

Douglasia

VOLUME 32, NO. 1 WINTER 2008



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.*

U.W. Herbarium's Field Season

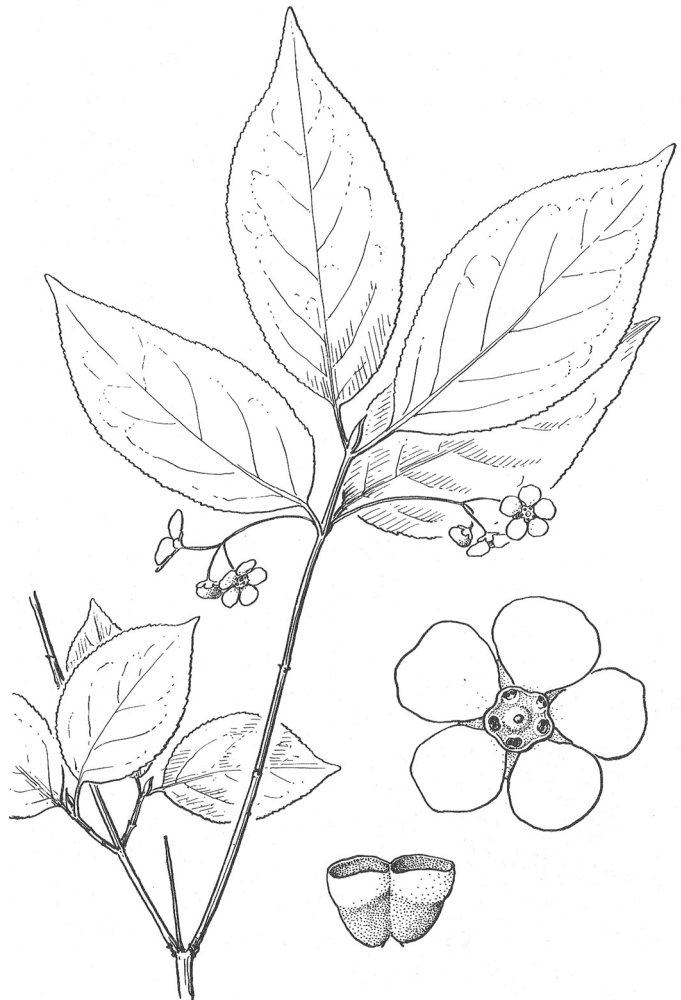
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Euonymus occidentalis

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Douglasia (ISSN 1064-4032) is published quarterly by the Washington Native Plant Society. See inside back cover for a WNPS directory and for subscription and membership information. *Douglasia* logo designed by Louise Smith of Seattle. Printed on acid-free paper using 30% post-consumer waste.



The Washington Native Plant Society is an affiliate of Earth Share of Washington.



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A note about this issue

As we reach the end of a seemingly endless winter, it's time to make plans to enjoy our native plants and this issue provides an abundance of opportunities.

The WNPS Study Weekend is early this year—the first weekend in May at Black Lake near Olympia. The South Sound Chapter has put together an outstanding list of events. Register early to get the field trips of your choice.

The Study Weekend comes at the end of Native Plant Appreciation Week (April 27–May 3), which will have events statewide—some offered by WNPS chapters and some by other organizations. Local chapters will be a good source of information as will the WNPS calendar that can be accessed at <http://www.wnps.org/>.

This issue also has preliminary information about the 2008 Botany Washington weekend, July 25–27, on the Olympic Peninsula.

As you read through this issue, take a look at the beautiful layout. For several years, Kim Galimanis has been the *Douglasia* layout editor and she has created a series of visually outstanding issues. Kim has wanted to escape the pressures of regular deadlines to enable more travel. On behalf of the WNPS, I want to thank Kim for her contributions to the Society and to wish her well.

Kathy Murray
Editorial Board Chair

WNPS State Board of Directors: Meetings 2008

April 12, 2008

October 18, 2008

For more information on agenda and location contact the WNPS office two weeks ahead of the meeting date.

Thoughts on conservation

by John H. Browne, Jr., Conservation
Committee Co-Chair

**Conservation- its blessings and
discontents in a time of global
warming**



While the process of conservation is, by definition, reactive (that is, there must be something in place to conserve), the sphere of that “something” is dynamic and interactive. This is an account of my first glimmer of awareness of that dynamism and how it affects my understanding and appreciation of what we face today as active proponents of a conservation ethic.

Years ago, in my active tree-planter days, during a drive along the Coast Highway from California to the Olympic Peninsula (my destination was Forks) a series of patterns seemed to reveal itself. The most obvious one was the sudden absence of any redwoods along the road. My partner and I had left them behind us, and the break appeared in a very short distance. We had a conversation about this and planned to observe any similar distinct “plant boundaries” if we could.

We saw our last incense cedars (*Calocedrus decurrens*) about the same time that we began to notice red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), almost as if there were a relay race and the baton had been handed over to the “new runner”. As we came across the Rogue River, we began seeing some Port Orford cedars (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), which was the next presence that suddenly lapsed just north of Coos bay. That was also the last place we saw madrones (*Arbutus menziesii*) along the coast. The Port Orford cedar was a species that neither of us knew much about, and one we hadn’t ever planted commercially. The next ‘big thing’ was the Oregon myrtle (*Umbellularia californica*), which we saw no more after we crossed the Umpqua River. Around the same area was the last we saw of live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*) and chinquapins (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*) although I knew that the chinquapins were growing up around Mt. Hood.

We still had the rhododendrons (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*) with us, and the Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), which had appeared infrequently all the way from the last redwood stands. That was also where we had seen our first shore pines (*Pinus contorta*) and another occasional pine that neither of us recognized. The ubiquitous feature all the way along, of course, was Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga*

menziesii), and to a lesser but noticeable extent, grand fir (*Abies grandis*) and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), all of which stayed with us right on up the road to the mid-Olympic peninsula, our destination. By that time the hemlock had come to dominate, along with the red cedar and spruce.

Some of the arbitrary lines provided by these sightings seemed to relate to well-known conditions, for example it’s always about 10 degrees warmer in Gold Beach and Brookings in the winter than it is in Coos Bay. Cape Blanco, on the southern Oregon coast is a serious demarcation line for the climate thereabouts. Farther north though, things aren’t as clear. And what of a species like incense cedar that quits the coast way south, and yet grows into the Cascades to within sight of the Columbia River? Why no myrtle north of the Umpqua? The reasons aren’t so obvious in these cases.

As we support our remaining native plant communities, whether relatively intact, or fragmented, we need to recognize a couple of big natural processes: the continuing interplay of southern communities moving north; and the boreal plant communities that thrive along their southern-most extensions. Two “naturalized” processes with power to affect our native flora might be described as: agriculture, including tree plantations; and the expansion and proliferation of human habitation and the landscaping that is culturally entwined with it. Global climate change, in whatever direction, only exacerbates the dynamics that are already in play in our various plant communities and climate zones, which are changing over time. In our efforts to promote native plants in parks, home landscapes and gardens, and our encouragement of greater diversity on and around the timber plantations and commercially managed public forests, along our roads and highway corridors, along our water courses, wetlands and shorelines, and on the margins of farmed fields and pastures, we need to recognize that climatic dynamism in its various forms is always at work, and that the plants are also busy adapting to the new conditions as they can. Maybe, in the areas of restoration and ‘mitigation’ we should consider the implications of the future ‘direction’ that our climate appears to be taking— or maybe not. It is something that needs more discussion and is certain to be great fuel for evenings of conversation with friends around the fire, indoors and out.



Canyons, Peaks, and Lakes: The University of Washington Herbarium's 2007 Field Season

by David Giblin, Collections Manager

The University of Washington Herbarium's (WTU*) 2007 collecting season began in April at Taneum Creek Canyon (Kittitas County) and ended in late September in the San Juan Islands. We made 15 trips to localities that included the Padilla Bay Estuarine Research Reserve, the Columbia River Basin, Steens Mountain in southeast Oregon, North Cascades and Mount Rainier National Parks, coastal Washington, and lakes in Stevens and Pend Oreille counties. Thirty volunteers contributed nearly 1,500 total hours in helping us to add over 2,500 specimens to our vascular plant collections.

Many of the specimens collected in 2007 represented new county records for WTU, as well as important distribution information for both rare and invasive species. Our efforts once again underscored the importance of an active collecting program to increasing our knowledge of Washington's flora. Databasing of the 2007 collections is ongoing, with over 1,400 specimens already available through WTU's online database: (<http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/collections/vascular/search.php>). Below are summaries of some, but not all, of the trips that we made this past year.

Columbia River Basin (April 24th-26th; May 24th-25th)

In late April, I collaborated with Bureau of Land Management Botanist Pam Camp, Colockum Wildlife Area Manager Pete Lopushinsky, and Washington Natural Heritage Program Rare Plant Botanist Joe Arnett on a four-day trip to the basalt rimrock canyons of the Columbia River's numerous tributaries south of Wenatchee. Access to these canyons required us to travel by boat (generously provided by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife). We were joined by UW graduate student Julie Combs, and volunteers Tad Dillhoff, Don Knoke, and Ben Legler. We collected in the riparian areas and steep walls of Brushy, Quilomene, and Box canyons, as well as out on Quilomene Island in the middle of the Columbia. Notable collections included Robinson's onion (*Allium robinsonii*), several populations of hybrid balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza careyana* x *B. hookeri*), six species of desert-parsley (*Lomatium*), and even western



Collectors aboard the boat on the Columbia River trip in April. PHOTO: DAVID GIBLIN

poison-ivy (*Toxicodendron rydbergii*)! One of the highlights was seeing the basalt cliffs of the Columbia speckled with the white flowers of thick-leaved thelypody (*Thelypodium laciniatum*).

In late May, I made a solo trip to collect in the headwaters of Quilomene Creek, a remarkably beautiful and fairly pristine parcel of shrub-steppe on the western boundary of the Colockum Wildlife Area. The dominant species in the areas where I collected included stiff sagebrush (*Artemisia rigida*), blue bunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), and long-leaf phlox (*Phlox longifolia*). Overall plant diversity in this area was high, and among the 100 collections I made were bitterroot (*Lewisia rediviva*), the small, showy annual, obscure evening primrose (*Camissonia andina*), wild hyacinth (*Triteleia grandiflora*), thyme buckwheat (*Eriogonum thymoides*), and six species of pussy-toes (*Antennaria*). It was nice to see that much of the area in which I collected remained free from the nonnative invasive grass species bulbous bluegrass (*Poa bulbosa*) and cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*). The giant rotor blades of the adjacent wind farm offered an interesting contrast to the surrounding expanse of shrub-steppe and the serenading of coyotes at night.

Padilla Bay Research Reserve (April 30th-May 1st; June 7th)

2007 marked the second year of a partnership between WTU and the Padilla Bay Research Reserve to survey the vascular plant diversity of the Reserve's holdings. In late April/early May and June, The Nature Conservancy's Peter Dunwiddie and Carrie Marschner, Ben Legler, UW graduate student Karen Reagan, WTU volunteer Barbara Williams, and I surveyed Hat, Dot, and Saddlebag Islands.

