

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.*

Native Plant Garden in Oak Harbor

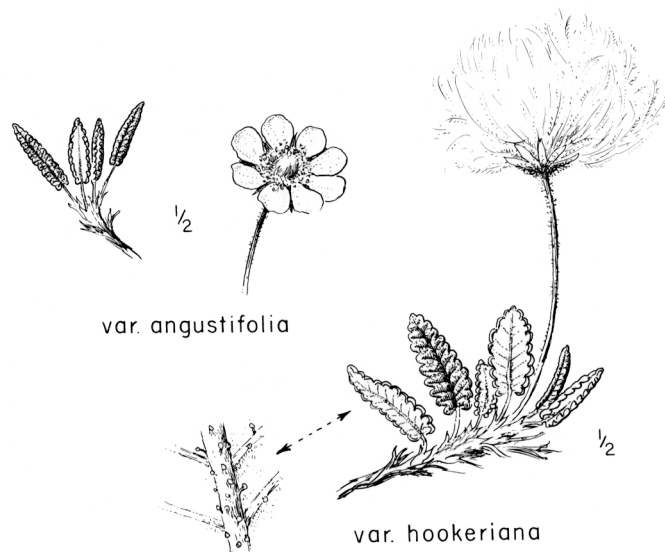
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Dryas octopetala

JRJ

Dryas octopetala

Illustration by Jeanne R. Janish

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A Note About This Issue

It has been a wonderful, if sometimes overly warm summer, but now the days are getting shorter, the nights cooler, and the leaves of the vine maples are turning their golden fall color. It is time to reflect on the wonderful time we've had exploring the varied landscapes and habitats of Washington and to take stock of all the new information that has been gathered during a busy field season. In this issue you will find a report from David Giblin on new developments in the University of Washington Herbarium's on-line resources. In addition, Dr. Ken Chambers has contributed an updated list of taxonomic changes in Asteraceae, the sunflower family, a very large and complex group. The information in these articles will prove very valuable for those of us interested in plant identification and taxonomy. You can also read Richard Ramsden's historical perspective on plant hunting in the early days of the exploration of Mt. Rainier, or is that Mt. Tacoma?

For those of you looking ahead, you will find an order form for the 2010 WNPS photo calendar. The talented photographers in WNPS have outdone themselves, and this calendar is a must have for native plant lovers everywhere.

Again, thanks go to all of our contributors for making *Douglasia* a varied and interesting publication.

Contributions are welcome from all members. For more information, go to www.wnps.org/douglasia/douglasia_contributors.html

Cynthia Spurgeon
Managing Editor

Front Cover: The illustration of *Dryas octopetala* by Jeanne R. Janish was reprinted from *Flora of the Pacific Northwest* by C. Leo Hitchcock and Arthur Cronquist. See page 3 for an article by Richard Ramsden.

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Thoughts on Conservation

by John Browne, Jr.
Conservation Committee Co-chair



Wandering around the nursery on a lovely day near the end of August, first a color and then a foliar pattern caught my eye and gave me pause—and a frown. The young rosettes on the ground, and also here and there in the flats on the table, brought new information about a process that had been incomplete before now. Here were young herb-Robert (*Geranium robertianum*) seedlings with no large plants anywhere nearby. Before, when I had found these outbreaks in new places, i.e., away from roads and woodland paths, my assumption had been that these were rodent-planted, somehow. Even the ones on the porch roof could have been left behind by them, on their nightly prowls. But this was incontrovertibly bird-distributed, at least the ones up high on the tables. Not even the slugs had been there.

We've had declining populations of many bird species in our local woods, along with the advent of nesting pairs of two predaceous species, ravens and barred owls. The notable exception, year after year, has been robins, whose numbers and ebullience have continued to grow. (Watching a robin strike a young barred owl on the shoulder was a display of just how territorial Mr. Redbreast can be.) They always make me feel like an intruder somehow, and maybe more so since they also seem to stick around for at least two broods a season.

Like me, they're omnivores and scrounges, willing to try the new thing—the holly, ivy, and hawthorn berries, and now the herb-Robert with its large, oily seeds, which are available over an extended season. Opportunists they are, and quite successful because of it. I'm beginning to think that I should be eating THEM, but then consider how that might look to local Audubon members, some of whom are among my closest friends. A Canada goose I might be able to explain away, but a robin (or two)?

In many ways this illustrates my dilemma, as I see a few species of animals who take advantage of human activities multiply and prosper at the expense of the former inhabitants, who find themselves pushed away or starved out. On the one hand it's fascinating, on the other, depressing. It reiterates the quixotic nature of my personal struggle with another pernicious invasive plant,

while resenting a creature that's able to take advantage of its presence here. It's not the bird itself, but the way that it operates that troubles me.

There's a similar rub to my desire to network with other individuals and groups. Some of the organizations that are lumped together inside the conservation or environmental tent include elements with which I'm not comfortable. Sometimes the discomfort is caused by the explicit goals of a group itself—rarely their principal goal, but more commonly their chosen approach to a perceived problem. Sometimes my discomfort is the inclusion of corporate funding from a source that might be looking for ways to profit from the efforts of a particular campaign. While I understand that many of the solutions to problems we face in the conservation community ultimately will depend upon influencing government agencies (and politicians), it's hard for me to shake my distrust, and the discomfort around my participation. Of course it TAKES participation to move opinions in one's favored direction, and to inspire people to act.

As an organization, a Society that is heavily weighted in the facts and reality realm (and includes a substantial number of scientists), there is probably a sense of some apprehension about having to deal with politics. (I got an earful of what a surprise a scientist found when asked to work on a science-based solution to the quandaries around the socioeconomic conflicts encountered in the development of a Northwest Forest Plan when I attended an address by Jerry Franklin to a graduating class at WSU-Vancouver last year.) Getting politics to respond favorably to science is a challenge that often seems synonymous with the parameters of a quixotic undertaking. In the natural sciences especially, the two-word sentence "It depends," weighs very heavily.

These issues ultimately point to the importance of being willing to network (albeit selectively) with organizations with whom we share goals, and sometimes to join in an effort where there's an obvious void of information that members of our Society can provide. There has been more movement recently in this direction by some very capable, dedicated members; but the need is great and growing, as our regional economy responds to various stimuli. Even before January there will be committee meetings and developing agendas in our State legislature, where priorities and budgets are discussed and hammered out. You can find out more here: <http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/committeelisting.aspx>

So I'm discovering that, in the social and political arenas, I must be willing to adapt. When the real estate

developer or timber company feels that a discussion of ecological issues may further their cause, I should take it up with them, in order to further my own. If a local highway department might be persuaded to alter their “best practices” in a way that seems salutary to me, I will encourage them. And if a budding ornithologist can be convinced that there’s a worthwhile reason to study and compare the modern diets of robins, I will offer a study area, and an appropriate method of disposal of the byproducts of this research. It’s my plan to be more like a robin—a pushy, ebullient opportunist for a good cause.



2010 WNPS Photo Contest

Deadline: January 20, 2010

The Washington Native Plant Society is looking for your great photos of Washington wildflowers and native plant landscapes! Help us show the beauty and value of native plants by sending in up to five of your best photos. Even if you have submitted your photos before, please don’t hesitate to send us some of your other great photos. The photo contest is open to all WNPS members. Both amateur and professional photographers may enter.

Details and contest rules can be found on our website at www.wnps.org under What’s New.

Questions? Contact: Catherine Hovanic at wnps@wnps.org



Washington Native Plant Society Research and Inventory Committee Procedures for Grant Proposals

*by Pam Camp, Plant Inventory and Research
Committee, Chair*

The WNPS Research and Inventory Committee has a yearly budget that it disburses to worthy proposals that foster the aims of the Washington Native Plant Society, i.e., “to study and conserve native plants.” We are interested in supporting projects that extend our knowledge of the biology of native species or that inventory the flora of an understudied area. Special consideration will be given to proposals investigating the oak or shrub-steppe ecosystems, or invasive species. Another priority is to support research efforts of graduate students and to help develop the careers of botanists with interests in native plants.

To receive full consideration, proposals should be submitted by January 15th of each year. Members of the Research and Inventory Committee will review the proposals and a decision will be made by April 1st. Proposals received after the January date may be considered later if any funds remain after the first round of awards. Proposals should request no more than \$1000 to \$1500 except in unusual circumstances. In general, half of an award is paid when the proposal is funded and the second half is paid when the project has been completed and a final report has been submitted.

Proposals should be 4-8 pages in length and include the following information:

Introduction: Objectives and significance of the proposed research

Methods: Brief description of study areas, species, techniques, data collection, and analysis

Timetable of proposed research: In general, research and reports should be completed within 2 years

Budget: Personnel, equipment, and supply costs

Products: What will result from the proposed research? We expect, at minimum, a project report and a brief account for publication in *Douglasia*. The preferred result is a publication in the peer-reviewed scientific literature.

