

Douglasia

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Journal of the
WASHINGTON
NATIVE PLANT
SOCIETY

*To promote the appreciation
and conservation of Washington's
native plants and their habitats
through study, education,
and advocacy.*

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Rhododendron groenlandicum

Illustration by Jeanne R. Janish

Information for Contributors

Members and others are invited to submit material for publication in *Douglasia*. Articles, book reviews, poetry, photography or illustrations are welcome. All materials submitted should relate to the study of Washington's native plants. Acceptance will be based on space and appropriateness, and materials are subject to copyediting (substantive editing with author's permission). Contributors are reminded that the *Douglasia* audience ranges from professional botanist to the interested enthusiast. For more information about how to contribute, see http://www.wnps.org/publications/douglasia/douglasia_contributors.html.

Email submissions to: cspurgeon@msn.com

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March 1	Summer	May 1
June 1	Fall	August 1
September 1	Winter	November 1

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A Note About This Issue

As this issue arrives in your mailbox, sometime in August, I hope the memories will be all that is left of this cool, damp spring and early summer. We can be grateful for those intrepid WNPS members who braved the unpredictable weather to attend the annual Study Weekend, and who have shared their experiences with us in this issue. Among the many interesting trips that were scheduled was the unique opportunity to visit the Cedar River Watershed, normally closed to the public, with botanist Clay Antieau. Other trips focused on mosses and lichens and Don Knoke led a trip to the east side of the mountains to explore the very different flora found there. If you were unable to participate in the weekend, you can use these trip descriptions to plan your own forays into these very interesting areas.

You will also find in this issue information about two invasive plants threatening our native habitats. Keep your eyes out for flowering rush and shiny geranium, two weeds that are causing concern in the state.

The annual election ballot is also included in this issue. For the first time you will be able to vote electronically or by mail, so we hope you will take a few moments to read the candidates bios, and then vote!

Cynthia Spurgeon
Managing Editor

Front Cover: The illustration of *Rhododendron groenlandicum* by Jeanne R. Janish was reprinted from *Flora of the Pacific Northwest* by C. Leo Hitchcock and Arthur Cronquist. See page 4 for an article by Fred Weinmann in the Weekend Study Reports.

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Thoughts on Conservation

by John Browne, Jr.

Conservation Committee Chair



This past February 6th my wife and I journeyed to Olympia. She was attending a class at the State Museum there—a lecture on the basketry of the indigenous peoples of the Northwest and I was free to roam the wilds of the State Campus and adjacent downtown. Now, this was a treat!

My joy was dampened quite a bit, though, when I found that the State Conservatory, a place I'd only discovered a few years ago on a "lobby your legislator" day, was closed, and the plants gone! In my experience, this had been the finest place in Olympia to draw a deep breath. I had imagined that, if my work had taken me to the State Capitol grounds on a regular basis, this would have been a regular stop. Just 15 minutes there, among the plants, had been as refreshing to me, physically and emotionally, as any place in my memory.

Along the bluff above Capitol Lake was a path to stairs that provided access to the state buildings from the track along the edge of the lake. I made a loop from there into the business district, seeing where ivy had been girdled on large trees, and seeing it returning at the base. "Second-growth" flitted through my mind. The ivy in that part of town is ubiquitous, especially along the bluff.

A final hour was spent looking through the State Museum itself, before the class let out. "Musing" pretty much sums up my state of mind in these places. More times than I can recall, I've been gently reminded that "We're closing now, sir." (A wonderful exception is still fresh, though: "We're closed... but I'll be here for a little longer so take your time," at the Makah Museum in Neah Bay.)

On our way home my wife wanted to stop at the bead emporium in Lacey (well, actually Hawk's Prairie—the industrial/warehouse zone north of the freeway); and we did. My favorite place in Thurston County was a six-acre woodland across the street from Mud Bay beads. When we got there, though, the woods were gone. It had sat between two recent warehouse-type facilities, one barely occupied and the other empty. I had assumed that this overbuilt warehouse district wouldn't see any new construction for a few years yet, and in the meantime, it would be obvious what a jewel this place was. With homes already nearby and no parks for miles, it seemed obvious, to me at least.

There were no signs of either life or death, simply rumpled soil with a few pieces of heavy equipment sitting quietly. I could hardly speak for the rest of the evening or the next day. I felt as if I had lost a child (and, before anyone gets wound up about a bad case of hyperbole, I have lost a child and still remember).

The heart of this tract had been a meadow, with dozens of native species around a well-established colony of fawn lily, (*Erythronium oreganum*). About a year ago, when I'd visited, I had been outraged to find cat tracks coming into this very spot and taking away around 90% of the stand leaving the glacial gravel showing in a 10 x 15 foot scar. The outliers had been spared and I had gotten a bit of seed last fall. It had still made me angry to see it like that, though. Now I thought about it again and hoped that the previous act of piracy meant that some of those bulbs still flourished, somewhere.

The next morning as I was trying to process my thoughts and comfort myself, the following email showed up, from a friend I'd met while working with Mike Marsh on his shrub-steppe delineation project, some 10 years or so ago.

"It's with great sadness that I pass along this news. The last large patch, maybe as much as 50 acres, of flat sage immediately on the south side of the I-82/I-182 interchange is getting mowed and dozed. John salvaged some plants when he first saw the mowers working a couple of weeks ago. There might be some hope to salvage a few more plants before they plow up the ground. We don't have much space left for these plants so if there is strong interest, contact us and we'll hand them out or go out to the site and dig up what's left. He got flats of grasses, some balsamroots (which have replanted ok in the past), phlox, and who know what else in the clumps."

I knew this spot. As a teenager growing up in Richland, this was where we had driven to hunt, before any freeways had been built. It was the "back door" to Goose Gap, where the geese passed through, sometimes, on their way from the Columbia River bars to the wheat fields, beyond the Horse Heaven Hills.

Nearby the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) leases a section of land to a grape grower, which means that an additional 640 acres of shrub-steppe is unalterably wiped out. DNR has a mandate to raise money from their holdings, but how that is done is a policy decision.

At the study weekend one evening, Dan Pacquette was discussing his present effort to keep a sizable patch of potential park land undeveloped. Even given the

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A Look at Washington's Rare Plants: Treelike Clubmoss (*Lycopodium dendroideum*)

Washington State Sensitive Species

This is ninth in a series by Washington Rare Plant Care and Conservation featuring native rare plants monitored by Rare Care.

by Niall Dunne, Rare Care Volunteer

How the mighty have...shrunk! In the Carboniferous Period, the clubmosses grew up to 100 feet tall and

dominated the landscape. Today, they're a group of small, inconspicuous plants of marginal ecological significance. And yet, they are not without their charms. Though flowerless, seedless, and vertically challenged, these fern allies produce sporophytes with clearly differentiated and nicely formed stems, leaves, and fruiting bodies, making them attractive ground-covers.

The genus *Lycopodium*, the ground pines, contains some particularly attractive species, not least of all, *Lycopodium dendroideum*. An ever-green herb with pale

green, needle-like leaves, *L. dendroideum* grows between 10 and 25 centimeters tall, producing scattered, upright shoots from underground rhizomes. Each shoot bears numerous branches along a central axis, and so has the general appearance of a miniature conifer—hence the common names, tree groundpine and treelike clubmoss. Spores are produced from erect, club-like “cones” or strobili that sit atop the shoots in summer.

Native to rock outcrops, talus slopes, and boulder fields, as well as transitional zones between meadows and forests, *Lycopodium dendroideum* has a wide distribution across Canada and the northern U.S., but is endangered or threatened in several states. A sensitive species here in Washington (fewer than 20 occurrences have been recorded), it is thought to be easily damaged by physical disturbance and vulnerable to activities such as timber harvesting and outdoor recreation. It is distinguished from the more commonly seen clubmoss species by its subterranean rhizomes, freely branching shoots, and sessile (unstalked) cones.