These islands are located in the northwest corner of Padilla Bay, and range in size from just under 4 acres (Dot) to over 80 acres (Hat). Hat and Dot Islands are particularly interesting due to the presence of serpentine bedrock. On Hat we encountered perhaps the largest stand of death camas (*Zigadenus venenosus*) that any of us had ever seen. I estimate there were over 5,000 stalks of this beautiful plant carpeting the grassy bluffs and headlands that ring the east, south, and western edges of the island. Also abundant were common lomatium (*Lomatium utriculatum*) and yellow monkeyflower (*Mimulus guttatus*), which made for a spectacular show in combination with the death camas. Among the interesting finds were serpentine springbeauty (*Claytonia exigua* ssp. *exigua*) and shiny chickweed (*Stellaria nitens*), two species only occasionally encountered by Peter Dunwiddie and me during our surveys of the small islands throughout the San Juan Archipelago. Perhaps the most discouraging collection from these trips was spurge-laurel (*Daphne laureola*), which we collected on Dot Island (and on Saddlebag in 2006) and apparently is becoming more widespread and abundant throughout the San Juans. In total, we made over 300 collections during our three days of collecting.

12th Annual Herbarium Foray – Steens Mountain, OR (July 19th-23rd)

For years, Herbarium Curator Dick Olmstead and I have discussed Steens Mountain as a destination for WTU's Annual Foray. A remote and strikingly beautiful area, Steens is located in Oregon's southeastern corner, placing it at the floristic crossroads between the Pacific Northwest, Great Basin, and California Sierras. Considering that Steens is a 12-14-hour drive from Seattle, we were thrilled that 21 volunteers were willing to make the long trek! We had the tremendous pleasure to be joined by Drs. Don

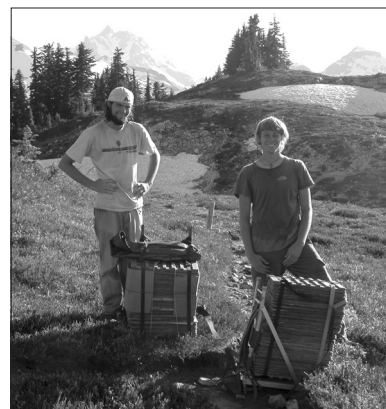


Participants in the 2007 Herbarium Foray to Steens Mt., OR
PHOTO: ALAN YEN

Mansfield and Rochelle Johnson from The Albertson College of Idaho, and Dr. Jim Smith from Boise State University. Don wrote "The Flora of Steens Mountain", and Jim has done extensive collecting throughout Idaho. Their help and guidance in the field certainly contributed to making this the most productive Foray to date, with over 650 specimens collected in three days!

North Cascades (Aug. 2nd-5th) and Mount Rainier National Parks (Aug. 12th-14th)

Since 2002, WTU has partnered with the National Park Service to conduct vascular plant surveys at North Cascades (NOCA) and Mt. Rainier (MORA) National Parks. NOCA Botanist Steve Hahn and I led a four-day trip to one of the most spectacular destinations in the North Cascades – Copper Ridge. The dramatic scenery was at least matched by the physical challenges of hiking into this area: first over Hannegan Pass, then down into the Chilliwack River valley, and then back up to Copper Ridge itself. We were joined by WTU volunteers Peter Zika and Dale Blum, WTU Summer Intern Megan Jensen, NOCA staff Kelly O'Neil and Lily Hickenbottom, NOCA volunteer Steve Walker, and Student Conservation Association (SCA) interns Tim Rodgers and Jesse Sorrells. Four of us made it out as far as Copper Lake, where we collected along the ledges of the cirque walls that were nearly saturated from ongoing snowmelt. A large tongue of unmelted snow spilled into the northern edge of the lake, giving the look and feel of winter as we pressed plants at day's end with temperatures



Jesse Sorrells and Tim Rodgers with presses they carried up to Copper Ridge, NOCA. PHOTO: DAVID GIBLIN

in the 40's. Of the more than 175 collections that we made, some of the notable finds included hybrid alpine clubmoss (*Lycopodium alpinum* x *L. sitchense*), two species of rockbrake fern (*Cryptogramma achrostichoides* and *C. cascadenensis*), five species of willow-herb (*Epilobium*), and six species of saxifrage (*Saxifraga*). The NOCA staff and SCA interns deserve special recognition for not only their help in collecting, but also being the ones responsible for hiking the plant presses and supplies into and out of the Copper Ridge area – an effort only for those with strong legs and resilient knees!

WTU volunteers Dan Paquette, Richard Ramsden, and Vicki Weafer joined Megan Jensen and I for two days of collecting at MORA. On the first day we hiked into the Crystal Lakes area at the northeast corner of the Park. We intended to collect in and around the lake shore, but a remarkably diverse, north-facing cliff a few hundred meters above the lake kept us busy for the entire day. The following day we split into two groups out of the Sunrise Visitor Center, with one scouring the terrain leading up to and around the Burroughs Mt. Lookout, and the other descending to Huckleberry Basin. Highlights from this day of collecting included alpine collomia (*Collomia debilis* var. *larsenii*) and the seldom-collected forked sagewort (*Artemisia furcata*). Our timing was perfect for seeing good displays of alpine aster (now *Oreostemma alpigenum*) and we caught the beginning of the bloom period for mountain bog gentian (*Gentiana calycosa*). MORA Botanist Pete Del Zotto coordinated our camping and collecting activities in the Park, and MORA seasonals Judy Runge and Jessica Waite joined us for the second day of collecting.

Aquatic Plants of Stevens and Pend Oreille Counties (Sept. 4th-7th)

I spent my 2004 summer vacation in southeastern Oregon. While cooling off in the Donner und Blitzen Creek at the base of Steens Mountain on a 95+ degree day, I realized that I knew very few of the aquatic plants around me. Every August-October since then, I have made a series of trips specifically aimed to collect aquatic plants. These outings have not only added to a historically overlooked component of WTU's collections, but have also added valuable distribution data for these plants in Washington. This year I was fortunate to be able to collaborate with Joe Arnett on a four-day trip to Stevens and Pend Oreille Counties. The northeastern portion of the state is an area in which we seldom collect due to the travel distances involved. Joe and I spent much of our time wading, fortunately not swimming, through the waters of Little Twin, Leo, and Frater Lakes collecting plants from the shoreline to a depth of about three to four feet. Kathy Ahlenslager, Forest Botanist for the Colville National Forest, deserves special thanks for facilitating the acquisition of necessary permits and for her guidance on collecting sites.

One of the nice things about collecting aquatics is that they do not wilt over the course of the day. However, the tendency of aquatics to stick to any paper with which they come in contact makes them challenging to handle in the field. Rather than pressing them directly into newspaper,

we typically bring a basin with us for "floating" these plants. With the plants suspended in the basin's water, we can then slide a herbarium sheet underneath them. By drawing the sheet out of the basin at an angle, the plants affix to the sheets nicely. We then place wax paper over the sheet so that the plants will not stick to the newspaper or cardboard used in pressing them. These steps are more time consuming than those for pressing terrestrial plants, which explains why we typically make fewer collections on these trips. Nevertheless, we made 120 collections, added over 50 county records to WTU's collections, located populations of several State-listed species, and made the first ever collections of narrow-panicked rush (*Juncus brevicaudatus*) in Washington. Some of the lesser-known and easy-to-miss species that we also collected were vernal waterstarwort (*Callitriche palustris*), seven species of pondweeds (*Potamogeton*), and two species each of bur-reed (*Sparganium*), and bladderwort (*Utricularia*).

We had a fun, productive, collaborative, and botanically interesting season in 2007, which also included a three-day trip with Peter Dunwiddie to the San Juans, where Yellow Island Caretaker Phil Green once again masterfully navigated us to the islands we targeted for collecting. We were fortunate to be joined on that trip by Ted Thomas from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which has funded another series of island surveys. Megan Jensen from WTU and Barbara French from TNC also participated.

Looking Ahead to 2008

This coming year we hope to make another trip to the rimrock canyons and tributaries of the Columbia River, the Annual Herbarium Foray will be held in Montana for the first time ever, and we have tentative plans to make our first-ever collecting expedition to the Pasayten Wilderness. This expansive, difficult to access area of the North Cascades has received very little collecting activity ever, and our hope is to make an 8-10 day outing there in late July/early August. As in 2007, I am optimistic that our field efforts in 2008 will again yield novel insights into the Pacific Northwest flora.

** Herbaria worldwide have traditionally used acronyms to identify themselves. What we now call the University of Washington was founded in 1861 as the Territorial University of Washington, the University of Washington Herbarium was founded in 1882, and Washington gained statehood in 1889. WTU is a transposed acronym for Territorial University of Washington.*



WNPS Study Weekend May 2-4, 2008

Preserving Prairies: Botanizing in the South Sound

The South Sound Chapter of the Washington Native Plant Society, centered in Thurston and Pierce Counties, invites you to join us May 2-4 to explore and botanize in one of our most at-risk plant communities – our South Sound prairies. We have scheduled our events to coincide with Prairie Appreciation Day that is held at Glacial Heritage Prairie to broaden our opportunities to explore the diverse flora of our area.

Meeting Location

This year's meeting will be held at the beautiful Black Lake Bible Camp. The camp is nestled on 50 acres, on the shore of Black Lake, 15 minutes south of Olympia. In addition to lodging and meeting facilities, the camp offers a gymnasium, wooded walking trails and lakeside relaxation with year-round fishing and canoeing. There are walking trails in neighboring Kenny Dell Park as well.

For those arriving early or staying later and looking for additional activities in the immediate area, there are several interesting choices.

- The **Olympia Farmer's Market** is open Thursday-Sunday, 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., April – October. It has been one of the state's most active markets since 1975 and features a wide selection of locally grown fruits and vegetables, artisan crafts, plants, and baked goods.
- The **State Capitol Museum** in the historic Lord Mansion has fine displays of the political and cultural history of Washington and a native plant display garden.
- **State Capitol Campus tours** are available seven days a week, each hour from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Tours take about 45 minutes and are free to the public.
- **Tumwater Falls Park** and **Tumwater Historical Park** meet at the falls on the Deschutes River and provide a quarter mile walk on either side of the river to the lower falls. The walk features woods and marshlands, birds and wildlife, and a view of the historic brick brewhouse built in 1906.
- The **Olympic Flight Museum** at the Olympia Airport is dedicated to the preservation of vintage aircraft and was founded to bring people together to learn about and relive aviation history. Numerous aircraft are on a rotating display schedule and there is a gift shop. Hours are 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Tuesday – Sunday.



Balsamorhiza (Balsamorhiza deltoidea). PHOTO: ROD GILBERT

Directions

Black Lake Bible Camp is located at **6521 Fairview Rd SW, Olympia, WA 98512-7052** Phone 360-357-8425. To get to Black Lake Bible Camp:

- 1) Exit Interstate 5 at Exit 102, Trosper Road. Those coming from the north will turn right onto Trosper Road SW. Those coming from the south will turn left on Trosper Road SW and proceed back over I-5. Proceed about .9 miles.
- 2) Trosper Road becomes 54th Avenue SW for about 0.2 miles.
- 3) Turn left onto Black Lake Belmore Road for 0.2 mile then turn right to stay on Black Lake Belmore Road another 0.9 miles.
- 4) Turn Right onto 66th Avenue SW for 0.9 miles.
- 5) 66th Avenue SW becomes Fairview Road SW. The camp is right at the corner of 66th and Fairview Road.

Tentative Schedule

Friday, May 2

2:00 p.m.	Registration Opens at Tabernacle hall
4:30 p.m.	Social gathering at Tabernacle
6:15 p.m.	Dinner at Dining Hall
7:30 – 9:45 p.m.	Evening Programs

Saturday, May 3

7:45 a.m.	Breakfast at Dining Hall
8:30 a.m.*	Field trips depart
5:45 p.m.	Dinner at Dining Hall
7:30 – 9:30 p.m.	Evening programs at the Tabernacle Hall

Sunday, May 4

7:45 a.m.	Breakfast at Dining Hall
8:30 a.m.*	Field trips depart

* Note: Some field trips, as indicated, have early departures.

