

Douglasia

VOLUME 30, NO. 4 FALL 2006



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.*

WNPS Stewardship Program

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Douglasia

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See inside back cover for a WNPS directory and for subscription and membership information.

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Editor's note

In this issue, we celebrate the tenth anniversary of WNPS's Native Plant Stewardship program. This successful program has produced many Native Plant Stewards over the years, who have generously volunteered their time and energy to the conservation of Washington's native plants. Inside you'll read about just a few of the many projects the Native Plant Stewards have accomplished, and learn about the impact this program has made in our state.

Inside you'll also read about the various field trips that were offered at this year's Study Weekend in Northeast Washington. Thanks go to the many members who wrote about their observations and shared them with us.

In John Browne's "6-acre Forest" piece (Conservation Update, page 3), you'll walk alongside him as he wanders a wooded lot slated for development, and peer over his shoulder as he points out all the native flora, and ponders their future.

In this particularly full issue of *Douglasia*, there is much more to read and learn about—from a recap of this year's annual backpack trip in the Wenatchee National Forest, to a review of the Occasional Paper by Sarah Gage and Sharon Rodman about Louis F. Henderson's collecting trips.

Thanks as always to the many people—a particularly large group this time—who helped create this issue.

Hope you're enjoying these cool and colorful days of fall,

Karen Gatrell

WNPS State Board of Directors: Meetings 2006

October 21, 2006

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

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

** Deceased

President's message

by Dean Longrie



Partnerships: Value Added

Starting with our founders the Washington Native Plant Society members have agreed on our mission to conserve and appreciate native plants and habitats. We have set and modified our priorities over time. With funds from membership, grants, generous donations and the hard work of our paid and volunteer staff, WNPS supports research, education, monitoring, and training for the benefit of native species on public and private lands. I think of this as our, WNPS, product or raw material. Partnerships, alliances and relationships with other agencies, associations, organizations and individuals by WNPS State, Chapter and individual members is the "Value Added."

Partnerships provide ways of extending and enhancing the work of WNPS. Through the years the Washington Native Plant Society has enjoyed and benefited from many partnerships and alliances with other agencies, associations and organizations. Many have happened on an impromptu basis through the myriad connections of our membership.

We have WNPS members who are employees of many federal, state and local agencies in Washington. Others are employees of like-minded environmental organizations. Often it is these members who have helped us form working partnerships to initiate projects, coordinate educational programs and produce products that enhance and further the conservation of native plants in Washington. These alliances are a vital source that helps WNPS take programs and activities in new directions and to wider audiences. It also helps WNPS fulfill its mission more effectively and often more cost-efficiently.

The Native Plant Stewardship Program, which you will read about in this issue, is one example of a Society educational program that has grown and expanded its horizons through the partners and alliances it has formed. King, Snohomish and Pierce counties, which have provided significant funding, have helped to influence program focus and encouraged us to emphasize at different times water quality issues, urban forestry issues, native plant landscaping, and riparian habitat. Each of these focus changes has broadened our input and impact

in more communities than we might otherwise have served or influenced.

Native Plant Appreciation Week has been an opportunity for governmental agencies, nonprofit groups and environmental organizations to highlight their work in protecting native plant species and restoring native plant habitats. Forty agencies and organizations supported this year's Native Plant Appreciation Week.

Each chapter within the Society has been instrumental in developing local partnerships and alliances. The Flora Fair each spring brings together the Koma Kulshan Chapter with the City of Bellingham and Fairhaven citizens to learn about native plants. Local and national organizations participate to celebrate native plants and backyard habitat. The Salal Chapter formed a partnership with the WSU Research Extension Station in Mt. Vernon to develop a terrific Native Plant Demonstration Garden at Skagit Gardens which is visited by thousands of people each year (see *Douglasia*, Volume 29, Number 4). The Okanogan Chapter regularly has worked with the Okanogan National Forest to produce interpretive materials on the native plants of north central Washington. Members of the Columbia Basin Chapter who live in Walla Walla have worked with the Humane Society in Walla Walla and developed a native plant demonstration garden right in the parking lot. You can read about this innovative approach to a native plant garden in our upcoming Winter issue. The Wenatchee Valley Chapter found it made good sense to team up with the local Audubon Society and the Chelan/Douglas County Land Trust to offer joint programs, sometimes, thereby reaching a larger audience and sharing their mutual conservation interests and energy.

WNPS Education Grants have further helped the Society to work with schools around the state. These grants have provided the necessary seed money for many schools to develop native plant gardens and incorporate native plant science into school curricula.

These are but a few examples of the myriad partnerships WNPS has enjoyed. Most of them are due to the energy and organizational connections of our members. WNPS encourages these creative alliances, which help us to further fulfill our mission to promote the appreciation and conservation of Washington's native plants.

You, individually, start the "Value Added" process. Take a moment to reflect, congratulate yourself, and remember your part in our success. We each make a difference and add value to WNPS.

A small, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink.

Conservation update

I-933 and the world around us

by John Browne, Jr., WNPS Conservation Committee Chair

Property ownership by individuals has come relatively recently to human beings. Our State shares a border with another country that is hundreds of miles long; and that border is an arbitrary imaginary line. Less than 250 years ago our country and that bordering country didn't exist—except as they exist now, that is, as physical places—and “property rights” were principally exerted as the spaces taken up by dwellings of the various peoples of the region, and their family claims to first rights of harvest in certain areas (based upon a tradition of having been there first).

So, any “property rights” that we exert today obtain their legitimacy from the government—a government that, ideally, derives its power from the consent of the governed. To decide that a particular faction of “the governed” should be above the law, or be compensated for following it, is another step toward a “class” system. Hopefully, we will refrain from retracing our steps, as a culture, away from feudalism (despite the present tendencies, which have, over several decades, reinforced a growing “corporate feudalism,” which has its roots in the control of large tracts of land and infrastructure, and has been responsible for a degree of corruption of our political processes).

I-933 isn't really about land, anyway... it's about our willingness, as a species, to co-exist with other forms of life—and to acknowledge (to some degree) our realization that all life-forms are interdependent. This may be especially true for larger, more complex forms, e.g. humans. It's also about a yearning for a time past when people made decisions based upon their personal satisfaction, unencumbered by scientific knowledge or any sense of responsibility for the way they had arrived somewhere, or the situation in which they found themselves. It's also a yearning to be subject to the letter of the law only; and, as much as possible, to be ignorant of the spirit, or, as parsed by former Congressman Newt Gingrich, “The first thing every good American does every morning is say ‘What's the angle? How can I get around it?’” (2/17/95, *The Oregonian*)

Given the pragmatic fiction of land “ownership,” the

willingness of individuals to seek their satisfaction at the expense of other creatures, the growing numbers of humans and our technologically enhanced abilities to alter landscapes, and present socio-cultural tendencies to “blame” scientists and politicians for the physical state of our surroundings, I cannot foresee one iota of benefit deriving from I-933 for the condition or conservation of our native plant communities. Patty Davis, a recent graduate of the Native Plant Stewardship program, was asked to develop a comparative analysis of I-933 and Prop. 37, and the effects of the latter in Oregon. She has done so, with input from Anna Thurston, Chair of the South Sound Chapter; and I include it here, with my thanks to them both for their interest and efforts on our behalf. Land use policies and challenges to any and all regulations will be part of (hopefully) civil discourse for the foreseeable future. We had better all learn what we can, and be prepared to defend our reasoning, when necessary.

Initiative 933 – What can we learn before we vote?

by Patty Davis, WNPS South Sound Chapter

Initiative 933... “*An act relating to providing fairness in government regulation of property...*” It's on the radar of many, but not everyone understands what this initiative, if passed in Washington State, might bring. Many of the arguments in favor of I-933 appeal to voters who want more decision making in the hands of individuals and less in the hands of government. This article aims to provide insight about the negative effects of I-933 based on the Oregon experience.

Washington hasn't enacted anything like I-933 before, but Oregon has. Indeed, I-933 is modeled after Oregon's Measure 37, which was passed by a sizeable margin in November 2004. Managed growth with stewardship and conservation was the goal of Oregon's land-use regulations prior to Measure 37. Washington State followed Oregon's lead in the 1990s with the Growth Management Act. Proponents of Measure 37 aimed to provide relief from what some consider to be among the most restrictive land use legislation in the United States. Has Measure 37 provided relief from land use restrictions in Oregon? This was the question asked, and if so, what were the costs?

In many cases Measure 37 has provided relief from Oregon's burdensome land use regulations. People have

been able to develop their land for personal use that prior to M-37 was restricted. There are many cases where M-37 provided owners with the ability to build their dream home on their property. However, it seems that for every positive development under Measure 37, there are unforeseen, and very negative issues that are costing taxpayers and residents plenty. Some of these costs can be counted in dollars but others are environmental and quality-of-life costs.

M-37 expanded Oregon's government. What should have been obvious to voters before it passed, was that M-37 was an unfunded mandate. Opponents weren't successful in pointing out that M-37 did not include a tax increase to pay for the staff needed to process the claims or the reimbursement due successful claimants. In practice, the lack of financial support for M-37 is heavily affecting how claims are approved. Claims under M-37 can either be denied or, if approved, the land owner will either be compensated for the loss of use the regulations imposed or the regulations can be waived entirely. To date only 10 to 15 percent of M-37 claims have been denied. However, by January of 2006, not a single claim under M-37 had been paid. All of the approved claims have thus resulted in the land use regulation being waived.

In order to efficiently process claims, Oregon has developed a mechanism for evaluating claims that focuses on three key criteria: 1) what the owner wants to do with the land, 2) how long the land has been owned, and 3) which law was in effect when the land was bought. Missing from this list is the effect on the overall community that borders the land. What will be the environmental impact and the economic impact of the development to the surrounding area? In particular Oregon's last criteria—"which law was in effect when the land was bought"—allows circumvention of community land-use planning. Anyone owning land prior to M-37 may petition for exemption from community generated land-use regulations. Personal interests therefore trump community planning. Will that happen under I-933? It is probable.

When discussing I-933 with friends, neighbors or even strangers, one doesn't have to take extreme sides. One doesn't have to say all land-use deregulation is bad, just merely I-933. Some good, but a lot of bad, has come out of Oregon's experience with M-37. Have we learned the lessons of the past and is I-933 a better initiative than M-37 is? Washingtonians need to reflect on what they want Washington State to look like in 20 years and plan accordingly.

6-acre forest

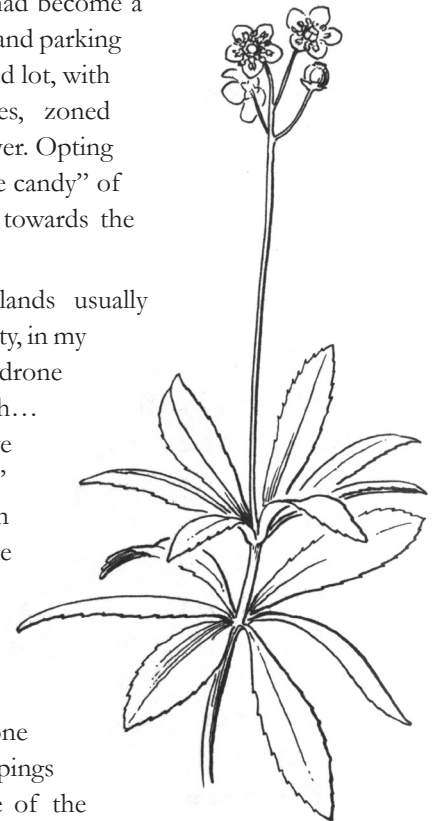
by John Browne, Jr., WNPS Conservation Committee Chair

There's a lingering, unspoken aura of apprehension that pervades the edges of my conscious mind, sometimes—perhaps all times—but becomes more insistent in those moments preceding fresh discoveries, with their incipient joy of anticipation. I'll call it my "this, too, shall pass" syndrome. (None dare call it "Eeyore"! I suppose it's there to temper the extremes of delight and despair; and maybe that's a good thing.

A lovely late-June day found me in front of the regional bead emporium, in an extended industrial park NE of Lacey, a few miles from I-5. Since my last visit to this place, maybe 10 months ago, the 5-acre clearing across the street, which had been scraped free of soil down to its "glacial gravel" level, had become a warehouse with office space and parking lot. Next to this was a wooded lot, with a sign proclaiming 6 acres, zoned "commercial," awaiting a buyer. Opting to forego the jewels and "eye candy" of the bead store, I wandered towards the woods.

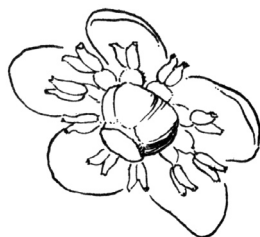
Second-growth fir woodlands usually don't have much plant diversity, in my experience. I could see a madrone or two in the canopy, though... and the tree tops didn't have that "Christmas-tree farm" look that I usually see in lowland Doug-fir woods. The open edges proffered a few well-developed scotch broom, a bit of oceanspray, and snowberry brush. Someone had been leaving lawn clippings and prunings along an edge of the parking lot border. I walked over some desiccated pine and laurel branches, noticed the herb-robert and foxglove, and stepped into the woods.

