

NPSBC

Native Plant Society of BC

Spring/Summer, 1997

Volume 2, Issue 2

Annual General Meeting

The Native Plant Society of British Columbia (NPSBC) held its first annual general meeting in Victoria, March 9, 1997, the day after the Native Vegetation Symposium at the University of Victoria. The society's steering committee passed on the leadership to the new board of directors. The following is a brief summary of the meeting.

Nomination and Election of First Directors

A discussion was held as to the number of directors that should be elected to the new board. Suggestions ranged from 5 to 21. People recommending a higher number said it would allow greater regional representation. Others felt a smaller board would function more efficiently.

The current nominations list consisted of Adolph Ceska, Theresa Duynstee, Douglas Justice, Verna Miller, Wilf Nicholls, John Olafson, Bruce Peel, Giles Stevenson, Paulus Vrijmoed, Ross Waddell, Tom Wells, and David Williams. At the AGM Sylvia Mosterman, Josette Wier, and Pam Meneguzzi were nominated from the floor. The nominees gave a small "blurb" about themselves.

It was decided to elect a board of 15 directors, and to give the board the task of determining an optimum working number before the next AGM. The 15 nominated candidates were then elected by acclamation for the ensuing year and asked to determine their roles as they deemed fit.

NPSBC Membership Report

Membership (updated to April 21):

Individual Members	185
Associate Members	42
Sustaining Members	12

Seed Registry

Frank Portlock spoke to the idea of a uniform seed registering system, as proposed by the BC Tree Seed Dealers, and asked what the level of interest was with the NPSBC.

Someone wondered at what threshold of sales would seed dealers need to go through a certification program. The response was that a "registration," not a "certification," system was being proposed. The information on the seed registration tag would include: Species name, owner, collection site informa-

tion, volume of seed, optional information such as number of seeds per gram, etc.

It was decided that this topic will be pursued jointly by the Ethics and Biodiversity/Research committees.

Native Vegetation Symposium Report

A presentation was made by Ruthanne Edwards of the UVic Native Vegetation Committee. The committee has organized the symposium for several years. As a student volunteer group they have hit the limit of their resources. They have projects on campus they would like to pursue, but the symposium takes all their time. However, the symposium has a very strong networking role, so the committee is asking the NPSBC or another organization to take on or to share responsibility for organizing the annual symposium.

It was decided the directors would investigate what the NPSBC could do.

Logo

The logos designed thus far were presented and the list was narrowed down. A group of volunteers will determine if it is necessary to further solicit new entries or make adjustments to the existing submissions. They will report back to the Directors with the

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Saskatoon (*Amelanchier alnifolia*)

Editor's Message

We welcome contributions to the newsletter that would be of interest to other "native plant" people. That includes activities and upcoming events in your region, requests for volunteers for local projects, notes on favourite or rare plants, and news about NPSBC members. We'd also like to start a questions & answers section, so write if you have any questions regarding native plants.

Please mail contributions to: NPSBC Newsletter, 1805-1725 Pendrell Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2X7 or e-mail them to harryh@escom.ca

Deadline for the Fall/Winter edition is September 30. ■



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**italic line indicates committee responsibilities.*

Douglas Justice, NPSBC President

Douglas is a native Vancouverite and a horticulture instructor at Kwantlen University College in Langley. He holds a M.Sc. in botany from UBC, where his thesis dealt with variations within Rocky Mountain maple (*Acer glabrum*) throughout western North America. Most of his practical horticultural experience has been in the local nursery trade and in public gardens in BC and in England.

In 1995 he authored a report entitled "Identification of Optimum Native Plants and their Production Strategies" for the BC Nursery Trades Association. He researched plants suitable for cultivation as ornamentals, providing sources of information on availability, commercial viability, garden worthiness and propagation, creating both a computer database and a hard copy report.

Douglas is interested in all issues regarding the ethical use of native plants. His primary motivation for involvement with the society is to increase public awareness of native plants. "I see my role as a communicator," he says. "I like to compile information and give people access to it."

He says government ministries have begun to develop databases on the use of native plants on public lands - information which is not generally available but is potentially useful to many people. One of his goals is to see that all of the various pools of native plant information are centralized so that the data can benefit a wider audience.

Gardening with native plants is a sort of "feel-good subject" which he doesn't mind encouraging, but he acknowledges that both buyers and sellers are sometimes misinformed about natives. "Too often, the people planting them in parks or their backyards don't have enough knowledge about particular species in terms of their requirements or suitability."

