

# NATIVEPLANTS

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 North American (Canada, Mexico, and US) 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 North American 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 delighted 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:* A crop of *Populus balsamifera* L. ssp. *trichocarpa* (Salicaceae) rooted cuttings growing in containers at the University of Idaho Forest Research Nursery, Moscow. Photo by Kas Dumroese.

*Native Plants Journal* is printed on paper containing 10% total recovered fiber/all post consumer fiber.

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## FROM THE EDITOR

**One perk of being editor of this journal is correspondence with other professionals around the world.** I recently received a copy of a great book out of Italy dealing with propagation of their native trees and shrubs. I'd like to share with you a quote from the forward to that book, written by Giorgio Cesari, the director general of the Agency for the Protection of the Environment. He writes about their Mediterranean natives,

*Abundant information is available for what concerns botanical and ecological characteristics, distribution, and occurrence, value and use of many species, but little is known about their natural and artificial regeneration. The absence of this information is particularly serious because it represents a lack of knowledge within a multi-purpose approach to forestation, restoration, and reclamation, and may explain the reasons why plantings are often limited to a narrow number of species which are easy to grow in the nursery. This practice greatly reduces levels of biodiversity and it is even more worrisome with regards to shrubs and minor hardwoods which are the great part of the Mediterranean woody flora.*

I suspect the same can be true of many ecosystems in North America, where “we” take the easy way out by using plants that are easy to propagate and plant. Hopefully, you and *Native Plants Journal* will continue to show techniques for propagating a diverse mixture of plants so that the sites we impact will have the greatest biodiversity that reflects the natural, sustainable, functioning ecosystem.

In this issue, we address that to a degree using the dioecious Salicaceae as an example. Sure, rooted cuttings have long been a standard for propagation of this family, and nonrooted cuttings have been used in riparian restoration by the billions, but are we doing the best job we can in terms of biodiversity? Tom Landis leads the discussion about sex and the single *Salix*, and I think you'll find that article most interesting.

Tom Landis has authored several articles for *Native Plants Journal* and serves on the editorial board. What you may not know is that *Native Plants Journal* was Tom's idea, and through Tom's commitment and funding, you hold this issue in your hand. Tom is retiring this December, having completed 30 y of service with the USDA Forest Service, about 20 of them as the National Nursery Specialist. He was honored this past year with 2 prestigious awards that reflect his entire career: the Society of American Foresters Technology Transfer Award and within the Forest Service, he received the Chief's Award for Technology Transfer. One of Tom's best programs is *Forest Nursery Notes*, a twice-a-year publication that has a huge bibliography for those of us interested in propagation of plants. It's free for the asking; see the advertisement on the inside back cover.

As is customary with the fall issue, it's time to thank those individuals who reviewed manuscripts this past year. It is a truly thankless job, but so necessary to make sure that the information presented is of high quality. A hearty thank you to:

Jerry Baskin	Thomas C Griggs	Thomas A Monaco
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Stephen J Columbo	Douglass F Jacobs	David B South
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As always, thank you for your subscription. Tell a friend how much you enjoy *Native Plants Journal*.

**R Kasten Dumroese**

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## AUTHOR GUIDELINES

*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 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, 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.

*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.

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

### MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

#### Format and style

Include a cover letter indicating what type of manuscript is being submitted (refereed research 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 of the manuscript 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. Line numbering is not mandatory but appreciated. The second page should contain the title, abstract, and keywords but not author names. Abstracts should be double-spaced and brief (100 to 150 words or less) and emphasize results, usefulness, and practicality to growers and planters of North American (Canada, Mexico, and US) native plants. Include 3 to 7 key words not in the title. Include the reference you use for nomenclature (see below).

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 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 (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:* [ITIS] Integrated Taxonomic Information System. 2002. URL: <http://www.itis.usda.gov> (accessed 22 Nov 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.

*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 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 ruttanii* Gray. (Hydrophylaceae). Please use the Integrated Taxonomic

Information System (<http://www.itis.usda.gov>), the PLANTS database (<http://plants.usda.gov>), or other suitable references. Please cite the reference you use for nomenclature.

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Manuscripts should be submitted electronically either as e-mail attachments or on a diskette or CD. In addition, please mail a single hard copy to the editor-in-chief.

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