

Aquilegia



Newsletter of the Colorado Native Plant Society

“ . . . dedicated to the appreciation and conservation of the Colorado native flora ”

Volume 29 Number 5

WORKSHOP EDITION II

November - December 2005

2006 COLORADO NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY WORKSHOP PROGRAM

Mignon Macias, Workshop Committee Chair

The Colorado Native Plant Society workshops are designed for plant enthusiasts of all levels, from novice to expert. Workshops usually begin at 9 AM and end between 2-3 PM. During these sessions there is usually plenty of time for learning and fun! Choose either session I or II, as they are more or less the same. Plan on learning, discussing, socializing, eating and more learning.

Registration Information

Registration is mail-in only and requires payment at the time of registration. The fee, which is non-fundable, is \$12 per session for members and \$27 for non-members (includes annual CONPS membership). To register, include workshop title, your name, email address, mailing address, telephone number and address label. For those of you who have credit for the cancelled workshop last season, please send in your registration requests, note your credit, and reference the cancelled workshop title.

Payment

Make your check PAYABLE TO CONPS and mail to
Mignon Macias, Workshop Coordinator
CONPS
5447 Blackhawk Rd.
Boulder, CO 80303

Please DO NOT write the check to Mignon Macias. If you must cancel at the last minute, we appreciate your contribution to CONPS and ask that you email or call Mignon Macias at mignon-macias@mindspring.com or 303.249.2977, so she has an opportunity to fill your spot.

Workshops

ONAGRACEAE-OENOTHERA, CALYLOPHUS, & CAMISSONIA

Leaders: Dina Clark & Bill Jennings

Location: Foothills Nature Center, Boulder

Session I: February 11, 2006

Session II: February 12, 2006

Time: 9 a.m. - 3 p.m.

This workshop will focus on certain genera in the Onagraceae, *Oenothera*, *Calylophus* and *Camissonia*. At one time, all three genera were included within a broadly defined *Oenothera*, but the work of Peter Raven and his associates has shown that there actually are three genera. There are 15 native species in *Oenothera*, three in *Calylophus* and eight in *Camissonia*. At this workshop, you will learn how to distinguish between the genera, where they are located in Colorado and when to look for them. A handout has been prepared discussing all the species, plus several more that are to be expected in Colorado, along with range maps of where the species have been collected in Colorado. Specimens will be available for study.

FRONT RANGE VEGETATION ZONES AND RARE PLANTS

Leader: Steve Popovich

Location: Fort Collins

Session I: March 4, 2006

Session II: March 5, 2006

Time: 9 a.m. - 3 p.m.

Join Steve Popovich, Botanist for the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forests and Pawnee National Grassland. Learn why and how plant life changes as we go from the prairie to the peaks. Through photos and discussion, Steve will introduce you to the basic plant communities found in the major life zones of the Front

“Workshops” continues on page 2

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Range, from the shortgrass prairie to the montane forest, sub-alpine forest and alpine tundra. Learn about floristically important places like Mt. Evans. Steve will also discuss specialized plant communities that harbor some of Colorado's rarest plants, and will review the "new species" his Forest discovered last July in the mountains west of Denver!

BEGINNING PLANT ID

Leader: Dr. Robin Bingham

Location: Univ. of Colorado - Boulder, Ramaley Building

Session I: May 20, 2006

Session II: May 21, 2006

Time: 9 a.m. - 3 p.m.

Come and learn the basics of plant identification. This workshop will introduce participants to the joys of plant identification. We will cover basic floral terminology, the use of a simple dichotomous key, and distinguishing field characteristic of families common to the Front Range.

SOCIETY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Website - www.conps.org

CONPS has a new web master, Al Schneider. Al is updating the web site and asks members to submit new material to him at albetty@sisna.com, or give him a call at 970-882-4647. He has made a number of changes to the web site, including expanding it with more details on subjects already covered, more links (especially to Colorado plant photograph sites) and new sections suggested by CONPS members. Al's home computer is on a slow dial-up connection so photographs should be put on a disk and mailed to him at 19049 Road V, Lewis, Colorado 81327. Please include details of the photograph, who took it, where and when. Be sure to update your web Favorites with www.conps.org and visit it often for CONPS updates.