"It's important to have a reputable source of information on native plants," says Douglas. He thinks the society will be viewed as a trusted

source because it has no vested interests and is accountable to a wide-ranging group of members whose interests and concerns run the gamut. "That's what keeps us honest," he says.

Tom Wells, NPSBC Vice-President

Tom has had a life-long interest in plants. He is a vegetation ecologist on staff at BC Hydro, where he takes part in research programs to stabilize low-growing vegetation in the power corridors throughout the province.

He holds a Ph.D. in botany from UBC, where he specialized in the systematics and ecology of vascular plants. His thesis investigated population variation and distribution of false azalea (*Menziesia* spp.) in North America (and eastern Asia to some extent).

Tom says he's been impressed by the enthusiasm, expertise and energy at the NPSBC meetings he has attended. In Vernon and Abbotsford he was glad to see the diverse groups work toward a consensus on the goals of the society they wanted to form. He characterizes the membership as being composed of environmentalists whose main interest is habitat protection, nursery trade workers who propagate and sell native plants, private groups of volunteers doing restoration work in local projects, First Nations people who want to revive the traditional uses of native plants, and provincial and municipal government representatives who have an interest in using native plants on public lands.

He says the fact that membership has grown to 230 in its first few months is evidence that there has been a need for such an association in the province. Because BC is such a vast area with widely different biogeoclimatic zones, he says it would make sense for the NPSBC to become a provincial umbrella group with regional chapters.

Tom would like to see the membership list eventually include members' primary interests and expertise, so that

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Native plantings on the Roberts Creek jetty

The jetty at the mouth of Roberts Creek is a structure of granite boulders and gravel fill extending 200 metres into the Strait of Georgia. Built in the forties, it was the landward end of the government wharf that served as the settlement's transportation terminal. After car ferries to the Sunshine Coast made this use obsolete in the mid-fifties, the site was used for decades as a bulk propane depot. In 1994 after years of community lobbying the tanks were removed and the jetty was added to the adjacent one-acre regional park. The park planners sought the advice of the Roberts Creek Community Association as to how the site should be re-developed.

For years, while the propane tanks were still in place, people had clambered out past the chain-link fence to find a quiet spot to fish or watch the sun go down. This is a very exposed location for the inside waters, raw and elemental. A sense emerged from public meetings that the site should not be over-developed but left a little rough and natural.

Though most people favoured plantings of some sort, they thought that lawns and shade trees would look out of place, and probably not do very well, out in the wind and waves. Native plantings may be a harder sell here on the west coast than in other parts of Canada because our climate is friendly to so many exotics, but given the special constraints of salt spray, strong winds, and no water table, many could see the advantage of getting the right wild plants for the conditions. Volunteer native plant enthusiasts got permission to try to establish species that would look at home and take care of themselves.

The working definition of a native plant is determined by the site. In this case, because the jetty is an artificial structure, we are saved from a nit-picking concern for site correctness, especially once we have decided to add soil. Our native definition includes the species of the dry beaches and headlands of the Strait, though the site is not a beach, with seasonal flooding and renewal by high tides, or a headland with bedrock to catch and concentrate rainfall. Perhaps the most comparable natural landform would be a high and dry cobble beach berm.

The site as found was already supporting vegetation in a pattern that revealed a strong difference in micro-climate between its windward and leeward sides. This pattern has been acknowledged by planting the more seaward and windward areas with beach species and the more landward and leeward areas with headland species.

From the start the emphasis has been placed on the establishment of

natives rather than on the elimination of aliens. There is still Scotch broom on the jetty and we have promised not to clear it until we can replace it. There is lots of room to grow native shrubs far from its herbicidal influence. Broom really isn't much of a problem compared with the well established morning glory that threatens to choke all our plantings if not regularly weeded. There is rough turf that will probably always include some non-native grasses but we are starting some native competition: Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), meadow barley (*Hordeum brachyantherum*) and timber oat-grass (*Danthonia intermedia*).

So far we have planted some 25 species and have at least as many coming along from seed. Initial successes that have been popular with the public include the big beach grass (*Elymus mollis*), that has spread aggressively and dances beautifully in the wind. A small area of faux beach that we installed last summer complete with logs and sand was covered in a few weeks by beach pea (*Lathyrus japonicus*), silver burweed (*Ambrosia chamissonis*) and large-headed sedge (*Carex macrocephala*). The

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Photo: Harry Hill

Kye Goodwin checks the re-emerging beach plants on the jetty this spring.



arbutus is doing well with several bushy plants pushing half a metre after one summer in the ground. Passers-by are always asking how we successfully transplanted them. For some reason it is not widely known that they are easily grown from seed, so we always encourage people to try it themselves.