Right away my assessment was challenged by a thick moss carpet growing over the litter of fallen branches and an occasional tree trunk, with large patches of starflower emerging therefrom. The next thing to catch my eye was the presence of several patches of twinflower in mid-bloom, with quite a bit of seed already set. Small



white flowers amidst one patch were *Campanula scouleri* blossoms. The interior of these woods was fairly open, and some of the firs, while not large, seemed very mature, with lower trunks free of limbs. It wasn't an "even-aged" stand at all. I saw an unfamiliar leaf in the moss—actually several—under what I'd assumed was a very large elder, from a distance. It turned out to be a stunted oak, and the unfamiliar plants in the moss were oak seedlings!

An open patch nearby showed some color, which was ripe fruit on red huckleberries. There were a few evergreen hucks, as well, but without much fruit set on them. Beyond the hucks was a fairly well-developed patch of oceanspray, which I decided not to enter; and I turned back into the open gloom of this little forest—it was a forest to me, at this point—and kept looking around. Near a weathered fir stump a colony of pipsissewa was holding its own. A few individuals were flowering, and many had the dried remains of last season's efforts. I tried to remember the last time that I'd actually seen this plant in flower—not just the bud, or the dried seed-heads, but actual blooms. I couldn't recall...



I looked around, trying to decide which way I'd walked in, and picked an area that seemed to offer the most light. The sun had been behind my left shoulder on the way in, so a little to the right should take me back, again. Up ahead, a blue color turned out to be a patch of *Campanula rotundifolia*, on the margins of a small clearing—a miniature meadow—with a fine circle of kinnikinnick on one side. On the other an Oregon grape turned out to be *aquifolium*, with berries. About 50 feet away, on the darker side of this opening another grape, with berries, was *nervosa*. While I was admiring the blue flowers, the lily seed pods caught my eye. They must have filled a quarter of the meadow! It was *Erythronium oregonum*, and the pods were just opening up. A recumbent *Oemleria* made a sort of boundary between the lilies and the bluebells. I saw berries on the kinnikinnick, and, behind them, another stunted oak, with a few seedlings below—and a couple of madrone seedlings, as well. I sat for awhile, and just listened, while realizing that I should have been taking

notes, and that I had to leave soon, and that I was going to take some seed pods, and that I was also going to pull up the herb-robert in and around this meadow—and also the small clump of foxglove that had gotten started near the tall grape. There were plastic bags nearby—trash from the parking lot—and a large cardboard box on the edge of the woods, a little ways away. When I'd gotten the weeds pulled, and all stuffed into the box, and nestled into the piles of grass clippings, I headed toward the car.

There were no old buildings around this place. All the roads looked new, as well. There was a subdivision visible behind the new warehouse (and it may have extended on, behind the little forest). How would development proceed? Will there be parks here? Had the entire area that's undergoing "development" been just like the place I visited? This little forest remnant looked, to my eyes, like places that I'd been shown that were considered "spotted owl habitat," with regard to structure and plant community. I wanted a "tree museum" where I could bring Washington legislators and officials, who work minutes from here, to let them see what's going on here, and just walk around, a little. I felt like I'd met my "soulmate"; and my orders were to accompany this person to their execution. What a stroke of luck! (Just don't ask "What kind?")

I guess this is sliding away from "conservation" into "preservation," and I apologize. My best guess is that our present situation, with regard to some of our ecosystems and development as a result of population pressure, is approaching that place where the two "-ations" begin to merge. Land-use planning will always be under attack. Modern economic models continue to put pressure on small farms (especially near urban corridors), ranches and timber holdings with good views (and gas and groceries within a half-hour drive), and anyplace near water. The wave of retiring baby boomers will mean that, unlike the housing boom when they were being born, proximity to schools is not an issue. My hope is that most of the influx of these folks that head for our state will be the economic rebirth of existing towns and cities where the farming, fishing, mining and logging economies have gone flat, or disappeared, but the infrastructure for humans is already in place. Another is that the WNPS (and our message) becomes more ubiquitous than the Chamber of Commerce—and even more highly regarded.



STEWARDSHIP

Native Plant Stewardship Program

by Catherine Hovanic, WNPS Administrator

Not only is it the Washington Native Plant Society's 30th Anniversary this year, but it is also the 10th year of the Native Plant Stewardship Program. Many of our members are not familiar with the Native Plant Stewardship Program in the Central Puget Sound region. This issue highlights the accomplishments and achievements of this remarkable education program of the Washington Native Plant Society and its Central Puget Sound Chapter.

Offered in King, Snohomish and Pierce counties, the Native Plant Stewardship Program provides specialized training on native plants to citizens who apply to participate. Its goals include:

- ☞ *Training and creating a citizenry informed about native plant ecosystems and their critical value to the health of Washington's natural resources and quality of life.*
- ☞ *Providing the highest quality training utilizing experts and specialists in a variety of disciplines.*
- ☞ *Making the Native Plant Stewardship Program accessible to a wide range of individuals.*
- ☞ *Providing motivation and inspiration for community service and involvement in restoring native plant ecosystems and in educating others.*
- ☞ *Fostering partnerships with other groups, organizations, and agencies.*

Over 300 Native Plant Stewards have gone through our special ten-week program of training offered by the Washington Native Plant Society in King, Snohomish and now, Pierce counties. For many of our students this is their first introduction to native plants and native plant ecosystems. When I heard Native Plant Stewards Keala

Hagmann and Naoko Forderer tell us at a Central Puget Sound Chapter meeting that after their Stewardship Training they began to "see the world with new eyes," I knew just what they meant. Many of you understand this also.

Gary Smith is the current Native Plant Stewardship Chair for the Central Puget Sound Chapter. You will read his overview of the Native Plant Stewardship Program in this issue and a selected group of WNPS Native Plant Steward Projects. It was hard selecting just a few projects to share with you in this issue of *Douglasia* because WNPS Native Plant Stewards have been the leaders or significant contributors to over 200 community native plant restoration projects in King, Snohomish and Pierce counties.

A lot of people have been involved in making this program successful throughout the years. The Native Plant Stewardship Chairs are key players in helping with the development of the program and working towards its continuation. This program is the inspiration of Tom Johnson, the first Native Plant Stewardship Chair. As chair of the Central Puget Sound Chapter in 1995, he realized the chapter just could not keep up with all the requests for information, speakers, field trip leaders, events, and other activities that the chapter was inundated with in a large urban community such as Seattle. He reasoned a Native Plant Stewardship Program, modeled after the successful



Clay Antieau explains forest ecology to native Plant Stewards.

PHOTO: DEBORAH MENDENHALL

Master Gardener Program, could train interested citizens about native plants, native plant ecosystems, native plant gardening and restoration. In return for the training, the Native Plant Stewards would commit to volunteer service to help the chapter and to help their communities with native plant education and conservation efforts. Ten years later this Native Plant Stewardship Program is still going strong and has expanded to three counties.

This program owes its success and its continuation to hundreds of people who support it with their time and who support it financially. I cannot begin to recognize all those who should be recognized, but I do want to pay special tribute to the Native Plant Stewards themselves, and to the Stewardship Program Instructors.

The Native Plant Stewardship Program has been as successful as it has been because of the Native Plant Stewards who have committed not only their 100 hours, but because of the many who have contributed far more hours over not one year, but for some, it has been over 10 years, and they are still volunteering to help the Washington Native Plant Society fulfill its mission.

The Native Plant Steward Training has been as excellent as it has been due to the instructors who volunteer their time to teach others about native plants and native plant ecosystems, about leadership and about stewardship. WNPS could never afford to pay all the instructors who teach this course, so it is hoped that giving the "gift of new eyes" to so many of our graduates is payment enough. We hope the instructors will recognize their gift of time has been multiplied to nearly 57,000 hours of

volunteer time given by the Native Plant Stewards who, like the instructors, promote the awareness, appreciation, education and restoration of native plants in Washington State.

Over 130 professionals have shared their expertise with our Native Plant Stewards over the past ten years. They have taken time out of their busy lives to prepare and present their subject matter and to travel sometimes considerable distance to the classroom to support this program. There are certain individuals who deserve the most special gratitude of the Society for their willingness to share their expertise year after year after year. Please see the accompanying table for special acknowledgements and recognition.

The Native Plant Stewardship Program is just one way that the Washington Native Plant Society provides education and outreach about native plants. For 30 years the Society has been committed to native plant education. Whether it's learning more ourselves or sharing with others our expertise and love of native plants, this is an organization we can be proud of in terms of the generosity of our membership to carry out the mission of the Washington Native Plant Society. WNPS members offer well over 200 field trips and other activities each year through our eleven chapters. Besides just having a good time, we hope that we are able to convey to others the value of native plants and their habitats to increase support for conservation efforts in this state. The Native Plant Stewardship Program is just one good way of doing this.

Special thanks to Stewardship topmost instructors

More than 130 professionals have helped to teach our Native Plant Stewardship classes and we are grateful to all. We wish to extend special thanks and acknowledgement to the following instructors who have taught the most number of years. Their expertise and gift of time year after year has made the Native Plant Stewardship Program an exceptionally high-quality training program. They have inspired minds and helped others to "see the world with new eyes." Their energy and enthusiasm have motivated our Native Plant Stewards to give nearly 57,000 hours of additional volunteer service in native plant restoration and environmental education.

Instructor	Contribution	Classes taught
Clay Antieau , Wetland Scientist, Botanist and Senior Watershed Planner, Seattle Public Utilities, Watershed Management Division	Clay has agreed to teach every year and has given over 320 hours of his time to this program. His thorough and thoughtful classroom presentations and field trip studies are about Western Washington ecosystems, Northwest botany, watershed management, and urban forestry. We are grateful that each time he is asked to participate he responds with generous enthusiasm.	King: 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 Snohomish: 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005 Pierce: 2006
Joe Arnett , Botanist, Washington Natural Heritage Program, DNR	Joe teaches Native Plant Stewards about plant families, plant identification and plant keying. Stewards also receive Joe's excellent botanical primer: "A Systematic Introduction to Vascular Plant Identification."	King: 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 Snohomish: 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 Pierce: 2006

Instructor	Contribution	Classes taught
Heidi Bennett , Ethnobotanist and Interpreter	Introduces Native Plant Stewards to Native American culture and ethnobotany. Her excellent multi-dimensional presentations help Stewards understand the long history of native plant use and value to the early people of this region.	King: 1996, 1998 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 Snohomish: 2001, 2003, 2005
Dr. Sarah Cooke , Wetland Ecologist, Cooke Scientific Services	Sarah, an expert in wetland restoration, provides an in-depth look at restoration projects and the critical elements of planning, installing, monitoring and maintenance.	King: 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 Snohomish: 2002, 2005 Pierce: 2006
John Gamon , Program Manager, Natural Heritage Program, DNR	John has brought his over 30 years of experience on the subject of rare plants and special plant communities to new stewards and describes the value of the Natural Heritage Program for their protection.	King: 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005
Sarah Gage , Education Specialist, Washington State Biodiversity Council, (Former Collections Manager, Herbarium, University of Washington) and	For many years Sarah Gage provided tours of the University of Washington herbarium and introduced Native Plant Stewards to this extraordinary regional resource and the value of making plant collections. Sarah has also taught plant identification skills and common plant families to Stewards.	King: 1996, 1999, 2000, 2001 Snohomish: 2000, 2003, 2005
Dr. David Giblin , Collections Manager, Herbarium, University of Washington	Dr. David Giblin, as the current Collections Manager, continues to share the history and current activities of the University of Washington Herbarium with new Native Plant Stewards.	King: 2002, 2005 Snohomish: 2002, 2003
Dr. Art Kruckeberg , Professor Emeritus, University of Washington	Dr. Kruckeberg has introduced every single class of Native Plant Stewards to the Natural History of Puget Sound Country. He has been our first presenter on the first day of class for all 15 classes of the Native Plant Stewardship Program. We are honored to have Dr. Kruckeberg open each new class of Native Plant Stewards.	King: 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 Snohomish: 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005 Pierce: 2006
Chuck Lennox , Consultant, Interpretive Programs	Chuck gives classroom and field presentations to Native Plant Stewards on public speaking, environmental interpretation, education and leading field trips.	King: 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 Snohomish: 2000, 2001, 2002 Pierce: 2006
Russell Link , Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, Author: <i>Landscaping for Wildlife in the Pacific Northwest</i> and <i>Living with Wildlife in the Pacific Northwest</i> .	Russell's informative classroom presentations on landscaping for wildlife have been a very popular part of the curriculum. Having created, over the years, his own landscape for wildlife, he shares his knowledge about animal behavior, native plants-and what works and what doesn't work.	King: 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 Snohomish: 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003
Scott Moore , Native Plant Steward, Snohomish County Surface Water Management	Scott has played a key role in the Native Plant Stewardship Program in Snohomish County, from ensuring its funding through his budget at Surface Water Management to teaching classes and field studies on native plant salvage, propagation, and habitat restoration.	Snohomish: 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005
Dr. Richard Olmstead , Professor of Plant Taxonomy, University of Washington	Dr. Olmstead's enjoyable introduction to plant morphology and terminology is a critical foundation for Native Plant Stewards. We are privileged that he shares his knowledge and enthusiasm.	King: 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 Snohomish: 2001, 2002 Pierce: 2006
Laura Potash , Botanist, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, USFS	Laura discusses lowland and montane forest ecology of Western Washington then leads a conifer ID exercise to help Native Plant Stewards master the conifers of Western Washington.	King: 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 Snohomish: 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005
Marcia Rivers Smith	Marcia, who has created a wonderful native plant garden, has willingly shared her expertise on native plant gardening through classroom presentations, native plant slide shows, and plant ID workshops.	King: 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 Snohomish: 2002, 2003 Pierce: 2006
Richard Tinsley , WNPS Fellow, CPS Books Sales	Richard Tinsley has taken a day off from work each year to provide the Native Plant Stewards the opportunity to browse and buy great native plant books-proceeds benefit the Central Puget Sound Chapter. Great instruction through great books!	King: 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 Snohomish: 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005 Pierce: 2006
Dr. Fred Weinmann , Wetland Scientist	While Fred was still living in Central Puget Sound Country, he willingly shared lively classroom and field presentations on wetland plants and field botany.	King: 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003 Snohomish: 2000, 2002, 2003

Congratulations to the Native Plant Stewardship Program on a decade of accomplishments!

by Gary Smith, Stewardship Chair, WNPS Central Puget Sound Chapter

As the 10th year of the Native Plant Stewardship Program in the Central Puget Sound Chapter closes, we can be proud of all the accomplishments our stewards have made. We find their footprints everywhere, within the WNPS activities and events, integrated into other organizations and government, into schools and communities and into personal careers.