The population I visited last summer with my field partner, Tom Erler, was on a sparsely vegetated boulder field in the Mount Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest. It took us two trips, one fall into the west fork of the Miller River, and many painful encounters with thorny devil's club (*Oplopanax horridus*) and salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) to reach our destination, but the journey was well worth it. Couched on a small bed of mossy duff, about 50 treelike clubmoss shoots formed a beautiful diminutive “forest” underneath a large boulder. The sight stirred the imagination, and helped us gain a clearer picture of how the primordial forest might have looked, back in the days when the clubmosses were a lot more “treelike.”

Learn more about Rare Care's efforts to conserve Washington's rare plants at <http://www.depts.washington.edu/rarecare/>. To inquire about volunteering or to receive our semi-annual print newsletter, e-mail rarecare@uw.edu or call 206-616-0780.



Lycopodium dendroideum in fruit. PHOTO: WENDY GIBBLE



Lycopodium dendroideum. PHOTO: WENDY GIBBLE

Thoughts on Conservation continued from previous page

present economic situation, I realize (to my chagrin) how vulnerable to the clearing blade every bit of real estate that's near an existing road really is.

There's a line from Browning “Ah, but a man's reach

should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?” By my lights, I must say that Heaven is likely not what most developers have in mind, nor is it the principal outlook of the hand that's guiding the Cat.



STUDY WEEKEND

REPORTS

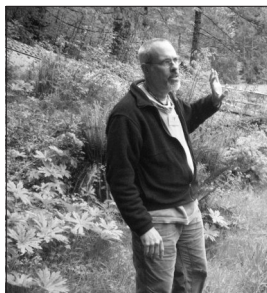


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PHOTO: MARIA MHOON

Trips on Saturday, May 22

Cedar River Watershed, led by Clay Antieau

by Kim Traverse, Central Puget Sound Chapter

The Cedar River Municipal Watershed protects over 90,000 acres and is the source of most of the drinking water for the immediate Seattle region. There is no unauthorized public access in the watershed, but today Clay Antieau, Botanist and Senior Watershed Planner with Seattle Public Utilities, led two van loads of us on a tour of some unique wetland areas there. We first visited the beautiful Eagle Ridge fen, which is dominated by sweet gale (*Myrica gale*) and where bog laurel (*Kalmia microphylla*) was in bloom. Early leaves of kneeling angelica (*Angelica genuflexa*) were seen and Labrador tea (*Rhododendron [Ledum] groenlandicum*) filled out the shrub layer. Once a large lake bed, over geologic time it has been well-filled by slowly decaying plant matter; one small “bog pond” of open water is all that remains.

Next, after a drive around Chester Morse Reservoir Lake and sighting a bounding bear, we came to the seven Fourteen Lakes (named after the Section of land where they are found, not the number of lakes). These kettle lakes formed as the glaciers receded. Here water levels change drastically from one year to the next and during the seasons, based on what the groundwater tables are doing. Species of plants vary with the height of the water. This area is known for its high bird diversity and unusual flora. No fish live here although we did see tadpoles and shiny black leeches.

A hike into a true bog followed. Here sphagnum mosses are doing the work of filling in a kettle hole and every step set the sparse foliage trembling. Nearby we hiked further down the hill to the Rock Creek riparian wetland system which is strongly regulated by the work of beavers. We were pretty damp most of the day but it was great trip.

Cedar River Watershed, led by Clay Antieau

by Fred Weinmann, Olympic Peninsula Chapter

Twenty three botanists (calculated precisely to fill two vans) were privileged to receive an excellent and

informative tour of the Seattle City Watershed. The privileged part derives from the fact that the 90,638 acre watershed which provides water to 1.4 million people is normally closed to public access. We were also privileged to have an extremely experienced botanist and leader in Clay Antieau. Clay has been researching the botany and natural history of the watershed for many years and knew what to see and where to see it. Our major stops included a fen, a bog, a kettle lake and a riparian area along the Cedar River.

Our first stop at a poor fen provided an opportunity to compare the vegetation, soils and hydrology of a wetland versus upland site. From there we got wet from the bottom up (to add another dimension to the top down dampness from a persistent drizzle) as we made our way carefully into the fen proper. The fen was distinguished from a bog by having an inlet and outlet; however, since this fen was fairly nutrient poor, many of the plants were similar. The bog laurel (*Kalmia microphylla*) provided the pink glow and the Labrador tea (*Rhododendron [Ledum] groenlandicum*) added fragrance to the ambiance. Close examination revealed our native wild cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccus*), the carnivorous sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*), and the more sophisticated species, water sedge (*Carex aquatilis* var. *sitchensis* [*C. sitchensis*]).

On to the bog. As is often the case for bogs there was a moat of deeper standing water surrounding the bog. This provided habitat for several plants typical of our forested wetlands including the slough sedge (*Carex obnupta*) and skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanum*). The moat also increased the chance of getting wet up to the knees if one was not careful. The enjoyment of these habitats was enhanced by the feeling of remoteness in the limited access watershed, and particularly by the unique feeling one has when standing in a bog. I believe this feeling derives from the entire experience of standing on a wet quaking surface, combined with the unique sights and smells of the bog environment, and is added to by the knowledge that the plants one is seeing have very special adaptations for life in a wet and acidic environment.

After leaving the bog we made our way to see a kettle lake, the remnant of a large chunk of ice that melted to leave a deep depression that eventually filled with water. Hairy-leaf rush (*Juncus supiniformis*), lakeshore sedge (*Carex lenticularis*), seep monkey flower (*Mimulus guttatus*), and several other species typical of freshwater wetlands provided the botanical experience. We ended at a superb example of a riparian wetland adjacent to the Cedar River. This was particularly interesting in that a

road had crossed through the area at one time. After the road was abandoned the area was restored. It had all the appearance of a very successful restoration.

We ended with a trip back through the historic town and railroad center. The entire trip was narrated by Clay with careful orchestration of driver exchange between vans so that all participants had an opportunity to hear the information and the stories. There is a wonderful education center associated with the watershed, and the organization, Friends of the Cedar River Watershed, offers classes, workshops and tours—look them up on the internet.

Thank you Clay for a fine day in the watershed.

King's Lake Bog, led by David Wilderman

by Jane Ely, South Sound Chapter

Five fortunate WNPS members followed trip leader David Wilderman from the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) into King's Lake Bog for a rare treat. After a zig-zag drive into gated DNR land northeast of North Bend, and a short scramble of about a mile (no trail there), we saw and experienced an undisturbed sphagnum bog.

The group was limited in number as the land is very sensitive to disturbance. The landscape was lovely, including reflections of trees on a small island in the water. Plants which live there are adapted to the very acidic lake water and surrounding soil types. In addition to the species one would expect in very wet soils, we were able to see sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum* sp.) (red, yellow, and green), bog laurel (*Kalmia microphylla*) in full bloom, Labrador tea (*Rhododendron [Ledum] groenlandicum*), and sundew (*Drosera* sp.), buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and three species of *Vaccinium*. The shore pines (*Pinus contorta*) next to the lake were stunted due to the poor nutrients in the soil.

Walking was difficult, as the land is full of holes of varying size, filled with water, moss covered fallen logs, and soggy spongy moss interspersed with ground soil and forest at the bog edges. We received a species list for King's Lake bog, and were thankful to DNR and Dave for providing this opportunity.

Duwamish River Restoration and Schmitz Park, led by Mark "Buphalo" Tomkiewicz

by Marla Mhoon, Central Puget Sound Chapter

The Duwamish Restoration site is a 500 acre project, the largest contiguous forest in Seattle. The Nature Consortium manages the restoration efforts and is funded primarily from grants. Our guide, Mark, better known as Buphalo, organizes the hundreds of volunteers that are restoring this area. Currently the area is primarily deciduous trees and if left alone would become a wasteland of invasives. The Consortium is clearing invasives, planting native plants and filling in with a variety of conifers. The site will eventually become a self sustaining forest. We learned that madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) is very successful when grown from seed and how to propagate red-osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) and salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) from cuttings. (Plant cuttings in winter on 1 foot centers and let them battle it out.) We also learned that shore pine (*Pinus contorta*) is a good restoration tree in this area since it grows fast.

