

THE SEGO LILY

NEWSLETTER OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 6: Number 1 January/February 1983

WHAT'S GOING ON?

- February 7 Great Basin Lecture Series "Fishes" by Gerald R. Smith. Series
7:30 p.m. put on by the Utah Museum of Natural History, Kingsbury Hall,
University of Utah Campus.
- February 14 G.B.L.S. "Lizards" by Orlando Cuellar. Series put on by the
7:30 p.m. Utah Museum of Natural History, Kingsbury Hall, University of
Utah Campus.
- February 15 Utah Audubon Society Monthly Meeting
7:30 p.m. Sugarhouse Garden Center, 1650 East 2100 South
- February 16 Arboretum Garden Lecture Series, "Water Conservation and
7:00 p.m. Irrigation Techniques" by Duane Hatch, Cooperative Extension
Service, Olpin Student Union, Room 323, University of Utah.
- February 21 G.B.L.S. "Pelicans" by Edwin Rawley. Series put on by the Utah
7:30 p.m. Museum of Natural History, Kingsbury Hall, University of Utah
Campus.
- February 24 Utah Native Plant Society Salt Lake Chapter meeting.
7:30 p.m. "Endangered Plants" by Larry England, Conference Room,
State Arboretum, University of Utah.
- February 28 G.B.L.S. "Mammals" by Norman Negus. Series put on by the Utah
7:30 p.m. Museum of Natural History, Kingsbury Hall, University of Utah
Campus.
- March 2 Utah Native Plant Society Conservation Committee meeting.
5:45 p.m.-7:00 p.m. Call Tony Frates 532-1922 for location and details.

FROM THE EDITOR

The new year has come and gone and your UNPS Newsletter has some changes. At the recent Annual Board of Directors Meeting several new committee chairs and a new newsletter editor were elected. The newsletter editor is now Jennifer Harrington. To fill you in a little about my background: I'm a landscape architect by training and have been interested in the use of natives in landscaping for several years. I also am an outdoors lover and enjoy hiking, backpacking, wild flowering, photography, skiing, etc.

My number one goal for 1983 is to maintain the high quality Barbara Halliday has established throughout her time as editor. I thoroughly appreciate Barbara's dedication and supreme organizational abilities. Thank you, Barb.

Secondly, throughout the next year I shall strive to respond to your wants and wishes. The questionnaires which were completed with your election ballots for the Board of Directors overwhelmingly confirms that the newsletter is an important part of your membership. There were several good suggestions in those questionnaires for new ideas. I hope to facilitate the implementation of some of those good ideas. Keep your suggestions coming.

My third goal is to involve as many members as possible in the production of the Newsletter. Ruth Henson has already offered to help with editing and other tasks involved in the newsletter production. Kathy Wallentine has offered to organize the re-printing of some of Dixie Rose's articles. In addition to regular committee articles, book reviews and wildflower watches around the state, I encourage anyone who is interested to send in their own articles, letters, etc. If you have an area of interest or a response to an article, let us know about it.

FROM THE MULCH PILE

The pile for 1982 got a little higher with these projects:

HENRY MOUNTAINS COAL FIELD Meadowlark Farms (a subsidiary of Amax Coal Company) wants to build twenty-nine miles of road south and west of Hanksville to provide access to it's preference right lease coal tracts in Garfield County. In excess of 4,000 acres of native vegetation would be lost over the course of the mining activity. The proposed road would bisect a wilderness study unit.

FROM THE MULCH PILE, continued

In commenting to the Richfield BLM office on the draft environmental assessment, UNPS recommended that any proposed surface disturbance be surveyed for sensitive or endangered plant species. It is likely that Sclerocactus wrightii occurs in the area. UNPS did not comment on the general destructive nature of the project and the tremendous potential impact on wilderness values.



Sclerocactus wrightii

Wright fishhook cactus is known from a few scattered populations in Emery and Wayne cos. It is listed in the Federal Register (1979) as endangered.

GRAZING PLANS The comment period for two draft grazing environmental impact statements ended recently. In the Henry Mountain grazing plan area, some 14 rare, sensitive or endangered plants occur, including the federally listed Sclerocactus wrightii. UNPS stressed the impact of grazing on at least some of these species and indicated that the BLM should coordinate with the Fish & Wildlife Service's draft recovery plan currently underway for S. wrightii.

In the Price River Resource Area, 11 endangered or sensitive plant species occur, including the extremely elusive Erigeron maguirei. UNPS indicated that special management attention should be devoted to E. Maguirei. It was also recommended that sheep or cattle grazing should not be allowed or should be limited in rare plant habitats where possible.

WILDFLOWER WATCH

There is not a lot blooming now in our mountains or desert. But watch for the 1982 blooming list for Zion National Park in future newsletters. Victor L. Jackson of Zion Park was kind enough to send a copy of the list to us and we are currently preparing an article for publication in the next newsletter. The list has the name of each plant, the date it was first seen blooming and the location where it was seen. Believe it or not, Mr. Jackson sighted Wanderer Violet on January 3rd at the Watchman Residence and Sand Buttercup on February 21st along the Canyon Overlook Trail.

THE UNPS ANNUAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

The Annual Board of Directors meeting was held at R. J. Wheatfield's again this year. After an introduction from Tony Frates, officers were elected from the board. The new officers are:

THE UNPS ANNUAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, continued

President - Elizabeth Neese (w) 328-4955 (h) 277-0701
Vice President/President Elect - Pam Poulson (h) 261-1344
Treasurer - David Anderson (w) 582-0144 (h) 572-2139
Secretary - Kathy Mutz (w) 546-4677
Chairman of the Board - Tony Frates (w) 532-1922

Committee chairs were then elected; they are:

Horticulture/Gardening - Debbie Callister (h) 467-5988
Rare and Endangered Plants - Duane Atwood (w) 377-5780
Sherel Goodrich (w) 377-5717
Photography - Glenn Halliday (w) 539-5410 (h) 943-4286
Seeds - Dick Page (w) 524-4033 (h) 255-7769
Field Trips - Mary Ann Wright (w) 533-5771 (h) 322-3300
Conservation - Tony Frates (w) 532-1922
Publicity - Dick Hildreth (w) 581-5322 (h) 942-1978
Newsletter - Jennifer Harrington (w) 649-6714 (h) 532-6726

Committee and Officer reports were then given, describing progress over the last year, and recommendations for the coming year were made.

The Financial Status report was submitted by Treasurer Glenn Halliday. The detailed report is available from the Secretary. In general, there was a gain over the year. This gain was mostly due to our book sales. Glenn recommended that membership dues be increased this year to fully cover the cost of the newsletter, that support of the Salt Lake Chapter be formalized, that more books be obtained for sale, and, finally, that some long-term goals be set for the organization to work toward, such as a native plant preserve or trail. Several fund-raising ideas were tossed around. The consensus was that a specific fund-raising committee should be formed to create and implement fund-raising strategies.

Any members who have ideas, suggestions, or are willing to help on a fund-raising committee, please contact Elizabeth Neese.

The Newsletter report was given by Barbara Halliday. She reported that a total of ten issues of the newsletter were published last year. Several new programs and articles were instituted throughout the year, including establishment of a newsletter exchange with other native plant societies around the state, serial articles (such as horticulture and photography), wildflower watches throughout the state, and book reviews. A lot of people throughout the state have contributed to the Sego Lily over the past year. Thank you all for your interest and participation.

THE UNPS ANNUAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, continued

Dick Hildreth gave the Horticulture report. He had three programs going: newsletter articles, the annual plant and seed sale, and plant rescue operations. A total of five articles were written about specific plants and their horticultural potential. There are also several illustrations by Kay Thorne awaiting articles. Any members with a special-interest plant and who are interested in writing a short article, please contact Debbie Callister. The plant and seed sale was a tremendous success. We made two times the proceeds of the year before. Plant donations were made by Native Plants Inc., Wasatch Shadows, and Millcreek Gardens; seeds were provided by the Seed Committee. We have been invited by both Wasatch Shadows and Millcreek Gardens to host next year's sale. The plant rescue trip was to the Red Fleet Dam site in the Vernal area. Plants collected on that trip are at the arboretum and will be available for this year's sale. Finally, Dick recommended that more newsletter articles be devoted to designing with natives and that this year's sale be at a new location to give several nurseries an opportunity to support us.

Sherel Goodrich of the Rare and Endangered Plant committee, reported that he has completed maps plotting all of the BYU rare and endangered plants. These maps are currently kept at the BYU Herbarium and will soon be turned over to the Society.

The Photography Committee report was given by Pam Poulson. She reported that the annual slide sharing meeting last fall was a success. Several articles were published in the newsletter, and a small slide file was started. Pam mentioned that she felt unable to stimulate interest in slide donations. In response, Mike Alder of Native Plant Inc., offered to purchase outstanding photographs of natives for their catalogue from our slide collection. We will have more on this in an upcoming newsletter.

Dick Page of the Seed Committee reported that there are now 30-40 varieties of seed available through the Native Plant Society. We will publish that list in an upcoming newsletter.

The Field Trip Committee report was by Mary Ann Wright. She informed us that seven field trips were conducted over the past year, including several to nearby canyons, Red Fleet Dam, Albion Basin, and Utah Lake. Also guidelines for field trips were instituted. Mary Ann is continuing as field trip chair. Anyone who can help organize trips please call her at 322-3300.

Larry England provided a conservation committee report. He informed us that the Endangered Species Act has been authorized for another three years. In short, the new act has been strengthened and the review process streamlined. The prioritization of species has been removed, along with the arbitrary criteria for listing species. The new act allows biological evidence only as criteria for listing of species. Larry informed us that the federal government will accept recommendations from the Utah Native Plant Society regarding threatened and endangered species. Tony Frates has also been active on this committee. He reported distributing

THE UNPS ANNUAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, continued

information on threatened and endangered species to various organizations and attending and commenting during various public hearings.

Pam Poulson, President of the Salt Lake Chapter, reported on chapter activities and displays. She announced several topics for future chapter meetings, including Endangered Plants, Cactus, Mushrooms, Penstemons, and Plant Identification. Let her know if there are any other topics you would like to hear about.

The highlight of the evening was an honorary presentation to Mike Alder and Native Plants Inc. for their continued support of the Utah Native Plant Society. The presentation was eloquently made by Dick Hildreth. Mike Alder was one of the cofounders of the Society along with Stan Welsh. Throughout our existence, Mike and Native Plants Inc. have provided their support through legal advice, seed and plant donations, and the support of their personnel. The Board of Directors of the Native Plant Society are grateful for that support. As a token of appreciation, a lovely drawing by Kay Thorn of Asclepias speciosa, Milkweed, with an identification plaque, was presented.

CLASSIFIED

The classified section is a new feature of the Segó Lily. Anyone looking for help or expertise on a subject, for sources of materials or information is encouraged to advertise in this section of the newsletter.

Wanted:

Person interested in starting a file of flower blooming times to compile lists from National Parks, field trips, personal observations, and wildflower publications of what is blooming, where, and when. Contact Jennifer Harrington, 532-6726 for further details.

For Sale:

Reprints of past newsletter articles. Contact Jennifer Harrington, 532-6726 for further details.

Wanted:

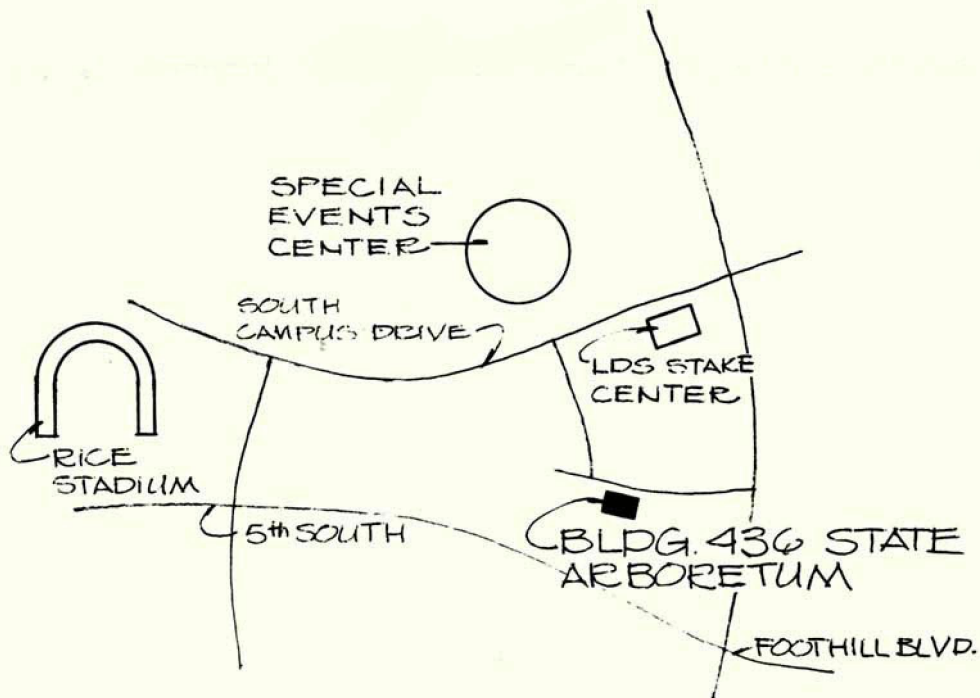
Person who is willing to type letters or short reports on occasion. Contact Jennifer Harrington, 532-6726.

Send classified advertisements you would like published free of charge to Jennifer Harrington, 480 F St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84103, or call 532-6726.

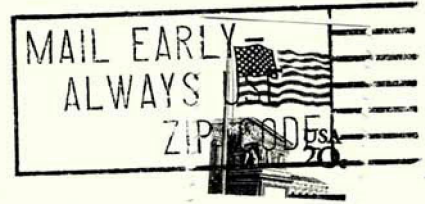
The UNPS Sego Lily newsletter is published 9 times per year by the Utah Native Plant Society, Incorporated as a non-profit organization under the laws of the State of Utah. Contributions to The Sego Lily are welcomed and should be sent to the editor. Please state if articles have been published elsewhere and require publisher's permission. The editor reserves the right to edit as needed and to select suitable articles for publication. Copy deadline is the 15th of each month.

Membership in the Utah Native Plant Society includes The Sego Lily newsletter subscription. Please use the form provided in the newsletter for membership applications or change of address. ©1982 Utah Native Plant Society, Incorporated.

Salt Lake Chapter meetings are usually held in the second floor Conference Room at the State Arboretum Center, Bldg. 436, upper sector of the University of Utah campus. You can enter from South Campus Drive or Wasatch Drive.



UNPS Segó Lily
c/o Jennifer Harrington
480 F Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103



FIRST CLASS MAIL

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION: (annual membership from date of receipt of fee)

() New Member () Renewal () Gift

Name _____

Street _____

City/State/Zip _____ Telephone _____

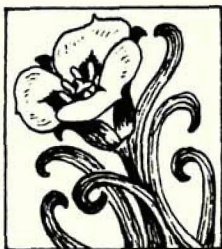
If gift, from: _____

() Please send a complimentary copy of Sego Lily Newsletter to the above

Check Membership category desired:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| () Individual.....\$ 8.00 | () Student.....\$ 4.00 |
| () Family.....\$ 12.00 | () Senior Citizen.\$ 4.00 |
| () Supporting.....\$ 25.00 | () Corporate.....\$ 25.00 or greater |
| () Life.....\$250.00 | |

Please enclose check made payable to Utah Native Plant Society and send to: Dave Anderson, Treasurer, 1050 E.Oakridge Circle, Sandy, Utah 84070



THE SEGO LILY

NEWSLETTER OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 6: Number 2 March 1983

WHAT'S GOING ON?

- March 3-6 Home and Garden Show, Salt Palace, Salt Lake City.
- March 5 "Range Management and Ecology Seminar" sponsored
9:00 a.m. - by Utah Audubon Society and Utah State University,
4:00 p.m. Room 323, Student Union Building, U of U.
- March 7 Great Basin Lecture Series "Salt Lake Ecosystem"
7:30 p.m. by John Telford. Series put on by the Utah
Museum of Natural History, Chemistry Lecture Hall.
- March 14 Great Basin Lecture Series "Northwestern Shoshone"
7:30 p.m. by Brigham D. Madsen. Series put on by the Utah
Museum of Natural History, Chemistry Lecture Hall.
- March 15 Utah Audubon Society monthly meeting. Sugarhouse
7:30 p.m. Garden Center, 1650 East 2100 South, Salt Lake City.
- March 16 "Edible & Poisonous Native Plants" by Bill Varga,
7:00 p.m. Arboretum of Utah, Naturally Native Garden Lecture
Series. Room 323, Olpin Union Bldg., U of U campus.
- March 21 Great Basin Lecture Series "Contemporary Issues"
7:30 p.m. by Genevieve Atwood-Ferrari. Series put on by the
Utah Museum of Natural History, Chemistry Lecture Hall.
- March 28 Great Basin Lecture Series "Bioregionalism" by
7:30 p.m. Florence R. Krall. Series put on by the Utah
Museum of Natural History, Chemistry Lecture Hall.
- | | |
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| March 31 | "Native Cacti of Utah" by Dorde Woodruff, Salt Lake
7:30 p.m. Chapter meeting, Utah Native Plant Society, Conference
Room, State Arboretum, University of Utah. |
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FROM THE EDITOR

Thank you, Tony Frates, for bringing to my attention that in the January/February 1983 issue of The Sego Lily there was a typographical error in the spelling of Sclerocactus wrightiae. It was incorrectly spelled S. wrightii. Tony also indicated that this cactus was named by Lyman Benson for Mrs. Dorde (Wright) Woodruff, hence, the "ae" ending. Mrs. Woodruff will be our speaker for the Salt Lake Chapter meeting on March 31st.

FROM THE MULCH FILE

by Tony Frates

One short legislative bill glimmered from this month's pile:

PLANT PRODUCTS PERMIT BILL PASSED: According to a legislative aide, a bill requiring proof of ownership for timber, forest products, and native vegetation in general transported in Utah has passed both houses and is awaiting the governor's signature. Senate bill No. 51 was proposed by Sen. Eldon Money (D-Spanish Fork) at the urging of the Forest Service, BLM, and private citizens. Before the energy and natural resources committee, Sen. Money indicated that he had never worked on a bill that received more public support.