The program has graduated 334 stewards in the past 10 years. These individuals have reported over 56,700 volunteer hours promoting the awareness, appreciation, education and restoration of native plants and their habitats in Washington State. And, we are aware of thousands more volunteer hours that are diligently contributed but not reported.

Stewards contribute volunteer hours in a number of activities. In general, activities are in three areas: habitat restoration, education-outreach and WNPS assistance. Habitat restoration activities include: plant propagation and salvage, site preparation and planting, maintenance, vegetation monitoring, and participation in the Ivy Out and Growing Wild Programs.

Examples of Education and Outreach activities include presentations to the public and schools, staffing the WNPS education booth, and fundraising such as Chapter plant sales. According to WNPS records, since the beginning of the program, Native Plant Stewards have made over 255,000 outreach contacts with the public concerning



Gary Smith (*far left*) and his wife, Jean Yee, sitting next to him, attend a Native Plant Stewardship class. PHOTO: UNKNOWN

native plants by teaching, leading walks, leading other volunteers, and training or advising citizens in the Puget Sound region.

WNPS assistance activities involve steward work assignments in the WNPS office and time serving as Chapter Board Officers and in participating in Chapter Committee meeting and work assignments.

Success is in the people

The success of the Stewardship Program has largely resulted from its ability to recruit people who have a potential passion for native plants and to nurture that passion so the individuals become self-motivated ambassadors and leaders in the preservation and conservation of native plants and their habitats. These people come from all walks of life—housewives, educators, doctors, landscapers, master gardeners, and retired professionals—who band together for about ten weeks of training and become lifelong native plant advocates.

There are two stewardship programs within the Central Puget Sound Chapter: a Spring Program taught in King County and a Fall Program taught in Snohomish County. (Some King County residents also were included in the first Pierce County stewardship training completed this year.) The Spring Program has held classes for steward trainees each spring since 1996 (except in 1997) training a total of 192 stewards. The Fall Program has trained 114 trainees between 2000 and 2005 (except in 2004). In exchange for approximately 100 hours received for training, stewards make a commitment to return at least 100 volunteer hours in the year following training. Ten of the volunteer hours must be given to WNPS projects. We are extremely pleased that there is an overall average of 170 reported volunteer hours returned for each steward trained; nearly 39 of these hours are contributed to WNPS projects and activities. This is compelling evidence of the interest and success of the program.

Comprehensive curriculum

The curricula and training for both Stewardship Programs are similar. Up to 25 trainees are selected to receive instruction in basic botany, native plant identification, Puget Sound ecosystems, the use of native plants in gardens and landscapes, and habitat restoration methods and techniques. Field trips are required in addition to classroom instruction. Funding sources have dictated,



Native Plant Stewards learn to identify plants together.

PHOTO: DEBORAH MENDENHALL

to some degree, the emphasis of each program. The Spring Program since 1999 has focused on urban forest restoration projects mainly in public parks in Seattle and surrounding King County. The Fall Program focuses on planting of riparian buffers, invasive management and vegetation monitoring in restoration projects throughout Snohomish County. Stewards from both programs are highly visible and frequent contributors to the myriad of WNPS projects in education with local schools and the public, and in creating and maintaining native plant demonstration gardens. Stewards also assume leadership roles in support of WNPS plant sales and actively participate in the Ivy OUT Program and the Growing Wild Program.

Program coordination

Another critical element to the success of the Stewardship Program has been the contribution of outstanding Program Coordinators. Program Coordinators have the major responsibility of setting up the training curricula and logistics, selecting trainees, tracking volunteer hours and communicating potential project opportunities to existing stewards and trainees. Their tireless efforts are the catalyst for maintaining interest and participation in the program.

The integrity of the Stewardship Program was set under the guidance of Sharon Rodman following the Cooperative Extension model. The program continued with the enthusiasm and direction of her successors, Joyce Conbere, Sasha Shaw, Wendy Des Camp and Brianne Cohen.

Barb Smith was the Fall Program WNPS Coordinator from 2000-2003, nurturing 96 trainees and stewards

through training. Donna Gleisner is the current Fall Program Coordinator and was responsible for the 2005 Fall Program training that graduated 20 stewards in January 2006.

Superior trainers

Superior training for the Stewardship Program is provided by professionals who generously give their time and expertise to teach classes and lead field studies. Calculation of the in-kind support from professionals for this program averages about \$18,000 per class. Simply put, this quality training would not exist if it were not for the generous nature of our professional members and others who often come back to teach season after season. What a gift to the Washington Native Plant Society and to all those Stewards whose minds have been engaged through this program.

Program funding

The success of the Stewardship Program could not be achieved without funding for training and program coordination.

The Spring Program has received grants from Puget Sound Water Quality Action Team, King County Water Quality Block Grant, USDA Forest Service, King County Waterworks, and the Puget Sound Urban Resources Partnership. The Natural Resources Stewardship Network grant program that is administered by King County has funded the Spring Program since 1999. The Fall Program training and WNPS coordination has been provided through continuing funding support from Snohomish County Surface Water Management.

The future of the Central Puget Chapter Stewardship Programs and the establishment of additional programs in the state rely heavily on finding a more permanent source of funding for training and program coordination. Locating such funding remains a worthy challenge.

Stewardship Advisory Committee

The Stewardship Advisory Committee has provided the behind-the-scenes direction of the Stewardship Program. It provides advice to the Program Coordinators about curriculum design, volunteer requirements, and general program policy. Tom Johnson chaired the first Advisory Committee, followed by Sasha Shaw and John Dixon.

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Stewardship beyond the formal program

Although the Native Plant Stewardship Program is a formal way of promoting stewardship in the Chapter, we must not overlook the many dedicated and skilled Central Puget Sound Chapter members who have not participated in formal training, but who spend countless hours contributing to a myriad of community projects and WNPS activities. Clearly, Chapter members have made a difference in the stewardship of native plants and native plant habitats in the Central Puget Sound region.

Thanks to all.....

WNPS Native Plant Stewards graduate in Pierce County

by Catherine Hovanic, WNPS Administrator

The WNPS Native Plant Stewardship Program was offered in Pierce County for the first time in 2006 under the auspices of the South Sound Chapter and in cooperation with the Pierce Conservation District. Anna Thurston, the South Sound Chapter Chair, served as a coordinator for this class with program funding from the

Pierce Conservation District and City of Tacoma priority funds. The Washington Native Plant Society and the Pierce Conservation District entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to offer this high-quality program to Pierce County residents.

This year's native plant stewards have graduated from the course with enough knowledge and information resources to assist with the restoration and effective planning of urban landscapes and habitat restoration projects. The energetic enthusiasm and exceptional talent of WNPS professionals

and others who volunteered their time to train this new class of stewards made the training in Pierce County an unqualified success.

"I've learned so much about plants that I didn't know before. Not only how to identify natives but also how they work together, what environments they grow best in and how they benefit the ecosystem as a whole. It provided a clear "big picture" for me and a deeper understanding of the importance of native plants."

– Pierce County Native Plant Steward



Pierce County graduating class of WNPS Native Plant Stewards with coordinator Anna Thurston (first row, far right). PHOTO: CATHERINE HOVANIC

Priority projects for these Native Plant Stewards include support of the Cascade Land Conservancy's Green Tacoma Program, the Pierce County Native Plant Salvage Program, and restoration of the Hylebos Creek waterway in northeast Tacoma. Stewards in the 2006 class will volunteer 50 or more hours each to these efforts. An additional 50 hours to complete each steward's 100-hour commitment include community habitat restoration projects and direct volunteer support to the Washington Native Plant Society.

Revegetation of the Wellington Trailhead of the Iron Goat Trail

by Janet Wall, Native Plant Steward -
Spring Class of 2000

Site of the nation's worst avalanche disaster, the former town site of Wellington is now one of the trailheads for the Iron Goat Trail in the Stevens Pass Historic District. Wellington, located at 3,100 ft. elevation, was a thriving railroad community from 1893 until 1929, when the 8-mile Cascade Tunnel was completed and the town site was abandoned, as well as the section of rail line that would become the trail.

In the summer of 1999, the Wellington trailhead was constructed with an "island" in the middle of the parking area. Approximately one-quarter of the area had a few existing noble fir and a mossy groundcover with a mix of

native and nonnative herbs, but the remainder, about one-half acre, was an uneven wasteland of subsoil and rock. This was our planting area.

Laura Potash, Washington Native Plant Society member and US Forest Service botanist, formed a team of volunteers to undertake the project. We evaluated the conditions on the site, and Eric Gold, a landscape architect and Volunteer of Washington member, prepared a planting plan to guide our efforts. Before planting, volunteers spent several work sessions weeding oxeye daisy, St. John's-wort, dock, plantain, and clover from the island.

Laura was able to obtain donations at cost of low-nitrogen topsoil that would be suitable for native plants plus some compost and wood-chip mulch. In late August 1999, Boy Scout Troop 422 from Woodinville used wheelbarrows, shovels and rakes to spread the topsoil throughout the planting area. Meanwhile, Volunteers of Washington spent the day under the power lines flagging areas with suitable ground covers such as dwarf bramble (*Rubus lasiococcus*), star-flowered Solomon's seal (*Smilacina stellata*), Mountain arnica (*Arnica latifolia*), Fendler's waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum fendleri*), daisy (*Erigeron sp.*) and aster (*Aster sp.*). Following the planting plan, we located young specimens of the trees and shrubs—noble fir (*Abies procera*), vine and Douglas maples (*Acer circinatum* and *A. glabrum*), and Oregon boxwood (*Pachistima myrsinites*)—and we flagged them and root-pruned them before salvage.

All of the trees and shrubs, and one-third of the groundcover were planted the first year. In 2000 and 2001, the rest of the site was planted with groundcovers, and from 2002 to the present I have organized summer weeding parties. (New volunteers and WNPS members are always welcome!)

"Janet is a Native Plant Steward extraordinaire who is worth her weight in gold. It's easy enough to get folks rounded up to transplant the natives but the key to high success (survival rate) is in the follow-up and Janet has demonstrated amazing commitment over the long haul, not only through her own labors but in her ability to organize and inspire others to chip in as well. From attending meetings for all sorts of organizations to digging in the dirt, Janet has contributed in a myriad of ways towards the conservation of native plants and their habitat for many years."

—Laura Potash

The trees and shrubs continue to thrive with amazing survival due in part to the diligence of fire crews occasionally watering them in the summer and volunteers like George Swan who brought up carloads of water jugs. What has been most surprising and interesting has been what has grown out of the salvaged 1 ft. x 2 ft. groundcover blocks. As most of the blocks were selected and dug in October, we unknowingly transplanted Coastal penstemon (*Penstemon serrulatus*), Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja sp.*), yellow monkeyflower (*Mimulus guttatus*), pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*), and yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) that continue to thrive on the site. The main problem has been the persistence of nonnative



Volunteers install plants in the “island” at Wellington Trailhead, 1999. PHOTO: JANET WALL

invasive weeds that out-compete the natives in some areas. Without the hard work throughout the years of many WNPS stewards and members, such as Laura Potash, Ruth Munson, Gary Smith, Jean Yee and me, this project would not have been nearly as successful as it has been.