Curriculum vitae of all project personnel

Proposals will be rated by members of the Research and Inventory Committee based on: (1) Appropriateness of project to the aims of WNPS, (2) Adequacy of proposed methods to project’s aims, (3) Researcher’s experience in the types of research proposed, and (4) Importance of the research in relation to requested funds.

Submit an electronic copy of your proposal to:
Pamela Camp, Chair

(509) 663-5491

E-mail: pacamp@nwi.net

***Dryas octopetala* at Mount Rainier National Park: Past and Present**

by Richard Ramsden, Central Puget Sound Chapter

USA, Washington, Pierce County: Mt. Tacoma.

6500 ft. Talus slopes.

Collected by J. B. Flett 29 July, 1903.

—a specimen label at the University of Washington herbarium

Eightpetal mountain-avens (*Dryas octopetala*) is a species seldom seen by the casual flower-spotter of Washington or Oregon. An alpine shrub of the rose family, it has showy, saucer-shaped flowers on short stems, about an inch across with eight (or so) white petals arranged around a yellow center. Its small, tough leaves are non-deciduous, green above and felted gray beneath, oblong with edges that are scalloped and slightly rolled under. The species has given up the ability to grow upright in favor of sprawling flat to creep over its spare rocky landscape, having found a narrow habitable zone no more than an inch from the ground where it can hunker beneath the worst of the cold, drying winds of high elevations. Though common from the arctic to the European Alps, *Dryas* just gets into our area. It is found mostly on scattered peaks east of the Pacific Crest in the North Cascades, for example Slate Peak at Harts Pass or Tiffany Mountain, northeast of Twisp, far from the state's population centers. Farther south, *Dryas* has been reported from only a few sites in the Wenatchee Mountains of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness and in one lonely outpost, Nelson Ridge, on the trail to Mt. Aix (pronounced 'aches') east of Bumping Lake at its southernmost limit. And, perhaps at Mt. Tacoma in 1903.

Mt. Tacoma was a name interchangeable with Mt. Rainier a century ago. Both names were so common and opinions so strong for each, that the hybrid, Mt. Rainier-Tacoma, became prevalent in publications of the time. The debate was between two rival cities. Tacoma complained that the official "Rainier" was just another meaningless name affixed to it by British surveyor George Vancouver, who slapped on so many similar place names to area features that our maps read like the Commander's private address book, full of the names of ship's crew and the "obscurascetti" back home: Master Joseph Whidbey, Second Lieutenant Peter Puget, Third



Dryas octopetala in flower at Nelson Ridge on trail to Mt. Aix in the William O. Douglas Wilderness. Mt. Rainier in distance 20 miles upwind. Yakima County, elev. 7300 ft., July 3, 2009. PHOTO: RICHARD RAMSDEN



Dryas octopetala in flower beside *Eritrichium nanum* in the North Cascades, Okanagon National Forest. Okanagon County, elev. 7900 ft., July 4, 2005. PHOTO: RICHARD RAMSDEN

Lieutenant Joseph Baker, Lord Hood, Captain James Vashon, Clerk H. M. Orchard, 1st Baron of St. Helens, the Board of the Admiralty, the Marquis of Townshend, Sir William Bellingham (Knight), Rear Admiral Rainier, and Vancouver himself [1]. The argument was pressed that “Admiral Rainier was a comparative nobody.... never ... nearer the mountain than the deck of his ship in the Atlantic Ocean” [2]. The city of Tacoma further argued that there had already been a perfectly good name in use by the local natives: Tacoma. Seattle boosters defended the name Rainier mostly because they did not want the most magnificent peak in the region to share the name of their rival to the south. (The two sides did come to compromise on the variant “Tahoma”—hence Little Rainier became Little Tahoma—but the name-changing process stalled, leaving the great volcano itself still celebrating the name of the obscure commander of the HMS Ostrich [3].)

The name of the collector, J. B. Flett, may be remembered by local plant people for such namesakes as *Senecio flettii* (a gawky little butterweed), *Erigeron flettii* (a trim, white daisy of the Olympics) and especially for his first discovery of a new species on July 20, 1897. “It was a large and beautiful violet with kidney-shaped leaves, the veins on the under side being pinkish purple. The flowers were large, highly colored and conspicuous.... In honor of the discoverer, Prof. C. V. Piper named it ‘*Viola Flettii*’ and so it appears in the botany books” [4]. This species can still be seen on the highest ridges of the northeastern Olympic Mountains in cool rock crevices or loose scree, where it grows with few companions allowing its bright lavender flowers to stand out even more.

Flett was a Scot, born in 1857 on the Orkney Island of Hoy, a small, stony isle ringed in by the tides of the North Sea. He immigrated to New York in 1870. He managed to graduate from Hamilton College in 1885, supporting himself with odd jobs such as “working in sugar camps, serving as janitor for schoolhouses, by teaching, carrying mail for other students, etc.” [5]. With a degree in chemistry, he became a teacher in New York State then moved to Tacoma to teach high school students there. Perhaps because his summers were free, he took to exploring the wild areas nearby, especially the Olympics and Rainier-Tacoma, becoming an accomplished mountaineer. He made the first ascent of Little Tahoma with Henry Garrison in 1894, an 11,000 ft. peak, third highest in the state with the stature of Mt. Hood, though hardly noticed standing as close as it does to its massive brother. Flett climbed Rainier-Tacoma itself at least four times, including a trip in August 1903 when he discovered the under ice “lake” on the summit. He was with the first



Penstemon davidsonii is one of several species now growing in areas that were under ice 100 years ago, Mt. Rainier National Park. Pierce County, elev. 6300 ft., August 15, 2008. PHOTO: RICHARD RAMSDEN

party to reach the summit of Olympus in 1907 and the first to circuit Rainier with C. A. Barnes in 1911, traveling a route that is now known as the Wonderland Trail. Flett would give up teaching to become park ranger at Rainier from 1913 until 1921 [6]. In 1916, during his tenure, he authored an official booklet on the flora of the park which was reprinted in 1922 and is available today online [7].

Some 1200 of the plant specimens collected by Flett ended up in the herbarium at the University of Washington. Many of these were gathered in his travels through the mountains and represent a valuable record of the local flora a century ago. It would be interesting to relocate the *Dryas* of Mt. Tacoma to see if the species still persists at a site that would place it at the extreme edge of its range in the Cascades: the most westerly population (and the only one west of the Pacific Crest) and the most southerly, sharing that distinction with a population on Nelson Ridge 20 miles to the east. The note on the herbarium sheet described the location broadly as “talus slopes, 6500 ft.” but more detail is found in a contemporary (1916) account by Prof. Piper: “*Dryas octopetala*—found in talus between Urania and White Glaciers by Professor Flett” [8]. Neither place name has ever made it onto an official map but period accounts indicate that the White Glacier which flows into the White River is now “Emmons” and that “Urania” was a name given the Fryingpan Glacier (and misapplied also to the Ohanapecosh Glacier) by a surveyor in 1893 [9]. The author of the latest book on Rainier’s flora published in 2000 communicated personally that he had never seen *Dryas* at all in the park [10]. Flett’s own book of Rainier flora doesn’t mention the species at all.

Piper’s description of the locale was still the best in print,



Flett's discovery, *Viola flettii*, growing in scree in the Buckhorn Wilderness, Olympic National Forest. Jefferson County, 5800 ft. elev., June 6, 2009. PHOTO: RICHARD RAMSDEN

describing a broad section on the eastern, drier side of the park several miles long by a quarter mile wide beyond established trails. This alpine site would have changed a great deal in the last hundred years as many of the glaciers on the mountain have receded a quarter or more in that time, exposing large areas of boulders and stone now rimmed by the steep moraines that once outlined the ice. Flett's *Dryas* may have retreated uphill with the ice, disappeared with the ice, or moved in when the ice was gone. A search of an area now ice-free did turn up pioneering species like mountain monardella (*Monardella odoratissima*), rock penstemon (*Penstemon rupicola*), and Davidson's penstemon (*P. davidsonii*) which have brought in butterflies, hummingbirds, and bees to this new habitat. In moister areas, the monkeyflowers, (*Mimulus lewisii* and *M. tilingii*), Tolmei's alpine saxifrage (*Saxifraga tolmei*), and the butterwort (*Pinguicula* sp.), have established as well. No *Dryas* was seen, but the spectacle of four square miles of ice above pouring toward the valley below was its own reward.