All of Utah's neighbors have similar laws except Wyoming. Utah's past lack of any law pertaining to the transportation of plant materials has greatly hindered enforcement of our neighboring states' laws. Federal agencies, in addition to other states, will be greatly assisted in enforcing their permit regulations with the new law. The "taking" of native plant species throughout the state should be reduced with this law.

The section of the Utah Code enacted will be 78-38-4.5. When the bill becomes law, it will be "unlawful for any person, firm, company, partnership, corporation, or business to transport timber, forest products, or other native vegetation including, but not limited to, coniferous and deciduous trees, Christmas trees, sawlogs, poles, pulp logs, mine props, fuelwood, shrubs, flora, roots and bulbs, without proof of ownership."

More information concerning exemptions and specifics of the law will be provided in a future newsletter.

FROM THE MULCH PILE, continued

MORE LISTED PLANTS: Four more natives have been federally listed under the Endangered Species Act, bringing the total number now listed to 69:

<u>Species (Common name)</u>	<u>Date listed:</u>	<u>Location:</u>
<u>Euphorbia skottsbergii</u> var. <u>kalaeloana</u> ("Ewa Plains" Akoko)	8-24-82 (endangered)	Hawaii
<u>Phacelia formosula</u> (North Park Phacelia)	9-1-82 (endangered)	Colorado
<u>Isotria medeoloides</u> (Small Whorled Pogonia)	9-10-82 (endangered)	Eastern U.S. & Canada
<u>Stephanomeria malheurensis</u> (Malheur Wire-lettuce)	11-10-82 (endangered)	Oregon

PURPLE-SPINED HEDGEHOG: According to the Endangered Species Technical Bulletin of October, 1982, members of this listed variety were found by a Fish and Wildlife Service botanist September of last year. Only about 5 percent of the Echinocereus Engelmannii plants identified corresponded to var. purpureus. Is it a valid taxa? That's the next step in the species' draft recovery plan.

LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVES

by Deb Callister

Design: Does the thought of designing your own landscape seem an overwhelming task? It shouldn't; with a little bit of effort and careful planning, an unimaginative landscape can come alive with eye-appealing interest. Careful planning is the key. A landscape includes a living ever-changing orchestration of plant material. Designing one can be fun and exciting. The purpose of this column will be to address various aspects of landscape design; it's principles, environmental factors and specific native plants which lend themselves beautifully to a landscape situation. Our efforts to become skilled, native plant, landscape designers will begin with a discussion of a few basic landscape design principles. In this month's issue we will focus on mass, balance, structure, and form.

Mass in a landscape translates into the form and structure of an object. Plants, houses, rocks, walls and fences all have mass which is expressed by their form and structure. The way these elements are placed in a landscape determines its ultimate beauty. Mass is probably the most significant factor in landscape because it maintains unity in the garden composition. It

LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVES, continued

also creates balance. Have you ever seen a two-story building with a few junipers and a low hedge out front, nothing else? Not very appealing is it? The problem is scale and balance. The massive building stands alone with very little mass framing it.

Mass can be utilized to frame space. It also provides a background. The front of a home looks very pleasing with beautiful trees behind it. They provide a background for the home and help to frame it. Just as a picture frame frames a picture, plant material can be used to frame or accent a lovely home. Lastly, mass can separate space. If a home has rooms, why shouldn't a garden? The ground provides a floor. Fences, hedges or screens provide walls. Mother nature completes the drama with her ever-changing sky for a ceiling. As you will see, mass interrelates with a majority of the design elements we will be discussing. Used carefully, it will not allow any single object to become overbearing; remember, the mass (form and structure) of a plant will change as a juvenile plant grows and matures. That cute little one gallon plant you bought yesterday may turn out to be a forty-foot monster in ten years! This is where the concept of balance enters the picture.

Balance is determined by the arrangement of mass, space, and color. The point of balance should always be considered. Too much mass in any one area can throw the balance off, just as too much of any one color can. An empty room with heavy furniture arranged in one corner would look a bit off balance wouldn't it? The same holds true in an outdoor room. Decks, patios, lawns, shrub areas, garden rooms, pools, walls, and fences should be carefully placed to strike a pleasing balance.

Awareness of plant structure will aid in achieving a nice balance. If the branches on a plant are arranged very closely, the plant will appear more massive. A loose, airy arrangement of branches gives a plant a less massive appearance. Plant structure is especially important to keep in mind when dealing with deciduous plants. Many plants are equally beautiful with bare branches as they are in leaf. Careful selection of plant structures can add variety, interest, and esthetic value to a landscape.

The concept of plant structure can be broken down into two categories: branching structures and branching habits. The diagrams will help clarify these.



Horizontal

LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVES, continued

Branching structure is the angle and manner in which the branches attach to one another. Some examples of native plants with different branching structures are as follows: The horizontal structure is well represented by the Colorado Spruce (Picea pungens). Descending branches are found in a mature Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii). The Rock Mountain Juniper (Juniperis scopulorum) has ascending branches. Oakleaf Sumac (Rhus trilobata) typifies spreading branches. The ground-hugging, prostrate structures are quite useful in mass plantings along banks or as ground covers. Common Juniper (Juniperus communis) comes to mind for this category. Irregular structures interest the eye. They are great candidates for use as accent plants. The Dwarf Smooth Sumac (Rhus glabra cismontana) exemplifies this and is best described pictorially. Habit refers to where the branches originate in relation to the ground. The three categories are clumping, low branching, and single leader. More than one branching structure can be associated with one branching habit. The Red Osier Dogwood (Cornus stolonifera), for example, has a clump-type branching habit with ascending branches. The Dwarf Smooth Sumac, however, has a clump-type branching habit with an irregular branching structure. Various situations call for the use of specific plant structures. Luckily, the landscape designer is blessed with a multitude from which to choose.



Descending



Ascending



Spreading



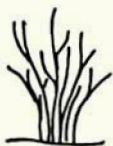
Prostrate



Irregular

BRANCHING STRUCTURES

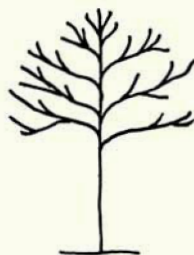
LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVES, continued



Clumping



Low Branching



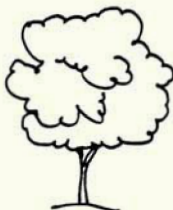
Single Leader

BRANCHING HABITS

Form refers to the silhouette of an object. As mentioned previously, form plays a role in determining the massiveness of an object. Plants possess different forms or silhouettes. A few examples are as follows: pyramidal, the White Fir (Abies concolor); dome, the Big Tooth Maple (Acer grandidentatum); columnar, the Quaking Aspen (Populus tremuloides) in native stands; vase, the Western Water Birch (Betula occidentalis); mound, the Rubber Rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus nauseosus); and mat, Pink Pussy Toes (Antennaria rosea).



Pyramid



Dome



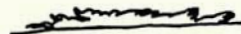
Columnar



Vase



Mound



Mat

PLANT FORMS

LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVES, continued

Some forms look good together, others do not. Careful selection and grouping of plants, especially trees is essential. Pyramidal forms jump out at you. Columnar forms carry the eye upward. When selecting plant material, keep in mind form will direct the eye as it travels through the landscape.

The four design elements that we have covered are obviously inter-related. We have seen how form and structure determine the mass of an object. We have studied how the arrangement of mass in a landscape effects the overall balance of it. A musical composition is a work of art. Rhythm, timing, dynamics, and tone are some of the basics which integrate to form the composition. Think of a landscape in this light: It's an orchestration of plants and other materials, combined to create a composition which has mass, balance, structure, and form. Just as music is a means for relaxing and getting away from it all, so is a garden. A landscape is for living. It is an extension of the home, a personal place for relaxation, contemplation, enjoyment, and beauty.

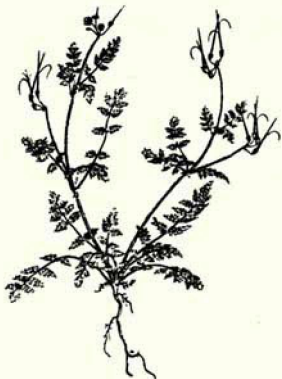
WILDFLOWER WATCH

According to Victor Jackson, the naturalist at Zion National Park, several flowers were seen blooming during March of 1982. The following list gives the common and botanical name, the date the flower was first seen blooming, and the location where it was seen. Blooming times vary from year to year depending upon seasonal moisture and temperature fluctuations.

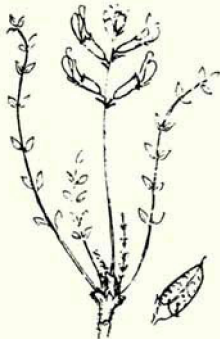
Botanical name	Common name	Date	Location
<u>Chorispora tenella</u>	Chorispora	3/4/82	Visitors Center
	Almond Tree	3/5/82	Visitors Center
<u>Erodium cicutarium</u>	Storks Bill	3/7/82	Watchman Residence
	or Filaree	3/8/82	Visitors Center
<u>Arctostaphylos pungens</u>	Pointleaf Manzanita	3/7/82	Angels Landing
<u>Castilleja chromosa</u>	Early Indian Paintbrush	3/13/82	Watchman Residence
<u>Taraxacum officinale</u>	Dandelion	3/13/82	Watchman Residence
<u>Mahonia repens</u>	Oregon Grape	3/15/82	Watchman Residence

WILDFLOWER WATCH, continued

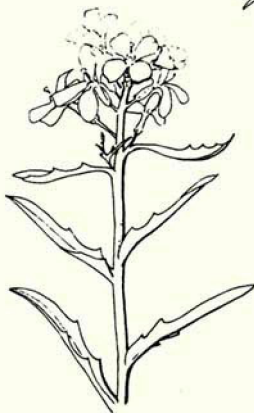
<u>Astragalus zionis</u>	Zion Milkvetch	3/15/82	Low West Rim Trail
<u>Ranunculus juniperinus</u>	Bur Buttercup	3/15/82	Visitors Center
<u>Populus fremontii</u>	Cottonwood	3/21/82	Watchman Campground
<u>Acer negundo</u>	Box Elder	3/21/82	Watchman Campground
<u>Erysimum capitatum</u>	Western Wall Flower	3/23/82	Emerald Pool
<u>Draba zionensis</u>	Early Draba	3/27/82	Emerald Pool
<u>Arabus hirsuta</u>	Wooley Rock- cress	3/29/82	Emerald Pool



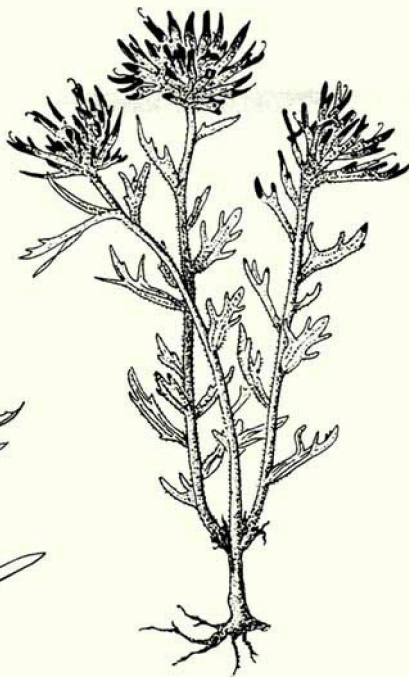
STORK'S BILL



ZION MILK-VETCH



WALLFLOWER



EARLY INDIAN PAINTBRUSH

SALT LAKE CHAPTER EVENTS

MEETING REVIEW AND PREVIEW

January 27, twenty-two of us were delighted with the enthusiasm of Lotus Bailey. Lotus, a Teacher of Nature Cure, demonstrated the use of native and other common plants as cures and treatments for symptoms of the "Winter Chills".

Lotus showed slides and briefly discussed her "top 100" plants--their historical and current uses. She told us how to collect and prepare several plants. She mixed up an "Opera Throat Formula" (for sore throats and coughs), a salve for skin maladies and a tincture, all for sampling. She also shared several recipes of useful plant preparations. Here is an example:

A DECONGESTANT TEA

1 part Hyssop (expectorant--helps to bring up phlegm)
1 part Fenugreek Seeds (decongestant)
1 part Rose Hips (Vitamin C)
1 part Peppermint Leaves (diaphoretic--increases perspiration,
also as a decongestant and for
flavor)

Steep 1 ounce of the combined ingredients with 1 pint of boiling water. Serve very warm with honey if desired.

The two hour meeting limit was only enough time to skim the surface of Lotus' vast experience. If you have a specific interest in pursuing this topic with Lotus, she will be happy to hear from you. She may be reached at 359-9257.

Native Cacti of Utah will be the topic on Thursday, March 31, at 7:30 p.m.

Dorde Woodruff, a leading authority on Utah native cacti will speak to us on this unique family. Dorde does extensive field work, writes magazine articles, and was a contributor to the Encyclopedia Britannica and Lyman Benson's recently published The Cacti of the United States and Canada, which was reviewed here a few months ago.

Dorde has a master's degree in Biology and specializes in the "little barrels" (Schlerocactus). She became involved with cacti when she discovered there was no local specialist available to consult about her native cactus landscaping. With 10 years of intensive study and traveling throughout the west, Dorde became that local specialist. We are pleased and excited to have her join us on March 31.

NOTE: MS. WOODRUFF WILL BE IN THE FIELD DURING OUR REGULAR MEETING WEEK, SO WE WILL BE HAVING OUR MEETING ON THE FIFTH THURSDAY IN MARCH--MARCH 31 at 7:30 AT THE ARBORETUM CONFERENCE ROOM. BE SURE TO MARK YOUR CALENDAR!!

CLASSIFIED

For Sale:

1983 Calendars for sale from the Rare and Endangered Native Plant Exchange. The calendar features 12 endangered plants from around the U.S. and details the story and problems surrounding each. The price is \$5.00 plus 50¢ postage for members and plus 50¢ postage for non-members. Order from UNPS, P.O. Box 2275, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110. Calendars will also be available at our monthly chapter meetings.

For Sale:

Fringed gentian tee shirts for sale. Contact Jim Morris, P.O. Box 2308, Boulder, Colorado 80306

Wanted:

Person interested in starting a file of flower blooming times to compile lists from National Parks, field trips, personal observations, and wildflower publications of what is blooming, where and when. Contact Jennifer Harrington, 532-6726, for further details.

For Sale:

Reprints of past newsletter articles. Contact Jennifer Harrington, 532-6726, for further details.

Wanted:

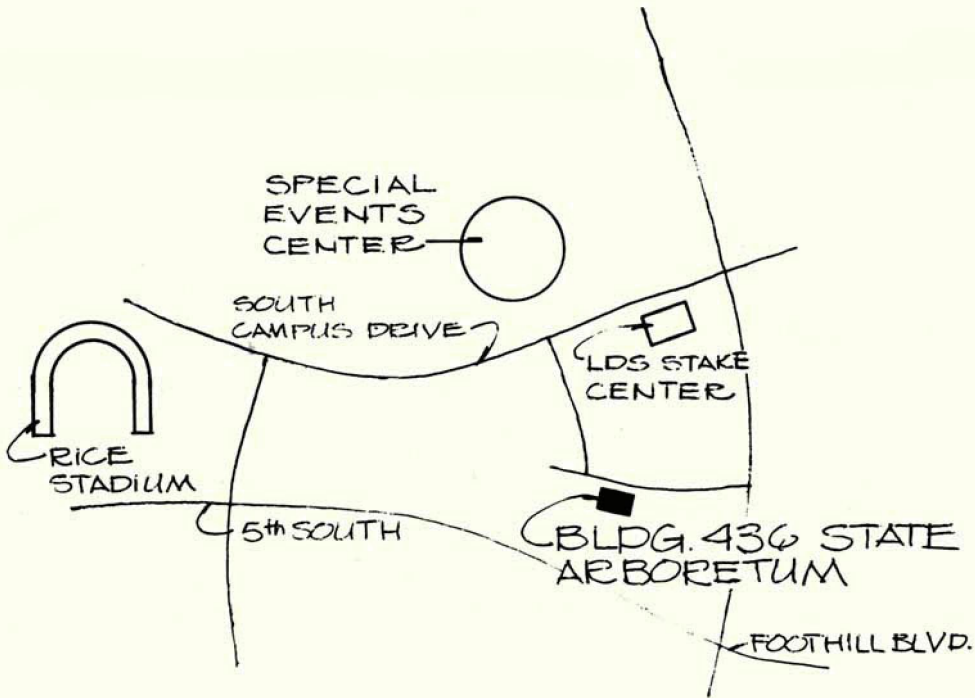
Person who is willing to type letters or short reports on occasion. Contact Jennifer Harrington, 532-6726.

Send classified advertisements you would like published free of charge to Jennifer Harrington, 480 F St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84103, or call 532-6726.

The UNPS Sego Lily newsletter is published 9 times per year by the Utah Native Plant Society, Incorporated, as a non-profit organization under the laws of the State of Utah. Contributions to The Sego Lily are welcomed and should be sent to the editor. Please state whether articles have been published elsewhere and require publisher's permission. The editor reserves the right to edit as needed and to select suitable articles for publication. Copy deadline is the 15th of each month.

Membership in the Utah Native Plant Society includes The Sego Lily subscription. Please use the form provided in the newsletter for membership applications or change of address. ©1983 Utah Native Plant Society, Incorporated.