Puget Creek restoration: Becoming community-based

by Scott Hansen, *Native Plant Steward -
Spring Class of 2000*

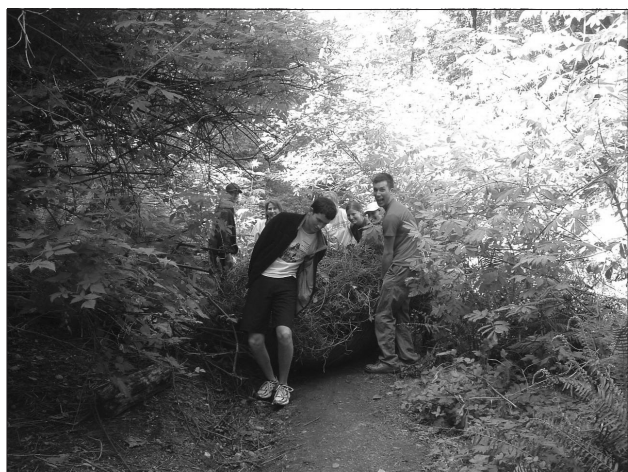
Scott Hansen became interested in the problems of Puget Creek in 1996. The Puget Creek Watershed is a 70-acre site in the heart of the north end of Tacoma. It includes a diverse ecosystem of woodland, riparian and nearshore habitats important to salmon and other wildlife. According to Scott, the area has been impacted severely over the last 150+ years by saw mills in the lower Gulch

area; logging of conifer trees; tide gates and rip/rap along the shoreline; sewer and storm utilities; dirt roads; and, most of all, the invasive nonnative plant populations, which were introduced by the local citizens.

Scott is currently President of the Puget Creek Restoration Society, an organization he founded in 2000. “I am pleased that we now have 250 members, a very active board and an office with a resource library for the Puget Creek Watershed,” Scott says. The Society is dedicated to protecting, enhancing and restoring the Puget Creek Watershed and similar streams, wetlands and green spaces on Commencement Bay and Puget Sound. Through hands-on restoration and research, educational outreach, advocacy, and by increasing environmental awareness, the Society seeks to preserve this important habitat so it will continue to be an example of what people can do to protect and restore the environment in an urban setting.

There have been many accomplishments over the years and Scott believes the most significant accomplishment has been the Society’s ability to recruit a steadily increasing number of volunteers to participate in our activities. In 1997 when Scott first started the restoration work, he had only about 200 people help throughout that year. In 2005, the Society boasted 1,285 participants. The Society succeeded in getting experts involved in restoring eelgrass beds at Puget Creek Beach; a 90,000 sq. ft. section of beach has been secured as habitat; fish ladders have been installed and coho and chum salmon are spawning in the Creek; eight acres of invasive vegetation have been removed and seven acres have been replanted with native vegetation. Society volunteers have repaired trails, installed benches and other amenities to improve human use and enjoyment that results in growing public support. Presently, Scott has secured written agreements from Metro Parks and the City of Tacoma to conduct additional restoration work.

Scott recognizes several future challenges. One major challenge is to find better ways to educate the local citizens about their use of nonnative vegetation and its drawbacks. There is a need to get a better tree protection ordinance in place in Tacoma to protect the trees from view cutting. There is a need to get greater community support for Critical Areas Protection Ordinances that protect the vegetation in and around the wetlands, slopes, and streams. And, there is a need to streamline the environmental permit process, which is a major obstacle at times, to facilitate the projects of citizens and organizations working to restore the habitat.



Boy Scout volunteers clear invasives, 2005. PHOTO: SCOTT HANSEN

According to Scott, “If it weren’t for our volunteers, we would cease to exist. Over the years we have created many stewards of the Puget Creek Watershed. These individuals do more than just come out to help—they do it with a passion and love for the area. I am constantly going to trainings, school, etc., to learn more so I can become a better steward myself. The Native Plant Stewardship Program was instrumental in facilitating this along.”

Kiwanis Ravine: A WNPS success story

by Donna Kostka, Native Plant Steward - Spring Class 2000; and Mike Marsh, Native Plant Steward - Spring Class 2001

When road construction threatened Seattle’s largest great blue heron rookery in Kiwanis Memorial Preserve Park (Kiwanis Ravine) in 2000, Donna Kostka (Spring 2000) and a friend, Heidi Carpine, co-founded Heron Habitat Helpers (HHH) to protect the designated Natural Area and Wildlife Corridor. Kiwanis Ravine is a small Seattle Park located south of the Hiram Chittenden Locks and east of Discovery Park. Although in public ownership, it had been neglected for 50 years. The forest, mainly composed of large alders and maples, is considered senescent. Nest trees used by herons may fall soon. The ravine is overrun with invasives. The steep slopes, waterlogged in places, are unstable. Dumping of materials in the ravine is commonplace. Wolfe Creek in the ravine bottom is diverted to a sewage treatment plant.

HHH has identified a number of conservation goals,

including preserving the heron colony; control of invasive, nonnative plant and animal species; creating a backyard wildlife refuge and monitoring program in neighborhoods adjacent to the preserve; and shaping real estate development that compromises wildlife and habitat.

“We are addressing these goals in a variety of ways,” says Donna. “We work with homeowners, developers and city officials to limit disturbance to herons during the breeding season. We work with city agencies to consolidate land ownership within the ravine. We are urging signage and monitoring by the Parks and Recreation Department to limit illegal dumping, tree cutting and other degradation of the ravine.”

HHH received funding to prepare a restoration plan and has initiated restoration in phases. Invasive plants were removed and smothered with composting materials. Steep slopes were stabilized with jute and chips or by other temporary means. Native plants were installed at each site, emphasizing conifers and soil-holding shrubs with the support and advice from EarthCorps, a private nonprofit organization that trains youth in restoration techniques through their employment, and through King County and city agencies.

“The WNPS Stewardship program provided the impetus for starting the Heron Habitat Helpers.”

According to Mike Marsh, “Volunteer work is central to our success. Volunteers write grants, meet with government officials to solicit their cooperation, manage restoration work, plan and put on events that educate the public and recruit more volunteers. HHH has over



Mike Marsh shows off new interpretive signage to Heron Habitat Helpers. PHOTO: UNKNOWN

30 leaders on its board and committees. It sponsored 24 work parties in 2004 and 22 in 2005. We recruit volunteers for restoration work from the neighborhood and from schools, businesses and other organizations by leafleting, tabling at community events, educational tours, and even by holding street corner lemonade stand events.”

HHH has raised about \$200,000 for restoration. This included a grant from WNPS in 2005 for additional native plants.

“What would HHH be without WNPS!” exclaims Donna. “The WNPS Stewardship program provided the impetus for starting the Heron Habitat Helpers. WNPS members, including Stewards, have given knowledge, plants, and muscle to this restoration. The expertise and dedication of these individuals—and the others they attract—represent a drum roll in bringing Kiwanis Ravine back to health.”

Meanwhile, the number of heron nests has been growing—to over 40 in 2005. And the Seattle Council has named the Great Blue Heron its “official City Bird,” a joint accomplishment of HHH and Seattle Audubon. For more information contact: www.heronhelpers.org or info@heronhelpers.org.

Community stewardship: South Whidbey Island

*by South Whidbey Island Native Plant Stewards,
Fall Classes 2000-2005*

Ten Native Plant Stewards reside on South Whidbey who continually face challenges and explore opportunities that arise in the effort to promote and preserve native plants through action and education. They work together, individually or in groups of one or two on projects as needed—a community of stewards.

Projects at South Whidbey Tilth’s land are a good example of how this community stewardship developed. Tilth purchased 11 acres of neglected “parked-out” forest and meadow to relocate their farmers’ market about the time that Cleveland Hall completed her stewardship training in Fall 2000 and needed projects for her 100 hours. Fran

*“The Washington
Native Plant Society
has trained us
well and provides
continuing support
and assistance.”*



South Whidbey Island Native Plant Stewards (left to right): Mark Sheehan, Greg Stone, Sharon Dunn, Donita Crosby, Lynn Peterson, Cleveland Hall, John Hastings, Fran Abel, Cary Peterson, and Barbara Kolar. Their motto: “*The first rule of intelligent tinkering is to keep all the pieces.*” —Aldo Leopold. PHOTO: UNKNOWN

Abel, local landscape architect, environmental activist and Spring 1999 steward, drew up plans for the forest recovery effort and work began. Mark Fessler and Barbara Kolar (Fall 2001) joined in the work after their training.

Describing the lessons learned with the forest demonstration project, Cleveland says, “the exciting thing for me is to witness the appearance of ‘volunteers’ such as the vigorous spread of Pacific sanicle, woodland strawberry, star flower, fringe cup, honeysuckle, Madrone, big leaf maple, cherry and cascara. Either the area just needed liberation from blackberry and thistle, or the surrounding area still has some integrity to share.”

“We barely began discussing a native plant salvage project, when we were given 1,000 bare root plants needing immediate attention,” recalls Barbara. “We scrambled to take care of them.” John Hastings, Fall 2001 steward and President of Maxwellton Salmon Adventure, planted some immediately in riparian restoration work along Maxwellton Creek. Holding facilities were constructed in the upper meadow of Tilth’s land and the salvage project began. The capillary beds are at the 4,000 plant capacity and the stewards are working this summer to expand these plus add propagating facilities for the hard-to-salvage plants.

In the process of installing the water system for the holding facility, they inherited the problem of the purple loosestrife in the Greenbank Farm’s wetland (they traded for a water tank) as well as the opportunity for a Garry oak experimental study in the cleared meadow (they received an NRCS Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program grant). “At Greenbank, we are beginning to see positive

results from the biological control releases done over the past two years,” reports Mark. The opportunity to become involved with the recovery efforts for the endangered plant Golden Paintbrush at Fort Casey arose with a call from Ted Smith, Fall 2000 steward and Washington State Park’s Resource Steward. “We are in our fourth year of this now, adding pollinator and small mammal studies to the regular vegetation monitoring activities,” explains Barbara.

Contacts were made with other people of similar interests which led to Donita Crosby, Sharon Dunn, Cary Peterson and Greg Stone carpooling together for the Fall 2003 training sessions and Lynn Petersen completing training Fall 2005. Don Knoke joins in the activities in winter when he is on the island.

Today, all the stewards remain active in a variety of community projects. Cary was instrumental in the creation of the Whidbey Camano Land Trust in 1984 and continues to champion conservation; Donita shares her extensive education and experience in horticultural restoration in many endeavors; Sharon stresses control of noxious weeds and protection of the environment as president of the neighborhood organization where she lives; Greg shares all that he has learned in the restoration of his property through education venues and tours; and Lynn’s enthusiasm to work no matter what else she is doing is wonderful.

“The Washington Native Plant Society has trained us well and provides continuing support and assistance,” adds Barbara. To list everyone who has helped and all the connections made would take another two pages. Thank you all.

South Park a Habitat for Humanity

*by Katie Kadwell, Native Plant Steward -
Spring Class of 2005*

The South Park wetland is a wetland site owned by Habitat for Humanity and located in the heart of the South Park neighborhood in West Seattle. The site, located near the Hamm Creek tributary of the Duwamish River, is just less than one acre and is surrounded by houses built by Habitat for Humanity. Several Habitat neighbors worked with Habitat for Humanity and EarthCorps to obtain a grant from the King County Natural Resources Stewardship Network in 2001 to clear blackberries and

other weeds. The community objective was to create a safe, nice-looking area that the neighborhood could be proud of. Unfortunately the site was abandoned after initial clearing and planting, due in part to the lack of a clear and practicable maintenance plan.

In 2004, Brianne Cohen, Spring Program Coordinator, established the site as a Class Project requiring everyone in the class to work at the site for 10 hours. Elizabeth Umbanhowar (Spring 2004) took on leadership of the site as her project. Elizabeth began working with neighbor Becca Riggs and Linda Vane, Natural Resources Stewardship Network. Some progress was made clearing the site during the first year. In 2005, Katie Kadwell (Spring 2005) assumed leadership for the 2005 stewardship class. Two stewards in the 2005 Spring Class, Theresa Schuller and Leslie Bidlack, were generous enough to give plants to the site that they had been cultivating at home in addition to a donation from Ingrid Wachtler, Woodbrook Nursery in Gig Harbor. As a result of these donations, Katie and 2005 Class stewards were able to install over 200 new plantings over the winter.

This past December, another grant from the Natural Resources Stewardship Network allowed EarthCorps to remove Himalayan blackberry over much of the site. 2005 Stewards planted several Western red cedars, Sitka spruces, and a few Western hemlocks. These plantings will augment many good-sized plants already on the site, most of them planted by Earth Corps in 2001. There are a few groves of alder and willow trees, as well as some



Naomi Chechowitz, 2005 Native Plant Steward, helps remove invasives at South Park. PHOTO: BRIANNE COHEN

large rushes (*Juncus effusus*) and medium-sized Pacific nine barks (*Physocarpus capitatus*) and red osier dogwoods (*Cornus sericea*). Volunteers also have begun mulching all the plantings.

Katie says, “My current strategy is to maintain the plantings, which at this point consists of first recovering many of them from under the weeds and caging them with chicken wire, then sheet mulching around them. At the same time I plan to work to get more neighbors involved in the projects. Most of the class of 2005 has completed their commitment to the site, and it won’t be maintained over the long term without neighborhood involvement.”

As work continues, Katie remains enthusiastic about the project. “I believe this site has great potential as a beautiful natural area for the neighborhood, perhaps with native food plants, outdoor sculpture, and interpretive features. It is a perfect size to be a refuge in a heavily urban and industrial area.”

