restoration Work Party**

**November 7, Saturday, 1-3 pm**

Join staff and volunteers of the Park for  
a riparian restoration project weeding  
and mulching native plants. Tools and  
snacks provided. Groups of five or over  
required to register. Free. Ashland Pond,  
in Ashland. Park at end of Glendower  
St.; walk through gate and down road.

#### **Nature Sketch Journaling**

**November 7-8, Saturday and Sunday,  
9 am-2:30 pm**

Design/create sketchbook and jour-  
nal pages with drawings and writings.  
Learn how to make quick sketches, and  
add pressed leaves, photos, illuminated  
capitals, and more. Bring unlined jour-  
nal with heavy paper.

## OTHER EVENTS

All other supplies provided. \$80. The Grove, Otte/Peterson Room. Register online.

### Rain Barrel Workshop

**November 12, Wednesday, 7-8:30 pm**

Make a rain barrel out of a plastic 55-gallon food-grade barrel; learn how to catch rain from your rooftops. Bring own barrel, and then you can buy a plumbing kit (\$12.50) to make your rain catchment system and learn other ways to capture water. \$5. Register online.

## Siskiyou Field Inst.

### Presentation and Field Trip: Edible Mushrooms of Southern Oregon

**November 6, Friday, 7pm (Presentation); November 7, Saturday (Trip)**

Local expert Eric McEwen will teach us how to search the woods and learn methods to safely collect and consume wild mushrooms. \$50.

### Weekend Trip: Biology, Ecology, Field ID of Mushrooms

**November 13-15, Friday-Sunday**

Investigate both edible and poisonous mushroom species in southern Oregon, from Selma to the coast. Lodging Saturday night at the Redwood Hostel, Crescent City CA is included. \$140.

## Siskiyou Project

*To learn more about the Siskiyou Project, the Siskiyou Wild Rivers Area, and help it be designated permanent wilderness, see <http://www.siskiyou.org>.*

### Annual Dinner, Hike, and Celebration

**November 8, Sunday, Time TBA**

Afternoon and early evening event which will include a hike to the little falls on the Illinois River, dinner, silent auction, and presentations on the Project's Community Forestry and Restoration program. Contact Shane Jimerfield, 541-476-6648 (office) or 541-499-2064 (cell/text).

## Welcome to These New Members!

**T**wenty-two new members have joined the Native Plant Society of Oregon between July 10, 2009 and September 22, 2009:

### Cheahmill

Margie Crawford

### Corvallis

Noel Bacheller

### Emerald

Towering Pines NW Native Nursery  
Chandra LeGue

### High Desert

James R. Clark

### Members-at-Large

Raelene Gold  
Cecie Starr-Carey

### Mid-Columbia

Marion T. Fox

### Portland

Nancy R. Alfaro  
Fran Gardner  
Linda Goertz  
Jane Hartline  
Noah Herlocker  
Ken Logan  
Curt Zonick

### Siskiyou

Myda Andlovec  
Dominic DiPaolo  
Barbara McMillin  
Evelyn K. Roether

### Umpqua Valley

Jeff Bush  
Mike Hubbard

### Willamette Valley

David Lichter



## Native Plant Appreciation Week

### Join the Native Plant Appreciation Committee:

The Committee is looking for new members to help promote Native Plant Appreciation Week! The purpose of the Committee is to promote activities for Appreciation Week. To join, please e-mail Judi Sanders, [judi.sanders@gmail.com](mailto:judi.sanders@gmail.com).

### Native Plant Appreciation Week Poster Contest:

Remember all those great photos you've taken of Oregon's native plants? Now that you're probably spending more time indoors, it's the opportune time to select the best of your photos and submit them for the Native Plant Appreciation Week Poster Contest. Entries must be submitted online on the NPSO Photo Gallery (<http://npsoregon.org/photos/main.php>) in the album titled "2010 NPAW Photo Contest." Two entries per person are allowed. Entry deadline is January 10, 2010. Photos will be rated on artistic presentation, appropriateness to the theme, and technical excellence. Complete details can be found in the NPSO Photo Gallery. Questions? Please e-mail Judi Sanders, [judi.sanders@gmail.com](mailto:judi.sanders@gmail.com).



the United States, especially in heavily managed landscapes.