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UNPS Sego Lily
c/o Jennifer Harrington
480 F Street
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Utah 84070



THE SEGO LILY

NEWSLETTER OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 6: Number 3

April 1983

WHAT'S GOING ON

- April 14 7:30 p.m. Home Gardening Techniques, Duane Hatch, Utah State University Extension, Arboretum Conference Room, University of Utah campus.
- April 19 7:30 p.m. Audubon Society Monthly Meeting, Sugarhouse Garden Center, 1650 East 2100 South, Salt Lake City.
- April 20 7:00 p.m. Moments in Nature, Bill Ratcliffe, nature photographer, multimedia presentation, Room 323 Union Building, University of Utah campus.
-
- April 28 7:30 p.m. Salt Lake Chapter Meeting, Utah Native Plant Society Mushrooms, Michael Treshow, Arboretum Conference Room.
-
- April 29 7:30 p.m. Arboretum Day, Presentation of the Masterplan for the State Arboretum of Utah, Dick Hildreth, Gardner Hall, Symphony Room, University of Utah campus.
- May 21 9:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m. Arboretum Plant Sale, in front of the Arboretum offices, University of Utah campus. Vegetables, trees, cacti, succulents, natives, and orchids for sale. Come early for best selection.

FROM THE MULCH PILE

Tony Frates

More in this month's pile on a new Utah law:

NEW NATIVE PLANT TRANSPORTATION LAW: On March 9, 1983, Governor Matheson signed Senate Bill No. 51 (Transportation of Forest Products). A summary of the proposed law along with the need for a proof of ownership requirement were discussed in last month's newsletter.

It is now illegal to transport native vegetation in the state without some type of permit, receipt, bill of sale, or other legal document issued by the appropriate governmental agency or private landowner. The proof of ownership document must be dated, include the name and address of the person authorized to transport the plant materials, contain a legal or other detailed description of the removal site, specify species information and approximate quantity or weight, list the delivery point, and provide the name and address of the purchaser of the materials (in the event of a commercial re-sale situation).

FROM THE MULCH PILE, continued

The law exempts the following plant materials from the transportation requirement: wood chips, sawdust and bark, materials used by individuals for camping and picknicking purposes (however, this does not mean you can chop down a tree and avoid getting a permit because you intend to use it for a camp fire), materials removed from private land and transported by the landowner or his/her agent, flora "removed in limited quantities for educational and scientific purposes", and materials used by public utilities.

On the surface, a Pandora's box seems to have been created with some of these exemptions. According to Ralph Miles, director of the Division of State Lands and Forestry, this law does not fall under the code of his or any other state agency and therefore regulations will not be promulgated. In fact, with the state permit system already in place, the Division of State Lands and Forestry will not be making any changes with the passage of the new law. Left unanswered are, what is necessary to prove an educational or a scientific purpose? What is a limited quantity? What proof does a private landowner need to carry when transporting products from his/her land?

Upon closer scrutiny, it becomes apparent that the remover of plants for scientific or educational reasons would have to obtain (at least in the majority of cases) a state or federal permit anyway, whether or not required by the new law. Also, some type of substantial evidence would have to be produced to prove a scientific or educational purpose. The greatest burden will be on the private landowner. Whether qualifying for an exemption or otherwise complying with the law, the proof in one form or another except in the most obvious of cases will be required of any transporter of plant materials in Utah.

Enforcement of the law will undoubtedly not be concentrated at the individual level. The Utah Highway Patrol would be reluctant, to say the least, to stop private citizens in checking for compliance with this law. Besides, the greatest abuse isn't coming from individual hackers but from commercial tree cutters: it is the illegal commercial activity that the new state law takes dead aim at.

While the assistance of the Utah Highway Patrol and other law enforcement agencies across the state, especially at ports of entry and in outlying areas, will be crucial, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management will have to supply the spark to ignite enforcement action. But how much can the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service do? The new law will not provide desperately needed patrolling manpower. And federal agency officials will not have the authority to cite violators of the new state law. However, they will, with probable cause, be able to stop vehicles outside of federal land boundaries, something not previously possible. And in the event of a violation, local peace officers can be called in.

In the final analysis, this law creates an opportunity for federal agencies to work with local authorities. And, with regards to adjoining states, Utah is not longer a black hole.

WILDFLOWER WATCH

Kathy Mutz

With occasional interruptions by winter, spring continues to arrive throughout Utah. We continue, in this issue, with plants first sighted in bloom during late April and early May (1982) at Zion National Park. Locations listed in the Park's sighting list suggest that the Watchman, Emerald Pool, and West Rim trails, along with Coalpits and Huber washes, will be good hikes for wildflowers in the next few weeks. Many of the same species can be seen at Capitol Reef National Park. Those marked with an asterisk are listed in Capitol Reef National Park's Infobrief "Some Common Plants of Capitol Reef National Park", available at the Park.

For drawings and beautiful photographs of many of our desert species, take along one of the following:

Nelson and Blane - Plants of Zion National Park
Welsh and Ratcliffe - Flowers of the Canyon Country
Patrau and Janish - Flowers of the Southwestern Mesas

READERS: Please keep us up-to-date on what is happening this year in your part of the state.

Late April at Zion

*Utah Penstemon, Penstemon utahensis

Spring Beauty, Claytonia lanceolata

*Prince's Plume, Stanleya pinnata

*Buffaloberry, Shepherdia rotundifolia

Shooting Star, Dodecatheon pulchellum

Starry Solomon Seal, Smilacina stellata

Blue Dicks, Brodiaea pulchella

*Squawbush, Rhus trilobata

Fragrant Sand Verbena, Abronia fragrans

*Claret Cup Cactus, Echinocereus triglochidiatus

Woodland Star, Lithophragma tenella

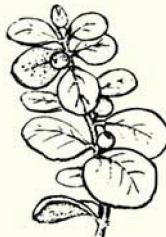
Blue-eyed Mary, Collinsia parviflora

Fremont Phacelia, Phacelia fremontii

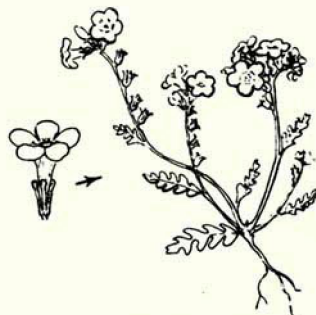
Dusty Penstemon, Penstemon comarrhenus



UTAH PENSTEMON



ROUND-LEAF BUFFALOBERRY



YELLOW THROATED PHACELIA

WILDFLOWER WATCH, continued

*Rattleweed, Astragalus praelongus

Bitterroot, Lewisia brachycalyx

Carpetweed, Euphorbia albomarginata

Lewis Flax, Linum lewisii

*White Tufted Evening Primrose, Oenothera caespitosa

Cut-leaf Blanket Flower, Gaillardia pinnatifida

Parry Blanket Flower, G. parryi

Puccoon, Lithospermum incisum

Early May at Zion

Nuttall or Feather Gilia, Linanthus nuttallii

*Yelloweye Cryptantha or Catseye, Cryptantha flavoculata [Compare to Ballhead (C. confertifolia) and James (C. jamesii) Catseyes blooming at about the same time]

Desert Marigold, Baileya multiradiata

Wild Rhubarb, Rumex hymenosepalus (It is edible!)

Globemallow, Sphaeralcea grossulariaefolia

Desert Sage, Salvia dorrii carnosa [not related to the common sagebrush (Artemisia) but to the kitchen herb]

Squaw Lettuce, Hydrophyllum occidentale

Cooper Hymenoxys, or Pinque Bitterweed, Hymenoxys cooperi

Rush Leaved Milkvetch, Astragalus convallarius

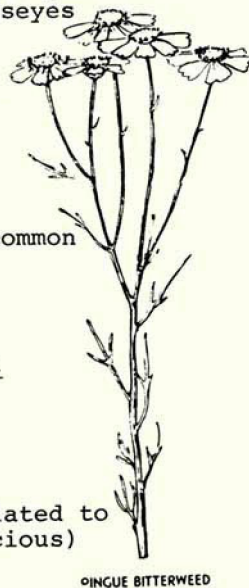
Fritillary, Fritillaria atropurpurea

Salsify, Tragopogon dubius (These yellow flowers are related to the purple oyster plant - roots and flower buds are delicious)

Scarlet Gaura, Gaura coccinea

Heartleaf Twistflower, Streptanthus cordatus

Illustrations taken from Desert Plants of Utah by Berniece Anderson



WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY WITH
ELECTRONIC FLASH--PART I

Glen Halliday

An electronic flash can be a useful aid to the photography of wild flowers. A flash is useful on a cloudy day, after sunset, or in the shade of the deepest forest. It provides light in 1/1000 second or less, quick enough to stop any wildly waving stem. Its intensity is such that small apertures may be used, giving greater depth of field. It may be used to concentrate light on the flower, eliminating background distractions. Finally, the light is consistent, giving uniform pictures.

The equipment itself is simple, the flash unit is about 2 x 3 x 6 inches, weighs about one pound, and is connected to the camera by a coiled "PC" cable (it should be 3-6 feet in length). There are numerous models that are suitable for use with any single-lens reflex (SLR) 35mm camera with a macro lens or other closeup capability. The principles of operation are also simple. The batteries (or other power source) charge a capacitor (5-30 seconds usually), then the capacitor is discharged almost instantaneously through a flash tube when the camera shutter is triggered. This heavy current generates a brilliant short flash, illuminating the target.

However, calculations for flash photography can get fairly complex. The purpose of this article is to show how a flash can quickly and easily be used in the field. Simplicity is most important, so only a single method is described. Basically, the method is to control light on the subject by controlling the distance from flash to subject.

Before going out to the field, some homework is necessary. First prepare a chart relating the magnification desired to the flash distance for a specific flash unit at full power, for a specific film, and for at least two apertures.

To do this, it is necessary to know accurately the guide number of your flash unit for the film you will use. (Generally, there is no need to use expensive high-speed film; the latitude and finer grain of medium-speed film makes for a better picture. Kodachrome 64 is a good balance, in my opinion.) To test your unit, take several test shots at distances beyond, at, and closer than the rated guide number. For instance, if your flash unit is rated at a guide number of 96 for ASA 64 film, this would indicate a distance (flash to subject) of 6 feet at f16. Take test shots at 4, 5, 6, and 7 feet. If the best exposure is at 5 feet instead of 6, then the true guide number is about $5 \times 16 = 80$ rather than 96.

The chart is prepared by calculating distance for different magnifications using the formula

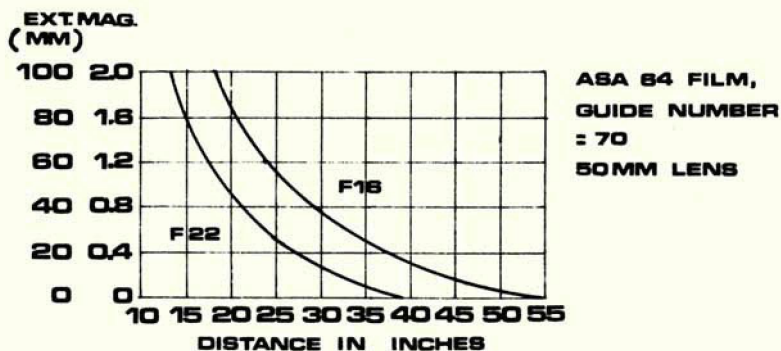
$$\text{distance} = \frac{12 \times \text{guide number/aperture}}{1 + \text{magnification}}$$

(Magnification is normally marked directly on the lens barrel, but its inverse-reproduction ratio (i.e., 1/magnification) may be marked instead. The lens extension may also be used where

$$\text{magnification} = \text{extension/focal length}$$

WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY WITH
ELECTRONIC FLASH--PART I, continued

If calculations are made for the two smallest apertures on your lens (e.g., f16 and f22), you should construct a chart like the following:



FOR F32 USE HALF THE F16 DISTANCE
FOR F11 USE DOUBLE THE F22 DISTANCE

Tape this chart to your flash unit or cover it with plastic and keep it in your pocket.

To use the chart now, the sequence is

- Compose the picture at the distance you desire.
- Select the aperture desired for depth-of-field--usually near the smallest on your lens.
- Read the magnification (or extension) or the reproduction ratio from the lens barrel.
- Find the flash distance from the chart for that aperture and magnification or extension. For instance, if you shoot at f16 with an extension of 25mm (magnification = 0.5), the flash distance is about 35 inches; at f22, it would be 26 inches.
- Set your flash at that distance on a tripod or have it held by your helpful partner (bring a tape measure--don't guess). The line from flash to flower should generally be just to the side and above the camera.
- Connect the flash to the camera.
- Charge the flash.
- Resume your original camera position (don't change the focus as that changes the magnification).
- Take the picture.

With practice this can be done in about a minute--important, if you have others waiting for you. (On the other hand, if you're breathless from a steep climb, it can easily require several minutes and no one will ever know.)

End of Part I. Part II will cover more techniques of flash photography, without technicalities (I promise).

Spring Fever! It's here and everyone is catching it! Apparently these warm sunny days are unusual for Salt Lake this time of year. Unusual or not, it's been gorgeous! As a matter of fact, I'm willing to bet that every single one of you has managed to get out into your yards over the past few weeks just for a look around. Not only that, I'll bet most of you have already started planning what you'd like to do to improve on last year's efforts in the garden. Surely, there is cold weather still ahead of us, but that's ok. It gives us time to improve our skills as landscape designers. In our efforts to do this, last month we discussed four major landscape design principles: mass, balance, structure, and form. This month we are going to add four more to our repertoire: grouping, repetition, rhythm, and simplicity.

Regardless of the materials used in a landscape, the fundamental design principles remain the same. Have you ever seen a yard that literally appears to have one of everything in it? This is called the Nursery Effect. Someone has gone to the nursery, selected a number of attractive little plants, thrown them all up in the air, and planted them wherever they've landed (at least it seems this way from the overall appearance).

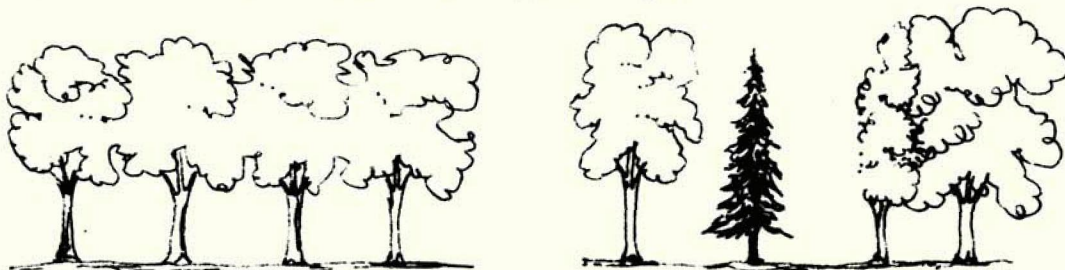


Grouped vs. Scattered

One of the problems with this arrangement (or lack thereof) is grouping. It is important to group plants in a landscape. This can create mass, depth, line, and color effects. The grouping of plants can be utilized to balance out existing elements possessing a great deal of mass (i.e., a home). Depth can be created by careful placement of plant groups to give the illusion of space in a shallow lot. A yard, only twenty feet from the back of the house to a six-foot fence, can appear to be much deeper if designed well. One possibility is to keep the turf area small, providing ample room for the grouping of plants along the fence. Let the plants create an interesting line for the turf to follow. Allow as much as ten feet of planting space in some areas and as little as four or five feet in other areas along the fence. Doing this can create mass (by allowing space for the grouping of plant material), depth (which provides the feeling that the yard is actually deeper), and line (by giving the edge of the turf a strong flowing curve).

LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVES, continued

Compatibility of plants within the same grouping is important: you should match your plants characteristics and cultural requirements. Color, for example is a characteristic that should be carefully selected in your design. Foliage, fruit, and flower colors should all be considered in the grouping of various plants. Complementary colors used in mass groupings attract onlookers. The Purple Coneflower (Echinacea purpurea) planted in a mass behind the Desert Marigold (Baileya multiradiata) will provide a summer display that will be admired by all. Grouping of plants and the skilled placement of these groupings can accomplish a great deal when designing a landscape, for the successful grouping of plants can and will serve to unify a design.



Repetition vs. Hodge-Podge

Repetition throughout a landscape will also serve to unify a design, for instance, in the following group of plants: The Subalpine Fir (Abies lasiocarpa), Aspen (Populus tremuloides), Mountain Lover Pachystima myrsinites, and Sweet Woodruff (Asperula oderata) are compatible characteristically and culturally. If these plants were chosen, they should be repeated occasionally throughout the design. The number of plants, their placement, and the size of each species should vary with repeated uses. One or two species may even be omitted from the group in another area of the landscape because too much repetition will create monotony. To help stimulate the eye as it travels throughout the landscape, mix up the groupings, or try introducing an occasional something new and complementary to prevent monotony.



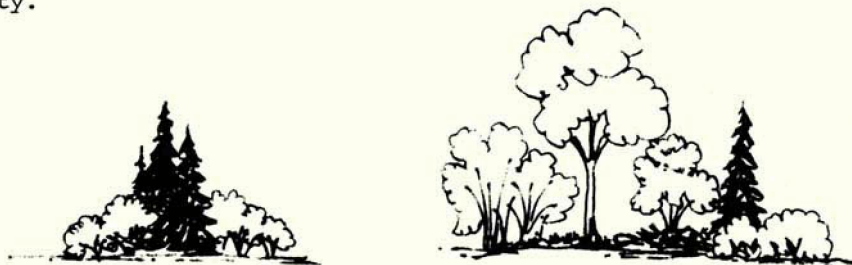
Rhythm vs. Monotony

Next we need to consider rhythm. Rhythm in a landscape can be just as important as it is in a song. It can be dull and boring, or it can be creative and stimulating. The trick to establishing a good rhythm is not only through the repeated use of compatible plants, but by an occasional interruption in the rhythm to avoid monotony. This can be done by changing the color, texture, mass,

LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVES, continued

or form of the plants used. Generally, it's not wise to use more than two of these methods at any one time. Changing the rhythm in the middle of a waltz to that of a march would be a bit sudden: The same goes in a landscape. A large grouping of Big Sage (*Artemesia tridentata*) immediately next to a grove of Englemann Spruce (*Picea engelmannii*) without any change in topography would give the same negative effect.

If all this talk about design elements and their many roles in a landscape makes you feel a bit overwhelmed--relax. Remember, some of the best landscapes you'll ever see will have one common link: simplicity.



