



Penstemon
urahensis

UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

THE SEGO LILY

Newsletter of the Utah Native Plant Society
January, 1982

Please send all correspondence to: Editor, UNPS Newsletter
3043 Brighton Place
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121

As you can see from our "masthead" the Name the Newsletter Contest has produced a winner. Helen Shields, Salt Lake City, provided the winning name and her comments about her entry seemed most apt: "Not only is the Segoe Lily one of the most beautiful of flowers, but our state flower, and becoming a rare and endangered plant--particularly around Salt Lake City." We are now in the process of having a masthead designed and printed which will feature an illustration of the Segoe Lily by Kaye Thorne, of the BYU Herbarium. Our thanks to all who entered the Name the Newsletter contest--Helen will be receiving a 1982 Wild Country Flowers calendar and gift membership to the Society while all those who entered will receive a gift packet of Utah native plant seeds.

WHAT'S GOING ON?

Salt Lake Area Chapter Meetings are regularly scheduled for the fourth Thursday of the month, at 7:30 p.m. in the Chemistry Bldg., Univ. of Utah--Non Members WELCOME!

February 25, 1982: Topic to be announced.

Another meeting of interest to native plant enthusiasts:

February 18, 1982 7:00 p.m., Room 111, Milton Bennion Hall, Univ. of Utah:

The State Arboretum Guild of Utah Garden Lecture Series will be concerned with Plant Photography. Richard Young, member of the Photographic Society of America and staff member, Biology Dept., Univ. of Utah, will be the speaker.

February 25-28, 1982: The Salt Lake Tribune Home and Garden Show, at the Salt Palace, Salt Lake City. The Utah Native Plant Society will again have a booth at this show--come by and see it!

.....Is something "up" in your county directly or indirectly affecting native plants? If so, drop a postcard to Tony Frates, P.O. Box 6257, SLC, UT 84106. Let us know 45 days in advance (if possible) of important upcoming dates. We need your input!

NATURALLY NATIVE -- Creeping Oregon Grape
Mahonia repens (Lindl.) G. Don

Versatility. This may be the best term to describe the landscape uses of the Creeping Oregon Grape. Over the wide range of its natural distribution from British Columbia, south to California and east to Colorado and New Mexico, individual clumps or broad expanses of this rhizomatous suckering low shrub will be encountered from foothill areas to higher elevation exposed ridges.

In Utah, Creeping Oregon Grape may often be seen growing beneath Gambel Oak (Quercus gambelii) and Bigtooth Maple (Acer grandidentatum) along the Wasatch Front. Homes developed in this area may have natural stands of all three plants, unless they were bulldozed away in the construction phase. Hikers become familiar with Creeping Oregon Grape at the mountain tops with Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), White Fir (Abies concolor), Lodgepole Pine (Pinus contorta v. latifolia), Engelman Spruce (Picea engelmanni)



Mahonia repens
illus/K. Thorne

Creeping Oregon Grape is characterized by its dull pinnately compound leaves, reminiscent of Holly. The leaves have 2-3 pairs of ovate leaflets which are typically rounded at the apex, wavy margined with 5-9 spiny teeth. Some forms are not undulate and scarcely toothed. The underside of the leaf is a paler green and densely papillose. Grape-like clusters of rounded black fruit (6-7mm) covered by a waxy blue bloom juicily ripen in mid to late summer. The fruit is edible out of hand, but rather tart. It makes a fine jelly or dries as raisins.

Desirable landscape features include its tolerance to dense shade, where it grows to three feet tall with a loose, open habit.

It does equally well in full sun where its habit is more compact and dense. The handsome purplish-red fall color develops better in sunnier than shaded sites. Bright yellow upright clusters of many small flowers contrast nicely with the dark green foliage in spring. I have seen clumps of large yellow trumpet daffodils effectively interspersed in a ground covering bed of Creeping Oregon Grape.

Tolerant not only of sun or shade, Mahonia repens seems to adapt to a variety of soil conditions, although good drainage may be most important. Plants are readily available from local nurseries in tubes or gallon sizes. Smaller plants tend to spend the first year producing a root system, followed by vigorous top growth in subsequent years. Planting at 18" on center will ensure filling in of the ground cover in three years. After establishment little or no summer irrigation is required. Over-vigorous plants may have to be pinched back occasionally. All in all a tough, versatile, handsome plant deserving greater landscape use. Ideal as a groundcover in sun or shade, in large planter boxes, rock gardens, or on steep banks for erosion control.

...continued

NATURALLY NATIVE, continued

Sometimes Mahonia repens is confused with Mahonia aquifolium, the two growing together along the Pacific Coast from British Columbia to California, and occasionally hybridizing naturally. The common Oregon Grape (M. aquifolium) has 5-9 pairs of lustrous leaflets with 6-12 spiny teeth. Leaflets are green on both surfaces, without being papillose beneath.

Having looked in vain for large fruitful stands of Creeping Oregon Grape in California, imagine my surprise when Mike Alder showed me 10,000 plants at Native Plants, Inc., in Salt Lake City. They solved the problem of seed germination by using cold moist stratification techniques. This was five years ago and since then Creeping Oregon Grape has been steadily available in the nursery trade. It has become a most useful landscape plant and deservedly so.

...W. Richard Hildreth, Chairman,
Horticulture Committee

WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY

CHAPTER FOUR--"Getting Started: The Mechanics Approach to Planning a Picture, Part I

Our photography is an art that cannot separate itself from other interests in our lives. Photography is the perfect supplement to our interest in wildflowers. To be a good wildflower photographer we try to capture and convey our personal feelings and intimate knowledge of our subject. We see the interest and beauty inherent in that wildflower and, consequently, these elements show up in our photographs. As lovers and students of Nature, WE ARE THE BEST WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Wildflower photography can be very exciting, especially if we just dive in and take pictures (forget any formal rules of composition and start making pictures). Dive in. Wander with camera into the forest, desert or backyard. Watch through the viewfinder and let the wildflower images in the camera suggest picture possibilities. When you see something interesting, take a picture of it.

That seems like a fair start, but just WHAT IS A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH? ANY photograph that WE LIKE is a good photograph. Photography is an art, and even in its most objective sense (for documentation only), it is a very subjective art. In looking at ours or others' photos, we have certainly created bounds on what we like. If we are intent on having other people like our photos, we need to look at what they like and why they like it. The ideas we glean from that will plant the seed of.....

PHOTO PLANNING.

In making a photograph we are capturing a particular aspect of a plant and isolating it from its environment. When the photo is viewed in totally different surroundings, it must maintain its integrity and the photographer's intent. The photo must be a self-contained whole, able to stand alone. How do we achieve this desired result?

...continued

WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY, continued

That's where photo planning comes in.

A photograph doesn't start with the camera--it ends there. Once we release the shutter, the picture is recorded on the film (for better or worse). To help us get the picture we envision, we should begin to PLAN our photo by answering a few questions before we let the camera take over:

1.. WHY AM I TAKING THIS PICTURE?: Our answer may be, "I'm going to hang it on the wall" or, "I'm trying to get a picture of flower parts" or, "It only blooms once every seven years!" or even just, "I LIKE IT!" Our answer sets the stage for our general approach. We are starting a selection process, determining how important the picture is, how much time, energy and film are we willing to expend, and what type of equipment is needed.

2. WHAT IS THE SUBJECT LIKE? Big? Tiny? In shadow? Hanging down? What features of the plant are particularly interesting? The answer to this question narrows down our approach even more. The answer determines further what kind of equipment is needed and what camera angle we might use. It also begins to dictate what kind of composition would lend itself well. (More about composition next time.)

3. IS THE CAMERA SEEING SOMETHING THAT I AM OVERLOOKING? There is a big difference between human vision and camera vision. That difference is this: THE HUMAN BRAIN. A camera merely records upon film anything and everything that is put before the lens. Human vision is selective because of our brain's editing capacity. We only see what we're looking for. Fields of wildflowers appear mechanically to the eye as a mass of color, but our mighty brain may edit that sight down to a single flower. We must remember: the camera see EVERYTHING: the aphid-ridden stem, or the 7-Up can our mind edited out. Be sure to inspect for clutter and distractions.

Rather than planning a photo with the naked eye alone, answer these planning questions with the aid of the camera. It helps to look through the viewfinder as the "frame" of reference for picture planning. Framing the picture in the viewfinder before it is taken is just as important as framing the finished print. And, for sharp, crisp enlargements and striking compositions, fill that frame! Use every corner of the film (be sure to inspect those corners for unwanted clutter).

...Pam Poulson, Chairman,
Photography Committee

Next time: "COMPOSITION: THE MECHANICS APPROACH TO PLANNING A PICTURE,
PART II.

REPORT ON UTAH RARE/THREATENED/ENDANGERED PLANT CONFERENCE

A meeting, sponsored by the Utah Native Plant Society, was held December 4, 1981 at Brigham Young University to conduct an annual re-evaluation of the status of Utah's rare plants. Re-evaluation on a regular basis is necessary because activities such as mining, energy development, and change in land ownership continuously alter location and degree of threat to habitat. Also, as new biological information is accumulated, interpretation of degree of endangerment changes. New populations may be discovered or distribution and/or extent of known populations may be demonstrated to be larger or smaller than first thought.

Larry England, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Salt Lake City, spoke about the Endangered Species Act being up for renewal in 1982. Two new priority systems are being considered. The first contains designation of endangerment by class. This taxonomic priority system would be as follows:

mammals C1	amphibians C5
birds C2	plants (vascular)..... C6
fish C3	mollusks (invertebrates).... C7
reptiles.... C4	plants (non-vascular)..... C8

The second priority system includes degree of threat as a consideration, i.e., high to low threat mammal, high to low threat birds, etc.

The use of a Memorandum of Understanding was suggested. The MOU is an agreement between two federal government agencies for the protection of an organism. It is intended to function as an alternative to official listing.

It appears that even if the ESA is renewed it will be harder to get plants onto the official list for protection. Those plants which are teetering on the brink of oblivion and whose critical habitat is demonstrably threatened should be ascertained. The reasons for listing should be clearly and concisely written into the status reports. In this way we may hope to preserve some of our rare plants as Utah gears up to help provide the energy for the next few generations of Americans.

Editor's Note:

On the following pages, we are publishing, in their entirety, the recommendations drawn up by the UNPS Rare & Endangered Plants Committee. The Utah Native Plant Society newsletter provides one of the few sources for this record. Additional copies of the Rare Plant Status Recommendations developed at the December 4 meeting can be obtained from the Editor, UNPS Newsletter, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Recommendations concerning Utah's rare plants were drawn up by UNPS committee following a review of information accumulated during the 1981 collecting season. These recommendations are listed below.

The highest priority is proposed for the following species. Not only are they among the rarest of our species, but they are known to be subject to current threat or endangerment from various sources. Available funding in the endangered plant program should be directed toward achievement of earliest possible listing.

Priority

High 1. (a) sufficient data available for rule making: (b) prompt additional study required:

<i>Asclepias welshii</i>	<i>Astragalus cronquistii</i>
<i>Cryptantha barnebyi</i>	<i>Astragalus harrisonii</i>
<i>Cryptantha compacta</i>	<i>Castilleja aquariensis</i>
<i>Cryptantha ochroleuca</i>	<i>Coryphantha missouriensis</i>
<i>Cycladenia humilis</i>	var. <i>marstonii</i>
var. <i>jonesii</i>	<i>Cymopterus minimus</i>
<i>Erigeron maguirei</i>	<i>Festuca dasyclada</i>
<i>Eriogonum ammophilum</i>	<i>Gaillardia flava</i>
<i>Eriogonum soledium</i>	<i>Gilia caespitosa</i>
<i>Glaucocarpon suffrutescens</i>	<i>Hymenoxys helenioides</i>
<i>Lepidium barnebyanum</i>	<i>Lepidium montanum</i>
<i>Lepidium ostleri</i>	var. <i>neeseae</i>
<i>Lesquerella tumulosa</i>	<i>Pediocactus despainii</i>
<i>Primula maguirei</i>	<i>Pediocactus winkleri</i>
<i>Townsendia aprica</i>	<i>Penstemon bracteatus</i>
<i>Trifolium andersonii</i>	<i>Penstemon wardii</i>
var. <i>friscanum</i>	<i>Sphaeromeria ruthiae</i>

Of nearly equal urgency is protection for species on the following list. They are of generally similar rarity, but potential threats may be slightly less immediate.

High 2.	<i>Astragalus equisolensis</i>	<i>Dalea epica</i>
	<i>Astragalus hamiltonii</i>	<i>Hedysarum occidentale</i>
	<i>Astragalus iselyi</i>	var. <i>canonae</i>
	<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i>	<i>Heterotheca jonesii</i>
	var. <i>ursinus</i>	<i>Hymenoxys depressa</i>
	<i>Astragalus lutosus</i>	<i>Lepidium montanum</i>
	<i>Astragalus monumental</i>	var. <i>stellae</i>
	<i>Astragalus sabulosus</i>	<i>Lomatium latilobum</i>
	<i>Astragalus subcinereus</i>	<i>Lygodesmia entrada</i>
	var. <i>basalticus</i>	<i>Najas caespitosus</i>
	<i>Astragalus uncialis</i>	<i>Penstemon grahamii</i>
	<i>Castilleja revealii</i>	<i>Penstemon leptanthus</i>
	<i>Erigeron kachinensis</i>	<i>Phacelia indecora</i>
	<i>Erigeron proselyticus</i>	<i>Psoralea epipsila</i>
	<i>Eriogonum corymbosum</i>	<i>Psorothamnus polyadenius</i>
	var. <i>matthewsiae</i>	var. <i>jonesii</i>
	<i>Eriogonum humivagans</i>	<i>Ranunculus acriformis</i>
	<i>Eriogonum lancifolium</i>	var. <i>aestivalis</i>
	<i>Eriogonum loganum</i>	<i>Sphaeralcea psoraloides</i>
		<i>Thelypodopsis barnebyi</i>
		<i>Thelypodopsis argillacea</i>

Species on the following list are rare and at least potentially threatened. They should also be considered for listing. As work on the highest priority is accomplished, funding and effort should be directed to these rare plants.

Priority

Medium.	<i>Cryptantha johnstonii</i>	<i>Eriogonum cronquistii</i>
	<i>Cymopterus higginsii</i>	<i>Eriogonum natum</i>
	<i>Draba maguirei</i>	<i>Eriogonum smithii</i>
	var. <i>burkei</i>	<i>Penstemon compactus</i>
	<i>Epilobium nevadense</i>	<i>Silene petersonii</i>
	<i>Erigeron sionis</i>	var. <i>minor</i>
	<i>Eriogonum aretioides</i>	<i>Xanthocephalum sarothrae</i>
	<i>Eriogonum clavellatum</i>	var. <i>pomariense</i>

The following list includes species which are known to be rare or of very narrow distribution and species for which additional information regarding rarity is needed. They may become imminently endangered if substantial portions of their habitat are altered or if population size decreases. Monitoring of populations and retention of the species on lists for possible future listing is recommended.

Low.	<i>Angelica wheeleri</i>	<i>Eriogonum tumulosum</i>
	<i>Astragalus ampullarius</i>	<i>Lomatium junceum</i>
	<i>Astragalus barnebyi</i>	<i>Parrya rydbergii</i>
	<i>Astragalus chamaemeniscus</i>	<i>Penstemon atwoodii</i>
	<i>Astragalus consobrinus</i>	<i>Penstemon nanus</i>
	<i>Astragalus desereticus</i>	<i>Penstemon tidestromii</i>
	<i>Astragalus henrimontanensis</i>	<i>Psoralea pariensis</i>
	<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i>	<i>Sclerocactus pubispinus</i>
	var. <i>pohlii</i>	<i>Senecio dimorphophyllus</i>
	<i>Astragalus striatiflorus</i>	var. <i>intermedius</i>
	<i>Cryptantha elata</i>	<i>Silene petersonii</i>
	<i>Cryptantha jonesiana</i>	var. <i>peteronii</i>
	<i>Cymopterus beckii</i>	<i>Sphaeralcea caespitosa</i>
	<i>Erigeron cronquistii</i>	<i>Sphaeralcea leptophylla</i>
	<i>Erigeron mancus</i>	var. <i>janeae</i>
	<i>Eriogonum nanum</i>	<i>Sphaeromeria capitata</i>
		<i>Xylorhiza cronquistii</i>
		<i>Yucca toftiae</i>

This list of plants is known as the "Watch List" and contains plants which are rare in Utah, or rare throughout their range, or of unknown abundance and distribution, or those for which threats cannot be immediately defined, or endemic.

Watch.	<i>Achyronychia cooperi</i>	<i>Astragalus chloodes</i>
	<i>Allium passeyi</i>	<i>Astragalus cottamii</i>
	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	<i>Astragalus desperatus</i>
	<i>Aquilegia barnebyi</i>	<i>Astragalus detritalis</i>
	<i>Asclepias cutleri</i>	<i>Astragalus diversifolius</i>
	<i>Asclepias ruthiae</i>	<i>Astragalus emoryanus</i>
	<i>Astragalus bodinii</i>	<i>Astragalus eucosmus</i>
	<i>Astragalus bryantii</i>	<i>Astragalus gilviflorus</i>
	<i>Astragalus callithrix</i>	<i>Astragalus hallii</i>
	<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	var. <i>fallax</i>
	var. <i>canadensis</i>	<i>Astragalus holmgreniorum</i>

WATCH list continued:

Astragalus jejunus	Ferocactus acanthoides
Astragalus limnocharis	var. lecontei
Astragalus malacoides	Gaultheria humifusa
Astragalus naturitensis	Gilia latifolia
Astragalus nidularius	Gilia tridactyla
Astragalus pinonis	Hackelia ibapensis
Astragalus oophorus	Hedysarum boreale
var. lonchocalyx	var. gremiale
Astragalus rafaelensis	Heliomeris soliceps
Astragalus saurinus	Kobresia simpliciuscula
Astragalus tephrodes	Lepidium integrifolium
Astragalus wetherillii	Lepidospartum latisquamum
Astragalus woodruffii	Lesquerella garrettii
Atriplex hymenolytra	Lesquerella rubicundula
Atriplex welshii	Leucocrinum montanum
Berberis fendleri	Listera borealis
Betula utahensis	Lomatium minimum
Botrychium boreale	Lygodesmia entrada
Botrychium lanceolatum	Machaeranthera kingii
Botrychium lunaria	Machaeranthera kingii
Botrychium simplex	var. barnebyana
Buddleja utahensis	Mentzelia argillosa
Camissonia megalantha	Mimulus eastwoodiae
Calypso bulbosa	Musineon lineare
Carex curatorum	Nymphaea odorata
Carex leptalea	Ostrya knowltonii
Carex microglochin	Parrya rydbergii
Castilleja parvula	Penstemon acaulis
Cirsium barnebyi	Penstemon angustifolius
Coryphantha vivipara	var. vernalensis
var. rosea	Penstemon compactus
Cryptantha grahamii	Penstemon concinnus
Cryptantha longiflora	Penstemon dolius
Cuscuta warneri	var. duchesnensis
Cymopterus coulteri	Penstemon goodrichii
Cypripedium calceolus	Penstemon humilis
var. parviflorum	var. obtusifolius
Cypripedium fasciculatum	Penstemon navajoa
Dalea epica	Penstemon parvus
Draba asprella	Penstemon patricus
var. zionensis	Penstemon petiolatus
Draba maguirei	Penstemon tidestromii
var. maguirei	Penstemon tusharensis
Draba sobolifera	Penstemon uintahensis
Eriogonum ephedroides	Phacelia anelsonii
Eriogonum eremicum	Phacelia cephalotes
Eriogonum grayii	Phacelia howelliana
Eriogonum jamesii	Phacelia mammilariensis
var. rupicola	Phacelia utahensis
Eriogonum panguicense	Phlox cluteana
var. panguicense	Phlox gladiforma
Eriogonum nummularia	Portulaca mundula
Eriogonum heermannii	Psoralea juncea
var. subracemosum	Psoralea thompsonae
Eriogonum nanum	var. whitingii
Eriogonum ostlundii	Ptelea trifoliata
Euphorbia nephradenia	var. pallida

REPORT ON UTAH RARE PLANT CONFERENCE, continued

WATCH list continued:

Rubus neomexicanus	Xanthocephalum petradoria
Selaginella utahensis	Xylorhiza confertifolia
Spiranthes cernua	Yucca kanabensis
Talinum validulum	Yucca schidigera
Viola purpurea	Zigadenus vaginatus
var. charlestonensis	

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Reauthorization of a strong and effective Endangered Species Act will not be easy and will require the efforts of a large number of individuals and organizations. If you are willing to help, please write:

Ken Berlin, Chairman
Endangered Species Act Reauthorization Coordinating Committee
P.O. Box 50771
Washington, D.C. 20004

We need your help to:

- (1) Inform friends and associates about the importance of the reauthorization process for the Endangered Species Act.
- (2) Write letters and make telephone calls to Administration officials and members of Congress supporting the ESA's reauthorization.

WITH YOUR HELP WE CAN SAVE THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT AND THE MANY ANIMALS AND PLANTS THAT DEPEND ON IT FOR THEIR CONTINUED SURVIVAL.

...Rare & Endangered Plant Committee,
Utah Native Plant Society

WILDFLOWER WATCH

While there is not much blooming but snow crystals in the Utah valleys and mountains right now, the generous precipitation during the fall and winter has already created an unusually heavy cover of "green" underneath the snow, on the Salt Lake Valley foothill areas. This portends a luxuriant plant growth when the spring thaws arrive and hopefully, a colorful show of wildflowers. We will be keeping watch on the emergence of the wild flowers throughout Utah as spring progresses, and keep you posted.

MEMBERSHIP--Why?

In the months ahead, the Utah Native Plant Society will continue to provide its members with a variety of ways in which to learn about, help preserve, and enjoy the native flora of our state. There will be field trips--some for fun, some to provide assistance to the professional botanists in "inventorying" the native plants of Utah, chapter meetings in the Salt Lake area, and the opportunity to work in small groups (otherwise called "committees") in those areas of particular interest to you. As indicated below, the Society is also continuing to provide books and other materials relating to native plants at heavily discounted prices for members of the Society. Please respond when you receive your membership renewal notice--and why not give the membership application in this newsletter to a friend or acquaintance who would also enjoy being part of the Utah Native Plant Society.

All the items below are available for purchase at: Salt Lake Chapter meetings; at the Utah State Arboretum, U of U campus; or can be ordered by mail through UNPS, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121. If ordering by mail, please include postage as indicated.

Outstanding books dealing with various aspects of native plants, at considerably reduced prices. (Please include \$1.50 postage per book for mail order.)

<u>TITLE/AUTHOR</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Non-Member</u>	<u>List Price</u>
<u>Flora of Alaska and Adjacent</u>	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 29.95
<u>Parts of Canada,</u>			
by Stanley L. Welsh. 724 pp.			
<u>Utah Plants, (Hardback)</u>	4.00	6.00	12.95
by Stanley L. Welsh &			
Glen Moore. 474 pp.			
<u>Utah Plants, (Paperback)</u>	3.00	5.00	9.95
by Stanley L. Welsh &			
Glen Moore. 474 pp.			
<u>Mosses of Utah and the</u>	5.00	8.00	19.95
<u>West, by Seville Flowers.</u>			
567 pp. (beautifully			
illustrated)			

A most attractive and informative coloring book, Utah's Colorful Natives, produced by the Utah Native Plant Society and available for \$1.00 at meetings or by mail \$1.50, including postage.

A calendar for 1982--Wild Country Flowers, 1982, has 13 full-color, larger-than-life (11" X 13") photos of Intermountain wild flowers and is among the handsomest calendars now on display at local bookstores. It is available to UNPS members at \$5.00. (Include \$.75 additional for mail order).

Utah native plant seeds. The following are available at 50 cents per packet and each packet tells just where the seed was collected. (Please add \$.50 to the total order if mail order):

<u>Abronia fragrans</u> (Fragrant Sand Verbena)	<u>Penstemon</u> (purple color)
<u>Amelanchier utahensis</u> (Utah Serviceberry)	<u>Penstemon eatonii</u> (Firecracker)
<u>Astragalus asclepiadoides</u> (Milkvetch)	<u>Phacelia argilaceae</u> (rare plant,
<u>Dodecatheon pulchellum</u> (Shooting Star)	new population)
<u>Enceliopsis nudicaulis</u> (Sunray)	<u>Ranunculus</u> (yellow)
<u>Erigeron pumilus</u> (Fleabane)	<u>Sphaeralcea parvifolia</u> (Globe Mallow)
<u>Gaillardia</u>	

Utah Native Plant Society

Pensremon
utahensis



The Utah Native Plant Society is a recently formed organization of persons who share an interest in the native flora of our state. Chapters are being established in Salt Lake City, Logan and Provo with future chapters expected throughout the state. Membership includes a range of people from "just interested" through amateurs of varying backgrounds to top professionals in the field. A monthly newsletter is published to bring notes of all activities and news of special interest to members.

Activities are varied, informal, numerous, enjoyable and include:

- **Field trips** - local and extended, guided by knowledgeable members
- **Chapter meetings** - with programs on a wide variety of subjects: endangered plants, plant identification, landscaping with native plants, seed gathering,
- **Photography** - forming a library of slides and prints of Utah plants and flowers.
- **Committees** - covering Conservation, Horticulture, Plant Sales, and other areas of interest to the membership

The Utah Native Plant Society extends an invitation to you to join, to participate in our activities, to learn, and to enjoy the beauty of our native plants (and the spectacular scenery where they are found). The Society's work is voluntary and completely supported by membership dues and gifts.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Individual Membership:

Name _____

Street _____ City and State _____ Zip _____

Please send gift membership card to:

Name _____

Street _____ City and State _____ Zip _____

From _____

Annual Membership:

Check Membership Category:

Individual \$8.00 ☐

Student \$4.00 ☐

Family \$12.00 ☐

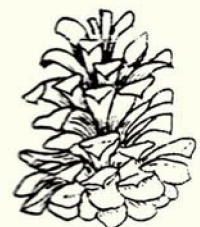
Supporting \$25.00 ☐

Life \$250.00 ☐

Senior Citizen \$4.00 ☐

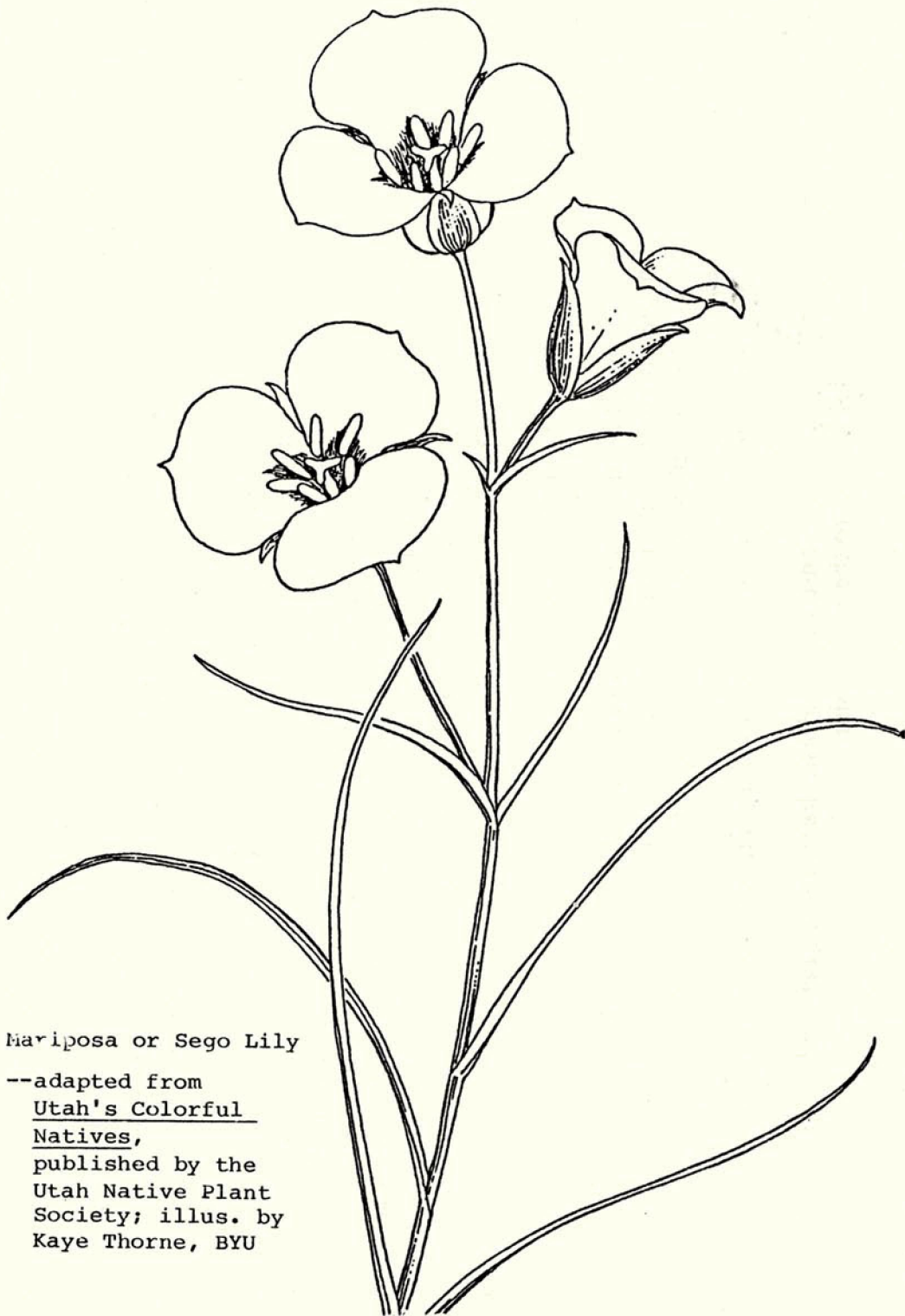
Please enclose check made payable to the Utah Native Plant Society and send to:

Glenn Halliday, Treasurer, Utah Native Plant Society,
3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121

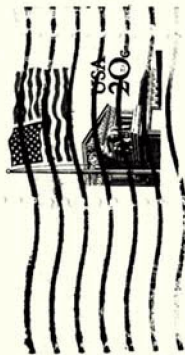


Mariposa or Sego Lily

--adapted from
Utah's Colorful
Natives,
published by the
Utah Native Plant
Society; illus. by
Kaye Thorne, BYU



UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
3043 Brighton Place
Salt Lake City, UT 84121



DATED MATERIAL



Penstemon
urahensis

UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

THE SEGO LILY

Newsletter of the Utah Native Plant Society

Volume 5; Number 2 February, 1982

WHAT'S GOING ON?