Another search—this one with David Giblin, the UW Herbarium Collections Manager—focused on a cliffy area with enough scattered trees to indicate older, established vegetation that had always been ice-free. To reach the site high above the trail, we had to scramble up the slopes of a steep moraine. There, on top, was a small group of dwarf alpinegold (*Hulsea nana*), a species like the *Dryas* that had not officially been seen within the park for a century. Although looking for the southernmost population of one species in the Cascades, we found the northernmost population of another instead. *Hulsea* is a yellow composite with sticky pinnatifid leaves that was becoming scarce even in Flett's time. Flett reported in his

Flora of Rainier that it was one of the species “too good a souvenir to be let alone” by visitors and was already (1916) “rare along the trail to the summit. It is not likely that the tourist would carry this plant after its viscid quality was discovered, though its large golden yellow flowers would tempt the flower destroyer to pluck it.” A successful outing, but no *Dryas*.

Giblin later consulted a colleague, Dr. Peter Dunwiddie, who had spent summers in the park as a graduate student pursuing paleoecological studies. Dunwiddie had recalled seeing *Dryas* as recently as 1981 and indicated that the cliffs we had just visited had not been far from the mark. This new information was received in early October 2008 and had to be acted upon quickly before that section of park would be closed for the season. The cold of autumn had already begun transforming familiar features: the trail freezing hard, the smaller streams disappearing under thin layers of ice, the seeps in the vertical rock walls growing white icicles. On the ridge top, chill winds blew hard enough to knock a visitor off balance and sideways. Steps had to be shortened and slowed and handholds needed to remain upright against the stronger gusts. Then—a single *Dryas*—growing in the scree, 18 or more inches across, hunkered down, unruffled by the gale. Nearby, a dozen more on a rock ledge no larger than a dining table and others scattered about at the top of a steep, rocky slope. The whole area would be blasted free of the coming snows throughout the winter months by those mountain winds. Flett's *Dryas* on Tacoma—between Urania and White Glaciers—in the talus slopes in 1903 and still persevering today.

References

- [1] An island, sound, peak, peak, island, port, peak, inlet, port, bay, peak, island. The “h” was dropped from the Marquis' name leaving “Townsend” on contemporary maps.
- [2] Herbert Hunt 1916 *Tacoma: its history and its builders; a half century of activity*. S.J. Clarke Publishing Company Google Books digitized, available online.
- [3] J.H Williams 1911 *The Mountain that was God* Google Books digitized, available online. The very informative second edition includes a complete, brief account of Rainier's naval career.
- [4,5] Op. cit. Tacoma: its history... 1916
- [6] C. Maxwell Biography of J.B. Flett in *Plant Hunters of the Pacific Northwest*, in press.
- [7] J.B. Flett 1916 *Features of the Flora of Mount Rainier National Park* Reissued in 1922 and available online today: http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/mora/flett/index.htm
- [8] From chapter *The Flora of Mount Rainier* by Charles Vancouver in *Piper in Mount Rainier, A Record of Exploration*, Edmond S. Meany, editor. 1916. Digitized and available online.
- [9] Fred G. Plummer 1893 *Illustrated guide book to Mount Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington* Published by Tacoma News Pub. Co. Urania didn't stick but “Plummer” was later fixed to a peak on the southern boundary of the park. S. F. Emmons missed being the first to reach the summit of Rainier by two months in 1870.
- [10] D. Beik 2000 *Flora of Mount Rainier National Park* OSU Press. The book misstates that *Dryas* is “widespread around the mountain.”

JD

The Pioneer and Native Plant Garden at the Oak Harbor Post Office

by Kathleen Winters, Central Puget Sound Chapter

In the city of Oak Harbor on Whidbey Island, on the corner of SE Barrington Drive and SE Beach St., is the town post office, home of the new Pioneer and Native Plant Garden. The garden arcs gracefully under an historical Garry oak (*Quercus Garryana*) that has been the focus of much effort and attention. In 2004, local discussion began to emerge over the tree, known to be at least 290 years old and large for its type. Concerns were expressed about safety from falling branches, the lack of parking, and that the oak tree was known to be suffering from crown rot.



The rescued Garry oak.
PHOTO: MELISSA DUFFY

As the situation evolved, the pivot point came when Melissa Duffy, WNPS Native Plant Steward, got onto the city council floor to speak at literally the last minute, and the council agreed to delay removing the tree. This in turn led to consultations with specialists, including Darlene Southworth, biologist from the University of Southern Oregon, and David Peters, who did the acorn survey.

The conclusions drawn showed that although there is some crown rot there are seven other mycorrhizal associations indicating good health. It was also shown that the oak has been bearing regular and normal quantities of acorns, and not blooming itself to death as some species, such as rhododendrons, will do. Neither was the oak failing to set acorns at all, an important sign for oak viability. It was also pointed out that the tree was sick due largely to the suffocating effect of the asphalt paving and plastic weed barriers surrounding it. Darlene Southworth

recommended improving soil aeration and drainage.

In the end, it was decided to save the tree, and to create a pioneer and native plant garden to honor both threads of plant life in Oak Harbor. As volunteers pulled back the layers of plastic it became apparent that the oak tree roots underneath were affected negatively by fungal infestation. In areas where the soil had been free to breathe, the roots were still in good health.

The city of Oak Harbor placed a new walkway made of cobblestone pavers laid in a running bond pattern with sand filled joints to create the main walkway through the garden. The choice of pavers and sand helps the rain to percolate more freely and improves aeration of the soil—an important factor in improving the health of the oak tree. A flame weeder is used to keep the many paving joints free of weeds.

Special attention has been given to the area around the base of the oak by removing heavy dense mulch and replacing it with a fine gravelly sand to increase water and air flow as much as possible. Over time, Melissa hopes to continue to amend the soil drainage by incorporating more fine gravel and sand into the larger garden area.



New walkway allows for better air and water flow. PHOTO: MELISSA DUFFY



Volunteer Heather Leahy Mack and daughter Brigit plant a native iris. PHOTO: MELISSA DUFFY

Site constraints

Parking is limited at the post office and there is a need to maintain site lines on the street, where the garden sits nestled below an improved and broad intersection. So that opposing traffic can be seen more easily from the street, red flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*) shrubs that will mature and block the view will be relocated closer to the bottom of the garden, near the *Artemesia*. There is also a need for accommodating a few social paths, and these paths are mulched and left unplanted. The sidewalk area needs to be kept free of encroaching vegetation, especially plants that are thorny or uncomfortable to brush against.

The sign for the post office needs to be kept visible as well. This has led to the choice of lower growing plants such as iris, sedums, strawberries, bulbs, and other species that fill the small spaces that expand out from the foundation

planting around the sign. The sign itself is graced by a native orange honeysuckle (*Lonicera ciliosa*).

The garden plants

The plantings of the garden are an evolving experiment to see what works well on the site. Grasses are difficult to handle in this setting due to the randomly spreading seeds. Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) also spreads too much for the ornamental quality of this garden. Weed seeds that blow in from a nearby vacant lot make weeding an ongoing activity.

At the time of my visit this past summer, the successes of the garden were many and include the pioneer plants of *Crocsmia* and *Hemerocallis* in addition to a wide array of native plants set thoughtfully throughout. The *Artemesia* is quite the standout with its large lush foliage. The existing groundcover juniper and



Volunteer takes a break among the *Allium cernuum*. PHOTO: BRIAN GILES

piners look very good. Happily, there are many baby Garry oaks, even enough to share. Oregon sunshine (*Eriophyllum lanatum*), Oregon grape (*Berberis* sp.) and goldenrod (*Solidago* sp.) are very happy in this setting.

A surprising and apparent volunteer is *Epipactis* sp. Other volunteer species allowed to remain include the native dewberry (*Rubus ursinus*) and a pretty bladder campion (*Silene vulgaris*). Losses include a *Ribes* sp., *Sambucus caerulea*, and *Ceanothus* sp.

The bulb collection is building slowly due to their expense, and it is an area where donations are especially welcome. Most of the strawberries are quite happy here as are the camas (*Camassia* sp.) and lily bulbs (*Lilium* sp.). Likewise thriving are thimbleberries (*Rubus parviflorus*) and goatsbeards (*Aruncus* sp.). In fact, the thimbleberries are too invasive for this site. The early blue violet (*Viola adunca*) donated by Stewart Wechsler almost failed at first, but patience wins, and now it is a thriving clump.

Across from the main garden beds, there is a new cobblestone area ringed with a margin of Oregon box (*Paxistima myrsinites*) and Oregon grape (*Berberis* sp.). Eventually it will be possible through fund-raising efforts to place a pair of benches from which to enjoy the garden.