Schmitz Preserve Park: A self guided walk through an amazing forest in the city. Old growth trees, nurse logs, a beautiful stream, and birds. If you haven't been there, it is an absolute must visit! It is an amazing example of what can be accomplished if citizens value passive parklands, maintain their vision, and are willing to fund parks.

Vashon Island: Whispering Firs Bog and Fern Cove, led by Tom Dean

by Nelson Salisbury, Central Puget Sound Chapter

Our group met near the entrance to Whispering Firs Bog in central Vashon Island on Saturday morning. Tom Dean, Executive Director of the Vashon Maury Land Trust, guided us to the entrance and explained that the Land Trust was founded in 1998 to organize the purchase of the bog. A trail leads to a small restoration area near the road before dropping down through a wet forest that quickly transitions to moss-dominated bog habitat. Along the way, there were abundant native groundcovers lining the trail including foam flower (*Tiarella trifoliata*) spring beauty (*Claytonia sibirica*), and the moss *Plagiomnium insigne*. In order to access the bog, we first had to navigate

over an area of scrub-shrub wetland via a large downed log. Occasional views into the wetland could be seen through dense shrubs including hardhack (*Spiraea douglasia*), red osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), and the occasional western crabapple (*Malus fusca*). Once over the water obstacle, we entered the relatively open hummocks of floating sphagnum moss broken up by intermittent patches of stunted western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) trees, with a few paper birches (*Betula papyrifera*) scattered here and there. The open moss hummocks were dominated by western swamp laurel (*Kalmia microphylla*) and bog Labrador tea (*Rhododendron [Ledum] groenlandicum*), both of which were in full bloom! As a finishing touch, Tom pointed out a round-leaf sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) plant growing amongst the sphagnum. It was a beautiful morning and a great outing into a rare intact bog system.

After the bog, we carpoled to the northwestern shore of Vashon Island and hiked a short way down to Fern Cove. The cove is formed by the mouth of Lower Shinglemill Creek emptying into Puget Sound. A narrow sandbar sits directly above the beach and is vegetated with American dunegrass (*Leymus mollis*) and Puget Sound gumweed that hadn't quite flowered (likely *Grindelia integrifolia*), among other native and non-native species. Tom Dean explained that the sand bar was originally heavily invaded with perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*), and it was a relief that we could barely find a trace coming back. Behind the sandbar is a small salt marsh that is regularly influenced by the tides. The marsh is dominated by Lyngbye's sedge (*Carex lyngbyei*), with yellow blossoms of silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*) lining the far edge. Farther up are shrubs including twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*), western crabapple (*Malus fusca*), and Nootka rose (*Rosa nutkana*), all of which were in full bloom at the time. Thanks to Tom Dean for showing us these great preserves stewarded by the Vashon Maury Land Trust!

Silver Creek, led by Joe Arnett

by Janka Hobbs, Central Puget Sound Chapter

We added our first plant to the list when Joe Arnett (our peerless leader) stepped off of the Pacific trillium (*Trillium ovatum*) in the parking lot. This was followed about a yard up the trail by a fairy slipper (*Calypso bulbosa*). The hike soon slowed as we pondered the differences between bladder fern (*Cystopteris* sp.), cliff fern (*Woodsia*) and parsley fern (*Cryptogramma* sp.) and compared white-vein wintergreen (*Pyrola picta*) with liverleaf wintergreen

(*P. asarifolia*). We stopped for lunch at a little bald, but the botanists, as often happens, were upstaged by the mountain goat on the facing ridge.

We continued up the trail past hundreds of fairy slippers (*Calypso bulbosa*) until we finally saw common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) and turned towards home and the beer potluck. Two intrepid explorers then rejoined us from a side trail—they had discovered western white pine (*Pinus monticola*) and snow.

Bryophyte Hike to Twin Falls, Olallie State Park, led by Paul Yurky

by Dan Paquette, Central Puget Sound Chapter

We moved along the Twin Falls Trail on that drippy Saturday morning with that all too familiar speed of botanical snails. Field trip leader Paul Yurky passed out small portions of various species for our examination while displaying to the whole group his 5" x 7" laminated index cards, each one illustrating various morphological characteristics of the species under discussion.

We started at the trail head, at the shoreline's logs and trees and were soon examining Douglas' neckera (*Neckera douglasii*) and black tufted rock moss (*Codriophorus acicularis [Racomitrium aciculare]*). Later, in some of the soil growing over boulders, we found those bottle brush-type mosses, alpine polytrichastrum (*Polytrichastrum alpinum [Pogonatum alpinum]*) and juniper hair cap moss (*Polytrichum juniperinum*). These were mixed in with other mosses. Altogether, Paul introduced about thirty-one mosses to the group.

Paul did not ignore the liverworts, and presented nearly all of the eighteen which he had documented earlier including some of the very tiny *Cephalozia* species. We had fun learning the derivations of genera such as "*Bazzania*," and on the whole, we behaved magnificently although Paul had to occasionally reproach us for not using our hand lenses when examining species.

Little Mt. Si, led by Laura Potash-Martin

by John Browne, Central Puget Sound Chapter

Our Saturday field trip began in the Camp Waskowitz parking lot in a light drizzle. It took our 2-car convoy all of 6 minutes to drive to the parking lot at the Little Mt. Si

trailhead, where the near lot was full and that forced us to the more distant lot. There were a lot of hikers on the trail all day!

The parking lot had been planted with native trees and shrubs. Our botanizing began there, with a caveat by our leader, Laura Potash-Martin, that we would begin with a round of botanizing, followed by a bit of forced march to gain altitude, at which point our hike would progress at a more leisurely pace. True enough; the early round took us three times longer to reach the trailhead from our parked cars than the drive from camp had taken. So we were right on schedule when we began our ascent. Our “greeter” was a lovely orange honeysuckle (*Lonicera ciliosa*), blooming profusely.

A small, fuzzy annual with unopened pink flowers had us all stumped, briefly, until Jim Duemmel came up with a fitting description of varied-leaf collomia (*Collomia heterophylla*) from Hitchcock. It was added to our list, which had been compiled on a September hike, and so had missed many early-blooming species. Eventually more than forty species were added to our beginning list, including trees, shrubs, perennials, and at least one sedge.

At the halfway point between Little and ‘Big’ Mt. Si a group of rock climbers were hard at work on an incredible wall. A memorial bench nearby offered us a welcome moment to relax, and decide whether to eat and climb, or have lunch at the summit. We chose the latter. It was near this point that a nurse log was observed, covered nearly its entire forty foot length with clasping twisted stalk (*Streptopus amplexifolius*).

The climb became steep and stony, and the intermittent drizzle had stayed with us. A fair number of hikers were moving in both directions, including many tourists and perhaps some school groups. Of course, since we were botanizing, these groups passed us in both directions as the majority of other hikers seemed more focused on getting somewhere, rather than being somewhere.

Our pace allowed our members to indulge in side trips and photographic opportunities. Lyle Anderson got some fine photos of a spotted coral-root orchid (*Corallorhiza maculata* ssp. *maculata*), and Jim Branson captured a Douglas squirrel, eyeing us from one of the pines at the summit. We were blessed by a sun break as we made it to the rocky bald top and the surprise appearance of shore pine (*Pinus contorta*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* × *media*), common juniper (*Juniperus communis*), a lone Pacific dogwood (*Cornus nutallii*), and Ross’ sedge (*Carex rossii*) all around the top. Vicki Browne spotted woolly sunflower (*Eriophyllum lanatum*) growing beneath the shrub cover.

A fellow hiker offered to take group photos of us as we prepared to descend. The trip down was pleasant in the warmer, brighter air and we continued to add to our list. The final entry may have been the fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) that Richard Tinsley spotted, off to one side of the trail. Marie Hitchman recalled the names of some garden escapees that had caught our attention just below the trailhead, and those were added, too, for good measure. It was a very pleasant and rewarding outing!