Salt Lake Area Chapter Meetings are regularly scheduled for the fourth Thursday of the month, at 7:30 p.m. Non-Members are always WELCOME!

February 25, 1982: Instead of a formal meeting, all members and those interested in the Native Plant Society are invited to come to the Home and Garden Show, Salt Palace, Salt Lake City, where the Society will be an exhibitor. If you can give an hour or two, C.W. Reese (277-0508) and Tony Frates (532-1922) are looking for volunteers to be at the Society's booth, to distribute some of our literature and answer questions about native plants in general and the Utah Native Plant Society in particular.

March 25, 1982 7:30 p.m., 2053 Pheasant Circle (5600 Highland Drive) Salt Lake City: The President of the Salt Lake Chapter invites all area members and others interested in the Utah Native Plant Society to attend a get-acquainted, social meeting at his home. RSVP: C.W. Reese, 277-0508.

Other meetings of interest to native plant enthusiasts:

February 25-28, 1982: The Salt Lake Tribune Home and Garden Show, at the Salt Palace, Salt Lake City. The Utah Native Plant Society will again have a booth at this show--come by and see it!

March 3, 1982 7:30 p.m. Art & Architecture Auditorium, Univ. of Utah: The Wilderness Association and Intermountain Water Alliance are sponsoring a slide presentation and lecture on the Green and Colorado Rivers by Phil Fradkin, author of River No More.

March 18, 1982 7:00 p.m., Room 111, Milton Bennion Hall, Univ. of Utah: The State Arboretum Guild of Utah Garden Lecture Series topic will be "Junipers: Varieties, Culture and Use," presented by Jim Conner, San Jacinto, California.

.....Is something "up" in your county directly or indirectly affecting native plants? If so, drop a postcard to Tony Frates, P.O. Box 6257, SLC, UT 84106. Let us know 45 days in advance (if possible) of important upcoming dates. We need your input!

1982 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The 1982 Board of Directors for the Utah Native Plant Society were installed at a dinner meeting in Salt Lake City, January 28, 1982. The new Chairman of the Board, Dr. Stanley Welsh, appointed an Executive Committee consisting of: President, President-Elect, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary. This group, together with the President of the Salt Lake Chapter, will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Society's affairs. Dr. Welsh also appointed chairpersons for the current standing committees of the Society. Annual reports from each Executive Committee member and standing committee chairperson for 1981 were presented to the Board and are reprinted here for the information of the general membership. Since it has become apparent that the By-Laws of the Society need to be re-examined and perhaps modified to meet current needs, Dr. Welsh appointed Michael Alder as Chairman of a By-Laws Review Committee.

Board of Directors, 1982

Michael Alder	Richard Hildreth
David Anderson	Art Holmgren (honorary)
Duane Atwood	Elizabeth Neese
Larry England	Richard Page
Anthony Frates	Pamela Poulson
Claire Gabriel	C.W. Reese
Sherel Goodrich	Lester Shields
Barbara Halliday	Robert Thompson
Glenn Halliday	Kaye Thorne
Jennifer Harrington	Stanley Welsh

Executive Committee

Board Chairman	Stanley Welsh
President	Tony Frates
President-Elect	Elizabeth Neese
Vice President	David Anderson
Treasurer	Glenn Halliday
Secretary	Jennifer Harrington
Salt Lake Chapter President	C.W. Reese

Board Standing Committees, 1982

Conservation	Larry England
Field Trips	(to be appointed)
Horticulture/Gardening.....	Richard Hildreth
Liaison with Universities	(to be appointed)
Membership.....	Jennifer Harrington
Newsletter	Barbara Halliday
Nominating	(to be appointed)
Photography	Pam Poulson
Program	(to be appointed)
Publications	(to be appointed)
Publicity	(to be appointed)
Rare & Endangered Plants	Duane Atwood
.....	Sherel Goodrich
Seeds	Claire Gabriel

Horticulture Committee Report for 1981

The policy and procedures for the Horticulture Committee were prepared by Claire Gabriel and Dick Hildreth, submitted to the Executive Committee for approval, and published in the UNPS newsletter.

The Horticulture Committee is subdivided into two subgroups:

1. Horticultural education subcommittee
2. Plant and seed sale subcommittee

Activities of the Horticultural Education Subcommittee in 1981 included:

1. Publication in the newsletter of four ongoing articles about the garden merits of specific plants: Mountain Lover (Pachistima myrsinites), Curleleaf Mountain Mahogany (Cercocarpus ledifolius), Kinnikinnick (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi), and Creeping Oregon Grape (Mahonia repens) by Dick Hildreth.
2. Conducted a workshop on nursery transplanting techniques.
3. Presented an illustrated lecture to the Salt Lake Chapter on "Propagation and Garden Culture of Utah Native Plants."

Activities of the Plant and Seed Sale Subcommittee in 1981 included:

1. Seed sales - Seeds collected by Duane Atwood and Sherel Goodrich were cleaned, packaged and listed for sale in the newsletter at fifty cents per packet. Some seeds were also sold at a UNPS plant sale and Chapter meetings.
2. Plant Sale - Held on a rainy, cold Saturday, October 10, 1981, at Sunset Nursery. Plants were donated from various local nurseries and some members. Proceeds of approximately \$350. were deposited to the Salt Lake Chapter treasury. Wildflower calendars and native plant books were also sold.

Recommendations for 1982:

1. Plan activities well in advance.
2. Involve more of the general UNPS members in specific areas of the Horticultural Committee as detailed in the policy statement for the Committee.
3. Appoint Horticulture Education and Plant and Seed Sale Subcommittee Chairpersons to help coordinate activities.
4. Wasatch Shadows Nursery in Sandy (Dave Johnson, owner), has volunteered space for the 1982 UNPS Plant Sale.

.....W. Richard Hildreth, Chairman
Horticulture Committee

Rare & Endangered Plants Committee Report for 1981

The annual meeting to re-evaluate the status of Utah's rare plants was sponsored by this committee in December, 1981 and the lists drawn up at this meeting were published in the January, 1982 issue of the Newsletter. Copies of this list can be obtained from the Editor, UNPS Newsletter. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request.

..... Stanley Welsh, Chairman
Rare & Endangered Plants Committee

Photography Committee Report for 1981

The main direction of the Photography Committee this year has been organizational. The Board of Directors outlined the purposes of the Committee and nominated Pam Poulson as Committee Chairman in January, 1981.

The Committee's first obligation was to collect and present a slide selection of colorful flowering natives at the Salt Lake Tribune Garden Show, held at the Salt Palace, Salt Lake City, in March, 1981. These slides were donated by various members of the Society and became the first slides in the Society's Photo File of Utah native plants. Dr. Everett Cooley, Mariott Library Special Collections (University of Utah), offered the Society storage facilities and consultation on the care and feeding of an archival-quality photo file. The file has been slowly growing with slide donations from around the state.

One of our summer field trips was sponsored by the Photography Committee. About thirty Photo-Folks escaped a sweltering July in the valley by going to the cool, be-flowered Albion Basin in Little Cottonwood Canyon, for an informal discussion on wildflower photography. Many ideas were exchanged.

The November 10th Salt Lake Chapter meeting at the University of Utah was an evening of slide sharing and camera equipment demonstration. Many of our top taxonomists were on hand to help us with our U.F.O.'s (Unidentified Flowering Objects). More slides were donated to the Society's file collection that night.

Throughout the year, Pam Poulson has presented tips on wildflower photography in a monthly newsletter column.

This coming year, the Photography Committee plans to solicit more slide donations and excite interest in the Native Plant Photo File. Seminars, Field Trips and U.F.O. nights are in the works and the newsletter column will continue to try to answer those stumping questions!

.....Pamela Poulson, Chairman
Photography Committee

Publicity Committee Report for 1981

The Publicity Committee accomplished the following during 1981: prepared a draft outline listing the purpose, organization and objectives of this committee; compiled a preliminary list of important publicity contacts; prepared promotional material for the annual plant/seed sale and assisted in publicizing the Salt Lake Chapter meetings. The committee interfaced with some other groups whose objectives overlap those of UNPS, including: the Salt Lake Chapter of the Sierra Club, Utah Wilderness Association, Utah Environment Center; Intermountain Water Alliance and the local group of landscape architects. We also instituted a membership exchange program with several of these groups. We assisted in promoting sales and distribution of the coloring book produced by the Society. We attempted to initiate contact with other committees and encouraged UNPS members to participate either in committees or by contributing articles for the newsletter. We have also started a project to publicize certain native plants for landscaping and work will continue on this in 1982.

.....Anthony Frates, Chairman
Publicity Committee

DISCOVERING THE UTAH NATIVES

(Editor's Note) This is the first in what we hope will become a regular column in the newsletter. Everyone probably has his favorite spot somewhere in Utah, where you found one special native plant, or just an especially happy combination of scenery, wildflowers and history. Would you like to share this experience with others who also are seeking just such places? If so, please send us a note or brief description of the area, plus clear directions and/or a map on how to find it.

Make This Your Next Trip--Ephraim Canyon --by Lester Shields

Whether you are an amateur or a dedicated outdoorsman, now is the time to begin planning and thinking about places to go and things to see in Utah this coming spring and early summer. Perhaps now would be a good time to consider making a trip up Ephraim Canyon--and this is a must on anyone's list who has not been there--or for the person who enjoys nature and a little of the unusual.

Ephraim, established in 1853, is the home of Snow College and the Central Utah Museum. It is about 100 miles south of Salt Lake City on U.S. Highway 89. Ephraim Canyon is due east of the city and the area experienced repeated flooding from the high mountains at the head of the canyon during the last part of the 19th century and the first part of the 20th century. The floods that occurred during this period were even more devastating to the towns of Manti and Mt. Pleasant which were on the same watershed.

Because of the seriousness of these floods, in 1912 President Theodore Roosevelt, with the approval of Congress, said they would establish an experimental station in the West to try to discover the source and the cause of these summer floods. After some research, it was decided that Ephraim Canyon would make a good place for such a station--this became known as the Great Basin Experiment Station. At this time there was a reasonably good road that went from the lower elevations to the highest--bisecting five life zones within a distance of approximately ten miles.

The lower elevation, ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 feet, is primarily dominated by sagebrush and juniper and has a semi-arid climate. Above this is found scrub oak and ponderosa pine with precipitation varying between 12-17 inches a year. Above this zone is the Canadian zone which supports primarily aspen and conifers. In the next zone we find sub-alpine meadows where there are very few trees and this is primarily open meadows and grazing land. Above the 10,000-foot level is the Alpine zone which supports low, scrawny "elfin" timber--called Krummholz, and meadows. It was in these high areas, the sub-alpine and alpine zones and to some extent the coniferous zone, that most of the floods had their origin. Past investigation made it evident that somehow these floods were associated with the depletion of cover, forage and timber. A field laboratory was built at the head of the canyon and this became the Great Basin Experiment Station. Incidentally, the U.S. Forest Service had only been in existence for about six years at this time.

(continued.....)

DISCOVERING THE UTAH NATIVES, continued

Two watershed areas were established in this head area, (each about ten acres, one with good cover and one with poor cover). Both of these areas were similar and essentially the same in all respects except for the ground cover. Meter-square quadrants were established, and through the years some of these were on heavily grazed areas and others in good areas, with some in between. The object was to see what the changes in cover would be with the various types of grazing being done, and to observe the effect this grazing had on the vegetation. Many men are responsible for the research that was done and the changes that have taken place in this area. Dr. A.W. Sampson became the head researcher at the Station in 1912 and was instrumental in supervising the building of the station. From his study and the subsequent development of the two experimental watersheds, it was determined that the cause of the flooding was due to the denudation of ground cover.

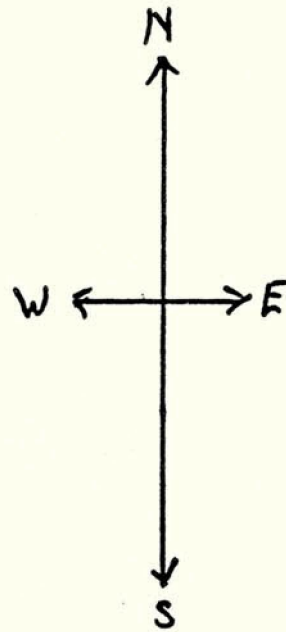
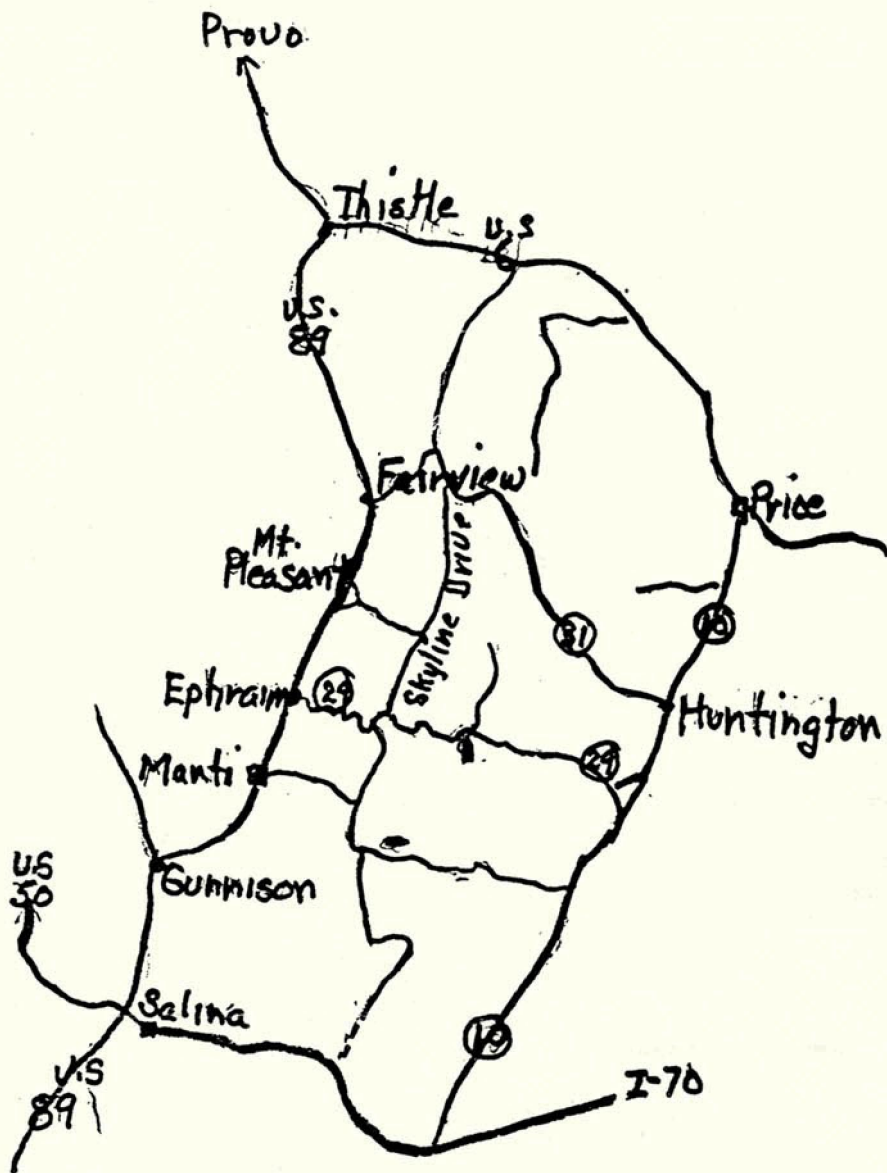
Another study was undertaken--this was a program to convert brushland to ponderosa pine. Frederick Baker was in charge of this project and made an intensive study between 1914 and 1922 in order to establish yellow pine in the brushlands. Unfortunately, it became apparent that the area was not well suited to this type of growth or for commercial development. The vegetative cover in these areas has gradually improved and there has been no more severe flooding. Work has also been done in this area by the U.S. Forest Service and other conservation agencies trying to improve the cover by terracing and seeding. Some of these terraces can still be seen at the head of Pleasant Creek and Ephraim Canyon. Much of this work was done by the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) and one of the first CCC camps in the United States was established here and is still in use. Much of the work in the area since 1938 has been conducted by A. Perry Plummer.

An ongoing study in this area has been the development and improvement of the winter game ranges, with the cooperation of the Utah Wildlife Resources agency. Much of the lowland area where game wintered had been depleted--the deer and elk were unable to sustain themselves on this land and as a result the game became a nuisance to farmers and ranchers. By chaining and aerial seeding, these areas have been greatly improved for forage.

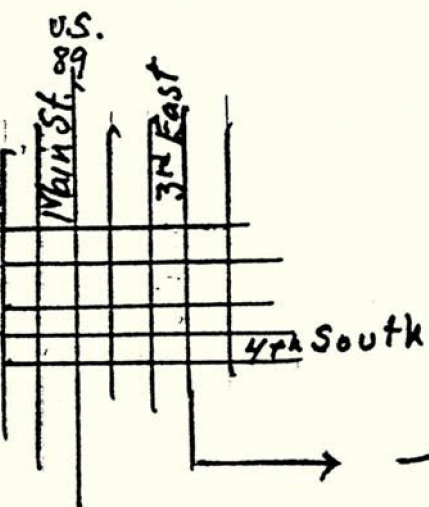
This entire area from the mouth of the canyon to the high alpine plateaus is fascinating, not only because of the early history of this region, but also because of the continuous work that has been done here. One area, called Major's Flat, at about 7,100 feet, was the site of intensive work because of its early history of livestock grazing. A Major Anderson had his headquarters camp here and brought sheep into this area at night to bed down. In addition to his own herds, he took sheep belonging to other people and grazed them for a fee during the summer. Some have called Ephraim Canyon a "botanist's nightmare" because there are so many species of plants--native and otherwise. People still come to examine these watersheds and just to look in amazement. Fossils may also be found on the sides of the road in the Alpine zone areas. A trip to this area is a must, whether you come to study or just to marvel at the beauty of the wildflowers.

[See map, next page for detailed instructions on how to find this fascinating part of Utah]

Editor's note: Some material in this article was excerpted from an interview with A. Perry Plummer, by Burke Plummer and Ruth Maynes.



[HOW TO GET TO EPHRAIM CANYON]



Power House
Gaging Sta.

Great Basin
Experiment Station

Power House

Lake Hill
Camp Ground

Camp Ground

Blue Bell Flat

Camp Ground

To Skyline Drive

ENDANGERED PLANTS

1982--A GOOD YEAR FOR ENDANGERED PLANTS? --Tony Frates

In last month's newsletter, the 1982 UNPS list of approximately one hundred plant species recommended for federal listing review was published. That list of course did not contain the eight Utah species that are already on the federal list. In the January, 1980 UNPS newsletter, these eight species were outlined; but in the two years since then, no new Utah plants have been added to the federal list. The eight are:

- * Arctomecon humilis
Astragalus perianus
- * Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. inermis
- * Echinocereus engelmannii var. purpureus
Pediocactus sileri
- * Phacelia argillacea
- * Sclerocactus glaucus
- * Sclerocactus wrightiae

[A few copies of the January, 1980 newsletter are available, which contains line drawings of each of these plants along with a brief paragraph concerning location of the plant, etc. If you do not have a copy of this newsletter and would like to receive it, please send a stamped, business size return envelope to: Tony Frates, P.O. Box 6257, SLC, UT 84106.

Where these species occur on federal lands, they are protected, for instance, from strip mining activities. That is, their presence cause federal lands otherwise suitable and strippable for coal mining to be declared unsuitable for coal mining (assuming they are identified prior to bulldozer time). Any other species, however, which may be equally threatened or endangered do not hold up the "developers." In view of the number of plants on our review list, a total number of eight seems pathetically few, especially in view of the restricted areas where many of these plants are found.

During 1982, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service will be working on recovery plans for six of the eight listed species (those with asterisks above). Listing packages for Cryptantha ochroleuca and Erigeron maguirei are already in the Washington office. The state of Utah does not support the actual listing of C. ochroleuca (see October, 1981 newsletter). No plants were listed last year and it is uncertain when these two plants will be listed in the Federal Register. With the re-authorization of the Endangered Species Act coming up in October of this year, uncertainty appears to be the key word for all of these plants.

As far as other plants are concerned, listing packages for four Utah plants will be prepared for submission to the Washington office (by the Denver district office) in 1982, according to the Endangered Species botanist in Denver. These plants are: Asclepias welshii, Glaucocarpum suffrutescens, Lepidium barnebyanum and Penstemon sp. nov. (White River). Of the 15 plants listed in last month's newsletter under "Priority High 1(a)," two of these are in the Washington office and listing packages will be prepared for three others this year, as outlined above.

ENDANGERED PLANTS, continued

There are ways to protect our rare and endangered plants other than by federal laws. With a state law, plants could be protected on federal lands as well as on state lands. A broader state law paralleling the National Environmental Policy Act might better afford protection to all of the plants on our list rather than specific listing. Finally, policies used by government agencies can be used as effectively as laws, even though they do not have legal status.

In the next two months, the Utah Native Plant Society intends to explore the various alternatives for best protecting and preserving Utah's native plants and especially the rare and endangered ones. Proposed legislation and general publicity of our list will be major 1982 goals. The help of other concerned groups will be critical to achieving these goals; we can't do it alone. The time to act is now--next year may be too late.

BOOKS YOU WON'T WANT TO MISS

--A review by Sherel Goodrich and Elizabeth Neese

FLORA OF THE CENTRAL WASATCH FRONT, UTAH, 2nd Edition, revised. By L. Arnow, Research Assistant Professor, and Curator, Garrett Herbarium, Univ. of Utah, B. Albee, Assistant Curator, Garrett Herbarium, and A. Wyckoff, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Biology, Univ. of Utah. Published by the University of Utah Printing Service, Salt Lake City, Utah, March, 1980. 663 pages. \$14.95.

The authors designed this manual of the flora of the central Wasatch Front for students and keen amateur botanists as well as for those who need to know the names of plants for professional purposes. We believe they achieved their design and more. The illustrated glossary is most helpful and well done, and it serves well in achieving the design of the work. A reduction in technical terms has also helped somewhat to achieve this design, and this seems to have been done without much loss of brevity or accuracy. The alphabetical arrangement of the flora with family names at the top of each page provides a most speedy and pleasant means to locate any taxonomic unit in the work.

The contents in the leads of the keys are well constructed and they are effective in separating the taxa. Some may prefer keys with indented leads over those with a justified left margin as found in the flora, but indented keys are less compact spatially and increase publication costs, which are often already nearly prohibitive. With a little practice, one can grow accustomed to the format of the keys. The descriptions and habitat data given for the taxa are thorough and helpful.

It is evident that the material presented is based on extensive research, and the well-documented discussions of problem areas in taxonomy and nomenclature fill a much-needed aspect all too often left void in floral manuals. To a work well done, this aspect adds the touch of excellence. The area covered by the manual (Salt Lake and Davis Counties) is limited. This is not unfortunate. The misfortune is the lack of similar local flora for many other parts of the state.

WHAT'S BEEN GOING ON?

At the January meeting of the Salt Lake Chapter of UNPS, Richard Hildreth, Director of the Utah State Arboretum, spoke on the propagation and garden culture of native plants. Dick provided vivid illustration of his points through slides and live plant material. Many who attended the meeting took advantage of the opportunity to buy packets of the native plant seeds collected and prepared earlier by members of the Horticulture Committee (see list below of what is currently available).

A Friends of the Newsletter meeting was held Feb. 11 at the new offices of the Utah State Arboretum on the Univ. of Utah campus. This "brainstorming" session produced lots of good ideas, and developed some overall policies for the newsletter. Effective March 1, the newsletter will be published nine times a year--with no issue appearing in: July, December and February. The deadline for submission of material for the newsletter will be the 15th day of the month. In future issues, you should be seeing several new columns: accounts of the early and/or prominent Utah botanists, cooking with native plants, an illustrated glossary of native plants, reviews of both books and magazine articles of interest to our membership, sources for native plants--and that's just from one meeting! If you would like to share your knowledge of any of these topics with others, please send along your suggestions and article drafts to the Editor. This is an instrument for sharing our interest in and knowledge of native plants with others of like mind and we welcome all contributions!

FOR SALE! FOR SALE!

All the items below are available for purchase at: Salt Lake Chapter meetings; at the Utah State Arboretum, U of U campus; or can be ordered by mail through UNPS, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121. If ordering by mail, please include postage as indicated.

Outstanding books dealing with various aspects of native plants, at considerably reduced prices. (Please include \$1.50 postage per book for mail order.) In the Provo area, books can be obtained from Duane Atwood (801)377-5780.

<u>TITLE/AUTHOR</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Non-Member</u>	<u>List Price</u>
<u>Flora of Alaska and Adjacent Parts of Canada</u> by Stanley L. Welsh. 724 pp.	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 29.95
<u>Utah Plants</u> , (Hardback) by Stanley L. Welsh & Glen Moore. 474 pp.	4.00	6.00	12.95
<u>Utah Plants</u> , (Paperback) by Stanley L. Welsh & Glen Moore. 474 pp.	3.00	5.00	9.95
<u>Mosses of Utah and the West</u> by Seville Flowers. 567 pp.	5.00	8.00	19.95

A most attractive and informative coloring book, Utah's Colorful Natives, by the Utah Native Plant Society; available for \$1.00 plus .50 postage. A calendar for 1982--Wild Country Flowers, 1982, has 13 full-color, larger-than-life (11" X 13") photos of Intermountain wild flowers. Available to UNPS members at \$5.00. (Include \$.75 additional for mail order).

Utah native plant seeds. 50 cents per packet plus \$.50 postage for total order.

<u>Abronia fragrans</u> (Fragrant Sand Verbena)	<u>Penstemon</u> (purple color)
<u>Amelanchier utahensis</u> (Utah Serviceberry)	<u>Penstemon eatonii</u> (Firecracker)
<u>Astragalus asclepiadoides</u> (Milkvetch)	<u>Phacelia argilaceae</u> (rare plant, new population)
<u>Dodecatheon pulchellum</u> (Shooting Star)	<u>Ranunculus</u> (yellow))
<u>Enceliopsis nudicaulis</u> (Sunray)	<u>Sphaeralcea parvifolia</u> (Globe Mallow)
<u>Erigeron pumilus</u> (Fleabane)	
<u>Gaillardia</u>	



UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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

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

Penstemon
urahensis

DIRECTORY, UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Board Chairman: Stanley Welsh, Rm. 375 MLBM, Brigham Young Univ.,
Provo, UT 84602 (801)378-2289 (office)

President: Anthony Frates, P.O. Box 6257, Salt Lake City, UT 84106
(801)532-1922 (office)

President-Elect: Elizabeth Neese, Herbarium, MLBM, Brigham Young Univ.
Provo, UT 84602 (801)378-4955 (office)

Vice President: David Anderson, Salt Lake City, UT (801)582-0144 (office)

Secretary: Jennifer Harrington, Salt Lake City, UT (801)649-6714 (office)

Treasurer: Glenn Halliday, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121
(801)943-4286 (home)

Pres., SLC Chapter: C.W. Reese, 2053 Pheasant Circle, Salt Lake City, UT 84117
(801)328-8936 (office)

Newsletter Editor: Barbara Halliday, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121
(801)584-1208 (office)

Correspondence can be sent directly to the officers listed above or to: Utah Native Plant Society, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121

MEMBERSHIP IN THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Individual Membership:

Name _____

Street _____ City and State _____ Zip _____

Please send gift membership card to:

Name _____

Street _____ City and State _____ Zip _____

From _____

Annual Membership:

Check Membership Category:

Individual \$8.00 ☐ Student \$4.00 ☐ Family \$12.00 ☐
Supporting \$25.00 ☐ Life \$250.00 ☐ Senior Citizen \$4.00 ☐

Please enclose check made payable to the Utah Native Plant Society and send to:

Glenn Halliday, Treasurer, Utah Native Plant Society,
3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121



DATED MATERIAL

UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
3043 Brighton Place
Salt Lake City, UT 84121



King Woody Aster

This threatened species of aster grows on cliff faces and talus slopes in the Wasatch Mountains.--adapted from Utah's Colorful Natives, publ. by UNPS. Illus. by Kaye Thorne, BYU

UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

T H E S E G O L I L Y

Newsletter of the Utah Native Plant Society

Volume 5; Number 3 March, 1982

WHAT'S GOING ON?

Salt Lake Area Chapter Meetings are regularly scheduled for the fourth Thursday of the month, at 7:30 p.m. Non-Members are always WELCOME! Starting in April, the chapter meetings will be held at the new offices of the Utah State Arboretum--Bldg. 436 on the upper campus of the University of Utah. Ample parking will be available adjacent to this building. A map will be included in the April issue of the newsletter to help you find your way the first time!

March 25, 1982 7:30 p.m., 2053 Pheasant Circle (5600 Highland Drive) Salt Lake City: The President of the Salt Lake Chapter invites all area members and others interested in the Utah Native Plant Society to attend a get-acquainted, social meeting at his home. RSVP: C.W. Reese, 277-0508.

Other meetings of interest to native plant enthusiasts:

March 18 - 7:00 p.m., Room 111, Milton Bennion Hall, Univ. of Utah:
The State Arboretum Guild of Utah Garden Lecture Series topic will be "Junipers: Varieties, Culture and Use," presented by Jim Conner, San Jacinto, California.

March 23 - Open House on wilderness study process for wilderness study areas within the Cedar City District. Will be held in Escalante Area Office, 12:00 - 6:00 p.m. Contact Cedar City District Office, Cedar City, Utah (801)586-2401 for more details.

March 27 - Utah Wilderness Association's 2nd Annual Conference, Salt Palace, Salt Lake City. 8:00 - 5:00 p.m. Keynote speaker to be Governor Scott Matheson. For details phone: (801)359-1337).

.....Is something "up" in your county directly or indirectly affecting native plants? If so, drop a postcard to Tony Frates, P.O. Box 6257, SLC, UT 84106. Let us know 45 days in advance (if possible) of important upcoming dates. We need your input!



Penstemon
urahensis

UNPS AT THE HOME & GARDEN SHOW

Once again, the Utah Native Plant Society participated in the Salt Lake Tribune Home and Garden Show, Feb. 25-28, at the Salt Palace, Salt Lake City. Thanks to the joint efforts of the Society's Executive Committee and the Salt Lake Chapter our exhibit garnered a blue ribbon and dispensed information on Utah's native plants to a steady procession of interested Show visitors.

Over forty people signed rosters at the exhibit, indicating their interest in working on certain UNPS committees, or requesting additional information about the Society. Show visitors also took advantage of the opportunity to purchase native plant seeds, wildflower calendars and books at our exhibit.