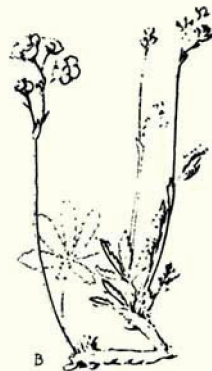
Simplicity vs. Confusion

Simplicity within a landscape enhances the beauty of the design without cluttering up the landscape with an overabundance of contrasting features. Remember, too many different plant species will create the Nursery Effect. Keep it simple. The careful selection of basic plant groups, repeated within the landscape, will maintain continuity throughout the design. Occasional, but well placed introductions of plants with a different color, texture, mass or form will help to break up the scheme and provide some rhythm. Use your favorites and enjoy your garden.

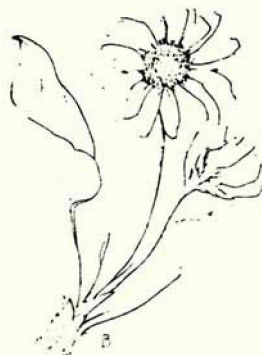
One of the nicest things about a large percentage of Utah natives is that they have similar cultural requirements. There are many to choose for the home landscape. We'll be discussing a number of choice species in future articles. For now, keep in mind how grouping, repetition, rhythm, and simplicity all interrelate to form a strong clean design with a professional touch. Watch for landscapes that catch your eye. What is it about them that you like? Better yet, get up into the mountains this spring to see how mother nature arranges her Utah natives. She puts on a show matched by few.

PACKAGED NATIVE PLANT SEED

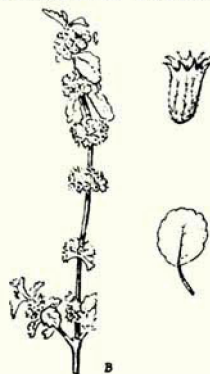
Aconitum columbianum, Monk's Hood
Alisma sp., Water Plantain
Agoseris sp., Mountain Dandelion
Amelanchier utahensis, Utah Serviceberry
Argemone sp., Prickley Poppy
Artemisia papposa, Fuzzy Sagewort
Aster engelmannii, Englemann Aster
Astragalus bisulcatus, Two-grooved Milkvetch
Astragalus amphioxys, Crescent Milkvetch
Astragalus purshii, Pursh Locoweed
Balsamorhiza sagittata, Arrow Leaf Balsmroot
Cercocarpus ledifolius, Curleaf Mountain Mahogany
Chaenactis douglasii, Douglas Dusty Maiden
Chaenactis scaposa, Dusty Maiden
Cymopterus sp., Spring Parsley
Erigeron sp., Fleabane Daisy
Eriogonum heracleoides, Wild Buckwheat
Fallugia paradoxa, Apache Plume
Gaillardia sp., Blanket Flower
Helianthella microcephala, Lesser Royal Cone
Iris missouriensis, Rocky Mountain Iris
Linum aristatum, Yellow Flax
Linum lewisii, Blue Flax
Lupine sp.
Marrubrium vulgare, Horehound
Pedicularis centranthera, Lousewort
Penstemon agarrettii, Penstemon
Penstemon humilis, Penstemon
Penstemon osterhoutii, Osters Penstemon
Polansisia trachysperma, Clamyweed
Potentilla gracilis, Cinquefoil
Purshia tridentata, Bitter Brush
Prunella vulgaris, Selfheal
Ranunculus sp., Buttercup
Rosa woodsii, Wild Rose
Rudbeckia occidentalis, Western Cone Flower
Sambucus caerulea, Blue Elderberry
Sambucus racemosa, Red Elderberry
Sisyrinchium sp., Blue-Eyed Grass
Sorbus scopulina, Mountain Ash
Sphaeralcea parvifolia, Globe Mallow
Symphoricarpus oreophilus, Snowberry
Thelesperma subnudum



Cinquefoil



Arrowleaf Balsmroot



Horehound

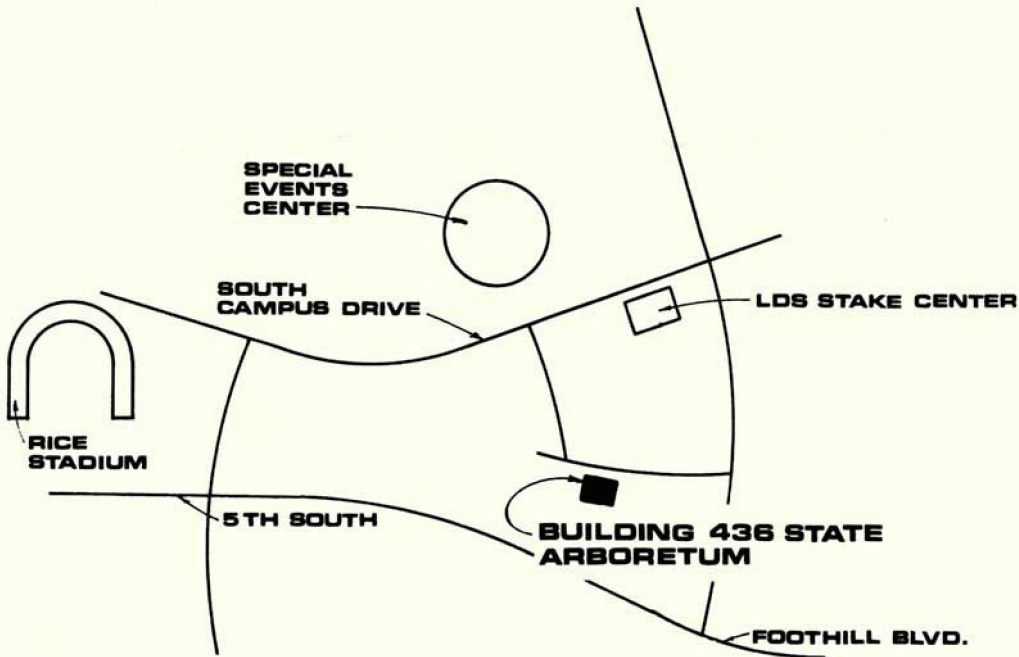
Illustrations from
Mountain Plants of
Northeastern Utah by
Anderson and Holmgren

These seeds are available in packets for \$.50 per packet from the Utah Native Plant Society Seed Committee. Call Dick Page at 255-7769 or come to the Salt Lake Chapter monthly meetings at the State Arboretum.

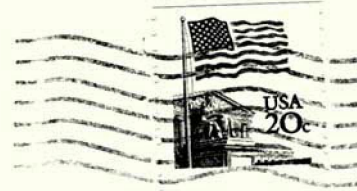
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UNPS Sego Lily
c/o Jennifer Harrington
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Salt Lake City, Utah 84103



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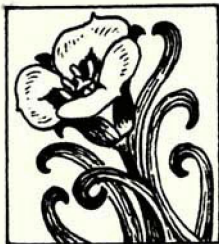
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THE SEGO LILY

NEWSLETTER OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 6: Number 4

July 1983

WHAT'S GOING ON

UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Saturday July 30 Field Trip to Albion Basin with Stan Welsh. "Marcus Jones in Utah" will be the topic. This will be a walk and talk similar to last year's field trip with Dr. Welsh. Members will receive additional information later this month.

August Mushrooming Field Trip in the Uinta Mountains. More information in next months newsletter.

Saturday Sept. 10th UNPS Plant Sale Millcreek Gardens

Throughout the summer Field Trips See the article The Utah Flora Project in this issue for several special field trips throughout the summer and fall.

SIERRA CLUB

July 7-10 Labyrinth Canyon-Green River Canoe Trip. Fee: \$50.00
Contact Jim Catlin at 531-7552 for details.

UTAH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Wednesday July 6 Grand Canyon Lecture Series offered through the University of Utah Division of Continuing Education

July 13
July 20
July 27
7:30 p.m.
Topics: July 6 - Prehistoric Cultures
July 13 - The Living Canyon
July 20 - Grand Canyon Geology
July 27 - Canyon Issues

July 9 Insect Ecology. Fee: \$5.00 for Adults
8 a.m. - \$3.00 for Children
noon

WHAT'S GOING ON, continued

July 19-28 Summer Botany for 1st to 3rd Graders.
9:30 - 11:00 Tues. and Thurs.
a.m.

August 8-18 Plants and Places for 4th to 6th Graders.
9:30-11:00 Mon., Tues., Weds., Thurs.
a.m.

August 13 Field Trip to Albion Basin with Bev Albee
9:00 a.m. - Topic: "Utah Botany" Fee: \$10.00 for Adults
4:00 p.m. \$ 5.00 for Children

AUDUBON SOCIETY

July 10 Field Trip to Brighton with Leon Stanley call Leon
at 363-3392 for details and time.

STATE ARBORETUM

July 13 - Walks and Talks with the Director, Dick Hildreth
7:00 p.m. All tours meet in front of the Museum of Natural
July 14 - History (University of Utah campus)
noon Topic: "Vines and Groundcovers"

August 10 -
7:00 p.m. Topic: "Shrubs for Landscaping"
August 11 -
noon

UTAH NATURE STUDY SOCIETY

July 30 - Field Trip Meet at Albion Basin parking lot. Contact
9:30 a.m. Peter Hovingh at 359-4791 for details.

UTAH CIVIC BEAUTIFICATION AWARDS PROGRAM

July 30 Deadline for submitting entries. Entry blanks are
available at the following Salt Lake locations:
The Salt Lake Tribune Library, 143 S. Main Street.
Sugarhouse Garden Center, 1602 E. 21st South.
Utah State University, Extension Office, 444 S. 3rd West.

AUDUBON SOCIETY

August 13 - Basin and Range Seminar call Vaughn Lovejoy at 466-4197
14 for details.

Floating atop a dank pile:

DAM PERMIT: The US Army Corps of Engineers issued a permit in the first quarter of 1983 to the Utah Board of Water Resources for fill concerning the proposed White River Dam. (During the same quarter, a permit was also issued to "Irresponsible Associates" for a pier on Bear Lake. Interesting juxtaposition.) Two more years may elapse before the dam is built; due to the slower than expected growth of the oil shale industry in Uintah County.

LONGER UTAH LIST? John Anderson of the Fish & Wildlife Service's Denver office has "re-submitted" a listing package to Washington for Cycladenia humilis var. jonesii, Jones Cycladenia and will soon be submitting a similar package for Erigeron maguirei, Maguire Daisy. C. humilis var. jonesii is endangered by ORV's - motorcycle tracks run through or near all of the three known populations. E. maguirei may have a total population of less than 100 plants; however, apparently Dr. Stanley Welsh has found a variety of this elusive species in Capitol Reef National Park.

UINTA-SOUTHWESTERN COAL REGION: The public comment deadline of the "round 2" draft EIS is July 6, 1983. At least three candidates or "sensitive" species occur in the area.

FUTURE PILES: The BLM's San Juan Resource Area and Price River Resource Area offices are in the process of preparing resource management or land use plans for their respective "territories." UNPS has submitted initial comments concerning the need to identify research or other "natural" areas in the course of preparing these documents as well as the need to outline specific measures in order to protect rare or "sensitive" plant species (as well as any listed species). It has also been suggested that these plans specifically consider the management of fragile cryptogamic crusts in attempting to reduce soil erosion, aid plant succession, and in generally preserving the environmental health of the respective areas.

MEMBERSHIPS

The Utah Native Plant Society is still a small organization. We continue to grow steadily and want to continue to serve you best. Due to the continual escalation of printing and mailing costs the Executive Committee has elected to limit gratis copies on expired memberships to two copies. If you are not sure when your membership expires, examine the mailing label affixed to your Segó Lily. Your membership expiration date is located at the lower right corner of that label. To keep expenses low, we do not send separate renewal notices but usually note in red on the mailing label when your membership fee is due. Thank you for your support. Please don't hesitate to let us know your thoughts on how the UNPS best serves you.

THE UTAH FLORA PROJECT

Elizabeth Neece

The lack of a comprehensive manual which identifies and describes all the naturally occurring species known in Utah has long been lacking. When faced with an unknown species of plant the only option has been to thumb through various wildflower picture books of the western United States, or to search the floras of adjacent areas, such as the California Flora, Flora of the Pacific Northwest, Arizona Flora, or Manual of the Plants of Colorado, hoping that the unidentified plant is included in one of them.

Recently an index of the names of all vascular plants known to occur in Utah has been assembled and published. The preparation of this checklist is a critical preliminary step in the production of a manual now nearing completion, that will allow accurate determination of any unknown plant. Already published in a preliminary journal format are many of the major families of flora including the legumes (Fabaceae), the mustards (Brassicaceae), the roses (Rosaceae), and the daisies (Asteraceae). Work on the remaining families is in progress. When work on all of the families is completed, it is anticipated that a single work will be published on the flora of Utah.

There remains a problem however. The flora of our state is still far from known. Not a year goes by without the discovery of a dozen or more taxa, either new to science or previously unreported for Utah. A number of botanists in the state continue to devote much time to field study. Their collections are deposited principally in the herbaria at Utah State University, the University of Utah, and Brigham Young University (with duplicates distributed to major herbaria throughout the country). These collections are the vouchers and provide the basis for the understanding of the distribution and taxonomic relationships of the species of Utah.

Field work, which is largely unfunded, continues to provide information for the distribution and occurrence of previously poorly known taxa of the state. Several botanists are doing field work around the state this summer. These botanists invite a limited number of Utah Native Plant Society members join them on a series "working field trips." This is a rare opportunity to visit some of Utah's most interesting and least known areas of the state, teach you about Utah's plants from an "expert", and give you the opportunity to contribute to the research for the flora of Utah.

Although it is official Utah Native Plant Society policy not to collect plants on field trips, this is an exception. Collected plants will be turned over to various herbariums to be placed in their general collections.

The following "working field trips" have been scheduled. If you are interested, call the trip leader indicated for details. Preliminary registration is required and the number of participants for each trip is limited and will be based on the individual trip leader's judgment.

THE UTAH FLORA PROJECT, continued

UTAH FLORA PROJECT FIELD TRIPS

Date	Description	Trip Leader
July 9-10	Sheep Rock Mtns. (SW of Salt Lake City) - 1 or 2 days. General collecting. Almost no collections are available from many of the low dry mountains of the Great Basin.	Elizabeth Neese 277-0701 (H)
July 16	Mt. Nebo Loop Road - 1 day. Find and photograph the unusual <u>Machaeranthera kingii</u> , <u>Kings Machaeranthera</u> . General collecting of montane or alpine species.	Kay Thorne 378-4955 (O) Provo 375-3181 (H) Provo
July 23-24	Crawford Mts. (NE corner of the state near Randolph) - 1 or 2 days. Low unbotanized mountains. We will be looking for new state records in Utah and Wyoming flora.	Elizabeth Neese 277-0701
August 5	Strawberry Ridge (Willow Cr. area.) - 1 day. See the rare <u>Festuca dasyclada</u> , Utah Fescue. Search the Green River shale for other rare endemics.	Stan Welch 378-2289 (O) Provo 225-7085 (H) Provo
August 3-5	White and Heliotrope Mtns. (Manti LaSal Forest) - 2 or 3 days. Help conduct an inventory for the proposed threatened/endangered species, <u>Astragalus montii</u> , <u>Monti Milkvetch</u> . Strenuous hiking.	Duane Atwood 785-4644 (H) American Fork
August 12 - 14	Kings Peak - 2½ - 3 days. Strenuous hike to Utah's highest Peak. Find rare alpine and tundra species. Elizabeth Neese will be accompanied by an experienced mountain climber.	Elizabeth Neese 277-0701 (H)
July - Aug. (date to be decided)	North slopes of Strawberry Valley - 1 or 2 days. You better get in condition to keep up with this trip leader.	Sherel Goodrich 756-7747 (H) American Fork
Aug. 31 - Sept. 3	Tushar Mtns. - 2,3, or 4 days. One of the most unusual areas geologically and botanically of any of our mountains. Strenuous. We will look for <u>Astragalus perianus</u> , <u>Rydberg Milkvetch</u> , conduct inventory work, and make general collections.	Duane Atwood 785-4644 (H) American Fork
Sept. 14 - 17	Raft River Mtns. - 2,3, or 4 days. General collecting of Idaho/Nevada type flora.	Duane Atwood 785-4644 (H) American Fork

WILDFLOWER WATCH

Kathy Mutz

We continue to follow the wildflower at Zion National Park. Fewer species were recorded in the mid-June to Mid-July period last year than in the earlier spring months. Perhaps fewer species were appearing - or perhaps the enthusiasm of the first spring wildflower walks had worn off. New areas of the Park were being investigated, though, including Hop Valley, Langston Mountain and the Narrows "swamp".

MID-JUNE TO MID-JULY

Asclepias tuberosa terminalis, Butterfly Weed

Asclepias subverticillata, Poison Milkweed

Asclepias speciosa, Showy Milkweed

Look for these three milkweeds blooming soon at Zion, Butterfly Weed has hairy leaves; poison milkweed is narrow leaved. The pink flowered common milkweed should be appearing soon in other warm areas of Utah. Pick the inflorescences on the pods young, dip in tempura and deep fry - they are better than eggplant. Picked too late, pods will give you a mouth full of "cotton".

Oenothera longissima, Tall Yellow Evening Primrose

Oenothera flava, Yellow Tuffed Evening Primrose

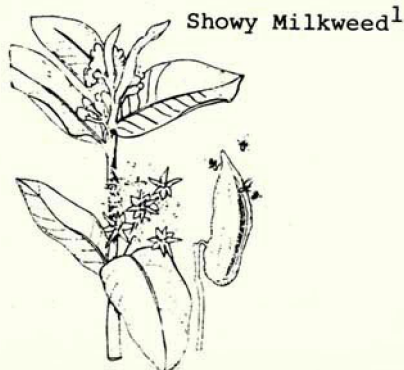
See the Want Adds if you would like a Oenothera in your garden.