Knocking out neighborhood invasives

by Linda Hines, Native Plant Steward -
Spring Class of 2005

Motivated to transform urban backyards into sanctuaries for native plants and wildlife, Linda Hines, an avid gardener and Native Plant Steward, has taken on the chore of creating a showplace of her one-acre lot in Sammamish. Her hope is to motivate property owners in her neighborhood to replace invasive plants and trees with native plants and non-invasive ornamentals. Her secondary goal is to create and implement a Native Plant Sanctuary Program for Western Washington to pursue the first goal on a wider basis. The goals are being accomplished through a four-part process of education, action, assessment and expansion.

Linda began her project with community education activities. She distributed brochures provided by the King County Noxious Weed Control Program including *Neighborhood Bullies: Invasive Weeds in Urban Lands*, *English Ivy*, and *Native Plant Alternatives to English Ivy* to 50 homes in Sammamish and to 50 members of two local garden clubs. Articles about invasive weeds were also written for a local newspaper and a district garden club newsletter.

Following up with action activities, Linda began speaking to garden clubs about invasive weed identification and



Linda Hines (left) talks to neighbors about English ivy.

PHOTO: GARY SMITH

removal, meeting with the Sammamish Department of Parks and Recreation about weed removal plans for local parks, and leading volunteer youth in a weed removal project in a local wetland.

Armed with sturdy gloves, wheelbarrow and shovel, Linda single-handedly has transformed a traditionally landscaped backyard into a demonstration project on her one-acre property in Sammamish. She has removed invasives and planted and labeled a variety of native trees, shrubs and plants. Her present garden includes a woodland area, wetland area, and prairie created from a low budget plan of purchased and salvaged plants.

Linda says the best strategy to motivate her neighbors is to set an example by doing. “As I work on this project, I have an opportunity to talk with neighbors about the process, help them identify weeds on their properties and suggest alternative plants. This activity is providing valuable experience to help me in the development of a Native Plant Sanctuary Program for consideration by the Washington Native Plant Society, the next phase of this project.”

Reflections on Stewardship

by Holly Zox, Native Plant Steward -
Fall Class of 2000

I came into the Snohomish County Native Plant Stewardship Program in 2000 with perhaps more knowledge about native plants than most prospective stewards, yet I am certainly one of the stewards who got the most out of my training and ongoing stewardship.

Contacts I made with other stewards and instructors have resulted in friendships and career opportunities. Most of all, the program has provided me with an outlet for my boundless enthusiasm about the natural world.

Now, when I lead an impromptu “field trip” while hiking in the Upper Sultan Basin Natural Resources Conservation Area (NRCA), I am educating curious hikers as a volunteer site steward for the Department of Natural Resources. Picking up garbage and breaking up fire rings are more fun when I wear my steward cap and tell folks about the ecological functions of dead wood. And those endless field reports I send in are a chance to do something useful with the notes I’ve been pouring into “Rite in the Rain” notebooks since they invented “Rite in the Rain.”

If my duties as a site steward are a little like those of a park ranger, being a volunteer for Washington Rare Plant Care and Conservation (Rare Care) involves a little biology and a whole lot of sleuthing. Leg work can include trips to the arboretum or Forest Service headquarters, or charming my way onto private property. Often the greatest challenge is just accessing the site, as old roads become decommissioned or wash away, clear cuts fill with impenetrable brush, or element occurrence reports contain little or confusing information. The challenge adds to the sense of discovery when a population is found. Even when not found, detailed information about access, the area searched, and habitat features must be



Holly and Crackerjack survey Stillaguamish Peak in search of rare plants in the high country. PHOTO: MARILYN OLCH

useful. And the biology: Patterns I observed while monitoring the same species have led me to discover new element occurrences and have resulted in a research project that is now in its third year.

When I am not tracking down old rare plant sightings or patrolling the NRCA, I am still almost always hiking. *The Walk of the Month* articles I write for the Central Puget Sound chapter newsletter are a chance for me to share stories of my favorite walks with my intrepid canine companion Crackerjack, until now my primary audience.

Each year I contribute more than the requisite 100 hours of “service.” However, I feel like I owe much more, for as you can see, I still get more than I give.



“Most of all, the program has provided me with an outlet for my boundless enthusiasm about the natural world.”

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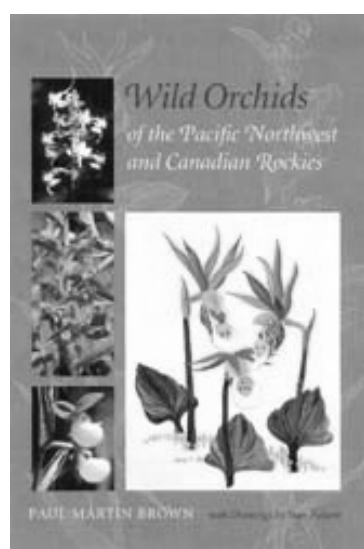


Wild Orchids of the Pacific Northwest and Canadian Rockies

By Paul Martin Brown, with drawings by Stan Folsom
University Press of Florida, 2006

Reviewed by Fayla Schwartz

This is a beautiful and comprehensive field guide to the native Pacific Northwest orchids, all of which are terrestrial. It includes 15 genera and nearly 50 species of orchids in our area, including Alaska, the Canadian Rockies, Idaho and Montana. Its sturdy but flexible cover and field book size



tempt the reader to actually carry it into the field (of course it only covers orchids, so additional books on other aspects of flora and natural history would be needed as well). The photographs and drawings are clear, showing each plant as a whole, in somewhat-close and in very-close views. There is also a distribution map included with each species or variety, showing distribution by state or province along with some more localized areas of occurrence.

Brown's key to orchid genera seems complete and descriptive (but I did find one incorrect page number for the genus *Coralorrhiza*), yet easy for the amateur to use. It includes some drawings and definitions of technical terms such as lip, mentum (spur), and cauline versus basal leaves. Brown emphasizes that the key is designed for observing a growing orchid in the field, without picking it.

Orchid nomenclature has gone through some changes lately, and it is hard for someone who is not an expert in orchids to know which name changes to recognize and use. Brown uses the genus name *Platanthera* (as does Pojar) for those bog (rein) orchids formerly grouped in the genus *Habenaria* (Hitchcock). He also includes specific and generic names and taxa not mentioned in either Hitchcock or Pojar, such as *Cephalanthera* (phantom orchid), *Malaxis* (adder's-mouth orchid, which is synonymized as *Hammarbya* in Pojar), and *Piperia* (a genus split out from *Platanthera* and *Habenaria* by Rydberg in 1901).

Many of the names and delineations used by Brown are based on the taxonomic work on orchids done by Charles Sheviak between 1982 and 2000. Sheviak, the Curator of Botany at the New York State Museum, continues to research and write prolifically on the systematics and ecology of North American orchids. Due to the relatively recent time period of Sheviak's publications, some of his work was unknown or unavailable to Pojar, and of course all of it was published after Hitchcock's death.

I was interested to see that Brown uses the common name *orchis* to refer to many of the genera and species included in his book. I was always under the impression that *orchis* only refers to plants in the genus *Orchis* (not native here), but Brown claims that, "traditionally *orchis* has been used for certain genera," which apparently include *Coeloglossum*, *Goodyera*, *Liparis* and *Platanthera*.

In the introductory section of the book, Brown includes some background on the relationships between orchids and their specific mycorrhizal fungi (although he never uses that term or explains exactly what it means). Brown merely states that "all orchids consume fungi as a food (carbon) source." He then goes on to point out the importance of a variety of fungi to orchid growth and development and how this makes it difficult to transplant orchids. My understanding of orchid mycorrhizae is that these fungi absorb their carbohydrate nutrients from a non-orchid plant host, and then the orchid in turn absorbs the carbohydrates from the fungus. In other types of plants, mycorrhizal fungi bring in mineral nutrients such as phosphates, and take carbohydrates from the plant they are infecting. In all orchid seedlings (grown from exceedingly tiny seeds) and in achlorophyllous orchids such as *Coralorrhiza*, the orchid must actually parasitize the fungus, rather than exchanging carbohydrates for mineral nutrients. In Brown's apparent attempt to simplify the mycorrhizal relationship, he may create confusion for some readers.

Overall, I was delighted with this book and have already found it helpful when trying to identify some species and varieties of *Coralorrhiza*, *Listera* and *Platanthera* that I have seen on the trails this summer. I recommend it as a useful and informative addition to any library of books on Northwest plants.

References:

- Hitchcock, C.L. and A. Cronquist. 1973. *Flora of the Pacific Northwest*. University of Washington Press.
- Pojar, J. and A. MacKinnon. 2004. *Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast*, 2nd ed. Lone Pine Press.

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STUDY WEEKEND

REPORTS

The following article appeared in the North Columbia Monthly shortly before members of the Washington Native Plant Society descended upon Stevens County for the 2006 WNPS Study Weekend. Permission to reprint was kindly granted by the author and the North Columbia Monthly (www.ncmonthly.com).

Radical, Militant Botanists

by Leopold Hayden Powell

Radical, militant botanists will press a long list of attractive and compelling features of plants upon you. Stepping back from that fringe, the great diversity of those interested in plants are happy to share their enthusiasm for the green kingdom. There is no more diverse band of plant professionals and amateurs than the Washington Native Plant Society. The highlight of the WNPS year is the Spring Study Weekend, this year, June 23 through 25, at the Chewelah Peak Learning Center. Learn more and join at www.wnps.org.

Members of the Native Plant Society go from the dean of Pacific Northwest botanists, Art Kruckeberg, to working professionals, rock gardeners, photographers and people who demonstrate that the Latin root of amateur is *amare*, to love. They bring a panoply of knowledge in other tangents of natural history. Don't expect to get lots of exercise on the

outings. The pace is usually slow, to catch the critical details. Some of Northeast Washington's most distinctive plants are best appreciated on hands and knees. Here is a sampling of the field trips.

*One of the attractive things
about the flowers is their
beautiful reserve.*

—Ralph Waldo Emerson,
Hamatreya, 1846

After continental ice sheets ground over miles of dolomite and argillite, they mixed their stony load with granite, in the upper basin of Mill Creek. The terraces attracted homestead farmers, but the promise faded to hard scabble by the 1930s. Amy Cabral knows where to search



Radical WNPS members convene at the Chewelah Learning Center. PHOTO: BILL BROOKRESON

the remaining meadows for *Botrychium* species. The tiny and insubstantial Moonworts are remarkable survivors in tough conditions. There are a surprising number of species, and the forms are variable and overlapping. Evolution is at work here, with plants being adapted to rapidly changing conditions.

Both flanks of the Chewelah River have been the home of the Kalispel People for thousands of years. The Study Weekend provides a treasure opportunity to learn about traditional plant uses. Wilma Cullooyah, Cultural Educator of the Kalispel Tribe, will concentrate on traditional teas, as a group explores close to the Learning Center. Engelmann spruce, lovage and buckbrush are all close at hand. Saskatoon berries should be ripening.

Washington State University Extension Agent, Carol Mack, will show a butterfly view of the local plants. The meadows, peaks and slopes are busy with butterflies. Most species of butterflies are obligated to a single species of plant at some point in their life cycle.

Fred Weinmann is one of the top wetland botanists in Washington. We will see what Fred finds when a local technician takes him to the large and varied wetlands of the East Fork of Crown Creek. Faults trap this part of Crown Creek between ocean floor volcanic rocks on one side and continental volcanic rocks to the other. Older faults

and folds have introduced sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Some of the seeps are chalky from dissolved lime and oxidizing sulfur. Other waters are red or black with iron-loving bacteria and algae. One meadow may have the dry-site *Botrychium* to go with the moist forest species.

Trombetta Canyon is a gorgeous near-secret. The lime-marble walls tower one thousand feet above the narrow canyon floor. Such an unusual place is rife with unusual plants. This is a hot spot of rare plants for the Washington Natural Heritage Program's Joe Arnett, who will lead the trip with botanical explorer, Jean Wood.

Mushrooms are a whole different kingdom (Fungi) from plants, but interesting hunting is near-by. The transition from montane forest up to sub-alpine forest is marked by nearly total change of plant species, but many mushrooms span the boundary. Mycologist Jim Groth will lead the way through that mystery.

Alpine sagebrush, aspen groves and quaking bogs are on the schedule. There is even a trip back in time with the magnificent Stonerose fossils at Republic. This is the sort of occasion that is frustrating in its richness. You will be making the difficult choices of the greater of many attractions. Many of the outings limit participant numbers. Too many feet can be hazardous to rare plants. If you cannot take part in this program, the Native Plant Society is a superior connection to nature on many occasions. There will be other programs and outings. People who you did not know, or seem reserved, seem to have the best brought out of them when they are interested in plants.

Calispell Mountain

by Don Knoke, WNPS Central Washington Chapter and Salal Chapter

A crowd of eighteen people headed up a long, dusty road to Calispell Mountain, observing the noxious weeds along the way—first, hoary alyssum (*Berteroa incana*) along Flowery Trail Road, then meadow hawkweed (*Hieracium pratense*) along Sand Canyon Road. Upon arriving at the Jeep road that was to lead us to the top of the mountain, we noticed it took the direct, short route—definitely uphill.