The display of native plants provided by Native Plants, Inc. was an especially vivid demonstration for Show visitors of the beauty and usefulness of native plants in the home landscape.

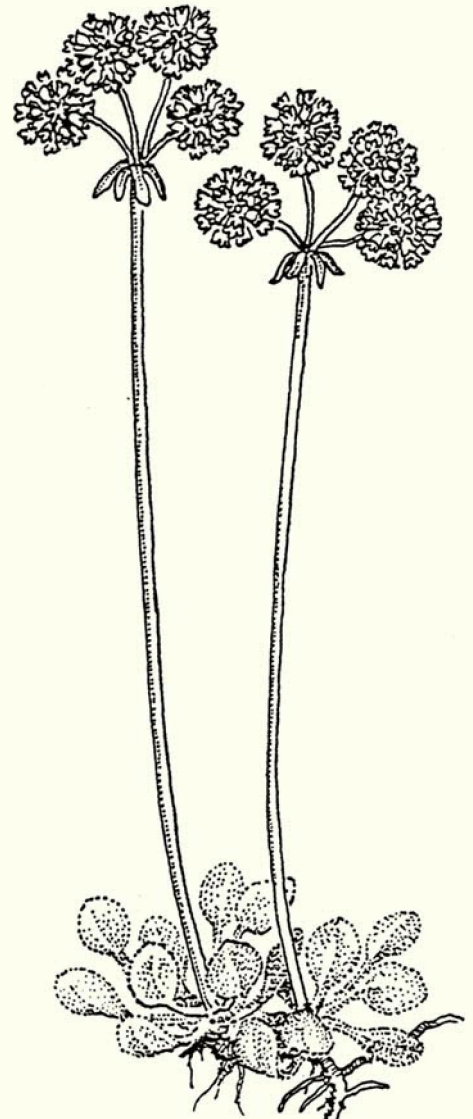
A special thanks to those who gave of their time and talent to create the exhibit and/or be on hand at the Show to answer visitor's questions: Michael Alder, David Anderson, Lowell Boberg, Tony Frates, Glenn and Barbara Halliday, Jennifer Harrington, Richard Hildreth, Dick Page, Pam and Marvin Poulson, C.W. Reese, and Les Shields.

NATURALLY NATIVE -- Sulphur Flower Eriogonum umbellatum Torr. Don

The Wild Buckwheats (Eriogonum spp.) include diverse plant forms from diminutive annual species to robust perennial woody shrubs. Over 150 species abound in Western North American environmental niches from roadside wastes to exposed alpine ridges and desert regions. Because many Wild Buckwheats are such narrow endemic plants, the species and its habitat are often vulnerable. The proposed threatened and endangered plants of Utah lists several Eriogonum species.

As ornamental landscape and garden plants the Wild Buckwheats have considerable potential, but they have mostly been overlooked. Several species are commercially available and widely used in California (E. crocatum, E. arborescens, E. giganteum, E. rubescens, E. fasciculatum, and E. umbellatum).

Plants of Sulphur Flower may be the only species obtainable in Utah nurseries.



NATURALLY NATIVE, continued

If a commercial source cannot be found the interested gardener may resort to propagation from wild plants by seed or cuttings. Stem cuttings taken during the active growing season, treated with a rooting hormone, and stuck in a moist well-drained medium will root in 3-6 weeks. Seed collected in the autumn can simply be broadcast in outdoor beds to overcome a natural dormancy factor inhibiting germination. Young seedlings should be transplanted in the spring. Plants in the wild, and older garden specimens are difficult to transplant. Alternatively the gardener can ensure germination by subjecting the seed to a period (30-90 days) of cold moist stratification. This procedure can be accomplished by placing seed in a moist medium (sand, vermiculite, perlite, peat or various combinations) contained in a jar or plastic bag, the whole stored in the vegetable drawer of the refrigerator (32°-40°F). Germination percentages may be low and the young seedlings are very susceptible to overwatering and damping-off organisms.

Sulphur Buckwheat is a semi-woody subshrub to 18" although in difficult habitats it may be a dense mat. The leaves form a silvery to grey-green carpet as the plant covers the ground. Individual leaves are petioled and the blade is oval to broadly elliptical in outline from 1-4cm. long. The undersides of the leaf are often densely matted with wool-like hairs.

Autumn color is a reddish brown. The flowers are small (2.5-10mm.) but crowded into showy clusters which may be bright yellow, cream, or reddish-orange depending on the population. The flower scape may be 0.5-3 dm. tall extending beyond the foliage. The flowers and fruit mature to a rich russet color and dry well, making them useful for dried floral arrangements.

Eriogonum umbellatum is widespread from British Columbia to California and east to New Mexico and Montana.

Extremely heat and drought tolerant in full sun, it makes a showy rock garden or wall specimen; planted at 18-24" on center it will fill in to make a ground cover. Cut back the spent fruit/seed heads. Some self-sowing may occur in the garden. If the plants are given too much tender loving care they will tend to have a shorter life span and they will not be as dense and compact as seen in the wild. Let us know of your successes (failures, too!) with this interesting group of plants.

...W. Richard Hildreth, Chairman,
Horticulture Committee

WILDFLOWER WATCH

With March, the long-awaited blooming season for our wildflowers begins and it is appropriate to repeat some of Elizabeth Neese's comments on the early-blooming plants of Utah:

Do you head for the hills at the first warm day looking for some green sprig to attest that spring is really on its way? I invariably do; the earliest bloomers I've found consistently over the years on the foothills around Provo and Salt Lake City are now eagerly-greeted old friends.

...continued

WILDFLOWER WATCH, continued

The mustards, especially introduced annuals, seem especially early bloomers. Ones I've found in March, often in full fruit by mid-April, are Draba cuneifolia, D. nemorosa, D. reptans, and the introduced D. verna. Arabis thaliana and several alyssums, including A. alyssoides, A. desertorum, A. minus, and A. szowitsianum are other Eurasian species which have recently become established in disturbed places in the foothills. The bur buttercup, Ranunculus testiculatus, is perhaps the earliest and commonest of these tiny weedy plants. They have earned the name "belly plants" because they are apt to be overlooked unless one lies flat to look for them.

The early blooming perennials are mostly native. Cymopterus longipes, Orogenia utahensis can usually be found blooming by the last of March or sometimes much earlier. In protected spots near buildings, in gardens, or along sidewalks Senecio vulgaris, Poa annua, Malva neglecta, and Stellaria media bloom sporadically all winter.

Many of our trees, including aspen, maple, box elder, and Mountain Lover (Pachistima myrsinites), are early bloomers; because their flowers are inconspicuous they are sometimes discounted as spring flowers. Try cutting branches of these in January to force into bloom for midwinter arrangements. Mountain Lover, with its glossy evergreen leaves and delicate wine-red flowers, is especially lovely.

Many of the spring flowers in the southern part of the state will be flowering during March. Cymopterus, Phacelia, Cryptantha, Physaria, Castilleja, Camissonia, Echinocereus are some of the early common or showy things. Astragalus, the locoweeds and milkvetches, is one of the most notable and ubiquitous of the early spring genera. With over 100 species occurring in the state, there is almost no area but what has a series of characteristic species. For the most part, in any one area the species are easily distinguished from each other by characteristics of pod shape, flower size and color, leaf shape, and plant habitat. Peak flowering times vary within the state according to the elevation and climate.

To be able to observe the greatest number of flowers, a general time schedule follows: Peak flowering times in Washington County--mid-April to first of May. Foothills and local valleys--May to June. Mid-elevation plateaus and canyons--June to July. High Uintas--late July through August.

... from articles by Elizabeth Neese, BYU, originally published in the March and April/May, 1981 issues of the UNPS newsletter.

(Editor's Note--We are currently setting up a network of "area contributors" from around the state and we hope they will be able to alert us to particular wildflower displays as the season advances.

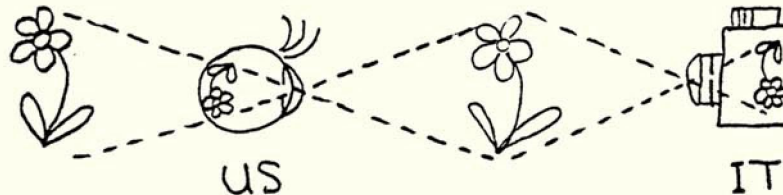
WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY

CHAPTER FIVE--"Human Vision Versus Camera Vision"

In response to the last column concerning what and how the camera sees, a few additional comments were received. We will diverge then, to discuss these comments. We'll continue next time with those "formal" rules of composition.

The way a camera sees and the way we see are obviously very similar:

<u>The Human Eye</u>	<u>The Camera Lens</u>
<u>US</u>	<u>IT</u>
eyelids	shutter
cornea or lens	lens
iris	iris or aperture
rods and cones	film
brain	(mirrors)



We open the shutter (eyelids) and light reflecting off the subject enters the camera (eye) through the lens. The lens (cornea) by the physics of optics, inverts the image--turns it upside down. The image is then exposed to the film (rods and cones) and recorded in that inverted state. All the while, the aperture (iris) is dilating or constricting to accommodate low or high light levels.

At this point is where the human eye has a helpmeet that the camera does not. Our eye is assisted by our remarkable brain which inverts the image again so we perceive that image in a right side up position. Most 35mm cameras are equipped with mirrors to right the image in the viewfinder, but the image is recorded on the film in an upside down position.

Except for the brain's righting function, operating mechanics of the two seeing instruments are basically the same. However, there are two big differences between human vision and camera vision. The first is a mechanical, physical difference; the second is a difference caused by our own human-ness. This is definitely a case of man versus machine.

... continued

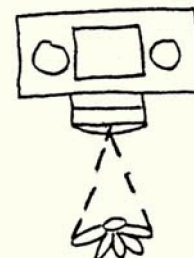
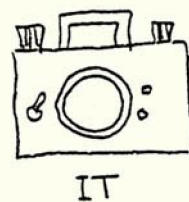
WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY, continued

One Eye vs. Two Eyes

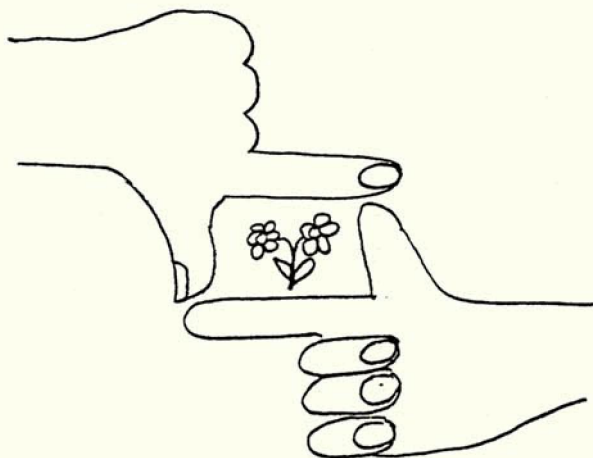
The first difference between us is our number of eyes. Because we have two eyes that see from different angles, we see in "stereo." We perceive three dimensions (height, breadth and depth). A camera, with its one eye, sees objects from only straight on, and records them onto a flat piece of film. Because of this flatness, a photograph literally has only two dimensions (height and breadth). A photograph shows depth only by perspective.

This sometimes causes problems for the wildflower photographer. To translate three dimensions into two dimensions with pleasing perspective, a photographer must learn to see like a

camera. Since a camera has only one eye, we should study our wildflower with one eye closed. Use our fingers to form a rectangular "frame" and



STEREO V.S.
MONO VISION



view our chosen shot as if it were one of those flat photographs. Is it what we want? If not, try moving around the flower viewing it two-dimensionally from all angles.

...continued

WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY, continued

The Brain as Editor

The other difference between our vision and our camera's is very human. We don't see everything in the picture, but a CAMERA SEES EVERYTHING. A camera merely sees and records on the film everything that is put before the lens. Human vision is selective because of our brain's editing capacity.

We only see what we're looking for. Fields of wildflowers appear to our rods and cones as a mass of color, but our mighty brain may edit that sight down to a single flower. We must remember: the camera sees everything--the apid-ridden stem or the telephone pole our mind edited out. See like a camera--see EVERYTHING!

Human vision can never be matched by camera vision, so as Wildflower Photographers trying to capture what we see, we'll just have to be patient with that mindless cyclops and compensate for its bad vision by meeting it halfway. We'll close one eye occasionally, but we'll keep both eyes wide open 99% of the time!

Next Time: "More Ways to Compensate for the Mindless Cyclops"

...Pam Poulson, Chairman
Photography Committee

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Who are you? Where do you live?

It seems worthwhile, once a year, to take note of our growing membership and to list the members' names and place of residence. Perhaps you will discover that you have acquaintances with the same interest in native plants who are UNPS members. Or, if you find names missing from this roster and you feel these are people who would enjoy being a member of this Society, perhaps you can encourage them to join. A membership blank is included on the back page of this newsletter --pass it along to a friend!

We have grouped members by their place of residence and this may indicate to you that there are enough members in your area to consider forming a local chapter. This is not at all difficult to do--the first step would be to contact the UNPS President, Tony Frates, P.O. Box 6257, Salt Lake City, UT 84106. Tony can give you an outline of the requirements for organizing a new chapter.

The membership roster that follows is indeed impressive, for it represents more than a fifty per cent gain in members in the past year. There is every reason to believe that our membership will continue to grow--for there is certainly an increasing interest in the native plants of this state and membership in the Utah Native Plant Society offers an excellent opportunity for one to enhance and expand his or her interest in the flora of Utah.

We hope you will continue to find your membership in this Society valuable, informative and enjoyable!

...continued

UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP, BY NAME AND CITY

Sherel Goodrich American Fork, UT	Mary Barkworth Logan, UT	Camille Fullmer Provo, UT
Tim Messick Arcata, CA	Oliver & Karen Grah Logan, UT	Ron Kass Provo, UT
Larry E. Morse Arlington, VA	Carole Loveland Logan, UT	Kaye H. Thorne Provo, UT
James G. Coyner Bountiful, UT	Betsy Neely Logan, UT	Melissa J. Mooney Reno, NV
Noel & Patricia Holmgren Bronx, NY	Karl & Norma Parker Logan, UT	Larry & Melinda Greenwood Richfield, UT
Mrs. John J. Pinzl Carson City, NV	Tonia Torrence Logan, UT	Linda Limbach Rifle, CO
Julie M. Challis Cedar City, UT	Neil E. West Logan, UT	Mary Sue Fisher Roosevelt, UT
Mary B. DiMuzio Cedar City, UT	John K. Wood Logan, UT	Brad Van Wagenen Salina, UT
Elizabeth J. Gibson Cedar City, UT	Richard D. Porter Mapleton, UT	Howard & Beverly Albee Salt Lake City, UT
Tanya Reck Cedar City, UT	Laura Houck Moab, UT	G. Michael Alder Salt Lake City, UT
Greg Woodall Cedar City, UT	Walter & Delora Loope Moab, UT	Theodore & Lois Arnow Salt Lake City, UT
Steve E. Yates Cedar City, UT	R. Mitchell Beauchamp National City, CA	Adolph H. Case Salt Lake City, UT
Rex V. Huffaker Centerville, UT	Alan C. Taye North Salt Lake, UT	Helen S. Chindgren Salt Lake City, UT
Lowell J. Boberg Draper, UT	Mark McDonough Norwood, MA	Carleton DeTar, Salt Lake City, UT
Rodd V. Hardy East Ely, NV	Keith Evans Ogden, UT	James Ehleringer Salt Lake City, UT
Joe Vinson El Paso, TX	Mont E. Lewis Ogden, UT	Larry England Salt Lake City, UT
David Bramlet Irvine, CA	E. Durant McArthur Orem, UT	Anthony J. Frates Salt Lake City, UT
Gibbs M. Smith Kaysville, UT	Stanley L. Welsh Orem, UT	Claire Gabriel Salt Lake City, UT
Leslie D. White La Puente, CA	Robert M. Thompson Price, UT	Jennifer Gorski Salt Lake City, UT
Alyce Hreha, Layton, UT	Duane Atwood Provo, UT	Pamela Grubaugh Salt Lake City, UT
Kathryn M. Mutz Layton, UT	Bert & Sylvia Cundick Provo, UT	Glenn & Barbara Halliday Salt Lake City, UT

UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP, continued

Jennifer Harrington Salt Lake City, UT	Keith & Kathleen Wallentine Salt Lake City, UT
Ruth C. Henson Salt Lake City, UT	Mary Ann Wright Salt Lake City, UT
Walter J. Horton Salt Lake City, UT	Susan M. Carter San Dimas, CA
Russell T. Jacobsen Salt Lake City, UT	David C. Anderson Sandy, UT
John & Helen Jarman Salt Lake City, UT	W. Richard Hildreth Sandy, UT
Edna M. Lahey Salt Lake City, UT	Richard J. Page Sandy, UT
Jana McKinny Salt Lake City, UT	Gertrude Platner Sandy, UT
Janet W. Mitchell Salt Lake City, UT	Edna R. Shelley Sandy, UT
Elizabeth Neese Salt Lake City, UT	Library, HDR Sciences Santa Barbara, CA
Marian F. Nelson Salt Lake City, UT	Brett Hall Santa Cruz, CA
Kezia Nielsen-Snyder Salt Lake City, UT	Margaret Malm Santa Monica, CA
Marvin & Pamela Poulson Salt Lake City, UT	Kimball T. Harper Spanish Fork, UT
Clarence W. Reese Salt Lake City, UT	Von Isaman Spanish Fork, UT
Ann Reichman Salt Lake City, UT	Lori Pratt Springfield, OR
Dixie E Rose Salt Lake City, UT	Edward Schlatterer Springfield, VA
Leni Jean Shaw Salt Lake City, UT	Tommas Alleman Springville, UT
Lester D. Shields Salt Lake City, UT	Nicholas S. Van Pelt Tucson, AZ
Marilyn Smith Salt Lake City, UT	
David & Betsy Spoerke Salt Lake City, UT	
Richard A. Van Wagenen Salt Lake City, UT	
Candace Vanderlip /Michael Bull Salt Lake City, UT	

FIELD TRIPS--COMING SOON!

A Field Trip Committee is coming to life--just as the season for enjoying the wildflower display begins.

Mary Ann Wright has offered to coordinate field trips for the Society and would like to hear from you with suggestions for field trip sites and particular activities you'd like to see included (photography, endangered species, reclamation with native plants, etc.).

She can be reached by phone at: evenings: (801)322-3300, daytime: (801)533-5771. By mail: 1018 E. 600 S., Salt Lake City, UT 84102.

The April newsletter should have information on the first field trip of the year--watch for it and plan to come along!

FOR SALE! FOR SALE!

All the items below are available for purchase at: Salt Lake Chapter meetings or by mail through the State Arboretum of Utah, Bldg. 436, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112. For mail orders, please include postage as indicated.

Outstanding books dealing with various aspects of native plants, at considerably reduced prices. (Please include \$1.50 postage per book for mail order.)

<u>TITLE/AUTHOR</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Non-Member</u>	<u>List Price</u>
<u>Flora of Alaska and Adjacent Parts of Canada</u> by Stanley L. Welsh. 724 pp.	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 29.95
<u>Utah Plants</u> , (Hardback) by Stanley L. Welsh & Glen Moore. 474 pp.	4.00	6.00	12.95
<u>Utah Plants</u> , (Paperback) by Stanley L. Welsh & Glen Moore. 474 pp.	3.00	5.00	9.95
<u>Mosses of Utah and the West</u> by Seville Flowers. 567 pp.	5.00	8.00	19.95

A most attractive and informative coloring book, Utah's Colorful Natives, by the Utah Native Plant Society; available for \$1.00 plus .50 postage.

A calendar for 1982--Wild Country Flowers, 1982, has 13 full-color, larger-than-life (11" X 13") photos of Intermountain wild flowers. Available to UNPS members at \$5.00. (Include \$.75 additional for mail order).

Utah native plant seeds. 50 cents per packet plus \$.50 postage for total order.

Seed packet sales at the Home and Garden Show have temporarily depleted our stock of most native plant seed. Those still available are:

Amelanchier utahensis (Utah Serviceberry) Sphaeralcea parvifolia (Globe Mallow)

--more seeds will be available--watch for them in the newsletter.



UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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

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

Penstemon
urahensis

DIRECTORY, UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

- Board Chairman: Stanley Welsh, Rm. 375 MLBM, Brigham Young Univ.,
Provo, UT 84602 (801)378-2289 (office)
- President: Anthony Frates, P.O. Box 6257, Salt Lake City, UT 84106
(801)532-1922 (office)
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- Vice President: David Anderson, Salt Lake City, UT (801)582-0144 (office)
- Secretary: Jennifer Harrington, Salt Lake City, UT (801)649-6714 (office)
- Treasurer: Glenn Halliday, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121
(801)943-4286 (home)
- Pres., SLC Chapter: C.W. Reese, 2053 Pheasant Circle, Salt Lake City, UT 84117
(801)328-8936 (office)
- Newsletter Editor: Barbara Halliday, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121
(801)584-1208 (office)

Correspondence can be sent directly to the officers listed above or to: Utah Native Plant Society, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121

MEMBERSHIP IN THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Individual Membership:

Name _____

Street _____ City and State _____ Zip _____

Please send gift membership card to:

Name _____

Street _____ City and State _____ Zip _____

From _____

Annual Membership:

Check Membership Category:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| Individual \$8.00 ☐ | Student \$4.00 ☐ | Family \$12.00 ☐ |
| Supporting \$25.00 ☐ | Life \$250.00 ☐ | Senior Citizen \$4.00 ☐ |

Please enclose check made payable to the Utah Native Plant Society and send to:
Glenn Halliday, Treasurer, Utah Native Plant Society,
3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121





KHT

Primula maguirei

Logan Canyon Primrose

This species can only be found in
Logan Canyon, Utah.

It is endangered.

--illus. by K. Thorne, BYU

THE SEGO LILY
Utah Native Plant Society
3043 Brighton Place
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121



DATED MATERIAL



UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

SEGO LILY

Newsletter of the Utah Native Plant Society

Volume 5; Number 4

April, 1982

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WHAT'S GOING ON?

Salt Lake Area Chapter Meetings are regularly scheduled for the fourth Thursday of the month, at 7:30 p.m. Non-Members are always WELCOME!

Starting in April, the chapter meetings will be held at the new offices of the Utah State Arboretum--Bldg. 436 on the upper campus of the University of Utah. Ample parking will be available adjacent to this building. See map on pg. for helpful hints on how to find it!

April 21 - Seed Cleaning Workshop, Native Plants Inc. Greenhouses,
7:00 p.m. See pg. 5

April 22 - "April Showers Bring May Wildflowers"--a slidefest of the
7:30 p.m. native plants blooming throughout Utah in April and May. Come for inspiration and information to help you plan your next walk among the wildflowers.

April 27 - SLC Chapter Field Trip--Early Spring Flora ("belly plants"),
5:30 p.m. led by Lois Arnow and Beverly Albee, Garrett Herbarium. Meet at State Arboretum office. Any questions--call: Mary Ann Wright, days: 533-5771, evenings: 322-3300. See pg. 4

May 27 - To be announced.
7:30 p.m.

Other meetings of interest:

April 3 - Wilderness Workshop/Slide Show, SUSC Old Admin. Bldg.,
7:00 p.m. Cedar City.

April 3 - Audubon Soc. Chap. Meeting, Cedar City, "Sagegrouse Strutting."
7:00 p.m. Contact: Steve Hedges, P.O. Bx 1422, Cedar City, phone: 586-3420.

April 10 - UNPS Plant Salvage Field Trip to Red Fleet Dam Area, Vernal
(See details on pg.2)

April 15 - State Arboretum Guild Garden Lecture Series: "Hybridization
7:00 p.m. for Hobby Gardeners," Milton Bennion Hall, Rm. 111, U. of U.

April 20 - Utah Audubon Soc. General Meeting, "The Earth at the Center,"
8:00 p.m. by Flo Kroll. Sugarhouse Garden Center, Salt Lake City.

April 30 - Audubon Soc. Field Trip, "Beaver Dam Wash Birding,"
(St. George area). contact: Steve Hedges, (see April 3 meeting)

May 22 - 3rd Annual State Arboretum Plant Sale & Green Spree, on the
9:00 a.m. lawns of the University First Stake, (adjacent to the Arboretum)

FROM THE MULCH PILE

With one-fourth of the year already behind us, UNPS forges on with new officers supported by a well-balanced, concerned, and dedicated board of directors. It seems to take three months just to effect the annual changeover and begin to make plans for the coming year, however with the continued support of our directors and new and old members alike, 1982 cannot help but be a successful year.

All of our committees need volunteers to occasionally assist on various projects. The Publicity, Horticulture, Photography, and Rare & Endangered Plants committees all need your support, which might involve only a half-hour of your time each month. Publicity is extremely important, touching on all aspects of UNPS. If you'd like to help with any of our activities, please speak up!

Enjoy the coming warm weather and the many wonders of Utah--you'll find this issue of the Newsletter is full of ideas to help you do just that. But--please leave the land the way you find it. Before digging up that nice-looking native plant you think would look great in the backyard or on the kitchen windowsill, remember that there are very few valid reasons to dig up or disturb native vegetation. The removal of just one mature plant can greatly reduce the potential number of future offspring in addition to generally degrading the environment through soil erosion, disruption of wildlife habitat, etc. Your dug-up plant would probably not survive, much less thrive in its transplanted environment, so why not leave it alone? If you see someone digging up native plants, ask them if they have a permit to do so. Take down license numbers and report suspicious incidents to the BLM if the activity is occurring on federal land (and let us know regardless of where it is occurring). If you notice someone with a bunch of tin cans containing obviously dug-up plants, ask if they realize what they are doing to the environment. Beware of plants that may have been collected in the wild (especially cacti) and report dealers who are not selling cultivated plants. Many plants are being removed that are federally listed, yet the person who removes the plant doesn't realize this. Unless you are a botanist removing a plant for study (without endangering the plant population) or are saving a plant that would otherwise be bulldozed, ground up, or drowned, the best thing you can do is nothing.

..... Tony Frates, President, UNPS

(Editor's Note: for one valid reason for native plant removal, see the next article)

FIELD TRIP - VERNAL, UTAH

On Saturday, April 10, the Utah Native Plant Society will join with the Wasatch Cactus & Succulent Society in a native plant salvage and rescue operation near Vernal, Utah. The water is rapidly rising behind the Red Fleet Dam, north of Vernal, and will soon flood an area that is presently home to many valuable Utah native plants.

.....(continued)

FIELD TRIP - VERNAL, UTAH, continued

Dick Hildreth, Director of the Utah State Arboretum, will lead the UNPS efforts to remove these doomed plants so they can be offered to the public at the May Arboretum plant sale and the fall Salt Lake City Chapter plant sale. A limited number of these "refugee" plants will also be available to those taking part in this salvage operation.

Please let Mary Ann Wright, Field Trip Coordinator, know if you plan to go on this trip. She'll have departure time, a species list for this area, and detailed directions for you. (See back page for Mary Ann's phone number). Car pools from the State Arboretum office, U of U campus, will be arranged. Those coming from other parts of the state can plan to meet at Red Fleet Dam Overlook parking lot between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m. on April 10.

If possible, bring with you: shovels, trowels, heavy gloves, newspapers and tongs--good for handling cacti!, plastic bags, rubber bands and ...your LUNCH!

For a further look at this region, read on

EARLY SPRING FLOWERS OF THE UINTA BASIN

Any of us who have observed or photographed the plants in several different parts of the country recognize that there is a relationship between vegetative type and the geography--we talk about "prairie plants," or "desert wild flowers," or "woodland vegetation," and so on. Botanists use the term "phytogeographic province" to designate an area whose vegetation shares and reflects a common geography, climate, soil regime, geologic and evolutionary history, and migration pathways. For example, some of the major phytogeographic provinces that occur in Utah are designated as "Colorado Plateaus," "Great Basin," and "Mojavean."

The "Uinta Basin" is another of the phytogeographic provinces or subprovinces recognized in Utah. This large, somewhat bowl-shaped depression of eastern Utah is roughly bounded by the Wasatch Mountains on the west, the Rocky Mountains of Colorado on the east, the Uinta Mountains on the north, and the Tavaputs Plateaus on the south. Its geology and soils are relatively uncomplicated, but distinctive, being products of the erosion of the high lands which ring it; exposed geologic strata consist principally of the Duchesne River, Uinta, and Green River Shale formations plus recent alluvial sand and gravels.

The Uinta Basin flora is characterized by a series of distinctive species, many of which do not occur elsewhere. Many attractive and showy kinds bloom early in the year, and in favorable years may display their color "en masse." A weekend trip to search out some of the Basin's unique species can be a rewarding experience for wild flower detectives or photographic "nuts."

Following is a listing of the Uinta Basin endemics--they cannot be found elsewhere. A more complete species listing will be available for the Vernal field trip participants, or can be obtained from the Newsletter Editor--send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request.

....Elizabeth Neese
Herbarium, Brigham Young University

EARLY SPRING FLOWERS --ENDEMIC TO THE UINTA BASIN

(Species List from Elizabeth Neese, Herbarium, Brigham Young University)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Where Found</u>
* <u>Cryptantha breviflora</u> (Catseye).....	in clays, near Starvation Reservoir
	sandy soil, vicinity of Red Fleet Res.
* <u>Cryptantha barnebyi</u>	Green River Shale Formation
* <u>Cryptantha grahamii</u>	White shale outcrops, Willow Creek area
* <u>Penstemon mucronatus</u> (Beardtongue))	
* <u>Penstemon angustifolia</u>)... in vicinity of Steinaker Reservoir	
var. <u>vernalensis</u>)	
* <u>Penstemon dolius</u> , var. <u>duchesnensis</u>	roadsides near Duchesne
* <u>Penstemon grahamii</u>	rare, talus slopes of Green River Shale
* <u>Penstemon acaulis</u>	rare, Manila and Flaming Gorge area
* <u>Astragalus saurinus</u> (Milkvetch).....	in clays, Dinosaur National Monument
* <u>Astragalus detritalis</u>	Starvation Res., roadsides e. of Duchesne
* <u>Astragalus chloodes</u>	soft sandstone outcrops, Dinosaur Mon.
	and Red Fleet Dam Res.
* <u>Astragalus duchesnensis</u>	sandy areas, vicinity of Vernal & southward
• <u>Townsendia mensana</u>	uncommon, Starvation Reservoir area
* <u>Sclerocactus glaucus</u>	rare, threatened; terrace gravels
	along the Green River
* <u>Glaucocarpum suffrutescens</u>)	 mostly on shale barrens, very rare
* <u>Thelypodopsis argillacea</u>)	
* <u>Cymopterus duchesnesis</u>	reddish clay slopes, west of Vernal

FIELD TRIP--SALT LAKE CITY AREA

Lois Arnow and Beverly Albee of the University of Utah Herbarium and authors of Flora of the Wasatch Front, will lead a "sunset" field trip on April 27 to seek out the early spring flora in the foothills near Salt Lake City. Many of these first heralds of spring will be of the "belly plant" type--so be prepared to get close to Mother Earth! Anyone wishing to come along on the trip should meet at the Utah State Arboretum (see map, back page) at 5:30 p.m. If you have any questions, contact our Field Trip Coordinator, Mary Ann Wright.

