



Bradshaw's desert parsley is now in bloom and found throughout the Willamette Valley.

Desert parsley no longer considered endangered

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has delisted Bradshaw's lomatium, also known as Bradshaw's desert parsley, from the Endangered Species Act.

When initially listed as endangered in 1988, there were only 11 populations of Bradshaw's lomatium and fewer than 30,000 plants.

Due to native prairie restoration, habitat management, reduction of threats by private and public partners and the discovery of new populations, the species is now flourishing, with 24 populations and 11 million plants.

This resounding success story was possible through the joint effort of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Land Management.

Private landowners also played a critical role by enrolling in the Natural Resources Conservation Service's Wetlands Reserve Program and committing to long-term conservation of the plant, according to Fish and Wildlife.

"This is exciting news and the result of years of work by committed partners, including nongovernmental organizations, private landowners and numerous state and federal agencies," said Jose

Linares, a district manager for the Bureau of Land Management. "Our combined efforts have not only benefited the Bradshaw's lomatium but other native species important to our state, including the endangered Willamette daisy and Oregon's state bird, the western meadowlark."

Bradshaw's lomatium is about a foot tall with yellow flowers when in bloom from late April to early May. It's endemic to Oregon's Willamette Valley and neighboring lands in southwest Washington.

The greatest density of populations are found in the southern portion of the Willamette Valley near Eugene. The plant depends on pollinators for reproduction, benefitting more than 30 species of bees, flies, wasps and beetles.

Historically, a combination of natural fires and planned burns by indigenous tribes helped Bradshaw's lomatium populations thrive.

With the shift away from these practices and an increase in active fire suppression, undeveloped prairies have been lost. The loss, along with changes in land use and competition with invasive grasses, pushed this plant toward extinction.

Warriors baseball wins one loses one

By **BRUCE DUSTIN**
For The Columbia Press

The Warrenton boys baseball team dominated Woodburn's Bulldogs in last Saturday's afternoon home contest.

Then on Tuesday, the team barely squeaked out a 7-6 win at Taft.

But last weekend, the Warriors' win was never in jeopardy.

Dawson Little pitched the entire seven innings, having four strikeouts, allowing only three hits, and giving up one run.

Dawson contributed two hits to the Warrior offense, pounding in two runs. Mikey Ulness went two for three and tossed in a couple more runs for the Warriors' 6-2 win.

The girls had a softball double header at Willamina late last week. They lost the first game by a slim margin of 13-12 but won the second 8-4.

On Tuesday, the girls lost to

Oregon scientist named to cabinet

An Oregon scientist was appointed by President Joe Biden as undersecretary for science in the Department of Energy.

Geraldine Richmond, who is chair of the science department at the University of Oregon is one of 16 people recently nominated for positions in the Biden administration. Her nomination requires confirmation by the U.S. Senate.

A professor at the UO since 1985, Richmond has carved out a groundbreaking career studying the molecular characteristics of water surfaces, studies that have relevance to environmental issues such as oil remediation, atmospheric chemistry and alternative energy sources.



Bruce Dustin

Ethan Caldwell slides into second during the home game against the Woodburn Bulldogs.

Taft at home with a score of 15-9.

See more photos online at thecolumbiapress.com.



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