The good news is that many excellent scientists are joining forces to stop this decline. The University of California at Davis has launched a website, <http://www.beebiology.ucdavis.edu>, that's all about bees, sharing the latest in bee breeding techniques, annotating the devastation from colony collapse disorder, and providing information on pollination with links to various other sites. Then there is The Xerces Society, which received \$458,000 in July 2009 from the Natural Resource Conservation Service to develop and test pollinator habitat and to promote agricultural sustainability through conserving beneficial insects. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, on a small rectangular patch of farmland between Corvallis and Albany in Oregon's Willamette Valley, has row upon row of experimental plots containing about one hundred different plant species that honeybees like to visit, hoping to capture and study them to come up with ways to encourage more bees (and other pollinators) to thrive. Among the plants are yellow Oregon sunshine (*Eriophyllum lanatum*), Chilean tarweed (*Madia sativa*), vinegar weed, asters, and gumweeds (similar to the entire-leaved gumweed or *Grindelia integrifolia*).

The word is also getting out not only to farmers, but to home gardeners as well about ways to enhance pollinator habitat. There are several steps to take in making a landscape attractive to pollinators, including the well-known ones of matching soil type and climatic conditions to the plants used. Then, research the characteristics animal pollinators and plants possess which make their relationship work for each. Pay attention to which pollinators like which plants, and using native plants as a first alternative, you can help bring pollinator numbers back from the brink.

Why native plants? Because they are adapted not only to their local pollinators but to the local climate and soil, and generally do not need



JOCELYN DUFFY

*A bee enjoying the nectar of white clover (Trifolium repens). If contained in a large pot in native home landscapes, it is quite a valuable plant, even though an introduced species. The name "clover" is from the Latin word clava meaning 'club,' as in playing cards, describing the shape of the leaves.*

fertilizers or as much water to grow as non-natives. Hopefully they will need few to no pesticides for maintenance. They're less likely to become invasive, and they provide permanent shelter and food for wildlife while promoting local native biological diversity. For guidance in choosing native seed and plants from appropriate "seed transfer zones" (where known), see <http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/FIELD/Nursery/ZoneMaps.shtml>.

Look for plants of local origin; if not available, strive to get plants originating and produced from the same ecological region (or Major Land Resource Area), or at least from a similar elevation (within 1500 feet elevation) and longitude (no more than 300 miles north or south). Don't move plants from one side of the Cascades to the other.

Include plants that flower early in the season. Many native bees produce multiple generations each year, so more forage early in the season will lead to greater reproduction and more bees in the middle and end of the year. Early forage, such as various willow species (*Salix*) or Oregon grape (*Mahonia nervosa*) may also encourage bumble bee

queens that are emerging from hibernation to start nests nearby, or simply increase the success rate of nearby nests.

It's also very important to include plants that flower late in the season to ensure that queen bumble bees are strong and numerous going into winter hibernation.

Include a diversity of plants with different flower color, size, and shape as well as varying plant heights and growth habits, to provide a wide range of flowers through the entire growing season. Such a strategy will attract a diversity of pollinators, from bee species (which are generalists, feeding on a range of plants through their life cycle) to many others, including some important crop pollinators which forage only on a single family or even genus of plant. Consider providing plants that supply food for larval growth stages of butterflies, in addition to nectar- and pollen-rich plants.

Herbaceous plantings should include at least one native bunch grass adapted to the site as well as non-native forbs (which should be mowed during the native plant's bloom time and then allowed to bloom afterward) to enhance pollinator and beneficial insect

populations. Rhizomatous grasses, however, should be discouraged for they tend to dominate a site and might exclude the desired forbs.