Education & Outreach Committee

The Education and Outreach Committee is currently recruiting members to staff two upcoming outreach booths. Following a short hiatus, we will again be representing CONPS at both the ProGreen EXPO in Denver and the Echter's Expo in Arvada. This year, the ProGreen trade show takes place January 25-27 at the Colorado Convention Center in Denver. We need help staffing the booth between the hours of 10 AM and 4:30 PM. This is a great opportunity to share information on native plants and what CONPS has to offer to more than 6000 patrons and members of the green industry! Echter's Garden Center has planned their expo for March 3-5.

In addition, the E&O committee would like to update two educational slide programs for public distribution. Dr. Miriam Denham generously donated a large box of spectacular slides. Additional images and assistance with the interpretive revisions are needed. Please contact Megan Bowes if you'd like to assist the Education and Outreach Committee (or for further information about volunteering for any of the above) at 303-561-4883 or bowesm@ci.boulder.co.us.

Book Review

Native Plants for High-Elevation Western Gardens
Janice Busco and Nancy R. Morin, Golden, CO
Fulcrum, 2003. \$29.95.

Published in partnership with The Arboretum at Flagstaff (Arizona), *Native Plants for High-Elevation Western Gardens* features 150 plants native to elevations of 5,000 feet and higher in the western United States. Two pages are devoted to each plant and include color photographs of the plant, characteristics, native range, season of bloom, outstanding features, pollinators, cult requirements (soil, exposure, water, propagation, care), landscape uses, historical and modern uses, and wildlife uses. Combinations of plants that look attractive together are suggested. Plant entries are listed alphabetically by species. Common names and previous scientific names are also given. Most of the plants described are herbaceous perennials although some grasses and sedges, vines, and small shrubs are included. The plants described in the book were all tested at The Arboretum in Flagstaff and many of the plants are Colorado natives. A useful feature of the book is a list of native plant nurseries and seed companies. This book is a valuable resource for Colorado gardeners interested in landscaping with native plants.

Book Review by Jan Loechell Turner



Draba crassa. Image by Rebecca Day-Skowron, July 2001.
<http://www.rmrp.com/>

AQUILEGIA DEADLINE - JAN. 22

Submit contributions for Vol. 30, No. 1 by Jan 22, 2006. Submit via e-mail as an MS Word or rtf document. See page 7 for additional information.

"Announcements" continues on page 4

CONPS Small Grant Fund Report

Floristic Inventory of the Arapaho National Forest and Bureau of Land Management Lands in Grand County, Colorado

Erin Foley, Masters Candidate, Botany, University of Wyoming

The imminent loss of plant biodiversity and an insatiable desire to learn about plants led me to the masters program in floristics at the University of Wyoming. Botany professor and Rocky Mountain Herbarium curator, Dr. Ron L. Hartman welcomed me into the program, where I equally welcomed the opportunity to do a floristic inventory of the Arapaho National Forest (NF) and Grand County Bureau of Land Management (BLM) during the summers of 2003 and 2004. Coming from the glaciated flats of southwestern Ohio, I was in for many botanical treats in the Rocky Mountains. The study area included about 1,500 square miles at elevations ranging from 6,800 to 14,270 feet, and presented a diversity of terrain and plant life which I had not seen before. From alpine peaks to the banks of the Colorado River, I worked to document this diversity by choosing collection areas according to season and elevation. I placed an emphasis on alpine habitat, sensitive plants, and invasive and noxious weeds. Sensitive plants and weeds are of particular interest to land managers, and some alpine plant species may be under threat given current warming trends. Our knowledge of the effects of global warming on alpine habitat is limited. Kevin Krajick, in his 2004 *Science* article 'All Downhill From Here', summarizes a number of research projects from around the world that document the decline of alpine species. This research reinforces the need for additional botanical inventories and justifies the emphasis placed in this inventory.