Other oak tree sites

To round out the day, we took a tour of other oaks in town and on the Navy property overlooking the flats below. The natural oak area that is reserved by the Navy has a dense 3' thick of often prickly shrubs such as roses and tall Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium*). Apparently the understory of the oaks had been kept mowed at some point and there are still quantities of bulbs and other prairie plants below the bushes. The oaks on this site are closely spaced and not very tall.

In Smith Park and the adjoining neighborhood, the Garry oaks are old, but their density has prevented growth. They are smaller due to the close spacing, with no sign of the previous prairies underneath. There is a new, small flower bed of native plants by the park sign.

The last site that we visited is a large, in-city lot that contains a very healthy and substantial field grown oak with its multiple trunks. This particular oak is subject to having several of its main trunks pruned away due to a variance gained to allow for site development, now temporarily halted due to the economics of the times, and maybe permanently held up if the permit variance time runs out. Garry oak trees in Oak Harbor are protected by city ordinance, but it is possible to get a variance to accommodate development.

Volunteers

Earlier in the day as we toured the plantings of the garden, a young man named Eddy stopped by to do some watering and a discussion ensued about volunteers and how many it has taken to get to this point. It has truly been an effort that has included the larger community. Melissa Duffy has worked with many varied community members but she is the only steward on site and would dearly love to get some help.

Donors and volunteers have included the Oak Harbor Garden Club, the City of Oak Harbor, Harbor Pride, Pat De La Chapelle, WNPS including the Salal Chapter, Stewart Wechsler, Lana K. Burton, People 'N Plants, and many others, including youth groups.

Site maintenance includes weeding, pruning and deadheading seed stalks as needed to keep the garden within its bounds. There is a need for more soil amendment and there is usually a work party every month. Contact Melissa Duffy <peoplenplants@gmail.com> if you are able to assist with ongoing care and planning.

Contact Kathleen Winters at reSource Design, Suquamish kathl@scn.org

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Washington Native Plant Society's 2010 Photo Calendar

Our 2010 Native Plants of Washington Calendar brings you a new year of floral splendor. WNPS members have helped us produce an outstanding calendar of images. Ellen Kuhlmann has prepared lyrical text for the featured photos of the month that is informative about each plant and its ecology.

The calendar also includes smaller inset photos and dates of interest to those who are botanically inclined. Photos featured for this calendar produced by the Society were selected from over 100 images that were submitted by WNPS members.

Support the conservation work of the Society and its efforts to educate others about the value of native plants.

Buy one for yourself and some for those on your gift list. Calendars may be purchased at chapter meetings this fall



The cover photo for WNPS 2010 Calendar features a cheerful array of balsamroots offset by the blue lupine in the background. Cover photo by Don Paulson, member of the Olympic Peninsula Chapter.

and winter, you may buy online with a credit card at www.wnps.org or send in the order form below. Each calendar is \$10.00, plus \$2.00 for shipping (one flat rate of \$2.00 shipping even for multiple calendar orders).

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Please send me the **2010 WNPS Photo Calendar**

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Annual WNPS Backpack Trip Copper Creek, Wenatchee National Forest July 17-20, 2009

by Jim Riley, South Sound Chapter

With: Bob Tokach, Don Knoke, Jim Duemmel, Julia Bent, Vickie Spivey, Wendy McClure, Jim Prichard, Mary Prichard, Linda Swartz, Steve Isaacs, Mark Turner, Ken Riley, Michael Hobbs and Janka Hobbs.

Friday, July 17:

After arriving at the Bridge Creek trailhead a little after 8:00 we completed putting our packs together while we waited for everyone else to appear. A few of the participants were already here and one by one the rest pulled into the parking lot. When we were all ready we crossed the road and headed down the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, not too long after the appointed time of 9:00.

The weather was sunny and beginning to turn warm as we thankfully entered the shade of the trees along Bridge Creek. After about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile we came to the Copper Creek Trail

junction and turned up the hill. It has been many years since the U.S. Forest Service or anyone else has maintained this trail as we soon began scrambling over downed logs and rough tread most of the way until we came to the start of the switchbacks. Then we started the long hard climb with steep switchbacks and overgrown brush as we made our way up to the open hillside meadows. Partway up, some of us stopped to eat lunch in what little shade we could find. At the top the trail became flatter with minor ups and downs as it headed up the valley.

Now completely tired out, we headed across the hillside and through beautiful meadows full of wildflowers in the

peak of blooming. When we finally came to the meadow that was proposed for camp, the group already there was discussing where to set up the tents. The meadow still had a large snow field covering most of the flat areas and carpets of glacier lily (*Erythronium grandiflorum*) grew where there wasn't any snow. A few of the hardier group ventured out around the area looking for an appropriate place to set up our camp. They soon came back and said there was plenty of room in the middle of an avalanche tract that was next to the meadow. Several tarps and tents were discovered from an Outward Bound group that was camping here also.

We soon had twelve tents set up and scattered in and out of the nooks and crannies of the remnants of what was left of the trees after an evident snow slide of last winter. We all tried our best to find what little shade there was and to fight off the mosquitoes that soon appeared. After supper, and the passing of a three-point buck through camp, we

all gathered around and read through the plant list I provided to tally what species we encountered today.

Soon after the sun went down most of us were glad to head for the tents to get away from the mosquitoes, and to lay down for a much needed rest.

Saturday, July 18:

After a very warm day yesterday it was a little surprising to wake up to a 35 degree morning. Due to an overload of

commitments, Wendy and Vickie decided they would return to the trailhead today so parted from our company this morning. With a hearty breakfast behind us we loaded day packs and worked our way up to the trail and then slowly trudged our way up to Copper Pass. Pausing for flower identities and photographs made the progress somewhat slow. This also provided short breaks to catch our breath.

Before long most of us were at the pass and took a long break to drink some water and spend some time to enjoy looking at the beautiful scenery. While doing this we noticed a mountain goat with a kid on the ridge to the west not far above us. As we watched her wander around



Backpacking group takes a break on the Copper Creek trail. PHOTO: JIM RILEY

on the rocks we spotted another goat coming up the hill we had just climbed. It took its time walking up the trail and was no more than 20 feet from Linda and Mark as it passed.

Jim D. and Jim P. wanted to climb Copper Peak and most of the rest of us decided it would be interesting to go over to Stiletto Lake. So we parted company with the Jims and headed down the trail on the other side of the pass. An infrequent trail made its way west in the general direction we wanted to go so we made our way around the hill pausing now and then for photographs, botanizing or rest.

After scrambling across the hillside and coming to a place where we could see the approximate area of the lake far ahead, I decided it wasn't that important for me to see it. So Ken and I turned around and headed back the way we came.

We hadn't gone more than 100 feet when we saw Linda and Mary coming down the hill above us. They joined us and we took our time hiking as we explored the groves of larch and granite outcrops along the route. Since it was nearing noon we stopped in a shady spot to eat lunch.

At one point along the way, as we were sliding down a talus slope along a cliff, I spotted a flower I hadn't seen before. As I found out later when referring to Jim D.'s copy of Hitchcock it was the pygmy saxifrage (*Saxifraga debilis* = *rivularis*). Another rocky hillside we spent a lot of time in revealed buttercup leaved *Suksdorfia* (*Suksdorfia ranunculifolia*), naked broomrape (*Orobanche uniflora*), the dwarf form of subalpine daisy (*Erigeron peregrines*), and a few others to satisfy our botanical interests. On the way back to camp I spotted bird's-beak lousewort (*Pedicularis ornithorhyncha*).

Back at camp everyone slowly came straggling in from their various explorations. The Stiletto Lake group made it to the lake and said it was fabulous, of course. Jim D. and Jim P. made it to the top of Copper Peak and found a couple of plants not encountered by the rest of us, namely Alaska cassiope (*Cassiope stelleriana*) and moss campion (*Silene acaulis*). The number of species sighted rose significantly at our evening reading of the checklist.

Sunday, July 19:

Everything was coated with a very thin dusting of frost this morning. We all had it in mind to explore the hill north of our camp and one by one and two by two we all left camp going in that general direction. Along the way it was necessary to take one photograph after another of the grand display of glacier lilies that covered the meadow.

My route took me up to and along a cliff to the right side

of the hillside. At the cliff I found silverback luina (*Luina hypoleuca*) and red willow-herb (*Epilobium latifolium*). Ken and I met several others of our group on our way up to a large sloping bench near the upper part of the hill. We then angled over to another smaller bench to our left and encountered a beautiful pond with snow still at one side of it. This is where we come across a beautiful clump of golden fleabane (*Erigeron aureus*).

It was now nearly noon so we found a comfortable spot in the sun with a sloping rock for a backrest to eat lunch. Within a few minutes it seems, everyone else found the same spot and joined us to don the feedbag.