Social Time

Join us for light refreshments (no alcohol) and social time beginning at 4:30 on Friday and Saturday in the meeting room in the Tabernacle Hall. Come visit, meet new people and browse books from the WNPS and Flora and Fauna Bookstore, and Prairie Appreciation Days hats, shirts and cards.

Bookstore

The Central Puget Sound Chapter will have a selection of current native plant and related books available for sale Friday and Saturday. A few authors will also be available for book signing. David Hutchinson of Flora and Fauna Books will also have a selection of rare and out-of-print botanical materials available Friday, May 2. If you have specific out-of-print items you want to request that David include, you may contact him prior to the meeting at 206-623-4727 or at flora.fauna@live.com.

Programs

Friday 7:30 – 8:30 pm.

South Puget Sound Prairie Geomorphology.
Tim Walsh.

The prairies of south Puget Sound developed in soils deposited by west-flowing streams at the end of the last occupation by the Cordilleran ice sheet. Ice flowed into the area in two lobes, the Olympia and Yelm lobes, separated by an interlobe terrain of abundant eskers, kettles, and deranged drainages, generally lying considerably higher than the adjacent ground moraine. As the ice front receded from its terminus to the southern shores of Puget Sound, all drainage from the Cascades and from glacial meltwater of the Olympia and Yelm lobes flowed through channels cut into bedrock hills around Tenino and later through ice-marginal channels into a glacial lake in the Chehalis Valley. As the ice wasted northward, these streams migrated northward and deposited gravel in numerous flights of unpaired terraces whose right banks were supported by ice. Once the ice sheet retreated north of the peninsulas in south Puget Sound, drainage reorganized to flow into the Puget Sound basin, either into glacial Lake Russell, glacial Lake Leland, or Puget Sound, leaving the prairies either dry or occupied by underfit streams. It is on these ice-marginal terraces that the Mima mounds formed, and there is some evidence that they formed soon after ice retreat.

Tim Walsh is a licensed engineering geologist and Chief Geologist, Geologic Hazards Section for the Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources of the Department of Natural Resources. He has practiced geology in Washington for more than 25 years and taught at South Puget Sound Community College for 20 years. Tim has done extensive geologic and geomorphic mapping in all parts of the state and has done tsunami hazard mapping, active fault characterization, landslide, and abandoned coal mine hazard assessments. He has

also directed and participated in a broad range of geologic hazard assessments and maps for land use and emergency management planning. Tim received Bachelors and Masters degrees in geology from UCLA.

Friday 8:45 – 9:45 pm.

Animals And Plants On The Obscure Side Of South Puget Sound. Kelly McAllister.

Some plants and animals tend to go unnoticed. On closer look, they can be extraordinarily beautiful and interesting in both form and habit. Together, these plants and animals add a special character to the south Puget Sound region. With pictures and a few choice facts, this talk will attempt to inspire greater appreciation for some of the more obscure life forms of our region. Special emphasis will be given to south Puget Sound prairies and to insects and their close associations with specific plants, and to the importance of vegetative structure to some wildlife.

Kelly McAllister is native of western Washington, born and raised in Olympia. Kelly is proud of his deep roots in the region. His ancestors include pioneers John and Mary Jane McAllister who came to Washington Territory in 1852, John McLeod who came to Washington Territory as an employee of Hudson's Bay Company in 1838, and Scadewah, a prominent Cowlitz Indian who worked for the Hudson's Bay Company as a trader. Kelly received a Bachelor's degree from the University of Washington in 1979. After a couple of months on Japanese trawlers in the Gulf of Alaska, Kelly went to work in the Washington Department of Game's Non-game Program. He stayed with the state Fish and Wildlife agency for twenty-six and a half years working, most recently, as the District Wildlife Biologist for Thurston and Pierce counties. In February, 2007, Kelly took a new position, with the Washington Department of Transportation, as that agency's first Habitat Connectivity Biologist.

Saturday 7:30 – 8:15.

Recovery of Golden Paintbrush: Where Do We Stand? Ted Thomas.

Golden paintbrush (*Castilleja levisecta*) has been federally listed as a threatened species for ten years. The recovery plan was finalized in 2000 and the five year review was completed in 2007. The five year review compiled information on all recovery efforts that have been implemented to date for golden paintbrush. The conclusion from the review indicates that recovery for



Golden Paintbrush (*Castilleja levisecta*). PHOTO: ROD GILBERT

the species is slowly proceeding towards the objectives outlined in the recovery plan and that the species should remain on the federal list of threatened and endangered species. Research by our conservation partners has contributed to our understanding of golden paintbrush habitat requirements, genetics, and population biology. The viability of golden paintbrush populations is clearly dependent upon management. Management in the form of mowing, prescribed fire, or judicious chemical control of invasive species has increased population numbers and distribution. In contrast, populations that receive no management tend to have declining numbers. For recovery of the species to be successful, threats such as loss of grassland habitat, encroachment by woody shrubs and trees, and competition from nonnative, invasive plants must be reduced. A commitment from private and public landowners to actively manage for the long-term viability of the species is required for recovery to occur. Finally, recovery of the species throughout its historic range will require new populations to be reintroduced into Oregon's Willamette Valley and SW Washington.

Ted is Senior Ecologist in the Division of Listing and

Recovery for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and has worked on prairie and oak woodland ecosystem issues since the late 1980's. His early work involved the inventory and monitoring of rare plant and butterfly communities of the South Puget Sound ecoregion. Since the mid 1990's, Ted has developed listing rules and recovery plans for threatened and endangered plants throughout Washington. More recently, his primary emphasis has been the planning and implementation of recovery actions for several plant, butterfly, mammal, and bird species known to occupy the prairie and oak woodland ecosystem of the Puget Trough and Willamette Valley. Ted received his B.S. from the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources and Environment and his M.Sc. from Oregon State University's Forest Science Department with a focus on Forestry, Botany, and Entomology.

Saturday 8:30 – 9:30 pm.
The Historical Ecology and Ethnoecology of Upper Chehalis River Basin Prairies. Linda Storm.

Linda's doctoral dissertation addresses how indigenous people's cultural practices -- including traditional ecological management, knowledge and belief systems -- have

influenced the ecology of prairies, why people used fire to manage prairie and oak woodlands, and how understanding past human interactions with the land is relevant to our efforts to restore and conserve prairie and oak woodlands today. Linda will share multiple lines of evidence for long-term indigenous management of Upper Chehalis Basin prairies, emphasizing how prairies are both ecologically and culturally significant places and why a nuanced understanding of ecological and cultural processes are important for effectively protecting, restoring and maintaining these systems today.

Linda Storm works as a Wetland Ecologist for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. She has worked there for 21 years in both regulatory and non-regulatory capacities. She holds two masters degrees from the University of Washington. The first is in Wetland Ecology and Coastal Zone Management from the College of Ocean and Fisheries Sciences; the second is in Environmental Anthropology from the Anthropology Department. Linda is presently completing her doctorate and she specializes in the study of Native American traditional use and management of plant communities and ecosystems.



South Sound Prairie. PHOTO: ROD GILBERT

Lodging

We have reserved the Lakeside Lodge for the Native Plant Study Weekend. The Lakeside Lodge is a premier group lodging facility with intimate rooms, private baths and a location just offshore of Black Lake. Accommodations are dormitory style. Each room has one double bed and two bunk beds. Many feature views of the waterfront. The lodge will accommodate approximately 100 people. We have additional surge capacity reserved until we have a final count. Lodging at the Lakeside Lodge will include 6 meals.

Note: Black Lake Bible Camp does not supply bed or bath linens. Each person should bring sleeping bags or bedding, towels and other required linens.

Camping

For those desiring to camp, Black Lake Bible Camp has space for approximately 30 tents and 6 RV's. You may reserve a site with registration. These are available on a first come first served basis. Any not reserved will be released on the registration deadline.

Camp Rules

Black Lake Bible Camp is operated by the Evangelical Free Church. It is important that everyone respect the nature of the camp.

- Black Lake Bible camp **does not** allow the use of alcoholic beverages on camp grounds.
- **No pets** are permitted on camp grounds, except service animals.
- **Smoking is prohibited** in all camp buildings and cabins.

Meals

Friday and Saturday evening dinners and Saturday and Sunday breakfasts will be served in the camp dining hall located on the shore of Black Lake. Meals are served buffet style. Bag lunches will be provided for the Saturday and Sunday field trips. All meals will have a standard and vegetarian option. To the degree possible, we will try to accommodate other special dietary requirements. Meals will be available as a package of six.

Contacts for Questions

For questions about field trips or speakers, contact Rod Gilbert at Rodgilbert1@comcast.net or 360-918-1973. For

questions on registration, contact Dan or Pat Montague at Montague30@comcast.net or 360-709-0866.

Field Trips

All field trips will leave at 8:30 am from the Black Lake Bible Camp for approximately a 9:00 am start at the field site, **unless otherwise noted**. Field trips will end between 4:00 and 4:30 pm to allow time to travel back to Black Lake Bible Camp in time for dinner. It is recommended that everyone bring rubber boots if you have them. There are some trips, as noted, where it is especially recommended.

For all field trips, appropriate hiking shoes, rain gear (this is Washington) and layered clothing are recommended.

Saturday field trips

1) Kennedy Creek and Skookum Inlet Natural Area Preserves.

Trip Leader: Michelle Zuckerberg. 9-4 (12 people).

Kennedy Creek NAP is an approximately 300 acre site located at the terminus of Totten Inlet, halfway between Olympia and Shelton Washington. The site was designated in 1993 to protect three high quality salt marsh ecosystems; 1) moderate-salinity high marsh, 2) silty, moderate-salinity low marsh and 3) silty, low-salinity, low marsh. Kennedy Creek itself provides 2.5 miles of quality spawning and rearing habitat for up to 50,000 returning adult chum salmon. In addition, the estuary at Kennedy Creek provides key feeding, resting and wintering habitat for migrating and resident shorebirds and waterfowl. In a single day, 10,000 migratory shorebirds have been counted at Kennedy Creek estuary. About 2,000 to 5,000 dunlin winter there each year - the largest concentration in central or southern Puget Sound. The site also supports one of the largest concentrations of wintering and migrating black-bellied plovers in the region. The tour includes a visit to the key salt marsh and the new Kennedy Creek Interpretive Site. *Bring rubber boots.* **Easy.**

Skookum Inlet NAP is an approximately 150 acre site located in Little Skookum Inlet and includes native salt marsh communities and portions of Elson Creek. Before becoming part of the preserve program, the site was operated as a fish hatchery. In 2003, the site was restored by removing approximately 28 tons of invasive

plant debris, 400 tons of concrete and over 7 tons of garbage, restoring Elson Creek to its historic channel and revegetating the site with native plants. The tour includes a visit to the restoration site and a view of the native salt marsh. *Bring rubber boots.* **Easy.**

2) Boistfort Prairie.

Trip Leader: Joe Arnett. 9-4 (12 people).

