NATIVEPLANTS
JOURNAL

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

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Often the crush of day-to-day "emergencies" and recurring battles with the bureaucracy keep me from staying up to date with recent science literature. Fortunately, I have colleagues who share interesting papers with me. During the past couple of months, I was alerted to 2 papers published on the topic of nurseries and climate change. I find the results terrifying and encouraging.

In the first paper, "Forward-Looking Forest Restoration Under Climate Change—Are U.S. Nurseries Ready?," written by Tepe and Meretsky and published in *Restoration Ecology*, the authors determined that of the nurseries they contacted, climate change was rarely considered when decisions were made concerning which species to grow. The 3 reasons stated for not incorporating climate into the decision-making process are uncertainty about future climate scenarios, current laws or policies that dictate outplanting decisions, and client demand.

In the second paper, "Global Change, Global Trade, and the Next Wave of Plant Invasions," written by Bradley and 11 others and published in *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, one of the authors' conclusions is that demand for species tolerant of higher temperatures and drier conditions will increase as climate change moves in that direction. More than half of the plants currently sold by nurseries are nonnative and many of those are potentially invasive, but it is also evident that nurseries selling xeriscape or drought-tolerant plants have "considerable potential" to meet this new demand with species native to the US. In other words, we have the potential to reduce incidence of invasive species, and to improve our nurseries' bottom lines, by marketing and producing native plants that meet emerging customer needs.

Note that in both papers it is the clients, or customers, or end users, or whatever we want to call them, who have a pivotal role. Those of us who grow native plants are the best advocates for using native plants—we need to keep cultivating *(pun intended)* that client base. With the uncertainties of climate change and our current financial environment, planning for things we can exert some control over is a heartening prospect.

I hope you enjoy this issue of *Native Plants Journal* (and that you don't suffer from triskaidekaphobia!). As always, please tell your friends about NPJ.

**R Kasten Dumroese**

**On the cover:** *Trillium reliquum* J.D. Freeman (Liliaceae) blooming in the southeastern US. Photo by Joel McNeal

*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 $CuCO_3$-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 references.

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

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**Photo credits opposite page:**
*(top)* Rendition of mountain huckleberry (*Vaccinium membranaceum* Douglas ex Torr. [Ericaceae]) by Marla Schwartz; *(middle)* calculating seed purity with the Woodward Chaffy Seed Conditioner 2000 by Jason J Goldman; *(bottom)* arrowleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata* (Pursh) Nutt. [Asteraceae]) with Rising Wolf Mountain near Two Medicine Valley, Glacier National Park by Tara Luna.