Aquilegia coerulea

COLORADO NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

"DEDICATED TO THE APPRECIATION AND CONSERVATION
OF THE COLORADO NATIVE FLORA"

NEWSLETTER

Volume I Number 4
July - August
1977

MAILING ADDRESS

c/o Dr. Dieter H. Wilken
Department of Botany and Plant Pathology
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523

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Life	$250.00
Supporting	50.00
Society	25.00
Family	12.00
Individual	8.00
Student & Retired	4.00

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Sclerocactus glaucus

COLORADO'S RARE CACTI - *Sclerocactus glaucus*

by Jim Ratzloff

Sclerocactus glaucus (K. Schum.) L. Benson is one of three western Colorado cacti that is proposed endangered on the Federal Register list of endangered plants. This "ball" cactus is very little known, only rarely finding its way into cactus books or plant manuals. Its usually solitary stems have a squat, flattened globe appearance, growing only two to four inches tall. There are 7 to 11 spines at each "eye" (areole) of the stem. Most of the spines are white, with the exception of one long, brown spine, called the lower central spine, which comes straight out of the center of each eye. The spine-covered eyes of Sclerocactus glaucus are at the tip of nipple-like structures, called tubercles. In mature plants, the tubercles are aligned into vertical rows called ribs. Each Sclerocactus glaucus stem typically has 12 ribs.

This rare cactus is found in west-central Colorado and northeast Utah. In Colorado it grows at about 4,500 to 5,500 feet. It blooms for a brief period in early spring. The flowers are a deep pink, with many petals, many stamens, one style and a lobed stigma. The stamens and stigma become "ripe" at different times, which ensures that cross-pollination of the flower takes place.

If the bright, showy flowers of Sclerocactus glaucus are not present to give a clue to its location, the plant is very difficult to see because its squat appearance and drab spines blend into the surrounding soil and rocks. Even while it is blooming, one can walk through Sclerocactus glaucus's habitat in the morning and see very few, if any, of its stems. If the same area is walked over after the flowers open in early afternoon, many stems will be found. This evasive cactus blooms in the afternoons for a period of about two weeks, then seems to vanish into the surrounding terrain until it blooms again a year later.

Sclerocactus glaucus's elusive nature during most of the year protects it somewhat from the most serious danger to rare cacti in the Southwest--overcollecting by cactus dealers and hobbyists. This exploitation first became a problem in Arizona, which was also the first state to pass stringent laws regulating the collection of cacti. The cactus collectors then began heavy collecting just across the Arizona border in California. California is now trying to stop this exploitation with newly-drafted laws to protect its native plants. Once the new California laws are enforced, an increase in the collection of cacti in the Nevada and Utah deserts is expected, where the stealing already is heavy.*

What this clearly indicates is that the stealing of cacti from western Colorado's desert lands, which now occurs, can only be expected to increase in the future. Sclerocactus glaucus, along with the other Colorado cacti listed as proposed endangered in the Federal Register, will eventually be legally protected if they receive a final endangered status by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Additional state legislation, however, would strengthen the protection of Colorado's rare cacti beyond the federal laws. State laws protecting native plants similar to Arizona's and California's may be desirable, and possibly necessary to protect this limited resource before it is appreciably decreased or lost by overcollecting. Rare cacti are very possibly the Colorado native plants which are in the most serious danger, since they are commercially exploited, and no time should be lost in taking steps to protect them.

* Richard Countryman, Assistant Director, Arizona Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture, in B.L.M. Newsbeat, March 1977.

Sclerocactus glaucus: close-up

THE NEWSLETTER

The Colorado Native Plant Society Newsletter functions as the official publication of the Society and is published bimonthly. The contents of the Newsletter are generally directed to the knowledgeable layperson interested in learning about the Colorado native flora. Any articles directed toward this readership or comments concerning this publication would be greatly appreciated. Copy should be typed and double spaced. All items should be sent to the editor: J. Scott Peterson, BLM, Bldg. 50, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225 (234-2396).

Many persons have been involved with producing the Newsletter including Copy Editor-Paul Bryant; Layout & Design-Jeff Pecka; Clerical-Diane Ticer and Aba Masengale; and Publishing/Mailing-Kim Vories, Ann Morrison, Genevieve Bryant, Gail Evans, Doug Johnson, & Lynn Reynolds. CoNPS applauds their efforts for a job well done.