Trips on Sunday, May 23

Historical Features of the Cedar River Watershed, led by Clay Antieau

by Janka Hobbs, Central Puget Sound Chapter

Nine of us met Clay Antieau at the Cedar River watershed Education Center, where we gathered around the big relief map for a quick overview of its hydrologic, political, and historic features. The rain let up in time for Clay to give us a tour of the landscaping (all natives, except where the gardeners goofed).

After that, we piled into a van for the short trip to the now uninhabited town of Cedar Falls for a look at its veritable arboretum of historic trees—some of which have gone on to become invasive pests—and to see the massive penstocks feeding the resident hydropower plant. Clay continued the tour with a visit to the 1911 masonry dam (the unintended source of Rattlesnake Lake, which was once the town of Moncton).

We ate lunch at the Chester Morse lake overlook, saw the sites of logging and railroad camps and prehistoric habitations, visited beautiful Cedar Falls (and another penstock), got to pet a maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*), and were back to our cars by 2:30.

Lichen Walk with Dr. Katherine Glew

by Peter Stekel, Central Puget Sound Chapter

The atmosphere may have been as damp as a sponge when around a dozen neophyte lichenologists gathered at the Twin Falls trailhead on Sunday, May 23rd, but that certainly didn’t dampen anyone’s spirits. The lichens along the trail were varied and significant: nearly 30 species were found, several of them important indicators

of air pollution (or the lack thereof). In fact, the lichen diversity was such that we were able to spend the first 30 minutes of our field trip within spitting distance of the parking lot! We were lead by Dr. Katherine Glew, a fine teacher, amazingly knowledgeable lichenologist, and assistant curator of the lichen collection at the University of Washington. Lichens are little-known or appreciated because they appear to be so difficult to identify and they require learning a huge amount of new terminology. But, as Dr. Glew amply demonstrated, they're easier to identify than sedges and grasses. Not only that, but for the botanist in love with interesting names, lichens open up a brave new world with *Evernia prunastri*, *Hypogymnia physodes*, *Menegazzia terebrata*, *Mycoblastus sanguinarius*, *Parmelia sulcata*, *Platismatia glauca*, *Ramalina dilacerata*, *Thelotrema lepadium*, and *Usnea flavocardia*. We filled our heads with all of these and a whole lot more.

Lichen Walk with Dr. Katherine Glew

by Nelson Salisbury, Central Puget Sound Chapter

We met with Katherine Glew on Sunday morning at the Twin Falls trailhead in Olallie State Park, which is just up the road from the study weekend gathering place of Camp Waskowitz. The trail follows the South fork of the Snoqualmie River, and it didn't take us long to find some great lichen species growing on the smooth surfaces of some red alder (*Alnus rubra*) trees, including *Thelotrema* sp. and *Graphis scripta*. A little farther up the trail, a few of us sampled the bitter tasting soralia of (*Pertusaria amara*) sometimes referred to as "bitter wart lichen." Later, we located a fallen branch from high in the canopy with a great specimen of the "Oregon lung lichen" (*Lobaria oregana*). Perhaps the most abundant foliose lichen we encountered was (*Cetrelia cetrarioides*), commonly seen decorating the red alders along the trail. On the steep ascent up to the falls, we found the lichen affectionately referred to as "fairy barf" (*Icmadophila ericetorum*) on an old rotting log near the trail. Additional lichen species identified included multiple *Cladonia* spp., *Evernia prunastri*, *Hypnogrammia inactiva*, *Lecanora pacifica*, *Platismatia stenophylla*, *Pseudocyphellaria crocata*, and others. Notable vascular plants found during the hike include: Scouler's fumewort (*Corydalis scouleri*), stink current (*Ribes bracteosum*), mitrewort, (*Mitella caulescens*), deer's foot (*Achlys triphylla*), and false azalea (*Menziesia ferruginea*). Thanks Katie for a fun and informative lichen hike!

Elk Heights, led by Don Knoke

by Marianne Wiley, Olympic Peninsula Chapter

One hour from our rainy campgrounds, we parked in dry mostly sunny eastern Washington opposite three acres of waving blue common camas (*Camassia quamash*) dotted with arrowleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*). Life size rusty sculptures of rutting elk butting racks reminded of seasons to come in these Elk Heights. Umbilicate lichen (*Umbilicaria* sp.) sunbathed on nearby boulders. Note to self: For windy eastern Washington trips, bring a lightweight clipboard with a second clamp to control plant list pages!

More than one member noted the advantage the climbing gravel roadway offered over a narrow trail. All fourteen of us could gather round and hear our Kittitas County native expert Don Knoke. He walked these hills with an uncle as a youth. Others in the group shared their knowledge of birds, lichens, and tree ecology. We saw a kingbird in the parking area, set off a kildeer as we approached the fence bordering the field of camas, flushed a pair of western tanagers from a roadside bitter cherry (*Prunus emarginata*), but didn't fluster a treed spotted towhee on the hillside. Early on an unidentified hawk crossed above us.

Ellensburg resident Thembi Borrás spotted the tiny white snowflake-like fluffy white-covered pupa of the Cooleys spruce adelgid on the tips of a young fir tree. These parasites are responsible for the death of growing tips on spruce trees. No spruce were seen. She unsuccessfully tried to find eye level examples of the mistletoe likely responsible for the branch malformations on the conifers along the latter section of the roadway hiked.

Along the lower road we spied Douglas' onion (*Allium douglasii*) hanging out with large head clover (*Trifolium macrocephalum*), small flowered prairie star (*Lithophragma parviflorum*), sagebrush violet (*Viola trinervata*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), and Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). Small patches of old man's whiskers (*Geum triflorum*) brightened the grass. Last year's dried stalks of common chicory (*Cichorium intybus*) sparsely lined a road section. Soon we enjoyed northern mule ears (*Wyethia amplexicaulis*), *Cryptantha* sp., and small flowered pea (*Lathyrus pauciflorus*). Bare stem biscuit root (*Lomatium nudicale*) and nine leaf biscuit root (*L. triternatum*) were blooming nearby. Further up and off road were tall prominent brown-seeded fern leaf biscuit root (*Lomatium dissectum*). Higher up, close to our

afternoon turnaround point, Don pointed out the short red-tinged, leafless stalks of the white flowered Geyer's biscuit root (*Lomatium geyeri*).

Off road to the north in a damp draw Don pointed out the locally common Brown's peony (*Paeonia brownii*) in bloom. Imagine a squat peony with all the usual abundant petals of a commercial variety plucked off except for a narrow ring of five reddish maroon petals nearly obscured by the greenish, purple leathery sepals, surrounding two to five thick, prominent pistils. Later, on a drier hillside, we found one tucked below the south-facing base of a small boulder, heavily burdened with four giant, still green ovaries. Picture a third trimester pregnant woman carrying quadruplets trying to get up from a kneeling position. In the same draw we found grassland saxifrage (*Saxifraga integrifolia*) and nearby blossoming one-flowered broomrape (*Orobanche uniflora*). Sharp eyes located the tiny light green false mermaidweed (*Floerkea proserpinacoides*).

Don selected a soft grassy spot across the road from the draw for lunch. We talked of ticks but saw none. The few budding twin arnica (*Arnica sororia*) displayed only single heads, not twins.

Further along, by the dried hide and bones of a cow, we descended in a southerly direction from the roadbed to the outside of a narrow riparian border of a small stream. Care was taken to avoid stepping on the flowering checker lily (*Fritillaria affinis* [*Fritillaria lanceolata*]) and swollen ovaries of the past-flowered yellow bells (*Fritillaria pudica*). Nuttall's violet (*Viola nuttallii*) and western sweet cicely (*Osmorhiza occidentalis*) grew amongst the shrubby trees. In the damp open area, the riparian border, and the raised road were more blue common camas (*Camassia quamash*) interspersed with the soon-to-flower look alike, white death camas, (*Zigadenus venenosus*). Around the corner we passed two young men target practicing with a variety of guns, including semi-automatic ones. They were shooting into a steep, apparently unmarked hillside, bordered on the right with a dirt bike trail coming straight down the hill. We acknowledged each other from a distance of about 40 yards. Then one shot off a weapon that sounded like a Seafair cannon just after we passed their turn off. Large false hellebore (*Veratrum californicum*) rose below us on the south.