In total, I documented 71 different alpine and subalpine localities. With the snowmelt in June 2003, I made my first venture into the alpine and I was astonished with what I saw. The "spring beauty" of my Ohio backyard paled next to the "alpine spring beauty" (*Claytonia megarhiza* var. *megarhiza*) of Rocky Mountain peaks, and the "forget-me-not" I knew was nothing like the unforgettable "alpine forget-me-not" (*Eritrichium nanum* var. *elongatum*) of windswept alpine knolls. These charismatic alpine

plants caught my attention. However, I did not forget the council of Dr. Hartman who advised me to keep an eye out for the more inconspicuous plants, such as tiny alpine mustards. This advice proved beneficial. In the Arapaho NF, I recorded 14 occurrences of five sensitive *Draba* spp. including *D. crassa*, *D. exunguiculata*, *D. fladnizensis* var. *pattersonii*, *D. grayana* and *D. porsildii* var. *porsildii*. Along with these, I observed six additional sensitive species in alpine habitat, totaling 11 and comprising 44% of the sensitive taxa encountered in this study. (Reports of these sensitive species have been provided to the Colorado Natural Heritage Program and appropriate land managers.)

The alpine habitat was fascinating with its striking exposed landscapes and unique vegetation yielding many sensitive plants. I was excited to discover equally fascinating terrain and vegetation at much lower elevations in Grand County. There the Colorado River, Muddy and Troublesome Creeks wound through the captivating geology of Middle Park. On exposed badland hills, instead of snow crystals, I found gypsum crystals glazing the surface, and on sagebrush hills it was *Paronychia sessiliflora*, creeping nailwort, not *P. pulvinata*, Rocky Mountain nailwort, that I saw. Also at these lower elevations, I observed a greater abundance of non-native taxa and noxious weeds. Of 93 non-native taxa collected (including 18 noxious weeds), 70% of occurrences were below 9,000 feet, and 50% of noxious weeds were found below 8,000 feet. This was not surprising, given stronger human-induced disturbances at lower elevations. However, exceptions to this trend were noted. I found cheat grass, *Bromus tectorum*, the most common noxious weed with 36 collections, growing above 10,000 feet, and wild caraway, *Carum carvi*, and nodding plumeless thistle, *Carduus nutans*, growing at 11,400 and 10,400 feet respectively.

Disturbance did not always mean weeds, and one collection locality, a disturbed site, presented an important surprise. Along an

unused ATV trail that had been blocked off by boulders, several of the federally endangered *Astragalus osterhoutii* had established. It appeared that seeds from a neighboring badland hill had washed down, finding the disturbed open soil suitable. This population had not been recorded, and its documentation provided timely and useful information to the BLM for land management decisions.

I was fortunate to have been taught the fine-tuned methodology utilized and developed by the Rocky Mountain Herbarium. These methods provided the structure and tools for a successful inventory. I collected plants using a bricklayer's hammer which was useful for getting underground roots and rhizomes. I transported plants in plastic bags and later stored them in coolers with gallon jugs of ice. I took GPS and habitat information along each collection route, noting pertinent information. Collecting days were long, but oftentimes not as long as days inside pressing plants. The "company" indoors included stacks of cardboard, maps, collection notebooks, and the warm glow generated by the 6' x 20" x 24" plywood plant drier, heated by a row of 150 watt light bulbs. On these days there was ample time to get better acquainted with the plants. Clumps of soil held by stubborn roots were patiently tapped away, flowers were carefully placed to make parts accessible for identification, and plants attempting to creep out of the newspaper, such as squirreltail, *Elymus elymoides*, were gently pushed back. On topographic maps I drew the collection route for each locality, and in my collection notebook wrote out locality information. I also recorded the genus of each specimen, assigning each a number, and placing it in the corresponding newspaper. Then the newspapers were stacked between cardboard, strapped down tightly with plywood on either end, and placed on the drier for 36 hours or longer.