SOCIETY COMMUNICATIONS

Dieter Wilken, the Society secretary, will be on a brief leave of absence from CSU between August 20 and October 10(he has been given the opportunity to botanize in Russia for six weeks). Any mail regarding Society business should be addressed to Genevieve Bryant, Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

New memberships and membership information is to be addressed to Susan Martin, Chairperson, Membership Committee, 4700 Venturi Lane, Fort Collins, CO 80521. Any delays in response during the Secretary's absence will be attributed either to failure in reading this notice or to the Secretary, whichever you prefer.

CoNPS MEMBERSHIP DUES

Membership dues paid after July 1, 1977, will also serve as dues for the 1978 calendar year. This is being done to encourage new members into our youthful Society, by offering the bonus of receiving the remaining 1977 Newsletters at no extra cost.

COLORADO MOUNTAIN TRAILS

From July 18 to August 11, a three week field trip will take you from Lake Pass(SW of Leadville) to Tincup, to Sargents, and on to North Pass. Mode of transportation will be backpacking with the goal of the trip being an environmental assessment of a potential segment of the Colorado Mountain Trails. Along with the wonderful education one will receive, one may also earn 6-9 undergraduate or graduate credits from Western State College. Further information is available from Hugo A. Ferchau at 943-2144 in Gunnison.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT

The Education Committee met in Greeley on Sunday, March 29, 1977, to outline objectives for the following year. Two primary objectives were identified: first, to develop and publicize a roster of speakers from all parts of the State of Colorado who could talk on various subjects concerning native plants; second, to accumulate a file of slides on Colorado native plants and vegetation to be used in slide programs of several types. The slide programs would be made available to all members of the Society for use in slide presentations to local chapters, schools, environmental groups, garden clubs, etc. Programs may be developed to cover such topics as endangered species and habitats, community and vegetation types, horticultural uses and general appreciation.

The Education Committee is requesting that any members who have extra slides (2¼ x 2¼) consider donating them to the CoNPS for use in these programs. Where possible, data on the name of the plant, location and description of the ecology where the plant was growing, interesting features of the plant and information about the photographic technique used would be helpful if included with the slide. The Education Committee will take the responsibility of accumulating the slides and putting them together in useful programs. All members and friends of CoNPS who are interested in donating to this effort should be mindful of our needs this summer as they engage in native plant photography. It is less expensive to take two original slides than to take one and have it copied.

When these programs begin to develop, the Education Committee anticipates the need for much more help. The Committee would like to encourage all members to submit additional ideas or to join in our efforts as presently defined. Slides and/or questions should be directed to Dr. Bill Harmon, Committee Chairman, Education Committee, Dept. of Biological Sciences, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO 80639 (351-2432).

FORT COLLINS CHAPTER

A meeting was held on May 3rd in Fort Collins with the guest speaker being Kim Vories. He gave a slide presentation entitled "The Piceance Basin, Past, Present, and Future--A Floral Perspective." The talk gave those present a good preview of the Basin prior to the Cathedral Bluffs field trip. Scheduled meetings for the chapter will not occur during the summer, except for the scheduled field trips.

BOULDER CHAPTER

The Boulder Chapter had a meeting on the CU campus on May 3, 1977. Approximately forty persons were present for the short business meeting and to hear the speaker for the evening, Larry Watson of Western Evergreens, Inc. of Golden. Larry gave a very good slide show and supplied us with some good information on the utilization of native species for horticultural purposes. Meetings for the remainder of the summer will be in the form of field trips.

FORT CARSON FIELD TRIP REPORT--May 6

The tour began on a good note with the weather cooperating with us wholly. Approximately thirty persons showed up, which allowed for a friendly and personable group. Stan Hess, the post agronomist, led the group on a very informative and unique field trip. The uniqueness was due primarily to the land use, tank maneuvers, that is occurring on the post. Considerable damage to the vegetation occurs during these maneuvers, and Stan and his crew have the responsibility of rehabilitation.

