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Native Plants JOURNAL

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

OBJECTIVE AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The objective of *Native Plants Journal* is to provide a forum for dispersing practical information about planting and growing native plants for conservation, restoration, reforestation, landscaping, highway corridors, and so on. *Native Plants Journal* solicits papers that are useful to and understandable by growers and planters of native plants and papers that contribute significantly to scientific literature. Therefore, contributions from scientists and workers in the field are welcome. If your information is within the scope of this journal and worthy of publication, our editors will be glad to guide you in preparing your manuscript. All submitted papers are double-blind peer-reviewed by 2 reviewers to ensure the objective of *Native Plants Journal* is met.

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On the Cover: *Trillium grandiflorum* (Michaux) Salisb. (Liliaceae). Photo by Dorothy S Long (Courtesy of New England Wildflower Society).

FROM THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF ...

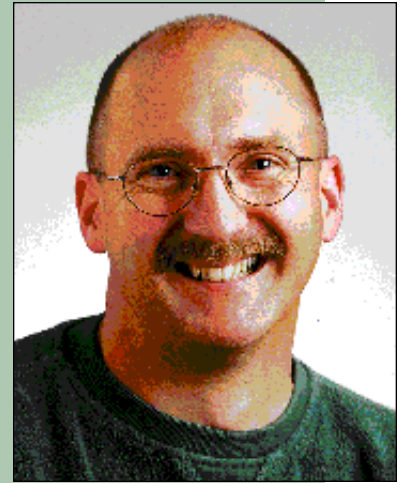
Spring. As I finished up this issue, spring was slowly arriving on the Palouse region of Northern Idaho. The first heralds of spring, the wildflowers, had begun to show that winter was in retreat. The yellowbells, Glacier lilies, and grass widows were in full splendor. This issue has a generous offering of wildflower information, from spring-blooming trilliums to endangered Echinacea, as well as a comprehensive review on establishing wildflowers. As usual, the unusual is also represented—this time as a propagation protocol for the insectivorous pitcher plant. For those of you who love grasses, you won't be disappointed—three articles deal with the increasing use of native grasses.

Many of you know me and that I like to have fun, and that's why this issue has articles titled Shaken, Not Stirred and Practicing Safe Seed. Although the titles may appear whimsical, the information contained in both is important and useful.

And finally, in this issue we inaugurate Book Reviews. This has been a feature I have wanted to include since the beginning of Native Plants Journal, and fortunately for all of us, Tom Barnes has volunteered to edit this section. You may not know Tom, but if you're a fervent reader of NPJ, you have seen his photographs in several issues. Below, Tom introduces himself.

I hope you enjoy this issue, and, as always, please continue to encourage your friends and colleagues to subscribe.

—R Kasten Dumroese



FROM THE BOOK REVIEW EDITOR ...

Dear Readers,

Beginning with this issue you will notice something new about the Native Plants Journal. It now has a book review section! We hope you like this new feature and it is my vision, as editor, to bring you information about recently published books. We hope to review at least 2 books in each issue, alternating by geographic region throughout North America. For example, in this issue we have 2 books from the US Pacific Northwest and southwest Canada region. We will cover books that have national perspective and publish a list of all books that we receive for review. We are looking to review books that cover many aspects of native plants including propagation, use in the landscape or home environment, restoration, or field guides. In short, anything we think our readership would enjoy learning about. Please send books and correspondence regarding book reviews to me, and I will forward them to one of our editors. Thanks, and I look forward to reviewing all those wonderful native plant books. We are also looking for assistance from the readership with help in writing a review. If you are interested, please contact me.

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NATIVE PLANTS JOURNAL

Two types of manuscripts are welcome

General articles include articles that are not research per se (lack strict experimental design and statistical analysis), but have important information for growers and planters of native plants. Articles could include new planting techniques, useful equipment, cultural techniques, propagation notes, habitat restoration, restoration techniques, production trends, technical information, descriptions of new species, cultivars entering nursery production, and so on.

Refereed research articles (and scientific reviews) must have sound application of scientific method, appropriate statistical analysis, and state how the research is important to growers and planters of native plants. Accepted papers will be published with a "Refereed Research Article" designation.

Have a great idea for an article but don't have time or need help writing?
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Include a cover letter indicating the type of manuscript submitted (refereed research or general). Refrain from special formatting. Use active rather than passive voice. All text except tables and figure captions should be double-spaced. The **first page** should have the title and author information (include full names of authors, their professional titles and affiliations, mailing and electronic addresses, and specify the corresponding author). Please print an abbreviated title

and page number in the upper right corner of each subsequent page. The **second page** should contain the title, abstract, and keywords but not author names. Abstracts should be 100 to 150 words (or less) and emphasize results, usefulness, and practicality to growers and planters of native plants. Include 3 to 7 keywords not in the title.

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, tables, and figures. For matters of style, follow Scientific Style and Format, The Council of Biology Editors Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers, 6th ed (ISBN 0-521-47154-0). Use metric 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, Dumroese 1986, 1997; Landis and Wenny 1992; Peterson and Jurgensen 1992; Wenny and Landis 1992; Dumroese 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: [ITIS] Integrated Taxonomic Information System. 2001. Biological names. Version 4.0 (on-line database). URL: <http://www.itis.usda.gov> (accessed 24 Mar 2002).

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.

Nomenclature

Use common (vernacular) names with scientific names (including family names) in parentheses the first time used in the abstract and body of the paper, then use either the common or scientific name. Example with common name: whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis* Engelm. [Pinaceae]). Example without common name: *Phacelia rattanii* Gray. (Hydrophyllaceae). Please use the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (<http://www.itis.usda.gov>), the PLANTS database (<http://plants.usda.gov/plants>), or other suitable references. Please cite the reference you use for nomenclature.

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