Boistfort Prairie in Lewis County once had the largest hops growing farm in the country and was once considered as a potential location for the University of Washington. I don't know if there is a connection between these two facts. Now mostly agricultural, the valley was once a small, isolated remnant of southwest Washington prairies, with strong floristic affinities with the Willamette Valley. Only a mile long at the time of European settlement, Boistfort prairie includes the only known locations in Washington of two Willamette Valley prairie endemics, *Delphinium leucophaeum* (pale larkspur) and *Lathyrus holochlorus* (thin-leaved peavine), as well as the largest Washington occurrence of federally threatened *Lupinus sulphureus* ssp. *kincaidii* (Kincaid's lupine). At least four other Washington rare plants – *Wyethia angustifolia* (narrowleaf mule's-ears), *Carex densa* (dense sedge), *Sidalcea hirtipes* (hairy-stemmed checkermallow) and federally threatened *Sidalcea nelsoniana* (Nelson's checkermallow) are also known from in or near the valley. We will see as many of these species as we can, depending on permission from the land owners, because all of these occurrences are on private land. Because most of the occurrences are near the road, only a small amount of walking will be required. **Easy.**

Joe is the Rare Plant Botanist with Washington Natural Heritage Program, DNR.

3) Prairie Patches on the Fringe, Pierce Co.

Trip leader: Mary Sue Gee. 9-4. (note leaves 8:15 am) (12 people).

Join a tour of outlier prairie and oak patches in fast-developing Pierce County. One site at a public preserve on Clover Creek protects rare habitat and has some unusual prairie plants like the California false hellebore (*Veratrum californicum*). Another site is a semi-private preserve on Muck Creek with rare habitats and species; this preserve also provides educational and restoration opportunities for all ages. Two other sites along the way need protection. One disturbed site has white-top aster (*Aster curtus*) and Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) along with other species, and the second is 17 acres of a camas

prairie with a great view of Mt. Rainier. If time permits, we'll stop at a fifth site, either a small urban patch on Clover Creek undergoing restoration or an aspen-type wetland with more California false hellebore present. **Easy.**

Mary Sue is steward of the Clover Creek Reserve in Pierce County for the Cascade Land Conservancy.

4) Scatter Creek Wildlife Area.

Trip leader: Merran Owen. 9-4 (12 people).

Scatter Creek Wildlife Area, located about 20 minutes south of Olympia, is divided into north and south management units and is about 1,000 acres in size, including approximately 600 acres of prairie habitat. Scatter Creek bisects the Washington State Fish and Wildlife property which includes riparian prairie and wetland communities comprised of Oregon ash and Garry oak. The prairie habitat includes areas of wet prairie, upland prairie and swales, and it has one of the most diverse floras of any of the prairies, including several species that no longer occur on other prairies in the South Puget Sound. Merran will talk about the management at Scatter Creek and some of the restoration projects that are ongoing there. **Easy.**

Merran is a Scientific Technician with Washington Dept of Fish and Wildlife and has worked at Scatter Creek on vegetation surveys and restoration projects.

5) Fort Lewis Prairies, Pierce County.

Trip leader: Rod Gilbert. 9-4. (Note leave 8:15 am) (12 people).

Fort Lewis contains approximately two-thirds of the remaining prairies in South Puget Sound. This trip will visit some of the Fort's prairies located in Pierce County and will include areas of riparian and upland prairie, Garry oak woodlands and prairies converted to Douglas fir forest. All the Fort's prairies are undergoing some form of active management. Rod will talk about some of the prairie and riparian restoration techniques currently being used, and some of the challenges that prairie restoration poses. *Bring rubber boots.* **Easy.**

Rod is a biologist with Fort Lewis Fish and Wildlife Program.

6) Fort Lewis Prairies, Thurston County.

Trip Leader: Jim Lynch. 9-4 (12 people).

Fort Lewis contains approximately two-thirds of the remaining prairies in South Puget Sound. This field trip

will visit four prairies located in Thurston County and will include areas of prairie swales, upland prairie, Garry oak woodlands and prairie converted to Douglas-fir forest, where a huge prairie 'wolf' tree still stands, though it's top snapped off in a storm two years ago. Jim will talk about some of the restoration projects the Fort is engaged in the Thurston prairies. **Easy.**

Jim is a biologist with the Fort Lewis Fish and Wildlife Program.

7) Mima Mounds Natural Area Preserve and West Rocky Prairie.

Trip leader: Kevin Head. 9-4 (12 people).

Mima Mounds, located about 20 minutes south of Olympia, is managed by the Department of Natural Resources. It is 445 acres in size and contains the best remaining examples of the unique mounded prairie. There are many hypotheses for its creation, none proven beyond doubt. There is an interpretive center at the site and an interpretive paved trail meanders through the prairie. Mima Mounds has been actively managed to control Scot's broom and other weeds for many years by DNR. The US Fish and Wildlife Service recently reintroduced golden paintbrush (*Castilleja lewisecta*) in experimental plots. If time permits, we will move to nearby West Rocky Prairie which the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife purchased in 2006. It is 806 acres in size, one-third of which is mounded prairie, and still hosts many prairie plants and butterflies. There are also large oak woodlands, and wetlands that contain several rare species. **Easy.**

Kevin is a high school math teacher with North Thurston Public Schools and is an active member of the South Sound Chapter, leading trips for the last seven years.

8) Lewis and Clark State Park and Winston Creek.

Trip leader: Carlo Abbruzzese. 9-4. (Note leaves at 8:00 am) (12 people)

Lewis and Clark State Park is a 621 acre camping park situated in one of the last major stands of old growth forest in the state. Coniferous trees, streams, wetlands and dense vegetation comprise the park environment. We'll use the interpretive trail as a starting point to search for the rare Western wahoo and other plants of interest in the old growth forest. WNPS study weekend visited this site

9 years ago and compiled a plant list.

A spectacular stand of dark blue camas can be seen along highway 12 on the way to the next site and will be blooming at field trip time.

Winston Creek campground is managed by the Department of Natural Resources and is part of state trust land forest in Lewis County, about 20 miles east of Lewis and Clark state park off of highway 12. This beautiful, reservation only campground is in a riparian area notable for its extraordinary herbaceous/wildflower understory. The site contains two newly discovered rare plant locations, sessile or small flowered trillium and western wahoo, which are in and adjacent to the campground. Help us survey the extent of these populations and perhaps we'll find other rare plants in this interesting community! **Easy.**

Carlo is Pacific Cascade Region Natural Areas Manager with the Natural Areas Program, DNR.

9) Glacial Heritage Preserve / Prairie Appreciation Day.

Trip Leader: Pat and Dan Montague. 9-4 (12 people).

In the morning, Pat and Dan will lead a short tour of some of the 1000 acre Glacial Heritage prairie preserve. The preserve is owned by Thurston County Parks Department. and has been the focus of intensive restoration efforts by The Nature Conservancy and several partner organizations and volunteers. As a result of this work, hundreds of acres of Scot's broom have been removed and thousands of native grass and wildflower seedlings have been planted. In the afternoon participants will be able to tour the booths at Prairie Appreciation Day at their leisure, or continue a self guided tour of the preserve. **Easy.**

Pat and Dan are volunteers with The Nature Conservancy and do a lot of work with prairie restoration and prairie plant propagation, and are active members of the South Sound Chapter.

10) Wolf Haven / Prairie Appreciation Day.

Trip Leader: Linda Saunders. 9-4 (24 people).

This trip will be divided into **two groups of 12**. Each group which will switch locations at lunch. One group will tour Wolf Haven International in the morning and then in the afternoon take a self guided tour of the many booths at Prairie Appreciation Day which is held each year at Glacial Heritage Preserve. The second group will

reverse the order. The mounded prairie portion of Wolf Haven is only 50 acres in size but has an extremely diverse flora for such a small prairie, and is in relatively good condition. Due to the high diversity of native prairie plants, Mazama pocket gophers have been translocated there by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and an experimental reintroduction of golden paintbrush has been planted by US Fish and Wildlife Service. **Easy.**

Linda is Director of Conservation with Wolf Haven International.

11) McLane Creek Nature Trail and Watershed Park.

Trip Leader: Erica Guttman. 9-4 (12 people).

McLane Creek's abundant flora will keep us busy on this easy hike through a mix of habitats that includes coniferous and deciduous woodlands and wetlands. We'll see 30 species of woody plants, including *Taxus brevifolia*, *Oplopanax horridus*, *Ribes lacustre*, and *Ribes bracteosum*, and over 50 forbs, graminoids, ferns and wetland species, including drifts of *Corydalis scouleri*, *Aruncus dioicus*, *Asarum caudatum*, *Cardamine pulcherrima*, *Stachys cooleyae*, *Thalictrum occidentale*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Luzula parviflora*, and *Potentilla palustris*.

Watershed Park is one of Olympia's best-kept secrets. It has been very actively managed by City of Olympia Parks

Department in recent years to remove holly and ivy and the response of native vegetation has been remarkable. It hosts some very large Douglas-fir, western red cedar and Sitka spruce trees and several uncommon native forest species. Its flora is generally typical of low elevation west Cascades wet coniferous forest. **Moderately easy.**

Erica is the coordinator of WSU Thurston County Extension's Native Plant Salvage Project.

12) Coastal Dunes.

Trip leader: Kathleen Sayce. 9-4 (Note leaves at 8:00 am) (12 people).

This field trip will start at Twin Harbors State Park in Westport, and will stop off at several beaches southward along the coastal highway to look at dune vegetation and other coastal communities. Kathleen will talk about dune ecology during the trip. Plants that can expect to be encountered include all three common coastal grasses (native and introduced) and will also include side trips to some nice wetlands with various sedges, several willows, wax myrtle and other typical coastal wetland species. *Bring rubber boots.* **Easy.**

Kathleen is an ecologist who works for ShoreBank Pacific as the Science Officer. ShoreBank Pacific is the first bank in the US to use environmental evaluations for all loans.



Iris (*Iris tenax*).
PHOTO: ROD GILBERT

Sunday Field Trips

1) McLean Creek and Watershed Park.

Trip Leader: Erica Guttman. 9-4 (12 people).

See Saturday for details. Erica is the Native Plant Salvage Program manager for WSU Extension Office in Thurston County.

2) Kennedy Creek and Skookum Inlet Natural Area Preserves.

Trip Leader: Dan Grosboll. 9-4 (12 people).

See Saturday for details. Dan is a biologist with People for Puget Sound.

3) Boistfort Prairie.

Trip Leader: Rex Crawford. 9-4 (12 people).

See Saturday for details. Rex is Vegetation Ecologist with the Washington Natural Heritage Program, DNR.

4) Prairie Patches on the Fringe, Pierce Co.

Trip leader: Mary Sue Gee. 9-4 (12 people).

See Saturday for details. Mary Sue is steward of the Clover Creek Reserve in Pierce County for the Cascade Land Conservancy.

5) Mima Mounds Natural Area Preserve and West Rocky Prairie.

Trip leader: Dave Wilderman. 9-4 (12 people).

See Saturday for details. Dave is the Westside Ecologist with the Natural Areas Program, DNR.

6) Fort Lewis Prairies, Pierce County.

Trip leader: Rod Gilbert. 9-4 (12 people).

See Saturday for details. Rod is a biologist with Fort Lewis Fish and Wildlife Program.

7) Deschutes Falls County Park.

Trip Leader: Kevin Head. 9-4 (12 people).

Deschutes Falls is managed by Thurston County Parks Department and has some interesting and uncommon plants, including *Lotus pinnatus*, *Trifolium variegatum*, *Saxifraga oregana*, and *Calypso bulbosa*. The site is not open to the general public. Its upland area is wet prairie meadow, which rolls down to the Deschutes River banks and includes some wet coniferous forest, and riparian Garry oak woodlands. **Moderately easy.**

Kevin is a high school math teacher with North Thurston Public Schools and is an active member of the South Sound Chapter, leading trips for the last seven years.