Gilia aggregata, Skyrocket Gilia

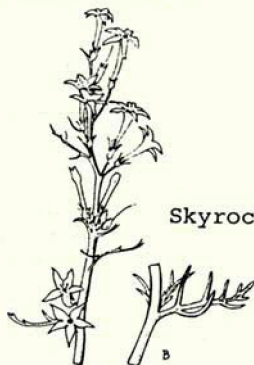
Penstemon bridgesii, Bridges Penstemon
Sticky, scarlet flowers can distinguish this Penstemon of the plateaus (often found in rock crevices).

Penstemon laevis, Royal penstemon
With a purple-blue flower - observed first in Petroglyph Canyon.

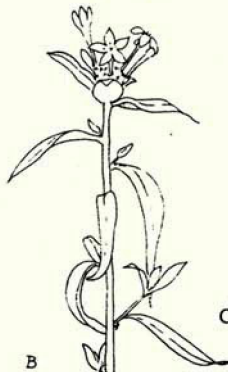
Verbascum thapsus, Flannel Mullein
Ever think of this as a Penstemon relative? It's imported from Eurasia.



Showy Milkweed¹



Skyrocket Gilia¹



Cream Phlox

WILDFLOWER WATCH, Continued

Zauschneria garretti, Garrett Firechalice

Balsamorhiza sagittata, Arrowleaf Balsamroot

Epipactis gigantea, Stream Epipactis

Stephanomeria spp., Wirelettuce

Lygodesmia grandiflora, Skeleton Plant

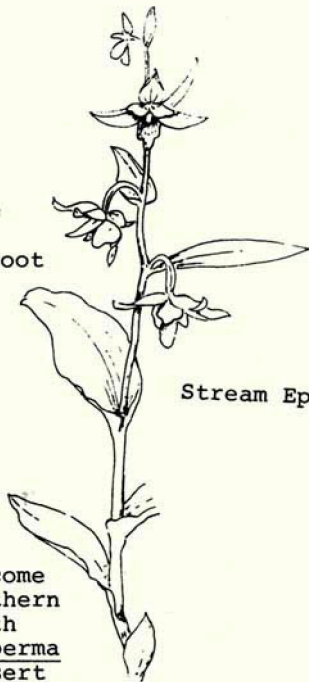
Collomia grandiflora, Cream Phlox

Often found in oak woodlands

Solidago spp., Goldenrod

Cleome lutea, Yellow Beeplant

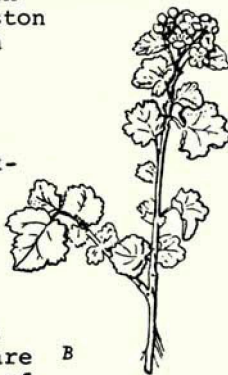
This long fruited caper is always welcome at lower elevations especially in southern Utah. A narrowly endemic relative with small, wide fruits. Cleomella plocasperma will be blooming soon in the Beryl Desert of Iron County.



Stream Epipactis²

Swertia radiata, Green Gentian

The tall common gentian (synonymous with Frasera speciosa) was observed on Langston Mountain. Look for F. albomarginata in Coalpits Wash.



Littleleaf Mockorange²

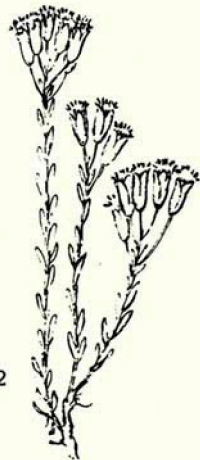
Philadelphus microphyllus, Littleleaf Mock-Orange

Holodiscus dumosus, Bush Oceanspray

Often seen on rocky slopes in mountain brush communities.

Tetradymia axillaris, Longspine Horsebrush

Primary leaves of this 3-6 foot shrub are modified to spines covered with a felt of matted hairs. ^B



Tetradymia canescens, Gray Horsebrush

A low shrub, this relative is spineless with wooly leaves and stems.

Senecio spartioides, Broom Groundsel

These bushes with yellow flower heads make the lower elevations at Zion come into full summer glory.

Gray Horsebrush²

WILDFLOWER WATCH, continued

In mid May beautiful displays of orange Sphaeralcea (globemallow) could be seen along the Vermillion and Echo Cliffs in northern Arizona. Look for these roadside shows in northern Utah through June and July.

We would appreciate any wildflower reports from your June or July vacations. Keep us posted, please! And don't forget the fungi. If you attended the fascinating introduction to mushrooms by Frank Anderson (April, Salt Lake Chapter meeting) let us all know what tasty fungi you find.

Credits:

Botanical and common names from Checklist of the Vascular Plants of the Intermountain Region by Arthur H. Holmgren and James L. Reveal. U.S. Forest Service Research Paper INT-32 1966.

Illustrations

1. Mountain Plants of Northeastern Utah by Berniece A. Andersen and Arthur H. Holmgren
2. Desert Plants of Utah by Berniece A. Andersen

BOOK REIVEW - PLANT PROPAGATION by
Hudson T. Hartmann and Dale Kester

Kathy Wallentine

It has been said that about two plant species disappear every day, never to return. Native Plant groups nationwide are devoting much time and energy to locating, naming and publicizing the need for care of the endangered species.

With this in mind, I attended Dick Hildreth's interesting and informative lecture entitled "The Culture of Native Plants". Several books were mentioned that would be of great help to the novice gardner, Success with Seeds, published by Park's Seed Company, Greenwood S.C. 29646, and selling for \$12.95 was recommended. Also recommended was Plant Propagation by Hudson T. Hartmann and Dale Kester, Prentice Hall Inc., Third Edition., 1975, and costing approximately \$30.00.

Plant Propagation, at first glance, is quite formidable with its many formulas and diagrams. The author quickly puts the reader at ease; however, when he realizes the book has a two-fold format. The fundamental and theoretical principals of plant propagation are explained in one chapter for the professional or interested individual. The succeeding chapter on techniques is clearly written and understandable for the beginner.

The chapters about seed propagation techniques, propagating medias, fertilizers and propagation of annuals and perennials were of particular interst. Most of the technical terms used are explained in

BOOK REVIEW, continued

context and are easy to understand, but a glossary would be useful. Fortunately there is an extensive index.

Viability of seeds is usually not a beginner's problem, but the rolled towel method for germination testing is described clearly and would not be too difficult to do if one were interested.

Preconditioning seeds to stimulate germination may be unfamiliar to the novice. Most people have soaked seeds at some time but there are many other methods explained in this informative text. Scarification for example, is any process of breaking, scratching, or mechanically altering the seed covering to make it permeable to water and gases. This can be done by rubbing seeds on sandpaper, cutting with a file, or cracking the seed covering with a hammer or a vise. Other methods are acid and mechanical scarification and soaking seeds in water. Detailed and clear instructions including specific temperatures are given. Another method of seed preconditioning described is stratification or moist chilling. Stratification provides the exposure to low temperatures that is often required to bring about prompt and uniform germination. Seeds which are sown in the fall are naturally stratified by our cold winters. When artificial stratification is required seeds should be stored in polyethylene bags, not saran. Again specific temperatures and mediums are given. A discussion of the destructive process called "damping-off" is particularly helpful, and ways to escape this demon are listed.

Once seeds have germinated, instructions are given for transplanting and root pruning. Prescriptions are given for specific soil problems, such as how to avoid crusting, and seed bed preparation are described in detail.

The chapter on propagating media, fertilizers and pots was informative, noting that sphagnum moss has a damping-off inhibiting substance that makes it a good medium for germinating seeds.

To answer the question of which process to use for which flower, Chapter 19 is a dictionary type chapter listing many of the wildlings we know and giving specific techniques for handling each plant type.

In summary, Plant Propagation is well worth the time involved in studying it.

Several fine articles on plant propagation are also available at the State Arboretum of Utah. Specifically, two are written by Dick Hildreth director of the State Arboretum and are titled "Seed Propagation at the Saratoga Horticultural Foundation" and "Propagation of Native Plants with Bulbs, Tubers, Corms, Rhizomes and Rootstocks".

Wildflower seeds seem to be becoming the current gardening fad. Seeds of our local flora are available from the Native Plant Society. These seeds have been collected by members and are packaged with planting instructions. Several commercial seed companies also have wildflower mixtures which are available at local nurseries.

CLASSIFIED

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Donated native plants wanted for the Utah Native Plant Society Plant Sale, contact Deb Callister 467-5988.

Wanted:

People to trade native plants. Have Penstemon humilis, Low Penstemon; Penstemon garrettii, Garretts Penstemon; Oenothera, Evening Primrose; and Sphaeralcea, Globemallow. Contact Kathy Mutz 544-0688.

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1983 UNPS OFFICERS

President	Elizabeth Neese	(w) 378-4955 (h) 277-0701
Vice President/President Elect	Pam Poulson	(h) 261-1344
Treasurer	David Anderson	(w) 582-0144 (h) 572-2139
Secretary	Kathy Mutz	(h) 544-0688

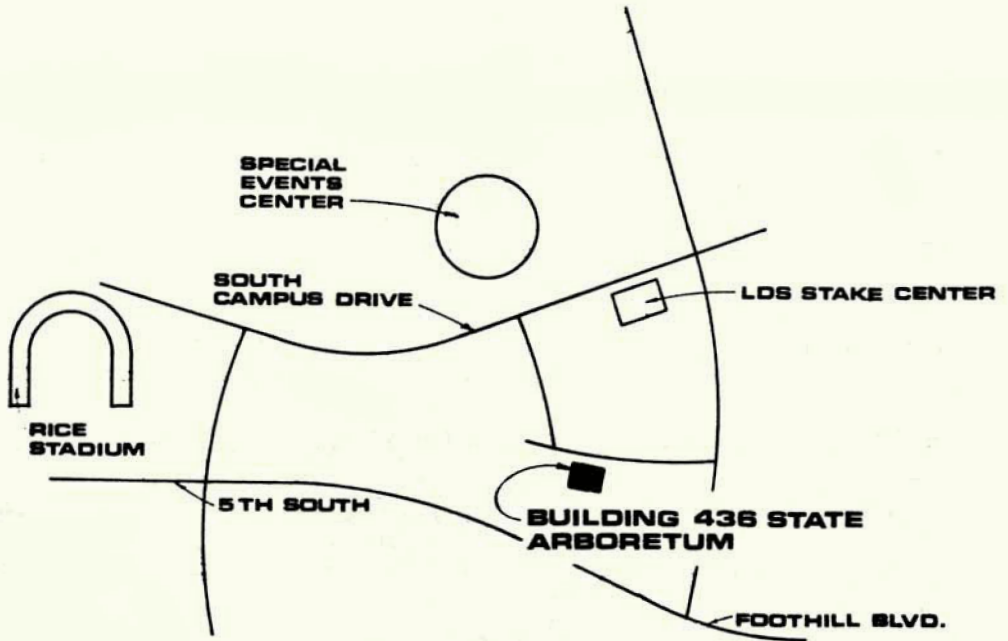
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Publicity	Richard Hildreth	(w) 581-5322 (h) 942-1978
Photography	Glen Halliday	(w) 539-5410 (h) 943-4286
Horticulture/gardening	Deb Callister	(h) 476-5988
Seeds	Richard Page	(w) 524-4033 (h) 255-7769
Rare and endangered plants	Duane Atwood/ Sherel Goodrich	(w) 377-5780 (w) 377-5717
Conservation	Anthony Frates	(w) 532-1922
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UNPS Sego Lily
c/o Jennifer Harrington
480 F Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103



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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION: (annual membership from date of receipt of fee)

() New Member () Renewal () Gift

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| () Supporting.....\$ 25.00 | () Corporate.....\$ 25.00 or greater |
| () Life.....\$250.00 | |

Please enclose check made payable to Utah Native Plant Society and send to: Dave Anderson, Treasurer, 1050 E.Oakridge Circle, Sandy, Utah 84070



THE SEGO LILY

NEWSLETTER OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 6: Number 5 August 1983

WHAT'S GOING ON

UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday
August 6th | <u>Utah Flora Project Field Trip To Strawberry Ridge</u> (Willow Cr. area.) - 1 day. See the rare <u>Festuca dasyclada</u> , Utah Fescue. Search the Green River shale for other rare endemics. | Stan Welch
378-2289 (O) Provo
225-7085 (H) Provo |
| Friday -
Sunday
August 12 -
14 | <u>Utah Flora Project Field Trip To Kings Peak</u> - 2½ - 3 days. Strenuous hike to Utah's highest Peak. Find rare alpine and tundra species. Elizabeth Neese will be accompanied by an experienced mountain climber. | Elizabeth Neese
277-0701 (H) |
| July - Aug.
(date to
be decided) | <u>Utah Flora Project Field Trip To The North Slopes of Strawberry Valley</u> - 1 or 2 days. You better get in condition to keep up with this trip leader. | Sherel Goodrich
756-7747 (H)
American Fork |
| Saturday
August 27th | <u>Mushrooming in the Uintas</u> with Frank Anderson. All day field trip to collect mushrooms. | Call Pam Poulson
at 261-1344 for
more information |
| Wednesday -
Saturday
August 31 -
Sept. 3 | <u>Utah Flora Project Field Trip To The Tushar Mtns.</u> - 2,3, or 4 days. One of the most unusual areas geologically and botanically of any of our mountans. Strenuous. We will look for <u>Astragalus perianus</u> , Rydberg Milkvetch, conduct inventory work, and make general collections. | Duane Atwood
785-4644 (H)
American Fork |
| Saturday -
Sept. 10th | <u>UNPS Plant Sale</u> Millcreek Gardens | |
| Wednesday -
Saturday
Sept. 14 -
17 | <u>Utah Flora Project Field Trip To The Raft River Mtns.</u> - 2,3, or 4 days. General collecting of Idaho/Nevada type flora. | Duane Atwood
785-4644 (H)
American Fork |

WHAT'S GOING ON, continued

AUDUBON SOCIETY

Saturday & Basin and Range Seminar
Sunday
August 13 &
14

Call Vaughn Lovejoy
at 466-4197 for
details

STATE ARBORETUM OF UTAH

Wednesday Walks and Talks with the Director,
August 10th Dick Hildreth 'Shrubs for Landscaping'
7-9 p.m. or Meet in front of the Museum of
Thursday Natural History, University of Utah.
August 11th
noon

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Saturday Mountain Botany Field Trip with
August 13th Beverly Albee. Fee \$10.00 for Adults
9:00 a.m. - \$ 5.00 for Children
4:00 p.m.

Saturday Wastach Front Geology Field Trip
Sept. 24th covering the Mesozoic and Cenozoic
8:00 a.m. - Periods. Fee \$10.00 for Adults
5:00 p.m. \$ 5.00 for Children

Monday - Grand Canyon Natural History River
Saturday Trip River running and hiking.
October 24 - Archeology, plant and animal commun-
29 ities will be studied. Lower canyon
near Lake Mead. Fee: \$400.00 per person
\$75.00 deposit due by August 19th at
the Museum of Natural History.

SIERRA CLUB

Friday - Backpack Trip To The Sawtooth Mtns.
Sunday In Idaho. Leave SLC Thursday
August 12, evening.
13, 14

Leader, Mike Budig
328-4512 (H)

WHAT'S GOING ON, continued

SIERRA CLUB, continued

Saturday August 20	<u>Hike to Mt. Timpanogos From Timponeeke.</u> Families with children welcome.	Call leader, Dewey Bell at 359-2562, for instructions
Sunday August 28	<u>Day Hike Up South Willow Canyon Trail to Dereret Peak.</u>	Leader, Walter Haas, 581-5617 (W) 534-1262 (H)
Saturday - Monday Sept. 3,4,5	<u>Backpack Trip To Granite Canyon In Deep Ceek Range.</u> Tentative plans are to hike in from the end of the road, establish a base camp, and explore in the area. Leave SLC Friday evening.	Leader, Dick Dougherty 484-2175 (H)
Saturday - Sunday Sept. 10, 11	<u>Backpack Trip To The Uinta Range.</u> We will explore the Long Lake and Mt. Watson areas. Leave SLC Friday evening.	Leader, Doug Clark, 486-7481 (W) 277-6318 (W)
Sunday Sept. 18	<u>Day Hike To Flagstaff Peak Via Day's Fork.</u>	Leader, Walter Haas, 581-5617 (W) or 534-1262 (H)
Sunday Sept. 25	<u>"Easy Rider" Bike Trip.</u> For softcore cyclists interested in a leisurely trip.	Leader, Will Dougherty, 583-3421 (H)
Saturday - Sunday October 1 - 2	<u>Canoe Trip On White River.</u> Novice level trip between Ignazio State Station and the Mt. Fuel Bridge.	Leader, Dick Dougherty, 484-2175 (H)

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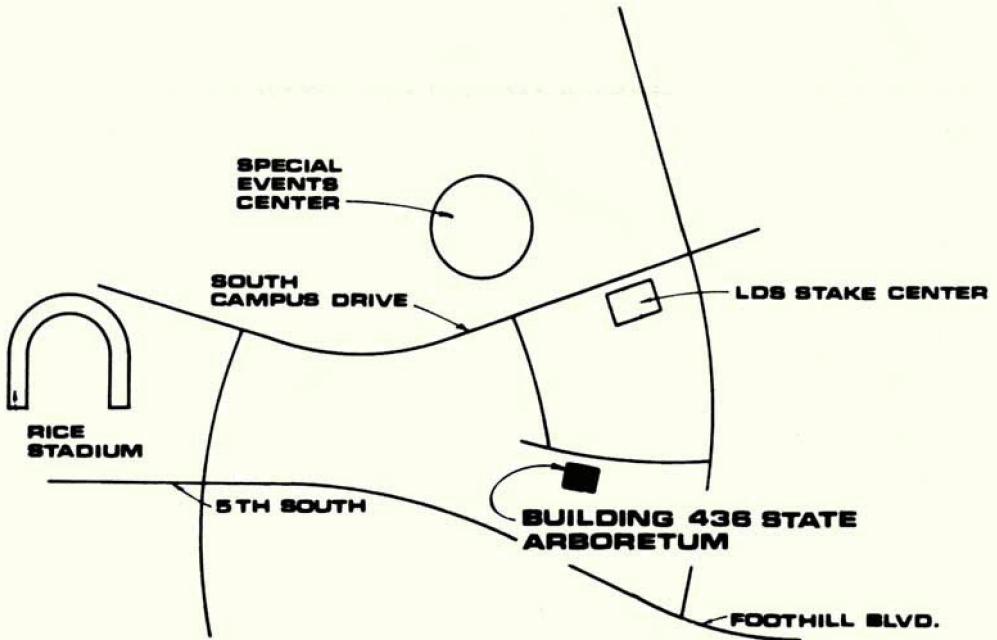
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UNPS Sego Lily
c/o Jennifer Harrington
480 F Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

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Street _____

City/State/Zip _____ Telephone _____

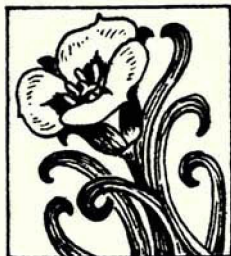
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Check Membership category desired:

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() Family.....\$ 12.00	() Senior Citizen.\$ 4.00
() Supporting.....\$ 25.00	() Corporate.....\$ 25.00 or greater
() Life.....\$250.00	

Please enclose check made payable to Utah Native Plant Society and
send to: Dave Anderson, Treasurer, 1050 E.Oakridge Circle, Sandy,
Utah 84070



THE SEGO LILY

NEWSLETTER OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 6: Number 6 September 1983

WHAT'S GOING ON

UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

- Wednesday - Utah Flora Project Field Trip To Duane Atwood
Saturday The Raft River Mtns - 2,3, or 4 785-4644 (H)
Sept. 14 - days. General collecting of Idaho/ American Fork
17 Nevada type flora.
- Thursday Salt Lake Chapter UNPS Meeting
Sept. 22 'Poisonous Plants' by Poison
7:30 p.m. Control Center, University of
Utah Medical Center.
- October Annual Meeting UNPS
date to be deci- Special Program. We will let
ded you know more later.