In total, 13,496 plant specimens including 1023 unique taxa and 936 species were

collected, processed, and identified with the help of Ernie Nelson, Ron Hartman, Michael Foley and others. This includes the many botanists who have worked to fill the cabinets at the Rocky Mountain Herbarium and written floras and monographs with useful keys and descriptions. My research would not have been possible without their dedication, which provided the tools for identification and served as an inspiration on long nights. My results have been given to the Arapaho NF and Colorado BLM, and continuing efforts to share and synthesize information gathered from this study are underway.

Author's Note

I would like to thank the Colorado Native Plant Society for their research support through the Myrna L. Steinkamp and John W. Marr funds. With the help of the Society, the University of Wyoming, the Arapaho National Forest, Colorado Bureau of Land Management and others, I was able to complete two summers of botanical fieldwork in north-central Colorado. I am honored to be associated with such an active society that provides opportunities to appreciate, conserve and educate people about Colorado's diverse native flora. I am hopeful that Colorado's Rocky Mountain flora will continue to be documented and that the incredible diversity of this region is perpetuated into the future.

References Cited

Colorado Natural Heritage Program. 2/22/2005. List of Imperiled Species by County and Statewide Species and Natural Community Tracking List [online]. [Cited May 2005] Available from the World Wide Web: <http://www.cnhp.colostate.edu/>.

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State of Colorado Department of Agriculture. 1996. Colorado Land Ownership Summary by County: Totals for federal, state, and private lands (1996). [online]. [Cited 6 Nov 2005] Available from World Wide Web: <http://www.ag.state.co.us/resource/documents/TotalCOfederallandownership.xls>

State of Colorado Department of Agriculture. 2005. Plant Industry Division: 8CCR 1203-19 Rules Pertaining to the Administration and Enforcement of the Colorado Noxious Weed Act. [online]. [Cited May 2005]. Available from the World Wide Web: <http://www.ag.state.co.us/CSD/Weeds/statutes/weedrules.pdf>.

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS The John W. Marr & Myrna P. Steinkamp Funds

The Colorado Native Plant Society supports research projects in plant biology from the John W. Marr and Myrna P. Steinkamp funds. These separate funds honor the late Dr. John Marr, Professor at the University of Colorado and first President of the CONPS, and Myrna Steinkamp, a founding member of CONPS who worked on behalf of the Society for many years in a variety of capacities. Both funds were established to support research on the biology and natural history of Colorado native plants by means of small grants. The Steinkamp Fund targets rare species and those of conservation concern. Both field and laboratory studies are eligible for funding. Thanks to the generous contributions of many members and supporters, a total of nearly \$3,000 is available, although individual awards will not exceed \$1,000. Recipients of the awards must agree to summarize their studies for publication in *Aquilegia*.

The Board of Directors is now soliciting proposals for a March 15, 2006 (postmarked) deadline. Information on guidelines and requirements for proposals may be obtained by contacting Board member Jan Loechell Turner at jloechel@regis.edu or (303) 458-4262. Alternately, you may visit our web site at http://www.conps.org/research_grants.html.



Draba fladnizensis
var. *pattersonii*.
Image by Rebecca
Day-Skowron, July
2001.
<http://www.rmrp.com/>

Discount Membership to Denver Botanic Gardens

The Denver Botanic Gardens is generously offering all current members of Colorado Native Plant Society \$5.00 off a new or renewing membership to the Gardens. The coupon below must accompany membership form and payment.

Garden Club Membership Coupon \$5 Off Membership

This coupon entitles the member of the stated organization to receive \$5 off of membership to the Denver Botanic Gardens. This coupon is non-transferable. Coupon must accompany membership application. Not valid for online membership applications.

