

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

R Kasten Dumroese, Editor-in-Chief

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Welcome to our 6th year of publication. This will be the first full year with Indiana University Press handling subscriptions, marketing, printing, and distribution. If you've been with us from the start, you remember that the first couple of years we struggled to publish 120 pages each year. Last year, it was up to about 200 pages. It looks like that trend will continue. The good news is that it means more practical information for you, but the bad news is that it costs more to produce. The increase in subscription price (which hadn't changed in 5 years) will help cover those increased publication costs. As a benefit to you, however, we are also going to print 3 issues per year. The summer issue will include articles, as well as a directory of native plant producers in the US and Canada. Last year this directory was published as a stand-alone book, but we hope that incorporating it into the journal will help recognize producers, and more importantly, help market the journal to people who use native plants.

This issue is "part two" of our focus on genetics and genetics issues. In addition, we also look at plant nomenclature and its constant flux, propagation of Indian paintbrush, and some articles about trees. It seems that trees are often ignored as "native plants," especially from a forestry standpoint, so we'll give them some recognition in this issue. Please note we are now including information on upcoming meetings and events. If you have a native plants-oriented event coming up, send that information to me. See page 98 for details.

R Kasten Dumroese



On the cover: Color variants of prairie Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja purpurea* (Nutt.) G. Don [Scrophulariaceae]) and Texas annual paintbrush (*C. indivisa* Engelm.) in central Texas. Photo by Tara Luna

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 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 or commentary) 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

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 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. 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 (first time only) 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. 2004. The PLANTS database, version 3.5. URL: <http://plants.usda.gov> (accessed 20 Jan 2005). Baton Rouge (LA): National Plant Data Center.

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 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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Kas Dumroese
Editor, *Native Plants Journal*
USDA Forest Service, SRS
1221 South Main Street
Moscow, Idaho 83843-4211

telephone 208.883.2324
kdumroese@fs.fed.us

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Opposite page: (top to bottom) roadside wildflowers blooming in Mason County, Texas, by Tara Luna; clonal stand of genetically improved black walnut (*Juglans nigra* L. [Juglandaceae]) by Douglass F Jacobs; bareroot nursery production of loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda* L. [Pinaceae]) by David B South.