STATE ABORETUM OF UTAH

- Wednesday Walks and Talks with the Director,
Sept. 14th Dick Hildreth 'Exotic Conifers'.
7-9 p.m. or Meet in front of the Museum of Na-
Thursday tural History, University of Utah.
Sept. 15
noon
- September Docents Training Program, see
article this issue.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

- Saturday, Wasatch Front Geology Field Trip
Sept. 24 concerning the Mesozoic and Cenozoic
8:00 a.m. - Periods. Fee \$10.00 for Adults
5:00 p.m. \$ 5.00 for Children
- Monday- Grand Canyon Natural history River
Saturday Trip. River running and hiking.
Oct. 24 - Archeology, plant and animal communi-
29 ties will be studied. Lower canyon
near Lake Mead. Fee: \$400.00 per
person; \$75.00 deposit was due by
August 19 at the Museum of Natural
History; inquire further at museum.

WHAT'S GOING ON, continued

SIERRA CLUB

Sunday Sept. 18	<u>Day Hike to Flagstaff Peak Via Day's Fork</u>	Leader, Walter Haas, 581-5617 (W) or 534-1262 (H)
Sunday Sept. 25	<u>"Easy Rider" Bike Trip.</u> For softcore cyclists interested in a leisurely trip.	Leader, Will Dougherty, 583-3421 (H)
Saturday - Sunday October 1 - 2	<u>Canoe Trip on White River.</u> Novice level trip between Ignazio State Station and the Mt. Fuel Bridge.	Leader, Dick Dougherty, 484-2175 (H)

STALKING THE WILD MUSHROOMS

Barbara Halliday

Nature truly smiled on this UNPS field trip to seek the mushrooms of the High Uintas: first, the summer's monsoons set up ideal conditions for a mushroom "population explosion," then, the rain clouds rolled away and Saturday, August 27, proved to be a perfect day for a trip to the mountains.

Under the leadership of Franklin Anderson, Ph.D., who studied mushroom taxonomy at the University of Michigan and who has taught some local classes in "Foraging and the Preparation of Wild Foods" (including mushrooms), approximately thirty people including UNPS members and guests from the Wasatch Mountain Club and the University of Utah Poison Control Center followed the trail of the mushrooms.

Dr. Anderson selected five areas between Hailstone Junction and Washington Lake in the High Uintas; the group found an astonishing array of mushrooms at each site. He informed the group that although there are about 4,000 species of mushrooms in North America, only about 10 percent of that number would be found in any one field manual available to us, and that we could expect to have many of our finds labeled "LBM" (little brown mushroom). Also many large, colorful, or otherwise distinctive mushrooms are often found only in specialized literature not normally available to amateurs, monographs of specific genera for example. If you have several books you can, of course, identify more mushrooms.

Frank provided a brief but helpful orientation to the world of mushrooms, defining the broad categories of "saprophytes" (fungi growing on the ground and receiving nutrients from the soil or dead logs), "parasites" (fungi growing on living trees), and "mycorrhizal

STALKING THE WILD MUSHROOM, continued

fungi" (those growing in close association with plant roots and producing fruiting bodies only under specific kinds of higher plants). He also described some of the mushrooms we might hope to find and some general guidelines for distinguishing some edible species from some of the deadly ones. He was careful to point out the need for thorough examination and accurate identification of any mushroom before consuming it. He also gave us a graphic description of the exceedingly unpleasant deaths that could follow the eating of some species, such as the Amanita verna, which releases poisons in the bloodstream and attacks the vital organs of the body. Other symptoms of poisonings can also occur such as nausea, suffocation, sweating, salivating, dizziness, diarrhea, etc. which do not necessarily lead to death. There are many kinds of poisons in mushrooms. Even a spoiled "safe" species can make you sick. People wouldn't eat spoiled meat or rotten eggs, but for some reason they do sometimes eat spoiled mushrooms.

Our first stop in a wet meadow area a few miles east of Hailstone Junction yielded the familiar mushroom of our supermarkets, Agaricus campestris, and a couple of specimens of the hallucinogen-producing Panaeolus campanulatus. At the Yellow Pine campground a little searching yielded ten-inch giant puff balls, Calvatia gigantea. Near Soapstone the mushroom count leaped upward, as we found several members of the Lactarius genus which releases a milky juice when the gills are sliced; a related genus, Russula, that has brittle flesh and shatters when slammed down (a diagnostic characteristic); some species of the Cortinarius genus which have "cobwebs" covering their gills in the younger specimens, a characteristic which helped the less-knowledgeable members of the group to make some relatively easy identifications; several Boletus, Leccinum, and Suillus species, which lack gills but produce spores inside long narrow tubes that open on the under-surface of their cap as multitudes of tiny pores; and so many others that we already began to wonder if we had enough bags to carry them all!

Our lunch stop at Slate Gorge provided more mushroom bounty: the king bolete, Boletus edulis; the saffron cap, Lactarius deliciosus, which is distinguished by the green stains on its surface and carrot-colored juice and flesh when cut open; the red and white Russula emetica which gives warning of its inedibility by burning one's tongue when tasted -- some people proved that fact!; the winter mushroom Flammulina velutipes, which often fruits in Salt Lake City during January thaws and was now in full bloom at this high elevation; and the shingled hydnum, Hydnum imbricatum, which has no pores or gills, but instead has icicle-shaped "teeth" on which the spores are produced.

Our final stop near Washington Lake was in a moist, logged-over area. Some of us were surprised to find that this very open, unshaded area revealed probably the greatest number of different species of the entire trip. One of the most interesting fungi here was a purple coral fungus, Clavaria purpurea, a cluster of finger-like stalks commonly known as "Fairy Club." Another unusual find was a Helvella infula, the "False Morel," a poisonous variety found growing on wood.

STALKING THE WILD MUSHROOM, continued

The entire day's harvest was spread out for identification and we discovered that we had collected over fifty different species! Those identified as edible were promptly sliced and sauteed in butter -- providing a tasty climax to a delightful day.

Frank also shared a portion of his large collection of reference books for the fungi and recommended some of his favorites: Orson K. Miller's Mushrooms of North America; Alexander Smith's The Mushroom Hunter's Field Guide and his A Field Guide to Western Mushrooms. Of special interest to us in the west are also Robert and Dorothy Orr's Mushrooms of North America and David Arora's Mushrooms Demystified.

The group was unanimous in their appreciation of Dr. Anderson for giving of his time and sharing with us his impressive knowledge of these fascinating plants. He truly opened new doors for the neophytes among us and he greatly enhanced the understanding and appreciation of mushrooms for all who were fortunate enough to share in this field trip.

AN OFFERING FROM THE ARBORETUM

Phase I of the New State Arboretum is underway and we are now offering our first Docent Training Course. (A docent is a trained volunteer guide who provides educational tours for school children and other groups.)

Training will consist of lectures about trees, shrubs, vines and groundcovers and tours of the Arboretum. Docents will also learn communication and interpretive techniques and will practice giving presentations.

Upon completion of the training course, docents will be committed to a two-year term of volunteer service and may be asked to conduct one tour per week, depending on the time of the year. Docents will meet monthly for further training and to conduct docent business (organization, tours, guest lectures). Docents will be encouraged to work toward an area of specialization.

Candidates will be considered for the training program after submitting an application and being interviewed by the Curator of Education. No previous experience is necessary -- just come, learn, and enjoy! Applicants will be notified of their acceptance by mid-September.

The Docent Training Course will begin September 20, 1983, and is scheduled to meet on Tuesday mornings from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. for ten weeks ending by November 22.

A \$10 fee will be assessed for the training program. Membership in the Arboretum Guild is required.

For an application or further information call Betty Wullstein, Ph.D., Curator of Education, State Arboretum of Utah, at 581-5322.

Before this summer becomes transformed into distant memories of flowers and rain, of hot days -- and more rain, UNPS officers should be thanked for providing members with some unique opportunities. The July Sege Lily alerted members to the opportunity of accompanying various botanists while they collected data in the field for the Utah Flora Project. I was fortunate to be included in two -- and I do hope some of you took advantage of other trips offered. Do let us hear from you!

Jennifer Harrington and I joined Liz and Jerry Neese early one Sunday in June for an expedition to the Crawford Mountains in NE Utah; these are medium-to-low limestone ridges paralleling the Utah-Wyoming border for which there are few specimens in the various herbaria. Although we did collect about 15 species on the ridge, we missed peak bloom by 4-6 weeks. We then collected the swampy low meadows along the base of the mountains near Woodruff. We returned to the Salt Lake valley along Utah route 39, stopping along the way to collect more plants.

For those who have not been in the field with Liz, you should try it! Her alertness -- Jerry! Stop! Stop! -- her eager curiosity and delight in new finds -- her meticulous field notes -- her willingness to explain simply and clearly -- are all contagious and exciting. From 8 in the morning until 6 in the evening we collected, pressed, and made field notes. (This was a valuable lesson all by itself in how to do it correctly.) Finally, we had to put figurative blinders on and head for home. Even while wearing them we saw new colors and shapes flashing by. We'll have to go back next year! Thank you, Liz and Jerry, for a very enjoyable outing.

Later, Liz and I accompanied Stan Welch to Strawberry Ridge in the Willow Creek area to examine the Green River Shale for endemics and to locate the Utah Fescue, Festuca dasyclada. Because of all the rain, the entire area was covered with blooms -- the lower meadows yellow with Owl's Clover and the boggy places with White Sidalcea. Other slopes were blue with Penstemon, Lupine, and Larkspur and dappled with Pink and White Geraniums. Much to Stan's disgust, I was continually delighted with the striking beauty and variety of the Thistles we sped past -- 5 species in a matter of 30 minutes. (He later admitted his lack of enthusiasm was caused by the unpleasantness associated with collecting and pressing them. There we can agree!) Liz collected Penstemons, her true love, and we also found seeds and plants for the UNPS plant sale. This is truly an extraordinary area for wildflowers.

Many thanks are also due Pam Poulson for organizing the field trips to the Uintas and Albion Basin. The Uintas trip was with Franklin Anderson, Ph.D. and is discussed in another article in this issue. On the Albion Basin trip we were surrounded with Alta's peaks and flowers while Stan Welch performed his famous monologue on Marcus Jones and introduced us 35 people to the mysteries of plant identification. UNPS members were joined by members of the Utah Nature Study Group. Stan was his inimitable self and charmed all. Many thanks, Stan and Pam!

Dominating the pile:

LAND TRANSFER: On August 12, 93,800 acres of federal land were transferred to the state; another 130,000 acres or so that were promised when Utah became a state are still due. While the state has a right to these lands, the areas selected by the state (in lieu of sections that posed conflicts with national parks, forests and other lands) involved habitat which included federally listed plant and animal species. Although the BLM believed that the transfer to the state would have "no effect" on these species under the assumption that the state would not change the use of these lands, other individuals and organizations thought that the BLM should have initiated a Section 7 consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS) under the Endangered Species Act (as amended). Apparently, the assistant secretaries for BLM and F&WS has agreed to do a Section 7 consultation and to transfer only those lands which did not involve endangered species. However, they were overruled by a "higher up."

Although the Audubon Society contemplated filing a lawsuit to stop the transfer until after the proper consultation, it was decided not to litigate because of the length of time that had passed since the notice of suitability was published in the Federal Register (among other considerations).

The legal descriptions of the to-be-transferred lands were compared against UNPS rare plant distribution maps. The impact on listed species appears to be small (although Sclerocactus wrightiae and Echinocereus engelmannii var. purpureus [Purpletorch Cactus] could be affected). The following additional species under review could also be affected: Astragalus subcinereus var. basalticus (Silver Milkvetch), Townsendia aprica (Aprica Townsendia), Hymenoxys depressa, Astragalus iselyi (Isel Milkvetch), Penstemon grahamii (Graham Penstemon), Astragalus lentiginosus var. ursinus (Glassy Locoweed) and Cryptantha barnebyi (Barnebys Cryptantha).

According to one newspaper article, Governor Matheson will be submitting a letter to the BLM indicating that the state "will sensitively manage the transferred land to protect any endangered species."

TOOELE GRAZING: In response to a June 1983 environmental impact statement for the Tooele area, UNPS indicated that the BLM should consider taking positive, specific protection measures concerning rare or sensitive plant species. The EIS indicated that Sclerocactus pubispinus was a species that the F&WS expected to drop from review. UNPS stressed that this species is affected by grazing and should be managed as "sensitive" regardless of the F&WS's classification; there is considerable doubt as to whether or not the species will, in fact, be dropped. Sensitive species named in the FIS included S. pubispinus, Astragalus lentiginosus var. pohlii (Glassy Locoweed), Erigonum nummulare (Money Erigonum), Centaurium namophilum, and an undescribed Draba species.

CAPITOL REEF: The comment period recently expired for a resource management plan and environmental assessment for the park. The monitoring of rare, restricted, threatened and endangered plant species is a fairly high priority in the park. Project statements included exotic plant control, inventory work on rare plant species, and fencing actions. Legislation that extended grazing rights on park land also called for a grazing study by the National Academy of Sciences(NAS). Rare plant inventory work and grazing impact studies are dependent on the NAS study.

Capitol Reef seems to have more than its share of rare or sensitive plant species despite its greatly deteriorated range. UNPS distribution maps reveal the occurrence of the following species in the park:

Astragalus consobrinus

A. barnebyi

A. harrisonii (Harrison Milkvetch)

Cymopterus beckii (Springparsley)

Eigeron maguirei (Maguire Daisy)

Gilia caepitosa (Sod Gilia)

Lomatium junceum

Park Service records show that the following additional rare species occur in the Park:

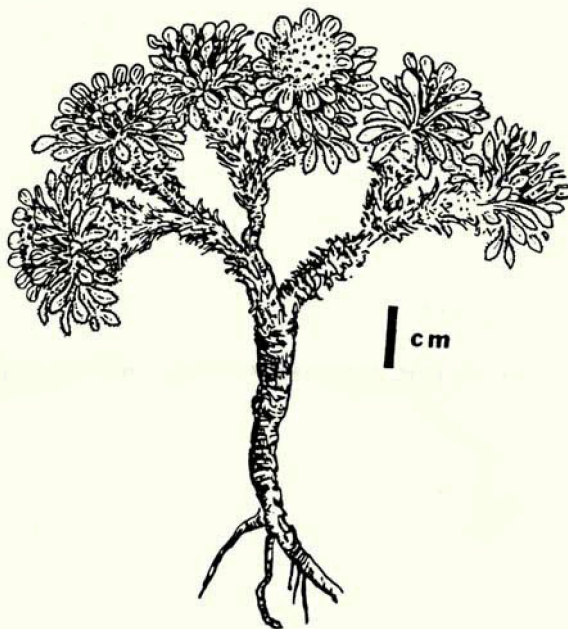
Sclerocactus wrightiae, one small population

Pediocactus winkleri

Asclepias ruthiae (Ruth's Milkweed)

Townsendia aprica (Aprica Townsendia). There are unconfirmed doubts about the presence of this species in the park.

Townsendia aprica



THE LOSS OF A FRIEND

Dixie Rose, a noted writer and wildflower authority, died on July 4, 1983. Mrs. Rose was known throughout the Intermountain West for her nature articles and photographs. Her Utah Wild Flowers which is illustrated with photographs taken by her husband, Edward U. Rose, and herself, is a favorite for beginning wildflower enthusiasts. She contributed through the years many nature articles to local newspapers and magazines.

Her enthusiasm for nature and her contribution to literature and photography will be missed by many.

CLASSIFIED

Wanted:

People to trade native plants. Have Penstemon humilis, Low Penstemon; Penstemon garrettii, Garretts Penstemon; Oenothera, Evening Primrose; and Sphaeralcea, Globemallow. Contact Kathy Mutz, 544-0688.

Native Plant Seed Program:

Once again, the New England Wildflower Society is offering for sale freshly collected seeds and spores of over 100 native plants.

This program, an adjunct of the society's worldwide botanical garden seed distribution, is intended to further the use of native plants in the home landscape. The program will continue on a year-to-year basis as long as the demand for seed remains strong.

Nonmembers wishing to receive the Seed Sales List should mail a stamped, self-addressed business (#10 size) envelope by February 1, 1984, to SEED SALES, New England Wildflower Society, Garden in the Woods, Hemenway Road, Framingham, MA 01701.