After eating, Ken and I started back down the hill. The rest of the group headed for the top of the ridge and elsewhere on the hillside. It was still early in the afternoon when Ken and I got near camp so we decided to find a route down to the pond on Copper Creek. After fighting our way through tough brush and avalanche debris we finally came out to the flat meadows at the shore of the pond. We slowly made our way around the beautiful pool taking pictures all the way. From there we made our way back to camp going up Crooked Creek.

Everyone else soon wandered in to camp and relaxed for the rest of the afternoon. I announced that our potluck would be at 6:00 so at the right time we all started preparing our contributions to the evening meal. Wow! What a feast it turned out to be, with an endless variety of delicious dishes complete with an excellent wine courtesy of Steve and brownies for dessert provided by Mark.

Monday, July 20:

It was a little warmer this morning when we got up and prepared to depart for home. The sun was still behind the ridge by the time we headed to the trail. We quickly made our way along and stopped once in a while to take a photograph or two.

On our way in, at the top of the switchbacks, we noticed a vague trail that intersected with ours and speculated that it might possibly be an easier way to reach the highway. We decided to take a chance and followed it across the hillside. It stayed at near the same contour with a short switchback or two as it made its way around the hillside. Before long we could hear the sound of cars going by and reached the road about a mile east of the trailhead. The trail came out at milepost 160 on highway 20 and turned out to be a much easier route than the one we took coming in. Bob hiked to the Bridge Creek trailhead and brought up my car that I then used to shuttle the other drivers to get theirs. Thus ended another wonderful WNPS backpack trip.



Annual WNPS Backpack Trip Third Beach, Olympic National Park May 8-10, 2009

by Jim Riley, South Sound Chapter

With: Don Knoke, Stu Knoke, Amy Knoke, Jim Duemmel, Denise Kidwell and Wendy McClure

It has been 12 years since our last adventure to the coast at Sand Point and Cape Alava so I thought it was time for another beach backpack. The proposed hike to Third Beach in the Olympic National Park didn't even reach the pages of *Douglasia* before it was filled to the limit of 12 people due to the wonders of e-mail

Friday, May 8:

The Knoke's met the rest of us at the trailhead with 6 minutes to spare before the appointed time of departure. Due to one no-show and 4 cancellations our party now numbered 7 and headed down the trail at 9:30 on a partly cloudy and cool day.

With the Cape Alava checklist in hand we soon added our first species to the list, golden carpet (*Chrysosplenium glechomaefolium*). Marking the plants we saw as we made our way along, we dropped down onto Third Beach at about 11:00.

The trail was now the sand of the beach as we continued our way south for about half a mile. At this point we came to the first headland crossing marked by a large target nailed to a tree above a steep climb. The "trail" consisted of crossties on cables making steps up the bank with ropes to assist the climbing. After a second set of even longer steps we worked our way through the forests of Taylor Point. After several days of rain and flat trail with no drainage the trail consisted of over 2 miles of mud. We slogged our way over the point and dropped down once again to the beach where we took a long, welcomed break for lunch.

The tide was in and therefore made it necessary to scramble up a rough trail over a 30-foot point of land. After a hike along the beach dodging the waves as we hiked around rocks and logs we came to another headland crossing over Scott's Bluff. No crosstie ladders were here but ropes were available to climb up the clay bank to the top of the bluff.

Less than a mile later and dropping down the other



Group resting on the Third Beach trail. PHOTO: JIM RILEY

side brought us to Scott Creek and a small but inadequate campsite. We looked for a crossing of the creek that wouldn't get our feet too wet. The only logical place we could find was scrambling across a large log over the creek a little way up the stream. We all made it across without falling in and dropped our packs to look for a place to camp. Jim Duemmel soon found the one and only place to camp and it proved to be just right for the number of tents we needed to put up. The rest of the afternoon was spent making our homes for the weekend.

That evening with some sticks of pitch for fire starter (brought along by Don) we soon had a cheery blaze going



Climbing a bluff. PHOTO: JIM RILEY



Sea rocks at Third Beach. PHOTO: JIM RILEY

and sat around reading over our checklists. Although it was a little early in the season, on this first day of hiking we encountered more than 60 species of plants.

Saturday, May 9:

The tide was out when we crawled out of our tents this morning. A few of us explored the rocks and tide pools at camp looking for those mysterious creatures that lurk in the nooks and crannies. Here we had our one and only sighting of a raccoon as he scurried away from us.

After breakfast we all put together packs with water and food for a trek down the beach to Toleak Point. With the tide low our hike was much easier on the sand and no scrambles over bluffs and hills. The sun was shining (a rarity for the Washington coast) and everyone was looking forward to an enjoyable day.

We slowly added a few plants to our checklist as we made our way along. At Strawberry Point the low tide made it possible to explore an island here. This is where we discovered Tracy's mistmaiden (*Romanzoffia tracyi*), seaside plantain (*Plantago maritima*), sea blush (*Plectritis congesta*), and a coastal variety of scarlet paintbrush (*Castilleja miniata* var. *dixonii*). On another island farther south we found sticky-stemmed pearlwort (*Sagina crassicaulis*).

We made it to Toleak Point shortly before noon and ate our lunches. High tide was early this afternoon so we didn't want to dally too long before heading back to camp. The waves were lapping at our heels as we rounded a couple of rocky points but everyone made it back without getting wet.

Later this afternoon a few of us attempted to explore Scott Creek to a meadow shown on the map. This soon proved impossible due to the thick brush so we decided to climb to the top of Scott's Bluff for a wonderful view

of the shore and ocean. We also discovered single delight (*Moneses uniflora*).

Back at camp we spent the rest of the afternoon resting and gathering firewood. Stu and I worked on the Scott Creek crossing and made it much easier by laying two smaller logs across the stream. After dinner and reviewing the checklist around the fire once again we brought our list up to over 80 species.

Sunday, May 10:

Clouds filled the sky with the threat of rain as we all got up, fixed our breakfast and prepared to head home. Denise and I were ready by a little after 8:00 and started up the trail. A couple days without rain and the trails across Scott's Bluff and Taylor Point were almost dry except for a few of the larger mud holes. Up and down the rope climbs, a stretch of sand or two and then the final mile and a half above Third Beach to the trailhead and we were back at the cars.

So



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A Look at Washington's Rare Plants: Thompson's pincushion (*Chaenactis thompsonii*)

Washington State Sensitive Species

*Rare Care note: Monitoring rare plants in the field is rarely straightforward. Changing land ownership and landscapes and lack of clear location information frequently provide challenges. Distinguishing between *Chaenactis thompsonii* and a closely-related look-alike can be tricky at some sites. "Hitchcock is vague on the subject," writes Cyndy Smith-Kuebel. "Both have a taproot, although *C. thompsonii* has flat leaves, while *C. ramosa* has somewhat curled leaf segments." Upon consulting a local professional botanist, who in turn consulted another widely regarded botanist, Cyndy discovered there are unresolved questions about identifying*

these species. When identification is uncertain, photographs, documentation of diagnostic features and repeat visits all prove valuable. This is sixth in a series by Washington Rare Plant Care and Conservation featuring Washington's rare plants.

by Cyndy Smith-Kuebel, Rare Care volunteer

The Teanaway Valley is a Central Washington recreation paradise. It also has a long history of resource use and extraction, including mining, grazing, and logging. I chose my Rare Care assignment, the state sensitive species *Chaenactis thompsonii*, partly because I had some familiarity with the plant, but largely because it gave me another excuse to roam the Teanaway.

C. thompsonii is a dry-site Asteraceae. Its pinnately lobed leaves are soft with woolly hairs. When in bloom, its creamy-pink flowers are a lovely component of the floral ridge-top treasures, greeting the attentive hiker at switchback turns near ridge tops, and even in scattered, open rock closer to the valley floor. I often found checkerspot butterflies gracing the *Chaenactis* blossoms,



Chaenactis thompsonii is adapted to serpentine soils of the Wenatchee Mountains. PHOTO: DENEE SCRIBNER



Butterflies are among the plant's pollinators. PHOTO: WENDY GIBBLE.

their orange, black, and white wing markings vivid against the pale petals and surrounding dry, rocky soil. Checkerspots, along with small beetles, were common nectar feeders (and probably pollinators) on *Chaenactis*.

Butterflies and soft blossoms, however, belie the hardness of this plant: *C. thompsonii* is one of those few plants able to exploit the extreme conditions imposed by the serpentine soils found in many parts of the Teanaway. Serpentine is an ultramafic rock, which means that it is rich in iron and magnesium. It is also often replete with heavy metals such as nickel and chromium, making a rather toxic habitat for most plants. There are many areas in the Teanaway where exposed serpentine slopes down into the valley, from a distance appearing to be long, steep, lifeless slabs of rock—serpentine barrens—glistening greenish-black in the sun. Some plants, such as Indian's dream (*Aspidotis densa*), a small rock fern, are specific to serpentine soils, while other plants, like *C. thompsonii*, are usually found on, although not exclusively restricted to, serpentine soils.