The rehabilitation work shown to us on the tour included seeding, ripping, erosion control structures, and plant material testing. Along with land rehabilitation, Ft. Carson personnel are also attempting to reduce the environmental damage through educational processes by producing a film to be viewed by all incoming personnel. This move toward preventive measures was deemed necessary for both environmental and military measures. A century old tree is hard to replace once it has been knocked down by a tank, and militarily, the destroyed vegetation shows on aerial photos. Midway through the tour we had a hearty lunch beside Teller Reservoir, and ended the day with a visit to the plant materials plot. All in all, those present felt that the tour was interesting and worthwhile. Many thanks to Stan Ness and his cohorts, and to SRM for the invitation.

A list of the vascular plant species found on Fort Carson can be obtained by contacting the Newsletter editor.

ENCHANTED MESA FIELD TRIP REPORT--April 24

This field trip, hosted by the Boulder Chapter, got off to a slow start because of the daylight savings time change, but by 10:00 AM we had about thirty people trooping up the mountain. Though it was quite early in the season, numerous species were in bloom. As we proceeded, small groups dropped off to investigate plants that caught their eyes. Fortunately, there were a couple of members very familiar with the local flora to help us over the rough spots. Claytonia lanceolata(spring beauty) and Pulsatilla patens (pasque flower) were plentiful, especially on the more moist slopes. The following list identifies most of the species seen on the trip, although, of course, not all were in bloom.

Agoseris glauca (pale agoseris)
Aletes acaulis (mountain caraway)
Amelanchier pumila (smooth shadbush)
Arabis fendleri (Fendler rock cress)
Carex geyeri (elk sedge)
Cerastium arvense (field mouse ear)
Claytonia lanceolata (spring beauty)
Comandra umbellata (bastard toadflax)
Conium maculatum (poison hemlock)
Corypantha missouriensis (nipple cactus)
Erodium cicutarium (filaree)
Erysimum asperum (western wallflower)
Galium aparine (goose grass)
Gutierrezia sarothrae (snakeweed)
Habouria trachypleura (whiskbroom parsley)
Heuchera bracteata (bracted alumroot)
Hydrophyllum fendleri (Fendler waterleaf)
Iris missouriensis (wild iris)
Leucocrinum montanum (sand lily)
Lithospermum incisum (narrow leaved puccoon
Lomatium orientale (salt & pepper)
Mahonia repens (Oregon grape)
Mertensia lanceolata (narrow leaved mertensia)
Nepeta cataria (catnip)
Opuntia compressa (prickly pear)
Physaria bellii (double bladder pod)
Physocarpus monogynus (mountain ninebark)
Prunus americana (wild plum)
Pseudocymopterus montanus (yellow mountain parsley)
Pulsatilla patens (pasque flower)
Ribes cereum (wax currant)
Taraxacum officinale (common dandelion)
Thlaspi montanum (wild candytuft)
Townsendia escapa (easter daisy)
Verbascum thapsus (great mullein)
Vicia americana (American vetch)
Viola canadensis (Canada violet)
Viola nuttallii (Nuttall violet)
Yucca glauca (Spanish bayonet)

Species list courtesy of Bob Farley and Scott Peterson, and should not be considered all inclusive.

FIELD TRIPS UPCOMING

JULY 16, Saturday, North Park Area.

A field trip to one of the few known localities of Rhododendron albiflorum Hook. (Cascade Azalea) in Colorado is planned for Saturday, July 16, 1977, under the leadership of Dieter Wilken. Participants will meet at the junction of Jackson County Roads 314 and 315 at 7:30 A.M. This junction is about 6 miles west of Walden; road 314 joins Colorado Highway 14 about 0.5 mile south of Walden. Since parking is limited at the trailhead, participants will be asked to carpool from the meeting site. The field trip will consist of a 6 mile, roundtrip hike with an elevational gain of ca. 900 feet, beginning at about 9000 ft. Although the Rhododendron population is the principal goal, the field trip will pass from Lodgepole-Douglas Fir forest through several wet meadows into a Spruce-Fir Forest at the higher elevations. Participants should expect to bring along a sack lunch and clothing appropriate to cool mornings, warm days and the possibility of rain. Since the entire walking portion of the field trip will be in the Mt. Zirkle Wilderness Area, plant collecting will not be permitted.