NO requests for lists will be honored without the stamped envelope.

1983 UNPS OFFICERS

President	Elizabeth Neese	(w) 378-4955 (h) 277-0701
Vice President/President Elect	Pam Poulson	(h) 261-1344
Treasurer	David Anderson	(w) 582-0144 (h) 572-2139
Secretary	Kathy Mutz	(h) 544-0688

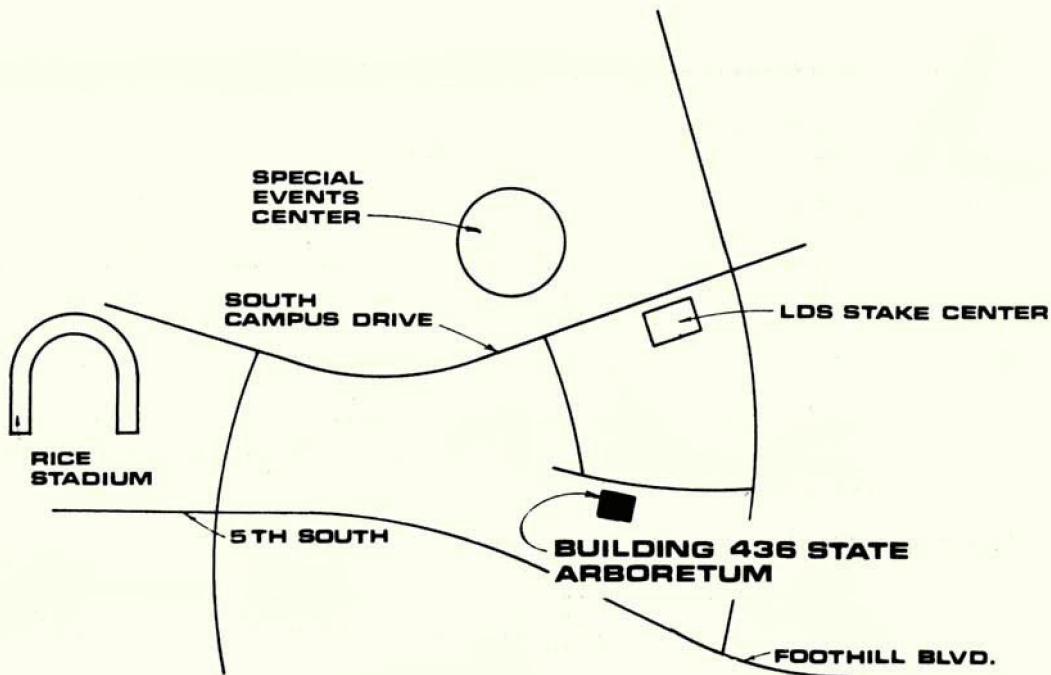
1983 UNPS COMMITTEE CHAIRS AND COORDINATORS

Newsletter	Jennifer Harrington	(h) 532-6726
Publicity	Richard Hildreth	(w) 581-5322 (h) 942-1978
Photography	Glen Halliday	(w) 539-5410 (h) 943-4286
Horticulture/gardening	Deb Callister	(w) 943-3288
Seeds	Richard Page	(w) 524-4033 (h) 255-7769
Rare and endangered plants	Duane Atwood/ Sherel Goodrich	(w) 377-5780 (w) 377-5717
Conservation	Anthony Frates	(w) 532-1922
Membership	(to be handled by treasurer)	

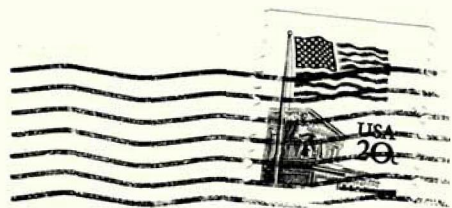
The UNPS Sego Lily newsletter is published 9 times per year by the Utah Native Plant Society, Incorporated, as a non-profit organization under the laws of the State of Utah. Contributions to The Sego Lily are welcomed and should be sent to the editor. Please state whether articles have been published elsewhere and require publisher's permission. The editor reserves the right to edit as needed and to select suitable articles for publication. Copy deadline is the 15th of each month.

Membership in the Utah Native Plant Society includes The Sego Lily subscription. Please use the form provided in the newsletter for membership applications or change of address. ©1983 Utah Native Plant Society, Incorporated.

Salt Lake Chapter meetings are usually held in the second floor Conference Room at the State Arboretum Center, Bldg. 436, upper sector of the University of Utah campus. You can enter from South Campus Drive or Wasatch Drive.



UNPS Sego Lily
% Jennifer Harrington
480 F Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103



FIRST CLASS MAIL

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION:

(annual membership from date of receipt of fee)

New Member Renewal Gift

Name _____

Street _____

City/State/Zip _____ Telephone _____

If gift, from: _____

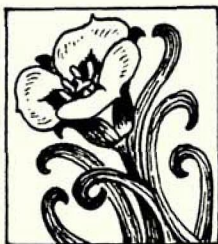
Please send a complimentary copy of Sego Lily Newsletter
to the above

Check membership category desired:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual \$8.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Student \$4.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family \$12.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior Citizen . . \$4.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supporting . . . \$25.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate \$25.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Life \$250.00 | or greater |

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Utah 84070.

9/83



THE SEGO LILY

NEWSLETTER OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 6: Number 7 October 1983

WHAT'S GOING ON?

October 27 Utah Native Plant Society Annual Meeting, Sugarhouse
7:00 p.m. Garden Center, 1650 East 2100 South, Salt Lake City,
Utah.

PROGRAM

Social Hour with refreshments and munchies or all sorts.
Brief Business Meeting - maximum ½ hour
Report of Nominating Committee
Announcement of January Board Meeting
Report on Plant Sale
Report on Field Trips
Report on American Association of Botanical Gardens
and Arboreta Convention.

Program
Richard Young - 'As I See It' Multimedia Photographic
Essay of Highlights of the Salt Lake Valley and Utah's
National Parks.

See election ballots and questionnaires in this news-
letter. Fill out and bring to the annual meeting or
mail as instructed on the ballot.

This meeting is open to the public. Visitors are welcome and encour-
aged, so bring a friend.

There also will be memorable door prizes so you won't want to miss
this annual event.

November 17 Utah Native Plant Society Salt Lake Chapter Meeting.
7:30 p.m. Another annual event. What I Did on My Summer Vaca-
tion. UFO's (Unidentified Flowering Objects) are
welcome along with any good stories about your summer
treks. Conference Room, State Arboretum, University
of Utah.

Fall is a great time for planting not only plant materials but seeds. The advantage with getting certain plants in the ground in the fall is that we still have several weeks before the ground begins to freeze. This allows the plant time to develop its root system before winter. When spring arrives its feeder roots will be ready to pick up the essential nutrients in the soil, thus giving it a jump on other plants started in the spring.

As you know, certain types of plants require protection throughout the winter months. Young tree trunks will need wrapping, evergreens may require some water during sunny periods and young plants will benefit from mulching. Check with your local nurseryman on specifics for your area. It may be late for some of the higher elevations but keep fall planting in mind for next year.

It's not too late to sow seeds, however. Listed below is the Utah Native Plant Society Seed List. As you can see, there are lots of seeds to choose from. Most of these seeds benefit from fall planting. The reason for this is twofold. One, the available moisture and long winter season creates a natural cold stratification period. This is something a lot of the Utah natives require before they will break dormancy and germinate. Secondly, when they do germinate in the spring there will be a lot of moisture available to the young seedlings. If you think about it, this is when seeds are sown naturally. A large percentage of seeds are produced in the fall, they drop to the ground over winter and germinate in the spring.

When preparing your seed bed, work the ground down a few inches. Scatter your seed evenly. (Small seed may be mixed with sand for a more even distribution.) Press the seed into the ground, and lightly mulch the surface with an organic matter (i.e: leaves, straw, soil conditioner, etc.). Make sure the young seedlings do not dry out once they've germinated. As they develop root systems, supplemental waterings can become less frequent. Drought tolerant species are ultimately capable of surviving on their own.

If you are interested in purchasing any of the native seeds, please contact either Janet Williams at 467-9170 or Dick Page at 255-7769. One to ten packets are .75¢ each (postage included) and ten to twenty packets are \$1.00 each (postage included.)

Packaged Native Plant Seed List

Utah Native Plant Society

Scientific Name, Common Name

Aconitum columbianum, Monk's Hood

Agoseris sp., Mountain Dandelion

Alisma sp., Water Plantain

Allium acuminatum, Tapertip Onion

Allium geyeri, Geyer Onion

Antennaria sp., Everlasting Pussytoes

Aquilegia caerulea, Colorado Columbine

Argemone sp., Prickly Poppy

Artemisia popposa, Fuzzy Sagewart

Astragalus amphioxys, Crescent Milkvetch

Astragalus bisculatus, Royal Milkvetch

Astragalus hamiltonii, Hamilton Milkvetch

Astragalus purshii, Pursh Locoweed

Astragalus saurinus,

Astragalus racemosus,

Balsamorhiza sagittata, Arrowleaf Balsamroot

Cercocarpus ledifolius, Curlleaf Mountain Mahogany

Chaenactis douglasii, Douglas Dusty Maiden

Chaenactis scaposa,

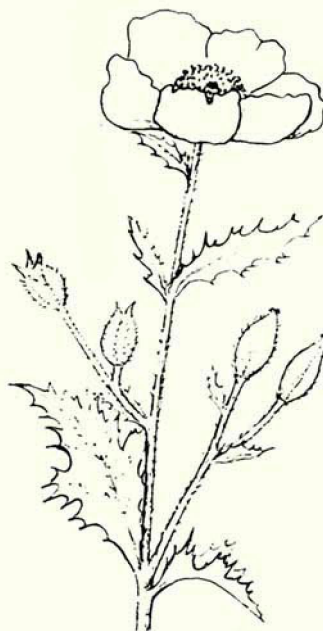
Calochortus sp., Mariposa Lily

Caltha leptosepala, Elkslip Marshmarigold

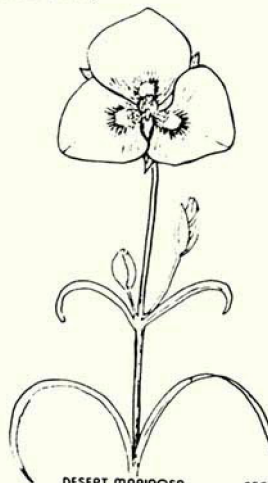
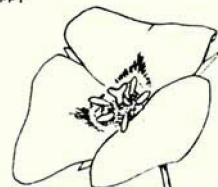
Clematis orientalis, Clematis

Clematis hirsutissima, Douglas Clematis

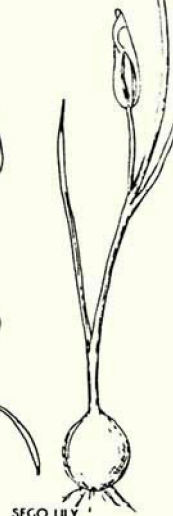
Cryptantha breviflora, Cryptantha



PRICKLY POPPY



DESERT MARIPOSA



SEGO LILY

Packaged Native Plant Seed List (continued)

Scientific Name, Common Name

Erigeron sp., Fleabane Daisy

Eriogonum heracleoides, Wyeth Eriogonum

Erythronium grandiflorum, Lambstonque Dogtooth Violet

Fallugia paradoxa, Apache Plume

Gaillardia sp., Blanket Flower

Geum triflorum, Avens

Helianthella microcephala, Lesser Royal Conehead

Iris missouriensis, Rocky Mountain Iris

Linum aristatum, Yellow Flax

Linum lewisii, Blue Flax

Lomatium dissectum, Desert Parsley

Lupinus argenteus, Lupine

Marrubium vulgare, Common Horehound

Oenothera hookeri, Evening Primrose

Pedicularis centranthera, Dwarf Lousewort

Penstemon cyananthus, Wasatch Penstemon

P. humilis, Low Penstemon

P. leonardii, Leonard Penstemon

P. moffattii, Moffatt Penstemon

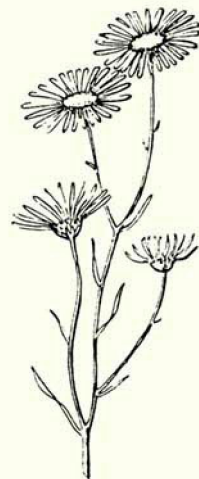
P. mucronatus,

P. osterhoutii, Oster's Penstemon

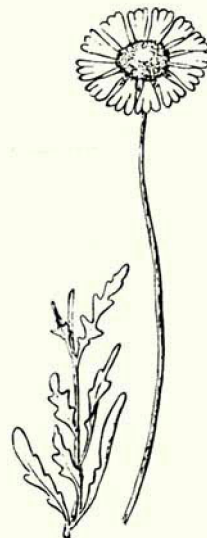
P. pachyphyllus, Thicketleaf Penstemon

P. subglaber,

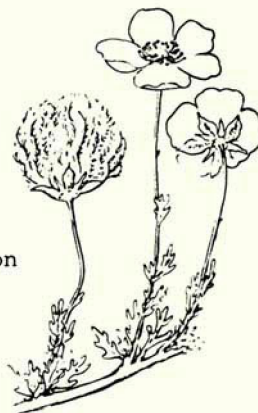
P. watsonii, Watson Penstemon



UTAH FLEABANE



CUT-LEAF BLANKETFLOWER



APACHE-PLUME

Packaged Native Plant Seed List (continued)

Scientific Name, Common Name

Polygonum bistortoides, American Bistort

Potentilla gracilis, Northwest Cinquefoil

Prunella vulgaris, Common Selfheal

Purshia tridentata, Antelope Bitterbush

Ranunculus, Buttercup

Rosa woodsii, Wildrose

Rudbeckia occidentalis, Western Coneflower

Sambucus cerulea, Blue Elderberry

Sisyrinchium sp., Blue-Eyed Grass

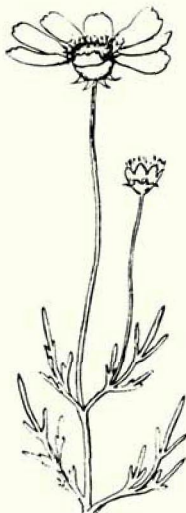
Sorbus scopulina, Dwarf Mountain Ash

Sphaeralcea parvifolia, Globemallow

Symphoricarpos oreophilus, Mountain Snowberry

Thelesperma subnudum, Greenthread, Navajo Tea

Illustrations from Desert Plants of Utah
by Berniece A. Anderson



NAVAJO TEA



MUNRO GLOBEMALLOW

GOOSEBERRY-LEAF
GLOBEMALLOW

SMALL-FLOWERED GLOBEMALLOW

1983 UNPS OFFICERS

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		(h)	277-0701
Vice President/President Elect	Pam Poulson	(h)	261-1344
Treasurer	David Anderson	(w)	582-0144
		(h)	572-2139
Secretary	Kathy Mutz	(h)	544-0688

1983 UNPS COMMITTEE CHAIRS AND COORDINATORS

Newsletter	Jennifer Harrington	(h)	532-6726
Publicity	Richard Hildreth	(w)	581-5322
		(h)	942-1978
Photography	Glen Halliday	(w)	539-5410
		(h)	943-4286
Horticulture/gardening	Deb Callister	(w)	943-3288
Seeds	Richard Page	(w)	524-4033
		(h)	255-7769
Rare and endangered plants	Duane Atwood/	(w)	377-5780
	Sherel Goodrich	(w)	377-5717
Conservation	Anthony Frates	(w)	532-1922
Membership	(to be handled by treasurer)		

 BALLOT - 1984
 UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In accordance with Article III of our By-laws, the Nominating Committee proposes the individuals listed below as Directors of the Board for the term January - December, 1984. (* denotes a current Board member). The slate includes seventeen current board members plus two new additions. Nominees were chosen based on recent participation and interest shown in the society, coupled with a willingness to serve. Committee chairpeople and state officers for 1984 will be appointed later by the board from its members.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| *David Anderson | *Jennifer Harrington | *Pamela Poulson |
| *Duane Atwood | Ruth Hensen | *Kaye Thorne |
| *Debbie Callister | *Richard Hildreth | *Stanley Welsh |
| *Larry England | *Alice Hreha | Janet Williams |
| *Anthony Frates | *Kathy Mutz | *Mary Ann Wright |
| *Sherel Goodrich | *Elizabeth Neese | |
| *Glenn Halliday | *Richard Page | |

 SHOULD THE ABOVE NOMINATED DIRECTORS SERVE AS MEMBERS OF THE 1984 BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY?

(Place an "X" in one of the following two boxes): () YES () NO

Remarks: _____

We also need your input and comments on the following:

1. What activities would you like to see more of? _____

2. Is there something we should be doing, but aren't? _____

3. Do you consider the newsletter to be a valuable part of your membership? _____ What type of information interests you most?

BALLOT - 1984 continued

4. Do you have any general suggestions/comments involving any aspect of the Society? _____

Thank you! We encourage all members to attend the annual Meeting October 27. If you are planning to attend, just bring this ballot with you (extra ballots will also be available). If you can't attend, please mail this ballot by October 25 to: Elizabeth Neese, President, UNPS, 4478 Zarahemla Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah 84117

Uplifting the pile this month:

HENRY MOUNTAINS COAL FIELD: Good news. AMAX Coal has apparently decided not to strip mine coal on the western slope of Henry Mountains in Garfield County. Over 4,000 acres of native vegetation would have been lost had mining taken place. A twenty-nine mile long access road had also been prosposed (see January/February 1983 Sego Lily).

An environmental assessment (EA) had been prepared and finalized by the BLM for leasing action. Leasing rights have now been revoked in view of the decision not to proceed. Before mining could have commenced, an additional EA or an EIS would have been necessary. The project was abanded due to depressed economic conditions and high start up costs, according to a recent newspaper article.

