

# NATIVE PLANTS

JOURNAL

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*includes* GROWING VIOLETS AND RUBBER RABBITBRUSH GERMINATION

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

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**Growing up, I chased butterflies and moths for my collection.** The flowers in my grandmother’s garden were a prime hunting spot, as was the large field of clover across the street. The big fritillaries were always desired species, and the pursuit of a “perfect specimen” led me to start rearing my own caterpillars in the garage, much to the chagrin of my mother. She never grew accustomed to going into the garage at night and hearing the chomping of dozens of caterpillars, much less when the giant hickory horned devils made their escape one evening. Perhaps those early dealings with Lepidoptera are why I’m a bit partial to articles that combine native plants and butterflies.

This issue has 2 fine articles about growing violets, the source food for the regal fritillary butterfly in the Midwest and for several species of checkerspot butterflies in the western US. These low-statured plants present a challenge when it comes to seed collection, but the methods described should alleviate that problem and are most likely applicable to many other species that grow low to the ground. We also have word on a new legume for restoration in South Texas; information on how to collect, clean, store, and germinate seeds of rubber rabbitbrush (I love that name); and protocols for producing some difficult-to-grow species in the northern Rocky Mountains. And, this issue contains the annual Native Plant Materials Directory.

Be sure to tell your friends about *Native Plants Journal*.

**R Kasten Dumroese**



**On the cover:** Lewis’ mockorange (*Philadelphus lewisii* Pursh [Hydrangeaceae]). Photo by R Kasten Dumroese

*Have a great idea for an article but don't have time or need help writing?  
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#### 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).

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*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.

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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: 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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Hoverson Germplasm deer pea vetch (*Vicia ludoviciana* Nutt. [Fabaceae]) by Forrest Smith; (middle) recently installed prairie violet (*Viola pedatifida* G. Don [Violaceae]) plugs by Hilary Haley; (bottom) cleaned seeds of bigleaf lupine (*Lupinus polyphyllus* Lindl. [Fabaceae]) by Jasmine Williams



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