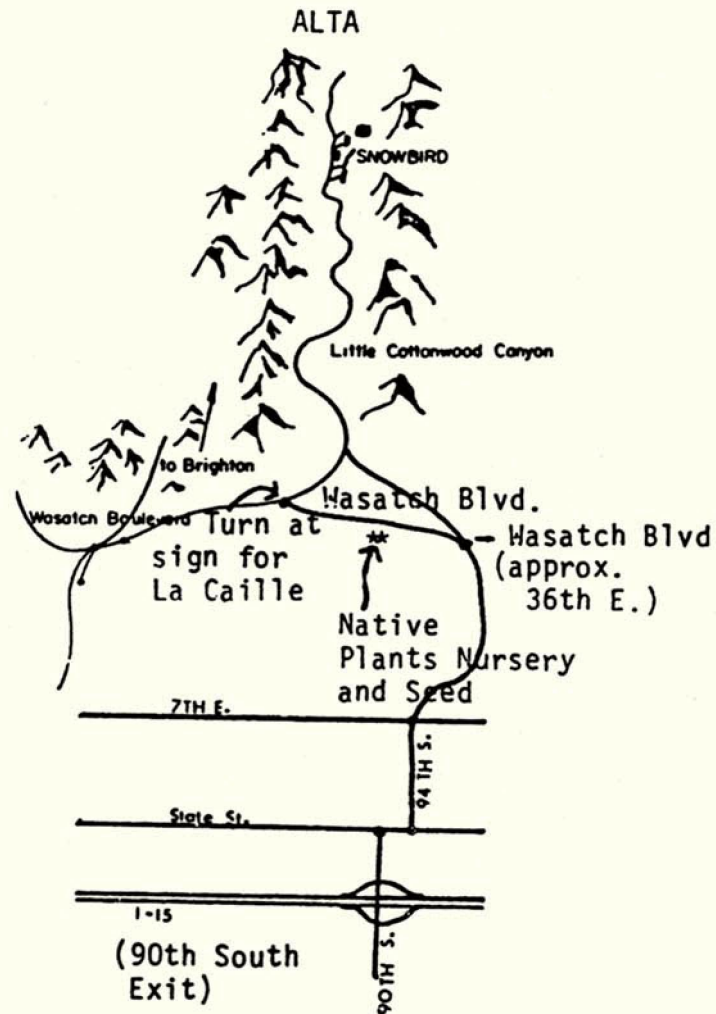
Beverly Albee has suggested that we might hope to see some of the following plants in bloom: Utah Milkvetch (Astragalus utahensis) is one of Utah's most beautiful wild flowers, with its large rose-purple blossoms, and can be found in the valleys and foothills along the Wasatch Front. It is a prostrate plant with gray foliage, because of the long hairs. The leaves are pinnately compound (with many leaflets) with the rose-purple flowers showing among the leaves. Another "legume" in the foothills is Northern Sweetvetch (Hedysarum boreale). This plant is upright with green pinnate leaves and flowers that are several in a showy raceme. Also in the foothills is a large shrub known as either Skunkbush or Lemonade Sumac (Rhus trilobata) which should be putting forth its tiny yellow flowers in clusters before any of the leaves appear. Then there are the Dog-Tooth Violets (Erythronium grandiflorum) and Waterleaf (Hydrophyllum capitatum) which are found under the oaks and maples. Among the sagebrush is the always bright red Indian Paintbrush (Castilleja chromosa).

SEED CLEANING WORKSHOP

On Wednesday, April 21, come celebrate John Muir's birthday at a seed cleaning workshop, sponsored by the Seed Committee of UNPS. Stan Akagi, seed germinator, will help volunteers clean the seed collected by a UNPS fall field trip. Since the seed offered for sale by UNPS is almost gone, this effort will replenish the stock.

The meeting will be held from 7 to 9 p.m. at Native Plants, Inc. at the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon, 9180 Wasatch Blvd., in Sandy. Descriptions and germination information will be compiled for each seed species from the Native Plants, Inc. library for printing on the seed packets. Typist, researchers and writers needed! Phone Stan Akagi at 943-3288 for details.

Anyone interested in working on the Seed Committee, but who cannot attend the workshop, please phone Claire Gabriel, Chairman, at the same number.



NATIVES IN THE NEWS

The February 8th edition of the Salt Lake Tribune profiled the efforts of Native Plants, Inc. to propagate pediocacti through cell tissue cultures. This may be the first time an endangered plant species has been commercially grown from a single cell. This project, done under contract from the BLM, involved five Utah/Arizona species of pediocacti. While there is some debate regarding the suitability of introducing such plants into the wild, due to their lack of genetic variability, at the very least these plants could be made available to the public at reasonable prices, thus reducing the potential field collection of such rare species.

The March 11th edition of the Salt Lake Tribune featured an interview with Larry England, UNPS Board member and botanist with the Fish and Wildlife Service. In this article, Larry expressed his concern for the survival of the White River Penstemon (penstemon alba-fluvis), which he first encountered in 1977 and positively identified as a new species in 1980. Of a known population of 300 plants, some 270 live in an area which would be inundated by the proposed White River dam. The article discusses the current efforts to establish a self-reproducing population of this plant elsewhere, and to include it on the official list of threatened and endangered species.

WILDFLOWER WATCH

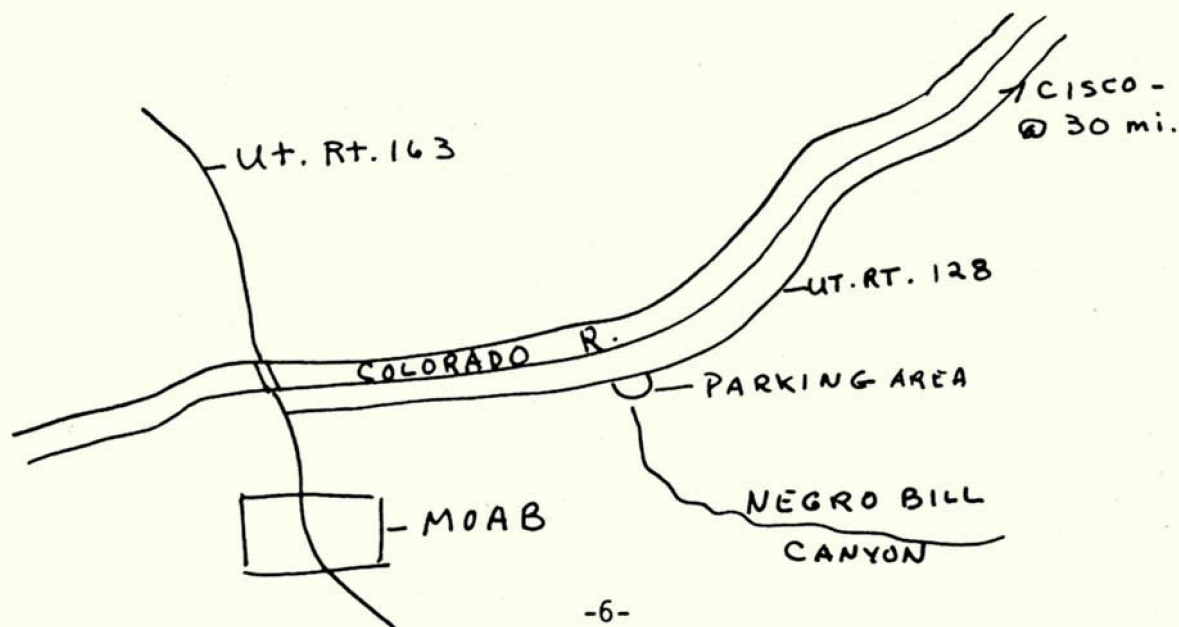
(Editor's Note: We have had a heartening response to the request for information from "area coordinators" on wildflower displays and areas of botanical interest throughout the state. The material in this issue has been provided by: Walter Loope, Moab; Daryll Trotter, Moab; and Greg Woodall, Cedar City.)

In Southeastern Utah during mid to late April, the following wildflowers/native plants should be at the peak of their blooming period. The starred species are particularly nice:

Amsonia eastwoodiana (Dogbane family)
*Arabis pulchra,
*A. perennans (Rockcress)
Astragalus desperatus,
A. mollissimus,
A. preussii,
A. iselyi (Milkvetch)
Atriplex cuneata,
A. confertifolia (Saltbush)
*Castilleja chromosa (early paintbrush)
Corydalis aurea (Golden Corydalis)
Forestiera neomexicana (Olive family)

Fraxinus anomala (Single Leaf Ash)
Fremont Cottonwood
Gaillardia pinnatifida (Blanketflower)
Glossopetalon meionandra (Tongueflower)
Physaria newberryi (Twinpod)
*Primula specuicola (Primrose)
Rhus trilobata (Sumac)
Salix exigua (Willow)
Sophora stenophylla (Pea family)
Streptanthella longirostris
(Little Twistflower)

The best places to see these displays would be: Arches National Park, Kane Creek Canyon, Pritchett Canyon, the Needles District of Canyonlands National Park, the vicinity of Cisco and Thompson, and in the Moab area--Potash Mine Road, Sand Flats Road and the Behind-The-Rocks area. A particularly interesting locality for native plant buffs to explore would be: Utah State Route 128 east of Moab which follows the Colorado River. In this riparian zone there are seeps in the canyon walls bordering the highway and also in Negro Bill Canyon, which is 3 miles east of the Colorado River Bridge north of Moab. This canyon is within easy walking distance of the highway and there is a good parking area nearby. There are numerous hanging gardens in the canyon which provide a home to Primula specuicola, a hanging garden species endemic to the area. This plant usually blooms in early April. In general, the best time to visit these areas would be from mid-April to the end of May.



WILDFLOWER WATCH, continued

In Southwestern Utah during April, the following should be at the peak of their blooming period: Baileya (Wild Marigold), Purshia (Bitterbrush), Comandra (Bastard Toadflax), Dithyrea (Spectacle Pod), Ephedra (Mormon Tea), Joshua Trees, Primrose, Rumex (Dock), Sophora (Legume Family--tree), Thamnosma (shrub of the Rue Family), Verbena, Eriophyllum (Wooly Daisy), and several of the Yuccas.

Some of the best places to find these flowers on display will be in Washington County in the sandy areas and along Interstate 15. Areas of particular botanical interest are: the Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park near Kanab which is home to many interesting plants that grow on or adjacent to the beautiful dunes; the Red Cliffs BLM Recreation Area, a stream and red sandstone canyon area near Leeds on I-15--the Western Redbud (Cercis occidentalis) should be blooming here and in other similar canyons and dry washes; and of course, Zion National Park which is famous for its canyon hanging gardens, riparian vegetation and wealth of wildflowers.

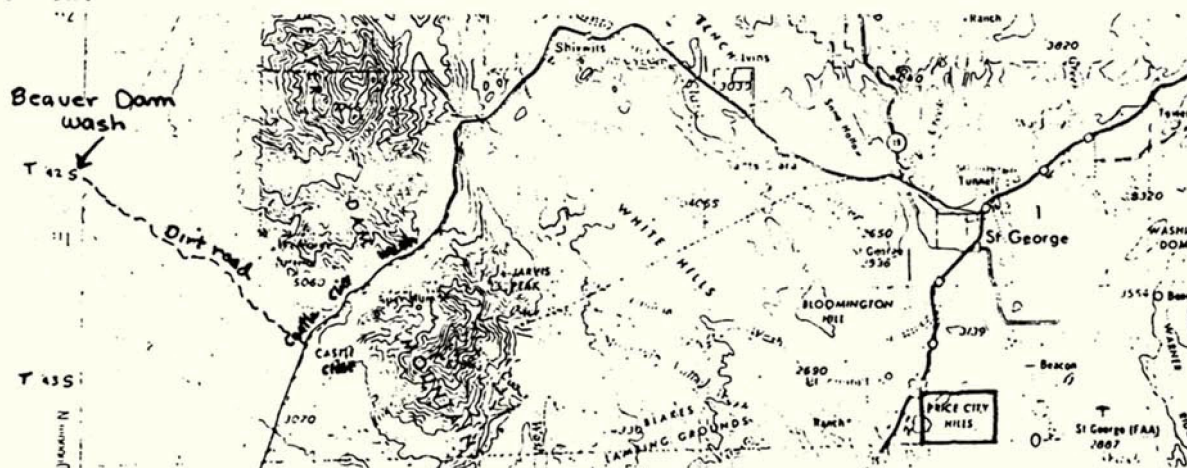
The following article expands further on Southwestern Utah....

DISCOVERING THE UTAH NATIVES

Sunny Skies, Warm Weather and Showy Flowers--by Beverly Albee and Duane Atwood

You can enjoy the welcome spring delights by traveling to Utah's Dixie Land in April. It is a 300-mile (5.5 hour) drive from Salt Lake City to the St. George area via Interstate 15. Enroute, between Cedar City and St. George along I-15, the Desert Ceanothus (Ceanothus greggii) Yerba Santa (Eriodictyon angustifolia), Desert Almond (Prunus fasciculata) and Shrub Oak (Quercus turbinella) can be seen in bloom. Two areas of special botanical interest are: 1) the Price City Hills on I-15 south of St. George and 2) Beaver Dam Wash located west of the city on the old highway which goes through the town of Santa Clara. Follow this road to Castle Cliff where you turn west on a dirt road for approximately 8 miles. In this area, on the west slope of the Beaver Dam Mountains the Joshua trees (Yucca brevifolia) should be in bloom with their stalks of white flowers.

The St. George area is in the lower Sonoran zone and many of the vegetation types and plants encountered here occur nowhere else in Utah, e.g., the Joshua Tree, Barrel Cactus, and Dwarf Bear-Poppy among many others. In addition, all the small desert annuals are bursting forth in April in Dixie--pepperweeds (Lepidium virginicum) Cryptanthas, Phacelias, Woolly Daisies (Eriophyllum wallacei), Amsinckias, Chia (Salvia columbiare), and the annual Gilias to name but a few.



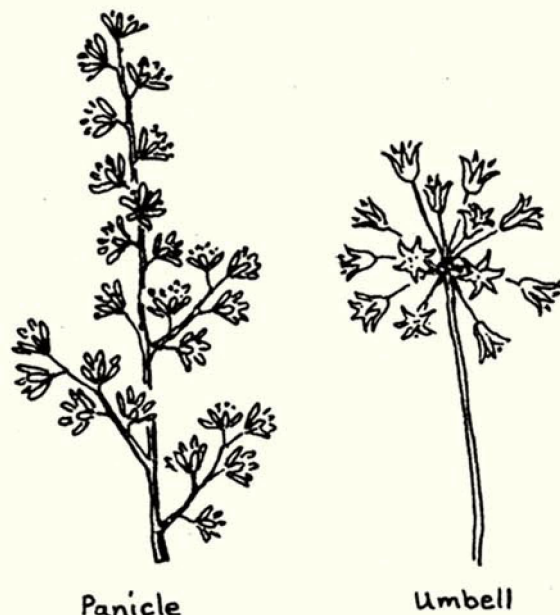
If Southern Utah can't be in your April travel plans, maybe you'll want to consider....

SPRING IN THE GREAT BASIN, by Kaye Thorne

In the valleys and foothills of the Great Basin you are likely to be rewarded in a search for early spring flowers with a glimpse of the pale lavender or white flowers of Hood's phlox (Phlox hoodii) as early as March. This delightful plant always reminds one of a shag carpet sprinkled with a small flower design. It grows among sagebrush as well as open hillsides. Certainly you will see the hemispherical puff-ball flower cluster of the purple spring parsley (Cymopterus purpurascens) on foothills and valley floors. A superb subject for flower photographers is the lovely reddish or reddish-tinged petals of the juniper buttercup (Ranunculus juniperinus) growing among boulders on hillsides where the snow so recently was.

The yellow cliffrose (Cowania mexicana) shows its true colors in early April along with its cousin, bitterbrush (Purshia tridentata). Together they make the hillsides bright with glittery yellow and because they are in the Rose family they smell quite marvelous. The evening primrose (Oenothera caespitosa) appears along many of the roadsides and the big pale flowers seem almost luminescent at dusk.

On the rocky hillsides the hot pink-purple flowers and silver-gray leaves of the Utah milkvetch (Astragalus utahensis) will catch your eye. Sometimes this low-growing plant is called the "lady's slipper" because of the fuzzy house-slipper-like pods it makes. Wild onions (Alium species) bloom profusely in certain spots but you will likely smell them before you see their tiny white or soft pink flower umbells. Growing here, too, is the stately cream-colored stalk of the death camas (Zigadenus paniculatus). The pioneers were careful to learn the difference between umbells and panicles!



NATURALLY NATIVE -- Fringed Sage Artemisia frigida Willd.

An enjoyable challenge to many gardeners is to work with monochromatic colors. Silver and grey gardens are fun to create and a delightful treat to the eye. Many plants, including numerous Utah natives, have leaves which are naturally a silver or grey hue or are covered by dense hairs or a glaucous bloom which produces the same effect.

...continued

NATURALLY NATIVE, continued

A favored group of aromatic plants, many with silvery foliage, is the genus Artemisia. Familiar names like Big Sage (A. tridentata) from the Western U.S., Wormwood (A. absinthium) from Europe, and Tarragon (A. dracunculus) are found in this group. The sage used in cooking (Salvia officinalis) is in the mint family (Lamiaceae) and should not be confused with Artemisia in the sunflower family (Asteraceae).

There are some 200 species of Artemisia worldwide, occurring from South Africa to Western South America, but the bulk of them are from the drier areas of the Northern Hemisphere. Twenty species grow in Utah of which five occur in the Central Wasatch Front (A. arbuscula, A. biennis, A. dracunculus, A. ludoviciana, and A. tridentata).

Fringed Sage (A. frigida) is found on dry rocky hillsides and mesas to subalpine regions in western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Idaho, and Utah. Its range includes Canada, Alaska, and northeast Asia.

Fringed Sage begins the season in the garden as a twiggy mat, woody at the base, with dense grey-green foliage. The leaves are alternate, with very little petiole, and the blade is divided into 3-5 linear segments, up to 3/8 inch long. A stipular appendage is attached at the base of the petiole. Initial growth produces a soft silvery cushion. As a mass planting the effect is of an undulating carpet. However, in order to maintain this growth form it is necessary to either prevent flowering and fruiting or to pinch, clip or mow the flowering shoots off before they become mature. Nylon string weedeaters work well as does a rotary mower. If the flowers mature the plants tend to become lax and open and rather unsightly.

The flowers are in nodding heads on branched inflorescences to a foot or more tall. The effect is of a soft billowy herbage blowing like fields of grain. The disk flowers (the inner circles of the head) have fringed style branches. Both ray and disk flowers are exceedingly small with little ornamental value. The pollen may cause hay fever in some people.

Fringed Sage may be propagated by seed, in fact seedlings are popping up all over my yard; by cuttings or by divisions. As the clump spreads, vigorous branches root naturally along the stem. The plant can be easily divided at these points.



...continued

NATURALLY NATIVE, continued

A small terraced corner of my own garden is devoted to plants in silver and grey. The largest is a tree, the Oriental form of the Russian Olive (Elaeagnus angustifolia var. orientalis 'King Red') with russet fruit. Lower shrubs include Saltbush (Atriplex confertifolia), Sunrose (Helianthemum nummularia) with pink, white, yellow, and orange flowers; Creeping Mum (Chrysanthemum ptarmicifolium) a groundcover with silvery fern-like leaves and yellow flowers; Sulphur Flower (Eriogonum umbellatum) reported in the March 1982 Sego Lily; Creeping Artemisia (Artemisia caucasica) a 2-inch high groundcover with velvety soft leaves from the Caucasus Mountains; Oriental Poppy (Papaver orientalis), Pussytoes (Antennaria rosea and A. alpina); Stonecrop (Sedum spurium); Woolly Thyme (Thymus serpyllum); Cobweb Houseleek (Sempervivum arachnoideum); Dianthus 'Pink Pearl', Rabbit Ears (Stachys lanata) and Fringed Sage (Artemisia frigida).

I find this to be a very pleasing, ornamental and ever-changing part of my landscape. Have you tried similar combinations in your garden? Let us know, we would like to include your experiences in future issues of the Sego Lily.

...W. Richard Hildreth, Chairman,
Horticulture Committee

FOR SALE! FOR SALE!

All the items below are available for purchase at: Salt Lake Chapter meetings or by mail through the State Arboretum of Utah, Bldg. 436, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112. For mail orders, please include postage as indicated.

For a limited time only UNPS members can purchase the Flora of the Central Wasatch Front, Utah, 2nd Edition, revised, by Lois Arnow, Beverly Albee and Ann Wyckoff for a special price of \$12.00 plus \$1.50 postage (regular price--\$14.95). This book was reviewed in the February, 1982 Sego Lily and is an invaluable aide to those interested in the flora of this area.

Other outstanding books dealing with various aspects of native plants, are available at considerably reduced prices. (Please include \$1.50 postage per book for mail order.)

TITLE/AUTHOR	Member	Non-Member	List Price
<u>Flora of Alaska and Adjacent Parts of Canada</u>	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 29.95
by Stanley L. Welsh. 724 pp.			
<u>Utah Plants, (Hardback)</u>	4.00	6.00	12.95
by Stanley L. Welsh & Glen Moore. 474 pp.			
<u>Utah Plants, (Paperback)</u>	3.00	5.00	9.95
by Stanley L. Welsh & Glen Moore. 474 pp.			
<u>Mosses of Utah and the West</u>	5.00	8.00	19.95
by Seville Flowers. 567 pp.			

A most attractive and informative coloring book, Utah's Colorful Natives, by the Utah Native Plant Society; available for \$1.00 plus .50 postage.

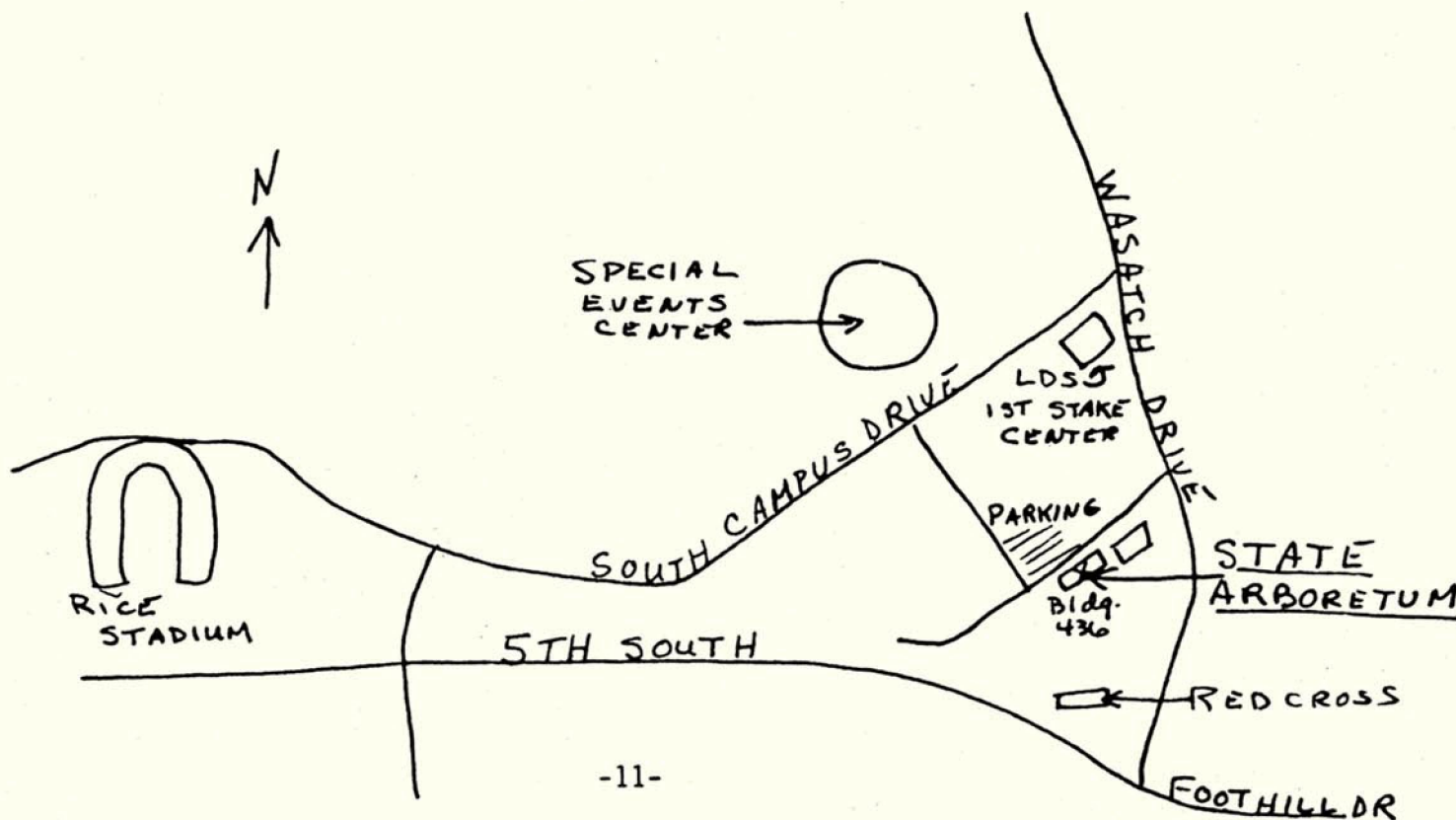
--more seeds will be available--watch for them in the newsletter.

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



UNPS Sego Lily
3043 Brighton Place
Salt Lake City, UT 84121

DATED MATERIAL

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

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

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

☐ New Member ☐ Renewal ☐ Gift

Name _____

Street _____

City/State/Zip _____ Telephone _____

If gift, from: _____

Check membership category desired:

☐ Individual.. \$ 8.00	☐ Student \$ 4.00
☐ Family.....\$ 12.00	☐ Senior Citizen..\$ 4.00
☐ Supporting.. \$ 25.00	
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Please enclose check made payable to Utah Native Plant Society and send to:
Glenn Halliday, Treasurer, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121



UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

THE SEGO LILY

Newsletter of the Utah Native Plant Society

Volume 5; Number 5

May, 1982

Penstemon
urahensis

WHAT'S GOING ON?

Salt Lake Area Chapter Meetings are regularly scheduled for the fourth Thursday of the month, at 7:30 p.m. Non-Members are always WELCOME!

Starting in April, the chapter meetings will be held at the new offices of the Utah State Arboretum--Bldg. 436 on the upper campus of the University of Utah. Ample parking will be available adjacent to this building. See map on pg. 11 for helpful hints on how to find it!

May 27 - Chapter Meeting--a portion of the meeting will be devoted to the
7:30 p.m. current threats that endanger many of Utah's native plants.
-At Arboretum Conference Room, second floor

Other meetings of interest:

- May 5 - A Seed Packaging Workshop at Native Plant Inc. Nursery,
7-9 p.m. 9180 S. Wasatch Blvd., Sandy --just past La Caille restaurant
(see map in April Sego Lily)
- May 6-9 - Free Home & Garden Festival, Union Station, 25th St. & Wall Ave.,
Ogden. The UNPS will have an exhibit--look for it!
- May 22 Field trip up Logan Canyon to look for Primula maguirei
L.O. Williams (endemic to Logan Canyon) and other species
Contact: Mary Ann Wright 533-5771 (days), 322-3300 (evenings)
- May 22 - 3rd Annual State Arboretum Plant Sale & Green Spree, on the
9:00 a.m. lawns of the University First Stake, (adjacent to the Arboretum)
- June 9 - Utah State Arboretum "Walks and Talks with the Director"
7-9 p.m. --a tree tour featuring Oaks and Beech. Meet in front of the
Museum of Natural History, Univ. of Utah campus.
- June 10 A mini-version of the above tree tour--meet at same place.
12-1 p.m.

Coming up: field trips to Antelope Island and Oquirrh. See June Sego Lily

FROM THE MULCH PILE

During the past few months, UNPS has voiced concern over the impacts of various proposed projects in addition to requesting a position statement on the Endangered Species Act from Governor Matheson. Here's a quick summary of our recent activity:

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT - In a letter dated March 31, 1982, we asked Gov. Matheson what the state's present position is concerning the ESA and whether or not he believed the Act had been administered properly. It was stressed that no projects have ever been halted in Utah due to the presence of rare and endangered plant species. The letter was "endorsed" by the Utah Wilderness Association, the Utah Chapter of the Sierra Club and the Utah Audubon Society. The governor replied in a letter dated April 6, 1982 indicating that his staff and the Department of Natural Resources & Energy are reviewing their experience with the Act and will be providing an analysis to him in the spring. We will be following up on this crucial issue at that time.



Sclerocactus glaucus

Uinta Basin hookless cactus is known from Duchesne and Uintah cos. Listed in the Federal Register (1979) as endangered. Taxonomy is complex and poorly understood on this species.

Illustration by Kaye Thorne

GIBSON DOME/SAN JUAN COUNTY - Comments on the impacts of proposed exploratory activities by the Department of Energy (in connection with the national nuclear waste storage program) were forwarded to the BLM's Moab District Office on April 5, 1982. Since the previous plant survey was conducted in the fall of last year, it was requested that any activity be delayed until the planned spring survey by Dr. Welsh has been completed. Astragalus monumentalis occurs in the vicinity of one of the proposed boreholes. Other comments were offered regarding mitigation measures, impact of electromagnetic surveys which was not disclosed, seismic reflection surveys inside Canyonlands National Park, cumulative impacts and alternative sites.

WHITE RIVER DAM PERMIT - In a letter to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Sacramento, it was requested that no permit be issued to the Utah Division of Water Resources until an EIS is published, other alternatives are fully explored, and the need coupled with commercial interest is thoroughly demonstrated.

HENRY MOUNTAIN COAL STUDY - Supplemental comments were submitted to the Richfield BLM District Office voicing concern over a "Priority High 1(b)" species, Pediocactus winkleri which occurs in the area (we previously commented on the documented occurrence of Sclerocactus wrightiae, a federally-listed species which grows in association with P. winkleri).