Hundreds of species fit our definition so there is no shortage of future projects. We have bought seed for some of the less common beach species that we have not yet found in our area. We have started several of the headland lilies from seed but it may be years before we have bulbs ready for planting out. We are trying to take a long term view. The end result is meant to look like the site has been abandoned to nature for a hundred years, but we hope to accelerate the process and get there in just ten or twenty. ■

~Kye Goodwin

Evergreen Learning Grounds

The Evergreen Foundation's *Learning Grounds* program is helping schools across Canada to transform parts of their asphalt and turf grass yards into educational resources. The emphasis is on planting native trees, shrubs and perennials to attract wildlife and to familiarize students at close range with local ecosystems.

If you'd like to organize students, staff and parents to "naturalize" your local schoolyard, a good first step would be to obtain Evergreen's *Learning Grounds BC Resource Package* for \$5. It's full of tips on planning the project, linking curriculum with native plantings, and fundraising, plus sources of nursery-propagated native plants.

Well selected native plants are better adapted to local soils and climate, and usually require less watering, pruning and fertilizing than traditional high-maintenance landscapes. Getting students to research

Publications

Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest, 2nd Edition

by A.R. Kruckeberg. This authoritative but highly readable book is the one that native plant gardeners find themselves coming back to time and again. The second edition has new chapters on native grasses and additional trees, shrubs and perennials which were not covered in the original, such as black hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*), Pacific crab apple (*Malus fusca*), and redstem ceanothus (*Ceanothus sanguineus*). Available from Douglas & Macintyre, 1615 Venables, Vancouver, BC V5L 2H1.

Northwest Gardeners Resource Directory, 7th edition.

For eight years avid gardener and author Stephanie Feeney has searched out and presented the best resources for

natural areas in your community will help to determine which species are best suited to the school ground environment.

For information, write to Evergreen Foundation, #106-163 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC V6B 1H5, phone (604) 689-0766, or fax (604) 689-0768. You can also check out their extensive web site at <http://www.evergreen.ca>



Students at a Bowen Island school plant kinnikinnick.

Northwest gardening enthusiasts. With the zeal of a super sleuth, Feeney spends hundreds of hours each year driving country backroads and urban byways to discover small specialty nurseries, poring over books and catalogues, actively involving herself in the region's wealth of horticultural organizations and scouring the depths of cyberspace to bring her readers the fruits of her research.

The revised and updated edition contains nearly 350 pages of tips, finds and secret discoveries—from nurseries and mail order sources to books, organizations and the Internet. Available from Cedarcroft Press, 59 Strawberry Pt., Bellingham, Washington 98226, USA.

Hiking the Ancient Forests of British Columbia & Washington

by Randy Stoltmann. This entertaining and informative guide provides a thorough review of what can be seen on 30 exceptional Pacific Northwest hiking trails, from the understorey to the tree-tops nearly 70 metres overhead. Features native plants, animals, points of interest, and historical anecdotes. Available from Lone Pine Publishing, #202A, 110 Seymour St., Vancouver, BC V6B 3N3.

Member News

Wilf Nicholls, founding member and current director of the NPSBC, will be leaving our fair climes in June to take on the directorship of the Memorial University Botanical Garden in St. John's, Newfoundland. Wilf reports that Newfoundland already has an established native plant society with which he hopes to work to inform people about the advantages of landscaping with indigenous species.

We thank Wilf for his enthusiastic advocacy of native plants during his 22 years in B.C., and wish him the best of luck gardening on the 'Rock'.



Traditional ways of the Henaaksiala and the Haisla

Spring comes to the Kitlope and Kitamaat

Spring is widely recognized by peoples of temperate regions as the time when nature reawakens following the long, hard months of winter. To the Haisla, the appearance of pink and magenta salmonberry blossoms (*Rubus spectabilis*) is one of nature's primary botanical announcements. It is joined by the April return of the Swainson's thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*), whose melodic singing is said to cause the salmonberries to ripen. Then the harvest of edible seaweed (*Porphyra abbotiae*) could begin.

According to the late Gordon Robertson, a Henaaksiala elder who died at age 90 in early 1995, the "Indian New Year" of the Henaaksiala was marked by the blossoming of the nodding, dark purplish-brown flowers of riceroot (*Fritillaria camschatcensis*) during April and May. Many other plants were also known to resume growth and produce flowers during early spring, so this time of year was known to the Henaaksiala as the 'growing month'.