More information on seeding, planting configurations, maintenance, weed control and other considerations are beyond the scope of this article, but can be found at many websites (see, for example, <http://www.plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/pollinators.html>). See also magazine articles such as that by Sharon Cohoon in the March 2003 issue of *Sunset* titled "Pollinator Pots." There are many other sources of information. Not only will habitat enhancement benefit each of us humans, but by helping our animal pollinators, we can hopefully help to ensure the health of the intricate web supporting all life on Earth.

The following information goes into more detail about the specific traits of many pollinators and the plants from which they derive their food:

**Bees**, who don't see the color red, but do see yellow, blue, and ultraviolet, pollinate mostly yellow flowers (some blue) which typically have a delicate, sweet scent detectable by the insect. Usually the nectar is at the end of some

type of small, narrow floral tube which is the right length to fit the tongue of the particular bee species which pollinates that plant. There is usually a specifically-designed landing platform for the bees, as in the case of the snapdragon, where only a bee of just the right size and weight is able to trigger the flower to open. All bees which are too small or too heavy are excluded. Pollen typically sticks to the "fur" of a bee, or is gathered in specially-modified leg areas.

**Birds** such as hummingbird species are able to see the color red, but have a very poor sense of smell. Hummingbirds as well as some others are known to be attracted to red, so bird-pollinated flowers tend to be brightly colored but lack an odor. Petals of these flowers are recurved to be out of the way; hummingbirds' backs and necks are dusted by pollen as they probe the flower for nectar. Favorite plants for hummingbirds include Columbine (such as our native red Columbine, *Aquilegia formosa*), red Salvia, and Fuchsia.

**Bats**, on the other hand, have a very good smell sense, and some species serving as pollinators have good vision (not all depend on echo-location to navigate). Bats are nocturnal, and so

the flowers they pollinate are white or of a light color so that they'll be visible in moonlight, and are large and sturdy to withstand insertion of the bat's head as it licks nectar and pollen.

**Moths**, like bats, are nocturnal; and like hummingbirds, they are hover-feeders. They possess a very good sense of smell and locate their favorite flowers (which may be open only at night) by their odor; often the flowers' strong sweet perfume is exuded only at night. This is thought to be an evolutionarily-derived way to conserve energy—why waste your attractant in the daylight, when there are no pollinating moths around to appreciate it?

**Butterflies** are diurnal (active in the daytime); they have good vision but a weak smell sense and are able to see colors, including red. Butterfly-pollinated flowers are very brightly-colored, but odorless, often in clusters (as, many species of *Compositae*) where many small flowers are arranged into a flat-topped head. Individual flowers are typically tubular and of a suitable length, so that the tongues of the butterflies can fit neatly inside.



## References:

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- The Xerxes Society. "The Xerxes Society Receives \$458,000 from the NRCS Conservation Innovation Program." Press release: The Xerxes Society for Invertebrate Conservation (July 14, 2009). <http://www.xerxes.org/2009/07/15/the-xerxes-society-receives-458000-from-the-nrcs-conservation-innovation-program/>

# Schuler Appointed To New U.S.F.W.S. Climate Change Position

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Northwest has created a new position, that of assistant regional director for climate change and science application, to which Carol Schuler has been appointed. She has most recently been the director of the U.S. Geological Survey's Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center in Corvallis, and previously worked more than 18 years for the U.S.F.W.S. in Ecological Services. She received undergraduate and graduate degrees from Eastern Kentucky University and Oregon State University in wildlife science, with minors in plant ecology and toxicology.

Schuler will provide leadership in implementation of the agency's goal around climate change, which is to oversee the development of a collaborative, large-level approach to building a coordinated strategy to respond to the impacts of climate change on the nation's natural resources.

A proposed strategic plan was released by U.S.F.W.S. in late September which is designed to guide agency efforts to respond to the unprecedented threat posed by global climate change. The plan can be found at [www.fws.gov/home/climatechange](http://www.fws.gov/home/climatechange). Public input is sought until November 23, 2009.