8) Lewis and Clark State Park and Winston Creek.

Trip leader: Birdie Davenport. 9-4 (12 people).

See Saturday for details. Birdie is Pacific Cascade Region Natural Areas Manager, Natural Areas Program, DNR.

9) Botanical Photography Workshop.

Class Leader: Mark Turner. 9-4 (12 people).

Explore techniques for photographing wildflowers in their habitats from both an artistic and scientific viewpoint. Learn ways to control the light, enhance compositions, and visually tell stories about plants with Mark Turner, photographer and co-author of *Wildflowers of the Pacific Northwest*. Bring your film or digital camera (and instruction book if you're not sure what all the buttons and modes are), tripod, and your favorite light modifiers. **Easy.**

Mark is Chair of the Koma Kulshan Chapter, WNPS and a professional wildflower and garden photographer.

10) Coastal Dunes.

Trip Leader: Brian Combs. 9-4 (Note leaves at 8:00 am) (12 people)

See Saturday for details. Brian is a wetland biologist with the City of Tacoma.

11) Morning:

The Evergreen Ecological Observation Network tour.

Trip Leader: Carl Elliott. 9-12 (24 people).

This EEON project is a long-term research effort involving students and faculty tracking changes in lowland Puget Sound ecosystems in the Evergreen State College forests over time. Efforts are centered on 51 long-term monitoring plots where they're tracking development, growth, and decay of trees, snags, sub-canopy vegetation, and down-woody debris. These data allow them to have a quantitative baseline estimate for carbon stocks and forest structure in lowland Puget Sound forests. Over time, these data will allow us to address how forests change, and how climate change is affecting ecosystems. Carl will talk about some of the data that has been collected to date. **Easy.**

Carl is a student in the Environmental Studies Program at The Evergreen State College.

Afternoon:

Nature Journal Workshop at TESC.

Class Leader: Frederica Bowcutt. 1-5 (24 people).

Learn how to keep a basic nature journal to document your botanical discoveries and support your field study of plants. Warm up with easy and fun exercises, for the novice as well as the advanced artist. Explore the use of scratchboard and watercolor pencils to render leaves, flowers, and herbs. Work from live material as well as herbarium specimens from Evergreen's new Natural History Collection Facility. Please bring a mechanical

pencil with HB lead, an eraser, watercolor pencils (Aquarelles are good), a small paintbrush (cheap small sumi brush is OK) and a blank paged art journal (I like Cachet's spiral bound book about 10" X 12").

Frederica is a Professor at The Evergreen State College and teaches programs in Botany and Ecology.

12) Glacial Heritage Prairie.

Trip Leader: Carri Marschner. 9-4 (12 people).

The 1,000-acre Glacial Heritage Preserve is owned by Thurston County Parks Dept. and has been the focus of intensive restoration efforts by The Nature Conservancy and several partner organizations and volunteers. As a result of this work, hundreds of acres of Scot's broom have been removed and thousands of native grass and wildflower seedlings have been planted. This field trip will be more extensive than the trips on Saturday, and will include areas of riparian prairie along the Black River, Garry oak woodlands, and upland prairie. **Easy.**

Carri is the Mima Prairie Land Steward for The Nature Conservancy in Thurston County.

13) Scatter Creek.

Trip leader: Dave Hays. 9-4 (12 people).

See Saturday for details. Dave is an Ecological Restoration Specialist, with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

de



Mark your calendars!!!!

Botany Washington 2008 Rosemary Inn on Lake Crescent July 25-27

We will be returning to the site of the popular 2004 study weekend at the Rosemary Inn on Lake Crescent. This provides access to many classic botanical hot spots in the Olympic Mountains, including the location of several Olympic Mountain endemic species. We will also find bogs, salt marshes and other habitats to explore.

Complete registration information will be in the spring issue of *Douglasia*

WNPS Study Weekend May 2-4, 2008

Preserving Prairies: Botanizing in the South Sound

Please complete one form for **each** person attending.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

Chapter affiliation _____



Chocolate Lily
(*Fritillaria affinis*).

PHOTO: ROD GILBERT

Complete Study Weekend Package: \$160.00 = \$ _____

Includes registration fee, lodging at Lakeside Lodge,
and six meals

À la carte registration: \$55.00 = \$ _____

Camping/RV option: \$25.00 = \$ _____

Includes weekend stay. Does not include registration
or meals. Limited space available.

Meals only: \$60.00 = \$ _____

Total Fees = \$ _____

Type of meals: Regular ____ Vegetarian ____

Other special dietary requirements: _____

Field trip preference: **Saturday** 1st choice ____ 2nd choice ____ 3rd choice ____

Sunday 1st choice ____ 2nd choice ____ 3rd choice ____

Registration deadline is April 1. \$20 cancellation fee. No refunds after April 16.

Please make checks payable to WNPS. Registration confirmation will be sent to your e-mail address.
To receive confirmation by postal mail, please enclose a self-addressed, stamped legal-sized envelope.

Send your registration to South Sound Chapter WNPS,
c/o Dan and Pat Montague, 647 73rd Avenue NE, Olympia, WA 98506-9772.

Natural Areas of the San Juan Islands

By Terry Domico

Turtleback Books, Friday Harbor, Washington

Reviewed by Jane Wentworth, WNPS Central Puget Sound Chapter

When it comes to books that encourage visitors to seek out special, somewhat personal “secret” hikes or campsites, I typically cringe and wonder why the writer would want to call public attention to such places. Ironically enough, Terry Domico had shared that sentiment with regards to the creation of his latest book, until an event took place that dramatically altered the course of his thinking. The event and the shift that occurred are described early on in the book’s introduction and leave no room for argument. In calling attention to many of the natural areas within the San Juan Archipelago (including the U.S. and Canada), Terry invites us not only to enjoy and appreciate these areas, but more importantly, he entrusts us to actively preserve, protect and steward them.

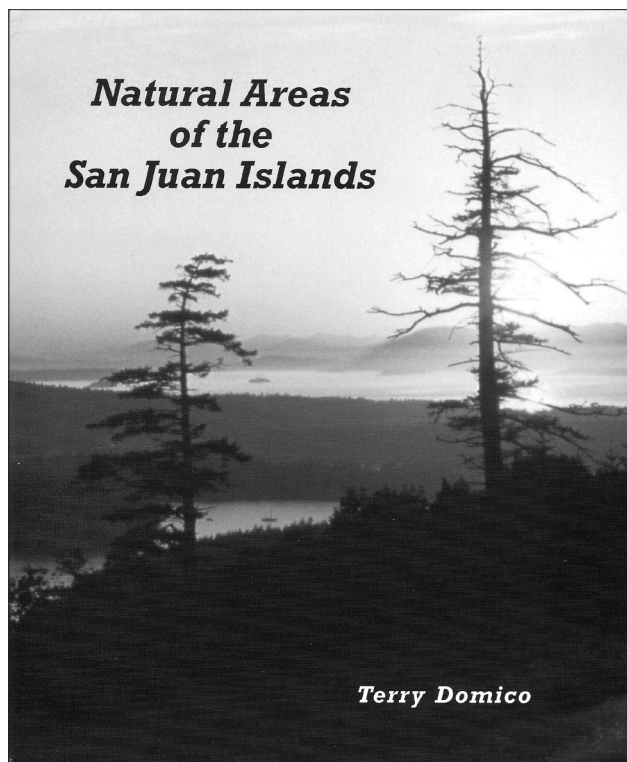
As a long time visitor, and now part-time resident of the San Juan Islands, I was especially pleased to read and review Terry’s book. It is extremely well conceived and

organized. Beginning with a general overview section on the region’s geography, geology, culture, and climate, Terry provides something of interest for everyone. The sixty natural areas described within, including some in Canada, are organized by location and islands. A regional site map and the subsequent local maps for each location were drawn by Eleana Pawl. The maps are very useful and include both natural and man-made features that are identified in a comprehensive key.

In a departure from the typical field guide, the final chapter concludes with personal comments and observations about preserving natural areas. It includes a refreshingly honest appraisal of the global, regional and local environmental changes and conditions that have occurred as a result of the cumulative impact of humans. In providing examples of “man-made” natural areas, Terry reminds us of the value of less than pristine areas, many of which can serve as important wildlife corridors or ponds. He suggests ways to achieve conservation and preservation of natural areas through cooperative strategies. A Cooperative Conservation Resource Guide included at the end of the book lists organizations that work locally on habitat and wildlife conservation. A list for further reading, glossary and index all combine to make this a very easy to use and informative book as well as a guide to action.

Terry’s personal, local knowledge and creative writing style provide a wealth of information about the places within each section of the book, including personal observations and anecdotes, photographs, and the best times to visit, for example, to see wildlife or wildflowers. I learned new information, even about those places that were already familiar to me. And as for the unfamiliar sites, they were quickly added to my list of places to visit. *Natural Areas of the San Juan Islands* is a must-have natural history field guide that would be of interest to anyone who has been to the San Juan Islands, continues to frequent them, or would like to explore them for the first time.

JD



Advertise in *Douglasia*

See http://www.wnps.org/douglasia/douglasia_advertising.html

Weed Warriors fight against invasives

by Jeannette Franks, PhD

Many native plants don't stand a chance against the ruthless onslaught of noxious invasives. The only way to win the battle is through the concerted efforts of multiple groups. The Weed Warriors is a loose coalition of various individuals and organizations struggling to fight back nonnative invasive plants on Bainbridge Island.

Weed Warriors came about when representatives of various groups were invited to meet and create a local strategy and goals for invasive plant removal. Representatives of the Bainbridge Land Trust, IslandWood, the Bainbridge in Bloom garden tour, the Kitsap Weed Board, the City of Bainbridge Island, the County Extension Office, and other interested individuals began meeting about three years ago.

The group agreed that the initial task was to prioritize the worst plants in the area. The list was narrowed down to the "feared five:" Scotch broom, English ivy, tansy ragwort, Japanese knotweed and English holly. With help from Dana Coggon of the Kitsap County Noxious Weed Control Program and the City of Bainbridge Island, printed materials were created and distributed around the island as part of an educational effort.

The group decided to meet quarterly, and over time created a loose schedule of about one educational or action-oriented event a month. The most successful weed removal event occurs on Earth Day, with over one hundred people coming together at an ivy-infested park. On Earth Day in April 2007, the Bainbridge Parks Department brought in a large flat-bed truck with instructions to toss the ivy and other invasives on it to be hauled off the next day. Within 20 minutes, the truck was full. We lost count of how many loads were taken to the clean green transfer. I wish I had a photo of the high school students rolling a ball of ivy the size of an SUV!

Other action-oriented events include a weed pull at a land trust property each year, an ivy pull annually at a historic cabin in the process of restoration, and a weed removal at an environmental learning center, in addition to advice, supervision, and demonstrations at various schools and neighborhoods. Educational events include informational booths at the annual Bainbridge Island garden tour, the local environmental fair, the harvest fair, and the 4th of July celebration.

Some people join Weed Warriors because it is a great way to learn tips on tools, technology and methodology for removing weeds, as well as instruction on identification. Students often come because they are required by the schools here to contribute eight hours of community service before graduation; our events are posted on the high school web site. We provide food at many Weed Warrior events, and offer free t-shirts on Earth Day (obtained at a reasonable price at <http://www.earthdayshirts.com/>).