ASTRAGALUS MONTII: On September 12, 1983 a public hearing was held in Manti, Utah regarding the listing of the species Astragalus montii as endangered with critical habitat. According to Larry England of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, it was a quiet meeting with no adverse or other public comments. This species is to become Utah's ninth listed plant species. No Utah native plant species has been listed since 1979.

The original proposal to list this species with critical habitat was published in the Federal Register on January 13, 1981 and a public meeting, which did not take place, was scheduled for March 18th of that year. At that time, only one population (in Sanpete County) was known. Another population was found in 1982 to the south in Sevier County. Bob Thompson of the Forest Service in Price has apparently found a third population near the original Sanpete County location.

The Forest Serive previously opposed listing this species. The original population occurs solely on Forest Service land and the Forest Service felt that the species could be adequately managed under its National Sensitive Species Plan, obviating the need for listing. Opposition was also lodged due to lack of demonstrated threats (then grazing and ORV traffic were indicated as the threats.) However, oil and gas leases now exist in the area and the main threat comes from energy development.

Listing of the species with the resultant protection and recovery activity afforded by the Endangered Species Act appears appropriate to ensure the survival of this species. A listing decision shall be published October 13, 1983.

FROM THE MULCH PILE continued

WETLANDS: Most of the wetlands along the east shore of the Great Salt Lake have been disturbed or eradicated by diking, filling for industrial parks and various other development activities. Five separate undisturbed areas totaling about 1192 acres exist in the Layton marshes (from Farmington Bay north to Howard Slough). The Nature Conservancy is attempting to purchase this acreage from Morton-Thiokol, the present landowner. By November 15, the Nature Conservancy must raise the \$325,000 purchase price.

Dave Livermore of the Nature Conservancy is frantically trying to raise the necessary funds for this worthwhile project. The native wetlands flora is at the base of an extremely fragile ecosystem that provides not only food and cover for a variety of bird species but also helps to control water flow and flooding. Aesthetics aside, the loss of wetlands causes considerable grief to mankind as witnessed by flooding problems experienced elsewhere.

If you are interested in contributing or know of a potential contributor, contact Dave Livermore at The Nature Conservancy, 156 Second Street, San Francisco, California 94105, phone (415) 777-0541.

BULLETIN

Deb Callister

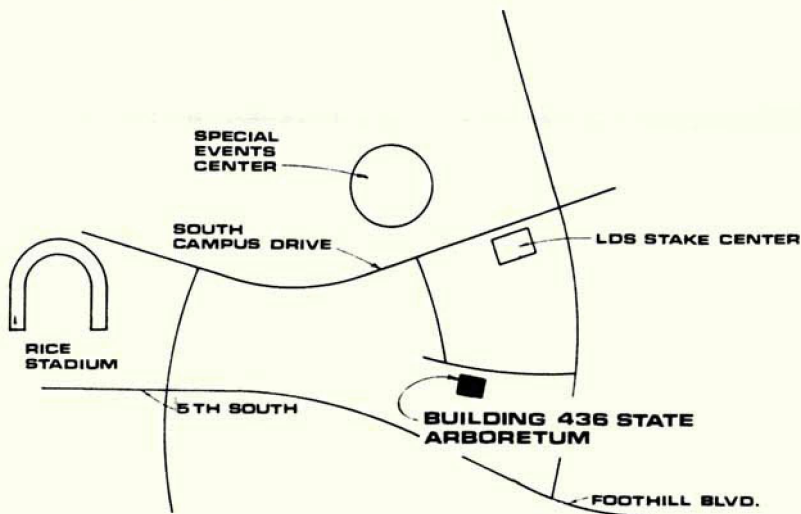
The Utah Native Plant Society Salt Lake Chapter held its annual Native plant and Seed Sale September 10th at Millcreek Gardens. The sale was a smashing success. I would like to extend my appreciation to all the contributing nurseries: Wasatch Shadows, Porter Waltons, Valley Nursery, Bland Brothers, Glover Nursery, and Native Plants Inc. A special thanks to Ken Brome and Vern Smith of Millcreek Gardens (our host nursery). Our conscientious and informative volunteers included: Dick Page, Janet Williams, Ruth Henson, Bill Wagner, Pam Poulson, Jennifer Harrington, Jim Gish, Dave and Kathy Okelberry, Dick Hildreth, Karen Langersmith, myself and Millcreek Garden's staff. These people's time and effort made the plant sale a success.

We thank you for your help and look forward to another successful sale next year.

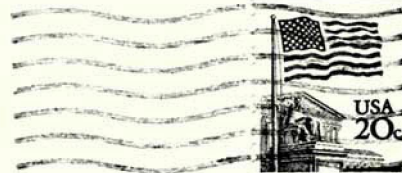
The UNPS Sego Lily newsletter is published 9 times per year by the Utah Native Plant Society, Incorporated, as a non-profit organization under the laws of the State of Utah. Contributions to The Sego Lily are welcomed and should be sent to the editor. Please state whether articles have been published elsewhere and require publisher's permission. The editor reserves the right to edit as needed and to select suitable articles for publication. Copy deadline is the 15th of each month:

Membership in the Utah Native Plant Society includes The Sego Lily subscription. Please use the form provided in the newsletter for membership applications or change of address. ©1983 Utah Native Plant Society, Incorporated.

Salt Lake Chapter meetings are usually held in the second floor Conference Room at the State Arboretum Center, Bldg. 436, upper sector of the University of Utah campus. You can enter from South Campus Drive or Wasatch Drive.



UNPS Sego Lily
% Jennifer Harrington
480 F Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103



FIRST CLASS MAIL

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

(annual membership from date of receipt of fee)

() New Member () Renewal () Gift

Name _____

Street _____

City/State/Zip _____ Telephone _____

If gift, from: _____

() Please send a complimentary copy of Sego Lily Newsletter
to the above

Check membership category desired:

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| () Individual. . . . \$ 8.00 | () Student. . . . \$4.00 |
| () Family. \$12.00 | () Senior Citizen . \$4.00 |
| () Supporting. . . . \$25.00 | () Corporate. . . . \$25.00 |
| () Life. \$250.00 | or greater |

Please enclose check made payable to Utah Native Plant Society and
send to: Dave Anderson, Treasurer, 1050 E. Oakridge Circle, Sandy,
Utah 84070

10/83

What's Going On continued

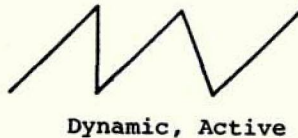
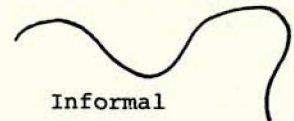
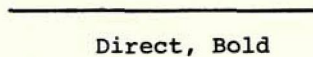
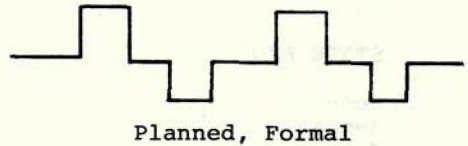
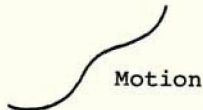
January 23 Winter Film Series "Earth and Sky: A Collage of
7:30 P.M. Stories". A Utah film by Laura Simms and Steven
Gorm. Kingsbury Hall, University of Utah. \$2.50

January 30 Winter Film Series "Four Corners: A National Sacri-
7:30 P.M. fice Area?" Kingsbury Hall, University of Utah \$2.50

Designing Your Landscaping Deborah Cox Callister, Chairman
Horticulture Committee

There are sixteen basic concepts to consider when designing a landscape. These sixteen concepts are: line, texture, scale-proportion, grouping, symmetry, color, focus and accent, repetition, rhythm, simplicity, contrast, harmony and composition, mass, balance, structure, and form. Of these sixteen concepts, eight have been discussed in previous articles. So as not to leave you with an "incomplete deck", the remaining eight will be discussed within the next few issues of the Sejo Lily. This month's topics for discussion will be line, focus and accent, contrast, and texture.

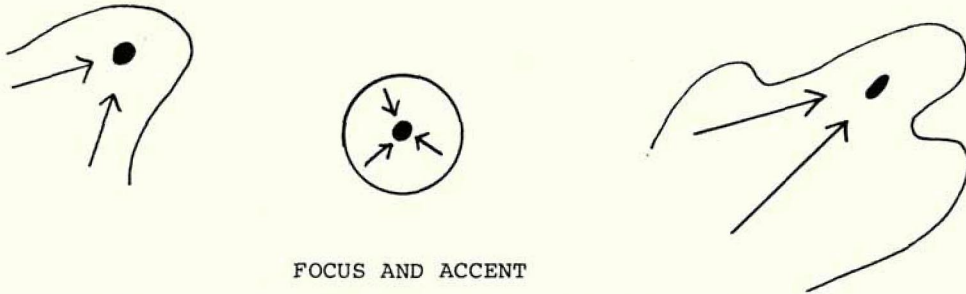
Line is determined by the arrangement of plants, structures, buildings, lawns, driveways, planting areas, walkways, etc. in the landscape. Lines can be straight or curved, formal or informal. Along with mass, line is a powerful feature of design as it leads the eye through the landscape. Illustrated below are various types of lines.



TYPES OF LINES

Designing Your Landscaping continued

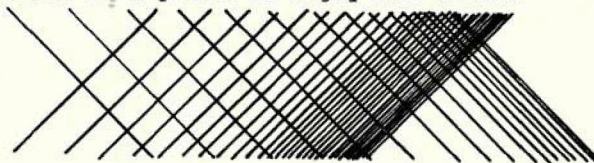
Each type of line produces a different effect in the landscape. For example, the circular line provides a fixed point. The eye focuses on a circle, because there is no line leading away from it. Accents are best placed in areas where the eye focuses. An accent may be a specimen plant, a garden structure, a pond, a sculpture, or some other major point of interest. In general, it is good to have one or two major points of focus where the eye comes to rest as it scans the landscape.



FOCUS AND ACCENT

Accents and focus are often used in conjunction with contrast. Accents are features that stand out in a garden. They stand out because they contrast with the immediate area surrounding them. They often differ in: color, line, mass, structure, form, grouping, rhythm, or texture from their background.

Texture is the relative coarseness or fineness of various materials in the landscape. Texture is one of the most exciting tools to use when designing a garden as there is an endless variety of textures. Everything has texture: exposed aggregate, brick, wood, tree trunks, foliage, water, metal, walls, fences, decks, You Name It! The proper use of texture can create interesting visual patterns and can relieve monotony. It can provide contrast for accent features or it can add visual interest. Be careful not to overdo it, too much contrast with textures can create confusion. Remember, the overall goal in a garden is harmony. The garden is a place to enjoy and relax.



Coarse \longrightarrow Fine

TEXTURE

We have just added four more design concepts to our "deck." This gives us a total of twelve out of sixteen. We still have four important concepts yet to cover. Just think, a few more newsletters, and we'll all be dealing with a "full deck."

Report of the Utah Native Plant Society Annual Meeting
Kathy Mutz

The State's annual business meeting and social was held October 27th at the Sugarhouse Park Garden Club building. About thirty members and non-members ate, drank, and socialized. The evening was culminated with a slide tour of several beautiful areas of our state presented by Dick Young.

Elizabeth Neese conducted a short business meeting including reports on field trips by Mary Ann Wright, the annual fall plant sale by Dick Page, the recent Western Regional Conference of American Association of Botanic Gardens and Arboreta by Dick Hildreth, Salt Lake Chapter Activities by Pam Poulson, and the Board of Directors election by Kathy Mutz. Votes tallied after the meeting indicated unanimous approval of the slate of Board Members. Two new members were elected: welcome Ruth Henson and Janet Williams.

Results of the questionnaires included many valuable critiques of the past and suggestions for the future of the UNPS. Everyone agreed that the newsletter is the most important production of the Society. Critics praised our present (Jennifer Harrington) and former (Barbara Halliday) editors for a balanced publication presenting a variety of topics at different levels of technicality. Readers enjoy book reviews, field trip reports, wild flower watches, the events calendar, plant/literature resource information and ANY and ALL information on Utah native plants. The possibility of publishing an occasional scholarly journal was enthusiastically supported by the membership.

Field trips also rank high as a worthwhile activity, even if everyone cannot always attend. Requests included Sunday trips and perhaps an annual overnight excursion to more distant Utah locations. Members were enthusiastic about collecting field trips led by our State's professional botanists and requested that they be offered again in future years.

Several of the comments on field trips, the newsletter and other activities suggested broadening our horizons to the boundaries of our State, gathering more information from distant counties, and taking the Native Plant Society (educational materials) to these outlying regions. Others suggested "Thinking Big" and "Long Term." Perhaps we could sponsor a native plants natural area -- either a place of general beauty (i.e. Albion Basin) or one supporting a unique flora.

A few suggestions for monthly chapter meetings include lectures on orchids, basic botany/taxonomy, the Utah flora and ecology, native plants in landscaping, and conservation projects. Last but not least, the annual meeting demonstrated that providing food at the meetings adds to the fun. How about some pot-luck refreshments at monthly meetings?

Advanced Native Plant Identification Course

Jennifer Harrington and Ruth Henson

The University of Utah Division of Continuing Education is offering a course this winter quarter on advance native plant identification. Ruth Henson has organized and will moderate the course. The Utah Native Plant Society, the Utah Audubon Society and the State Arboretum of Utah are sponsoring the course. Ruth has put together several noted botanists from around the state and each will present a different family of plants. The course will focus on several of the more difficult families. The plants discussed will be limited to natives which occur within a 500-mile radius of Salt Lake City.

This class is intended for those who are already experienced in plant identification. People interested should know how to use a key, be familiar with morphological terms, and be able to place a plant at sight into a specific taxonomic level. Because most of those for whom the course is intended will not have access to a microscope, only material that can be viewed with a hand lens will be used.

Below are listed the families which will be covered, when, and by whom. A maximum of fifteen people will be permitted to take the class. This is a tremendous opportunity to learn from the experts. If you are interested register early. For questions contact Ruth Henson at 583-9343.

- January 10 The Scrophulariaceae
 Larry England, M.A., Endangered Species Specialist,
 Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Department
 of Natural Resources
- January 17 The Ranunculaceae
 Kaye Thorne, M.A., Assistant Curator, Brigham
 Young University Herbarium
- January 24 The Eriogonums
 Elizabeth Neese, Ph.D., Botanist, Independent
 Consultant, Salt Lake City
- January 31 The Apiaceae (Umbellifereae)
 Sherel Goodrich, M.A., Botanist, Shrub Sciences
 Laboratory, U.S. Forest Service, Provo
- February 7 The Astragalus
 Stanley Welsh, Ph.D., Curator, Brigham Young
 University Herbarium
- February 14 The Phacelia
 Duane Atwood, Ph.D., Zone Botanist, U.S. Forest
 Service

Advance Native Plant Identification Course (continued)

- February 21 The Grasses
Lois Arnow, M.A., Curator, Garrett Herbarium,
University of Utah
- February 21 The Asteraceae
&
March 6 Leila Schultz, Ph.D., Curator, Intermountain
Herbarium, Utah State University
- March 13 The Mushrooms
Frank Anderson, Ph.D., Environmental Biologist,
Ford, Bacon and Davis, Salt Lake City

1983 UNPS OFFICERS

President	Elizabeth Neese	(w)	378-4955
		(h)	277-0701
Vice President/President Elect	Pam Poulson	(h)	261-1344
Treasurer	David Anderson	(w)	582-0144
		(h)	572-2139
Secretary	Kathy Mutz	(h)	544-0688

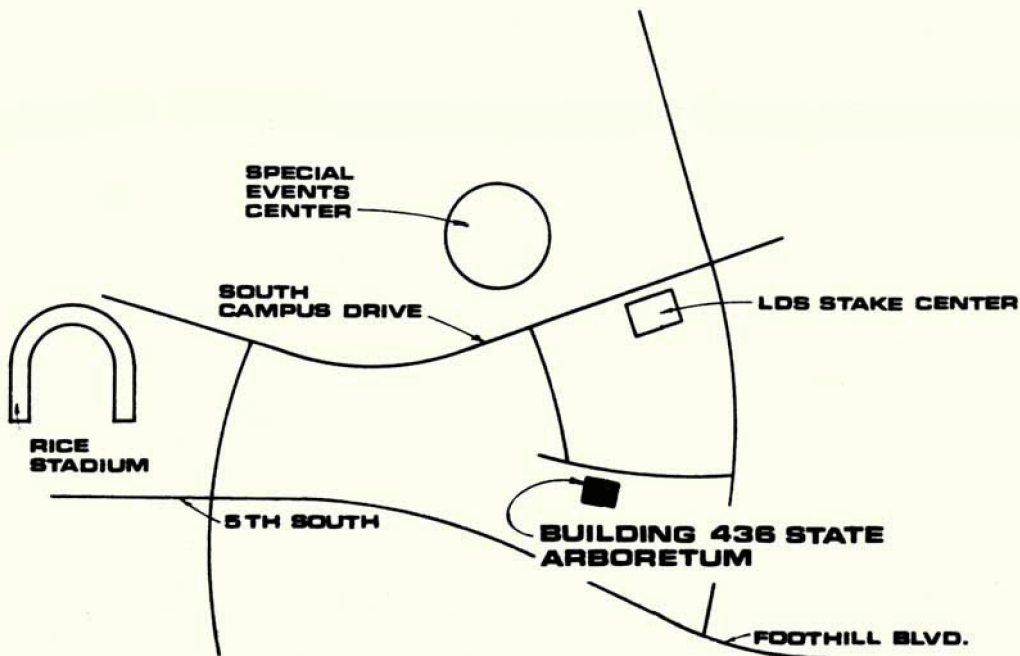
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UNPS Sego Lily
% Jennifer Harrington
480 F Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103



FIRST CLASS MAIL

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

(annual membership from date of receipt of fee)

New Member Renewal Gift

Name _____

Street _____

City/State/Zip _____ Telephone _____

If gift, from: _____

Please send a complimentary copy of Sego Lily Newsletter
to the above

Check membership category desired:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual \$ 8.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Student \$4.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family \$12.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior Citizen . \$4.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supporting \$25.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate . . . \$25.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Life \$250.00 | or greater |

Please enclose check made payable to Utah Native Plant Society and
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Utah 84070

12/83