Camping is severely limited in much of North Park. The nearest forest service campgrounds are: Trail Creek and Denver Creek, along Highway 125, south of Willow Creek Pass (Arapahoe N.F.), Walton Creek along Highway 40, west of Rabbit Ears Pass (Routt N.F.) and Aspen and Teller City, south of Gould (Routt N.F.). A KOA campground is located along Highway 14 near Gould and several motels are to be found in Walden. A relatively primitive campground, primarily for RV campers, is located at South Delaney Buttes Reservoir, west of Walden on Road 314. Potential participants should notify Dieter Wilken, Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology, CSU, Ft. Collins 80523 of their interest and will be sent further, more detailed directions several weeks prior to the field trip.

JULY 30, Saturday, Rollins Pass

The Boulder Chapter will host a field trip into the subalpine area of Rollins Pass. This will be an all day affair and you should bring sufficient food and drink. Those interested should meet in the parking lot of the Boulder Public Library (Canyon & Broadway Streets) at 9:00 AM. If you should have any additional questions, please contact David Buckner at 494-3231.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

The Second Annual meeting of the Society will be held at the Denver Botanic Cardens on Saturday, October 15 at 2:00 PM in the Auditorium. The program will be announced in the next issue of the Newsletter. The annual meeting serves as the time and place for election of Board of Director members and officers of the Society. The bylaws specity that all officers and five board members will be elected at this meeting. An ad hoc committee, comprised of Hugo Ferchau, John Marr and Dieter Wilken, will provide nominations. Dieter Wilken will accept suggestions by the general membership on behalf of the committee. In addition, the bylaws also state, "Directors may also be nominated by petition signed by no less than 15 members of the Society and filed with the Secretary not less than 45 days before the annual meeting." Consequently, Dieter Wilken will accept all such petitions prior to August 29, 1977.

As provided by the present bylaws, officers of the Society are elected by the Board of Directors at the October meeting. Officers, however, need not be members of the Board but must be members of the Society. Suggestions for the candidates of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer are welcomed by the ad hoc committee. Board members and officers may succeed themselves. To provide the membership with some background on the condidates, it is requested that all nominations presented to the Secretary include a brief biographical sketch. A ballot will be prepared for the October election.

Those Board members whose terms expire in October, 1977 are: Steven Bissell, Genevieve Bryant, Charles Feddema, Jon Halverson, Bill Harmon and Kimery Vories. Board members whose terms expire in October, 1978 are: Hugo Ferchau, William Gambill, J. Scott Peterson, William Weber and Dieter Wilken. Gail Evans and David Buckner serve as Board members by virtue of their respective Presidencies of the Fort Collins and Boulder Chapters. The Bylaws will appear in the next issue of the Newsletter. Members are asked to read these carefully and introduce ammendments, if they desire, for consideration by the membership at the business meeting in October.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MEMBERS WHO GROW NATIVES

The Horticulture and Rehabilitation Committee will be in charge of the program for the CoNPS October meeting. Experts will describe techniques for collecting and treating seed and for cultivating native wildflowers and shrubs. We plan to show slides of many natives that have been grown by members and tell how to cultivate them. If you have grown natives and would like to share propagation/cultivation techniques that work for you, please contact Karen Hollweg by August 20, 1977(phone 499-0518 evenings). Your experiences are valuable; let us hear from you.

DYEING WITH THE NATIVES - *Salix amygdaloides*
(peachleaf willow)

by Anne Bliss

Plants may or may not be edible, and we may die if we eat certain poisonous species. However, have you considered the possibilities for dyeing with or makeing dye from plants? The art and craft of dyeing with natural materials is as ancient as the first human who discovered that plants have pigments which stain skin.

