

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

R Kasten Dumroese, Editor-in-Chief

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PUBLISHING

Native Plants Journal (ISSN 1522-8339) is published 3 times each year (Apr, Aug, Dec) by Indiana University Press.

GST No. R126496330

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In a recent editorial in another publication, my friend Tom Landis wrote about the recent re-discoveries of 2 species thought extinct: the Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*) and the Mount Diablo buckwheat (*Eriogonum truncatum*). Both species were last seen 6 decades ago, but the inherent resilience of nature has given us a second chance to help perpetuate these species. For the woodpecker, we'll need to reforest large tracts of bottomland hardwood forests to ensure future, suitable habitat. For the buckwheat, new populations will need to be established to reduce the chances of cataclysmic loss. As Tom points out, the role of native plant nurseries in preserving and restoring threatened and endangered species is often poorly appreciated, however, our profession is well-suited to assist. He writes, "Hopefully, government agencies and private conservation groups will realize that forest and native plant nurseries are an essential partner in the effort to save and restore rare plants and animals."

To help those agencies and groups find you, we are, in this issue, publishing the 2005–2006 Native Plant Materials Directory. These directories are a huge job. We don't have the perfect system yet but are moving toward what we think will be of better service to you and your end users. We appreciate your patience, cooperation, and feedback as we continually improve the service.

In this issue we have more of what *Native Plants Journal* is known for: articles about growing and planting native plants. As nursery managers, I think you'll enjoy, and perhaps be motivated by, the success of the Intermountain Native Plant Growers Association. These types of efforts help spread the good word about native plants and increase demand for species we already know and love. Check out protocols for species from California, the Midwest, and the north-eastern US, as well as refereed research about propagation of azaleas from the southeastern US. Wondering how to go about finding sources of native plant seeds in the wild? Bob Allison provides his perspective. And, see how a seed harvesting machine first described in NPJ 5 years ago has been updated.

Thanks for your support and loyalty. Please tell your friends about *Native Plants Journal*.

R Kasten Dumroese



On the cover: *Pinus ponderosa* L. (Pinaceae) cones. Photo by Thomas D Landis.

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 *Sci-*

entific 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.

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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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