HUMATE MINING/GRAND COUNTY - Concern was expressed over the presence of two plants occurring near the proposed surface mining area. The BLM agreed to check out the two species and admitted that the person referenced as having done field work in the area (Lois Arnow) had never been contacted by the preparer of the EA. However, a few days later the decision was made to proceed with the sale of the humate material (near Westwater). While this is not a "major" project, the whole way in which the EA was handled is under fire and many questions remain unanswered. More about this in a future newsletter.

---Tony Frates, President
Utah Native Plant Society

WILDFLOWER WATCH

Spring advances and our "scouts" around the state report the wildflower displays are continuing apace. Thanks to Beverly Albee, Frank Smith, Walter Loope and Robert Coombs for their area reports this month!

In Southern Utah, all the areas cited in the April Sego Lily will continue to provide a colorful display. In the Snow Canyon area near St. George, Salvia carnosa (Desert Sage), Eriophyllum wallacei (Wooly Daisy), Psoralea argemonea (fre-montii), and Dithyrea wislizenii (Spectacle Pod) should be at the peak of their bloom. Throughout this Mohave extension in Utah's "Dixie" you can see the shrub, White Burrobush (Hymenoclea salsala), Desert Marigold (Baileya multiradiata) and Narrow Leaf Goldenweed (Haplopappus linearifolius).

In the southeastern deserts the show goes on with these plants at their best: Yucca harrimaniae, Cryptantha flava (Catseye), Sphaeralcea parvifolia (Desert Globemallow), Abronia fragans (Sand Verbena), Mahonia fremontii (Fremont Barberry), Mirabilis multiflora (Four O'Clock), Oenothera caespitosa (Evening Primrose), Penstemon eatonii (Eaton's Penstemon), Penstemon utahensis (Utah Firecracker), and Cowania mexicana (Cliffrose).

You can see these wildflower displays in Kane Creek Canyon, Pritchett Canyon and Behind-the-Rocks near Moab; also in the Island-in-the-Sky and Needles districts within Canyonlands National Park. Walter Loope suggests that you explore the Mancos shale desert which is in the vicinity of Cisco, Utah near the Colorado state line. This area usually has an impressive flower display in May and includes a less spectacular flowering by an interesting variety of Atriplex (Saltbush). To reach this area, exit from Interstate 70 at the Cisco exit, which is 15 miles west of the Colorado state line.



Erythronium grandiflorum

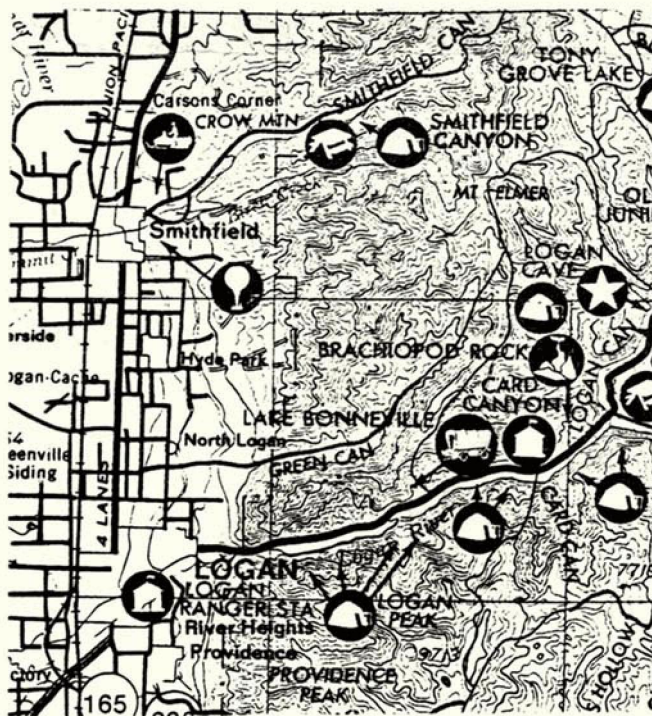
In the northern parts of the state the foothills are turning green with cheat grass (Bromus tectorum) and the natives are bursting forth in bloom. In the Cache Valley area, several canyons are of particular botanical interest: Smithfield Canyon, east of the city of Smithfield is an excellent area in which to see Erythronium grandiflorum (Dogtooth Violet); approximately four miles from the mouth of Logan Canyon two trails start at Spring Hollow--the Clare May and Crimson Trails--both are good choices for see the early spring flower displays. In Logan Canyon from mid to late May you can expect to find one of the most beautiful flowers of Northern Utah--Primula maguirei L.O. Williams, which is known only from Logan Canyon. (See the calendar, pg. 1 for a May field trip to this area).

DISCOVERING THE UTAH NATIVES - a trip to Green Canyon, Cache Valley

The northern section of the Wasatch Range which borders Cache Valley on the east is a botanically rich region. From the valley floor to the mountain peaks, there is an elevation range from 5,000 to 10,000 feet which provides for a fascinating variety of vegetation. Frank Smith, who is an Area Contributor to The Sego Lily has suggested that Green Canyon, east of the city of North Logan, would be an ideal May choice for discovering Utah's native plants. He and Richard Shaw have compiled an impressive list of spring-blooming plants to be found in the area near the mouth of Green Canyon. Two useful companions on any outing to the Cache Valley area would be: the Manual of the Vascular Plants of Cache and Rich Counties, Utah, by Richard J. Shaw, Mary E. Barkworth and George N. Briggs which was published in 1981; this is available at the Utah State University bookstore for \$19.00 and is also available at the USU Biology Department in an unbound version for \$14.00, and Mountain Plants of Northeastern Utah, a publication of Utah State University Extension Services--a good "beginners" book for the amateur botanist. This can be obtained at the Bulletin Room, Utah State Univ. in Logan, or at the USU Extension Services office, 444 So. 3rd West, Salt Lake City--price: \$2.00.

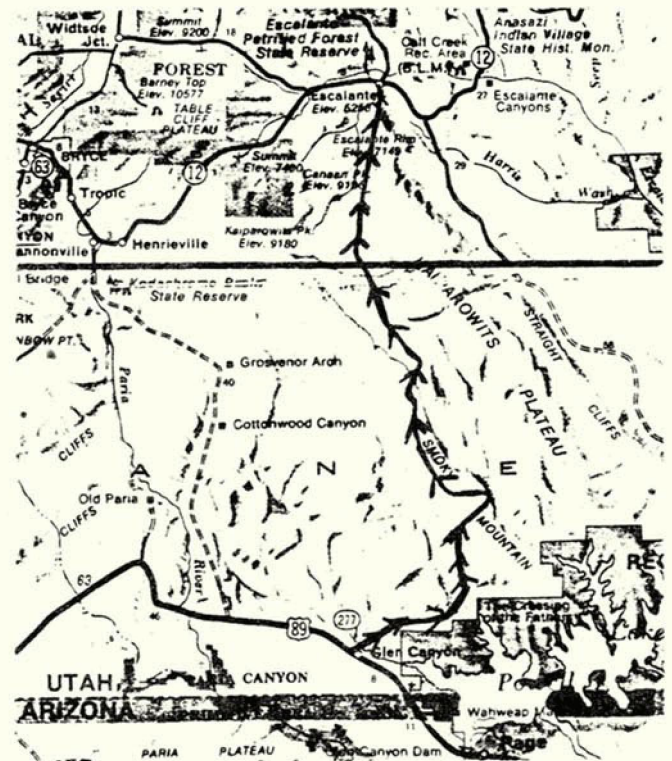
To reach the mouth of Green Canyon, follow U.S. Highway 91 north through Logan. Just south of North Logan, drive east on 19th North, past the Green Canyon Nursery. As the road enters the canyon, there is a transformer building on the right. Explore the area south of this building for the spring-blooming natives.

Balsamorhiza sagitata (Mormon Biscuit)
Wyethia amplexicaulis (Mule Ears)
Phlox longifolia (Wild Phlox)
Helianthella uniflora (Little Sunflower)
Lomatium spp. (Wild Carrot)
Amelanchier alnifolia (Serviceberry)
Purshia tridentata (Bitter Brush)
Artemisia tridentata (Big Sagebrush)
Vicia americana (American Vetch)
Allium acuminatum (Wild Onion)
Phacelia linearis (Threadleaf Phacelia)
Penstemon cyananthus (Blue Penstemon)
Berberis repens (Oregon Grape)
Claytonia perfoliatum (Spring Beauty)
Astragalus utahensis (Pink Lady Slipper)
Phlox hoodii (Hoods Phlox)
Erysimum asperum (Western Wallflower)
Hackelia patens (Stickseed)
Lithospermum ruderae (Stoneseed)
Mertensia oblongifolia (Bluebells)
Fritilaria atropurpurea (Leopard Lily)
Viola spp. (Violets)
Prunus virginiana (Chokecherry)
Acer grandidentatum (Big-Tooth Maple)
Oenothera caespitosa (Evening Primrose)



DISCOVERING THE UTAH NATIVES - trip to Kaiparowits Plateau - Smokey Mountain

May is a wonderful month for exploring Utah's canyonlands and the explorer should be rewarded with magnificent scenery and matching wildflowers. If you are interested in seeking out a less well-known area, Kent Ostler and Dave Anderson suggest that you consider a trip from Glen Canyon City (10 miles west of Page, Arizona) to Escalante, Utah. This route is approximately 75 miles long and will take you by Smokey Mountain and along the Kaiparowits Plateau. The road is recommended for truck travel, however a 4-wheel drive vehicle is not required. The Sego Lilies will be most spectacular during May and in this area you should be able to find three species, each a different color. The Utah State flower, Calochortus nuttalli, is white-flowered, while C. aureus is yellow and C. flexuosus has a pale blue flower.



Penstemons to watch for are: P. atwoodii, P. thompsoniae (lavender flower) and P. utahensis (carmine flower--and the subject of the UNPS logo). One of the phacelias to be found in the area is on the UNPS "Watch" list of rare and endangered species--Phacelia mammalariensis, two other showy phacelias you should find are P. demissa and P. pulchella.

Cymopterus higginsii is another plant on the UNPS "Watch" list (Medium Priority) to be found here, as well as its relative--C. multinervatus, (Corkwing Spring Parsley). Other "natives" to watch for are Cryptantha confertiflora, and several Astragalus species:

- A. amphioxys (Crescent Milkvetch)
- A. newberryi (Newberry Milkvetch)
- A. flavus
- A. malacoides (Kaiparowits Milkvetch)
--This is on the UNPS "Watch" list
- A. sesquiflorus (Sandstone Milkvetch)
- A. musiniensis (Musineau Milkvetch)



Astragalus perianus

Rydberg milkvetch is known from two disjunct populations in Piute and Garfield cos. Listed in the Federal Register (1978) as threatened.

illus/Kaye Thorne

WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY

CHAPTER SIX--"Compensating for the Mindless Cyclops (Camerina mono-lensis), Part II"

We have discovered how much better we can see than our camera sees. (We have also discovered that once in a while our camera sees better than we want it to!) Fortunately, a photo doesn't start with the camera--it ends there--so we can assist our camera in capturing what it is that we see (or think we see).

Because we see three-dimensionally and our camera sees two-dimensionally, there are 2-D characteristics that are very difficult to depict in a flat 2-D photograph: DEPTH (perspective), and SCALE (relative size).

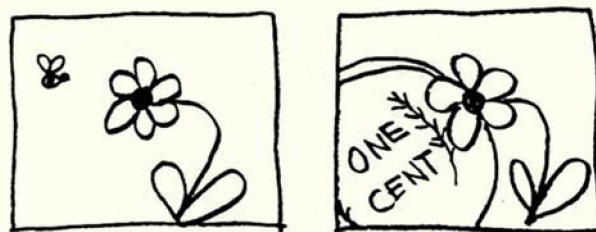
DEPTH--We can enhance the illusion of depth in a two-dimensional photo by "layering" objects in the composition. This is usually accomplished with just two layers: BACKGROUND and FOREGROUND. The star subject can be in the background with an interesting foreground such as an overhanging tree branch that "frames" the star. Or, as is most common in wildflower photography, the star subject is in the foreground with a very unobtrusive or out-of-focus background. Out-of-focus backgrounds offer many possibilities. The most useful of these is that an out-of-focus background makes the star subject stand out clearly.



illus. D

Whichever type of "layering" you use, the effect of depth and consequently, the effect of the photo as a whole is greatly enhanced.

SCALE--Another problem the two-eyed wildflower photographer encounters in two dimensions is size relationship or scale. "That's a beautiful flower photo! How big is the blossom?" To solve this problem add an object of known size to the composition. Though some wildflower photographers use a ruler to serve this purpose, many use a less obtrusive object such as a coin or even a person. You can use nature itself to indicate scale. Include other plants in the composition or wait for an insect to approach. What we want to illustrate is relative size of the flower. Answer the question "size relative to what?" and you'll know what kind of object you need in the composition.



SCALE

illus. E

..... Pam Poulson, Chairman
Photography Committee

BOOKS YOU WON'T WANT TO MISS

--A review by "Anonymous"

The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Wild Flowers. Western Region, by Richard Spellenberg, Professor of Biology, New Mexico State University. Visual Key by Susan Fayfield and Carol Nehring of Chanticleer Press. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1979. \$12.50.

The Audubon Field Guide is an excellent basic book for anyone who loves to look at wildflowers. It is easy for the novice to use and also offers more technical and detailed information for the more advanced enthusiast.

For the novice who likes to identify flowers by color, the Audubon book is very easy to use. Flowers are grouped by color and it is a simple matter to thumb through the sections looking for an unknown flower. A good many of Utah's more common wildflowers are to be found there as well as some of our more exotic natives. Even if you can't find your flower, the journey through the pictures will be a very pleasant one.

The book is billed as a first all photographic field guide. 725 full color photographs are the most important part of the guide. It covers flowering vines, shrubs and trees as well as flowers. The color rendition is true to the natural flower colors. The photos are about 3 1/4 inches and there are generally two to a page of the 4" x 7" guide. Close-ups of the flowers are interspersed with habitat shots and pictures of the full plant.

The first fifteen pages are a simplified course in botany. The line drawings are white on a grey background which does not make them as formidable as the regular botanical books.

A thumb tab shows the color and shape of the flower. This is a real plus, since anyone who hunts for flowers knows that flowers and their parts are not simple to differentiate.

The captions under each photo give the common name of the flower and height data and other dimensions. The page number of the fuller species description follows.

The index is more readable than most with lines dividing the species. The reader is directed to the colored picture as well as the descriptive piece on each species.

The cheerful, yellow-bound book has 862 pages including the index and is about an inch thick. It is a little heavy to carry backpacking, but it is fine for shorter trips. The western region includes Utah and her neighboring states as well as California, the Northwest and Alaska.

If you have not seen this guide, it would be well to look at it before purchasing a general guide. It is a joy to peruse wildflower books, whether they be technical and strictly botanical descriptions or colored picture versions. The Audubon Guide will help you find a good many of your unidentified flowers.

SALT LAKE CHAPTER NEWS

The March Chapter meeting was held at Pres. C.W. Reese's home where everyone enjoyed the gracious hospitality of Inga and C.W. Reese, and had an opportunity to get acquainted with other members and those interested in the Chapter. Pam Poulson treated the group to a tour of Utah native plants via the 35mm. color slide and all agreed spring couldn't come a moment too soon, so everyone could be out enjoying the natives!

Regretfully, C.W. Reese has now found it necessary to resign from the Chapter Presidency and the Executive Committee of the State Board of Directors is presently soliciting nominations for a new Chapter President--please send your nominations to: Tony Frates, Board President.

The April 22 Chapter Meeting was indeed a festival of the May wildflowers that our April showers (and snowshowers!) will bring. Glenn Halliday, Elizabeth Neese and Pam Poulson each chose a specific area of Utah and through their color slides they introduced the audience to the beautiful and interesting natives to be found in: eastern Utah from Price to Arches and Canyonlands; the western Utah desert (the "gray" land according to Pam), and the Uinta Basin, a land of the endemic and often rare native plants.

COMMITTEE NEWS

The Horticultural Committee, in the person of Dick Hildreth, took part in the plant salvage operation at Red Fleet Dam, near Vernal, Utah on April 10. The area of the salvage operation is in the sage/pinyon/juniper belt. Plant material was collected at two sites: on a rocky face near the dam overlook Opuntia and Echinocereus were rescued; at the upper end of the reservoir Dick salvaged Calochortus, Onion, Lomatium, White Phlox, Astragalus, and cuttings from several shrubs. Duane Atwood and Elizabeth Neese will assist in identifying the plants and Dick hopes to establish them in the State Arboretum greenhouses.

The Seed Committee has a new chairman--Dick Page will take up the baton from Claire Gabriel, who will remain with the Committee as an advisor. Dick would be delighted to have your help on his committee and he can be reached at: 440 E. 8180 South, Sandy, UT 84070. Phone: 255-7769 (home), or 524-4033 (work). The Committee held a successful, fun, educational and dusty seed cleaning workshop on John Muir's birthday, April 21. Native Plants, Inc. staff members, Stan Akagi, Seed Technician and Claire Gabriel, Manager, Seed Division, provided sieves, screens, a food blender(!) and patient, technical know-how for the UNPS volunteers who cleaned up seeds collected by other UNPS volunteers at earlier seed gathering field trips. Owen Davis, Glenn and Barbara Halliday, Kathy Mutz, Dick Page, and Pam Poulson all enjoyed the workshop--and had a guided tour of the impressive Native Plants, Inc. nurseries as an added bonus.

The Seed Committee will have another workshop on May 5, 7 - 9 p.m. at the Native Plants Inc. nursery--this time, to research descriptions of each species and germination directions which will be attached to each seed packet. The Committee needs a "few good volunteers--if you have a couple hours on this Wednesday night, please come! The seed will be for sale at all UNPS functions and through The Sego Lily--seed listings should be in the June issue--and we have lots of new "goodies"!

PHOTOGRAPHY COMMITTEE

Spring is creeping northward. Blooming began in early February at Jubilee Pass in Death Valley National Monument; Sand Buttercups (Ranunculus juniperensis) and Cottonwoods (Populus fremontii) were blooming in Zion National Park in early March.

Watch the edges of snow-melt and the warmer areas of Utah, grab your cameras and track those bloomers down! Try new things with your photography and share them with UNPS. More U.F.O. identification nights are planned and we will also graciously accept donations to the UNPS Flower Foto File. You send your photo to us and (if accepted) we'll duplicate it and return your original to you along with a certificate of donation.

Please send photos (NO UFO'S!) to: UNPS Flower Foto File, c/o Pam Poulson, P.O. Box 2275, Salt Lake City, UT 84110.

We are in great need of these species:

Sand Buttercup - <u>Ranunculus juniperinus</u>	Common Sunflower - <u>Helianthus annuus</u>
Paintbrush (Desert) - <u>Castilleja chromosa</u>	Wasatch Penstemon - <u>P. cyananthus</u>
Ballhead Buckwheat - <u>Eriogonum ovalifolium</u>	White River Penstemon - <u>P. alba-fluvis</u>
Spring Beauty - <u>Claytonia lanceolata</u>	

FOR SALE! FOR SALE!

All the items below are available for purchase at: Salt Lake Chapter meetings or by mail through the State Arboretum of Utah, Bldg. 436, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112. For mail orders, please include postage as indicated. PLEASE NOTE: We must request that all orders be accompanied by check or money order--we do not have the capability for billing purchases for later payment.

1982 is not yet half over, but we have a super half-price item--the beautiful Wildflower Calendar produced by Pam and Marvin Poulson, with larger-than-life, color photographs of our "natives" is now available for only \$2.00 (plus .75 for mailing).

For a limited time only UNPS members can purchase the Flora of the Central Wasatch Front, Utah, 2nd Edition, revised, by Lois Arnow, Beverly Albee and Ann Wyckoff for a special price of \$12.00 plus \$1.50 postage (regular price--\$14.95). This book was reviewed in the February, 1982 Sego Lily and is an invaluable aide to those interested in the flora of this area.

Other outstanding books dealing with various aspects of native plants, are available at considerably reduced prices. (Please include \$1.50 postage per book for mail order.)

<u>TITLE/AUTHOR</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Non-Member</u>	<u>List Price</u>
<u>Flora of Alaska and Adjacent Parts of Canada</u>	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 29.95
by Stanley L. Welsh. 724 pp.			
<u>Utah Plants, (Hardback)</u>	4.00	6.00	12.95
by Stanley L. Welsh & Glen Moore. 474 pp.			
<u>Utah Plants, (Paperback)</u>	3.00	5.00	9.95
by Stanley L. Welsh & Glen Moore. 474 pp.			
<u>Mosses of Utah and the West</u>	5.00	8.00	19.95
by Seville Flowers. 567 pp.			

A most attractive and informative coloring book, Utah's Colorful Natives, by the Utah Native Plant Society; available for \$1.00 plus .50 postage.

--more seeds will be available--watch for them in the newsletter.

NATIVES IN THE NEWS

The Ogden Standard-Examiner devoted the first page of their Friday, April 9, "WEEKEND" section to the wildflowers of the Wasatch and the activities of the Utah Native Plant Society. The page was graced with a color photograph of Polemonium by Don Rosebrock, WEEKEND Editor, and Kaye Thorne's drawing of Fringed Sage (Artemisia frigida) which appeared in the April Sego Lily. Dr. Stephen Clark, Associate Professor of Botany at Weber State College suggested many areas of the Wasatch Range that would reward the driver or hiker with a view of some of the more than 800 different species of flowering plants in this area. Some "flowery" areas cited by Dr. Clark are: North Ogden Canyon, Logan Canyon, Farmington Canyon and the roads to Monte Cristo, Snow Basin and Powder Mountain. Our thanks to Steve Eaton and Don Rosebrock of the Standard-Examiner for helping to spread the word about Utah's native plants!

REPRINTS FROM PAST ISSUES OF THE SEGO LILY NEWSLETTER

Whether you are a newcomer to the Utah Native Plant Society or a charter member who has mislaid the earlier issues of the newsletter, you might be interested in knowing that the following reprints of articles from The Sego Lily newsletter are now available at the nominal cost of fifty cents per reprint, or three for \$1.00, including postage:

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>
Jan. 1980	"Utah Threatened & Endangered Plants," including eight on Fed'l. Register	E. Neese (illus. by K. Thorne)
Mar. 1980	"Research Natural Area Program"	D. Atwood
May 1980	"Native Pharmacopoeia of the Eastern Great Basin"	J. H. Smith
Oct. 1980	"Vegetation of the Henry Mountains"	E. Neese
Jan. 1981	"Utah Herbarium Index"	S. Welsh
Mar. 1981	"Mormon Lilies," excerpt from <u>Steep Trails</u> , (Muir's walking tour of the Oquirrh Mountains in 1877)	John Muir
Oct. 1981	Wildflower Photog., Chap. I, "Types of Cameras" "Mountain Lover, <u>Pachistima myrsinites</u> "	P. Poulson R. Hildreth
Nov. 1981	"Utah Rare Plants" Wildflower Photog., Chap. II, "Tripods & Photography" "Curlleaf Mountain Mahogany, <u>Cercocarpus ledifolius</u> "	S. Welsh P. Poulson R. Hildreth
Dec. 1981	"Noteworthy Utah Plant Collections for 1981" "Bear-berry/Kinnikinnik, <u>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</u> " Wildflower Photog., Chapter III, "Getting the Subject to Cooperate"	E. Neese R. Hildreth P. Poulson
Jan. 1982	"Creeping Oregon Grape, <u>Mahonia repens</u> " Wildflower Photog., Chap. IV, "Planning a Picture" "Rare Plant Status Recommendations, 1982" (the UNPS Rare and Endangered Plants Committee)	R. Hildreth P. Poulson

DIRECTORY, UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

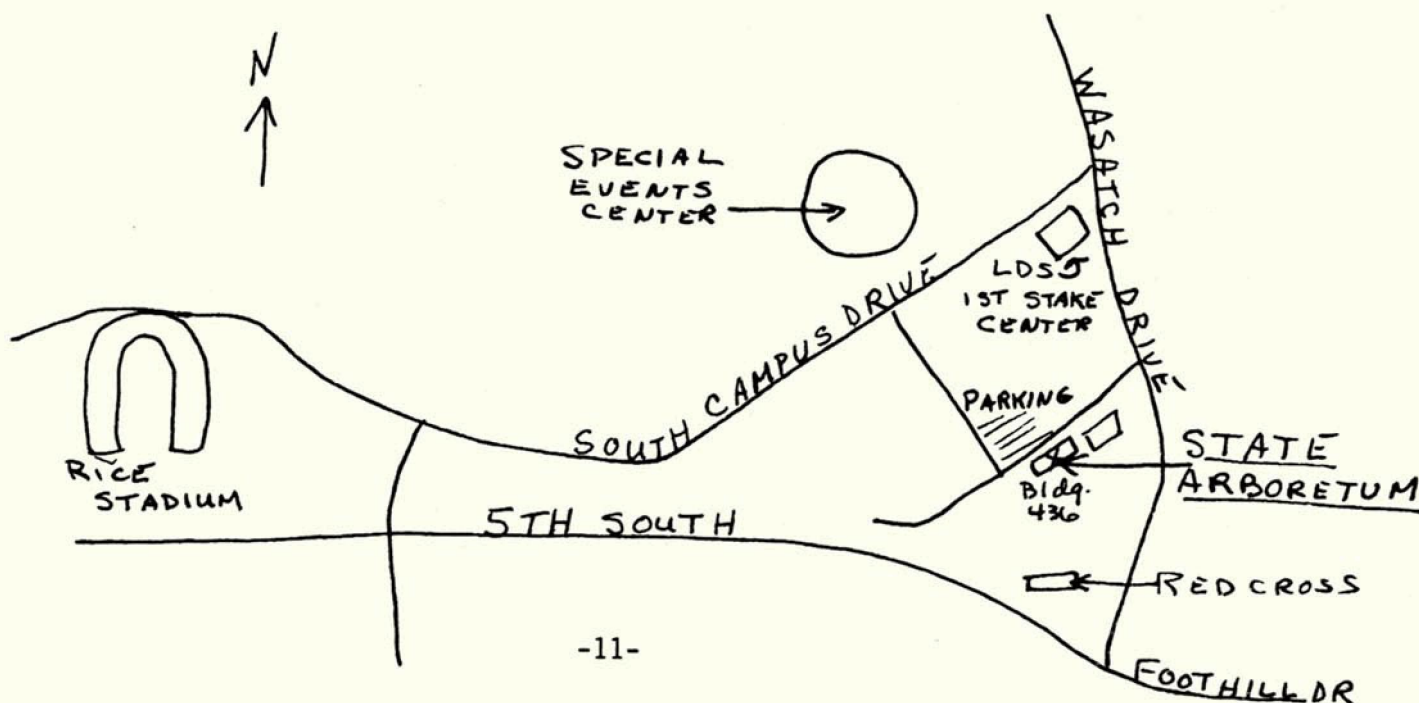
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above.)
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Correspondence can be sent directly to the officers listed above or to: Utah
Native Plant Society, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121

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

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

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



UNPS Sego Lily
3043 Brighton Place
Salt Lake City, UT 84121



FIRST CLASS MAIL

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

☐ New Member ☐ Renewal ☐ Gift

Name _____

Street _____

City/State/Zip _____ Telephone _____

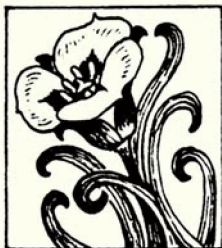
If gift, from: _____

Check membership category desired:

☐ Individual.. \$ 8.00
☐ Family.....\$ 12.00
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Please enclose check made payable to Utah Native Plant Society and send to:
Glenn Halliday, Treasurer, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121



THE SEGO LILY

NEWSLETTER OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 5; Number 6 June/July, 1982

WHAT'S GOING ON?

Salt Lake Area Chapter Meetings are regularly scheduled for the fourth Thursday of the month, at 7:30 p.m. Non-Members are always WELCOME!

The chapter meetings are usually held in the Conference Room, second floor of the new offices of the Utah State Arboretum--Bldg. 436 on the upper campus of the University of Utah. See map on pg. 15 for helpful hints on how to find it!

- June 24 - "Native Plant Seeds--Where to Collect Them, How To Cultivate Them." While learning all about the seeds of native plants, we will help package and label seeds for sale by the Society. --At Arboretum Conference Room, 2nd Floor, Bldg. 436
- July 22 - "Millcreek Canyon--Its Wildflowers"--a chapter meeting/twilight field trip. Meet at the Arboretum office--we'll drive to the canyon.

Other meetings of interest:

- June 7 - Salt Lake Chapter Field Trip - City Creek Canyon. The Canyon is closed to autos on Monday nights, so we can enjoy the flowers without the gas fumes! Meet at the locked gate at the mouth of City Creek Canyon. Leaders: Mary Ann Wright and Mary Boucek, Ecologists for the Utah State Department of Natural Resources and Energy.
- Utah State Arboretum "Walks and Talks with the Director"--tree tours. Meet in front of the Museum of Natural History, Univ. of Utah campus.:
- June 9 "Oaks and Beech Trees for Utah." 7-9 p.m.
- June 10 A mini-version of the above, 12 noon - 1 p.m.
- July 7 "Maples and Birch for Utah" 7-9 p.m.
- July 8 A mini-version of the above, 12 noon - 1 p.m.

- Coming up: Field trips: to Albion Basin (August) Seed Collecting (Sept)
Annual Native Plant & Seed Sale (Sept. 18)
Annual UNPS Meeting & Elections (October)

FROM THE EDITOR

We have a new look! Thanks to Kaye Thorne who did the handsome Sego Lily logo and Pam Poulson who provided the lettering and layout, the newsletter now has a masthead to match its name.

The members of the Utah Native Plant Society should have many reasons to feel good about their Society--we now have many talented people who are contributing their skills and their time to the Society's objectives--to appreciate our native plants, to add to our knowledge of them and to protect them for other generations.

Do you know of others who might also enjoy being part of our growing Society? Would you like to have them receive a complimentary copy of the Sego Lily? If so, just fill out the appropriate portion of the membership application form on the back page of this newsletter and send it to the address indicated; we will be happy to send them a copy.

There will be no Sego Lily published in July--this is the month that the editor and contributors will "take off"--so save this issue's calendar to remind you of July Society events. You'll also note that our "Discovery Trips" suggest good areas for wildflower displays in both June and July.

FROM THE MULCH PILE

The March 7 edition of the Salt Lake Tribune carried a story about some "Spanish dagger" harvesters in southern California. Apparently a family with the last name of Blair have a passion for chain sawing yucca trees (the Joshua tree, Yucca brevifolia). The huge Blair family harvests 14 tons of the trees each week according to the article on land leased from the Southern Pacific Railroad in the Mojave desert. Even though the cutting is done on private land, government permits apparently still have to be obtained.