Name _____ Organization _____

Botanical Article

The Leathery Grapefern (*Botrychium multifidum*)

David G. Anderson, Botanist, Colorado Natural Heritage Program

Members of the genus *Botrychium* have been getting a lot of attention lately. They are notorious among plant enthusiasts (aka nerds) and many of us have become so engrossed in them that some of our loved ones have become a little concerned. While a case of these "worts" doesn't have the blemishing effects of the viral variety, there appears to be no cure. The term "moonwort madness" has been coined for this affliction.

Botrychium species have many perplexing, confusing, endearing, and therefore interesting qualities. *Botrychium* is a genus of ferns in the Ophioglossaceae family. The Ophioglossaceae are descended from an ancient lineage and have no close relatives. *Botrychium* species bear a single leaf per year, which is divided into a fertile segment (the sporophore) and a sterile segment (the trophophore). The spores are borne on the sporophore, while the trophophore brings home the bacon (through photosynthesis). *Botrychium* species are often hard to identify - most species are distinguished by subtle characters of the trophophore. Some species often spend a year or more in prolonged dormancy, in which no leaf emerges at all. They tend to be extremely difficult to find - they often blend in with associated vegetation, even though they often occur in rather sparsely vegetated sites. This makes finding one even more of a treat! *Botrychium* species have a really weird life history, which involves the sporophyte stage (the part you see) and an unusual gametophyte (sexual) stage. It lives underground for years and is wholly dependent (parasitic) on fungi to provide nutrients. After sexual reproduction, a sporophyte grows from the body of the gametophyte.

Enter the leathery grapefern, *Botrychium multifidum*. It shares many odd traits typical of other *Botrychium* species, but has other strange characteristics as well. In Colorado, most *Botrychium*



species belong to subgenus *Botrychium* and are known as "moonworts," which are typically small and mostly found in upland habitats. *Botrychium multifidum* is the only member of subgenus *Sceptridium*, evergreen grapeferns, in Colorado. Like other *Sceptridium*, *B. multifidum* can become very large compared to typical moonworts and has a leathery leaf that remains green overwinter and doesn't drop until the next year. Most moonworts live from 3-11 years, but *B. multifidum* can live 100 or more years.

Botrychium multifidum. Photo by Katherine Zacharkevics, North Zone Botanist, Black Hills National Forest.

Unlike most moonworts, *B. multifidum* is typically found in grassy or mossy wetland habitats above 8,000 feet, often associated with willow species in bottomlands in areas of beaver activity. In open sunny sites, the leaf of *B. multifidum* becomes large (usually 6-10 cm across, but can become larger under ideal conditions) and often bears a sporophore. However, *B. multifidum* may also be found under the shade of lodgepole pines, where the leaves remain tiny (1-2 cm across) and the plants do not often become reproductive. Some have speculated that its long life, longer than the average fire interval in lodgepole pine forests, allows *B. multifidum* to establish under lodgepoles and "wait" for a disturbance that opens the canopy, allowing it to finally become reproductive. More research is needed to test this hypothesis.

B. multifidum is found in widely scattered populations throughout the northern hemisphere; however, in the semiarid West it is relatively rare. In Colorado it is known from seven occurrences in Larimer, Jackson, Routt, Conejos and San Miguel counties. Many occurrences have been discovered recently and it is likely that others await discovery. Peter Root, our resident *Botrychium* expert, has mused that *B. multifidum* ought to be called the "hunting season grapefern," since it is most easily found in September or October after the surrounding vegetation has turned brown. So, looking for this species is the perfect excuse to do some botanizing while enjoying the aspens. Happy botanizing!

To learn more about *Botrychium multifidum*, see:

Anderson, D. 2005. *Botrychium multifidum* (Gmel.) Rupr.: A Technical Conservation Assessment. USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region. Available via the internet at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r2/projects/scp/assessments/>.