We encourage you to start your own Weed Warrior group! For more information, please see our web site at http://kitsap.wsu.edu/noxious_weed/bi_weed_warriors/bi_weed_warriors.html or contact me at jfranks@bainbridge.net.



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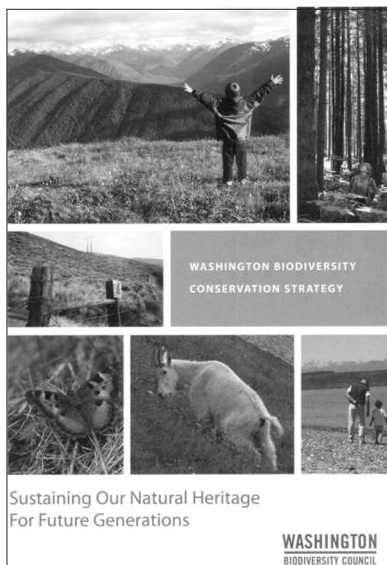


Biodiversity Conservation Strategy Released

by Bill Brookreson, WNPS South Sound Chapter

After three years of work, the Washington Biodiversity Council released its strategy report at a one-day Biodiversity Conservation Conference on December 4, 2007, at the Bell Harbor Convention Center in Seattle. The document is entitled the *Washington Biodiversity Conservation Strategy: Sustaining Our Natural Heritage For Future Generations* (5 MB pdf) and is also available on the Biodiversity Council website at <http://www.biodiversity.wa.gov/>. The Executive Summary (1.2 MB pdf) of the strategy is also available on the site.

The Washington Biodiversity Council was created by Governor's Executive Order 04-20 in 2004. The Council is composed of a diverse group representing landowners, environmentalists, federal and state agencies, tribes, and others.



Among its charges, the Council was directed to develop a 30-year comprehensive prioritized strategy and implementation plan that enables the state to sustainably protect its biodiversity heritage; complete an assessment of existing and potential landowner stewardship incentive programs; develop a public education component, including K-12 through higher education, and an outreach component

for stakeholder groups; and develop a website to present information on the state's biodiversity heritage that is accessible to local governments, watershed-based planning groups, and the public at large. The strategy that was developed is intended to mark a path to preserve and enhance our state's biodiversity.

Three broad initiatives are the core of the strategy—a new approach to defining priorities, engaging landowners, and measuring outcomes:

- *Guiding investments on the land through the use of a new tool which maps biodiversity values and threats at a landscape or regional scale.*
- *Improving incentives and advancing markets for landowners to provide tangible benefits for conservation on working lands and open spaces.*
- *Engaging citizens to work with scientists to inventory and monitor Washington's biodiversity.*

Many of our members are already very engaged as, and with, scientists to inventory and monitor Washington's plant diversity. They have engaged in everything from bio-blitzes, to Native Plant Stewardship Programs, to monitoring plants for Rare Care, to untold numbers of restoration projects.

For the Washington Native Plant Society, the implementation of the whole strategy can be an important venue for education on the critical value of native plant ecosystems that are the very basis of our state's wonderful biodiversity. The key word is "implementation." All the work of the Council will be meaningless if the document only collects dust on shelves. The document is long, 148 pages, but it is worth the read, and more, it is worth the support for changing public policy and private behavior. It's a 30 year strategy to help to determine the heritage we leave to future generations.

Bill Brookreson

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@yahoo.com.

Don Knoke

Governor Proclaims Native Plant Appreciation Week

April 27th through May 3rd, 2008

This week is a celebration of the amazing diversity of Washington's over 3,000 native plant species that inhabit deserts, rain forests, high alpine environments, river valleys, and even backyard landscapes.

This year's Native Plant Appreciation Week will be the fifth in Washington. For the past several years, Oregon and Idaho have joined Washington in Celebrating Native Plant Appreciation Week. As members of the Washington Native Plant Society, we are learning about native plants and appreciating their value all year long. For us, this week should be about reaching outside of our membership to interest others in the beauty and importance of Washington's native plants

We hope members of the Washington Native Plant Society will get involved during this week by finding ways to share your knowledge and passion about native plants with others. It might be as simple as working with your local public library to put up a display about native plants or working with a local school to incorporate some native plant education during the week's classes. Offer to lead a native plant walk or help your chapter in some other way by assisting with activities which will be offered.



What is a Native Plant?

by Fred Weinmann

What does “native” mean, in terms of Washington’s plant palette? Members of our Society recently decided on a general definition for Washington State. We developed this formal definition to avoid confusion when we discuss native plants and to insure that we are selling only native plants at our annual sales. Understandably, any definition may seem too narrow in some respects (for example, our definition does not include species that may have been recently introduced to Washington by birds or other non-human vectors) or too broad in other respects (for example, our definition includes species which may have been introduced by the first people of Washington). After considering all these issues and many more we have decided on the following definition for Washington native plants.

“Washington native plants are those species that occur or occurred within the state boundaries before European settlement based upon the best available scientific and historical documentation.”

In memory of Edward L. Tisch:

October 28, 1937 – September 6, 2007

by Ed Schreiner and Diane Doss

It is with great sadness we must report the passing of Ed Tisch. Ed was a botanist and teacher extraordinaire, spending 41 years teaching biology and botany in Port Angeles, Washington at Peninsula College. Ed Tisch joined Peninsula College in 1966, just one year after classes began on the present campus.

Ed was a friend and mentor to many, including us. His boundless enthusiasm for the natural world, particularly plants, was contagious. During his teaching career he taught on the order of 9,000 students including Nelsa and HW “Buck” Buckingham and one of us (Diane Doss). Ed was a gentle teacher. His many-colored, exquisitely detailed chalk drawings would grow clear across the front board of his classroom, giving his students the “x-ray” vision to know plants inside and out. Within a few weeks of beginning his introductory botany course, the world was transformed.

Some of our lives were transformed, too. During the second week of her first class with Ed, Diane decided to follow in Ed’s footsteps and teach college botany herself. Buck Buckingham, a retired Navy Chaplain, became so enthusiastic about botany because of Ed; he took the evening class several times and created (we presume with Ed) an arboretum containing all but three or four species of shrubs and trees native to the Olympic Peninsula on his own property. It was in Ed’s class that Buck met (and later married) Nelsa Morrison. The collaboration of Ed, Nelsa, and Buck led to publication of “*Vascular Plants of the Olympic Peninsula, Washington: A Catalog*” in 1979 (published by the National Park Service University of Washington Cooperative Park Studies Unit, College of Forest Resources, Seattle), and later, a list of 100 or so native plants not previously known to occur on the Olympic Peninsula. (N. M. Buckingham and E. L. Tisch. 1983. Additions to the native vascular flora of the Olympic Peninsula, Washington. *Madrono*. 30 (4): 67-78.).

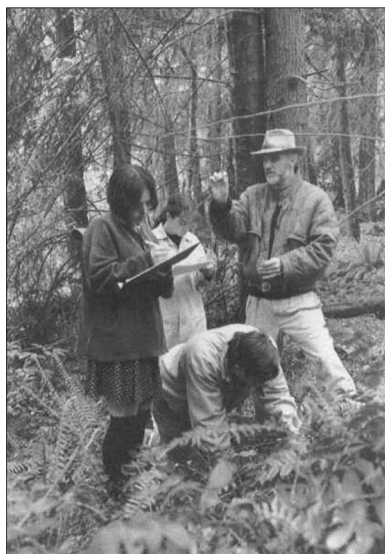
For those of us fortunate enough to know Ed Tisch it is not difficult measure his stature as a botanist and ecologist. People who did not know Ed have no idea of the magnitude of his contribution to botany, particularly with regard to the Olympic Peninsula. Consequently we wish to share some insights.

The Olympic Peninsula in the far northwest corner of Washington State was initially explored by a number of well-known botanists beginning with Archibald Menzies and the Vancouver expedition (he discovered *Opuntia fragilis* at Discovery Bay), and followed by Charles Pickering in 1841, Professor Louis F. Henderson in 1890 (who produced the first OP list of 500 plants), Charles V. Piper (first Washington State Flora), and J. B. Flett (Flora of Mount Rainier, collected type specimens of the OP endemics *Erigeron flettii*, *Synthyris pinnatifida* var. *lanuginosa*, [now *S. lanuginosa*], and *Viola flettii*. Flett became friends

with E. B. Webster, a local publisher. Encouraged by Flett, Webster collected plants and provided extensive local knowledge to botanists exploring the area between 1900 and 1915. Webster’s collection of over 600 plants (including collections by Flett) was donated to Olympic National Park and provides the foundation of the ONP herbarium. Between 1930 and 1940, an additional 1200 or so specimens were added to the ONP herbarium. It was during this period of time that G. N. Jones was working on the Olympic Peninsula, ultimately publishing “*A Botanical Survey of the Olympic Peninsula*” in 1938 (University of Washington Press Publications in Biology Number 5).

This book was the first comprehensive look at the OP flora and serves as a benchmark.

Ed Tisch arrived on the Olympic Peninsula in 1966; the first of his more than 100 specimens in the ONP herbarium is dated 31 August, 1966. Up to that point there were approximately 2,200 vascular plant specimens in the park herbarium; today there are nearly 8,000 specimens. Of these, more than half are attributable to Ed, his students, and friends. Ed Tisch initiated modern botanical exploration of, and a renewed interest in, the unique flora of the Olympic Peninsula. In addition to encouraging botanical exploration of the Peninsula, Ed discovered two previously undescribed taxa: *Saxifraga tischii* Skelly and *Corallorhiza maculata* (Raf.) Raf. var. *ozettensis* E.L. Tisch. Botanically, Edward L. Tisch



Ed Tisch with students in the field.

PHOTO: PENINSULA COLLEGE

followed in the footprints of giants – he did not miss a stride and left us even bigger footprints to follow.

Ed Tisch was a man of many talents. For example, as a schoolboy in upstate New York, Tisch won a poetry contest judged by Sylvia Plath, and met Robert Frost, personally. In 1974 he co-founded the Foothills Poetry Series (now the Foothills Writers Series) along with Peninsula College English professor Jack Estes and local poets Tim McNulty and Mike O'Connor. Ed continued to write poetry, and in 2004, published several poems in a special book *“At the Open End of a Flower”*.

Ed inspired many people in many ways. We were quite touched by a letter read at the “Celebrate the Life of Ed Tisch” gathering at Peninsula College from four families in Chile (where Ed was in the very first group of Peace Corps Volunteers). One of the writers said “I became an engineer because of Ed”. Ed continued to visit and correspond with people he met in Chile for more than 40 years. He also inspired Schreiner’s wife to begin running – she still runs, 35 years later. He inspired Doss to teach botany and horticulture - the list goes on.

Ed received his M.S. from the University of Montana and his B.A. from the University of Arizona. His family is establishing an Ed Tisch scholarship fund at Peninsula College for the study of the natural environment on the North Olympic Peninsula. He will be greatly missed by his wife, Joanne, and three children, Ehrin Tisch of Port Angeles, Jessica Garretson of Anacortes and Joe Ingram of Seattle; two grandchildren, Dylan and Colin, both age 2; brothers John and Jerry Tisch of New York state; and his favorite Aunt Ruth of Prescott, Arizona.

And of course, we all miss you Ed. We will do our best to carry on, trying to step into those enormous footprints, and carry your work forward.

