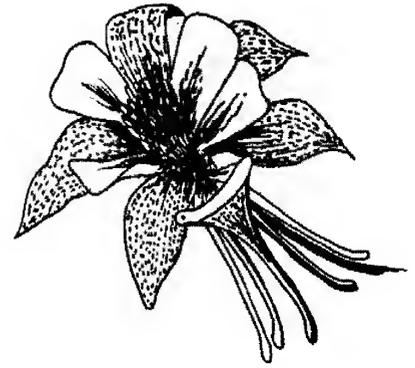


# COLORADO NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY NEWSLETTER



Volume 10      Number 2  
March 1986

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

## APRIL BOULDER CHAPTER MEETING

### TALLGRASS PRAIRIE MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION

Dr. Virginia Kline of the University of Wisconsin Arboretum will present a program on the botanical and political aspects of restoring and managing remnant tallgrass prairies in urban settings.

Dr. Kline has extensive experience managing the Curtis and Green Prairies in Madison, Wisconsin. Following the presentation, we will discuss the progress of the management plan and research needs for the Boulder Tallgrass Prairie.

DATE: Wednesday, April 9  
TIME: 6.00 p.m.  
PLACE: Foothills Nature Center  
4201 N Broadway, Boulder

### NOTE THIS IS A DATE AND TIME CHANGE!

This program is sponsored by the Colorado Natural Areas Program and the City of Boulder and will be held jointly with the Boulder County Nature Association.

### FIELD TRIPS 1986

April 25	Colorado National Monument
July 12	Green Horn Mountain
July 19	Florissant
July 26	Taylor Col

Mark your calendars NOW!

## APRIL DENVER CHAPTER MEETING

Peter Root will present a program entitled "Southwestern Ferns: Modern Fern Studies", which will include ferns of Texas and Colorado, and their biology, and discuss why there are not more ferns here in Colorado. Trained originally as an animal ecologist, Peter Root has had a twenty-five year interest in the ferns.

DATE: Wednesday, April 23  
TIME: 7.30 P.M.  
PLACE: Botanic Gardens Admin House.

### DUES REMINDER

There is still time to pay your dues. CONPS dues are payable on a calendar year basis, except that those joining in the last third of a year are credited with payment for the following year. Dues notices for calendar 1986 were mailed in early December. To check on your status, look at your mailing label on this newsletter---it says (in the upper right-hand corner) "PD THRU \*yr", which should be self-explanatory! If you are "PD THRU \*85" your membership has expired, and this newsletter may be your last!! Do it now---send your dues and return your "blue sheet" questionnaire to the Membership Committee at P.O. Box 200, Fort Collins, CO 80522. The flora of Colorado thanks you!

---Membership Committee

The Colorado landscape is habitat for over one hundred rare plant species, many of which are threatened by development, collecting, and overgrazing. Public awareness of the rare flora of our state can help protect these species. The Colorado Native Plant Society in cooperation with the Colorado Natural Areas Program, seeks to publish a rare plant monograph by Spring 1987. The Colorado Native Plant Society has pledged \$1000 from the treasury and hopes to raise an additional \$1000 from concerned members. A donation of \$25.00 or more will entitle an individual to a complimentary copy of the monograph. The Colorado Native Plant Society has also agreed to provide the technical assistance for this endeavor. A committee is being formed to assist in the collection of photographs, artwork, and information for the publication. Please contact Eleanor Von Bargen (756-1400) for more information.