Somehow the statement from a BLM botanist contained in the article indicating that the yucca is a renewable resource did not comfort me a great deal. Bristlecone Pines and Saguaro Cacti are renewable resources too, but how long does it take to be renewed? Among the oldest living desert plants, some Joshua trees are thought to be over a thousand years old. When does a Joshua tree become mature? After 100 years?

While I don't believe the Joshua tree is on anyone's rare and endangered list at present, this harvesting has to cause a huge reproductive loss. In Utah these giant yuccas are numerous in the southwestern corner of the state, but generally where they occur in isolated stands, measures are taken to avoid adverse impacts.

What are the harvested yuccas used for? Everything from shampoos, cosmetics, industrial deodorants, as a fire retardant and to use as an additive to carbonated beverages. Root beer foam is another use. The company that buys the yuccas is Ritter International of Los Angeles: maybe it's time to add root beer to the environmentalists' list of boycotted products which includes Coors beer (due to a connection with the infamous Jesse James Watt).

... continued

FROM THE MULCH PILE, continued

The fact that the Blairs get stuck with innumerable daggers, spines, are bitten by ants, kill coyotes and other critters, etc. did not impress me. The father of the bunch was apparently blinded several years ago by a yucca "dagger." Who was it that said "an eye for an eye"?

(A story in the February 6, 1982 edition of the Los Angeles Times also proved that you really shouldn't mess with Mother Nature: a 27-year old Phoenix man fired a couple of shotgun blasts at a giant Saguaro Cactus and a 23-foot section of the plant promptly fell, crushing him to death. While destruction of cacti is a misdemeanor under Arizona law, there are stronger penalties. Maybe there is justice.)

---Tony Frates, President
Utah Native Plant Society

WILDFLOWER WATCH

June, and the wildflowers are bustin' out all over (to steal from Rodgers and Hammerstein). Our wildflower watchers this month are Beverly Albee and Greg Woodall, and here are their reports:

In Southern Utah, the wildflowers in the desert areas will be finishing their colorful displays in June. The Globemallows and composites are especially colorful now. In June and July, the native plant bloom display moves "uphill" as the higher country begins to blossom. Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon and the Kolob Canyons section of Zion National Park are good places to visit in the summer months.

A real wildflower and natural paradise awaits hikers in the Pine Valley Mountains near St. George. Numerous trails traverse the range; creeks and meadows await your visit. Trail information can be obtained at the Dixie National Forest offices in Cedar City or in St. George. Aspens, Columbines and even a Giant Sequoia can be seen. In the town of Pine Valley the historic church built by a shipwright is an interesting stop and the steakhouse is supposed to serve delicious steaks for those so inclined.



Aquilegia

In the Wasatch Mountains watch for: Columbines (Aquilegia), Penstemons, Thistles (Cirsium), Lupines (Lupinus), Sweetvetch (Hedysarum), Red-Osier Dogwood (Cornus) along the stream banks, Buttercups (Ranunculus), Indian Paintbrush (Castilleja), Mules-ears (Wyethia), wild onions (Alliums) and the Evening Primrose (Oenothera) to name but a few. July is the perfect time to visit Albion Basin at the top of Little Cottonwood Canyon--one of the outstanding wildflower areas of the Wasatch Range.

DISCOVERING THE UTAH NATIVES - a trip to the Deep Creek Mountains

...by Kaye Thorne

The Deep Creek Mountains are a part of a larger geographic area known as Basin and Range or the Great Basin. The mountains here are all situated north-south, like "caterpillars on their way to Mexico," each with a block-faulted valley separating it from its neighbor. The Deep Creeks sit astride the boundary of Utah and Nevada in the northern part of the Great Basin. They possess a unique flora with representatives of the southern desert as well as the northern boreal forest.

The foot slopes have a flora much like others in the region: salt desert shrubs including shadscale (Atriplex canescens), cold desert shrubs with sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata) and rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus nauseosus), and an extensive pinyon (Pinus monophylla) and juniper (Juniperus osteosperma) woodland community.

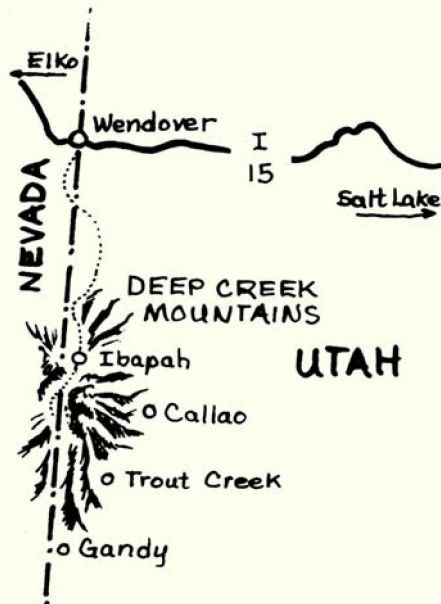
Along the ancient terraces of Lake Bonneville seep springs boast of plants at their most northern extension; buffaloberry (Shepherdia argentea), manzanita (Arctostaphylos patula) and centaury (Centaureum namophilum).

An amazing yellow-white-pink bluebonnet (Lupinus arbustus var. calcaratus) can be seen in the canyons but has never been located in any other part of Utah. Columbine (Aquilegia formosa), beardtongue (Penstemon pachyphyllus) and the large delphinium (Delphinium occidentale) make the upslopes a flower photographer's studio.

The tallest peak in the Deep Creek Range is Haystack Peak, 12,101 feet; but even before you reach the summit it is to be noted that the spruce (Picea engelmannii) and fir (Abies lasiocarpa) are at the eastern edge of their mixed forest and no longer grow together in other Utah mountains. Perhaps a brave and hardy soul will see the bristle cone pine (Pinus longaeva) at its northernmost outpost.

In the alpine tundra of these mountains the pipsissewa or prince's pine (Chimaphila umbellata) grows. This plant is really more at home in Alaska than here in a desert mountain range!

Coming back down, look for the Great Basin fishhook cactus (Sclerocactus pubispinus) on the rocky gravelly slopes and the small barrel cactus (Pediocactus simpsonii) which is known from a similar habitat. They will be flowering in May.



DISCOVERING THE UTAH NATIVES

- Some Notes on the South Slope of the Uinta Mountains...by Sherel Goodrich

A rather typical sequence of major plant types of the south slope of the Uinta Mountains often starts with an extensive juniper zone along the toe slope. This often extends from 6,000 to the 7,000 - 7,500 foot elevation with pinyon being rare or absent from much of the area and occasional at the upper edge of the zone.

Above the juniper zone on flats and mountain sides, Vasey Sagebrush covers vast acreage. Gamble Oak and usually Curlleaf Mountain Mahogany are lacking from the south slope except toward the west near the town of Tabiona, and mountain brush communities when encountered are usually composed of true Mountain Mahogany (Cercocarpus montanus). In the absence of a mountain brush zone, the Vasey Sagebrush zone is continuous up to and intergrades into the aspen zone at about 8,400-9,000 feet, and in places extends up to nearly 10,000 feet. Douglas Fir is confined to limestone and other basic substrates, and it is not commonly seen, but Ponderosa Pine is common in places and it is usually found at that elevation where Vasey Sagebrush and aspen come together. At its upper edge (about 9,000-9,500 feet), the aspen zone grades into an extensive zone of lodgepole Pine, and at about 10,000 feet Engelmann Spruce mixes with the Lodgepole Pine. Subalpine Fir is sometimes associated with these trees, but dominant stands of this fir are found only on limestone and other basic substrates and not on the ubiquitous quartzite of the Uinta Mountains. Above 10,500 feet Lodgepole Pine wanes and the spruce is clearly the dominant. At about 11,000 feet, trees give way to the vast alpine area of the Uintas which commonly extends up to 12,000 feet and as high as 13,528 feet at Kings Peak--the highest point in Utah.

The above sequence of plant types can be seen from several routes up the south slope including: Utah Highway 44 from Vernal, Taylor Mountain, Mosby Mountain, Farm Creek Mountain, and others. Highway 44 is the only paved route, but it does not go high enough to reach the alpine or upper pine-spruce zone.

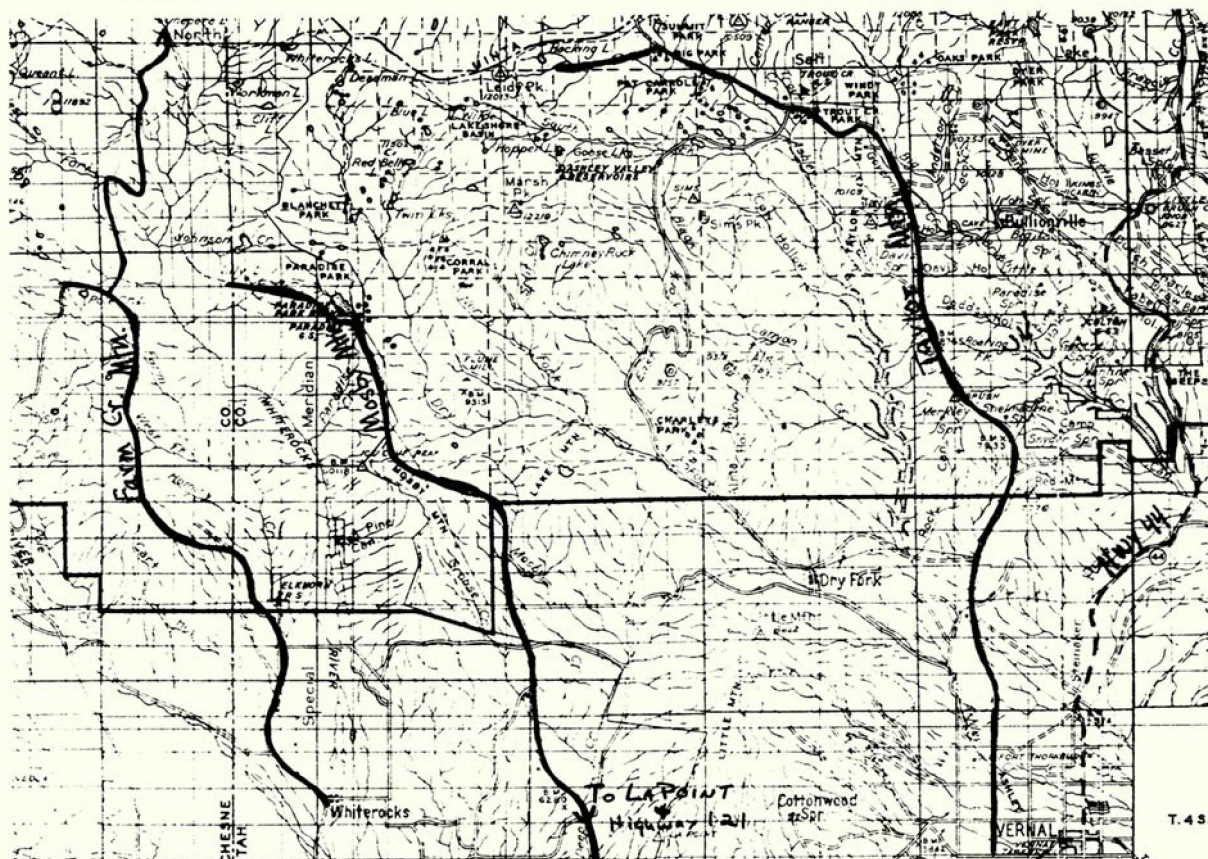
Plants to watch for in the juniper zone are: the Goldenweeds, (Haplopappus uniflorus, H. armerioides), Gilia aggregata, a milkweed (Asclepias cryptoceras) and the common Indian Paintbrush (Castilleja chromosa). A catseye, (Cryptantha breviflora) is a Uinta Basin endemic that grows here. Hooker Balsamroot, (Balsamorhiza hookeri), and Arrow-leaf Balsamroot (B. sagittata), Penstemon subglaber, the Bluebell (Mertensia oblongifolia), Hairy Leather Flower (Clematis hirsutissima) and the spicy flowers of Bitterbrush can be found in the Vasey Sagebrush zone. Ranunculus glaberrimus is also common here, but it might be past flowering by June. However, if this year's cold spring doesn't warm up soon, this buttercup will be flowering there at the edge of melting snow. In the aspen zone, the Columbine (Aquilegia caerulea) often steals the show, but Geranium richardsonii, Lovage (Ligusticum porteri) and many other flowers can be found. The dense subalpine forests of lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce often have but a scanty understory of flowering plants. Blueberries (Vaccinium scoparium and other Vaccinium spp. as well as Arnica cordifolia are sometimes common, and the rare Clustered Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium fasciculatum has been collected here.

...Continued

SOME NOTES ON THE SOUTH SLOPE OF THE UINTA MOUNTAINS, continued

Within the forest zone, it is the park-like meadows and streamside areas that display a great variety of flowering plants. In his unpublished master's thesis, Burt Pendleton has recently found about 130 flowering plants in a rather small meadow area in the western part of the Uintas. Many of these plants are common in meadows across these mountains. Among the more showy flowers of these meadows are: Elephant Head (*Pedicularis groenlandica*), Marsh Marigold (*Caltha leptosepala*), Globeflower (*Trollius laxus*), *Arnica* spp., *Aster* spp., *Erigeron* spp., *Potentilla* spp. and Ladies' Tresses (*Spiranthes romanzoffiana*). Some, such as the Gentian (*Gentiana calycosa*), do not flower until July or August. Flowers of the alpine zone make a better showing in July and August than in June. Avens (*Geum rossii*), Catchfly (*Silene acaulis*), the Mountain Avens-wood Nymph (*Dryas octopetala*), *Primula parryi*, Alp Lily (*Lloydia serotina*), *Penstemon uintahensis* and *Parrya rydbergii* are a few among many that grow there. The last two are among the very few endemic plants of the Uinta Mountains.

In his Alpine Rangelands of the Uinta Mountains, Mont E. Lewis has listed over 300 species of flowering plants for the high elevations of these mountains. This is not a very large number for such a large area. The Uinta Mountains are probably not as floristically rich as one might expect, but a remarkable aspect of the flora is the great number of plants that can be found in rather small areas.



NATURALLY NATIVE

-- Rose Pussytoes
Antennaria rosea Greene.

In the last issue of Sego Lily (Vol. 5, No. 4) a portion of a garden devoted to plants with predominately grey or silver foliage was described and the Fringed Sage (Artemisia frigida) was featured.

A much lower-growing groundcover in this miniscape are the several species of Pussytoes (Antennaria). Two of them were brought to my garden as rooted stems carefully dug (with permission) from the beds in the display gardens at the Horticultural Station, Utah State University, Farmington. Others have similarly been collected on occasional trips around Utah. Often an unsuccessful fishing expedition has been rewarding nonetheless for the choice plants which were brought back as seed, cuttings, or small divisions. Fishing creels are more likely to be bulging with small plastic bags containing plant treasures of the trip.

As a group the Antennarias are dioecious members of the Sunflower family (Asteracea) with male and female flowers on separate plants.

The flowering scapes are generally short (0.5--4dm), with the heads borne singly or more generally in clusters. Flowers in the heads are all of the discoid type, with no ray flowers. The leaves are arranged densely along the creeping, often rhizomatous stems and white wooly hairs cover both leaves and stems.

In the garden a checkerboard effect is created because of the different shades of silver and grey-green between species and even within a seedling population of one species. Following a rain or irrigation the wet leaves are a predominant green color.

Somewhat slow to establish, young plants soon begin to grow more vigorously, clambering over rocks, railroad ties, and stepping stones. It will tolerate occasional foot traffic. Roots form along the stems as they grow.

The fruit is a small achene topped by a dense ring of soft, hair-like bristles called the pappus. When dry and fully mature the bristles in the heads resemble a soft kitten's toes--thus the common name, Pussytoes.



Antennaria rosea

- illus. by Kaye Thorne

...continued

NATURALLY NATIVE, continued

At least a dozen species occur naturally in Utah with five of them growing in the mountains of the Central Wasatch Front (Antennaria alpina, A. corymbosa, A. dimorpha, A. rosea, A. umbrinella) from the foothills to the higher alpine regions. They are often found in dry or open meadows, frequently on rocky slopes and ridges. In the garden they tolerate full sun in a well-drained soil with occasional irrigation.

Male-flowered plants tend to be infrequent and the seeds of female plants may result from parthenocarpic production of fruit without pollination and fertilization occurring.

My favorite of our native species is Rose Pussytoes (Antennaria rosea), which is valued for its pink-colored bracts of the involucre subtending the flowers and fruit. After the flowers and fruit are no longer showy in the garden they should be clipped off to reveal the distinctive mat of lush silvery evergreen foliage.

I would consider this to be an easy plant for the beginning native plant gardener to try. It can be grown as a single small patch or as an extensive groundcover if planted on 24-inch centers. Try Pussytoes instead of lawngrass (e.g. Kentucky Bluegrass) or the more common and frequently over-used groundcovers (e.g. Ajuga, Ivy, Vinca).

...W. Richard Hildreth, Chairman,
Horticulture Committee

NATIVES IN THE NEWS

The Marriott Library, University of Utah, recently acquired its two millionth volume, a fundamental botanical work, DeHistoria Stirpium, by Leonhart Fuchs, published in Basel, Switzerland in 1542. This sixteenth century herbal is famous for the size and beauty of its woodcuts. Richard Hildreth, Utah State Arboretum Director and Board Member, UNPS, was instrumental in obtaining this rare book to mark this milestone. At the presentation ceremony, Dr. Robert Ornduff, Director of the University of California Botanical Garden and Herbarium, Berkeley, California discussed the vital role both native and cultivated plants have played in providing man with food, fiber and medicines. The Marriott Library is understandably proud of its herbal materials collection and has prepared an herb bibliography which you can obtain at the Library. The two millionth volume is currently on display in the atrium of the Marriott Library--appropriately set off by fuchsias --the lovely flower named in honor of Leonhart Fuchs.

WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY

CHAPTER SEVEN--"Get Ready, Get Set....GO!"

Over the winter months, we have discussed various characteristics of great photos and how to make them. (As creative photographers we do not take photos, we make them.) As lovers and students of nature, WE ARE THE BEST WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHERS. We have some basic ideas of what we like and how to capture it on film. SPRING is definitely here and summer will follow soon. Bloomings have been going on in Southern Utah (and obscurely in the northern valleys and canyons) for over two months. All this wet weather is going to cause an explosion of color among the flowers such that we will be hard-pressed to capture it all on film. We must be ready!



CHECK YOUR CAMERA

If you haven't had your camera out since last blooming season, look it over before you take it out in the field. INSIDE AND OUT. The outside is easy, but the inside poses problems. Open the back and take off the lens. DON'T TOUCH!! Look for damage and dust. For damage, take it to a repairman. If you are not in the habit of loading film in windstorms, there shouldn't be any dust inside. If there is, buy yourself a can of Dust-Off (canned air available at any photo store) and BLOW the dust out. Try not to touch the delicate innards of your camera and avoid blowing the dust out with your breath alone. Close up your camera and put the lens back on as quickly as possible. Never leave your open camera laying around.

CLEAN YOUR LENSES

Clean your lenses (front and back) with lens cleaning fluid and lens cleaning paper. Never use cloth or facial tissue. The minute abrasion of these materials can cause accumulative scratching to those expensive glass optics. The minimal cost of "official" lens cleaning supplies is worth it.

CHECK YOUR LIGHT METER AND BATTERY

Shoot a roll of film. It's much better to find that your light meter doesn't work now than to discover it when all of those under/overexposed photos of hard-to-find/shoot blossoms come back from the lab next month. Also check your battery. A dead battery could be the only thing wrong with your light meter. Some photographers replace the battery on a regular basis rather than wait for it to go dead.

WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY, continued

CHECK ALL OF YOUR OTHER EQUIPMENT

Clean your close-up lenses. Check your cable release for kinks that can cause it to jam. Check the agility of your tripod. Check the expiration dates on your film. The date marked on the box gives you a couple of month's leeway. (HINT: Keeping your film in the refrigerator extends its life for a year or more. Be sure to warm the film to ambient temperature before using.)

Now we're ready to go! Grab your flower identification manual and go after those bloomers! Make people wonder what you're looking for, walking with your head down or crawling around in field and forest! Shoot until your index finger blisters and your knees callous!

Then.....SEND YOUR MOST BEAUTIFUL SHOTS (IDENTIFIED FLOWERS ONLY) TO THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY FOTO FILE! We will duplicate your beauties and return the originals to you along with a handsome certificate of donation.

We would like to thank Glenn Halliday for his donation to the UNPS Foto File. We graciously accept and consider all fine fotos! To help fill out our file, here are twenty-five bloomers currently on view around the state--we need them in our library; can you "capture" them for us?

Ranunculus spp. (NO UFO'S) - Buttercups
Astragalus spp. (NO UFO'S) - Locoweeds
Cryptantha spp. (NO UFO'S) - Stickseeds
Erysimum asperum - Western Wallflower
Ribes aureum - Golden Currant
Balsamorhiza sagittata - Arrowleaf Balsamroot
Cornus stolonifera - Western Flowering Dogwood
Castilleja chromosa - Early Desert Paintbrush
Zygadenus paniculatus - Foothill Death Camas
Linum perenne - Blue Flax
Viola canadensis - White Canadian Violet
Mertensia oblongifolia - Bluebells
Stanleya pinata - Prince's Plume
Oenothera caespitosa - White Tufted Evening Primrose
Oenothera lavandulaefolia - Yellow Tufted Evening Primrose
Penstemon eatonii - Eaton's Red Penstemon
Penstemon cyananthus - Wasatch Penstemon
Gilia aggregata - Skyrocket Gilia
Symphoricarpos oreophilus - Snowberry
Prunus virginiana - Chokecherry
Asclepias speciosa - Common Showy Milkweed
Opuntia erinacea - Prickly Pear Cactus
Wyethia scabra - Mules' Ears
Mirabilis multiflora - Colorado Four O'Clocks
Iris missouriensis - Missouri Iris (blue)

GO AFTER THEM AND SEND YOUR BEST EFFORTS TO: UNPS FOTO FILE, c/o Pam Poulson,
P.O. Box 2275, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110.

.... Pam Poulson, Chairman
Photography Committee

BOOKS YOU WON'T WANT TO MISS

--A review by "Anonymous"

Mountain Plants of Northeastern Utah by Berniece A. Andersen and Arthur Holmgren. Circular 319. Utah State University Extension Service. Logan, Utah. \$2.00. Mountain Plants was mentioned in the May Sego Lily article on wild flowering in Cache Valley. It was described as a "useful companion," and it is.

The two authors are well known in wildflower circles. Berniece Andersen Weber now resides in Canada where she finds the pink Ladyslipper Orchid a mile from her home. Art Holmgren needs no introduction to Utahns.

The 140-page paper booklet offers a representative selection of more common and conspicuous species--and many of these are our most beautiful and showy flowers --the ones we really want to know. Weeds and grasses are omitted.

Three hundred and fifty-one black and white drawings grace the book and are accompanied by a brief description, a paragraph in length. The flowers are arranged by family. The more common flower name is written in capital letters, followed by the Latin name in italics.

The text and drawings are well spaced and readable. It does not read like a technical manual. Size and color are noted as well as the locale. The plants described will be found in the Wasatch, Bear River and Uintah Mountains.

One lovely little plant, the Beckwith Violet, is described. This purple and white bicolor has now become extinct in our area, but it was profuse when the pioneers came to Utah.

In many of the flower drawings there are also small drawings of the fruit, seed, flower or leaf shape that might distinguish the species from another. This is quite a valuable feature. Bits of history and flower lore are included. It is interesting to note that many of our flower names memorialize such plant explorers as Lewis, Clark, Gambel, Nutall, Pursh and Kellogg.

Several pages in the front of the book introduce the reader to plant characteristics, such as flowers and inflorescences, leaf shapes and fruit. The drawings are clear and the information adequate for the amateur botanist.

A companion volume, A Beginner's Guide to Mountain Flowers, by the same authors is available for \$1.00. Paragraphs are shorter and there are several drawings to the page. It is quite simplified. There are sections entitled "Plants That Grow OnFoothills, Valleys, in Canyons, in Mountain Wooded Areas, and in Mountains--Open Areas." These are then broken down by color. Both books have indexes.

These helpful guides are available from the Utah State Extension Service--Bulletin Room, UMC 50B, Room 108, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322 or at the USU Extension Services office, 444 So. 3rd West, Salt Lake City.



Viola beckwithii

SALT LAKE CHAPTER NEWS

The UNPS Executive Committee is pleased to announce that Pamela Poulson has agreed to serve as President of the Salt Lake Chapter for the remainder of the current term.

DON'T FORGET--The main financial support of the Salt Lake Chapter comes from their annual Native Plant and Seed Sale. This will be held on September 18, at Wasatch Shadows Nursery. If you are currently propagating native plants, and would like to donate some of your "extras" to the plant sale, please let Pam Poulson or Jennifer Harrington know. (Phone numbers are on the Directory page of the Newsletter).

COMMITTEE NEWS

The Seed Committee will be on hand at the June Salt Lake Chapter meeting to discuss native plant seeds and help the rest of us label the seeds cleaned at an earlier workshop. They will also be leading a field trip on Sept. 11 to collect seeds for the next planting season. If you want to try seed collecting on a solo basis, a general rule of thumb for seed maturity is: mountain plant seed generally matures 6 weeks after bloom, while desert plants and annuals mature a bit quicker.

Claire Gabriel of the Seed Committee suggests the following book for those interested in cultivating native plant seeds:

Perennials for Western Gardens by Margaret K. Coates. Published by Pruitt Publishing. Hardback edition: \$13.00. Available through local bookstores.

This book talks about perennials that do well in western gardens. Most of the perennials discussed are wildflowers. There are very helpful directions on how to germinate and cultivate native plant seeds for the serious wildflower gardener. The book contains excellent black and white drawings and treats some 300 different species of perennials.

The Field Trip Committee in the person of Mary Ann Wright is providing great opportunities to view the blooming plants up close and in person. A group of about 20 people (including one babe in arms) met on a balmy April evening (April 27) for a walk in the foothills above Research Park, Salt Lake City. Lois Arnow and Beverly Albee of the Garrett Herbarium, University of Utah provided on-the-spot expertise in identifying and helping us learn more about the early bloomers. A surprising number of natives were already in bloom in spite of the cold, late spring. Lois and Beverly saved the best for the last--on the rocky slopes of a narrow canyon the group came upon the lovely Bluebell, Mertensia oblongifolia which, unlike its higher-elevation relatives, does not require damp meadows to be happy. The bright blue blossoms were a fine harbinger of spring!

If you have any questions or suggestions for locales and/or objectives of future field trips, please contact Mary Ann Wright (see Directory for her phone numbers).

FOR SALE! FOR SALE!

All the items below are available for purchase at: Salt Lake Chapter meetings or by mail through the State Arboretum of Utah, Bldg. 436, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112. For mail orders, please include postage as indicated. PLEASE NOTE: We must request that all orders be accompanied by check or money order--we do not have the capability for billing purchases for later payment.

1982 is only half over, and it's not too late to grace a wall of your home with the beautiful wildflower photos found in the Wildflower Calendar produced by Pam and Marvin Poulson. Now available for only \$2.00 plus .75 for mailing.

For a limited time only UNPS members can purchase the Flora of the Central Wasatch Front, Utah, 2nd Edition, revised, by Lois Arnow, Beverly Albee and Ann Wyckoff for a special price of \$12.00 plus \$1.50 postage (regular price-\$14.95). This book was reviewed in the February, 1982 Sego Lily and is an invaluable aide to those interested in the flora of this area.

Other outstanding books dealing with various aspects of native plants, are available at considerably reduced prices. (Please include \$1.50 postage per book for mail order.)

TITLE/AUTHOR	Member	Non-Member	List Price
Utah Plants, (Hardback)	4.00	6.00	12.95
by Stanley L. Welsh & Glen Moore. 474 pp.			
Utah Plants, (Paperback)	3.00	5.00	9.95
by Stanley L. Welsh & Glen Moore. 474 pp.			
Mosses of Utah and the West	5.00	8.00	19.95
by Seville Flowers. 567 pp.			

A most attractive and informative coloring book, Utah's Colorful Natives, by the Utah Native Plant Society; available for \$1.00 plus .50 postage.

--more seeds will be available--watch for them in the newsletter.

REPRINTS FROM PAST ISSUES OF THE SEGO LILY NEWSLETTER

Whether you are a newcomer to the Utah Native Plant Society or a charter member who has mislaid the earlier issues of the newsletter, you might be interested in knowing that the following reprints of articles from The Sego Lily newsletter are now available at the nominal cost of fifty cents per reprint, or three for \$1.00, including postage:

Issue Date	Title	Author
Jan. 1980	"Utah Threatened & Endangered Plants," including eight on Fed'l. Register	E. Neese (illus. by K. Thorne)
Mar. 1980	"Research Natural Area Program"	D. Atwood
May 1980	"Native Pharmacopoeia of the Eastern Great Basin"	J. H. Smith
Oct. 1980	"Vegetation of the Henry Mountains"	E. Neese
Jan. 1981	"Utah Herbarium Index"	S. Welsh
Mar. 1981	"Mormon Lilies," excerpt from <u>Steep Trails</u> , (Muir's walking tour of the Oquirrh Mountains in 1877)	John Muir
Oct. 1981	Wildflower Photog., Chap. I, "Types of Cameras"	P. Poulson
	"Mountain Lover, <u>Pachistima myrsinites</u> "	R. Hildreth
Nov. 1981	"Utah Rare Plants"	S. Welsh
	Wildflower Photog., Chap. II, "Tripods & Photography"	P. Poulson
	"Curlleaf Mountain Mahogany, <u>Cercocarpus ledifolius</u> "	R. Hildreth
Dec. 1981	"Noteworthy Utah Plant Collections for 1981"	E. Neese
	"Bear-berry/Kinnikinnik, <u>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</u> "	R. Hildreth
	Wildflower Photog., Chapter III, "Getting the Subject to Cooperate"	P. Poulson
Jan. 1982	"Creeping Oregon Grape, <u>Mahonia repens</u> "	R. Hildreth
	Wildflower Photog., Chap. IV, "Planning a Picture"	P. Poulson
	"Rare Plant Status Recommendations, 1982" (the UNPS Rare and Endangered Plants Committee)	

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO CONSERVE RARE PLANTS

Numerous species of plants have become extinct since the origin of the Earth over 3 billion years ago. These extinctions occurred gradually, as a result of natural processes. Now, however, the rate of loss has increased alarmingly due to the impacts of human activities. The major cause is loss of habitat, which occurs if a river valley is drowned by a dam, a swamp is drained, a forest is cleared, meadows or desert valleys are converted to croplands or housing developments. Other habitat losses occur as a result of pollution, suppression of natural fires or disturbance of the soil by off-road vehicles or hikers. Plants that are confined to a few small locations are highly vulnerable. Overcollecting also threatens some plants. Cacti, Venus flytraps, pitcher plants, woodland orchids and alpine plants are very popular. Collecting pressure when combined with habitat loss may decimate entire species. Nearly one-quarter of our native cacti are so jeopardized. Plants on islands are particularly vulnerable because they have evolved in isolation from these stresses. Over 40% of the native flora of Hawaii is already extinct or endangered.