The trail led through an open forest of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) and subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*), with many of the pines dead and fallen down. Most of the plants had not yet flowered, making identification difficult, but Sitka valerian (*Valeriana sitchensis*), raceme pussytoes (*Antennaria racemosa*) and varileaf phacelia (*Phacelia heterophylla*) were

found in flower. Several plants could be identified from their leaves with some confidence, such as pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*), pipsissiwa (*Chimaphila umbellata*) and bracted lousewort (*Pedicularis bracteosa*). When we found mountain box (*Pachistima myrsinites*) and round-leaf violet (*Viola orbiculata*) in bloom, we knew we were too early, since these are some of the first plants to bloom after the snow leaves.

By noon we had reached open green fescue (*Festuca viridula*)/thread-leaf sandwort (*Arenaria capillaris*) meadows dotted with islands of conifers, and picked a shady spot sprinkled with flowering spring beauty (*Claytonia lanceolata*) to enjoy lunch in the cooling breeze. Blooming under the trees were low mountain bedstraw (*Galium bifolium*), woolly britches (*Hydrophyllum capitatum*) and blue-eyed Mary (*Collinsia parviflora*), and nearby a clump of red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*) was starting to bloom.

After lunch, a free-flowing spring was discovered in a clump of trees, and about ten wet-area plants were added to the list. The few in bloom included broad-leaf montia (*Montia cordifolia*), prickly currant (*Ribes lacustre*) and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Horse mint (*Agastache urticifolia*) was identified by the aroma, and sharp-tooth angelica (*Angelica arguta*) and monkshood (*Aconitum columbianum*) were identified by their distinctive leaves.

The trail steepened when we left the last of the tree islands, but fortunately the cool breeze picked up, making the climb bearable on the open slope. On reaching the ridge, we were greeted with bright patches of cushion phlox (*Phlox pulvinata*). Few-flowered shooting-stars (*Dodecatheon pulchellum*) were found in bloom, and ivesia (*Ivesia* sp.) was in bud, but couldn't be identified to species. Large patches of leaves of sulfur buckwheat (*Eriogonum umbellatum*) were observed, but there was no sign of flowers.



A patch of *Phlox pulvinata* at Calispell Mountain.

PHOTO: ROD GILBERT

The short hike to the peak (6855') revealed large patches of deep snow on the north-facing slope, and leaves of coiled-beak lousewort (*Pedicularis contorta*) on the high point. The Pend Oreille River could be seen far below, and to the south, the ski runs of 49 Degrees North. There was some comfort in knowing it was downhill all the way back to the cars.

North Bunchgrass Meadows (Pass Creek Pass)

by Louise Kulzer, WNPS Central Puget Sound Chapter

Due to unfavorable road conditions, the field trip to Bunchgrass meadows morphed into a subalpine hike to Pass Creek Pass, a few drainages north of Bunchgrass meadows. Though some in our party of 16 vowed to visit our original destination at a more auspicious time, we all adapted well to the change of habitat. Our visions of wet meadows, fens and bogs soon gave way to subalpine forests and grassy balds, serenaded the whole way by a stunning view of the Selkirks across the State line. Subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) was the dominant tree, but Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and larch (*Larix occidentalis*) were common, and Engelman spruce (*Picea engelmannii*) occasional. Douglas maple (*Acer glabrum*), Sitka alder, and scouler's willow (*Salix scouleri*) were noted, as were squaw currant (*Ribes cereum*), fool's huckleberry (*Menziesia ferruginea*), mountain box (*Pachistima myrsinites*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), and several species of *Vaccinium* which sometimes had us wondering whether the fool's huckleberry was just messing with us!

Herbs of note included clematis (*Clematis columbiana*), penstemon (*Penstemon fruticosus*), mitella (*Mitella stauropetala*), a shaded depression with fawn lily (*Erythronium grandiflorum*) and trillium (*Trillium ovatum*), and a slate scree with sandwort and other interesting small plants. Our territorial views allowed several astute observers to note that east-facing slopes were wetter—an effect caused by the hot summer sun, a phenomenon rarely seen in the western part of the state.

The highlight for me was the bald, however. Open and glorious, the bald sported a few large subalpine fir and Engelman spruce. Shrubs were low and included mountain ash (*Sorbus* sp.), thimbleberry and sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*)—an interesting and no doubt uncommon plant community! Herbs included fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*), valerian (*Valeriana sitchensis*), bluebells (*Campanula* sp.), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), a native white-

flowered hieracium (*Hieracium albiflorum*) and strawberry, as well as several species of grasses including bunch grasses (the association we had to our original destination!). I was hoping for beargrass (*Xerophyllum tenax*), but alas there was none. We did, however, find one patch of snow with false hellebore just coming up, and then had to quickly retrace our steps so as not to be too late to supper! An interesting day in the undiscovered corner of the state!

Trombetta Canyon

by Linda Ellis, WNPS Central Puget Sound Chapter

Seventeen people (without hardhats) took the hike to Trombetta Canyon, despite warnings that it would require bushwhacking and close encounters with *Toxicodendron rydbergii* (poison ivy). We set out through an abandoned farmstead with distant views to the south. In addition to the pasture grasses, there were some familiar nonnative species—*Potentilla recta*, *Nepeta* sp. (catmint), *Medicago lupulina* (black medic), *Geranium molle* (Dovefoot geranium), *Linaria vulgaris* (toadflax), and *Prunella vulgaris* (self heal). We spotted *Collomia linearis*, *Erigeron philadelphicus* (Philadelphia fleabane) and an invasive thistle, *Carduus acanthoides* (plumeless thistle or Onion Creek Thistle). A population of spittlebugs was creating a mess of foam on many grasses, and numerous swallowtails and Lorquin's Admiral's accompanied us.

At the meadow's edge, we found *Ipomopsis aggregata* (scarlet gilia) flagging the trail's entry to a shady conifer forest. Although the understory appeared to have little vegetation, we discovered some treasures in the deep shade: *Chimaphila menziesii* (flowers 1-3) or *C. umbellata* (flowers 5-15) (Pipsissewa), several pyrolas (*Pyrola chlorantha*; *Orthilia secunda*, and another *Pyrola chlorantha*). The plants we saw had green leaves, though often this species is entirely saprophytic and lacks leaves. We saw two other saprophytes, *Monotropa uniflora* (Indian pipe) and *Corallorhiza maculata* (spotted coralroot), and also *Aralia nudicaulis* (wild sarsaparilla).

We descended into the canyon through a mixed forest of birch, alder, Douglas maple, Western redcedar. We saw species familiar to those of us from west of the Cascades: *Rubus parviflorus* (thimbleberry), *Asarum caudatum* (wild ginger), *Pachistima myrsinites* (Oregon box), *Rosa gymnocarpa* (baldhip rose), *Berberis* sp. (Oregon grape), and *Taxus brevifolia* (yew). Other species of note in this shady canyon included *Disporum trachycarpum* (Wartberry fairy-bell), *Rosa woodsii* (Woods rose), *Clematis columbiana*, and *Antennaria racemosa* (pussytoes).



The Trombetta Canyon scramble. PHOTO: SHARON RODMAN

After a shady lunch for the mosquitoes and ourselves, we divided into three groups: Two to explore each side of the canyon and one to continue downhill to look for *Botrychium* near the wetland at the lower end of the canyon. Climbing loose talus, we came face to face with *Toxicodendron rydbergii*, *Berberis* sp, *Corylus cornuta*, *Apocynum androsaemifolium* (dogbane), and when we emerged into the sun at the base of the cliff, we found a wonderful view across to the other side of the 1000-foot-deep canyon. This was the high point of the trip in several ways. We found *Dryas drummondii* (yellow mountain avens) in fruit, growing in niches in the wall of the limestone cliff. Other species in this location were *Pellaea glabella* (cliff brake), *Gaillardia aristata* (blanketflower), *Polemonium pulcherrimum* (Jacobs ladder), *Zygadenas elegans* (death camas) in bloom, *Artemisia michauxiana*, and the diminutive fern, *Asplenium trichomanes*.

The *Botrychium* group returned with a tiny *Scutellaria* (scull cap), but we were unable to key it out before the mosquitoes ate us.

Gardening with native plants

by Julie Jose, WNPS Northeast Chapter

While we all thought we were in the “Green Zone” up on Mt. Chewelah, it was actually the name of the first stop in our Sunday field trip. It is located at the Spokane County Conservation District and WSU/Spokane County Extension offices and provides examples of xeric to wetland gardens planted with native and drought-tolerant plants. Demonstrations emphasized sustainable practices in composting, managing household waste, backyard wildlife areas, permeable paver installations, reducing lawn area and replacing it with native plants or non-turf

grasses. The sample plots of the latter help one visualize a yard with more of a prairie look. The Zone is a permanent installation where one can “discover earth-friendly ideas and alternatives for a sustainable Inland Northwest.”

Coincidentally, Sunday was also the first tour in Spokane of native plant-friendly private gardens. We had time to visit two, both on urban lots. One gardener has steadily reduced the amount of lawn, replacing it with trees, shrubs and flowers typical of a Ponderosa Pine forest. The other garden featured all native grass beneath pine trees and some shrubs. A good diversity of birds was attracted to this yard which included feeders, nest boxes and a mister over a birdbath.

Iller Creek

by Terry Krugel, WNPS Central Puget Sound Chapter

On Sunday nine members took three cars to Spokane to hike Iller Creek, a field trip led by Art Zach. The Iller Creek area is one of the best Conservation Futures purchases made by Spokane County. It is located opposite Spokane’s South Hill with the creek flowing south and a little east. Closer to the valley floor are located suburban homes and a few businesses. The surrounding hills were fairly devastated by fire that occurred in 1991. Much of the ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and other species survived the fire but still show some scars. The creek area has a wetter climate and a substantial diversity of trees and plants that would not be found in the more typical dry open areas. On the hike up the trail one cedar tree (*Thuja plicata*), Pacific yew (*Taxus brevifolia*), several fir trees (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Abies grandis*) as well as a larch (*Larix occidentalis*) occur along with the ponderosa pine.

The lower portion of the trail was not very steep. In addition to typical invasive weeds, the group found in bloom thimble berry (*Rubus parviflorus*), violets (*Viola glabella*), fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*), collomia (*Collomia linearis*), montia (*Montia perfoliata*), Potentilla species, honeysuckle (*Lonicera ciliosa*), lupine, and others. The upper portion of the trail was somewhat steeper and with the moister air and heat, nearly emptied the hiker’s canteens. Near the top of the mountain were found many other plants, such as erigeron (*Erigeron* sp.), allium (*Allium* sp.), Indian paint brush (*Castilleja miniata* and *lutescens*), blanket-flower (*Gaillardia aristata*), orthocarpus (*Orthocarpus hispidus*), sedum (*Sedum stenopetalum*), antennarias, triteleia, one stand of frasera (*Frasera albicanlis*), and others.

Most of the members made it to the top of the mountain and were rewarded with spectacular views of the Palouse area to the south. It was not the easiest of hikes but memorable for the beauty of a wetter environment than most in this part of Northeast Washington and for the views.

Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge

by Mary Bicknell, WNPS Central Puget Sound Chapter

Dan Brauner led us to two areas to demonstrate the effects of prescribed fire burns on a mixed conifer forest and a wet meadow. A grazed area was across the road for comparison. The goals of these burns are to reduce fuel, so that when the inevitable uncontrolled burn occurs, the heat and intensity will be greatly reduced. A prescribed burn also is important for stimulating new growth of grasses, forbs, and shrubs, some of which require fire for germination. Many of these plants are important forage for whitetail deer. However, prescribed burning can also open up new habitats for invasive species, and the area must be closely monitored.

Trees are particularly affected by fire. Ponderosa pine needs space. Suppressing fires allows numerous ponderosas to crowd together in a manner that is not sustainable. Aspens are clones. A clump of aspen is basically one plant and new shoots don't develop unless there is a disruptive event such as fire.

Dan had a cross-section of a tree (called a "cookie") clearly showing historical fire scars. It could easily be seen that fires ceased after European settlement.

As a bonus, many butterflies, white headed woodpeckers and a *Penstemon confertus* were identified. The group would like to thank Dan for generously sharing his time and his information with us.

(This report was the result of a group effort.)

Botanical Painting

by Kandice Johnson, WNPS South Sound Chapter

Botanical Painting with Louise Smith was wonderfully enjoyed by all participants. A class of beginners posed no apparent challenge to Smith, who artfully directed would-be painters through the many steps of watercolor painting to

reach the day's goal, the perfect watercolor leaf—a challenge to even the most skilled of painters. Students experienced the full culmination of a project and learned basic materials education, color and lighting basics, faded wash and dry-brush techniques, double transfer of final sketches, and the basics of watercoloring technique required for creating a botanical drawing of a leaf. Thanks to Louise, who provided materials and abounding patience to her students, as well as a day to treasure deeply. To see some of Louise Smith's gorgeous botanical paintings, visit www.gageacademy.org, and click on Academy Artists/Instructors/Louise Smith.