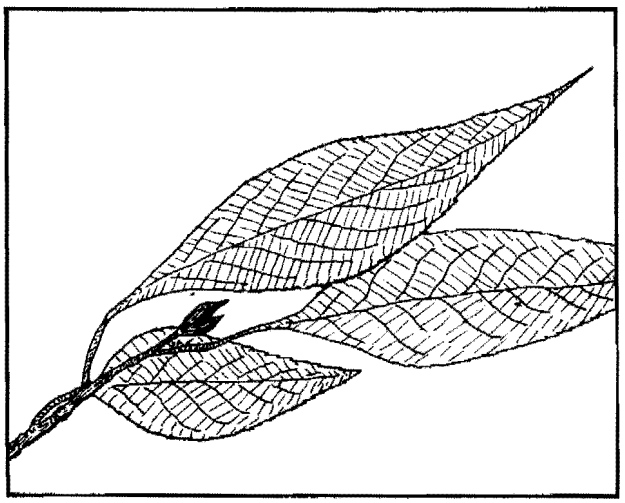
The basic procedure for dyeing with plants is relatively simple, yet many colors may be obtained from a single plant. The results are determined both by the plant (and its chemical makeup) and the dyer. Some plant related variables include soil pH and mineral content, climate, amount of available water, time harvested, and elevation. Dyeing variables determined by the dyer include mordants (metal salts used to assist absorption and bonding of dye pigments, which may affect color), bath temperature, pH of the bath, length of time the plant is stewed as well as length of time the material to be dyed remains in the mordant and dye baths. Quantity of mordant and plant will determine intensity of color and affect fastness.

Numerous species of Salix (willow) grow throughout Colorado, either as domesticated or native plants. The water-loving native willow species can be found along streams on the plains as well as in wet tundra areas. Generally willows are shrubs or trees characterized by flexible branches and oftimes lanceolate leaves; however, identifying the various species is difficult as leaves and flowering parts must be checked throughout the growing season. Cottonwoods, poplars, and aspens are related plants and belong to the Salicaceae (willow family).

Salix amygdaloides (peachleaf willow) is a large (to about 50 feet) native tree which may be found along plains and foothill streams or rivers. Twigs bearing green leaves can be used to make a dye for wool which is fast to light and washing (i.e. it is lightfast and colorfast/washfast). Wool yarn or fabric dyed with leafy twigs from this willow species will have resultant colors which are similar to colors produced by dyes from aspen, poplar, and cottonwood trees. From a large tree growing approximately one mile from the mouth of Boulder Canyon, these colors were obtained:

Alum mordant:	bright light yellow
Chrome mordant:	dark copper
Copper mordant:	greenish gold
Iron mordant:	medium olive green
No mordant used:	baby yellow
Tin mordant:	bright yellow

DYE PROCEDURE: Skein yarn and wet it, or wet fabric; place yarn or fabric in mordant bath and simmer (180-190 degrees F.) for 1 hour, let yarn or fabric cool in bath (about 8 hours minimum). Remove yarn or fabric from mordant bath and rinse well to remove excess mordant. Place mordanted yarn/fabric in prepared dyebath and simmer 1 hour and let cool in dyebath. Remove yarn/fabric from dyebath and rinse until no more color comes out. Test for fastness by washing well with gentle soap or detergent (washfastness) and by placing a half covered piece of dyed material in the sun for 50-100 hours. Yarn/fabric should be dried out of the sun until fastness is determined.



PREPARING MORDANT BATH: For each pound of yarn/fabric mix the following quantities of metal salts with 3-4 gallons of water. Metals salts are generally very poisonous, so handle with caution and good laboratory procedures--even in your kitchen!

Alum: Potassium Aluminum Sulfate-4 tblsp.
Chrome: Potassium Dichromate-3 tsp.
Copper: Copper Sulfate-2 tblsp.
Iron: Ferrous Sulfate-2 tblsp.
Tin: Stannous Chloride-2 tsp.

PREPARING DYE BATH: Collect 1 pound of plant material per pound of wool (increase or decrease amount of plant material once you have determined the ratio which will produce the desired color/shade). Cover this plant material (your DYESTUFF) with water and simmer 1 hour; let cool and then strain out plant material. If necessary add more water to give you about 4 gallons of dyebath per pound of wool.