A short gentle hillside climb to the north showcased lush showy phlox (*Phlox speciosa*), big leaved arrow leaf buckwheat (*Eriogonum compositum*), the aforementioned "pregnant" peony, desert yellow fleabane (*Erigeron linearis*), parsnip flowered buckwheat (*Eriogonum heracleoides*),

two-lobed larkspur (*Delphinium nuttallianum*), part shaded sagebrush bluebells (*Mertensia oblongifolia*), and non-native bulbous blue grass (*Poa bulbosa*) next to cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*).

Late on the roadside we encountered striking blue Oregon anemone (*Anemone oregana*), flagellate pussytoes (*Antennaria flagellaris*), fading spreadingpod rockcress (*Arabis* × *divaricarpa*), tall Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium*), harsh Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja hispida*), wormleaf stonecrop (*Sedum stenopetalum*), lanceleaf spring beauty (*Claytonia lanceolata*), ball head waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum capitatum*), yet to flower Columbia lily (*Lilium columbianum*), three parted mitrewort (*Mitella trifida*), wax currant (*Ribes cereum*) without flowers, Oregon box (*Paxistima myrsinites*), and mountain snowberry (*Symphocarpus oreophilus*).

I lost track of the locations of partridgefoot (*Luina nardosmia*), small flowered nemophila (*Nemophila breviflora*), slender phlox (*Microsteris gracilis*), field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), yellow salsify (*Tragopogon dubius*), purple-eye grass (*Olsynium* [*Sisyrinchium*] *douglasii*), Oregon checker mallow (*Sidalcea oregana*), slender hawkbeard (*Crepis atriobarba*), beaked hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta*), redstem ceanothus (*Ceanothus sanguineus*), and heart-leaf arnica (*Arnica cordifolia*).

New plants to add to the list were miner's lettuce (*Claytonia perfoliata*), thread-leaf phacelia (*Phacelia linearis*), woodland buttercup (*Ranunculus incinatus*), littlepod false flax (*Camelina microcarpa*), and bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*).

A winnowed group turned around near a viewpoint of the valley traversed by I-90. To the north one could see the construction site of a new wind farm in the hills near high tension lines which also cross the lovely in April Hayward Hill road above Thorpe. Don and a couple others were game for continuing on up the road, but travel times home weighted the decision to stop. We saved sighting the higher up snowbrush ceanothus (*Ceanothus velutinus*) for another day.

JD

Invasive Weed Alert: Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*)

by Laurel Baldwin, Whatcom County Noxious Weed Control Board

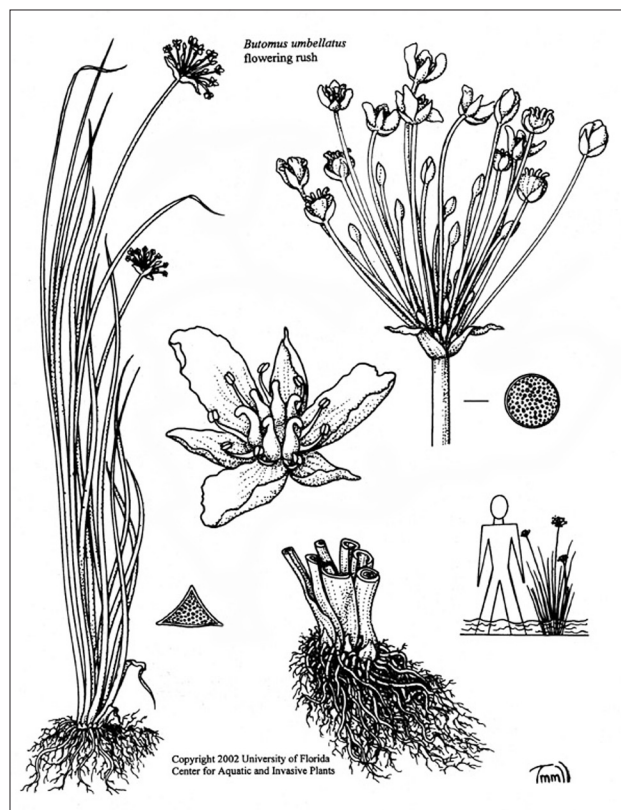
The aquatic plant flowering rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) is a newer addition to the Washington State Noxious Weed List in the "Class A" category. A native of Asia, it is also listed on the State's Prohibited Plant List, and it is currently illegal to buy, sell, or transport flowering rush in Washington State. *Butomus* is the only genus in the *Butomaceae* family, with the single species of *umbellatus*.

Flowering rush is an aquatic perennial, which can grow either as a submersed or emergent plant. The attractive

white to pink flowers borne in umbels atop a single flower stalk are a good indicator that flowering rush was probably introduced to North America as a garden ornamental. The flower stalks are usually taller than the leaves, and can reach up to 3 feet above the surface of the water. The leaves are fleshy and triangular in cross-section, growing either erect or floating on the water surface, depending on the form of the plant. Flowers are produced from summer to fall,

depending on the depth of the water. Some flowering rush plants do not produce flowers, making it more difficult to identify. The emergent leaf tips are sometimes spirally twisted, helping with identification in absence of flowers. It grows on the banks of rivers, lakes and ponds, from the shoreline up to a 20-foot water depth.

In addition to the two different growing forms, flowering rush is also found in either diploid or triploid varieties. Diploid plants have more flowering stalks and can reproduce from seed, and bulbils on the rhizomes



Butomus umbellatus. DRAWING: COURTESY OF UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA/IFAS CENTER FOR AQUATIC AND INVASIVE PLANTS. NON-COMMERCIAL PERMISSION.

or the flowers. Triploid plants have fewer flowers but reproduce more from buds on the rhizomes, and by rhizome fragmentation. Triploid plants are believed to be more adaptable and more invasive than diploid populations. The population in Silver Lake, in Whatcom County, is thought to be triploid.

Since escaping cultivation, flowering rush now invades freshwater areas, where it can form dense stands, displacing native vegetation and interfering with boat



Flowers of *Butomus umbellatus*. PHOTO: LAUREL BALDWIN



Flowers of *Butomus umbellatus*. PHOTO: LAUREL BALDWIN



Butomus umbellatus habitat. PHOTO: LAUREL BALDWIN

traffic, swimming, and fishing. It can also interfere with irrigation and industrial water use. Variable water levels can assist in the establishment of the plants, which can then trap sediment. Pond snails, an intermediate host for a parasite which causes swimmer's itch (schistosome

cercarial dermatitis), are thought to have a specialized adaptation to flowering rush.

This plant is found in at least 17 northern tier states in the US and in 7 Canadian provinces. In Washington, flowering rush has been found in two locations: Silver Lake, in Whatcom County, and an estimated 90 miles of the Yakima River in Benton County. A portion of the sites on the Yakima River were treated in 2009 with continued efforts in 2010, including additional surveys. Silver Lake will be the site of initial management in 2010, with the goal of eventual eradication. Treatments are a multi-agency effort and are planned to include the use of the herbicides triclopyr and imazamox. Because of the high incidence of spreading by fragmentation of floating rhizomes, removing flowering rush plants by hand digging is strongly discouraged and is not currently a part of the plans for Silver Lake. Water quality monitoring and biomass sampling will be part of this project. It is hoped that a study of the incidence of the swimmer's itch parasite will also be included in the Silver Lake efforts this summer.

JD



Roots of *Butomus umbellatus*. PHOTO: LAUREL BALDWIN

State Noxious Weed Listing Process – Call for Participation

by Alison Halpern, Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board and Jane Wentworth, WNPS Representative to the Noxious Weed Committee

The Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board is advised by the Noxious Weed Committee each year regarding the noxious weed list. The weed listing process is as follows:

November-April: Submission of proposals to Noxious Weed Committee

May: Committee begins to review requested changes

September: Committee makes recommendations to State Weed Board

November: Public hearing; board votes on changes following the hearing

January: New changes take effect on state weed list

After a one-year moratorium on new noxious weed listings, the Noxious Weed Committee received numerous proposals from county weed boards, government agencies and concerned citizens to change the 2011 list, including one proposal to remove a species from the list—*Spartina densiflora*. The rest were weed class or designation changes, or proposed additions to the weed list. The Committee met in early May to review and discuss the proposals in preparation for making recommendations to the state weed board in September.