Olympic Flora

Piper’s Bellflower

*The entire sky
Leans in all directions
Trying to match your blue*

Sword-fern

*Many plants are common.
Some remain wonderful
Despite all of this.*

Flett’s Violet

*Rooted deeply in scree,
The tiny bit that shows
Seems extra precious.*

Salmonberry

*Hanging in midair...
The closest you’ll ever come
To skeins of fish eggs.*

Salal

*Although it’s muddy,
This trail could lead to Heaven
Between your broad leaves.*

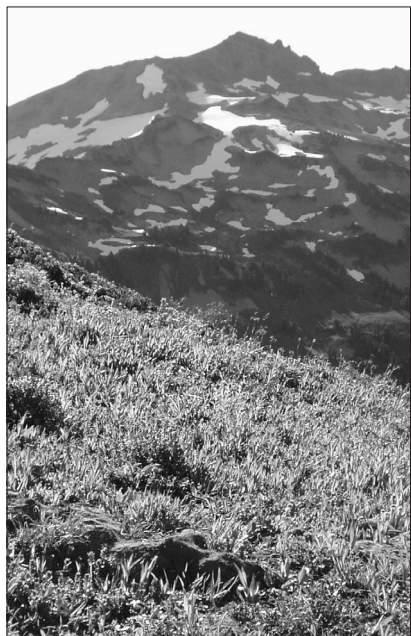
Port Angeles, Washington
April 17, 1987

Come join us!

2008 WNPS Annual Backpack Trip to Sheep Lake in the Goat Rocks Wildrness, July 25-28, 2008

by Jim Riley

This year's annual backpack trip will be a loop hike to Sheep Lake via Short Trail Camp in the southern end of the Goat Rocks Wilderness of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. We will meet at the trailhead in the Walupt Lake Campground at the end of Forest Service Rd.



View of Old Snowy in the Goat Rocks
Wilderness. PHOTO: KIM GALIMANIS

2160 at 9:30am on July 25th. The campground is via the Johnson Creek Road No.21 west of Packwood. We will hike up the Walupt Lake Trail No.101 and camp at Short Trail Camp near the Pacific Crest Trail for the first night. We will then travel north on the PCT No. 2000 to Sheep Lake for two nights, and back to the trailhead via the Nanny Ridge Trail No.98. Time permitting, we will explore the area of Gertrude Lake and Lakeview Mountain from Short Trail Camp. (To see a couple of photos go to Google Earth and

search "Gertrude Lake"). At Sheep Lake we will explore the area to the north at Cispus Pass. A Northwest Forest Pass is required for parking and should to be obtained for each vehicle. Group size will be limited to twelve. For more information and to sign-up contact: Jim Riley, Box 458, Randle, WA 98377, e-mail: dalife@juno.com or phone (360) 497-5193.

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Beyond Hitchcock and Cronquist: Additional references for species on the Washington Natural Heritage Program rare plant list

by Joe Arnett, Rare Plant Botanist, Washington Natural
Heritage Program; and Jeanne Ponzetti

In *Douglasia* of Spring 2007 (pages 19 and 20), we presented a table of synonyms for species on the Washington Natural Heritage Program (WNHP) rare plant list that are included in *The Flora of the Pacific Northwest*, by C. Leo Hitchcock and Arthur Cronquist (1973), but that occur under different names. Although relating species in the *Flora* to the rare plant list is complicated by the many taxonomic revisions since 1973, the *Flora* remains an excellent reference for identifying these species. Indeed, the irreplaceable value of the *Flora* for identifying rare plants in Washington cannot be over-emphasized. We hope that the table of synonyms, tucked into the pages of the *Flora*, will be a useful bridge to the current nomenclature.

However, the rare taxa that occur in Washington, but that are not in the *Flora* at all, present a greater challenge. Identification of these plants depends upon many additional references, and assembling them is a formidable task for botanists working with rare species in Washington. To assist in this effort, the table on the following pages has been compiled. Included here are references for sixty-nine rare Washington species that are not in the *Flora*. Special thanks are due to David Giblin and Pam Camp for review and additions to these references.

This table catalogues a substantial amount of material, and the WNHP, in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, is working to distill this information into a rare plant field guide for Washington. We have also developed an on-line guide that covers many of these species, available at <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/fguide/htm/fgmain.htm>. As they are revised, we will post the table of synonyms and this table of additional references on our web page, as well as revised species treatments in the on-line guide.

Beyond Hitchcock and Cronquist (H&C) 1973

Vascular plant taxa tracked by the Washington Natural Heritage Program (not including R2 species) that are not in H&C, or that require supplemental identification references.

Species name on WNHP 2007 list	Status			References
	WA	FWS	FS	
<i>Astragalus asotinensis</i>	T			Bjork, C. R. and M. Fishbein. 2006. <i>Astragalus asotinensis</i> (Fabaceae), a newly discovered species from Washington and Idaho, United States. <i>Novon</i> 16: 299-303.
<i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	S	SC	S	Wagner, W. H. Jr. and F.S. Wagner. 1993. <i>Botrychium</i> . In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 2, pp. 86-101. Available on-line.
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	S	SC	S	
<i>Botrychium hesperium</i>	T		S	
<i>Botrychium lineare</i>	T	C	S	Wagner, W. H. Jr. and F. S. Wagner. 1994. Another Widely Disjunct, Rare and Local North American Moonwort (Ophioglossaceae: <i>Botrychium</i> subg. <i>Botrychium</i>). <i>American Fern Journal</i> 84(1): 5-10.
<i>Botrychium paradoxum</i>	T	SC	S	Wagner, W. H. Jr. and F.S. Wagner. 1993. <i>Botrychium</i> . In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 2, pp. 86-101. Available on-line.
<i>Botrychium pedunculatum</i>	S	SC	S	
<i>Calochortus macrocarpus</i> var. <i>maculosus</i>	E		S	Utech, F.H. 2002. Liliaceae. In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 26. Available on-line.
<i>Carex anthoxantha</i>	S		S	Murray, D.F. 2002. <i>Carex</i> Linnaeus sect. <i>Circinatae</i> . In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 23, pp. 528.
<i>Carex chordorrhiza</i>	S		S	Reznicek, A.A. and P.M. Catling. 2002. <i>Carex</i> Linnaeus sect. <i>Chordorrhizae</i> . In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 23, pp. 298-299.
<i>Carex pallescens</i>	R1			Ball, P.W. 2002. <i>Carex</i> Linnaeus sect. <i>Porocystis</i> . In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 23, pp. 482-485.
<i>Carex tahoensis</i>	R1			Mastrogioseppe, J., P.E. Rothrick, A.C. Dibble, and A.A. Reznicek, A.A. 2002. <i>Carex</i> Linnaeus sect. <i>Ovales</i> . In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 23, pp. 332-378.
<i>Carex tenuiflora</i>	T			Toivonen, H. 2002. <i>Carex</i> Linnaeus sect. <i>Glareosae</i> . In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 23, pp. 311-321.
<i>Cassiope lycopodioides</i>	T		S	Douglas, G.W., G.B. Straley, D. Meidinger, and J. Pojar. 1998-2002. <i>Illustrated Flora of British Columbia</i> . Volume 3, P.22 - 23. Victoria: British Columbia, Ministry of Environment, Land and Parks; Ministry of Forests; Hulten, E. 1968. <i>Flora of Alaska and Neighboring Territories</i> . Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA. 998 pp.
<i>Castilleja species novum</i>	E			Fairbarns, M. & J. M. Egger. 2008. <i>Castilleja victoriae</i> (Orobanchaceae): a new rare species from southeastern Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada, and the adjacent San Juan Islands, Washington, U.S.A. <i>Madroño</i> 54(4): 334-342. In press.
<i>Centaurium muehlenbergii</i>	R1			ID is difficult and available keys are inadequate. J. Pringle is currently preparing a publication on these plants; G. Mansion has segregated <i>Zeltnera</i> from <i>Centaurium</i> .
<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i> ssp. <i>axillaris</i>	R1			Urbatsch, L.E., R.P. Roberts, and K.M. Neubig. 2007. <i>Chrysothamnus</i> . In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 20, pp. 187-192. Available on-line.
<i>Corispermum pallidum</i>	X			Mosyakin, S.L. 2003. <i>Corispermum</i> . In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 4, pp. 313-321.
<i>Crassula connata</i>	T			Moran, R. 1993. <i>Crassula</i> . In: J.C. Hickman, editor. 1993. <i>The Jepson Manual</i> . University of California Press.

Species name on WNHP 2007 list	Status			References
	WA	FWS	FS	
<i>Crataegus phippsii</i>	R1			Phipps, J.B. & R.J. O'Kennon, 1998. Three new species of <i>Crataegus</i> (Rosaceae) from Western North America: <i>C. okennonii</i> , <i>C. okanaganensis</i> and <i>C. phippsii</i> . <i>Sida</i> 18(1): 169-191.
<i>Cryptantha gracilis</i>	S			Cronquist, A., A.H. Holmgren, N.H. Holmgren, J.L. Reveal, P.K. Holmgren. 1984. <i>Intermountain Flora: Vascular Plants of the Intermountain West, U.S.A.</i> Volume 4: <i>Cryptantha</i> . The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York, pp. 223-268.
<i>Cryptantha spiculifera</i>	S			
<i>Dodecatheon austrofrigidum</i>	E	SC	S	Chambers, Kenton L. 2006. A new species of <i>Dodecatheon</i> (Primulaceae) from the northern coast range of Oregon and Washington. <i>SIDA</i> 22(1): 461 – 467. FNA treatment by Reveal at http://www.plantsystematics.org/reveal/pbio/fna/dodecatheon.html
<i>Draba lonchocarpa</i> var. <i>vestita</i>	R1			Douglas, G.W., G.B. Straley, D. Meidinger, and J. Pojar. 1998. <i>Illustrated Flora of British Columbia</i> . Volume 2: Dicotyledons (Balsaminaceae through Cuscutaceae). <i>Draba</i> , pages 124-147. Victoria: British Columbia, Ministry of Environment, Land and Parks; Ministry of Forests; Hulten, E. 1968. <i>Flora of Alaska and Neighboring Territories</i> . Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA. 998 pp.
<i>Draba longipes</i>	T		S	
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	R1			Montgomery, J.D. and W.H. Wagner Jr. 1993. <i>Dryopteris</i> . In: <i>Flora of North America</i> Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 2, pp. 280-288. Available on-line.
<i>Erigeron salishii</i>	S		S	Douglas, G. W., & Packer, J. G. 1988. <i>Erigeron salishii</i> , a new <i>Erigeron</i> (Asteraceae) from British Columbia and Washington. <i>Canadian Journal of Botany</i> 66 (33): 414-416; Douglas, G.W., G.B. Straley, D. Meidinger, and J. Pojar. 1998. <i>Illustrated Flora of British Columbia</i> . Volume 1: Gymnosperms and Dicotyledons (Aceraceae through Asteraceae). <i>Erigeron</i> , pages 238-260. Victoria: British Columbia, Ministry of Environment, Land and Parks; Ministry of Forests; Nesom, G.L. 2006. <i>Erigeron</i> . In: <i>Flora of North America</i> Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 20, pp. 256-334. Available on-line.
<i>Eriogonum codium</i>	E	C		Reveal, J.L., F. Caplow, and K. Beck. 1995. <i>Eriogonum codium</i> (Polygonaceae: Eriogonoideae), A new species from southcentral Washington. <i>Rhodora</i> 97 (892): 350-356; Reveal, J.L. 2005. <i>Eriogonum</i> . In: <i>Flora of North America</i> Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 5, pp. 221-430. Available on-line.
<i>Erythronium quinaltense</i>	T			Allen, G.A. and K.R. Robertson. 2002. <i>Erythronium</i> . In: <i>Flora of North America</i> Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 26, pp. 153-164. Available on-line.
<i>Gilia leptomeria</i>	T			<i>G. lottiae</i> is segregated from <i>G. leptomeria</i> ; current name is now <i>Aliciella leptomeria</i> ; the next revision of our list will reflect this change. Day, A.G. 1993. New taxa and nomenclatural changes in <i>Allophyllum</i> , <i>Gilia</i> , and <i>Navarettia</i> (Polemoniaceae). <i>Novon</i> 3:331-340.
<i>Hackelia diffusa</i> var. <i>diffusa</i>	T			Gentry, J. L. & R. L. Carr. 1976. A revision of the genus <i>Hackelia</i> (Boraginaceae) in North America, north of Mexico. <i>Memoirs of the N.Y. Botanical Garden</i> 26: 121-227.
<i>Hackelia hispida</i> var. <i>disjuncta</i>	S		S	
<i>Hackelia hispida</i> var. <i>hispida</i>	T			
<i>Hackelia</i> sp. nov.	T		S	A high elevation taxon with deep blue flowers, similar to <i>H. venusta</i> , is currently being described.
<i>Impatiens aurella</i>	R1			Zika, P.F. 2006. <i>Impatiens X pacifica</i> (Balsaminaceae), a new hybrid jewelweed from the Pacific northwest coast of North America. <i>Novon</i> 16: 443-448.
<i>Impatiens noli-tangere</i>	R2			
<i>Isoetes minima</i>	R1			Ceska, A. 2001. <i>Isoetes minima</i> A.A. Eaton (Isoetaceae): An overlooked terrestrial quillwort of the Pacific Northwest. <i>Botanical Electronic News (BEN)</i> : issue #269; Taylor, C.W., N.T. Luebke, and A.R. Lekschas. 2001. Taxonomic status and evolutionary relationship of <i>Isoetes minima</i> A.A. Eaton (Isoetaceae) based on nuclear ribosomal DNA internal transcribed spacer sequences. <i>Botanical Electronic News (BEN)</i> : issue #304. Regarded in H&C, Flora BC, FNA as a synonym for <i>I. howellii</i> .
<i>Juncus hemiendytus</i> var. <i>hemiendytus</i>	T			Ertter, B. 1986. The <i>Juncus triformis</i> Complex. <i>Mem. N.Y. Bot. Gard.</i> 39.
<i>Juncus tiehmii</i>	T			Brooks, R.E. ;and S.E. Clements. 2000. <i>Juncus</i> . In: <i>Flora of North America</i> Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 22, pp. 211-255. Available on-line.