Forest Service Finds Possible New Plant USFS News Release - October 18, 2005

One or more new species of a small primitive plant related to ferns may have been found in the high mountains west of Denver. The new species, called moonworts (*Botrychium*), were found on Guanella Pass. The plants were spotted by a Forest Service wildlife biologist conducting a last-minute field survey before a road was graded. Although the plants occur in an area that was to be modified as part of road improvements, the road was redesigned to avoid disturbing the site. "We don't know yet if these plants represent new species," said Steve Popovich, botanist on the Arapaho National Forest, where the plants were found. "But we've never seen these plants and such genetic variation before; they are totally new to science. This discovery may be a key to understanding the evolutionary process in moonworts, so their protection is important."

CHAPTER NEWS

Boulder Chapter

Monthly meetings are the on the second Thursday of the month at 7 PM at the City of Boulder Open Space and Mountain Parks offices in the north building conference room, 66 South Cherryvale Road. From South Boulder Road, go south on Cherryvale 1/10 mile and turn west onto a lane to the offices. Contact Tommi Wolfe, scanesclan@comcast.net or 303-682-1208.

January 12 **The Subversive Life Form - Overview of the Ecological Role of Grasses in Steppe and Woodland Ecosystems (Tentative).** David Buckner.

February 9 **Boulder Open Space and Mountain Parks Vegetative Mapping Project.** Megan Bowes.

March 10 **Topic TBA.**

April 13 **Topic TBA.**

May 11 **Annual Picnic and Wildflower Hike to celebrate the spring!**

Fort Collins Chapter

Month meetings are held **Wednesday** at 7 PM at the Gardens on Spring Creek, 2145 Centre Ave., Fort Collins. Dinner with the speaker will be at 5:15 pm at The Rainbow on Laurel St. Please contact Denise Culver the day before if you will join us for dinner, dculver@lamar.colostate.edu or 970-491-2998.

Metro-Denver Chapter

Monthly meetings are held September through April at 7 PM in the Waring House Main Room (unless otherwise noted) at the Denver Botanic Garden (the mansion just south of the main entrance on York Street). To enter, head south on York past the Gardens main entrance. Make an immediate right into parking lot that says "Staff Parking." Members are invited to join speakers at 5:30 PM for pizza at Angelo's,

620 East 6th Ave (between Pearl and Washington) in Denver. For more information, contact Chapter President Naomi Nigro, 303-366-6033, or email naomi4CoNPS@hotmail.com.

January 31 **An Overview of Colorado's Wetlands.** Dennis Buechler.

February 28 **Saving Table Mountain: Advocacy Success.** Don Parker.

March 28 **Monitoring Sclerocactus mesae-verdae.** Janet Coles.

April 25 **The Wonderful World of Common Names.** Ron West, Resource Planner/Ecologist, Boulder County Parks and Open Space. Denver Botanic Gardens, Location TBA.

Plateau Chapter

Contact Chapter President Jeanne Wenger at 970-256-9227, stweandjaw@acsol.net or Program Chair Lori Brummer at 970-641-3561, lbrummer@gunnison.com for meeting information.

February 10-12 Landscape West Conference. The Plateau Chapter needs help staffing the CONPS booth Friday afternoon, Saturday (9 am -6 pm) and Sunday (9 am -3 pm). No prior experience needed. You don't have to speak Latin or be a gardening expert, just love native plants!

Help! We need someone with good organizational skills, who loves our Colorado native plants, and has lots of enthusiasm, to be President of the Plateau Chapter. Jeanne Wenger would like to retire soon after having served as Chapter President for 5-6 years! Contact Gay Austin at austinnaceae@frontier.net or 970-641-6264 for more information

Southeast Chapter

Activities are scheduled throughout the year and often held at the Beidleman Environmental Center, on Caramillo St., north of Uintah, off Chestnut, in Colorado Springs. The chapter is recruiting for the office of President. For chapter information or to volunteer, contact Liz Klein, eklein@kiowaengineeringcs.com, 719-633-5927 or Elsie Pope, 719-596-4901.

Southwest Chapter

For news and activities, contact Chapter President Sandy Friedley at 970-884-9245 or by e-mail at friedley@mydurango.net.



Kremmling milkvetch, *Astragalus osterhoutii*. Image from www.centerforplantconservation.org.