The Endangered Species Act is widely considered the most important wildlife conservation law in the world. It establishes a comprehensive program to conserve any species of plant or animal determined to be "endangered" (in danger of extinction in all or most of its range) or "threatened" (likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future). The current Endangered Species Act expires on October 1, 1982; Congress must pass a new law if the program is to continue. The House and Senate are currently drafting legislation to amend the Act as needed. Crucial amendments/issues are:

1. one- vs. multi-year reauthorization.
2. Weakening of the CITES Treat (controls international trade of endangered species)
3. Protection dropped for plants and/(or?) other lower life forms
4. No matching federal funds for state endangered species programs for FY 1983

If you want to influence your government concerning this ACT, DO IT NOW. The final legislation should be signed by September 30, 1982. The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee will be voting on the bill to pass it to the Senate. Write to the key members of this committee at U.S. Senate, Washington D.C., 20510. Key committee members are:

Senators

Howard Baker
Alan Simpson

Pete Domenici
Jennings Randall

Lloyd Bentson
Gary Hart

Max Baucus

ETC. ETC.

The Spring/Summer 1982 catalog of Recreational Equipment, Inc., a Seattle-based outdoor equipment cooperative firm features the beautiful wildflowers of the Northwest (and many also are natives of Utah) throughout their catalog.

LOST: Some UNPS Members! Newsletters addressed to: Jennifer Gorski, Tonia Torrence and Mary DiMuzio keep being returned by the U.S. Postal Service. If you have a current address for any of these people, please send it to the Sego Lily Editor.

DIRECTORY, UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

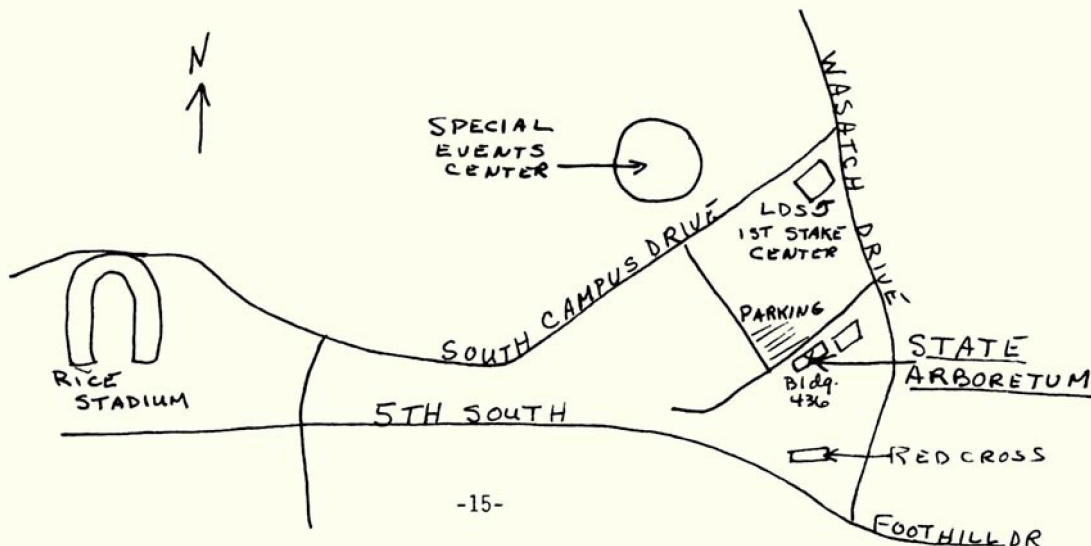
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Native Plant Society, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121

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

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

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



UNPS Sego Lily
3043 Brighton Place
Salt Lake City, UT 84121



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

☐ New Member ☐ Renewal ☐ Gift

Name _____

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If gift, from: _____

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

Check membership category desired:

☐ Individual.. \$ 8.00	☐ Student \$ 4.00
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Please enclose check made payable to Utah Native Plant Society and send to:
Glenn Halliday, Treasurer, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121



THE SEGO LILY

NEWSLETTER OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 5; Number 7

August, 1982

WHAT'S GOING ON?

Salt Lake Area Chapter Meetings are regularly scheduled for the fourth Thursday of the month, at 7:30 p.m. Non-Members are always WELCOME!

The chapter meetings are usually held in the Conference Room, second floor of the new offices of the Utah State Arboretum--Bldg. 436 on the upper campus of the University of Utah. See map on pg. 11 for helpful hints on how to find it!

- Aug. 26 - The Chapter Meeting will be both a field trip to a nearby
6:30 p.m. area for native plant seed gathering, and a seed packaging
 session--do one or both! We'll meet at the Arboretum
 Conference Room, 2nd Floor, Bldg. 436.
- Sept. 23- "The Bristlecone Pine"--Marvin Poulson, who has studied
7:30 p.m. this incredibly long-lived tree of the Great Basin will
 present a slide talk on its past and uncertain future.

Other meetings of interest:

- Aug. 7 - Salt Lake Chapter Field Trip - Albion Basin, Little Cotton-
10:30 a.m. wood Canyon. Dr. Stanley Welsh, Director of the BYU Herbarium
 and noted Utah botanist and author will lead a field trip in
 Albion Basin. Dr. Welsh will provide historical background
 on the early collecting and naming of plants by pioneer
 botanist Marcus Jones in this area. Meet at the mouth of
 Little Cottonwood Canyon at 10:00 a.m. or at the Albion
 Basin Campground at 10:30 a.m. Bring a lunch!
- Aug. 14-15 Audubon Society Basin and Range Seminar, Stansbury Mtns.
 (See page 10 for details)
- Aug. 12 Utah State Arboretum "Walks and Talks with the Director"
12 - 1 p.m. --tree tours. Meet in front of the Museum of Natural
 History, Univ. of Utah campus.: "New Trees for Landscaping
 in Utah."
- Sept. 18 Annual UNPS Plant and Seed Sale, Wasatch Shadows Nursery,
9:00 - 3:00 Sandy. Great buys! Tell your friends! Mark your calendar!

Coming up: Annual UNPS Meeting & Elections (October 9). See page 10
 for further details.

FROM THE MULCH PILE

Leafing through the pile, this is what turned up:

Good News: Endangered Species Act Passed By voice counts on June 8 and 9, the House and Senate each passed similar bills which after being reconciled into one bill will then again be passed and finally signed by the President. Both bills provide for high levels of funding including funds for state cooperative agreements. Of special interest is the prohibition of taking listed plants for the purposes of possession.

Astragalus Montii The May, 1982 issue of the Endangered Species Technical Bulletin mentioned that a management agreement has been reached between the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service concerning the Heliotrope Milkvetch. This rare plant is known to occur only on the Wasatch Plateau in Sanpete County, Utah and is one of the eight currently proposed plant species for listing (proposed Jan. 13, 1981 as endangered).

Cacti Collectors Beware The Dixie Resource Area office of the BLM advises that their field personnel are on the lookout for those of you traveling with shovels. Only common cacti are collectible (and then only with the proper permit). No permits are issued for threatened or endangered species as published in the Federal Register. Collection of sensitive species such as Coryphantha vivipara and Ferocactus acanthodes are collectible only with restricted permits. BLM special agents monitor areas by air and on ground when large-scale illegal collecting is suspected.

Support the native cacti by letting them perpetuate in the wilds. Belie the statement that if the hikers, ORV's, highway builders, miners, dams or cows don't get 'em, the collectors will!

CITES Transfer Of the 119 species on the original Fish & Wildlife Service proposal to transfer North American cacti from Appendix II to Appendix I, nine occur in Utah, including all five listed species. A letter from the Society supported the proposal (Federal Register notice of April 2, 1982). The proposal is a part of the 10-year review of the appendices under CITES, the Convention on International Trade of Wild Fauna and Flora. Appendix I includes plants threatened with extinction that are or may be affected by trade. Appendix II plants are not necessarily threatened with extinction but may become so without trade restraints.

Concern was also expressed over two species on our watch list, Coryphantha vivipara var. rosea and Ferocactus acanthodes var. lecontei. A letter dated July 6, 1982 from the Office of Scientific Authority indicated that substantial changes have already been made in the proposal and that a number of species appear to be more widely distributed and abundant than formerly thought. While the Coryphantha and Ferocactus species on our watch list are rare in Utah, they are apparently relatively common in nearby states. Also, the Denver Regional Office of the Fish and Wildlife Service has recommended that Sclerocactus pubispinus (UNPS category "Priority-low") not be transferred to Appendix I "owing to the lack of any collecting pressures on it" and because they "do not believe it to be especially rare."

...continued

FROM THE MULCH PILE, continued

Anyone with information supporting (or not supporting) the transfer of any of these species should contact us. The final decision on the proposed species will be made this fall.

Capitol Reef Grazing Extension A bill sponsored by Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah, has been passed by the Senate which would allow grazing permits in Capitol Reef National Park to be renewed for 25 years from the park's establishment (1971) plus the lifetime of the rancher and his heirs or successors. Rep. James Hansen, R-Utah, has introduced a similar bill in the House. Originally, phase-out of grazing permits was to occur between 1982 and 1992. Presently there is no grazing in three allotments which lie totally within the park. Fifteen other allotments lie both inside and outside park boundaries.

The 1916 Act controlling grazing in national parks states that grazing can be allowed if "such use is not detrimental to the primary purpose of the park." National Park Service experts believe that the vegetative condition of the park is substantially impaired with 61%--96% of the range in fair to poor condition, a sad state for a national park. Grazing also endangers several threatened plant species in the area.

Of even greater concern is the statement by the Utah Farm Bureau Federation that stresses getting all grazing permits in Utah's parks extended which have a statutory phaseout. Let's pass the word to Washington that we don't want our national parks milked! The phaseouts on the books are more than generous. If a national park isn't off limits, what is?

...Tony Frates, President
Utah Native Plant Society

WILDFLOWER WATCH

It's August and if you want to find the wildflowers in Utah, be prepared to go to the high country! That is where it's at according to Beverly Albee, Walter Loope, Robert Thompson and Greg Woodall who sent in reports this month. Walter Loope also reported that he is being transferred from Moab to Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore on the south shore of Lake Superior in Michigan. We will miss his help in keeping us in touch with the Moab area--but maybe he will be able to send us some reports on botanizing in the Great Lakes area!

In Southern Utah the pinyon-juniper belt is finishing its wildflower display with only Shooting Stars and Gilia remaining. The Henry Mountains, however, are cool and beautiful in August and provide beautiful views of Capitol Reef, as well as an abundance of wildflowers. In addition to flowers, you can see a free-roaming buffalo herd in the Henrys, camp at MacMillan Springs campground and get great Mexican food in Caineville which is nearby. To get into the Henry Mountains take gravel and dirt roads from Hanksville or Notom (inquire locally as to conditions). The Henry Mountains are being considered for coal strip mining, so see them while you can!

WILDFLOWER WATCH, continued

In Southeastern Utah the wildflowers are now approaching their peak blooming at 10,000 ft. elevation in the La Sal and Blue Mountains. You should find alpine wildflowers such as: Geum rossii (Avens), Trifolium nanum (Clover), Sibbaldia procumbens, Silene acaulis (Catchfly), Saxifraga rhomboidea (Saxifrage), and Erigeron mancus (Fleabane--endemic to the La Sal Mtns.) on the high peaks of the La Sal mountains: Mt. Peale, Mt. Mellenthin, Mt. Waas, Mt. Tukuhtnikivatz and Mann's Peak.

The Wasatch Plateau in Central Utah has nearly one-third of all the species of plants in the state of Utah on it and it will be at or near the peak blooming period during August. This is the perfect time for a trip on the Skyline Drive which runs down the entire length of the Plateau. A word of caution: roads on the Plateau are rough and the Skyline Drive may still have drifts on the road in some places. However, short trips up the Fairview-Huntington highway, Ephraim Canyon and 12-Mile Canyon would be very rewarding for photographers, collectors and all wildflower fans.

The plateau has beautiful stands of Quaking Aspens and on the north-facing slopes there will be spruce-fir forests, while the ridges have Limber Pine. Some of the forbs to be seen are: Columbine (Aquilegia coerulea), Fireweed (Epilobium angustifolia), Blue Flax (Linum perenne), Yellow Flax (Linum kingii), Goldeneye (Viguiera multiflora), Parry's Campanula (Campanula parryi) and Meadow Rue (Thalictrum fendleri).



Primula
parryi

In the Wasatch Mountains the beautiful but malodorous Parry's Primrose (Primula parryi) can be found in high rocky alpine areas, such as the rocks above Albion Basin in Little Cottonwood Canyon. Another high-country plant is the White Ivesia (Ivesia utahensis) which is endemic to the Central Wasatch Mountains. Aster kingii (on the endangered species list) is on the open rocky slopes at high elevations. Other plants to look for are: Alpine-bog Swertia (Swertia perenne) Green Gentian (Swertia radiata), Moss Campion (Silene

acaulis), Drummond Campion (Silene drummondii), the various small Drabas, Mountain Death Camas (Zygadenus elegans) and the Marsh Marigolds (Caltha leptosepala).

NATIVES IN THE NEWS

The July 18 issue of the Salt Lake Tribune featured the newly-opened nature trail developed by Robert Redford at his Sundance Resort. We hope many of you will have the opportunity to visit this beautiful area. The botanical information signs along the trail were illustrated and described by Kaye Thorne, UNPS Board member whose illustrations often grace this newsletter.

DISCOVERING THE UTAH NATIVES--a trip to the North Slope of the Uinta Mountains

...by David Anderson and Kent Ostler

A one or preferably two-day trip along Highway 150 from Kamas, Utah to Evanston, Wyoming will take you through some of the most delightful high country in all of Utah and by leaving the paved highway just north of the Bear River Guard Station you can extend your trip to a lesser-traveled but equally beautiful area of the North Slope of the Uinta Mountains. The Uintas are the highest mountain range in Utah and unique in that they trend east-west rather than north-south as is the rule for the rest of the Rocky Mountain ranges. Because of the high elevation, the North Slope wildflowers will be at the peak of their blooming display during August. There is an abundance of camping areas along this route and the loop trip would take you from Highway 150 through Robertson, Mountain View, Fort Bridger and Evanston Wyoming with a return to Salt Lake City via Interstate 80. Near the Beaver Creek National Arboretum a few miles east of Kamas, you will be in a Ponderosa Pine area. While it may be a little late in the year for blooming wildflowers at this lower elevation, a few of the following should still be in flower:

<u>Eriogonum umbellatum</u> (Sulfur Eriogonum)	<u>Potentilla gracilis</u> (Northwest Cinquefoil)
<u>Orthocarpus luteus</u> (Yellow Owlclover)	<u>Aster chilensis</u> (Pacific Aster)
<u>Aconitum columbianum</u> (Columbia Monkshood)	<u>Viguiera multiflora</u> (Showy Goldeneye)
<u>Gilia aggregata</u> (Scarlet Gilia)	

In the area near Bald Mountain Pass, the high mountain meadows should be exciting and colorful with blooming flowers. Some of the more prominent species to look for here are:

<u>Pedicularis groenlandica</u>	(Elephanthead Lousewort)
<u>Castilleja chromosa</u>	(Desert Indian Paintbrush)
<u>Trifolium parryi</u>	(Parry Clover)
<u>Achillea millefolium</u>	(Yarrow)
<u>Potentilla fruticosa</u>	(Shrub Cinquefoil)
<u>Erigeron simplex</u>	(One-flower Fleabane)
<u>Polygonum bistortoides</u>	(American Bistort)
<u>Vaccinium caespitosum</u>	(Dwarf Blueberry)



Pedicularis groenlandica

Going north from Bald Mountain Pass, past Mirror Lake, and Hayden Peak you will be following the Hayden Fork of the Bear River and the road should be bordered by wildflowers--some of the more showy will be:

<u>Epilobium angustifolium</u> (Fireweed)	<u>E. alpinum</u> (Alpine Willowherb)
<u>Erigeron speciosus</u> (Oregon Fleabane)	<u>E. eatonii</u> (Eaton Fleabane)
<u>Gentiana calycosa</u> (Rainer Pleated Gentian)	<u>Helinium hoopsii</u> (Orange Sneezeweed)
<u>Mimulus lewisii</u> (Lewis Monkey Flower)	<u>Phacelia hastata</u> (Phacelia)
(look for this about 8 miles south of the Bear River Guard Station)	<u>Senecio multilobatus</u> (Lobeleaf Groundsel)

After turning onto the graded dirt road just north of the Bear River Guard Station you'll be traveling through Lodgepole Pine forests. The forest may look rather barren, but on closer examination it supports some nice flowers including:

<u>Antenaria spp.</u> (Pussytoes)	<u>Arnica cordifolia</u> (Heartleaf Arnica)
<u>Erigeron ursinus</u> (Bear River Fleabane)	<u>Senecio triangularis</u> (Arrowleaf Groundsel)

...continued

DISCOVERING THE UTAH NATIVES.....continued

After turning onto the graded dirt road just north of the Bear River Guard Station you'll be traveling through Lodgepole Pine forests. The forest may look rather barren, but on closer examination it supports some nice flowers including:

Antennaria spp. (Pussytoes)
Arnica cordifolia (Heartleaf Arnica)
Erigeron ursinus (Bear River Fleabane)
Pyrola secunda (Sidebells Pyrola)
Sedum spp. (Stonecrop)

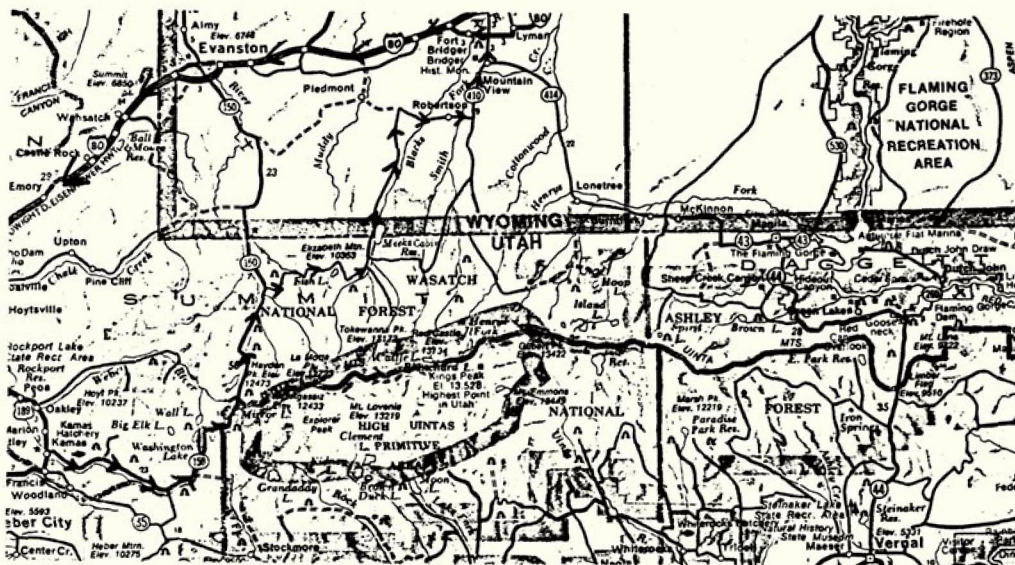
Senecio triangularis (Arrowleaf Groundsel)
Solidago spp. (Goldenrod)
Symphoricarpos spp. (Snowberry)
Vaccinium caespitosum (Dwarf Blueberry)

Going farther east and then north, in the vicinity of the Old Blacks Fork Commissary (and throughout the North Slope) streams are abundant. The moist habitat provides for such species as:

Antennaria rosea (Rose Pussytoes)
A. pulcherrima (Showy Pussytoes)
A. microphylla
Campanula spp. (Bellflower)
Gentiana detonsa (Gentian)
Epilobium angustifolium (Fireweed)
E. latifolium
E. rotundifolia

Habenaria hyperborea (Bog Orchid)
Mertensia spp. (Bluebells)
Pyrola secunda (Sidebells Pyrola)
Polemonium occidentale (Western Polemonium)
Rosa woodsii (Woods Rose)

A good finish to this trip would be a stop at Fort Bridger Historical Monument where you will have a chance to appreciate the historic significance of the North Slope area--the flower display will already have given you many reasons to appreciate the botanical wealth of the Uinta Mountains!



WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY

CHAPTER EIGHT-"Getting the Blues (and Whites, Reds, Yellows, Pinks and Purples)

"How can I capture the vivid, actual color of the blossoms? My photos look pale or off-color."

---The most common problem is OVEREXPOSURE. Most flowers are light and bright. An average meter reading taken through the lens indicates most scenes with light reflection much lower than that of individual blossoms. We normally expose the scene, but overexpose the flower (plenty of details in the shadows and leaves, but burned out details on the blossom). A good example of this is the pale blue flax that was so blue at the site. Stop the lens down to compensate for the "false" meter reading.

On the other hand, when filling the frame with a light and bright flower such as Prickly Poppy or White Evening Primrose, you encounter the opposite: UNDEREXPOSURE--the flower turns out too dark. Because the white flower is reflecting so much light, the meter reads that there is more light than there actually is. The setting indicated will underexpose the film. Open the lens up to compensate for this "false" meter reading.

Prickly
Poppy



Some photographs of BLUE FLOWERS are disappointing. Human vision versus the film's sensitivity is to blame. A human's color vision is strictly defined: Red/orange/yellow/green/blue/violet. Color sensitivity of film is not strictly defined. Film can "see" a bit of INFRA-RED and a bit of ULTRA-VIOLET. This causes some strange color shifts to happen.

The color shift most often encountered is the shift from BLUE TO VIOLET caused by additions of red where none is seen in the flower. This is caused by the film's sensitivity to infra-red (IR) reflected by the flower. IR is difficult to separate from visible red in film and so renders as though it is visible red. Beware of: blue Irises, Larkspur, Spiderwort (Tradescantia spp.), etc.



Larkspur

To compensate for this, slip on a haze or UV filter. These will cut out most of the IR. Special IR filters are available, but are expensive and require longer exposures. Another simple way to compensate is to shoot in the shade or under an overcast sky. Cast your own shadow! Note: One advantage of IR rendition is that it can cause red flowers to appear a richer and more vivid red.

On the other end of the spectrum lie ultra-violet rays (UV). Film is also sensitive to UV and makes a color shift from VIOLET TO BLUE. This is because the film renders reflected UV as blue. Watch out for brilliant violet flowers such as larkspur. Also beware at high altitudes where ambient UV abounds. The best aid to this problem is a UV filter or Skylight filter.

...continued

WILDFLOWER PHOTOGRAPHY, continued

Reflections, shadows and unseen infra-red and ultra-violet rays can trick both our eyes and our film. To keep from being conned, keep a UV filter handy and bracket for over and under exposure.

...Pam Poulson, Chairman
Photography Committee

The Photography Committee would like to thank Adolf Case for his donation of slide film for use in enlarging our photo file. Where are those great photos we've heard so much about? Send them to be immortalized in the Utah Native Plant Society Flower Foto File: c/o Pam Poulson, P.O. Box 2275, Salt Lake City, UT 84110.

SALT LAKE CHAPTER NEWS

DON'T FORGET--The main financial support of the Salt Lake Chapter comes from their annual Native Plant and Seed Sale. This will be held from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on September 18, at Wasatch Shadows Nursery, in Sandy. If you are currently propagating native plants, and would like to donate some of your "extras" to the plant sale, please let Pam Poulson or Jennifer Harrington know. (Phone numbers are on the Directory page of the Newsletter).

COMMITTEE NEWS

The Seed Committee, in the person of Andy Shaw, of Native Plants, Inc. led a most informative July chapter meeting on native plants for your gardens. Our newly-cleaned native plant seed proved to be a "hot" item and many packets went home with chapter members for planting. Let us know how the seeds do in your gardens!

The Seed Committee will also host the August Chapter meeting when Claire Gabriel, of Native Plants, Inc. will lead a seed gathering expedition and supervise packaging of more seed which will be available at the September Plant Sale, at Chapter meetings, and later through mail order purchase.

Remember: If you want to try seed collecting on a solo basis, a general rule of thumb for seed maturity is: mountain plant seed generally matures 6 weeks after bloom, while desert plants and annuals mature a bit quicker.

An ad hoc (does that mean "out of desperation"?) Book Mailing Committee has been providing badly-needed help to mail out the unexpectedly large book orders which we have received lately. Helen Chindgren and Ruth Henson have devoted many hours to packing up and preparing books for mailing. Thanks to them and the supportive members who have been ordering books--our inventory is greatly reduced, and our coffers a bit fuller!

...continued

COMMITTEE NEWS, continued

The Field Trip Committee continues to provide great opportunities to view the blooming plants up close and in person. The Committee Chairman, Mary Ann Wright and Mary Morton Boucek, who are both Ecologists with the Utah State Department of Natural Resources and Energy, conducted an informal field trip on June 7th in lower City Creek Canyon. A variety of flowers, plants and grasses were identified during the outing. A number of introduced species were also noted.

The highlight of the trip was, undoubtedly, finding two specimens of our State Flower, the Sego Lily (Calochortus nuttallii)! (Editor's Note: a plant list was developed from the field trip, if you wish a copy, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request to the Sego Lily.)

The Field Trip Committee has now developed guidelines for all field trips which will be distributed at the beginning of each field trip and are also published here for your information:

FIELD TRIP GUIDELINES

1. All field trip participants are reminded of the Utah Native Plant Society's basic purpose of preservation of our native flora in its habitat.
2. The disturbance of native plant life is discouraged, while other methods of learning, e.g., photography, drawings, and descriptive notations are encouraged.
3. Know the regulations for the park lands, watersheds and roadways you are using, e.g. collecting plants without a specific permit is prohibited in national parks, national forests and public domain.
4. The trip leaders should have responsibility for the taking of any specimens or designate one person to do so. Collecting should be considered only when identification cannot be made in the field. Particular care should be taken in removing flowers and/or seeds of annuals to insure continuation of the colony. Only reasonably abundant plants should be considered for study specimens. Only the minimal portion necessary for close identification should be severed. Group identification of one specimen is encouraged.
5. Do not collect underground structures such as bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes for eating or casual examination.
6. In the field, alert members to the deleterious effects of the trampling of many feet. Fragile environments should be visited with caution. In fragile areas one person should advance into the area to identify a plant rather than the whole group.

If you have questions or suggestions for locales and/or objectives of future field trips, please contact Mary Ann Wright. (See Directory for her phone numbers).

UTAH AUDUBON BASIN AND RANGE SEMINAR

The first annual Utah Audubon Society Basin and Range Seminar will take place on August 14-15. The seminar will provide local residents with an opportunity to understand and appreciate the unique basin and range ecology which comprises much of western Utah. Participants will divide into small groups and accompany instructors for 3-hour sessions in the morning and afternoon of August 14th. Classes will be held in close proximity to South Willow Campground in the Stansbury Mountains.

Classes offered are: Mammal Ecology of the Great Basin (Bob Hasenyager), Ice Age Lakes and Glaciers in Utah (Don Currey), Plants and Ecology of the Great Basin (L. Wullstein), Basin and Range Birds (Josh Burns), Nature Photography (Bill Ratcliffe) and Communicating about Nature (Jim Ure). The registration fee of \$10. is due before August 7th--since class size is limited, register as soon as possible. For more information and a brochure, contact: Shirley Hager (534-1155), Vaughn Lovejoy (466-4197) or Rick Van Wagenen (467-5758) of the Utah Audubon Society, P.O. Box 9419, SLC, UT 84109.

TUFTED HAIRGRASS STUDY

The Society has been asked to participate in a study of the Utah populations of Tufted Hairgrass (Deschampsia caespitosa). Populations of this grass are being studied throughout North America in an effort to select superior individuals for use in high elevation revegetation of mined and disturbed lands. Seed and wholelive plants are collected from each population together with a soil sample and other site information to aid in the research effort. Stands of this species are normally found in wet to mesic habitats throughout the western U.S. If you feel you could help in this study, please contact: Dr. Ray Brown, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, 860 N. 1200 East, Logan, Utah 84321. Phone: 801-752-1311.

UNPS ANNUAL MEETING - October 9, 1982

The most important event of the Society's year will be our annual meeting. This year it will be held on October 9, at the Garden Center, Sugarhouse Park, Salt Lake City. We urge your attendance since this will be your opportunity to vote for our 1983 Board of Directors, and approve the By-Laws of the Society. These may not seem like "box-office" attractions to lure you to the annual meeting, but the election of our Directors and approval of pertinent By-Laws are of vital importance to our continued existence. However, there are other good reasons why you won't want to miss the Annual Meeting--it will be a dinner meeting and the highlight of the evening will be a presentation by Vern Fridley, Environmental Education Officer for the U.S. Forest Service, on "Mt. St. Helens Revisited." This program graphically demonstrates both the destructive and the constructive forces of nature as they have been operating at Mt. St. Helens in the past two years. More information and a registration form will be in the September Sego Lily, but mark your calendars now!

