Is it just me, or does it seem like we’re all juggling way too many balls in the air? My day job as a USDA Forest Service research scientist brings demands of science and dealing with bureaucracy; I also wear a “technology transfer” hat for the Agency, working with a national team that helps coordinate dissemination of plant regeneration information. And, in my spare time, I try to stay on top of publishing this journal. Like most of you, I’m bombarded with information that proliferates in ever-increasing quantities. The other day I was complaining to a friend who, tired of my complaining, told me to “pull yourself together, Kas, it’s a brave new world.” I guess. I’m checking e-mail on my iPhone and tapping out this ditty on my laptop as I’m sitting in rush hour traffic on Interstate 5 in Los Angeles. As we crawl along in one of 6 lanes of traffic, I’m looking out the window at the vast sea of concrete and planted exotic species, and I’m contemplating our vocation as native plant people—growers and planters—and our daunting task of doing so in this brave new world where we are connected electronically but less and less connected to our roots (pun intended) provided by Mother Earth. Our new world is one of shrinking budgets and burgeoning pressures on our wildlands, complicated by a populace who no longer have much of a grasp on the bits and pieces of our native ecosystems that sustain us all.

At our hotel next to Disneyland (my son was playing trumpet with his high school band in the park), a “natural products” meeting was taking place. Is it reasonable or odd for natural products folks to choose to meet in a venue full of concrete, exotic plants, and extreme materialism in a land of make-believe? I’m not sure; all I can say is “be brave in this new brave world.” Keep planting! Native Plants Journal will continue to help you along the way, but not without some changes. During this 11th year of publication, we will be moving from Indiana University Press to the University of Wisconsin Press. IUP has served us well, and we look forward to moving forward with the assistance of UW Press. We hope the transition is a smooth one, and we appreciate your patience as we switch gears. We are also working toward a more satisfactory solution to provide you with online content; one-stop searching for everything that has been published in NPJ. The nativeplantnetwork.org site has been revamped as we begin to make that transition.

You can help us, too. NPJ has a couple of immediate needs. We could use a few more associate editors to help us review refereed manuscripts and to work with authors to improve delivery of general technical reports. It’s a relatively painless process involving 3 to 5 manuscripts per year. We also have need for a book review editor to solicit potential book reviewers for a handful of books each year. A remarkable number of new books relevant to our field are consistently being published by a wide range of presses, and it would be great to review and share information about more of them. Contact me if you are interested in either of those missions.

In the meantime, enjoy this issue’s collection of articles!

Kas Dumroese
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 systemic 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:


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: white-bark pine (Pinus albicaulis Engelm. [Pinaceae]). Example without common name: Phacelia ratti 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 references.

MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

Manuscripts should be submitted via the Internet at http://npj.msubmit.net. Files will be converted to PDF when up-loaded. Text and tables should be saved as one file. Graphics (graphs, drawings) should be in black and white and saved as individual jpg, tif, eps (preferred), SigmaPlot (preferred), or Adobe Photoshop files. Excel files embedded in manuscripts are acceptable for manuscript review but unacceptable for publication. Color slides or photographs are fine and can be sent directly to the Editor; digital images must have a minimum resolution of 300 dpi at a minimum width of 10 cm (4 in), although larger-sized images are preferred. Include photo credits.

Contact the Editor: Kas Dumroese Editor, Native Plants Journal USDA Forest Service, SRS 1221 South Main Street Moscow, Idaho 83843–4211
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Before accepted manuscripts can be published, authors must complete a consent to publish form and an offprint order form.

Photo credits opposite page: (top) Colorow black chokecherry (Prunus virginiana L. var. melanacarpa (A. Nelson) Sarg. by Heather R Plumb; (middle) planting coyote willow whips (Salix exigua Nutt.) by Gregory Fenchel; (bottom) desert zinnia (Zinnia acerosa (DC.) A. Gray) by Mary Hershforfer.