Aquilegia via Email

Aquilegia is available via email as an Adobe document. File size is typically 2-3 MB and fast internet connections are needed to download or view it. Send your email address to Eric Lane, eric.lane@ag.state.co.us, or Alice Guthrie, molly82@earthlink.net.



Colorado Native Plant Society

Aquilegia

The Colorado Native Plant Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to the appreciation and conservation of the Colorado native flora. Membership is open to all with an interest in our native plants, and is composed of plant enthusiasts both professional and non-professional.

Please join us in helping to encourage interest in enjoying and protecting Colorado's native plants. The Society sponsors field trips, workshops, and other activities through local chapters and statewide. Contact the Society, a chapter representative, or committee chair for more information.

Schedule of Membership Fees

Life	\$250
Supporting	\$50
Organization or Corporate	\$30
Family or Dual	\$20
Individual	\$15
Student or Senior	\$8

Membership Renewal/Information

Please direct all membership applications, renewals, and address changes to the Eric Lane (Chair of Membership), Colorado Native Plant Society, P.O. Box 200, Fort Collins, CO 80522. Please direct all other inquiries regarding the Society to the Secretary at the same address.

Aquilegia is published four or more times per year by the Colorado Native Plant Society. This newsletter is available to members of the Society and to others with an interest in native plants. Articles for *Aquilegia* may be used by other native plant societies or non-profit groups, if fully cited to author and attributed to *Aquilegia*.

Articles from 500 to 1500 words in length, such as unusual information about a plant, are welcome. Previously published articles submitted for reprinting require permission. Digital photographs or line drawings are also solicited. Please include author's name and address, although anonymity may be requested. Articles must be submitted electronically.

Please direct all contributions to the newsletter to:

Alice Guthrie
509 Collyer
Longmont, CO 80501
E-Mail: molly82@earthlink.net
guthriea@ci.boulder.co.us

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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND RENEWAL FORM

Name(s) _____

Address _____

(Address) _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

Chapter: Boulder Fort Collins Metro Denver Plateau Southeast Southwest

MEMBERSHIP CLASS:

Dues cover a 12-month period.

Individual, \$15.00

Family/dual, \$20.00

Senior, \$8.00

Student, \$8.00

Corporate, \$30.00

Supporting, \$50.00

Lifetime, \$250.00

In addition to my membership, I have included \$_____ as a contribution to the John Marr fund (endowment in support of small grants-in-aid of research), \$_____ as a contribution to the Myrna P. Steinkamp Memorial Fund (endowment in support of small grants-in-aid of research), or \$_____ as a general contribution to the Society.

CONPS IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION – DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX-DEDUCTIBLE



CALENDAR 2005 - 2006

CHAPTER EVENTS

- Boulder Chapter**
- January 12 The Subversive Life Form (Tentative)
 February 9 Vegetative Mapping Project, Boulder Open Space and Mountain Parks
 March 10 Topic TBA
 April 13 Topic TBA
 May 11 Annual Picnic and Wildflower Hike

- Metro-Denver Chapter**
- January 31 An Overview of Colorado's Wetlands
 February 28 Saving Table Mountain: Advocacy Success
 March 28 Monitoring *Sclerocactus mesae-verdae*
 April 25 The Wonderful World of Common Names
 April 26 Topic TBA

Plateau Chapter

- Feb. 10 - 12 Landscape West Conference

SOCIETY EVENTS

Workshops

- Jan. 14 & 15 Basic Grass Structure
 Feb. 11 & 12 Onagraceae-*Oenothera*, *Calylophus*, & *Camissonia*
 March 4 & 5 Front Range Vegetation Zones and Rare Plants
 May 20 & 21 Beginning Plant ID

Board Meetings

- January 21 Justice Center, Longmont
 February 18 American Mountaineering Center, Golden
 April 8 To Be Announced

TIME SENSITIVE MATERIAL

P.O. Box 200
 Fort Collins, Colorado 80522
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