

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

R Kasten Dumroese, Editor

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This is the fifteenth “From the Editor” I’ve had to compose. You’d think that by now it would be an easy thing to punch this out, but it seems to be getting harder and harder. Perhaps it has something to do with the increasing demands of my “real” job with the USDA Forest Service that swallows up more and more of my days. At times, it seems like the bureaucracy is sucking the air out of my lungs, but fortunately, I have a native plant tonic that restores my enthusiasm. This tonic isn’t some secret plant extract, but comes from the enthusiasm of someone growing, or planting, or just reminiscing about native plants. This magic elixir bolsters my spirit so that I can tackle that pile of work on my desk.

One such invigorating conversation was with Scott Riley, a botanist for Region 6 of the Forest Service. Scott is a liaison between the Forest Service and the Western Federal Lands Highway Division of the Federal Highway Administration. Scott has dedicated his career convincing engineers how native plants can be incorporated into highway projects in the northwestern US. His infectious enthusiasm has resulted in many restored acres along new or modified roadways and, as a result, created a new market for native plant materials.

Another infusion of that native plant elixir came from an unexpected source—a stimulating conversation on an airplane flying home from Salt Lake City. The gentleman who was sitting next to me, Samuel Penney, is Nez Perce, and we were flying back to the land his ancestors have called home for generations. As we talked about a variety of environmental issues, I so enjoyed hearing him reminisce about how his family went up to the Mussleshell each year to dig camas bulbs and how they prepared them for eating. This traditional native plant harvest was just one of their connections to the land that has unfortunately been lost in modern culture—it is getting harder and harder to find a good field of camas.

These two incidents reminded me that those of us who grow, use, or just appreciate native plants are special people. This issue contains a directory of some of those people—the nursery folks that provide a wide variety of native plants for an ever-increasing range of needs. Also in this issue you can read about a novel use of native plants in San Diego, the importance of protecting plants from herbivores (even when the plants are intended to be eaten by those same critters), a new gadget for collecting seeds, a technique to stimulate germination of balsamroot, and using micrografts to propagate a Hawaiian species. Stimulating reading is a good tonic.

I hope you enjoy this issue. Please tell your friends about *Native Plants Journal*.

R Kasten Dumroese



On the cover: Balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata* [Pursh] Nutt. [Asteraceae]).
Photo by Jeremy Pinto

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.

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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: white-bark 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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Photo credits opposite page: (top) San Diego Light Rail Transit System trolley station by Nina Karavasiles; (middle) Malheur County, Oregon, showing typical *A. acuminatum* habitat by Barbara Hellier; (bottom) *Balsamorhiza sagittata* (Pursh) Nutt. (Asteraceae) by Jeremy Pinto.