# Clovers: For Pollinators and Gardeners Alike

The many species of clover are a favorite of humans and winged creatures alike, for their nectar is abundant, their smell usually wonderfully sweet, and, like most members of the *Fabaceae* (Pea) family, their roots are a home for nitrogen-fixing bacteria, which pull nitrogen (a nutrient of limited supply in our region) out of the air and put it into the soil in a form plants can use.

**Some Natives:** If a choice between native and non-native clovers is possible, it's always best to go with the natives, plants born and bred to flourish in Pacific Northwest conditions. Native clovers are usually found in moist to wet open places, from low to middle elevations: springbank clover (*Trifolium wormskjoldii*), thimble clover, and small-headed clover. Springbank clover, a perennial, has creeping rhizomes to about 30 cm long; its dense heads of 2-60 flowers are red to purple and often tipped with white. Thimble clover (*Trifolium microdon*) has white to pinky-rose flowers in heads to 8 mm in diameter. Its range is broader than springbank clover and it can be found in dry to moist, open, usually grassy spots at low elevations. Small-headed clover (*T. microcephalum*) with its lilac to pinkish flowers in heads to 1 cm is found in similar habitat.

**Some Non-Natives:** White sweet-clover (*Melilotus alba*), a tall sweet-smelling annual found in waste places, roadsides, and cultivated fields, and its sister, yellow sweet-clover (*Melilotus officinalis*), have a sweet fragrance which comes from coumarin, a compound which also gives new-mown hay its fresh grassy smell. Non-natives are often found more easily than native species, and the homeowner may want to use them in a pollinator-friendly garden. Beware of their creeping habit, however; plant in large pots or otherwise contain them, or they'll take over!

*Reference:* Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast, compiled and edited by Jim Pojar and Andy MacKinnon, p. 197.

## NPSO Items for Sale

**Native Notecards.** Beautiful, high-quality notecards with art by Terry Peasley, Cheahmill chapter member, are available. Eight cards are offered through NPSO's Cheahmill chapter: trillium horizontal, trillium vertical, fawn lily, red columbine with hummingbirds, varied thrush on oak, kingfisher on red osier dogwood, Bewick's wren on Douglas spirea, and western tanagers on oak. See the cards at <http://www.terrypeasleyart.com/pages/cards>. The cost is \$3 each including envelopes, or 4 for \$10. Contact Marna Porath at P.O. Box 726, Amity, OR 97101, [marna@onlinemac.com](mailto:marna@onlinemac.com) or 503-835-1042.

**Booklets on Gardening with Native Plants.** Emerald Chapter's three booklets about native plants of the southern Willamette Valley are "Native Herbaceous Plants in Our Gardens," "Native Shrubs in Our Gardens," and "Native Trees in Our Gardens." \$8.00/set of three, mail order. Individual booklets sold from the NGAP booth at Down-To-Earth, or by check made out to "Emerald Chapter NPSO" with "NGAP Gardening Guides" in the memo line to P.O. Box 902, Eugene OR 97440-0902. Also see online in PDF format at <http://www.emeraldnpso.org>. Click on "Gardening with Native Plants."

**Field Guide to Shrubs of Southwest Oregon.** An 80-page, pocket-sized field guide identifies 56 of the most frequently-encountered shrubs in SW Oregon, and describes each species in detail with words and photos, including habitat, leaves, twigs, fruit, and flowers. Dichotomous keys, illustrations of common plant parts and glossary included. Janet Walker, NPSO Siskiyou chapter member, and Max Bennet, Forestry Agent with Jackson/Josephine Counties. \$7/copy; checks payable to "OSU Extension Service." Mail to Shrub Guide, Jackson County Extension, 569 Hanley Rd., Central Point, OR 97502.

**Poseidon's Necklace.** Don Begnoche, Siskiyou chapter, has issued an Oregon field guide covering the coastal section, mile by mile, from Astoria to Brookings. Genesis of the coastal landscape and flora found on dunes, headlands and montane slopes; over 500 landscape and floral photographs as well as geologic maps and illustrations. PDF format on a CD. \$19.95 + \$2.50 s/h. Mail checks to Don Begnoche, 439 Herbert St., Ashland, OR 97520



# NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF OREGON MEMBERSHIP FORM

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Please make checks for dues and contributions payable to:

**NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF OREGON**

Send completed form and full remittance to:

**Clayton Gautier, NPSO Membership Chair**

**3927 Shasta View St.**

**Eugene, OR 97405-4442**

DUES include monthly *Bulletin* and *Kalmiopsis* when published.