From ferns nestled in sandstone canyons of the southeast, to diminutive alpine relicts, to clay-loving, barren-land endemics of the Colorado Plateau - our state is enriched with one of the most diverse floras in North America. Your help is needed now to preserve Colorado's botanical treasures.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* Please send contributions to \*  
 \* "Rare Plant Monograph" \*  
 \* Colorado Native Plant Society, \*  
 \* P.O Box 200 \*  
 \* Fort Collins, Colorado 80522 \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

~~~~~  
 Did You Know....??

Linnaeus, the originator of the binomial system used in present scientific nomenclature, recognized pistillate and staminate components of flowers as useful in plant classification, although their roles in plant reproduction were not yet understood.

The draft Resource Management Plan (RMP) for BLM's Little Snake Resource Area is now complete and available to the public for comments. This area of Colorado, in the extreme northwest corner of the state, contains many rare plants, and the RMP recognizes the importance of the plant resources in several ways. One Research Natural Area (RNA), Limestone Ridge, and three Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) are proposed in the "Preferred Alternative," the plan likely to be adopted unless public input causes re-evaluation and revision. Cross Mountain Canyon, Irish Canyon, and Lookout Mountain are the proposed ACECs. Clearly, this RMP draws heavily on the excellent work done in the area by former BLM botanist Karen Wiley-Eberle, as well as by Colorado Natural Heritage Inventory botanical scientists.

The proposed RNA and ACECs total about 21,830 acres (of some 2.4 million acres administered by BLM within the planning area), and include a number of rare or special concern plants and plant associations. For example, Limestone Ridge contains a population of the endemic Yampa beardtongue, Penstemon yampaensis, as well as a plant association considered of Critical National Concern (A1 ranking in The Nature Conservancy's natural heritage data system): the curleaf mountain mahogany/Wyoming big sagebrush/whortleleaf snowberry/bluebunch wheatgrass association. The technical name for this plant association is Cercocarpus ledifolius/-Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis/-Symphoricarpos oreophilus/Agropyron spicatum. The proposed RNA also contains several other special plant associations ranked as being of state concern. Obviously, this scenic and botanically important area deserves designation as a Research Natural Area.

Lookout Mountain proposed ACEC is another scenic area in which several Special Concern plants are found, including the restricted endemic Sphaeromeria capitata (which bears the colorful common name of "capitate chicken sage"), the northernmost population of the regional endemic Astragalus detritalis, the "debris milkvetch," and the only known Colorado population of the "hairy townsendia," Townsendia strigosa. Another endemic known only from

a few localities in Colorado, Cryptantha caespitosa, and examples of two important and uncommon plant associations also occur within this area. As you might guess from the plants and plant associations, the area is quite interesting geologically, as are Irish and Cross Mountain Canyons, the other proposed ACECs.

CONPS is very pleased that the Little Snake Draft Resource Management Plan recognizes and recommends Special Management Area (SMA) designation for these four areas. However, CONPS continues to support SMA designation for four other sites previously proposed:

(1) Ink Springs (280 acres), which contains populations of two regional endemics, Penstemon yampaensis and Eriogonum tumulosum, plus two plant associations (PA) of State Concern or Critical State Concern;

(2) G-Gap (about 275 acres), which includes the easternmost population of a rare regional endemic, Cymopterus duchenensis, as well as two plant associations of state concern;

(3) Horse Draw (ca. 690 acres), containing two plant associations of critical national concern (A1 ranking) as well as another population of Cryptantha caespitosa; and

(4) Hell's Canyon (ca. 250 acres), which again has a population of C. caespitosa as well as the only known Colorado population of the regionally endemic Eriogonum acaule, the mat buckwheat.