Changes to existing listings

Yellow archangel, *Lamium galeobdolon*, and hairy willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*, both Class C weeds, were requested to be changed to Class B weeds in order to elevate their priority in some counties.

Proposed new listings

We received one proposal to add a new Class B noxious weed, narrow-leaved cattail (*Typha angustifolia*), which tolerates deeper water and more flooding than does our native cattail, *Typha latifolia*. The hybrid between these species, *Typha* × *glauc*, is more aggressive and flood tolerant than either parent. A total of six species have been proposed as Class C noxious weeds. One of them is jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), which is native to the eastern U.S. and has been found in almost every county in western Washington. There is concern that it could hybridize with our native *I. ecalcarata*.

Other species proposed for Class C status include common teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*), which is already widespread throughout Washington, but some counties want to select it for control. Bittersweet nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*), is also a rather common weed. It was once a listed noxious weed but was removed in 1990

since no county was requiring control. Tall hawkweed (*Hieracium piloselloides*) was also proposed as a Class C, but the sponsor of the proposal agreed with the Noxious Weed Committee's recommendation to make it a monitor species until its distribution was better known.

There are two proposed additions which are a bit more complicated than usual. *Ilex aquifolium*, English holly, and *Zostera japonica*, Japanese eelgrass, have both been proposed as Class C noxious weeds. The former seems to be appearing more frequently in western Washington forests, and many botanists and others are expressing concern. The King County Noxious Weed Control Program recently solicited and received an impressive amount of anecdotal input on holly, but peer-reviewed evidence of its ecological impacts is not readily available. English holly is grown in western Washington and Oregon as foliage for the Christmas season and for floral arrangements. It is still carried in nurseries, though cultivars and hybrids are more commonly sold. Land managers argue that listing it will allow them to prioritize this species for control, even if counties do not mandate control; holly growers worry the noxious weed labeling will affect their livelihood.

Japanese eelgrass has been in Washington since 1957. Proponents of the eelgrass listing note that it occupies a different tidal zone than does our native *Z. marina* and that it has detrimental ecological impacts, as well as economic impacts for shellfish growers, particularly those managing clams. However, this species also appears to have some ecological benefits and may be hard to differentiate from *Z. marina*.

The Noxious Weed Committee will continue to gather information for technical reports, known as Written Findings, for all proposed species so that the Committee can make sound recommendations to the State Weed Board, who will hold a public hearing on November 2, 2010, before voting on the proposed changes to the 2011 noxious weed list.

How you can participate

WNPS members can help by providing information to Alison Halpern and the Noxious Weed Committee for technical reports. Your input would be particularly helpful regarding *Impatiens capensis*, *Ilex aquifolium*, and *Zostera japonica*. And please consider providing oral or written testimony to the State Weed Board at the public hearing in November. Thank you.

(Alison Halpern (AHalpern@agr.wa.gov) (www.nwcb.wa.gov) is the Executive Secretary for the WA State Noxious Weed Control Board. Jane Wentworth (janew@ckwentworth.com) serves on the Noxious Weed Committee as a WNPS representative.)



Shiny Geranium Travels to Seattle in Native Plant Nursery Stock from Oregon

Adapted by Clayton Antieau from an article by Sasha Shaw in the King County Weeds Newsletter (June 2010)

In September 2009, the City of Seattle proudly commissioned the Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel just south of the Northgate Mall. The Channel was designed to integrate urban redevelopment and public open space with water quality improvements within a densely urbanized environment. The project receives and treats stormwater runoff from 680 acres, most of which was previously untreated before entering the South Fork of Thornton Creek and flowing to Lake Washington.

Despite the Project's positive environmental goals, botanists monitoring wetland plots in April 2010 discovered a Class A Noxious Weed called shiny geranium (*Geranium lucidum*) growing in the Channel's native plant landscaping. Landscape irrigation and fertilization appeared to be promoting the geranium's vigorous, lush growth. The geranium was growing primarily on "living walls" constructed of rocks, gravel, and other materials contained in a plastic mesh. That mesh and the steep walls made it difficult to remove the geranium plants (including crowns and roots). The City responded quickly to remove the established plants before they went to seed and will be monitoring to ensure shiny geranium does not become established in the project.

By state law, Class A Noxious Weeds are required to be eradicated throughout Washington, including King County. Shiny geranium is similar to its well-known and well-established cousin called herb-Robert or stinky-Bob (*Geranium robertianum*). Both species are annual geraniums that germinate during the winter and rapidly flower and seed profusely during the ensuing growing season. These species are rapid invaders in the dry shade of Northwest forests, as well as other places where weeds are common such as backyards and roadsides. Where it has appeared in Oregon and Washington, shiny geranium spreads quickly and can form monotypic carpets. Known mostly from the Willamette Valley and Rogue River areas of Oregon, Washington State—so far—has only a few known infestations. Before this recent discovery in King County, shiny geranium was known to occur in Bayview State Park and Padilla Bay in Skagit County and in

southwest Washington.

This discovery in Seattle caused the King County Noxious Weed Board staff to become detectives in determining the source of the infestation. They discovered the native plants installed in this landscape originated from the Willamette Valley in Oregon, the area where shiny geranium is most widespread. Although no specific nursery was identified as the culprit, it is clear this was a case of contaminated nursery stock. This is the first year the geranium flowered at this project, so the contaminating seedbank should be confined to the original planting area. This is a good thing because the infestation lies along Thornton Creek—an effective vector for transporting seeds downstream.

The City of Seattle's experience with shiny geranium is a reminder to be vigilant when installing plants, especially in areas where monitoring will be difficult or irregular such as a native plant restoration area. Despite nurseries' best attempts to keep their plants clean, weeds such as shiny geranium excel at escaping notice and spreading to new areas. It is always prudent to monitor new plant installations to detect any undesirable hitchhikers.

For more information on shiny geranium, check King County Noxious Weed Board's website <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/animalsAndPlants/noxious-weeds/weed-identification/shiny-geranium.aspx> or contact them at 206-296-0290 or noxious.weeds@kingcounty.gov. If you see shiny geranium or know of possible infestations, contact your local county weed board immediately.



Geranium lucidum. PHOTO: BEN LEGLER



Geranium lucidum. PHOTO: BEN LEGLER



The Anderson Herbarium at Whitman College

by Heidi E.M. Dobson, Director, and Linda Sutor, Volunteer

The Anderson Herbarium of Whitman College, located in the town of Walla Walla, in southeastern Washington State, has a modest collection of about 18,000 specimens of vascular plants, with some bryophytes, algae, lichens, and fungi. The herbarium also counts over 200 specimens that date to the 1800s; many are from eastern Washington State, and the collectors include several early Pacific Northwest (PNW) botanists, such as C.V. Piper, Wm. Cusick, and W. Suksdorf.

The herbarium is active today, with a financial commitment from the college administration. Two students are regularly employed on a part-time basis to assist in curating and databasing the collection; one active volunteer (Linda Sutor) helps in diverse projects; and the Biology Department staff is very supportive. We add new specimens annually, mainly through student collections from classes taught by the current herbarium director, Heidi Dobson, who is the faculty botanist at Whitman College. We provide specimen loans and label information upon request, typically 2–4 times per year. Starting in 2002, we have been slowly entering specimen label information onto a FileMaker Pro database; this project is still in progress, with data entered from two thirds of the collection (including almost all angiosperm dicots). Upon completion of the database, we look forward to having a clearer grasp of the geographic and seasonal representation of our accessions, which will allow us to strategically focus future collecting efforts in order to make our local collection stronger and more comprehensive. We are hoping to finalize the database for all the vascular plants, together with images of each specimen, with the help of the recent National Science Foundation (NSF) grant awarded to the University of Washington, and to then become part of their regional PNW Herbarium Portal.

