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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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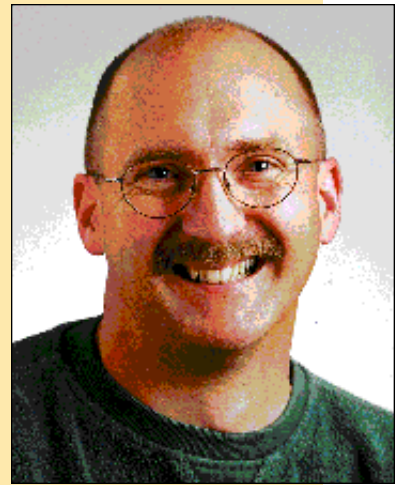
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On the Cover: Mountain lady's slipper (Cypripedium montanum Douglas ex Lindley [Orchidaceae]) growing in the Flathead Valley near Glacier National Park, Montana. Photo by Bert Gildart.



Native Plants Journal was initiated nearly 4 years ago with start-up funding from the USDA Forest Service, State and Private Forestry. The agreement between the University of Idaho Forest Research Nursery and the Forest Service was that the journal be self-sufficient by the end of the third year of production. I am pleased to report we are, although just barely. Subscription income continues to increase, as do advertising dollars, but we could still use a few hundred more subscriptions to put us on firm financial footing. Fortunately, Ducks Unlimited Canada was generous in support during the formative years, and the USDA Forest Service, State and Private Forestry has decided to continue providing some funding—they like what they see and want to be associated with the journal.

Our first article in this issue starts with “America is mad about ginseng.” I guess I am too since we have several articles dealing with this native herb. The journal was intended to reflect North American native plant propagation, so I’m pleased to finally have an article dealing with some Mexican plants. And as usual, we have a real mixture of plant types and regions: orchids from Oregon, shrubs from New Mexico, coastal plants from Florida, warm-season grasses from Minnesota, and a survey conducted in Colorado.

As always, I need to thank everyone who reviewed manuscripts this past year. The life of a reviewer is mostly thankless, and I really appreciate the following experts who contributed their time and expertise:

Phil Allen	Paul G Johnson	Randy Moench
Jerry Baskin	Michael E Kane	Jeff Norcini
Arvid Boe	Robert Karrfalt	Deborah Page-Dumroese
Roseann Densmore	Patricia R Knight	Kenneth D Sanders
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John T Harrington	Newton Z Lupwayi	Susan Winslow
Patricia S Holloway	Robert L McGraw	
Robert L James	Susan Meyer	

Enjoy this issue. I look forward to joining you again in 2003 with articles on genetics and seed transfer, propagation in Hawaii, more gadgets, and our usual mixture of refereed and technical articles.

R KASTEN DUMROESE

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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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All submitted manuscripts will be double-blind peer-reviewed by 2 reviewers to ensure the objective of *Native Plants Journal* is met.

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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. 2002. URL: <http://www.itis.usda.gov> (accessed 24 Mar 2002).

Government article: Barnett JP, 2002 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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