

NATIVE PLANTS

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includes POACEAE GERMPASM RELEASES

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

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In my other life, so to speak, I conduct a native plant domestication project for the University of Idaho. My goal is to produce native plant materials that can be utilized in home and commercial landscapes for purposes of habitat development and water conservation. The research is fascinating and exciting, and progress over the past 10 years has been significant. In cooperation with an industry partner, we now have 36 native plant products in commerce, with another 5 prepared for release later this year.

I share this information to make a point about the Native Plants Journal. Historically, few of the native species I work with have received attention from scientists, propagators, or nurserymen. We often start at point zero in our knowledge of how to germinate seeds, manage seedlings, or produce saleable container plants. In some cases, propagation of specific plants requires development of new asexual propagation methods. With limited resources available for this work, success often depends on gaining insight from published works of colleagues who work in native plant disciplines. I rely heavily on limited information resources to ensure success in my research, including the Native Plants Journal and the Native Plant Propagation Database, which is maintained by the Native Plant Network.

The Native Plants Journal was designed as an avenue of exchange for native plant practitioners. This publication provides a venue wherein those of us in “the business” can share knowledge about native plants that has been gained through either rigorous research or extensive experience. The result is an eclectic collection of how-to ideas and protocols that can be utilized over a wide range of applications. Being fully immersed in the world of native plant propagation, I find tremendous value in this mode of exchange. I hope you find this same value in the Native Plants Journal and its mission to deliver practical information.

Keep sharing your research and experience with fellow native plant practitioners by publishing in NPJ. We all benefit.



Stephen Love
Editor-in-Chief

On the cover: Local endemic and rare Christ’s paintbrush (*Castilleja christii* N.H. Holmgren [Scrophulariaceae]) surrounded by silvery lupine (*Lupinus argenteus* Pursh [Fabaceae]) on Mount Harrison in Cassia County, Idaho. Photo by Stephen Love

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 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 mix of native and invasive species along a riparian corridor in the western US by Jessica Lubell; (middle) showy deltoid balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza deltoidea* Nutt. [Asteraceae]) and the smaller western buttercup (*Ranunculus occidentalis* Nutt. [Ranunculaceae]) by Rod Gilbert; (bottom) a seed increase field of Ramadero Germplasm spike lovegrass (*Eragrostis spicata* Vasey [Poaceae]) by Anthony Falk.

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