Inchelium to Keller Ferry

by George Wooten, field trip leader and WNPS Okanogan Chapter

The car trip from Inchelium to Keller Ferry offered a chance to see some of Washington's hidden lands. Our first stop was along the Columbia River, where we were treated to *Coreopsis integrifolia* growing along the sandy shores of Lake Roosevelt.

As we headed over a small mountain pass on the Colville Indian Reservation, the lead cars were treated to a moose and calf. At about that point we stopped for lunch and saw a number of plants in a cool forested area. These included grand fir (*Abies grandis*), sedum (*Sedum stenopetalum*), native self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*), and spotted coral root orchids (*Corallorhiza maculata*).

When we reached the cliffs in the San Poil River gorge, the trip ended and we went our separate directions.

This trip gave us a chance to see two of Washington's newest noxious weeds behaving badly: sulfur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*) and hoary cress (*Berteroa incana*).

Dishman Hills Natural Area

by David Noble, WNPS Northeast Washington Chapter

On Sunday, June 25, about six of us toured the Dishman Hills Natural Area (DHNA) situated in Spokane County about a mile east of the City of Spokane and next to the south border of the City of Spokane Valley. Bob Bohlen intended to be our leader, but could not attend. Mary Water persuaded me to substitute for Bob. I'm Dave Noble, Northeast Chapter newsletter editor and a board member for the Dishman Hills Natural Area Association.

I was too busy to attend the Study Weekend this year. I warned participants that I had forgotten half of what I once knew. Participants expressed delight to have a leader. Thank you.

The temperature climbed to about 95 degrees eventually. We were glad to hike a short distance with moderate inclines and lots of tree shade. Cicadas were buzzing. Some birds were identified but I can't remember their names. It was the first time I visited the park in late June. I was impressed by the variety of flowers. Balsamroots had gone to seed. We did not see any Bitterroots. We saw dogbane, lupines, blanket flowers, cinquefoils, and many others. We wound our way up to East and West Ponds (East Pond drains into adjacent West Pond). Washington State Department of Natural Resources manages the ponds for the rare, endangered *Howellia aquatilis*. I had never seen *Howellia aquatilis* up close, so I pulled out my Hitchcock for an illustration and challenged everyone to spot one for me. No luck finding *Howellia*. We did spot a Water Buttercup (*Ranunculus aquatilis*) in bloom. Fayla Schwartz spotted what looked like an Indian hemp (hemp dogbane) (*Apocynum cannabinum*) about 3 feet from the water. It was not in bloom. Jack Nisbet had talked Saturday evening about its usefulness to Native Americans as a source of rope fiber. I visited it again in August and found neither flowers nor seed pods. It was growing amongst snowberry bushes. Snowberry (*Symphoricarpus albus*) can sprout new branches from its base with atypical leaves. Both plants have opposite leaves and branches. These leaves did not look like the atypical snowberry leaves I have seen before, but I want to see flowers or seed pods to be sure it is Indian hemp.

We finished by looping over to Coldback Spring and then back to Camp Caro. On the way back, three of us stragglers spotted poison ivy next to the trail. "Leaves of three, let them be" is hard to obey on the trail when wearing shorts. Putting up a cautionary sign would be helpful. To my knowledge, no one suffered a rash after the hike.

DHNA is composed of parcels owned by the County of Spokane, Washington State Department of Natural Resources and Dishman Hills Natural Area Association. It is managed jointly by these landowners. DHNA covers about 518 acres. It has existed since 1980, but portions of it, such as the Ina Hughes Johnston Natural Area, were set aside for conservation before 1980.

Stonerose

by John Browne, Jr., WNPS Conservation Committee Chair

Sunday morning found a car caravan headed away from Chewelah and on the road to Colville, where a fine specimen of *Epipactis gigantea* was reputed to be lurking in a ditch near the fish hatchery sign. The site, when we found it, was one of those pleasant surprises—an apparent spring that had been opportunistically converted to a roadside ditch—with some ecological structure to offer. Those who had preceded us made it easy to find—the more invasive plants had been nicely trampled, opening the way to the orchids and a mixed sedge community.

We drove by one of the scheduled stops on the way to Kettle Falls, in order to grab a bite to eat. Here was another pleasant surprise—a small market featuring organic fruits and veggies, with a second-hand store sharing a fine old building. There were many relics of pioneer days, mining and farming implements, etc. Leaving wasn't easy.

Republic was very quiet during the lunch hour, when we arrived, slightly ahead of the rest of our caravan. Doors opened at 1PM, and we trooped in for the mandatory "rules of the road" explication, which are: a \$5 fee to dig; a maximum of three fossils of your choice to take away with you; and any fossils which are of particular interest for research purposes may be kept by the management, at their discretion (with proper credit to the finder, when mounted in the collection). They also had tools to rent—hammers and chisels—to those who needed them. The dig, dubbed "Boot Hill," was about three blocks away, uphill from the office. Hats were recommended, with good reason: the road cut is in full sun for most of the day (all afternoon); and the only shade is over a picnic bench on the site, where a few folks carried their "books" of shale, to proceed with prying them open.

The shale is banded. The wider bands are generally ash, and less likely to be holding fossils. The narrower bands were easy to split, at first... but could run into one another, and break out unevenly, if hurried. Of course, that didn't matter if you weren't finding any fossils! The site managers bring in machinery every now and then, and the broken chunks of shale are scattered out below the rock face of the roadcut. So, there were rocks to break open even further, available all around.

Some of the conversations were as entertaining as the mining itself. One young person who had found half a dozen nice specimens was comforting a hapless male parent,

and promising to share. Perhaps because of the presence of youngsters there was a notable lack of expletives and otherwise colorful language. It was a situation where total strangers became comfortable sharing techniques and conjectures, and offering encouragement to one another.

After a few hatless hours we decided that we'd had enough fun, and had better move along while there was still plenty of daylight (the Center closes at 5). We took our cardboard box back to the office, and waited our turn to have our fossils named and graded. A young gentleman took the slabs and expertly chiseled around the edges of the specimens, exposing even more than had been visible—sometimes revealing entire leaves, or needle clusters. He sometimes left a scalloped edge down to the precise layer of the main fossil, framing it beautifully (he did this in our case around an elm leaf). The fossils still contained traces of their carbon, and one was cautioned not to rub them when they were freshly exposed. (Imagine, 50-million-year-old pine needles, brought to the light again...) This young man had been spending time with these deposits every summer for 15 years, nearly as long as the 18 years of Stonerose's public existence. He told us of the original deposit, back in the heart of town (a vacant lot that we drove by on our way to the Keller Ferry) and how he hoped to pursue

the research, perhaps into a graduate school program. We wished him well, and headed off along the SanPoil River Road, delighted with our discoveries: elm, dawn redwood, 4-needle pine and a lovely mélange of Eocene lake bottom—a mixture of twigs, needles, seed-cases and insect parts—perhaps enough 50-million-year-old DNA to start a little Nature Park of our own, someday...

Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge

by Cleveland Hall, WNPS Salal and Central Puget Sound Chapters; Ann Musché, WNPS South Sound Chapter; Anna Thurston, WNPS South Sound Chapter

On Sunday morning a dozen of us left the Chewelah Center, heading southward to Cheney, Washington. As we dropped in elevation, temperatures rose....We convened again at the Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge headquarters, where birds entertained us until our tour started. A Say's Phoebe dipped and glided at its nest 3 feet from the doorway of the gift shop. Two swallows dipped and glided INSIDE the building as we tried, almost in vain,



Cheatgrass invading the Ponderosa forest being managed with fire at the Turnbull NWR. PHOTO: ANNA THURSTON

to encourage them to find the open door! Two downy Great Horned Owls hunched in the shade of a chimney atop a nearby refuge house.

Refuge biologist Mike Rule appeared to help guide the swallows out. He was here to introduce us to the 15,000 acres which make up the Turnbull Refuge and help us learn about use of fire as a refuge management tool. He and Bertram, a *Friends of the Refuge* volunteer, drove us in refuge vans around the visitors' driving route and into territory not generally open to the public.

After reviewing the Refuge's history of conserving marshland at a time when most were being drained for farmland, Mike explained the makeup of the site. Geologically, the area, a remnant of the "Channeled Scablands," is a deep layer of basalt scraped thin of topsoil by glacial-era floods. Unusual patterns of wetlands, ponderosa pine savannah, and aspen forest thrive in the various pockets. But the terrain forces the plant life to subsist with uncharacteristically shallow root systems. These shallow soils help to explain the difficulties and complexity of



Get close and hug that tree...Vanilla...an entrancing fragrance, has captured the spirit of WNPS Turnbull visitors, including Sharon Rodman (left) and Cleveland Hall (right) with unidentified visitor. PHOTO: ANNA THURSTON



WNPS Turnbull NWR group takes stock of the shade as well as the plants that are flourishing in areas where controlled burns have been encouraged. Plants seen include *Balsamorhiza sagittata*, Hooker's Onion (*Allium acuminatum*), *Fetsuca idahoense*, and two invasives: Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) and Bulbous Bluegrass (*Poa bulbosa*). PHOTO: ANNA THURSTON

carrying out low-heat controlled burns, made more difficult because of the refuge's proximity to Spokane and Cheney.

Two versions of cheatgrass, spurge and Canada thistle, are the main culprits here, taking advantage of the nutrient burst that follows a fire to invade and take over whole swaths of open ponderosa forests. As Mike talked, we edged into the grass beside the trees to check out the tall stands of pine drops (*Pterospora andromeda*) just coming into bloom, and for the relief of some shade (that grass was prime tick habitat, we were warned when we got in there).

From its inception, the primary focus of the refuge has been to support waterfowl. Its "mission now includes restoring and maintaining the native ecosystem...To achieve habitat diversity, fire has been

re-introduced,...wetlands...have been restored, native vegetation is planted in disturbed areas. And research is conducted on various habitats and wildlife to direct future management."

As at other places in the Pacific Northwest, our wet spring had kept the grasses surprisingly green until our visit in late June. By this time of year, many wildflowers were finished blooming, but sticky geranium (*G. viscosissimum*) and *Clarkia* (*C. pulchella*) added their respective pink splashes here and there. Other native plants included *Allium*, *Lomatium* and sizeable patches of spreading dogbane (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*), used by the early Northern Plateau peoples.

Though our focus on this trip was on the pinelands, we also passed by some rich refuge wetlands over which Black Terns, Tree and Violet-green Swallows swooped. Bertram pointed out for us the spots in which moose often stand belly-deep in the water.

Alas, the moose remained hidden, but, allelujah, so did the ticks!

AN

2006 Annual Backpack Trip

by *Jim Duemmel*

Five WNPS members (Jim Riley, Jim Prichard, Don Knoke, Julia Bent and myself), led by Jim Riley, started up the Little Wenatchee River Trail on Friday, July 28, in mild clear weather. Washington was in the midst of a heat wave but we hiked in comfortable temperatures. The brush along the trail was covered with dew—and quickly our clothes were constantly wet. Soon after lunch we crossed Meander Meadow, finally above the brush and dry. By late afternoon we reached the Pacific Crest Trail and searched out an expansive campsite with a plentiful supply of clear cold water draining directly from a snowfield. We set up camp and rested after an eight-mile walk with heavy packs.

Saturday morning we awoke in the clouds and with temperatures in the high 30s. Had Washington's heat spell broken? It had for us. We walked the Crest Trail north past Kodak Peak almost to Indian Pass. On the return trip we climbed the side trail to the top of Kodak Peak for a lunch stop. The clouds had burned off and the south side of Glacier Peak was in full view. Soon we were back in camp where, after a short rest, Don, Julia and I walked cross-country to two unnamed lakes northwest of our camp (one might claim these lakes as the "source" of the North Fork of the Sauk River) while others walked south on the Crest Trail. Not exactly a lazy afternoon.

Sunday morning we awoke to temperatures in the mid 30s—and a persistent rain. With little reluctance we decided to cut the trip a day short and walk out. No one even considered returning over our Friday route (all that brush now really wet) so we adhered to the original plan to walk out on the Cady Ridge Trail. Quickly we broke camp and started the eight-mile walk in unrelenting rain (with a few flakes of snow mixed in now and then). Just in time for lunch we were back at the trailhead campground under the shelter of tall conifers.

That describes the geography of the trip. What about the botany? Don Knoke has prepared a list of the species we saw and it should soon be on the WNPS web site. My first impression of the flora produced a question: What part of Washington were we really in? We were east of the Cascade crest but the vegetation was decidedly the same as that which I am accustomed to seeing around Bellingham. Along the Little Wenatchee River Trail, western redcedar was abundant. We saw lots of vine maples but no Douglas maples. Monkshood seemed the surest indicator that we were east of the crest.



Glacier Peak taken from near the summit of Kodak Peak.

PHOTO: JIM RILEY



Jim Riley, Julia Bent and Jim Duemmel at their camp near the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. PHOTO: DON KNOKE



Left to right: Jim Prichard, Don Knoke, Jim Duemmel and Julia Bent at Kodak Peak. PHOTO: JIM RILEY

On the first day we encountered at least two aster species but more than two opinions of what species they were—or were not. (Help! We had TWO Fellows of the society with us and we still could not agree. Someone offer a workshop on the identification of asters.) The highlight of the second day was the display of coiled lousewort on Kodak Peak. The plants of the third day were a blur seen through a veil of blowing rain/snow with two notable exceptions.