The Henaaksiala conducted celebrations and ceremonial activities associated with the flowers of spring, including the 'flower dance'. Participants in this dance wore costumes adorned with riceroot flowers and other available flowers, including those of salmonberry, Nootka rose (*Rosa nutkana*), blueberries (*Vaccinium* spp.), and other species. Wreaths made from these flowers were worn on the head. The dance was associated with the ritual giving of a special name meaning 'body covered with flowers' to one or more children of high status who exhibited promising personal traits. Gordon Robertson was the last individual to dance the flower dance, sing the associated flower song, and receive the ritual flower name. This was in 1908 when he was three years old.

Food plants throughout the year

During the Indian New Year, the Henaaksiala harvested riceroot bulbs and western dock, or "Indian rhubarb" greens (*Rumex occidentalis*). These foods were steamed and served with the rich, flavourful, and nutritious oil of the eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*), a small member of the smelt family whose harvest finished shortly before the harvest of riceroot and western dock. More recently the foods were sometimes sweetened with sugar.

Even before eulachon, riceroot and western dock were ready to harvest, the Henaaksiala gathered plant foods. The earliest of these were hemlock-parsley (*Conioselinum pacificum*), known locally as wild carrot, and Pacific silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*), two edible root-bearing species that were known to grow together and were important spring vegetables. The roots were dug as early as February, before the appearance of the spring growth. At least one place in the Gardner Canal area was known as 'wild carrot place' as the hemlock-parsley grew there in abundance. The roots were steamed and eaten with eulachon oil. Other, less

important root foods of the Henaaksiala and Haisla include lupines (*Lupinus* spp.) and springbank clover (*Trifolium wormskioldii*).

Cow-parsnip stems and petioles (*Heracleum lanatum*) were said by Gordon Robertson to have been "the main [plant] food in spring" for the Henaaksiala. Because the skin of the plant produces furanocoumarins that can cause dermatitis, the petioles were peeled first and they were either eaten on their own or with fresh meat or fish. The Haisla gathered cow-parsnip along with riceroot and Pacific silverweed roots at a camp used for rendering eulachon oil called 'Old Town', near Kitamaat Village.

In March, herring roe was harvested together with the plants on which it grew, such as boa kelp (*Egregia menziesii*), rockweed (*Fucus gardneri*), giant kelp (*Macrocystis integrifolia*) and the boughs of western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*).

After the spawning herring had deposited a thick layer of eggs on these materials, the herring eggs were either cooked, or prepared for storage by drying. More recently they were also preserved by packing in brine.

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The Henaaksiala and Haisla

The Henaaksiala and Haisla are the two northernmost Wakashan First Nations of the north coast of British Columbia. Formerly the Henaaksiala lived within the region of Gardner Canal and the Kitlope River system while the Haisla made their home to the north, in the region of Douglas Channel and the Kitimat River system. In 1948 the Henaaksiala and Haisla amalgamated at Kitamaat Village near Kitimat, British Columbia.

The Henaaksiala and Haisla have strong cultural and linguistic connections to one another, with additional cultural and linguistic influences from the Tsimshian peoples who live along the coast adjacent to the Henaaksiala and Haisla territories and along the Skeena River. Because of their close ties to the Tsimshian, the Henaaksiala are also widely known as the Kitlope (from the Sm'algyax [Tsimshian language] designation meaning "people of the rock") and the Haisla are also known as the Kitamaat (from the Sm'algyax designation meaning "people of the snow"). ■



During April and May the Henaaksiala and Haisla collected edible seaweed; a practice that continues today. Edible seaweed is a tasty and nutritious sea vegetable that may be eaten alone, sprinkled on foods or cooked together with other foods, such as salmon eggs and eulachon oil.

During May, and even into June, western dock plants could again be harvested as a source of edible greens. Other edible greens included young stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*) and the inner pith of fireweed plants (*Epilobium angustifolium*). Tender young shoots of salmonberry shrubs were peeled and eaten raw and nodding onions (*Allium cernuum*) were sometimes harvested and eaten. A beverage tea was made from the leaves of Labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*).

The Henaaksiala and Haisla also harvested the edible cambium of black cottonwood trees (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*). Where they were common, the trees were felled along the Kitimat River, the bark removed, and the sweet, sappy cambium scraped from the region under the bark. This food was eaten immediately as it does not store well. The edible portion of western hemlock trees was collected in a similar manner, although this type of cambium stored well when dried. Because of this, hemlock cambium could be reconstituted and mixed with other foods for winter meals.