**Membership is for the calendar year. New memberships enrolled after July 1 include the following year.**

☐ New

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☐ Regular – \$18

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**CONTRIBUTIONS** to NPSO are tax deductible.

Jean Davis Memorial Scholarship Fund \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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*Membership in the Native Plant Society of Oregon is open to all.*

**Membership applications, renewals and changes of address (include old address) should be sent to the Membership Chair. Changes of address may also be e-mailed to [Membership@NPSOregon.org](mailto:Membership@NPSOregon.org).**

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DIRECTORS (to 6/2009)..... Lori Kayes, Esther McEvoy, Dave Predeek (to 6/2010)..... Sam Friedman, Laurel Moulton, Judi Sanders

PRESIDENT ..... David Lebo ..... [president@NPSOregon.org](mailto:president@NPSOregon.org); 503-622-3191 ext. 639

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT..... Kelli Van Norman ..... [past\\_president@NPSOregon.org](mailto:past_president@NPSOregon.org); 503-236-8787

VICE PRESIDENT..... Dan Luoma ..... 3740 NW Harrison, Corvallis, OR 97330; [vice-president@NPSOregon.org](mailto:vice-president@NPSOregon.org); 541-752-8860

SECRETARY..... David Barts ..... PO Box 2105, Portland, OR 97208; [secretary@NPSOregon.org](mailto:secretary@NPSOregon.org); 503-679-2190

TREASURER..... Cyndi Dion ..... 897 Hillview Dr., Ashland, OR 97520-3517; [treasurer@NPSOregon.org](mailto:treasurer@NPSOregon.org); 541-482-8603

### CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

BLUE MOUNTAIN (Pendleton) ... Jerry Baker ..... P.O. Box 662, Athena, OR 97813; [bm\\_president@NPSOregon.org](mailto:bm_president@NPSOregon.org); 541-566-2244

CHEAHMILL ..... Marna Porath ..... PO Box 726, Amity, OR 97101; [ch\\_president@NPSOregon.org](mailto:ch_president@NPSOregon.org); 503-835-1042

CORVALLIS..... Laurel Moulton ..... [co\\_president@NPSOregon.org](mailto:co_president@NPSOregon.org); 206-459-3834

EMERALD (Eugene)..... Brian Basor ..... 571 W. 11th Ave., Eugene, OR 97401-3407; [em\\_president@NPSOregon.org](mailto:em_president@NPSOregon.org); 707-326-5964

HIGH DESERT (Bend)..... Eileen Obermiller..... [hd\\_president@NPSOregon.org](mailto:hd_president@NPSOregon.org); 541-447-8166

KLAMATH BASIN ..... Sarah Malaby ..... [kb\\_president@NPSOregon.org](mailto:kb_president@NPSOregon.org); 541-884-5703

MID-COLUMBIA ..... Hanna Metzger (secretary) ..... 204 Prospect Ave., Hood River, OR 97031; [hannam@gorge.net](mailto:hannam@gorge.net); 541-386-3268

NORTH COAST ..... Janet Stahl..... 9780 Whiskey Creek Rd., Tillamook, OR 97141; [nc\\_president@NPSOregon.org](mailto:nc_president@NPSOregon.org); 503-842-8708

PORTLAND..... Don Jacobson ..... 941 SE 55th Ave, Portland OR 97215; [po\\_president@NPSOregon.org](mailto:po_president@NPSOregon.org); 503-235-6234

SISKIYOU ..... Cindy Roché ..... [si\\_president@NPSOregon.org](mailto:si_president@NPSOregon.org); 541-897-0421