This local endemic is adapted to the xeric and harsh mineral environment of the serpentine ridges. It is generally out of reach of most domestic grazers (now mainly cattle in the lower elevations) and, it is hoped, safe from a forest fire. I am expecting Thompson's chaenactis to continue gracing the flower gardens of the Teanaway, even into a drier future.

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



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 Receives Terrific Donation of Note Cards from Mark Turner



In January, WNPS received an awesome donation of note cards with Mark's stunning photography. Seasonal collections of the note cards are now for sale. All proceeds from sales will benefit the Washington Native Plant Society.

Each collection offers 12 note cards with six different photographic images (2 cards of each image). They are priced at \$10.00 per dozen and may be purchased online through the WNPS website: www.wnps.org Thumbprint images are viewable online.

The fall collection includes: Afternoon Meadow, Pink and White Heather, Fog Shrouded Forest, Mt. Shuksan with Alpenglöw, Leprechaun Lake, and Latourell Falls

The winter collection includes: Winter Tracery, Yellow Glacier Lily, Frost on Sword Fern, Frost-covered Alder Saplings, Mt. Shuksan in Winter, Mt. Sefrit

The spring collection includes: Lupines and Heather in Rain, Sitka Spruce Forest, Sword Fern, Brook at Blue Lake, Balsamroot, Mt. Rainier from Indian Henry Meadow

The summer collection includes: Lupines and Paintbrush, Arnica Lupines and Heather, Big Leaf Maple, Old Growth Forest, Mt. Redoubt Reflected, Water lilies

They make wonderful gifts and may be used as Holiday Cards. Support the Washington Native Plant Society through your purchase.

Expansion of Online Resources at the University of Washington Herbarium

by David Giblin, Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture

With funding this summer from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and Friends of the Herbarium, the University of Washington Herbarium (WTU) at the Burke Museum significantly expanded the quantity and taxonomic scope of information available through its online resources. The BLM and USFS provided WTU with nearly \$30,000 to database bryophyte, fungal, and lichen specimens from southwestern Washington and western Oregon. A primary factor motivating these agencies to support this effort is the fact that agency botanists have to scour a number of online and hard-copy resources in order to obtain diversity and distribution data for these three organismal groups in the Pacific Northwest. As you can imagine, this can be a very challenging and frustrating experience when it comes time to collate and synthesize this information.

The reason that the BLM and USFS contacted

WTU stems from our having received funding from the National Science Foundation in 2007 to build the Consortium of Pacific Northwest Herbaria Web site (<http://www.pnwherbaria.org>), which serves as a single portal for accessing specimen records from herbaria throughout the region. Ben Legler, WTU's Database and Web Manager at the time, developed the site and created access through it to over 400,000 vascular plant records from WTU, Oregon State University herbarium (OSC), and the University of Alaska. We used the current round of funding to rehire Ben, who was on break this past June from his graduate studies at the University of Wyoming. Ben created a bryophyte/fungi/lichen database for entering WTU's specimen records, to connect OSC's fungal specimen records (50,000) to the Pacific Northwest herbaria portal, to add 80,000 Pacific Northwest vascular plant and bryophyte records from the New York Botanical Garden Herbarium, and to provide access to over 5,000 pin lichen specimens bequeathed to WTU by the late Elroy Burnett. We were also able to hire an outstanding group of undergraduates at WTU who have entered over 15,000 bryophyte/fungi/lichen records at the time of writing. The portal now provides access to over 640,000 specimen records from four organismal groups.

In an effort to build on this success, in July WTU

Consortium of Pacific Northwest Herbaria

http://www.pnwherbaria.org/portal/search.php?Family=&Scientific=Scouleria+aquatica&State=&County=&x=0&y=0

Professor emeritus

Consortium of Pacific Northwest Herbaria

Providing access to specimen data and digital resources from herbaria throughout Pacific Northwest North America

Home | Collections | Herbaria Info | PNW Resources | Documentation | About

PNW Herbaria Search Portal: Accessing 642,615 specimen records from 4 participating herbaria.

Text Search

Search the collections: enter any combination of search terms into the fields below.

Perform new search
Add to previous search

Search Clear

Tax. Group (all groups)

Institution (all institutions)

Accession #

Family

Genus

Species

ssp./var./f.

Collector(s)

Collector #

Day Month Year

Country

State/Prov.

County

Locality

Elev. (ft.)

Sort By Scientific Name

Return 100 records per page.

Search results: 224 matching records.
Search query: Scientific Name = Scouleria aquatica.
Data provided by NY (224 records).

Specimen map: 37 specimens displayed.

Map Satellite Terrain

Download: txt, xml, kmz, ttf

Sort Scientific Name 1-100

1. <i>Scouleria aquatica</i> Hook. Canada, British Columbia: Sicamous J. Macoun s.n., (no date). NY-882883	Grimmiaceae
2. <i>Scouleria aquatica</i> Hook. Canada, British Columbia: Yale Collector unspecified 196, 5/17/1889. NY-882879	Grimmiaceae
3. <i>Scouleria aquatica</i> Hook. Canada, British Columbia: Yale J. Macoun 619, 12/1872. NY-882881	Grimmiaceae
4. <i>Scouleria aquatica</i> Hook. Canada, British Columbia: Sicamous J. Macoun 284, 7/3/1889. NY-882885	Grimmiaceae
5. <i>Scouleria aquatica</i> Hook. Canada, British Columbia: Sicamous, Lake [Mara]? Collector unspecified s.n., 7/3/1889. NY-882884	Grimmiaceae
6. <i>Scouleria aquatica</i> Hook. Canada, British Columbia: Selkirk Mts. Collector unspecified 373, 8/7/1890. NY-882878	Grimmiaceae
7. <i>Scouleria aquatica</i> Hook. Canada, British Columbia: Yale J. Macoun s.n., 5/17/1889. NY-882880	Grimmiaceae
8. <i>Scouleria aquatica</i> Hook. Canada, British Columbia: On rocks close to the Glacier Hotel, Selkirk Mountains 35, 8/2/1885. NY-142752	Grimmiaceae
9. <i>Scouleria aquatica</i> Hook. Canada, British Columbia: Along the Fraser, at Fort Yale J. Macoun 122, 12/10/1872. NY-882882	Grimmiaceae
10. <i>Scouleria aquatica</i> Hook. Canada, British Columbia: close to the Glacier Hotel, Selkirk Mountains	Grimmiaceae

Screenshot of Pacific Northwest Herbaria portal site showing distribution map and specimen records of the moss *Scouleria aquatica* in the region.



Allium acuminatum (taper-tip onion). Photo donated to WTU Image Gallery by Dr. Gerry Carr . (Copyright G.D. Carr)

partnered with herbaria at OSC, University of Idaho, and Montana State University on a National Science Foundation grant to database and provide online access to an additional 400,000 specimen records from large and small herbaria throughout the region through the herbaria portal Web site.

This past spring Dr. Gerry Carr, Botany Professor Emeritus from the University of Hawaii (Manoa) donated over 6,000 images to WTU for use in the Plants of Washington Image Gallery (<http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection.php>). The addition of Dr. Carr's outstanding images increased the total number of photos available to over 26,000 (a 30% increase) and expanded the total number of species treated to nearly 2,400 (approximately 3,200 total vascular plant species in Washington). We are grateful for Dr. Carr's contribution, as well as over a dozen other professional and amateur botanists who have donated their photos to the Image Gallery site. Support for this work was provided by donors to WTU's Friends of the Herbarium fund, and UW undergraduate Terry Sue handled the vast majority of image processing. The Image Gallery is a tremendous resource for native plant enthusiasts throughout the region and beyond, and it continues to be one of the most heavily visited areas of the Burke Museum's Web site.

We will continue to pursue funding for other projects to digitize and provide online access to the collections here at WTU. By doing so, we make the wealth of information about our state and region's natural heritage available to the broadest possible audience for a diversity of uses.