Midway along Cady Ridge we walked through a vast field of Broadleaf Lupine in full bloom, colors muted by the raindrops but emphasized by the occasional white splash of Sitka valerian pushing up above the lupine and a rare accent of bright yellow fan-leaved cinquefoil hidden among the lupine. As we started down the switchbacks from the ridge, suddenly we came upon a small grove of young western white pines, the only pines we saw on the whole trip.



Julia Bent at unnamed lakes. PHOTO: DON KNOKE

On the drive home, by the time I had reached Lake Wenatchee the weather was warm, dry and sunny. I wondered, “Did we bail out too soon?” I turned west on Highway 2 and soon crossed Stevens Pass—in a driving rain. Yes, we did make the right decision—I was glad I was not still sitting in my tent in that rain.

✍

Sign up for WNPS list serve

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

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

✍

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.

✍

Announcing WNPS's 2007 Photo Calendar



2007 Calendar



Washington Native Plant Society

If you're one of those people who never tire of gazing at a gorgeous plant, we've got the perfect way to indulge your fancy. From the first image of avalanche lilies cascading down a subalpine meadow, to the last image of Sitka valerian, the 2007 WNPS Photo Calendar will enthrall you with Washington's botanical beauty. Featuring photos taken by Society members, the calendar will remind you of all of the special plants Washington has to offer the wildflower enthusiast.

In addition, the calendar has smaller inset photos every month, includes dates of interest to those who are botanically inclined, and gives food for thought in the text which accompanies the main image. Photos featured for this first-ever calendar produced by the Society were selected from over 150 images which were submitted in a WNPS photo contest. The State Board formed a calendar

committee* which was charged with selecting the contest winners, and guiding the project to print.

Support the Society in this first-of-its-kind endeavor and buy one for yourself and some for those on your gift list. Each calendar is \$10.00 plus \$2.00 for shipping.

*Members of the calendar committee are: Janelle Downs, Rod Gilbert, Ellen Kuhlmann, and Mark Turner.

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2007 Photo Contest



Send in your favorite photos!

The Washington Native Plant Society is looking for your great photos of Washington wildflowers and native plant landscapes. We know our membership harbors a remarkable amount of photographic talent so we

encourage you to send in up to five of your best photos.

The photo contest is open to all WNPS members. Both amateur and professional photographers may enter.

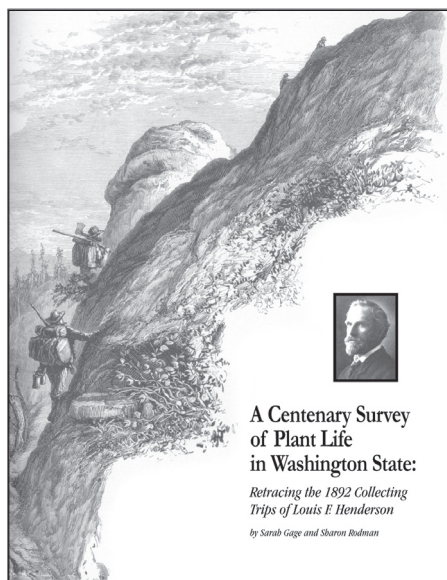
Photo contest deadline is January 16, 2007.

More details and contest rules can be found on our web site at www.wnps.org under What's New.

A Centenary Survey of Plant Life in Washington State: Retracing the 1892 Collecting trips of Louis F. Henderson

By Sarah Gage and Sharon Rodman

Reviewed by Rhoda M. Love, Eugene, Oregon



At last a detailed account and analysis of Louis F. Henderson's World's Fair collections! I am delighted to see this interesting investigation now in print and happy to have been asked to review it. I have known since 1992, when I began writing the life of Louis F. Henderson, that Sarah Gage and Sharon Rodman were researching this early Northwest botanist's important 1892 collections. It is gratifying to see the project published by WNPS in a pleasingly illustrated format, and to discover what a comprehensive and scientific effort the authors have made of their comparison of Henderson's survey of the Washington flora a century ago, with that of the same sites in 1992.

The result of their efforts is a handsome 115-page work that I have read with interest and on whose pages I have made copious notes. However, space is limited and I can provide only a general outline here. Louis F. Henderson was 39 years old, recently recovered from typhoid, and living in Olympia when tapped by the Washington State World's Fair Commission to collect plants and timber for the state display at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. Henderson, who

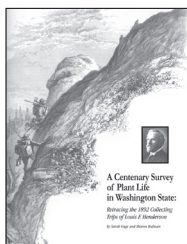
later stated that the pleasures of plant collecting "fill a botanist's heart to overflowing," jumped at the chance to carry out the commission, even though his salary would be a meager \$175 per month, and he would be responsible for providing all the collecting materials needed for the task. Gage and Rodman, using a database of their own design, and starting with Henderson's reports and the 1,505 herbarium sheets deposited in the University of Washington Herbarium after the Fair, have detailed his itinerary and determined which species were collected at each location. They have then headed into the field to follow his route and attempt to relocate and re-collect in 1992—a century later—the plants encountered by Henderson in the late 19th century.

Following in Henderson's footsteps took Sarah and Sharon from Orcas Island to Ilwaco; from Olympia to Spokane via Yakima, Coulee City, and Medical Lake; to Stampede Pass and Mt. Adams; and to Palouse City, Pasco and Pullman, with other stops between. At these destinations they waded in ponds, searched urban sidewalks, investigated railroad tunnels, and explored forests, meadows and deserts, looking for plants seen a hundred years before. What was the result? In their Discussion they declare that the outcome was primarily negative in that only 27% of Henderson's taxa were re-located. But what does this actually mean? As they point out it means many things: that Henderson's geographic data was often vague, that urbanization has overwhelmed many of the early botanist's locales, that logging, grazing, and other activities have altered many sites. In one of the most valuable sections of this Occasional Paper, the authors discuss factors such as forestry, hydrology, agriculture, grazing, and invasive species that have vastly impacted the Washington landscape since 1892. One statistic can stand for many: In 1890 the population of Washington was 337,000; in 1992 it was over five million!

After the Fair, Henderson and his family moved to Moscow Idaho where he was a University professor of botany until he retired and moved to Oregon in 1911. From 1924 to 1939 he was Curator of the University of Oregon Herbarium in Eugene. The World's Fair episode encompassed less than two years of his long and productive life. Gage and Rodman have taken the records of this period and given us an analysis both fascinating and sobering. Readers will commend them for their efforts and for their thought-provoking conclusions.

Rhoda M. Love

Order Form



A Centenary Survey of Plant Life in Washington: Retracing the 1892 Collecting Trips of Louis F. Henderson *By Sarah Gage and Sharon Rodman*

☐ \$12.00 A Centenary Survey of Plant Life in Washington. (includes shipping and handling)

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- ☐ Volume 6. 1997. Vegetation Studies Funded by the Washington Native Plant Society. ed by Ronald J. Tavlör and Richy J. Harrod.
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Occasional Papers from the Native Plant Society of Oregon

Here are a couple of Occasional Papers from the Native Plant Society of Oregon that might also be of interest to our WNPS readers:

- *Louis F. Henderson (1853-1942) The Grand Old Man of Northwest Botany* by Rhoda M. Love, PhD, revised July 2002. Botanist Louis Henderson was a larger-than-life figure in the mold of John Muir. Possessed of great physical strength and stamina, he energetically explored the mountains, deserts, forests, and seacoasts of the Northwest for 65 years, adding greatly to our knowledge of the flora. LFH was also a writer, raconteur, and mountain-climber, as well as a conscientious family man. This unique biography, meticulously documented and lavishly illustrated, includes 56 images, chronology, publication list, and list of taxa named for LFH.

- This fall please watch for *Vile Weeds: Urbanizing Flora of Portland, Oregon, 1875-2005*, Occasional Paper Number 3 of the Native Plant Society of Oregon, which compares the flora of the city of Portland as compiled by Martin W. Gorman (a contemporary and close friend of Henderson) with the present flora of the metropolis. Prepared by Oregonians John Christy, Angie Kimpo, Vernon Marttala, and Nancy Christy.

To order, make your \$10.00 check or money order payable to "NPSO" and send to: Occasional Papers, Native Plant Society of Oregon, PO Box 902, Eugene, Oregon 97440-0902.

Research proposals due by January 15

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

To receive full consideration, proposals should be submitted by January 15 of each year. Members of the Research and Inventory Committee will review the proposals and a decision will be made by April 1. Proposals received after the January date may be considered later if any funds remain after the first round of awards. Proposals should request no more than \$1,000 to \$1,500 except in unusual circumstances. In general, half of an award is paid when the proposal is funded and the second half is paid when the project has been completed and a final report has been submitted.

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

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

- **Introduction:** Objectives and significance of the proposed research
- **Methods:** Brief description of study areas, species, techniques, data collection and analysis
- **Timetable of proposed research:** In general, research and reports should be completed within 2 years.
- **Budget:** Personnel, equipment, and supply costs
- **Products:** What will result from the proposed research? We expect, at minimum, a project report and a brief account for publication in *Douglasia*, the journal of the society. The preferred result is a publication in the peer-reviewed scientific literature.
- **Curriculum vitae** of all project personnel

Submit 5 copies of your proposal to:

Pamela Camp, Chair
Bureau of Land Management
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Wenatchee, WA 98801
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Information for contributors

Members and others are invited to submit material for publication in *Douglasia*. Articles, book reviews, poetry, photography or illustrations are welcome. All materials submitted should relate to the study of Washington's native plants. Acceptance will be based on space and appropriateness, and materials are subject to copyediting (substantive editing with author's permission). Contributors are reminded that the *Douglasia* audience ranges from professional botanist to the interested enthusiast.

Articles Send as email attachment in Word, or a rtf (rich text format) or txt (text only) with minimal formatting please.

For plants whose ranges include California, follow the nomenclature of *The Jepson Manual* (Hickman 1993), since many species names in *Flora of the Pacific Northwest* (Hitchcock and Cronquist 1973) and *Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest* (Hitchcock et al., 1955–69) have changed. For species not found in *The Jepson Manual*, follow the National Plants Database, available on the Web at plants.usda.gov or *Flora of North America*. A common name, on first use, should be followed by the botanical name in parentheses. Please provide the Hitchcock synonym for species whose names have changed.

Illustrations and photos Send as an attached jpg or tif file, with reference in the text where the photo or illustration should appear. Do not embed or paste photos or illustrations in your Word files. Medium resolution (at least 150 dpi at the size they are used) photos will reproduce better. Any photo submitted at 72 dpi will not be included. Be sure to obtain permission from the photographer, and credit the photographer. *Douglasia* has standing permission to use, with credit, illustrations from Hitchcock and Jepson. Contributors are responsible for obtaining permission for illustrations from sources other than Hitchcock and Jepson.

Email material to: gatrellk@msn.com

Deadlines for submission

Deadline	Issue	Members receive approximately
January 1	Winter	March 1
March 1	Spring	May 1
June 1	Summer	August 1
September 1	Fall	November 1

Welcome new members

6/16/2006 through 9/20/2006

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Salal Chapter

Mackenzie Rose Kermode (Gift of Art Kermode)

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Linda Grover, David Harrowe, Sidne Kneeland, Cindy Kuhl, Timothy Lowry, Kelly Martin, Michelle Noel, Sean Patrick, Bill and Roseanne Torgerson

Wenatchee Valley Chapter

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Thank you for your generosity

2006 donations through 9/20/2006

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WNPS is an organization that is lucky to have some very generous and involved donors. Our members volunteer their time working for the Society in all sorts of capacities. Some will lead hikes or send in plant lists, other members volunteer to speak about native plants to different groups, and still others work to preserve and restore native plant habitats on the ground. The support of members and donors makes us a strong voice for native plants. We are especially grateful for your financial contributions. The Society is pleased to formally recognize and thank all of the following people who have made donations.

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The beauty of plants isn't all in their flowers. There's an exquisite grace and mathematical perfection to this Epilobium seed capsule that has just burst open to launch ethereal seeds onto the breeze. In contrast, the tiny flowers are fairly inconspicuous and unlikely to receive notice from anyone but a serious botanist. PHOTO: TANYA HARVEY

Giving at the workplace



Workplace giving is a means by which you can donate to WNPS and other charitable organizations through payroll pledges. Giving through automatic payroll deductions makes it easy to give. The Washington Native Plant Society is a member of Earth Share of Washington, a federation of leading environmental and conservation organizations. Many companies sponsor Earth Share of Washington giving campaigns through which you can designate a donation to WNPS. Federal, Washington State (including UW and WSU), King County, City of Seattle and other govern-

mental agencies also sponsor giving campaigns that include WNPS as a charitable option. For a complete list of participating companies check out the Earth Share of Washington web site at www.esw.org. If your company has only a United Way giving campaign, you can still contribute to WNPS by designating Washington Native Plant Society in the "specific organization" or "donor option" section of the United Way pledge form.



Membership in WNPS entitles you to:

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

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