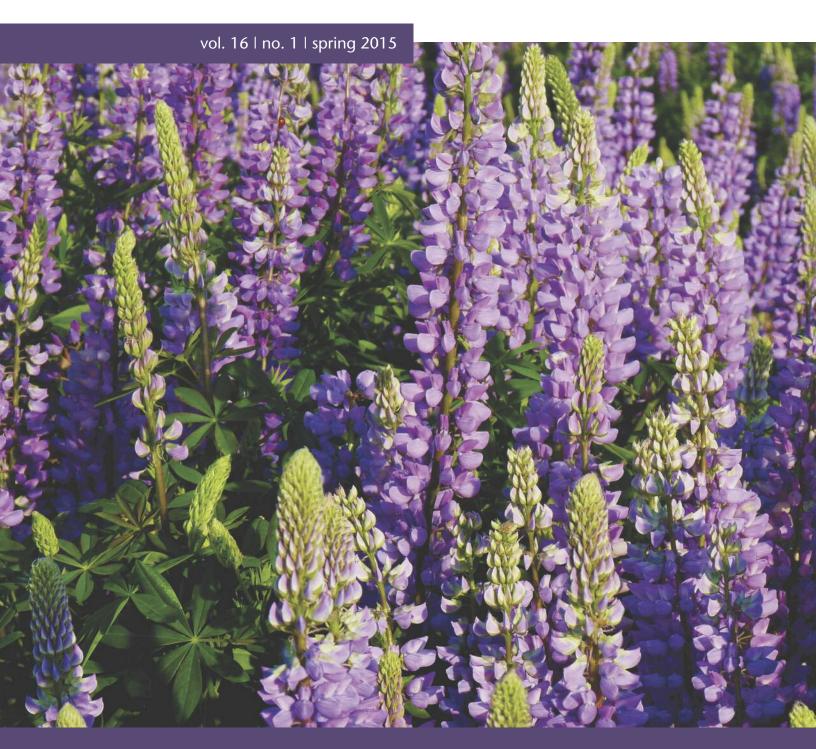
# NATIVEPLANTS

I O U R N A L



includes 10 RULES FOR MAINTAINING GENETIC DIVERSITY



An eclectic forum for dispersing practical information about planting and growing native plants.

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# **PUBLISHING**

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At the beginning of the year, Dr R Kasten Dumroese stepped down after 17 years as founding editor of *Native Plants Journal*. I would like to recognize Kas and others who with insight and energy brought to fruition the concept of a publication outlet for applied native plant research. The idea emerged in 1998 during discussions between Kas and Dr Tom Landis. Later that year, a larger core of people, including Dr Tom Jones and Scott Lambert, met to develop a publication strategy and to identify 9 contributing editors who would submit or recruit articles for the new journal (contributing editors were eventually reappointed as Associate Editors with only Steve Smith of University of Arizona remaining from the original group). As deadlines for publication of the new journal loomed, Kas took on multiple roles, including editor-in-chief, treasurer, advertisement and subscription salesman, delivery boy, and mail man. He personally contracted with the Washington State University Press to publish the inaugural Spring 2000 issue.

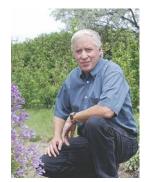
In time for the Fall 2000 issue, the University of Idaho Press adopted the journal and subsumed most business-related tasks. Candace Akins, currently an upstate New York resident and long-time managing editor for *NPJ*, was then employed at the UI Press, and she edited and proofed content for the journal. UI Press published the journal for the first 5 years but then had to close up shop for a number of reasons. For the subsequent 5 years, the Indiana University Press became home for *NPJ*. Finally, after a shift in publication priorities at IUP, the journal was transferred to the current publisher, University of Wisconsin Press.

Through these many years, Kas has monitored the publication process, directed the Editorial Board, recruited authors, ensured publication quality, and built a positive reputation for *NPJ*. People in the native plant arena have benefited both from the opportunity to publish in the journal and from reading current research in published articles. We all owe Kas a debt of gratitude, so please take this opportunity to thank him for his dedication. Kas, I salute you and your colleagues who gave of yourselves to create and maintain a quality publication platform.

Dr Stephen Love, Editor-in-Chief



R Kasten Dumroese, Founding Editor



Stephen Love, Incoming Editor

On the cover: Flowering broadleaf lupines (*Lupinus latifolius* Lindl. ex J. Agardh [Fabaceae]) in a seed production area at BFI Native Seeds in Moses Lake, Washington. Photo by Kelsey Loeffler

Have a great idea for an article but don't have time or need help writing? Please e-mail. We can help.

### Two types of manuscripts are welcome:

General technical articles are not research per se (lack strict experimental design and statistical analysis), but have important information for growers and planters of North American native plants. Articles could include new planting techniques, useful equipment, cultural techniques, habitat restoration, restoration techniques, production trends, technical information, descriptions of new species or cultivars entering nursery production, and so on. Propagation protocols are short, concise general articles detailing the specific methods used to propagate a particular plant. Germplasm releases are short articles that follow a standard format (see past issues) and announce the release of new plant materials for conservation use.

