

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

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**Welcome to the summer issue of *Native Plants Journal*.** A good friend just passed along an article from an Oregon publication. In it, the author is talking about “nativars.” That’s correct, a bit of a play on the word “cultivar” and used to describe native plants that have particularly good traits for urban landscapes and are thusly being propagated for that niche market. At first, that made my eyes roll, but on second glance I found the idea growing on me (no pun intended). It seems to me that our native plant umbrella is large enough to realize that certain native plants are needed for certain situations. Clearly, on a wildland restoration site I would oppose using a nativar, but if that works best in an urban landscape, I’d much rather have that than some new horticultural variety that could be the next invasive species. And, if a nativar for a suburban front yard helps educate people about the value and use of our native species, that’s also a positive attribute.

In this issue you won’t find any nativars. What you will find are several good articles representing a variety of species from across the continent. Topics in this issue include directions for building a low-cost seed dryer and a way to easily determine seed moisture content, techniques for propagating Utah and Rocky Mountain junipers, methods for establishing Nebraska sedge with hydroseeding, and an evaluation of an attempt to restore an Eastern prairie in North Carolina. This issue also contains our annual Native Plant Materials Directory.

I’m going to take a moment for a bit of shameless self-promotion. For more than 3 decades, the US Forest Service has been distributing the newsletter *Forest Nursery Notes*. Don’t be fooled by the title. Although this free, twice-a-year newsletter started with a focus on tree seedlings, it has expanded during the last decade to include pertinent information on growing all native plants. Each issue generally has 2 or 3 practical articles on some aspect of propagation, and an immense bibliography of current literature on all aspects of native plant propagation. You may request a CD that has reprints of the non-copyright protected articles. If you would like to subscribe, just e-mail your complete mailing address to Tom Landis at [nurseries@aol.com](mailto:nurseries@aol.com). If you are interested in looking at past issues, they, and a plethora of other nursery-related publications, are available on the Reforestation, Nurseries, and Genetics Resources website (<http://www.rngr.net>), a service of the US Forest Service, State & Private Forestry.

**R Kasten Dumroese**



**On the cover:** Spreading woodfern (*Dryopteris expansa* (C. Presl) Fraser-Jenkins & Jermy [Dryopteridaceae]) by Paul Krabacher

*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<sub>3</sub>-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) hygrometer measuring ERH of a seed sample by Robert P Karrfalt; (middle) hydroseeded plots by Derek J Tilley; (bottom) Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg. [Cupressaceae]) at marketable size by Kea J Woodruff.



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