Soapberries (*Shepherdia canadensis*), small red fruits which produce a bitter yet edible frothy mass when whipped, were also collected, or obtained from neighbouring First Nations within whose territories this species was more abundant. Wild strawberries (*Fragaria* spp.) were gathered, from the area at the head of the Kitlope River, in meadows near Kitlope Lake and at Butedale Cannery.

One unusual berrylike food the Henaaksiala and Haisla ate occasionally was a fungal gall, found on the branch tips, leaves and flowers of the

false azalea shrub (*Menziesia ferruginea*). Produced by a species of *Exobasidium* infecting the shrub, the galls are not particularly desirable and were never gathered or eaten in quantity.

Several other types of fruits were picked throughout July and the rest of the summer, including red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*), high bush cranberry (*Viburnum edule*), bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*), salal berry

the Kitlope River was said by Gordon Robertson to have strawberries that ripened in September. Other fall foods included the edible leaf bases of wood ferns (*Dryopteris* spp.), which were steamed overnight in cooking pits and eaten with eulachon oil. Young fiddleheads were steamed and eaten by the Henaaksiala. Bog cranberries (*Oxycoccus oxycoccus*) were picked as late as November, then boiled, drained and stored in barrels of eulachon oil for winter use. ■

~ Brian Compton is an ethnobotanist with a particular interest in the traditional ways of First Nations peoples in B.C.

References

Compton, Brian D. 1993. *Upper North Wakashan and Southern Tsimshian Ethnobotany: The Knowledge and Usage of Plants and Fungi Among the Oweekeno, Hanaksiala (Kitlope and Kemano), Haisla (Kitamaat) and Kitasoo Peoples of the Central and North Coasts of British Columbia*. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis. Department of Botany, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Davis, Alison, Bea Wilson and Brian D. Compton. 1995. *Salmonberry Blossoms in the New Year: Some Culturally Significant Plants Known to the Haisla Known to Occur Within the Greater Kitlope Ecosystem*. Nanakila Press, Kitamaat, British Columbia.

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Cow-Parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*)

(*Gaultheria shallon*), various species of blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.), red huckleberry (*V. parvifolium*), stink currant (*Ribes bracteosum*), coastal black gooseberry (*R. divaricatum*), saskatoon berry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), black hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*), Pacific crab apple (*Malus fusca*), red raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), black raspberry (*R. leucodermis*), thimbleberry (*R. parviflorus*) and salmonberry. These fruits were eaten fresh and/or preserved for winter use. Occasionally Nootka rose hips were eaten fresh.

From September through October, kinnikinnick berries (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) were harvested, then prepared and stored in eulachon oil for winter use. These were considered to be one of the last of the wild fruits that could be picked even after the first snowfall. One mountain at the head of



Law and Regulation Committee

The laws and regulations committee is proposed to be a committee of all NSPBC members at large. There are many activities that this committee can get involved in. Any and all suggestions are encouraged. Pam Meneguzzi is the member of the board of directors who will be interim chair of this committee. Initial goals of the committee will be:

1. To create a forum for exchanging experiences members have had trying to protect native plants and habitat using legal means (e.g. getting a by-law changed, having a species listed for protection because it is at risk, getting an area protected under federal or provincial law);
2. To share information about positive (and other) changes that are happening in local areas, (e.g. by-laws, and zoning changes) as well as at the provincial level and the federal level (e.g. the proposed federal Endangered Species Act); and
3. To collect information about the experiences noted above into a database that can be used by members when they need it.

All members are encouraged to write about their experiences both past and present. Please send your information to me at sailbc@islandnet.com. The information you send in will be included in up-coming NSPBC newsletters in the *Lex Terrae* column. ■

~Pam Meneguzzi

Internet Sub-Committee

The NSPBC internet sub-committee is looking for members as well as a chair. There are lots of activities that this committee could be involved in. For example, a "newsgroup" has been sug-

gested. A newsgroup would let anyone ask a question they have on a particular topic and have it open to members of the newsgroup to answer.

Another suggested activity is setting up a web page. The page could include information about NPSBC, its goals, the newsletter, it could even include an electronic application form so that new and associate members could sign up.

One more activity is setting up an NSPBC e-mail account. There are different ways that e-mail accounts can be set up, including different access privileges.

Anyone who has interest in any of the activities described above, or any other ideas is encouraged to join this committee. All committee members will probably learn something new and the more hands the better!