Interestingly, BLM includes each of these sites as proposed RNAs or ACECs in one or more "alternatives" in the RMP, but drops them from the "Preferred Alternative." We believe that inclusion of these sites, totalling only 1,525 acres more than already proposed for protection, would add significantly to BLM's ability to protect these valuable elements of Colorado's flora. CONPS also plans to comment on three other proposed SMAs, Ace In The Hole, Vermillion Bluffs, and Vermillion Creek Falls, each of which contains a plant association considered "critically endangered throughout its range" (A1 rank). BLM has recognized these sites and indicated intention to protect them by administrative means; of course CONPS favors stronger and more formalized protection.

A public hearing on the Little Snake Draft RMP will be held at 7:00 p.m., March 10, in Denver (Foothills Ramada Inn, 11565 W. 6th Avenue). IT WOULD BE VERY VALUABLE IF YOU COULD ATTEND THE HEARING AND MAKE A BRIEF PERSONAL STATEMENT SUPPORTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS ABOVE.

Statements at hearings of this type can be short and informal, and are intended to give BLM a feeling for the public's views. Simply saying that you appreciate the inclusion of the four SMAs, and that you support designation for the four proposed SMAs listed above, would be enough. Other interests (e.g., mining, grazing, ORV groups) might object even to the SMAs now proposed---so we need to show BLM our support for this kind of protective measure. CONPS fought hard seeking formal SMA protection for several important sites in the Piceance Basin; now we need to show support for this BLM Resource Area's plans to provide protection to plants.

If this newsletter reaches you in time, please go to the hearing. You will find the process and the comments from other individuals and groups interesting. Other CONPS members will be there, including someone who will make an official statement on behalf of the Society. You can make a difference just by your presence. For those living in other parts of the state, other hearings will be held March 12 in Craig (County Courthouse, 7 p.m.) and March 13 in Vernal (BLM District Office, 170 South 500 East, 7 p.m.).

Second, there is a written comment period that ends May 9, 1986. If you can't present comments in person at a hearing, please write to:

BLM, Craig District Office  
455 Emerson Street  
Craig, CO 81625

A copy of the RMP can be obtained by requesting it from the same address.

Again we remind you that this is something concrete you can do to help conserve native plants. It doesn't take long to write a brief letter, or to attend a hearing and make a one-minute statement, but the cumulative effect of such actions by several people can be tremendous. Please do your part.

# CONPS SEED LIST AND PROPAGATION INFORMATION

The CONPS seed list contains both wild collected and segregated grown seed. General germination instructions are included here and will not be included on the individual seed packets - so keep this newsletter for future reference.

## GERMINATION CATEGORIES

**None:** These seeds need no special treatment and should germinate readily. Sow seeds by covering with soil equal in depth to twice the diameter of the seed. Sown pots or seed beds must be kept moist until germination. Since germination is relatively rapid, sowing should be done in spring when the ground warms.

**Scarification:** Some seeds have such a dense or otherwise water impermeable seed coat that they must be mechanically broken to allow water penetration. This is accomplished erratically in nature through normal weathering processes, but may be done immediately and artificially by nicking the seed coat with a file or by rubbing between two sheets of sandpaper. Upon water penetration these seeds usually germinate quickly and should be handled as those in the "none" category.

**Hot Water Soak:** This is another form of scarification which can soften temperature sensitive seed coats and thus allow water penetration. Boiling or near-boiling water is poured over the seeds and the seed-water mixture is then allowed to cool naturally for 24 hours.