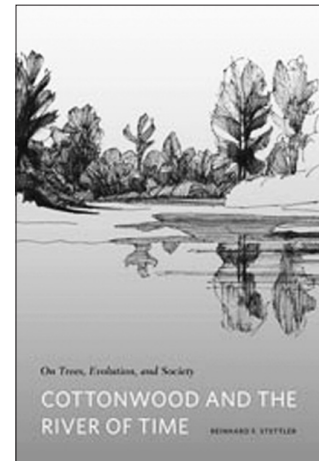
BOOK REVIEW

Cottonwood and the River of Time: On Trees, Evolution and Society

by Reinhard K. Stettler
University of Washington Press
Seattle. 2009

*Reviewed by Art Kruckeberg, Professor Emeritus,
University of Washington*

The subtitle tells the essentials of this passionate devotion to the wonder of trees: "On Trees, Evolution and Society." It is not surprising that Reinie Stettler has picked cottonwoods (the genus *Populus*) as his platform for eulogizing the life form we know as trees. He has been transfixed by the miracle of the tree life form for years. His scientific pursuit in forest genetics has brought him fame as a breeder of superior forms of cottonwood, especially our native *Populus balsaminea* var. *trichocarpa*. The text goes far beyond the efforts to breed superior trees.



Stettler sees cottonwoods as the quintessential successful life form. The table of contents of this remarkable book gives those tempted to read a glimpse of what to expect: The Tree and the River; Variation and Variability; From Species to Populations and Genes; Trees and Society. These chapters evoke the essence of Stettler's fascination with trees. The only book near it is Donald Culross Peaty's *Natural History of American Trees*.

Dr. Stettler and I have crossed paths many times: He, like me, received his doctoral degree at UC Berkeley—at almost the same time in the 1950s. He came to the University of Washington soon after receiving his graduate degree. There he has practiced forest genetics, especially for cottonwoods, well beyond the dispassionate scientific study of this majestic tree. In his recent retirement, he has captured in prose the known and unknown of trees in general. I will treasure, as you must, the deep emotional commitment to being a tree as it is reflected in his book.



Recent Generic Changes in the Asteraceae: What's in Store for the Oregon Flora Project?

by Kenton L. Chambers, Professor Emeritus, Oregon State University

Part I: Tribes Astereae, Cichorieae, Heliantheae, Senecioneae

Editor's Note: In the large sunflower family, Asteraceae, the strongest evidence supporting the new taxonomy is often derived from cladistic analysis of data from DNA-based molecular research. We thank Dr. Chambers for synthesizing this latest information here for our Newsletter readers.

The role of the Oregon Flora Project Checklist is to present an accepted name and synonyms for each plant in the state, based on our current understanding of the relationships among taxa. This knowledge is derived from experimental science, as well as from the traditional use of field studies and herbarium collections. Few plant families necessitate as thorough an analysis and cross-referencing as does the Sunflower Family, Asteraceae. Much of the work that went into the Vascular Plant Checklist treatment of the Sunflower Family as presented here is based on early collaborations by Dr. Chambers and Dr. Scott Sundberg.

Recent taxonomic studies in family Asteraceae (Compositae) have revised our understanding of the relationships of a number of genera, leading to significant changes of names and placements for many familiar species. The "new systematics" of the Asteraceae is most completely expressed in three volumes of *Flora of North America*, Vols. 19, 20, and 21, which appeared in 2006. The second edition of the *Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California*, to be published soon, will also follow most or all of these recommended changes, and for the Oregon Flora Project, we expect to incorporate them, after applying our best taxonomic judgment to those that are most controversial. That is, we reserve the right to follow an independent path in a few cases. In this article, we include only species that have been confirmed by herbarium specimens as occurring in Oregon.

The following tables for the above four tribes link the newer generic names, and sometimes specific epithets,

with the older classification that was used in *Flora of the Pacific Northwest* (1973). For the Asteraceae, this earlier taxonomy was authored by the late Arthur Cronquist and represented his opinion as a recognized expert on the family. Cronquist also authored the Asteraceae for *The Intermountain Flora*, Vol. 5, published posthumously in 1994, and I include species from that work that occur in southeastern Oregon.

For tribe Astereae in the table below, species are treated alphabetically by their newest generic name (in boldface). Below each are Oregon and Washington taxa in that genus with the older (perhaps more familiar) name on the left and the currently accepted name on the right. For the other tribes, older names are listed alphabetically by genus. Many varietal names are omitted to save space. The soon-to-be-released Oregon Flora Project Vascular Plant Checklist will include more cross-referencing of names than is possible here. An asterisk precedes species that occur in Washington but not in Oregon. In all cases, changes in generic circumscription are subject to taxonomic interpretation, and some names in this list may not be acceptable to particular botanists interested in Asteraceae of the Pacific Northwest.

Tribe Astereae

Canadanthus

Aster modestus Lindl. = ***Canadanthus modestus*** (Lindl.) G. L. Nesom

Columbiadoria

Haplopappus hallii A. Gray = ***Columbiadoria hallii*** (A. Gray) G. L. Nesom

Dieteria

Machaeranthera canescens (Pursh) A. Gray = ***Dieteria canescens*** (Pursh) Nutt.

Machaeranthera shastensis (A. Gray) = ***Dieteria canescens*** var. ***shastensis*** (A. Gray) D.R. Morgan & R. L. Hartman

Ericameria

Chrysanthamnus nauseosus (Pursh) Britton = ***Ericameria nauseosa*** (Pursh) G. L. Nesom

Chrysanthamnus parryi (A. Gray) Greene = ***Ericameria parryi*** (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom & G.I. Baird

Haplopappus arborescens (A. Gray) H. M. Hall = ***Ericameria arborescens*** (A. Gray) Greene

Haplopappus bloomeri A. Gray = ***Ericameria bloomeri*** (A. Gray) J. F. Macbr.

Haplopappus greenei A. Gray = ***Ericameria greenei*** (A. Gray) G. L. Nesom

Haplopappus macronema A. Gray = ***Ericameria discoidea*** (Nutt.) G. L. Nesom

Haplopappus nanus (Nutt.) D. C. Eaton = ***Ericameria nana*** Nutt.

Haplopappus resinousus (Nutt.) A. Gray = ***Ericameria resinosa*** Nutt.

Haplopappus suffruticosus (Nutt.) A. Gray = ***Ericameria***

suffruticosa (Nutt.) G. L. Nesom
Eucephalus
Aster breweri (A. Gray) Semple = **Eucephalus breweri** (A. Gray) G. L. Nesom
Aster brickelliioides Greene = **Eucephalus tomentellus** (Greene) Greene
Aster engelmannii* (D. C. Eaton) A. Gray = **Eucephalus engelmannii (D. C. Eaton) Greene
Aster glaucescens* (A. Gray) S. F. Blake = **Eucephalus glaucescens (A. Gray) Greene
Aster gormanii (Piper) S. F. Blake = **Eucephalus gormanii** Piper
Aster ledophyllus (A. Gray) A. Gray = **Eucephalus ledophyllus** (A. Gray) Greene
Aster paucicapitatus* B. L. Rob. = **Eucephalus paucicapitatus (B. L. Rob.) Greene
Aster perelegans A. Nelson & J. F. Macbr. = **Eucephalus elegans** Nutt.
Aster siskiyouensis A. Nelson & J. F. Macbr. = **Eucephalus glabratus** (Greene) Greene
Aster vialis (Bradshaw) S. F. Blake = **Eucephalus vialis** Bradshaw
Eurybia
Aster conspicuus Lindl. = **Eurybia conspicua** (Lindl.) G. L. Nesom
Aster integrifolius Nutt. = **Eurybia integrifolia** (Nutt.) G. L. Nesom
Aster radulinus A. Gray = **Eurybia radulina** (A. Gray) G. L. Nesom
Aster sibiricus L. var. *meritus* (A. Nelson) Raup = **Eurybia merita** (A. Nelson) G. L. Nesom
Hazardia
Haplopappus whitneyi A. Gray = **Hazardia whitneyi** (A. Gray) Greene
Ionactis
Aster scopulorum A. Gray = **Ionactis alpina** (Nutt.) Greene
Aster stenomerus* A. Gray = **Ionactis stenomerus (A. Gray) Greene
Nestotus
Haplopappus stenophyllus A. Gray = **Nestotus stenophyllus** (A. Gray) Urbatsch
Oreostemma
Aster alpinus (Torr. & A. Gray) A. Gray var. *alpinus* = **Oreostemma alpinum** (Torr. & A. Gray) Greene var. *alpinum*
Aster alpinus var. *andersonii* (A. Gray) M. Peck = **Oreostemma alpinum** var. *andersonii* (A. Gray) G. L. Nesom
Pyrrocoma
Haplopappus carthamoides (Hook.) A. Gray = **Pyrrocoma carthamoides** Hook.
Haplopappus hirtus A. Gray = **Pyrrocoma hirta** (A. Gray) Greene
Haplopappus lanceolatus (Hook.) Torr. & A. Gray = **Pyrrocoma lanceolata** (Hook.) Greene
Haplopappus liatrifolius* (Greene) H. St. John = **Pyrrocoma liatrifolius Greene *Pyrrocoma liatrifolius* Greene, in part, misapplied = **Pyrrocoma scaberula** Greene
Haplopappus racemosus (Nutt.) Torr. = **Pyrrocoma racemosa** (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray
Haplopappus radiatus (Nutt.) Cronquist = **Pyrrocoma radiata** Nutt.
Haplopappus uniflorus (Hook.) Torr. & A. Gray = **Pyrrocoma**