While the herbarium's listing in the Index Herbariorum was established in 1963 under E.F. "Ted" Anderson, shortly after he arrived at Whitman College as the faculty botanist (systematist), the collection of plant specimens at the College goes back many years, to the founding of Whitman College. Indeed, the herbarium was initially founded in 1882 by Louisa Phelps Anderson, the wife of Whitman College's first president, Alexander Jay

Whitman College Anderson Herbarium

- Director: Dr. Heidi E.M. Dobson
- Whitman College Anderson Herbarium, Department of Biology, Whitman College, 345 Boyer Ave, Walla Walla, WA 99362
- Founded in 1882
- Index Herbariorum abbreviation: WCW (1963)
- Holdings include approximately 18,000 accessioned specimens, consisting primarily of angiosperms, with some gymnosperms, ferns and allies, nonvascular plants, algae, lichens, and fungi.
- Highlights: Specimens collected by Piper, Cusick, Suksdorf, M. and R. Ownbey, Hitchcock; over 200 specimens dating to the 1800s.
- Geographic focus: Approximately 50% of specimens were collected in the Pacific Northwest (Washington, Oregon, Idaho). Among these PNW specimens, 60% are from Washington, of which half were collected in the eastern side of the state; a similarly eastern emphasis characterizes our specimens from Oregon. We also have an extensive accession of specimens from southeast Asia (collected by E.F. Anderson).
- The herbarium is open to the public by appointment.
- We do not yet have a website.
- We have one active volunteer and welcome others to help in various efforts to organize the collections.
- Contact information: Heidi Dobson by phone at (509) 527-5141 or by e-mail at dobsonhe@whitman.edu.

Anderson (1882–1891) (Anderson, 1953). Louisa represented the entire science faculty during the first years of the college, serving as Professor of Botany, Zoology and Physiology from 1882 to 1885; after she stepped down due to poor health, she continued to be involved with the science department until her death in 1889. Louisa's primary interest was in botany, and soon after arriving at Whitman College, she called for local specimens: "Mrs. L.P. Anderson will thankfully receive any rare species of plant life found between the Cascades and the Rocky Mountains" (Whitman College Catalog, 1883); by 1884, "much has been done during the past three years in collecting specimens of the flora of the region" (Whitman College Catalog, 1884–1885). These early specimens were housed in the Seminary Building (the only building of the



Louisa P. Anderson, circa 1885. PHOTO: COURTESY OF WHITMAN COLLEGE ARCHIVES

College). In 1887, the cabinet (museum of the College) had “upwards of 400 pressed botanical species” (Anderson, 1953), of which we still have at least 200 specimens. When working with these older historical specimens, it is always striking to see the locality listed as Walla Walla, Washington Territory!

Over the years following Louisa Anderson’s initial acquisition of herbarium specimens for Whitman College, several of the science faculty have made active additions to the collection. These include Howard S. Brode (1899–1935), whose specimens feature marine algae as well as plants, Philip H. Pope and Louise S. Pope (1930–1960), who were avid field collectors in our southeastern region, and E.F. “Ted” Anderson (1962–1992), who gathered specimens not only around Walla Walla, but also in southeast Asia. Ted Anderson was instrumental in officially establishing the Whitman College Herbarium. He instigated extensive specimen exchanges with other herbaria, and procured the necessary metal herbarium cabinets, in which the collection was filed in genus folders. Upon his retirement, his replacement, Heidi Dobson (1992–present), further organized the collection by incorporating species folders and took steps to establish a database.

It is noteworthy that Louisa P. Anderson, who was behind the inception of our herbarium collection, was, prior to coming to Whitman College, also the science faculty at the Territorial University (now the University of Washington) from 1877 to 1882, during which time her husband was the University’s president. Reflecting



The seminary building was built in 1866 to house the Whitman Seminary, which in 1882 became Whitman College; herbarium specimens were located in this structure during the early years. PHOTO: COURTESY WHITMAN COLLEGE ARCHIVES

her special interest in botany, Louisa delivered a paper in 1881 to the Teacher’s Institute Convention on “Botany in Public Schools” (Anderson, 1953). In 1882, the University conferred the degree of Master of Science on Louisa “in recognition of her eminent attainments in Botany and Zoology and her unselfish work in securing to the University a valuable cabinet of specimens in Natural History” (Board of Regents Resolution, Whitman College Archives). With this in mind, we are especially excited about being involved with the University of Washington Herbarium through their recent NSF grant to create a Pacific Northwest Herbarium Portal. Indeed, this cooperation between the Herbaria of the University of Washington and Whitman College is a testament to Louisa Anderson, who was instrumental in the inceptions of both collections more than 100 years ago.

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Highlights from the April WNPS Board Meeting

by Katrina Strathmann, Secretary, WNPS

Behind the hikes and meetings, work goes on all year to keep the WNPS working smoothly. In April, 15 board members and four others attended the first board meeting of the year at Central Washington University in Ellensburg. Included here are highlights to help WNPS members stay abreast of what is happening on the inside of their organization.

Building a Strong, Healthy Board

In fall 2009, the board created a committee to review board performance and help to develop the board and make it as effective as possible. The first step of this committee, named the Nominations and Governance Committee, was to take an inventory of the board— how are we doing, what skills do we have, and who do we represent? Results from a brief survey of board members examining how the board is meeting its goals were discussed by Jane Wentworth, chair of the committee. The two areas where members were unsatisfied with performance are fundraising and the board's ongoing assessment of its own performance. A summary of current board composition also showed that 16 Board members are from western Washington and 8 from eastern Washington. Of those in western Washington, 9 are affiliated with the Central Puget Sound Chapter. Of self-reported skills on the board, those that are most lacking are fundraising, marketing, legal and legislative expertise. In addition, Gary Smith provided suggestions of what contributions the board might expect of its members. The committee will take this information and make recommendations for action at the next board meeting.

Cooperative Weed Management Areas

Ken Mills of the Washington State Conservation Commission addressed the board to describe Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMAs). CWMAs are partnerships organized between landowners to address mutual goals and share resources related to invasive plant management. Many CWMAs already exist in Washington, and Ken encouraged WNPS to get involved and support their efforts.

American Alps Legacy Project

Dr. John Edwards, co-chair of the Mountaineers Conservation Committee, made a presentation about the American Alps Legacy Project and plans to expand National Park Boundaries to provide more and better protection for the magnificent lands surrounding the North Cascades National Park. Details on the American Alps Project appear in the Summer 2010 issue of *Douglasia*.

WNPS Budget

Even in these hard times, the WNPS has found creative ways to continue to accomplish its mission. Of note, WNPS chapters have donated \$4,850 to the WNPS grants fund, which had been deeply cut from the 2010 budget due to smaller revenues during the economic downturn. A modest increase in annual membership dues (not raised since 2000) was discussed and will be voted on at the fall meeting.

Committee reports and several event updates were also presented, but are not included here in the highlights. If you are interested in more details about the meeting, State Board Meeting Minutes are posted online at http://www.wnps.org/about_wnps/administration/records/state_board/index.html

And if you are interested in getting involved on the state board, please contact Jane Wentworth (janew@ckwentworth.com), Gary Smith (yeesmith@comcast.net), or Katrina Strathmann (katstrathmann@gmail.com). We'd love to have your enthusiasm!



See next page for biographies of candidates for the WNPS Board of Directors and the following page for the ballot.