**Stratification:** This treatment is for seeds which must spend a period of time fully saturated with water at temperatures between 34°F and 41°F in order for the seed to germinate. This can be accomplished by mixing the seed with equal volumes of moist sand, peatmoss or vermiculite, placing this mixture in a plastic or glass container and then holding this container in the refrigerator for the prescribed period. If, upon periodic observation, germination begins within the refrigerator, the seeds must be removed and sown in the normal fashion. Stratified seeds that have been allowed to dry out may be killed or forced into an even more complicated dormancy. This process should be timed in order that the stratified seed can be handled properly at the end of stratification process. Seeds in this category may also be sown outdoors in the fall, kept moist over winter, with expectations of at least some germination in the spring.

**Warm Moist:** A few species of seed must experience a period of warm (60°-75°F) and moist conditions prior to the stratification treatment. This can be accomplished similar to the stratification treatment but waiting for the prescribed period before placing the container in the refrigerator. These seeds can also be sown outdoors but must be planted early enough in order that the prescribed warm period be satisfied.

The listing of more than one treatment for a few of the species is due to differences noted either in the literature or in experience. The prior history and nativity of any seed lot is often reflected in its germination characteristics and often results in different instructions for optimum germination.

Many of these otherwise unavailable species are excellent garden plants that would complement either dryland or contemporary landscapes. Please share your successes (or failures) in the newsletter.

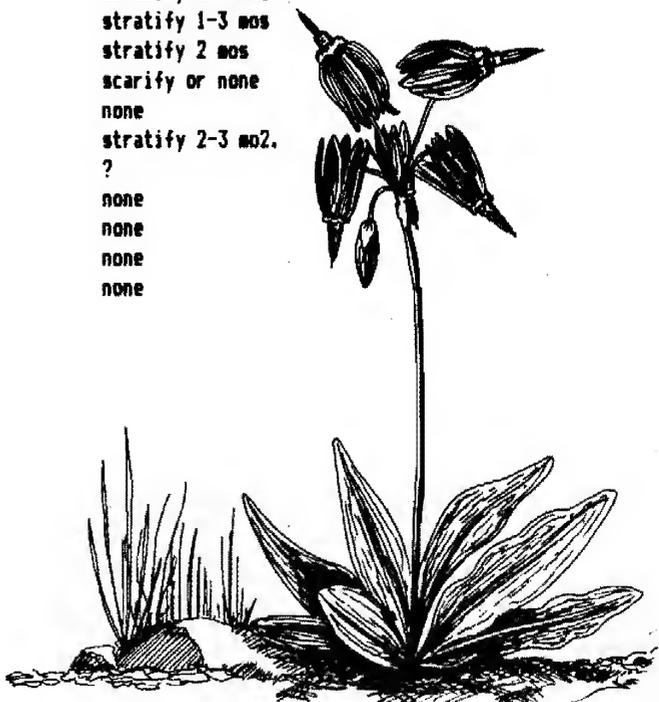


|                                              |           |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------|
| SEED OR                                      |           |
| Please send the following varieties of seed: |           |
| -----                                        | Qty ----- |
| -----                                        | -----     |
| -----                                        | -----     |
| Alternate choice:-----                       |           |

| Species                                | Common Name                   | Germination Instructions               |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <i>Amorpha canescens</i>               | Leadplant Amorpha             | scarify or hot water soak              |
| <i>Aquilegia micrantha</i>             | Cliff Columbine               | none or stratify 1 mo.                 |
| <i>Argemone polyanthemus</i>           | Prickly Poppy                 | none                                   |
| <i>Arnica latifolia</i>                | Broadleaf Arnica              | stratify 1-2 mo. or none               |
| <i>Astragalus asclepiadoides</i>       | Milkweed Milkvetch            | scarify                                |
| <i>Astragalus crassicaarpus</i>        | Groundplum Milkvetch          | scarify                                |
| <i>Atriplex canescens</i>              | Fourwing Saltbush             | none                                   |
| <i>Atriplex cuneata</i>                | Castle Valley Clover Saltbush | none                                   |
| <i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>          | Arrowleaf Balsamroot          | stratify 3 mos                         |
| <i>Calchortus nuttallii</i>            | Sego Mariposa Lily            | stratify 3 mos                         |
| <i>Castilleja integra</i>              | Wholeleaf Indian Paintbrush   | none                                   |
| <i>Ceanothus fendleri</i>              | Fendler Ceanothus             | hot water soak then stratify 3 mos     |
| <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>          | Curleaf Mountain Mahogany     | scarify then stratify 3 mos            |
| <i>Cowania mexicana</i>                | Mexican Cliffrose             | stratify 1 mos                         |
| <i>Dalea aurea</i>                     | Silktop Dalea                 | scarify                                |
| <i>Dugaldia hoopesii</i>               | Orange Sneezeweed             | none                                   |
| <i>Erigeron caespitosus</i>            | Tufted Fleabane               | ?                                      |
| <i>Eriogonum uabellatum</i>            | Sulphur Wild Buckwheat        | stratify 3 mos                         |
| <i>Fraxinus anomala</i>                | Singleleaf Ash                | warm moist 3 mos. then stratify 3 mos. |