uniflora (Hook.) Greene
Haplopappus uniflorus ssp. *linearis* D. D. Keck = **Pyrrocoma howellii** (A. Gray) Greene
Sericocarpus
Aster curtus Cronquist = **Sericocarpus rigidus** Lindl.
Aster oregonensis (Nutt.) Cronquist = **Sericocarpus oregonensis** Nutt.
Stenotus
Haplopappus acaulis (Nutt.) A. Gray = **Stenotus acaulis** (Nutt.) Nutt.
Haplopappus lanuginosus A. Gray = **Stenotus lanuginosus** (A. Gray) Greene
Symphyotrichum
Aster brachyactis S. F. Blake = **Symphyotrichum ciliatum** (Ledeb.) G. L. Nesom
Aster campestris Nutt. = **Symphyotrichum campestre** (Nutt.) G. L. Nesom
Aster chilensis Nees ssp. *chilensis* = **Symphyotrichum chilense** (Nees) G. L. Nesom
Aster chilensis ssp. *hallii* (A. Gray) Cronquist = **Symphyotrichum hallii** (A. Gray) G. L. Nesom
Aster chilensis ssp. *ascendens* (Lindl.) Cronquist = **Symphyotrichum ascendens** (Lindl.) G. L. Nesom
Aster eatonii (A. Gray) Howell = **Symphyotrichum eatonii** (A. Gray) G. L. Nesom
Aster foliaceus Lindl. var. *cusickii* (A. Gray) Cronquist = **Symphyotrichum cusickii** (A. Gray) G. L. Nesom
Aster foliaceus var. *lyallii* (A. Gray) Cronquist = **Symphyotrichum hendersonii** (Fernald) G. L. Nesom
Aster foliaceus var. *parryi* (D. C. Eaton) A. Gray = **Symphyotrichum foliaceum** var. *parryi* (D. C. Eaton) G. L. Nesom
Aster frondosus (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray = **Symphyotrichum frondosum** (Nutt.) G. L. Nesom
Aster hesperius A. Gray = **Symphyotrichum lanceolatum** (Willd.) G. L. Nesom var. *hesperium* (A. Gray) G. L. Nesom
Aster jessicae* Piper = **Symphyotrichum jessicae (Piper) G. L. Nesom
Aster junciformis* Rydb. = **Symphyotrichum boreale (Torr. & A. Gray) A. Löve & D. Löve
Aster laevis L. = **Symphyotrichum laeve** (L.) A. Löve & D. Löve
Aster novae-angliae L. = **Symphyotrichum novae-angliae** (L.) G. L. Nesom
Aster occidentalis (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray = **Symphyotrichum spathulatum** (Lindl.) G. L. Nesom [varieties yet to be settled on for Oregon Flora Project]
Aster pansus (S. F. Blake) Cronquist = **Symphyotrichum ericoides** (L.) G. L. Nesom var. *pansum* (S. F. Blake) G. L. Nesom
Aster subspicatus Nees = **Symphyotrichum subspicatum** (Nees) G. L. Nesom
Tonestus
Haplopappus lyallii A. Gray = **Tonestus lyallii** (A. Gray) A. Nelson
Tribe Cichorieae
Apargidium boreale (Bong.) Torr. & A. Gray = **Microseris borealis** (Bong.) Sch. Bip.
Crepis nana Richardson ssp. *ramosa* Bab. = **Askellia nana** (Richardson) W. A. Weber ssp. *ramosa* (Bab.) W. A. Weber

Lapsana apogonoides Maxim. = *Lapsanastrum apogonoides* (Maxim.) J. H. Pak & K. Bremer
Lactuca muralis (L.) Fresn. = *Mycelis muralis* (L.) Dumort.
Lactuca pulchella (Pursh) DC. = *Mulgedium pulchellum* (Pursh) G. Don
Lygodesmia exigua (A. Gray) A. Gray = *Prenanthes exigua* (A. Gray) Rydb.
Lygodesmia spinosa Nutt. = *Pleiacanthus spinosus* (Nutt.) Rydb.
Microseris lindleyi (DC.) A. Gray = *Uropappus lindleyi* (DC.) Nutt.
Microseris alpestris (A. Gray) Cronq. = *Nothocalais alpestris* (A. Gray) K. L. Chambers
Microseris troximoides A. Gray = *Nothocalais troximoides* (A. Gray) Greene

Tribe Heliantheae

Arnica amplexicaulis Nutt. = *Arnica lanceolata* Nutt. ssp. *prima* (Maguire) Strother & S. J. Wolf
Arnica diversifolia Greene = *Arnica ovata* Greene
Balsamorhiza hookeri Nutt. var. *hispidula* (W. M. Sharp) Cronquist = *Balsamorhiza hispidula* W. M. Sharp
Balsamorhiza hookeri Nutt. var. *idahoensis* Cronquist = *Balsamorhiza macrophylla* Nutt.
Balsamorhiza lanata (W. M. Sharp) W. A. Weber = addition to Oregon list (Jackson Co.)
Helenium hoopesii A. Gray = *Hymenoxys hoopesii* (A. Gray) Bierner
Hemizonia pungens (Hook. & Arn.) Torr. & A. Gray = *Centromadia pungens* (Hook. & Arn.) Greene
Hemizonia fitchii A. Gray = *Centromadia fitchii* (A. Gray) Greene
Iva xanthiifolia Nutt. = *Cyclachaena xanthiifolia* (Nutt.) Fresen.
Madia bolanderi (A. Gray) A. Gray = *Kybosia bolanderi* (A. Gray) B. G. Baldwin
Madia madioides (Nutt.) Greene = *Anisocarpus madioides* Nutt.
Madia minima (A. Gray) D. D. Keck = *Hemizonella minima* (A. Gray) A. Gray

Tribe Senecioneae

Luina nardosmia (A. Gray) Cronquist = *Cacaliopsis nardosmia* (A. Gray) A. Gray
Luina stricta (Greene) B. L. Rob. = *Rainiera stricta* (Greene) Greene
Senecio bolanderi A. Gray = *Packera bolanderi* (A. Gray) W. A. Weber & A. Löve
Senecio canus Hook. = *Packera cana* (Hook.) W. A. Weber & A. Löve
**Senecio cymbalaria* Pursh, in part = *Packera contermina* (Greenm.) J. F. Bain
Senecio cymbalarioides Buek = *Packera subnuda* (DC.) D. Trock & T. M. Barkley
Senecio eurycephalus Torr. & A. Gray = *Packera eurycephala* (Torr. & A. Gray) W. A. Weber & A. Löve
Senecio flettii Wiegand = *Packera flettii* (Wiegand) W. A. Weber & A. Löve
Senecio hesperius Greene = *Packera hesperia* (Greene) W. A. Weber & A. Löve

**Senecio indecorus* Greene = *Packera indecora* (Greene) A. Löve & D. Löve
Senecio macounii Greene = *Packera macounii* (Greene) W. A. Weber & A. Löve
Senecio mikanioides Walp. = *Delairea odorata* Lem.
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Senecio porteri Greene = *Packera porteri* (Greene) C. Jeffrey
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Senecio streptanthifolius Greene = *Packera streptanthifolia* (Greene) W. A. Weber & A. Löve

This article is based on a list previously printed in the Oregon Flora Newsletter. Dr. Chambers has modified that list for *Douglasia* to include species that occur in Washington, but not in Oregon and we thank him and Editor Rhoda Love, whose note appears at the beginning of the article, for permission to reprint. Information about the Oregon Flora Project and the Oregon Flora Newsletter may be found on-line at <http://www.oregonflora.org>. The website is quite detailed and contains some useful tools.



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There is something new on the Washington Native Plant Society website... For members who wish to purchase our Wildflower Poster, our 2010 Native Plant Photo Calendar, sets of new wildflower cards, and other items, we now have a way to shop on line. Check out the WNPS home page www.wnps.org and look for the link to the On-line Store on the left navigation bar or go directly: <http://www.wnps.org/shop/index.html>

You will see all the items offered for sale and can order them directly. Just in time for the holidays and a good way to support the Washington Native Plant Society.

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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, Washing-

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- Conservation and restoration activities
- The fellowship of plant lovers from all over the State of Washington

WNPS State Board of Directors: Meetings 2010: April 17 & October 16.

For information on agenda and location contact the WNPS office.

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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.

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