NOTES:

1. Use a non-reactive pot for mordanting and dyeing, i.e. stainless steel or enamel/porcelain ware. Copper, tin, aluminum, and iron pots will release chemicals/metals and affect your dye color.
2. Keep lids on your pots and use GOOD ventilation or fan.
3. Chrome, copper, and tin mordants (metal salts) are extremely poisonous. Alum and iron are not so poisonous, but still use with care. You may also use table salt, urine, alkali soil, reactive pots, and vinegar in lieu of the earlier mentioned mordants. Mordant comes from the French "mordere" meaning "to bite" which is partially what it does to the wool (or other natural fibers which can be dyed with plants).
4. Wear rubber gloves when rinsing.
5. Weeds make super dye!
6. Alpine plants, threatened or endangered species, area lichens, and plants which are not abundant and fast growing are best left growing--there are plenty of noxious weeds and fast growing/replacing plants to use for dyestuff.
7. Time duration for mordanting and dyeing is flexible--remove your material from the dyebath whenever the color suits you.

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THE PLANT INFORMATION NETWORK (PIN)

by Kim Vories

Both amateur naturalists and professional scientists sometimes want special information about a given native plant species. Is it edible? Poisonous? Allergenic? Easy to grow? Rare or endangered? An indicator of selenium or saline soil? Until recently, such information about the native plants in Colorado and the Rocky Mountain West was not always easy to obtain.

With increasing interest in such information for determining the environmental impact of certain programs, and in planning rehabilitation of disturbed lands, ready access to such information has become increasingly important.

Meeting this need has not been an easy task. There are more than 3,000 species or varieties of vascular plants growing wild in the state of Colorado, and each has its own particular ecological and biological characteristics. Our knowledge of these characteristics has usually been fragmented and highly dispersed.

In response to the need for such information, the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology at Colorado State University, under a grant from the Western Energy Land Use Team (U.S.D.I.) has developed a computerized Plant Information Network (PIN). PIN is an offshoot of RAPIC (Rapid Access Plant Information Center) developed at CSU by Dr. Robert Adams. RAPIC deals only with Colorado vascular plants while the objective of PIN was to develop a computerized information storage and retrieval system for information on the vascular plant species native or naturalized in Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana. Special emphasis has been placed on those species with a high potential for rehabilitation of energy related surface disturbance areas.

The advantages of the computerized data bank of PIN are many. Information can be continually curated and kept up to date; accessibility can be practically instantaneous with interactive terminals; information is not arranged in a linear form but may be retrieved in any combination; and it provides a focus or "stackpole" of information to which researchers can contribute. This makes information "gaps" more easily recognizable and also reduces the chances of new information being lost in the "information explosion."

Information included in PIN is in categories of taxonomic, geographic, ecologic, biologic, and economic attributes of the plants native or naturalized to the three states. The information sources used in constructing the data bank are extensive and varied, including herbarium specimen labels, scientific literature, and the knowledge and judgment of experts in the field of plant taxonomy and ecology, soils, wildlife, range science, and reclamation.

There are currently 96 different categories of information which include such attributes as species origin, county locations, maximum and minumum elevations, anthesis, life cycle, habitat, optimum soil depth, potential biomass production, erosion control potential, revegetation potential, forage and cover values for elk, mule deer, antelope, etc.

Current potential uses for PIN include the production of site specific lists of plants (including appropriate ecological, biological, and economic information) to aid in environmental inventories; the identification of probable habitats of endangered or sensitive plants to aid in the verification of their presence or absence; and the determination of plant desirability for reclamation and rehabilitation.

Persons interested in using or finding out more about the Plant Information Network should contact Genevieve Bryant, PIN, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523 (303 491-5026).

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Monday, May 16, 1977 at the University of Colorado Museum, University of Colorado, Boulder. A meeting of the Board of Directors was convened at approximately 7:30 PM. The following members were in attendance: David Buckner, Genevieve Bryant, Charles Feddema, Hugo Ferchau, Jon Halverson, Bill Harmon, John Marr, J. Scott Peterson, Kimery Vories, William Weber, and Dieter H. Wilken. Society members present were: Karen Hollweg and Barry Johnston.

"Agenda"

1. Bill Harmon reported on activities of the Education Committee. The objectives of the committee were outlined (see Committee report in this Newsletter), and the possibility suggested of a photographic contest to publicize the activities of the Society and the appreciation of the native flora. The idea was discussed and endorsed by the Board, and the Committee directed to develop the idea.