| <i>Happlopappus spinulosus</i>         | Ironplant Goldenweed          | none                                   |
| <i>Helianthus multiflora</i>           | Showy Goldeneye               | none                                   |
| <i>Hoffmanseggia drepanocarpa</i>      | Sicklepod Rushpea             | scarify                                |
| <i>Hymenoxys acaulis</i>               | Stemless Actinea              | none                                   |
| <i>Ipomoea leptophylla</i>             | Bush Morning Glory            | scarify                                |
| <i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>           | Utah Juniper                  | warm moist 4 mos. then stratify 4 mos. |
| <i>Mentzelia decapetala</i>            | Ten petal Mentzelia           | stratify 1 mo.                         |
| <i>Mentzelia nuda</i>                  | Bractless Mentzelia           | stratify 1 mo                          |
| <i>Mirabilis multiflora</i>            | Colorado Four o'clock         | none                                   |
| <i>Oenothera caespitosa</i>            | Tufted Evening Primrose       | none                                   |
| <i>Oenothera serrulata</i>             |                               | none                                   |
| <i>Penstemon alpinus</i>               | Alpine Penstemon              | stratify 1-3 mos                       |
| <i>Penstemon alpinus ssp. brandegi</i> | Brandege Penstemon            | stratify 1-3 mos                       |
| <i>Penstemon grandiflorus</i>          | Shellleaf Penstemon           | none                                   |
| <i>Penstemon linarioides</i>           | Toadflax Penstemon            | stratify 1-3 mos                       |
| <i>Penstemon secundiflorus</i>         | Sidebells Penstemon           | stratify 1-3 mos                       |
| <i>Penstemon virens</i>                | Green Penstemon               | stratify 2 mos                         |
| <i>Petalostemon purpureum</i>          | Purple Prairie Clover         | scarify or none                        |
| <i>Ratibida columnifera</i>            | Prairie Coneflower            | none                                   |
| <i>Ribes aureum</i>                    | Golden Currant                | stratify 2-3 mo2.                      |
| <i>Senecio longilobus</i>              | Threadleaf Groundsel          | ?                                      |
| <i>Sphaeralcea parvifolia</i>          | Small leaf Globemallow        | none                                   |
| <i>Stanleya pinnata</i>                | Desert Princes Plume          | none                                   |
| <i>Yucca angustissima</i>              | Fineleaf Yucca                | none                                   |
| <i>Yucca glauca</i>                    | Small Soapweed                | none                                   |

ER FORM

Prices are 25 cents/pkt, plus 25 cents/4 pkts postage. Please send your payment to COMPS, c/o Jim Borland, 320 Adams, Denver, CO 80206



The Education Committee requests interested photographers to submit slides for the show being prepared on the Natural History of an Aspen Grove.

Kodachrome 64 film is preferred. Duplicates slides may be submitted, but originals must be available for reproduction if your slides are chosen.

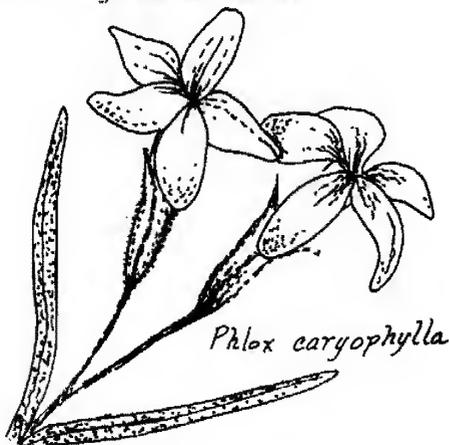
Please label all slides with location, date, your name and address, and a brief description of features.

The following list may serve to spur your imagination:-

- Winter scenes
- Footprints in the snow
- Any bird activity
- Showshoe hares
- Bark stripping & healing
- Beaver trails
- Bear claw marks
- Signs of rodents
- Animal droppings
- Insects, on snow or bark
- Nest remnants
- Snow tunnels
- Evidence of water availability
- Bare areas for grazing
- Berries/buds above the snow
- Aspen trunks, cankers
- Anything else interesting!

And as Spring comes:-

- Breaking of buds, male and female
- Unfurling of leaves
- Nesting birds
- Insect activity
- Leaf curlers
- Birds foraging for insects
- (who eats what?!) Nesting materials.



Due to unforeseen circumstances, it was not possible to publish Volume 9, #5 of the newsletter. This was the October, November, and December issue. I am sorry if this caused any inconvenience for anyone.

Velma Richards, Sue Galatowitsch, and Ann Cooper very graciously came forward to assure that Volume 10, #1 and Volume 10, #2 would be published on time. I would like to thank them for a job well done.