UMPQUA VALLEY (Roseburg)..... Donna Rawson ..... 4134 Goodrich Hwy, Oakland, OR 97462-9636; [uv\\_president@NPSOregon.org](mailto:uv_president@NPSOregon.org); 541-459-2821

WILLAMETTE VALLEY (Salem) ..... John Savage ..... 1645 Church St SE, Salem, OR 97302-2908; [wv\\_president@NPSOregon.org](mailto:wv_president@NPSOregon.org); 503-399-8615

WM CUSICK (La Grande)..... Jenifer Ferriel ..... 2513 Washington Ave., Baker City, OR 97814; [jenifer.ferriel@gmail.com](mailto:jenifer.ferriel@gmail.com); 541-523-5040

### STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRS

BUDGETS AND GRANTS ..... Dan Luoma..... 3740 NW Harrison, Corvallis, OR 97330; 541-752-8860

CONSERVATION, EAST SIDE..... Position vacant

CONSERVATION, WEST SIDE..... Al Johnson ..... 2827 NE 14th Avenue, Portland 97212; [rohan12@earthlink.net](mailto:rohan12@earthlink.net); 503-282-4597

FRIENDS OF OR FLORA PROJECT Linda Hardison..... 2082 Cordley Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331-2902; [hardisol@science.oregonstate.edu](mailto:hardisol@science.oregonstate.edu); 541-737-4338

LEGISLATIVE ..... Les Helgeson ..... [greenhills@oregoncoast.com](mailto:greenhills@oregoncoast.com); 503-398-5965

MEMBERSHIP..... Clayton Gautier ..... 3927 Shasta View St, Eugene, OR 97405-4442; [membership@NPSOregon.org](mailto:membership@NPSOregon.org)

RARE & ENDANGERED PLANTS.... Les Gottlieb ..... 1085 Timberline Ter., Ashland, OR 97520-3436; [leslie@ashlandhome.net](mailto:leslie@ashlandhome.net)

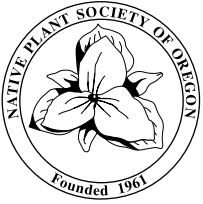
### PUBLICATIONS

BULLETIN EDITOR..... Celia Scott ..... 855 Wildflower Ln., Oakland, OR 97462; [bulletin@NPSOregon.org](mailto:bulletin@NPSOregon.org); 541-459-7952

BULLETIN PRODUCTION ..... Jocelyn Duffy..... 17969 SW Broad Oak Blvd., Aloha, OR 97007; [jocelynduffy@yahoo.com](mailto:jocelynduffy@yahoo.com)

KALMIOPSIS EDITOR ..... Cindy Roché..... P.O. Box 808, Talent, OR 97540; [kalmiopsis@NPSOregon.org](mailto:kalmiopsis@NPSOregon.org)

WEBMASTER ..... Norm Jensen..... [webmaster@NPSOregon.org](mailto:webmaster@NPSOregon.org)



*Send change of address notices  
and membership requests to:*

Native Plant Society of Oregon  
Clayton Gautier, Membership Chair  
3927 Shasta View St.  
Eugene, OR 97405-4442

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## Friends of the Oregon Flora Project

Look for a new and improved Atlas in November! We are rewriting the mapping program to include new features, new software, and more data. This is through the volunteer efforts of Jeff Cook, and the help of recent graduates Kit Hoffman and Matt Ullmer.

Our team has also been busy preparing sections of the new Flora of Oregon. Complete treatments for the gymnosperms and the heath family (*Ericaceae*), and a dichotomous key to the genera of the grasses will be available before the end of the year.

We are extremely grateful for a second year of support from the John and Betty Soreng Environmental Fund of the Oregon Community Foundation. Since 100% of OFP salaries and expenses are funded through donations and grants, we still need the continued financial support of individuals and organizations like the NPSO. As you browse the Photo Gallery or explore the new Atlas, please remember to donate and keep your Oregon Flora Project growing!

[Checks can be made payable to Agricultural Research Foundation, with "OFP-4482" on the memo line, and mailed to the Oregon Flora Project, Department of Botany & Plant Pathology, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331-2902.]