

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

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Welcome to the summer 2010 issue of *Native Plants Journal*. As has become tradition, this issue contains the Native Plant Materials Directory, our attempt at capturing the current state of native plant production in the US and Canada. Here at NPJ, we are in a state of transition. First, for the directory, we are using the database created by the USDA Forest Service, Reforestation, Nurseries and Genetics Resources (RNGR) team. This database shares its origins with NPJ, but beginning this year, the University of Georgia Southern Regional Extension Forestry has accepted responsibility for annual vetting of the list. The basic listing information is also available in a searchable database on the RNGR website (<http://www.rngr.net>) along with a substantial amount of information about growing native plants. See page 144 for more details about the directory.

Second, after more than 6 volumes of production through Indiana University Press, we are moving to the University of Wisconsin Press beginning with volume 12. To facilitate that move, the fall 2010 issue will be out earlier than usual to accommodate the shift in publishers and to stay on schedule for spring 2011.

In this issue, Dr Randy Johnson and his colleagues explain the USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management rationale for seed source selections for ecosystem restoration on the land they manage. Jude Sullivan, with the help of Jen Kujawski, shares her techniques for growing Culver's root, a stately native with great landscape appeal. Dr Truman Young and his graduate student Alex Palmerlee contrast the expense of planting versus direct seeding and show that the latter can provide acceptable results for much less money. Dr Thomas Jones and collaborators introduce us to some recent germplasm releases (Indian ricegrass and green needlegrass) for use in the western US, and Dr Joseph Robins' and Kevin Jensen's work suggests that we have vast potential to improve thickspike wheatgrass for use in restoration in the West.

Enjoy the issue. Tell your friends about *Native Plants Journal*!

Kas Dumroese



On the cover: A juba skipper (*Hesperia juba* Scudder [Lepidoptera: Hesperidae]) feeding on arrowleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata* (Pursh) Nutt. [Asteraceae]) on the Idaho Palouse. Photo by R Kasten 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 sys-

tem 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:

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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. 2004. The PLANTS database, version 3.5. URL: <http://plants.usda.gov> (accessed 20 Jan 2005). Baton Rouge (LA): National Plant Data Center.

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.

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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 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 references.

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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) Fowler Germplasm green needlegrass (*Nassella viridula* (Trin.) Barkworth [Poaceae] by Thomas A Jones; (middle) *Holodiscus discolor* Pursh Maxim. (Rosaceae) by Tara Luna; (bottom) direct seeding experiment in California by Alex P Palmerlee.