A new editorial committee has now been formed and will begin work with Volume 10, #3. Velma Richards, Elizabeth Otto, and Peter Root have all consented to serve on this committee. I wish to thank them for volunteering to assist with the work involved in publishing the newsletter.

I also wish to thank Les Shader who has served as the editor of the newsletter since 1982. All of the time and effort that he gave to this endeavor is appreciated.

-Eleanor Von Bargen

#### A LITTLE GOOD NEWS TODAY...

The clove phlox, *Phlox caryophylla*, is among the plants considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as candidates for listing as "Threatened" or "Endangered." In a little good news for the day, it appears from summer 1985 field work by botanists and ecologists from the Colorado Natural Areas Inventory, together with their colleagues from agencies such as BLM and FWS, that the clove phlox still exists in much greater numbers than previously known. Several large populations of clove phlox were found on BLM land in southwestern Colorado, and others nearby in New Mexico were located by the New Mexico Natural Heritage Inventory. A status report on the taxon has been written, and it appears likely that *Phlox caryophylla* eventually will be removed from the candidate species list. It's always good news when a plant taxon need no longer be considered rare, but we should note that this happens less frequently than the opposite---that a formerly widespread or abundant plant becomes uncommon or rare, often through humans' destruction of its habitat.

FIELD TRIPS 1986 ~~~~~

LOCATION: Colorado National Monument  
DATE: April 18 - 20  
LEADERS: Jim Borland (329-9198), Ron Abbott (333-6151)  
MEETING PLACE: Parking lot of the Monument Visitors Center  
9.00 a.m. both Saturday and Sunday

Colorado National Monument is an outstanding Natural Area located less than a full days drive west of Denver. Within its boundaries and nearby may be found plants representative of Great Basin Desert, Badlands, and even montane environments. Its character is so special, in fact, that Colorado National Monument has been declared by UNESCO to be an International Biosphere Preserve.

Shake off winter doldrums by transporting yourself into the springtime of this wonderful place! Members must bring their own food and equipment for the trip, and although conditions can be quite nice in the Monument in April, participants should still come prepared for wet or cold weather. An excellent campground is located near the Visitors Center at the north-west end of the Monument. Members should be prepared to pay entrance and daily campsite fees, though it is unlikely that these will be in effect in April. Motel and private camping facilities are also available in nearby Fruita and Grand Junction.

We will meet for organized outings at 9.00 a.m. both Saturday and Sunday, in the parking lot of the Monument Visitors Center. Be sure to wear sturdy shoes and bring plenty of water. All trip participants MUST preregister with a trip leader (names and phones above). Only 20 spaces are available, so don't delay.

LOCATION: Green Horn Mountain  
DATE: Saturday, July 12  
LEADER: Dr. Neal Osborn  
MEETING PLACE: The K-Mart parking lot by the Canon City exit of I-25 -- look for the red caboose. 7.00 a.m.

Green Horn Mountain is the largest and southernmost peak in the Wet-Mountain Range. A good road runs to the summit and we shall stop at points of interest along the way. We will see Abies lasiocarpa arizonica at its northernmost limit. We will also examine the revegetation of an area that was cleared by a tornado some years ago. Neal also likes this particular area for its woody-species diversity.

Pack a lunch, bring raingear, water and rugged footwear and join Dr. Osborn for a day of high altitude botany. Bring Weber! Hiking distance: very short - we should be able to drive right to the tundra. Altitude subalpine to alpine. For further information, or to register for the trip, call Dr. Osborn at 546-0319

LOCATION: Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument  
DATE: Saturday, July 19  
LEADERS: Mary Edwards, 233-8133; Verna Richards, 794-5432, Miriam Denham, 442-1020  
MEETING PLACE: Visitors Center. 9.00 a.m

Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument is 35 miles west of Colorado Springs on U.S. Highway 24 to the town of Florissant and then 1 mile south to the Visitors Center at the Headquarters of the Monument. This will be a working, but fun trip, to add any uncollected species to the CONPS collection of plants for the FFBNM Herbarium Project. This will be a great chance for amateurs to learn to identify plants and to collect and press them properly. Bring lunch, water, rain gear, and a small digging tool. You may wish to camp and collect on Sunday as well.

For more information call any of the leaders at the numbers given above, or to register, send a postcard to CONPS, P.O Box 200, Fort Collins, Colorado 80522

LOCATION: Taylor Col  
DATE: Saturday, July 26  
LEADER: Dr. Beatrice Willard  
MEETING PLACE: Aspen Center for Environmental Studies. 7.30 a.m

This trip offers an opportunity to visit a recently discovered site that supports an unusually large number of threatened and endangered alpine plants--over 30 at present count. Start from Aspen Center for Environmental Studies, just west of the post office off Mill Street in central Aspen. Time: 7.30 a.m. for an adequately early start to reach this remote site before the lightning does! Bring warm jackets, windbreakers, rain gear; wear warm clothing, heavy boots and plenty of sunburn cream. Bring lunch, mid-afternoon snacks and drinking water, as the day will be long. Four wheel drive vehicles will be needed. Subarus and Eagles can negotiate the road. Jeeps are available for rent at the Aspen Airport Jeep Rental. We will walk about four miles total, all of them above 12,300 feet elevation in easy terrain. There is no need for binoculars, unless you particularly want them.

-----OFFICERS-----

|                |                     |          |
|----------------|---------------------|----------|
| President      | Eleanor Von Bargaen | 756-1400 |
| Vice-President | Steve O'Kane        | 744-2479 |
| Secretary      | Ann Cooper          | 447-9169 |
| Treasurer      | Myrna P. Steinkamp  | 226-3371 |

-----BOARD OF DIRECTORS-----

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| Boulder       | Sue Gatatowitsch | 459-3243 |
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| Denver Metro  | Nevin BeBee      | 733-1038 |
| Ft. Collins   | Carol Brandt     | 484-9251 |
| Four Corners  | Scott Metzler    | 565-2175 |

-----SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP FEES-----

|              |          |                   |         |
|--------------|----------|-------------------|---------|
| LIFE         | \$250.00 | FAMILY OR DUAL    | \$12.00 |
| SUPPORTING   | 50.00    | INDIVIDUAL        | 8.00    |
| ORGANIZATION | 25.00    | STUDENT OR SENIOR | 4.00    |

Please direct all other inquiries regarding the Society to the SECRETARY in care of the Society's mailing address.

RETURN AND MAILING ADDRESS  
 Colorado Native Plant Society  
 P. O. Box 200  
 Fort Collins, CO 80522

-----COMMITTEES-----

|                               |                 |          |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| CONSERVATION                  | Sue Martin      | 226-3371 |
| EDITORIAL                     | -----           |          |
| EDUCATION                     | Miriam Denham   | 442-1020 |
| FIELD TRIPS                   | Nevin BeBee     | 733-1038 |
| FLORISSANT                    | Mary Edwards    | 233-8133 |
| HORTICULTURE & REHABILITATION | Anna Thurston   | 433-3705 |
| MEMBERSHIP                    | Myrna Steinkamp | 226-3371 |
| PUBLICITY                     | -----           |          |
| WORKSHOPS                     | Bill Jennings   | 494-5159 |

-----NEWSLETTER CONTRIBUTIONS-----

Please direct all contributions to the newsletter to Peter Root,  
 4915 West 31ST Avenue,  
 Denver, CO 80212.

Deadlines for newsletter materials are one month prior to publication dates, which are January 15, March 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15.

There is a special need for short filler items such as some unusual information about a plant, a little known botanical term, etc. Please include author's name and address, but items will be printed anonymously if requested.

-----MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS AND INFORMATION-----

Please direct all membership applications, renewals and address changes to the MEMBERSHIP chairperson, in care of the Society's mailing address.

|                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

PAID THRU 1986

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 MORRISON CO 80465