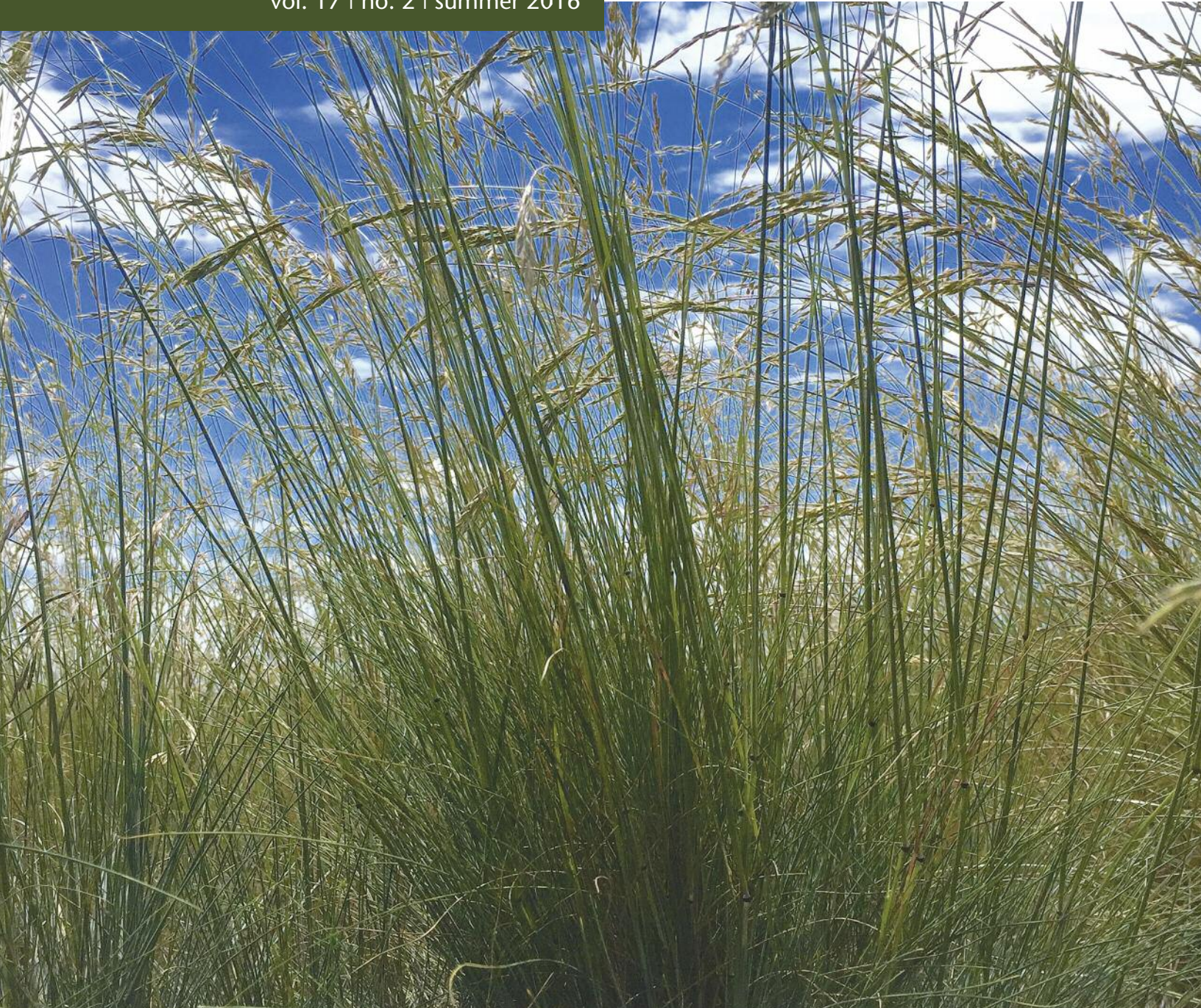


NATIVE PLANTS

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For the first 20 years of my career, I was a potato breeder at the University of Idaho. In this role, most of my work was published in the *American Journal of Potato Research*, a high-quality specialty journal published by the Potato Association of America. For me, this was the appropriate outlet for my work, given that I wanted my fellow potato researchers and practitioners to benefit from my work. After making the move to urban horticulture, inclusive of a research investment in native plants for landscape use, I looked for a publication outlet with the same impact. I found the ideal fit with the *Native Plants Journal*. As I learned about the journal, I grew to appreciate its mission, which emphasizes practical and applicable work published by authors with a range of expertise and training. The visual appeal of the journal's layout, with full-color capability and associated possibilities for illustrating research results, augmented my opinion. As a result, as with my past relationship with the *American Journal of Potato Research*, I chose the *Native Plants Journal* as my major outlet for native plant research. I am currently working with colleagues on a project to successfully propagate *Castilleja* species for the nursery industry. As this work culminates, we intend to publish the results in the *Native Plants Journal* where others with similar interests can directly benefit from our efforts. Interestingly, NPJ was the source of previous work that put us on the cutting edge of this topic. A few years ago, when Kas Dumroese approached me with the idea of serving as Editor-in-Chief of NPJ, my positive opinion of the journal made the decision easy. I feel it is an honor to assist with publication efforts of colleagues with whom I share research interests and technical needs. I am committed to keeping NPJ both pertinent and of high publication quality. I thank each of you for publishing your best work in NPJ and using the journal to keep abreast of advancements in the field.



Stephen Love
Editor-in-Chief

On the cover: Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis* Elmer [Poaceae]) in a production field at BFI Native Seeds in Moses Lake, Washington. Photo by Kelsey Prickett

*Have a great idea for an article but don't have time or need help writing?
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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.

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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).

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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.

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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.

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Photo credits opposite page: (top) nursery production of green alder seedlings (*Alnus viridis* (Chaix) DC. subsp. *crispa* (Aiton) Turill [Betulaceae]), photo by Jean-Marie Sobze; (middle) irrigated seed production field at Rio Farms, photo by Forrest S Smith; (bottom) loops of heavy log chain illustrate the most effective modification to the Flail-Vac machine for harvesting wind-dispersed seed of hoary tansyaster (*Machaeranthera canescens* (Pursh) A. Gray [Asteraceae]), photo by Derek J Tilley.

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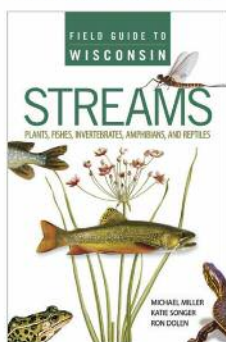
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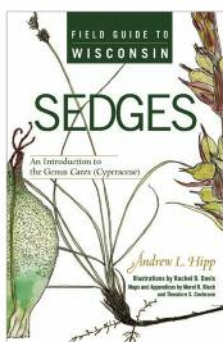
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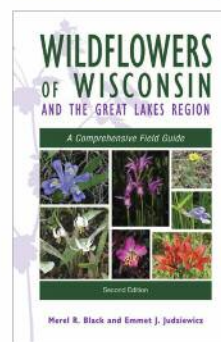
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