

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

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It's an unseasonably cool day here in Idaho, even by our standards. The weather people are talking about our record low, high temperatures. And, it's been raining on and off for about 10 days, sometimes hard, making up for a dry May. It was during May that, with the help of friends and family, I managed to get another 5000 native forbs and grasses planted onto my acre of what will one day be something that resembles Palouse Prairie. Nearby the native mule's ears, delphiniums, and senecios are blooming their encouragement to the newbies, who better be taking advantage of this abundant moisture; soon it will be dry as toast. So it is when you are a cool-season plant.

I think this journal is a bit like that, too. I take advantage when there are an abundance of manuscripts submitted, and we struggle during the dry times. We're in one of those dry times right now; the manuscript stream is a trickle. So, I encourage you to put fingertips to keyboard and help promote the growing and planting of native plants. Our collective knowledge is immense; sharing it makes us all better propagators and restorationists. I'd be delighted to see your propagation protocol, or ditty about a weird gizmo that makes your life easier but you probably consider no big thing, or experiences from the restoration site, or your refereed research paper. It's all good. It's all needed. It's all welcome.

This issue contains our annual native plant materials directory, a description of a big bluestem germplasm release, success of container plants in Mojave Desert restoration, attempts to re-establish a rare *Cypripedium* orchid in Louisiana, and 2 articles about pesky insects that reduce the yield of *Penstemon* and *Sphaeralcea* species in seed-production areas. I hope you enjoy the issue!

R Kasten Dumroese



On the cover: Kentucky lady's slippers (*Cypripedium kentuckiense* C.F. Reed [Orchidaceae]). Photo by Joseph G Strauch Jr

*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.

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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).

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 CuCO₃-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.

Photo credits opposite page: (top) a rare Kentucky lady's slipper orchid (*Cypripedium kentuckiense* C.F. Reed [Orchidaceae]) courtesy of Jeff McMillian; (middle) Bounty Germplasm big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii* Vitman [Poaceae]) by Wayne Markegard; (bottom) flowering creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata* (DC.) Coville [Zygophyllaceae]) emerging from a shelter, 3 y after outplanting by Scott R Abella



REFEREED RESEARCH

Outplanting but not seeding establishes native desert perennials 81
Scott R Abella, Donovan J Craig, and Alexis A Suazo

GERMPLASM RELEASE

Notice of release of Bounty Germplasm big bluestem: a selected class of natural germplasm 91
Wayne Markegard, Wayne Duckwitz, Nancy Jensen, and Dwight Tober

Seed-feeding insects impacting globemallow seed production 95
Robert Hammon and Melissa Franklin

Restoring the rare Kentucky lady's slipper orchid to the Kisatchie National Forest 98
James P Barnett, Kevin Allen, and David Moore

Some insects affecting *Penstemon* seed production 107
Robert Hammon and Melissa Franklin

NATIVE PLANT MATERIALS DIRECTORY

Alphabetical listings 112
 Location index 174



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