Species name on WNHP 2007 list	Status			References
	WA	FWS	FS	
<i>Linanthus bolanderi</i>				This species is in H&C; also see Paterson, R.W. <i>Linanthus</i> . In: J.C. Hickman, editor. 1993. <i>The Jepson Manual</i> . University of California Press; treated as <i>Leptosiphon bolanderi</i> in Porter, J.M. and L.A. Johnson. 2000. A phylogenetic classification of Polemoniaceae. <i>Aliso</i> 19(1): 55–91.
<i>Lomatium tuberosum</i>	S	SC		Mastrogriuseppe, J., S.J. Gill, K.S. Simmons, and G.K. Brown. 1985. Morphologic and cytotoxic evaluation of <i>Lomatium tuberosum</i> (Apiaceae). <i>Brittonia</i> 37 (3): 252-260.
<i>Mimulus patulus</i>	T			Meinke, R. 1989. Key to <i>Mimulus</i> (section <i>Paradanthus</i>) in the Pacific Northwest. Unpublished key received February 21, 1989.
<i>Myosurus clavicaulis</i>	S			Peck, M.E. 1961. <i>A Manual of the Higher Plants of Oregon</i> . Binforde and Mort, in co-operation with the Oregon State University Press and the National Science Foundation. Regarded in <i>the Flora of North America</i> as a hybrid between <i>M. minimus</i> and <i>M. sessilis</i> .
<i>Myriophyllum ussuriense</i>	R1			Douglas, G.W., G.B. Straley, D. Meidinger, and J. Pojar. 1999. <i>Illustrated Flora of British Columbia</i> . Volume 3: Dicotyledons (Diapensiaceae through Onagraceae). <i>Myriophyllum</i> , pages 228-234. Victoria: British Columbia, Ministry of Environment, Land and Parks; Ministry of Forests.
<i>Oenothera caespitosa</i> ssp. <i>caespitosa</i>	S			Wagner, W.L., R.E. Stockhouse and W.M. Klein. 1985. The systematics and evolution of the <i>Oenothera caespitosa</i> species complex (Onagraceae). <i>Systematic Botany</i> Vol. 12
<i>Oenothera caespitosa</i> ssp. <i>marginata</i>	T			
<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>wanapum</i>	E	SC		Joyal, E. 1990. New variety of <i>Oxytropis campestris</i> (Fabaceae) from the Columbia Basin, Washington. <i>Great Basin Naturalist</i> 50(4): 373-377.
<i>Parnassia palustris</i> var. <i>neogaea</i>	S		S	Included as <i>P. palustris</i> ssp. <i>neogaea</i> in Hulten, E. 1968. <i>Flora of Alaska and Neighboring Territories</i> , pages 588-589. Stanford University Press; Cody, W.J. 1996. <i>Flora of the Yukon Territory</i> . Canadian Government Publishing. 600 pp.
<i>Pellaea brachyptera</i>	S		S	Windham, M.D. 1993. <i>Pellaea</i> . In: <i>Flora of North America</i> Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 2, pp. 175-186. Available on-line.
<i>Phacelia lenta</i>	T	SC		Gillett, G.W. 1960. A systematic treatment of the <i>Phacelia franklinii</i> group. <i>Rhodora</i> 62, No. 740: 205-222.
<i>Physaria tuplashensis</i>	T	C		Rollins, R.C., K.A. Beck, and F.E. Caplow. 1995. An undescribed species of <i>Lesquerella</i> (Cruciferae) from the State of Washington. <i>Rhodora</i> 97 (891): 201-207. WNHP retained the specific status of this taxon in its 2007 list and accepted the genus revision to <i>Physaria</i> in: Al-Shehbaz I.A and S.L. O'Kane. 2002. <i>Lesquerella</i> is united with <i>Physaria</i> (Brassicaceae). <i>Novon</i> 12(3): 319–329. The most recently published name is now <i>P. douglasii</i> var. <i>tuplashensis</i> , which the next WNHP list will reflect.
<i>Poa nervosa</i>	S		S	In H&C, but also see Soreng, R.J. 2007. <i>Poa</i> . In: <i>Flora of North America</i> Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 24, pp. 545-547; expected on-line at http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm .
<i>Potamogeton filiformis</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	R1			Now named <i>Stuckenia</i> ; in Haynes, R.R. and C.B. Hellquist. 2000. Potamogetonaceae. In: <i>Flora of North America</i> Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 22, pp. 47-74. Available on-line.
<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i> ssp. <i>fibrillosus</i>	R1			Haynes, R.R. and C.B. Hellquist. 2000. Potamogetonaceae. In: <i>Flora of North America</i> Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 22, pp. 48-74. Available on-line.
<i>Salix maccalliana</i>	S		S	Douglas, G.W., G.B. Straley, D. Meidinger, and J. Pojar. 2000. <i>Illustrated Flora of British Columbia</i> . Volume 5: Dicotyledons (Salicaceae through Zygophyllaceae). <i>Salix</i> , pages 10-61. Victoria: British Columbia, Ministry of Environment, Land and Parks; Ministry of Forests; Brayshaw T.C. 1996. <i>Catkin-bearing plants of British Columbia</i> . Royal British Columbia Museum; Brunsfeld, S.J. and F.D. Johnson. 1985. <i>Field guide to the willows of east-central Idaho</i> . Idaho Forest, Wildlife, and Range Experiment Station. University of Idaho.
<i>Samolus parviflorus</i>	S			Cholewa, A.F. and D.M. Henderson 1993. Primulaceae. In: Hickman, J.C., editor. 1993. <i>The Jepson Manual</i> . University of California Press, Berkeley. pp 905-909
<i>Saxifraga tischii</i>	R1			Skelly, R.J. 1988. A new species of <i>Saxifraga</i> (Saxifragaceae) from the Olympic Mountains, Washington and Vancouver Island, British Columbia. <i>Madrono</i> 35(2): 126-131.

Species name on WNHP 2007 list	Status			References
	WA	FWS	FS	
<i>Saxifragopsis fragarioides</i>	T		S	Elvander, P.E. 1993. Saxifragaceae. In Hickman, J.C. , editor. 1993. <i>The Jepson Manual</i> . University of California Press, Berkeley. pp 1002-1011.
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> var. <i>scoparium</i>	T			Wipff, J.K. 2003. <i>Schizachyrium</i> . In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 25, pp. 66-677. Available on-line at http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/default.htm
<i>Scirpus saximontanus</i>	T			Smith, S.G. 2002. <i>Schoenoplectus</i> . In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 23, pp. 44-60. Available on-line.
<i>Scutellaria angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>micrantha</i>	R1			Olmstead, R.G. 1990. Systematics of the <i>Scutellaria angustifolia</i> complex (Labiatae). Contributions from the University of Michigan Herbarium 17: 223-265. <i>S. antirrhinoides</i> is documented by a single collection in WA, by Scouler in 1820 at Ft. Vancouver.
<i>Scutellaria antirrhinoides</i>	X			
<i>Silene sargentii</i>	R1			Wilken, D.H. 1983. <i>Silene</i> , in Hickman, J.C. , editor. 1993. <i>The Jepson Manual</i> . University of California Press, Berkeley. pp 905-909; Morton, J.K. 2005. <i>Silene</i> . In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 5, pp. 166-214. Available on-line.
<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	T			Henderson, D.M. 1976. A biosystematic study of Pacific Northwestern blue-eyed grasses (<i>Sisyrinchium</i> , Iridaceae). Brittonia 28: 149-176; Cholewa, A.E. and D.M. Henderson. 2002. <i>Sisyrinchium</i> . In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 26, pp. 351-371. Available on-line.
<i>Sisyrinchium sarmentosum</i>	T	SC	S	
<i>Sisyrinchium septentrionale</i>	S		S	
<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	E	T	S	Sheviak, C.J. 1984. <i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i> (Orchidaceae), a new species from the western United States. Brittonia 36(1): 8-14; Sheviak, C.J. and P.M. Brown. 2002. <i>Spiranthes</i> . In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. <i>Flora of North America North of Mexico</i> . 12+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 26, pp. 530-545. Available on-line.
<i>Trillium parviflorum</i>	S			Soukup, V. 1980. A new species of <i>Trillium</i> (Liliaceae) from the Northwestern U.S. Brittonia 32 (3): 330-333.
<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>	S		S	Douglas, G.W., G.B. Straley, D. Meidinger, and J. Pojar. 1999. <i>Illustrated Flora of British Columbia</i> . Volume 3: Dicotyledons (Diapensiaceae through Onagraceae). <i>Vaccinium</i> , pages 44-55. Victoria: British Columbia, Ministry of Environment, Land and Parks; Ministry of Forests.

WA: Washington Status of plant species is determined by the Washington Natural Heritage Program. Factors considered include abundance, occurrence patterns, vulnerability, threats, existing protection, and taxonomic distinctness. Values include:

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R1 = Review group 1. Of potential concern but needs more field work to assign another rank. WNHP is not requesting occurrence data.

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March 1	Spring	May 1
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September 1	Fall	November 1

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