ELECTION 2010

Candidate Terry Lillybridge is a retired Forest Botanist/Plant Ecologist from the Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests in Wenatchee, Washington. His background includes ecosystem restoration, vegetation classification, rare plant research and program management for rare plants, noxious weeds and area ecology. Currently Terry works for the Chelan County Noxious Weed Board on a part-time basis where his efforts primarily involve mapping of and data management for invasive knotweeds. Terry has a B.S. in Range Management and an M.S. in Forest and Range Management (emphasis plant ecology, wildlife and soils) from Washington State University. He has worked professionally as a Soil Scientist, Range Conservationist, Plant Ecologist and Botanist. He has over 30 years experience with the classification, interpretation, and restoration of eastern Washington ecosystems. Terry is a charter member of the Wenatchee Valley Chapter of the Native Plant Society and has served as treasurer and board member. Terry enjoys native plants and the communities that they inhabit. He enjoys photography and being out in native environments. Each year he collaborates with retired BLM botanist Pam Camp to lead spring "Wildflower Walks" in the areas surrounding Wenatchee. (Residence: Wenatchee, WA)

Candidate Dean Longrie has served on the Washington Native Plant Society Board of Directors as a member-at-large, Treasurer, and as the current President. Dean was the Regional Botanist for the USDA Forest Service from 1989 until his retirement in 1997. Prior to this, he was responsible for the botany, wildlife, and noxious weed management programs in Mt. Hood National Forest. He has lived in Clark County since 1978. Dean currently serves as Chairman for the Clark Conservation District and is past President of the Washington Association of Conservation Districts. Dean has a B.S. in Botany from the University of Wisconsin and an M.S. and Ph.D. in Wildlife Ecology from Michigan State. (Residence: Battleground, WA)

Candidate Gary Smith has been a member of the Washington Native Plant Society since 1999. He has served on the Central Puget Sound Chapter Board as Vice-chair (2002–2003) and has been the Stewardship Program Chair for the past 8 years. Gary retired as the Northwest Deputy Regional Director for NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service in 1995. Since retiring Gary has been active in restoration planning, assessment and education; he also volunteers in community restoration projects. He and his wife have served as Washington Department of Natural Resources Stewards at Oak Patch Natural Area Preserve in Mason County since 2001. Gary has a bachelor's degree in biological science from California State University at San Jose. (Residence: Edmonds, WA)

Candidate Jane Wentworth is a life member of WNPS and currently serves as an at-large member on the Washington Native Plant Society Board of Directors. Jane had originally joined the Board to fill out a vacated term, decided to run for a second full term, and would like to continue for another full term. Jane currently serves as Vice President of WNPS, is a member of the Executive Committee, chairs the newly created Nomination and Governance Committee, is on the Editorial Board for *Douglasia*, and leads the WNPS Invasive Species Initiative. Jane earned a Master's degree in Botany from the University of Washington in 1994 after conducting four years of demographic research on *Castilleja levisecta*. Jane continued her work on rare plants by conducting surveys and preparing conservation reports for the Washington Natural Heritage Program for two years. From 1997-2003, Jane was the Program Coordinator for the then newly formed King County Noxious Weed Control Program. Jane currently serves on the Kitsap County Noxious Weed Control Board and the Bainbridge Island Land Trust's Stewardship Committee. (Residence: Bainbridge Island and Stuart Island, WA)

See next page for voting instructions

**To vote electronically, go to the following link:
<http://www.wnps.org/2010-election.html>**

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Seattle, WA 98115

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WNPS Election Ballot

WNPS MEMBERS

Vote for Four Directors

A slate of four candidates for the WNPS Board of Directors is listed below. Please vote for four Directors.

Candidates with the most votes will each serve three-year terms on the WNPS Board beginning in the fall of 2010.

CANDIDATES

Two voters per ballot are allowed for those with family memberships and family voting privileges.

___ Terry Lillybridge

___ Terry Lillybridge

Please review the biographical information on the reverse side

___ Dean Longrie

___ Dean Longrie

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Fold as marked. Tape edges, apply postage and return the ballot by October 1, 2010, or sooner.

Thanks for voting.

To vote electronically, go to the following link:
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___ Gary Smith

___ Gary Smith

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___ Jane Wentworth

___ Jane Wentworth

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_____ Write in Vote

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Add your WNPS Member Vote Code _____ (Located on your *Douglasia* address label)

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(Donations received 1/1/2010 – 6/22/2010)

We gratefully acknowledge contributions to Washington Native Plant Society from the following supporters. Your generous donations make our programs possible and keep our voice strong on behalf of Washington's native plants and their habitats.

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Giving at the Workplace



Workplace giving is a means by which you can donate to WNPS and other charitable organizations through payroll pledges. Giving through automatic payroll deductions makes it easy to give. The Washington Native Plant Society is a member of Earth Share of Washington, a federation of leading environmental and conservation organizations. Many companies sponsor Earth Share of Washington giving campaigns through which you can designate a donation to WNPS. Federal, Washington State (including UW and WSU), King County, City of Seattle and other governmental agencies also sponsor giving campaigns that include WNPS as a charitable option. For a complete list of participating companies check out the Earth Share of Washington web site at www.esw.org. If your company has only a United Way giving campaign, you can still contribute to WNPS by designating Washington Native Plant Society in the "specific organization" or "donor option" section of the United Way pledge form.

Plant Lists Available Online

Before you set out on your next hike, check out the "Native Plant Lists" link at the WNPS web site www.wnps.org. Here you'll find plant lists from more than 500 sites throughout the state, compiled by some of the most respected names in Washington botany. Updates will be done once a year and members are invited to contribute their own lists. If you have suggestions about the plants lists or would like to contribute a plant list, please contact Don Knoke at donknoke@live.com.

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WNPS Chapters Support 2010 Research, Education and Conservation Grants

The WNPS State Board of Directors wishes to thank the many chapters and their boards of directors who stepped up to the plate to provide financial assistance in 2010 for WNPS Research, Education and Conservation Grants. While not all chapters could do so at this time, some chapters were able to tap into their own limited budgets to enable the continuation of funding in 2010 for WNPS grants to others which support good research, education and conservation efforts related to Washington's native plants. Grants awarded this year will be supported by funds from the following chapters: Central Puget Sound, Columbia Basin, Koma Kulshan, Olympic Peninsula, Salal, Central Wahington, Okanogan, Wenatchee Valley, and South Sound in addition to funds from the WNPS state account. Like most budgets of agencies and organizations nationwide, we needed to do a little belt-tightening and we are most grateful for the support of our chapters and WNPS members who so generously help us year after year.

Sign Up for WNPS List Serve

Want to get involved with discussions about native plants and related issues with other WNPS members? The WNPS list serve offers announcements, news, and discussion relevant to native plants and the WNPS membership.

How to sign up: Email wnps@wnps.org and ask Catherine Hovanic to be added to the list. You must be a current WNPS member. Catherine will forward your request to our list provider who will add you to the list and email you with instructions for posting and unsubscribing.

WNPS On-Line Store

Don't forget about the WNPS On-Line Store where you can purchase our wildflower poster, WNPS Occasional Papers and seasonal sets of note cards for spring, summer, fall and winter. Proceeds support the Washington Native Plant Society.

Go to the WNPS homepage at www.wnps.org and click on the Online Store.

WNPS Apparel Available through Cafe Press. T-shirts, sweatshirts, and totebags with the WNPS logo are for sale, also. The link to Café Press is on the WNPS Online Store page.

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Membership in WNPS entitles you to:

- A subscription to *Douglasia*
- Special price on Occasional Papers, studies of native plants
- A chapter newsletter with local news and information
- Field trips to see wildflowers and unusual plant communities
- Classes by expert botanists
- Annual study weekends
- Conservation and restoration activities
- The fellowship of plant lovers from all over the State of Washington

WNPS State Board of Directors: Meeting 2010: October 16.

For information on agenda and location contact the WNPS office.

Membership Expiration:

Your WNPS membership expiration date can be found on the mailing label of each issue of *Douglasia*.

Join the Washington Native Plant Society

Name _____

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☐ New Membership ☐ Renewal ☐ Change of Address

Membership Category (Membership includes one chapter affiliation)

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| ☐ Central Puget Sound (Seattle) | ☐ Palouse (Pullman, inactive) |
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| ☐ Columbia Basin (TriCities) | ☐ San Juan |
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(Director's term follows name)

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509-664-8955

Pam Camp, co-chair
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pacamp@nwi.net

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* To become a WNPS Fellow is the highest honor given to a member by our Society. This title is given to those who have made outstanding contributions to the understanding and/or preservation of Washington's flora, or to the success of WNPS.

** Deceased

Douglasia

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