Refereed research articles (and scientific reviews or commentary) must have sound application of scientific method, appropriate statistical analysis, and state how the research is important to growers and planters of North American native plants. Accepted papers will be published with a "Refereed Research Article" designation.

All submitted manuscripts will be peer-reviewed by 2 referees to ensure the objective of *Native Plants Journal* is met.

### MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

Include a cover letter indicating what type of manuscript is being submitted (refereed or general). Refrain from special formatting. Use of active voice is encouraged. All text except tables and figure captions should be double-spaced. The first page should have title and author information (include full names of authors, their professional titles and affiliations, mailing and electronic addresses, and specify corresponding author to whom all pre-publishing correspondence should be sent).

The second page should contain the title, abstract, and key words. Abstracts should be double-spaced and brief and emphasize results, usefulness, and practicality to growers and planters of North American (Canada, Mexico, and US) native plants. Authors are strongly encouraged to make the first sentence of their abstract describe the most important finding of their work. Include 3 to 7 key words not in the title. Use the PLANTS database as the source for nomenclature (see below). Print an abbreviated title and page number in the upper right corner of this and all subsequent pages. Use line numbering. Construct tables using the table feature of word processing programs.

Follow the second page with the "Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, References," or some other logical system as headings, followed by figure captions

and tables. For matters of style, we generally follow Scientific Style and Format, The Council of Biology Editors Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers, 6th edition (ISBN 0-521-47154-0).

Use metric (SI) units with US units in parentheses and abbreviate all units, except those without numerical value (for example, "we measured parts per million and found 250 ppm nitrogen"). Use numerals for any countable amount (for example, 3 replicates, 2 populations).

## REFERENCES

In the text, please list citations by date, and then alphabetically by author (for example, Smith 1986, 1997; Jones and Smith 1992; Smith and Jones 1992; Doe and others 1998). In the references section, list references alphabetically by author(s) and please do not abbreviate the name of the referenced journal. Examples:

Journal article: Arnold MA, Struve DK. 1989. Growing green ash and red oak in CuCO<sub>3</sub>-treated containers increases root regeneration and shoot growth following transplant. Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science 114:402–406.

Entire book: Davidson H, Mecklenburg R. 1981. Nursery management: administration and culture. 2nd ed. Englewood Cliffs (NJ): Prentice-Hall Inc. 450 p.

Article in proceedings: Dumroese RK, Wenny DL. 1997. Fertilizer regimes for container-grown conifers of the Intermountain West. In: Haase DL, Rose R, coordinators and editors. Symposium proceedings, forest seedling nutrition from the nursery to the field; 1997 Oct 28–29; Corvallis, OR. Corvallis (OR): Oregon State University Nursery Technology Cooperative. p 17–26.

Internet source: [USDA NRCS] USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2011. The PLANTS database. URL: http://plants.usda.gov (accessed 20 Jan 2011). Greensboro (NC): National Plant Data Team.

Government article: Barnett JP, Brissette JC. 1986. Producing southern pine seedlings in containers. New Orleans (LA): USDA Forest Service, Southern Forest Experiment Station. General Technical Report SO-59. 71 p.

Thesis or dissertation: Wang Z. 1990. Effects of cupric carbonate on container-grown seedlings of ponderosa pine during greenhouse production [MSc thesis]. Moscow (ID): University of Idaho. 67 p.

Personal communication: Hoss GA. 2002. Personal communication. Licking (MO): Missouri Department of Conservation, George O White State Forest Nursery. Nursery Superintendent.

### NOMENCLATURE

Use common names with scientific names (including authorities and family names) in parentheses the first time used in the abstract and body of the manuscript (if scientific names with authorities and families are summarized in a table, they need not be repeated in the body of the manuscript). All subsequent use can be either the common or scientific name. Example with common name: whitebark pine (Pinus albicaulis Engelm. [Pinaceae]). Example without common name: Phacelia rattanii Gray. (Hydrophyllaceae). The standard source of plant nomenclature is the PLANTS database (http://plants.usda.gov). Authors may use common names found in PLANTS or the local vernacular. Other nomenclature sources may be used only if justified. The nomenclature source should be included in the refer-

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Before accepted manuscripts can be published, authors must complete a consent to publish form.

Photo credits opposite page: (top) weighing a plant container to determine when to irrigate by R Kasten Dumroese; (middle) a seedpod of Desmanthus illinoensis (Michx.) MacMill. ex B.L. Rob. & Fernald (Fabaceae) by Roger D Applegate; (bottom) harvesting hoary tansyaster (Machaeranthera canescens (Pursh) A. Gray [Asteraceae]) with a Flail-Vac harvester by Derek J Tilley.







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