2. Dieter Wilken reported that Dexter Hess resigned as chairperson of the Field Trip Committee. Efforts will be made to recruit a new member and chairperson. Several field trips have been planned for the duration of the summer and were publicized in the Newsletter.

3. Karen Hollweg reported on the activities of the Horticulture and Rehabilitation Committee. The committee has been active in preparing articles for the Newsletter and organizing a field trip to visit native plant gardens in the Denver Metro area. The possibility of a seed exchange program was discussed. Advantages of a seed exchange program would be to encourage the propagation of native plants and the acquisition of knowledge regarding germination and cultivation requirements. Several disadvantages were discussed, including the potential introduction of native species outside of their natural range and depletion of wild populations by overcollection. The following motion was proposed, discussed and endorsed by the Board:

> "The Board of Directors endorses a program of exchange of native plant seeds, excluding seeds of plant species listed by the Society as endangered, threatened or sensitive, among Society members for non-profit purposes.

4. The idea of advertisements in the Newsletter was proposed as a source of revenue to the Society. After discussion, it was decided to pursue the idea of advertisements pending a

study by Jon Halverson concerning the legal restrictions.

5. Jon Halverson discussed the Colorado Natural Areas Bill (Senate Bill 480), as a portion of the Legislative Committee report. The bill will have an impact upon the preservation of the native flora and, if passed unamended, will be supported by the objectives of the Society.

6. The annual October meeting was discussed, and a nominations committee appointed by the President.

7. Barry Johnston reported on the activities of the Threatened Species Committee. The effect of federal legislation was discussed. Apparently, considerable information will be required to document the protection of any given species. Information required will include data on geographical distribution and ecological requirements. It was suggested that the Society encourage its members to provide any information regarding federally recognized candidates for the protection status.

8. Meeting adjourned ca. 10:30 PM.

NEIGHBORING NATIVE PLANT SOCIETIES

Native plant societies are beginning to flourish in the western states. Some are just now offering memberships, while the California Native Plant Society has been active for over a decade. In addition to the following list, there is a rumor that one is also being formed in Utah.

Arizona Native Plant Society (ANPS)
P.O. Box 18519
Tucson, AZ 85719

California Native Plant Society (CNPS)
2380 Ellsworth st., Suite D
Berkeley, CA 94704

Native Plant Society-Oregon (NPSO)
c/o Treasurer, Babs Wilson
2925 SW Fairview Blvd.
Portland, OR 97201

Washington Native Plant Society (WNPS)
c/o A.R. Kruckeberg, Dept. of Botany
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195

NEW MEMBERS

The following list is comprised of the new members of CoNPS. You might wish to check this list to see if there are new members in your area. Welcome to CoNPS.

Diane Berry
1854 13th Ave, Apt. B
Greeley, CO 80631

Chris & Diana Carter
2227 Canyon Blvd. Apt. 155
Boulder, CO 80302

Colowyo Coal Company
Dale Thompson, Representative
7935 E. Prentice Bldg. 40 W
Englewood, CO 80110

Doris Ellis
Rt. 2
Hotchkiss, CO 81419

Dorothy Falkenberg
1060 York St.
Denver, CO 80206

Royce D. Forsyth
2545 E. Wesley
Denver, CO 80210

Rachel I. Hays
6921 Buckhorn Ct.
Loveland, CO 80537

Mr. & Mrs. Noel Holmgren
New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, NY 10458

George W. Kelly
McElmo Route
Cortez, CO 81321

Charles Loomis
P.O. Bx 4439
San Francisco, CA 94101

Larry Morse
New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, NY 10458

Jane Silverstein Reis
737 Franklin St.
Denver, CO 80218

Mr. & Mrs. H.E. Saunders, Jr.
2638 Medinah Dr.
Evergreen, CO 80439

Herbert Schaal
EDAW, Inc.
315 W. Oak
Ft. Collins, CO 80521

Carol S. Steele
4482 S. Xeric Wy
Denver, CO 80237

Orville M. Steward
P.O. Bx 336
Briarcliff Manor
New York, NY 10510

K.W. Taylor
P.O. Bx 669
Aromas, CA 95004

Larrys. Zeise
310 32nd St.
Boulder, CO 80303

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name:_____

Address:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____

Chapter Affiliation (Optional):_____