If you would like to be on the committee, please send an e-mail to Theresa Duynstee at tduynstee@xl.ca or to Pam Meneguzzi at sailbc@islandnet.com

If you would like to chair the committee, please indicate this in your e-mail. (If you wouldn't *mind* chairing please note this too; just in case there are no volunteers, we may have a couple of co-chairs.) If you have developed any internet skills (even if you've only done something once) please note this on your e-mail, so that the committee can have a skills bank! §

~Pam Meneguzzi

Biodiversity/ Research Projects Committee

We received much enthusiastic feedback from both the Kamloops and Victoria meetings regarding possible projects that NPSBC members could begin to tackle. Three projects often mentioned were:

1. The development of native plant distribution database and map grid;
2. "BEC for Dummies," a newsletter column to respond to questions on how to use the provincial Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification System;
3. A Plant Collection Information Form to help collectors keep proper records on their plant sources, as seed is the major propagation source for native plants.

If you are interested in volunteering to help with these projects or if you have any questions or project suggestions drop us a line! ■

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Bioregional awareness teaches us in *specific* ways. It is not enough just to "love nature" or to want to "be in harmony with Gaia." Our relation to the natural world takes place in a *place*, and it must be grounded in information and experience. For example: "real people" have an easy familiarity with the local plants. This is so unexceptional a kind of knowledge that everyone in Europe, Asia, and Africa used to take it for granted. Many contemporary Americans don't even *know* that they don't "know the plants," which is indeed a measure of alienation.

~ Gary Snyder, *The Practice of the Wild*



Volunteers Wanted

Members are needed to work at the NPSBC exhibit at the VanDusen Flower and Garden Show, Vancouver, Friday, May 30 to Sunday, June 1, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Those who help will be given free admission to the show. Please contact Tom Wells, (604) 946-8894.

Meeting, cont'd from page 1
next few months.

Some suggestions concerning the logo design: the name should dominate and the society's name should be spelled out in full.

Thanks to Diane

A special gratitude was expressed to Diane Gertzen for the pivotal role she played in getting the Society underway. ■

What's on the Web

BC Native Plant Nurseries & Seed Suppliers

<http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/engsvcs/water/index.htm>

California Native Plant Society

http://www.calpoly.edu/~dchippin/cnps_main.html

Canadian Botanical Gardens & Arboreta (Links by Provinces)

<http://www.science.mcmaster.ca/Biology/CBCN/en/>

Evergreen Foundation

<http://www.evergreen.ca>

Flora of North America

<http://www.fna.org/index1.html>

Hortus West Magazine

<http://www.teleport.com/~phabitat>

Oregon Native Plant Society

<http://www.teleport.com/nonprofit/npsoc>

Pacific Northwest Native Wildlife Gardening

<http://chemwww.chem.washington.edu/natives/>

VanDusen and UBC Botanical Gardens

<http://www.hedgerows.com>

Washington Native Plant Society

<http://www.wnps.org>

Events

VanDusen Flower & Garden Show, Vancouver, May 30, 31 and June 1, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. The largest outdoor garden show in North America. Over 200 exhibitors cover seven acres of the Great Lawn. Admission is \$8 for adults, \$5 for seniors and youths. The Native Plant Society of BC will have a display booth, so look for us there!

For information about the show, contact the VanDusen Botanical Gardens Association, 5251 Oak Street, Vancouver, BC V6M 4H1. Phone (604) 878-9274, or fax (604) 266-4236.

The Society for Conservation Biology 11th Annual Meeting, Victoria, June 6-9. The 1997 SCB Annual Meeting has a major theme this year of marine conservation biology. Invited and contributed special sessions will be held concurrently with other non-marine sessions. Single and multi-day field trips are planned for the June 10-14 period, and will include topics and destinations such as: Forests and Forestry in the Carmanah Valley, Gray Whales of Clayoquot Sound, Marine Biota of the Strait of Georgia, and Ethnobotany of British Columbia Aboriginal People.

Conference Coordination: Pat McGuire, Conference Management, University of Victoria, PO Box 3030, Victoria, BC V8W 3N6. Phone (250) 721-8746, fax (250) 721-8774, or e-mail SCB97@uvcs.uvic.ca

Tom Wells, cont'd from page 2

people with similar interests could contact one another. ■

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Illustrations

C.P. Lyons (page 7) from "Trees, Shrubs & Flowers to Know in British Columbia and Washington," Jeanne R. Janish (pages 1 and 6) from "Flora of the Pacific Northwest."