DIRECTORY, UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

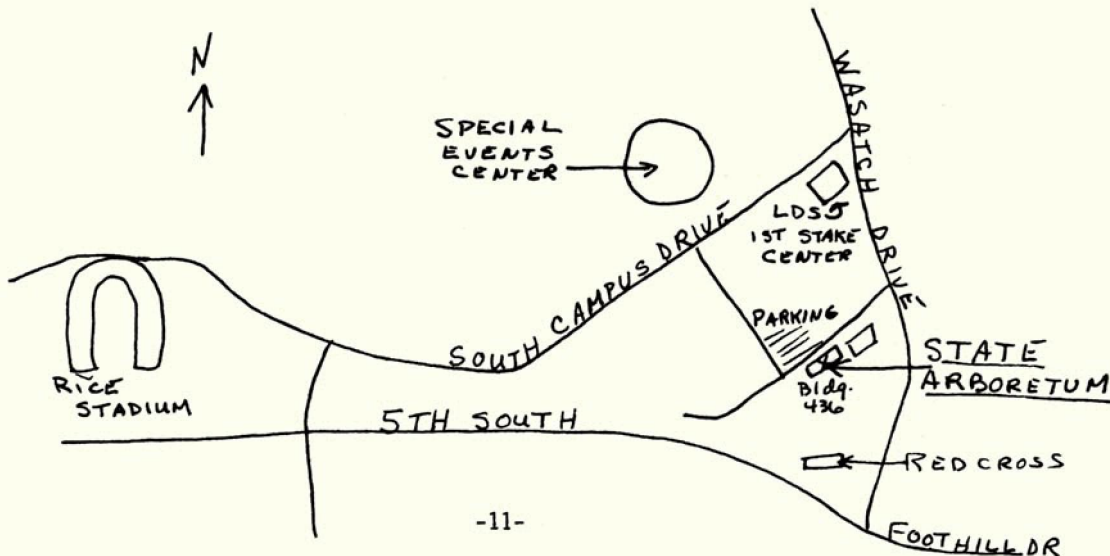
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Correspondence can be sent directly to the officers listed above or to: Utah
Native Plant Society, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121

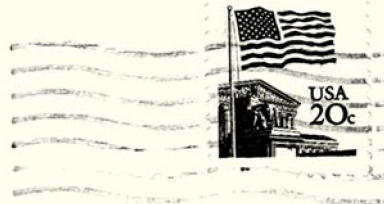
The UNPS Sego Lily newsletter is published 9 times per year by the Utah Native Plant Society, incorporated as a non-profit organization under the laws of the State of Utah. Contributions to The Sego Lily are welcomed and should be sent to the editor. Please state if articles have been published elsewhere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

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

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



UNPS Sego Lily
3043 Brighton Place
Salt Lake City, UT 84121



FIRST CLASS MAIL

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

☐ New Member ☐ Renewal ☐ Gift

Name _____

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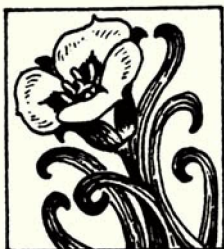
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Please send a complimentary copy of the Sego Lily Newsletter to the above

Check membership category desired:

☐ Individual.. \$ 8.00	☐ Student \$ 4.00
☐ Family.....\$ 12.00	☐ Senior Citizen..\$ 4.00
☐ Supporting.. \$ 25.00	
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Please enclose check made payable to Utah Native Plant Society and send to:
Glenn Halliday, Treasurer, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121



THE SEGO LILY

NEWSLETTER OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 5; Number 8

September, 1982

WHAT'S GOING ON?

- Sept. 15 "Trees for Autumn Color in Utah" 7:00 - 9:00 PM
- Sept. 16 A mini-version of the above, 12 - 1:00 PM
Utah State Arboretum, Walks and Talks with the Director,
--tree tours. Meet in front of the Museum of Natural History,
Univ. of Utah campus.
- Sept. 18 ANNUAL UNPS PLANT AND SEED SALE--Wasatch Shadows Nursery,
9:00 - 3:00 Sandy. (Near 90th South Exit, Interstate 15)
- Sept. 19 Political Education Workshop, Wasatch Mountain Club Lodge,
12 - 5:00 PM Brighton, Big Cottonwood Canyon
- Sept. 20- Native Plant Display--Downtown Salt Lake City Public Library
Sept. 30
- Sept. 23 Salt Lake Area Chapter Meeting. "The Bristlecone Pine"--
7:30 p.m. Marvin Poulson, who has studied this incredibly long-lived
tree of the Great Basin will present a slide talk on its past
and uncertain future. 2nd floor conference room at the Utah
State Arboretum offices, Bldg. 436 on the upper campus of the
University of Utah. Non-members are always WELCOME!

- Coming Up: Annual UNPS Meeting & Board Elections (6:00 PM, October 9,
Garden Center, Sugarhouse Park, Salt Lake City)
- October Field Trip--Paleobotany in the Utah Lake Area

FROM THE EDITOR

Have you read any old books lately? You might enjoy Autumn Across America written by the naturalist, Edwin Way Teale, in 1950. It is still a fine way to adjust to the new season. And the new September, 1982 issue of Sunset magazine features Populus tremuloides in an article entitled, "The Glory Season in the West's Aspen Country." Utah's large displays of the golden aspen are featured along with suggested routes throughout the state for aspen-gazing in Autumn.

You can spread the word about the Utah Native Plant Society almost effortlessly --by asking us to send a complimentary copy of the Sego Lily to someone you think would be interested. Just fill out the appropriate portion of the membership application form on the back page of this newsletter and send it to the address indicated.

FROM THE MULCH PILE

The Utah Native Plant Society, along with thirteen other Utah groups, will co-sponsor a political education workshop to be held on September 19 from 12 noon to 5 P.M. at the Wasatch Mountain Club Lodge in Brighton, up Big Cottonwood Canyon, (near Salt Lake City). Americans for the Environment, a nonprofit and tax-exempt organization based in Washington, D.C., is financing the workshop.

Based on representations that the workshop will strictly consist of non-partisan voter education information, sponsorship was agreed to by a majority of the UNPS directors who could be contacted. Other groups sponsoring the workshop range from the League of Women Voters to Utahns Against the Dump. For the most part, the co-sponsors fall in the "conservation" category.

It must be emphasized that with this sponsorship UNPS is not attempting to influence legislation nor endorsing any political candidates. This is important for several reasons, foremost of which is compliance with Article III of the Society's articles of incorporation. Article III, which outlines the purposes of the Society, recites almost verbatim the IRS code section 501(c)(3) which is the provision of law granting exemption from federal income taxes for organizations operated exclusively for charitable, educational, scientific and other purposes. Included therefore are the necessary statements that the corporation will not (1) attempt to influence legislation as a substantial part of its activities nor (2) participate or intervene in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

The main significance of this is that while contributions to 501(c)(3) organizations are usually tax deductible to the donor, contributions to most other 501(c) organizations are not. Also, a loss of exemption under 501(c)(3) does not necessarily lead to re-classification under another subsection.

...continued

Influencing legislation under the code includes attempting to sway public opinion (grass roots activities) and contacting members of legislative bodies directly (lobbying) on given issues. But what constitutes a substantial part of an organization's activities causing loss of exemption? To avoid this question, an election can be made by most public charities which bases the determination on the amount of expenditures made for influencing legislation as a percent of exempt purpose expenditures. This allows considerable flexibility and fairly "substantial" lobbying and grass roots expenditures without loss of exemption as long as expenditures are kept within the statutory limitations.

But little flexibility is allowed when it comes to supporting (or opposing) candidates for public office. The Sierra Club has apparently lost its exemption under 501(c)(3) for this reason. Voter education activities must be carefully scrutinized to ensure they aren't prohibited activities. Tax regulation 1.501(c)(3)-1(3)(ii) adds that an organization is not organized solely for exempt purposes if its articles expressly empower it "directly or indirectly" to participate (including the publishing or distributing of statements) in political campaigns.

Article V(B)(1) of our articles gives the corporation power to "promote in every possible way programs and systems which will assist in the appreciation, preservation, and conservatin of the native plants and plant communities of the State of Utah and the Intermountain area." If a Utah legislative candidate favored measures to conserve and preserve native plants, wouldn't we be "indirectly" supportive even if we in no way participated on the candidate's behalf? Even if there is a conflict between this power and tax regulations (which are not law), the powers authorized under Article V are limited by Article II which contains the appropriate code language.

Despite the various legal and tax considerations, it is believed that the Society's co-sponsorship of the upcoming workshop will only increase public awareness of our existence and will strengthen ties with other conservation groups without labeling us as political activists. As a purely educational workshop, our participation should not jeopardize our 501(c)(3) status (under which we should be exempt automatically even though we haven't received an official ruling, since we meet the "gross receipts test"). Hopefully it will be a beneficial workshop for all involved.

...Tony Frates, President
Utah Native Plant Society

[Editor's Note]: A "propagative effort" has been underway at the Frates household, resulting in the arrival of a baby girl, Angela Marie, born to Susan and Tony Frates on July 31, 1982. Our congratulations!

WILDFLOWER WATCH

The wildflower display has been marching north and higher in elevation all summer long, but as autumn approaches, the wildflower seeker may want to head for the warmer and lower Utah climes. The late-summer thundershowers in southern Utah set up the conditions for a second blooming season in September and early October in this area of the state. Two naturalists at Zion National Park, Vic Jackson and Roy Given, sent along the following on enjoying September in Zion:

Cardinal Flower (Lobelia cardinalis graminea) and the Siskiyou Aster (Aster hesperius) can be found in the moist areas of the park such as the Emerald Pools. Up on the high plateaus Rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus nauseosus) will be providing golden fall color, while Snakeweed (Gutierrezia sarothrae, the brilliant purple Tansy Asters (Machaeranthera linearis, and M. tanacetifolia), Broom Groundsel (Senecia spartioides) and the Goldenrods (Solidago sp.) will be found along roads and trails throughout the park.

Guided walks on various aspects of the natural history of this area are held every day through September. In addition to the daytime walks, on various evenings programs on topics such as the uses of native plants ("Nature's Supermarket," or threats to the National Parks, ("Parks Are Not Islands"), will be held at the South Amphitheater, Watchman Amphitheater and at the Zion Lodge auditorium.

Two localities within the park that would be of special interest at this season are the Gateway to the Narrows Trail and the Weeping Rock Trail--in both areas the spring and seepage lines create an ideal habitat for Shooting Star, Cliff and Golden Columbine, Monkey Flower and the Cardinal Flower.

On September 9-11, 1982 the Southern Utah Folklife Festival will be held at the Zion Nature Center, Zion National Park. The early pioneers carved an interesting culture out of the arid land along the Virgin River and this culture will be highlighted during these three days of demonstrations and workshops. This is a remarkable opportunity to see and learn about both the Southern Paiute culture and traditional pioneer folk arts. The Festival will be open from 10 AM to 6 PM each day and it is FREE!

Zion National Park can be reached from Interstate 15 or State Highway 89 via State Road 9. For additional information on what is happening at Zion, call the naturalists at (801)772-3256.

Aster



Goldenrod



An excellent companion for any visit to Zion National Park and southern Utah is the book, Plants of Zion National Park, Wildflowers, Trees, Shrubs and Ferns, by Ruth Ashton Nelson. This plant guide was published in 1976 by the Zion Natural History Association and is available in local bookstores. The book includes trail maps, a description of the vegetational zones and habitats in Zion, the blooming seasons, common roadside flowers by season and color, a glossary and 271 pages of plant descriptions with both color plates and black and white drawings of the plants--all you need to go exploring for the natives at Zion!

The brilliant fall colors along the Wasatch Mountains are a surprise to newcomers and first-time visitors to Utah. Most people are familiar with the gold and yellow hues of the Quaking Aspen (Populus tremuloides) in the higher elevations. However, great splashes of reds, carmine, purple shades, orange and butter yellow set the lower hillsides aflame. Some compare the autumn show to that seen in the eastern deciduous hardwood forests.



Bigtooth Maple

Which are the species providing all this color?

As the days become shorter, with brilliant sunshine, and cooler nights, a subtle change comes to the verdant green of the varied trees, shrubs, perennial and annual wildflowers of the Wasatch. Gradually the chlorophyll green is lost to be replaced by the yellow and red pigments of carotene, xanthophyll, and anthocyanin. Light frosts and adequate spring-summer moisture enhance the development of color. Hard early frosts may kill the foliage before any color shows.

The most striking color is provided by the masses of Bigtooth Maple (Acer grandidentatum) which occur throughout the Wasatch range and into southern Utah. Everyone has their favorite canyon site for viewing this close relative of the sugar maple. Two of the favorites are the Alpine Loop and Sardine Canyon. The colors are breathtaking at their peak--reds, oranges, gold and all shades in between. The show begins in mid-September and lasts to late October.

The sequence of plants giving color is telescoped and varies slightly from year to year. Along the creeks and watercourses will be found other species, each adding their note to the color symphony. Yellows, gold and orange tones are added by Box Elder (Acer negundo), Narrowleaf Cottonwood (Populus angustifolia) as well as other cottonwoods (P. fremontii, P. x sacuinata, P. balsamifera); various willows (Salix sp.), Mountain Alder (Alnus incana), and Western Water Birch (Betula occidentalis).

Gambel Oak (Quercus gambelii) typically turns a muddy yellowish color, but occasionally a clone will appear with a unique red tone. Other species giving shades of red to purplish-red foliage include: Oakleaf Sumac (Rhus trilobata), Saskatoon Serviceberry (Amerlanhier alnifolia), Western Chokecherry (Prunus virginiana), American Mountain Ash (Sorbus scopulina), with showy clusters of orange-red fruits; Douglas Hawthorn (Crataegus douglasii), with persistent red fruit; Woods Rose (Rosa woodsii), with persistent red hips; and Red Osier Dogwood (Cornus stolonifera), which has a purplish-red winter bark.

All of these colors are highlighted by the last shrub to flower in the summer, with puffs of golden flowers over silvery foliage, the Rubber Rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus nauseosus).

...continued

NATURALLY NATIVE, continued

Smooth Sumac (Rhus glabra), the diminutive shrub on dry open hillsides, is the last to show autumn color. Its pinnately compound leaves burst into crimson flame, just before the snow flies.

We can enjoy all these color changes in their natural setting, but it is possible to create similar visions in our own landscapes. Careful selection, combination, and placement will ensure the survival and performance of these natives in your yard.

Many of the species described in this article will be offered in the Second Annual Plant Sale of the Salt Lake Chapter, UNPS to be held Saturday, September 18, 1982.

...W. Richard Hildreth, Chairman,
Horticulture Committee

SALT LAKE CHAPTER NEWS

The Second Annual Plant Sale, sponsored by the Salt Lake Chapter will be held on Saturday, September 18, at Wasatch Shadows Nursery, 9295 South 225 West, in Sandy, Utah (Just off the 90th South Exit of Interstate 15). The plants will be on sale from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. but a word to the wise--be early! We have been assured of the donation of many interesting plants, including some hard-to-find natives and it should be your best opportunity to add that unusual or long-wanted plant to your landscape.

Pam Poulson and Dick Page could use some willing volunteers to donate a few hours that day--don't wait to be asked--give them a call now (261-1344) and offer your time! This is the Salt Lake Chapter's one fund-raising event during the year and your help is needed.

COMMITTEE NEWS

The Field Trip Committee arranged a "twilight" field trip to Millcreek Canyon on July 22 which allowed for botanizing in the area of the Log Haven restaurant. The leader of the trip had to cancel at the last minute, but under Mary Ann Wright's capable guidance they tested each other's knowledge of the local flora and learned we have a lot of expert plant identifiers, masquerading as "rank amateurs"!

FIELD TRIP--ALBION BASIN WITH DR. WELSH

If you were one of the fortunate persons to be at Albion Basin on August 7 with Dr. Stanley Welsh, then you know what a delightful experience it was. Dr. Welsh wove so many good tales of early botanists and other intriguing facts into the floral identification, that it seemed that each plant had a story behind it.

Participants on the trip learned about the early plant collecting of Marcus E. Jones in Albion Basin, about Alec Eastwood fording the Colorado River to collect desert plants in the early 1900's, about Jane Carrington, for whom it seems the Great Salt Lake Island was named, and about Sir Richards' unfortunate forays to the Northwest.

Trip-goers also learned and laughed a lot as Dr. Welsh humorously explained such things as why botanists use Latin as an identifying language, how to tell gooseberry from currant (grab it--if it hurts, it's gooseberry!), what his childhood name for Senecio was (wet-the-bed) and the two main categories of composites: damn-yellow composites and damn-white composites.

Dr. Welsh ended the informative stroll through flower-studded Albion Basin by suggesting we look for his upcoming article in the Great Basin Naturalist entitled, "Collectors of Utah Plant Types"--a sure way to learn about Utah's early botanists if you missed the field trip.

There will be no September field trips, but watch for a special October trip--to the Utah Lake area to observe some paleobotany.

[Editor's Note]: It seems an appropriate time to express our appreciation to Mary Ann Wright for bringing the Field Trip Committee to life this year and providing so many enjoyable and educational field trips. All the trips have been well attended and this itself indicates the great interest people have in learning firsthand about the wealth of our state's flora, under the guidance of knowledgeable botanists. Mary Ann would like to have your comments on this year's trips and your suggestions for areas and subjects that would provide equally rewarding trips next year. Mary Ann's address and phone numbers are listed on page 11.

BOTANICALLY SPEAKING...

"Oak Hybridization at the University of Utah," the first publication of the Utah State Arboretum has been released for sale. The volume was authored by W.P. Cottam (first honorary member of UNPS), J.M. Tucker, and F.S. Santamour Jr. This volume is a summary of data from an oak hybridization project carried out at the University of Utah from 1961-1971. In what must be considered the most extensive and successful controlled hybridization project in this genus in the United States, 43 different interspecific hybrid combinations and 3 intersubgeneric hybrids were produced. This volume is now available in hard and soft volumes at \$15. and \$10 respectively from the State Arboretum of Utah, Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112. All proceeds from the sale of this book are tax deductible--ongoing research with oaks will be funded by these monies. (A review of this volume will be in a later issue of the Sego Lily.)

BOTANICALLY SPEAKING...., continued

Lois Arnow, Curator of the Garrett Herbarium, University of Utah and UNPS member, has been at work on the problem of establishing the correct name for a North American bluegrass. The results of her efforts have been published in Systematic Botany, Vol. 6, No. 4, October-December, 1981, "Poa secunda Presl versus P. sandbergii Vasey (Poaceae)." As the abstract for this paper states: "Populations making up the Poa secunda complex of South America are morphologically within the range of variation displayed by the group of western North American poas having only slightly compressed to rounded lemmas, all of the latter transitional to and possibly conspecific with Poa sandbergii Vasey. Moreover, the South American populations occupy areas with climates analogous to those in which the North American populations occur. Poa secunda Presl, therefore, is considered to be the correct name for the North American species and Poa sandbergii Vasey is reduced to synonymy."

Lois is currently working on the grasses of Utah and Beverly Albee, Assistant Curator at the Garrett Herbarium and UNPS member, is developing an Atlas of the Vascular Plants of Utah--a publication which will depict the distribution (on small maps of Utah) of each plant species as reported in the various herbaria in the state.

A Wildland Shrub Symposium, "THE BIOLOGY OF ATRIPLEX AND RELATED CHENOPODS," will be held May 4-6, 1983 at the Brigham Young University Conference Center, at Provo, Utah. An application and call for papers form can be obtained from Cooperative Extension Services, c/o Dr. Kendall L. Johnson, Utah State University, UMC 49, Logan, UT 84322.



NATIVES ON DISPLAY

The Salt Lake City Library has invited the UNPS to provide an educational native plant display at the downtown Library during the period Sept. 20-30. If you would like to assist with the display or if you have materials relating to Utah's endangered plants or its flora in general, please contact Tony Frates (532-1922) as soon as possible. We'd like many members' input for this display!

UNPS ANNUAL MEETING - October 9, 1982

The most important event of the Society's year will be our annual meeting on Saturday, October 9, at the Garden Center, Sugarhouse Park, Salt Lake City. At this meeting, you will have the opportunity to elect the 1983 Board of Directors for the Society. However, before an election can take place, nominees for the Board must be selected. Tony Frates, President of UNPS, is presently soliciting your suggestions for Board of Director nominees. Please submit the names of those people you feel would be effective members of our governing board to Tony by September 10. (His address is on page 11 of this newsletter.) The slate of nominees will be drawn up by the Nominating Committee and published in the October issue of the Sego Lily.

The Annual Meeting will begin at 6:00 p.m. with a "get-acquainted" period during which light refreshments will be served. The highlight of the evening will be a presentation by Vern Fridley, Environmental Education Officer for the U.S. Forest Service, on "Mt. St. Helens Revisited." This program graphically demonstrates both the destructive and the constructive forces of nature as they have been operating at Mt. St. Helens in the past two years.

The annual meeting is an excellent opportunity to introduce others to the Utah Native Plant Society--what it is, and what we do. Everyone is welcome--we hope you will be able to come and bring a friend.

FOR SALE! FOR SALE!

Outstanding books dealing with various aspects of native plants, are available at considerably reduced prices. (Please include \$1.50 postage per book for mail order.)

<u>TITLE/AUTHOR</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Non-Member</u>	<u>List Price</u>
Utah Plants, (Paperback) by Stanley L. Welsh & Glen Moore. 474 pp.	3.00	5.00	9.95
Flora of the Central Wasatch Front, Utah 2nd Edition by Lois Arnow, Beverly Albee and Ann Wyckoff.	12.00	not available	14.95

A most attractive and informative coloring book, Utah's Colorful Natives, by the Utah Native Plant Society; available for \$1.00 plus .50 postage.

--more seeds will be available--watch for them in the newsletter.

All the items above are available for purchase at: Salt Lake Chapter meetings or by mail through the State Arboretum of Utah, Bldg. 436, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112. For mail orders, please include postage as indicated. PLEASE NOTE: We must request that all orders be accompanied by check or money order--we do not have the capability for billing purchases for later payment.

REPRINTS FROM PAST ISSUES OF THE SEGO LILY NEWSLETTER

Whether you are a newcomer to the Utah Native Plant Society or a charter member who has mislaid the earlier issues of the newsletter, you might be interested in knowing that the following reprints of articles from The Segó Lily newsletter are now available at the nominal cost of fifty cents per reprint, or three for \$1.00, including postage:

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>
November, 1978	"Endangered Plants with illustrations" <u>Astragalus perianus</u> , <u>Phacelia argillacea</u>	Kaye Thorne/ Elizabeth Neese
September, 1979	"Sunflowers-- <u>Helianthus annua</u> , <u>H. deserticola</u>	
January, 1980	"Utah Threatened & Endangered Plants," including eight on Fed'l. Register	Kaye Thorne/ Elizabeth Neese
March, 1980	"Research Natural Area Program"	Duane Atwood
May, 1980	"Native Pharmacopoeia of the Eastern Great Basin"	Janet H. Smith
October, 1980	"Vegetation of the Henry Mountains"	Elizabeth Neese
January, 1981	"Utah Herbarium Index"	Stanley Welsh
February, 1981	"Recommendations for Rare Plant Designation" "How to Start a UNPS Chapter"	
March, 1981	"Mormon Lilies," excerpt from <u>Steep Trails</u> , Chapter IX.(Muir's walking tour of the Oquirrh Mountains in 1877)	John Muir
November, 1981	"Utah Rare Plants"	Stanley Welsh
December, 1981	"Noteworthy Utah Plant Collections for 1981"	Elizabeth Neese
January, 1982	"Recommendations of the Utah Rare and Endangered Plants Committee (Rare Plant status recommendations)"	Duane Atwood/ Elizabeth Neese/ Kaye Thorne
February, 1982	"Utah Endangered Plants"	Elizabeth Neese
October, 1981 - August, 1982	Wildflower Photography Series (\$1.00 for complete set)	Pamela Poulson
October, 1981 - July, 1982	Naturally Native--Landscaping with native plants (\$1.00 per complete set)	Richard Hildreth

Please send your requests for reprints to: UNPS, c/o State Arboretum of Utah,
Bldg. 436, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

DIRECTORY, UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

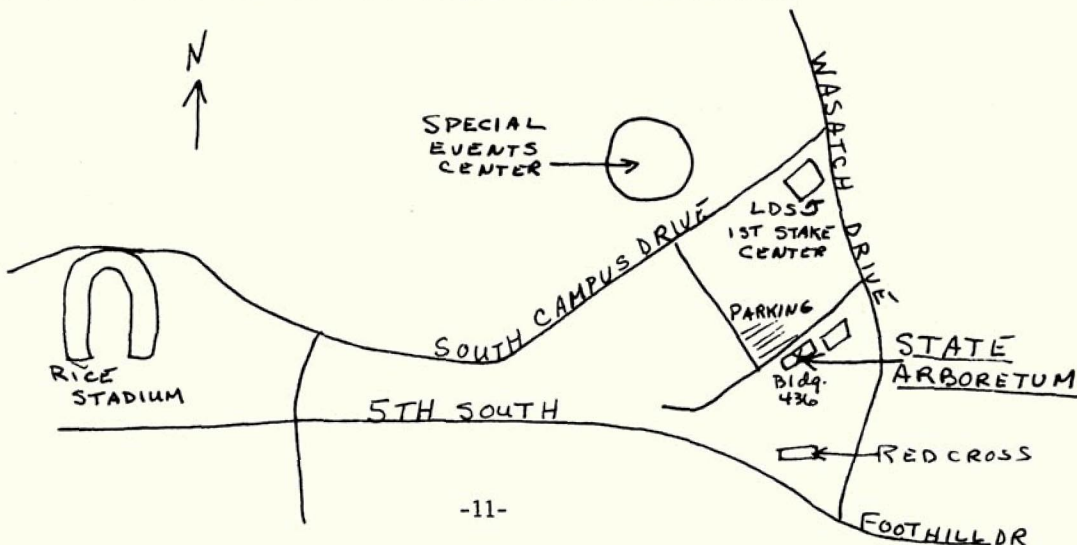
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President: Anthony Frates, P.O. Box 6257, Salt Lake City, UT 84106
(801)532-1922 (office)
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Vice President: David Anderson, Salt Lake City, UT (801)582-0144 (office)
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(801)943-4286 (home)
Field Trip Coordinator: Mary Ann Wright, 1018 E. 600 S., Salt Lake City, UT 84102
(801)533-5771 (office), 322-3300 (home)
Pres., SLC Chapter: Pamela Poulson, P.O. Box 2275, Salt Lake City, UT 84110
(801)261-1344
Newsletter Editor: Barbara Halliday, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121
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Correspondence can be sent directly to the officers listed above or to: Utah
Native Plant Society, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121

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

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

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



UNPS Sego Lily
3043 Brighton Place
Salt Lake City, UT 84121



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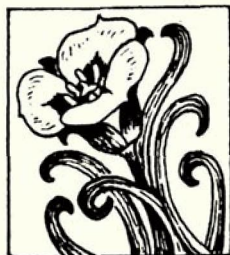
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Please enclose check made payable to Utah Native Plant Society and send to:
Glenn Halliday, Treasurer, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121



THE SEGO LILY

NEWSLETTER OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 5; Number 9
October, 1982

WHAT'S GOING ON?

Oct. 1 Ed Abbey, noted author of Desert Solitaire, The Monkey Wrench
7:30 p.m. Gang and much more, will be speaking at South High School
 auditorium, 1575 South State St., Salt Lake City. This
 appearance is sponsored by the Utah Wilderness Association.

Oct. 9 ****Annual UNPS Meeting & Board Elections****
6:00 p.m. Garden Center, Sugarhouse Park, Salt Lake City
8:00 p.m. Board Meeting after Annual Meeting

Oct. 16 Mushroom Field Trip. Logan Canyon.
9:00 a.m. Meet at Public Library, Logan. See pg. 3 for details.

Mid-October Fossil Plants Field Trip
 Near Utah Lake, Utah County. See pg. 9 for details.

Oct. 14-15 Utah Wilderness Areas Conference, Price, Utah
 Contact Utah Wilderness Association for details.

Oct. 20 Native Plants for Your Landscape, State Arboretum Garden
 Lecture Series. Speaker: Steve Pendleton, Native Plants,
 Inc. Room 323, Olpin Student Union, Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake
 City.

Coming Up: Salt Lake Chapter Meeting, November 18. "What I Did On
 My Summer Vacation"--a slide-sharing evening. (See pg.
 8).

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

The most important event of the Society's year will be our annual meeting on Saturday, October 9, at the Garden Center, Sugarhouse Park, Salt Lake City. The Nominating Committee has prepared a slate of proposed nominees for the 1983 Board of Directors and a ballot is being sent to all current members with this issue of the newsletter. Ballots will also be available at the meeting for members who may need them. In addition to this all-important election, the agenda for the evening includes:

- 6:00 p.m. A Happy Half-Hour with light refreshments
- 6:30 Election of the 1983 Board of Directors
 Brief Reports from Committees, Officers
- 7:15 "Mt. St. Helens Revisited," a film/lecture by Vern Fridley,
 Environmental Education Officer, U.S. Forest Service
- 8:00 Adjourn

After adjournment, the present Board of Directors will meet briefly to discuss: adoption of By-Laws for the Society, applying for tax-exempt status, honorary Board memberships, possible UNPS legislative involvement and the agenda for their January meeting.

NOMINEES, 1983 UNPS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

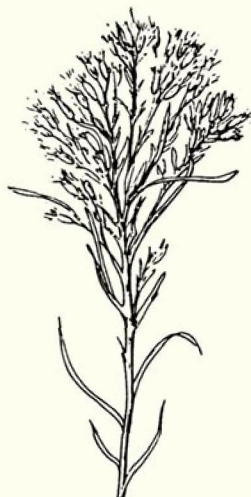
The following names will be presented on the ballot as nominees for the 1983 Board of Directors for the Utah Native Plant Society:

David Anderson	Kathy Mutz
Duane Atwood	Elizabeth Neese
Larry England	Richard Page
Anthony Frates	Pamela Poulson
Sherel Goodrich	Kaye Thorne
Glenn Halliday	Kathleen Wallentine
Jennifer Harrington	Stanley Welsh
Richard Hildreth	Mary Ann Wright
Alice Hreha	

As outlined in the UNPS By-Laws, the current President-Elect (Elizabeth Neese), will be Board President and the current President (Anthony Frates), will be Board Chairman for 1983. All other State officers will be appointed by the newly-elected Board.

WILDFLOWER WATCH

Those of us in the northern part of Utah are now spending more time watching for the first snow clouds rather than wildflowers; however, in some parts of the area the wildflower watchers will still be rewarded. Greg Woodall reports that fall is a great time to take a river trip through Desolation/Gray Canyon, Cataract Canyon, the Grand Canyon, Westwater or on the threatened Yampa or White rivers. The lighting is at its best and the canyons' colors are beautiful. In the Grand Canyon late-season rains bring on a "second spring" with the ocotillos coloring the slopes green and scarlet. Greg also reports that there are lots of blooms in the pinyon-juniper belt at 6,000--7,000 ft. elevation, particularly among the asters and buckwheats, while the roadsides in southern Utah are aglow with the many yellow-blooming flowers--sunflowers, rabbitbrush and sagebrush. Debbie Armstrong and Victor Jackson, naturalists at Zion National Park, report that the Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis graminea*) is in full bloom at such places as the Emerald Pools, Weeping Rock, the Gateway to the Narrows and other seeps and springs in the park. Summer's heat is gone and the recent thunderstorms have provided ample water for the fall bloomers: Wyoming Paintbrush (*Castilleja linariaefolia*), Waterwillow (*Baccharis emoryi*), Goldenaster (*Chrysopsis villosa*), Snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), Glaucous Aster (*Aster glaucodes*), Tansy-aster (*Machaeranthera linearis*) and the ubiquitous Big Rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*). The peak of the fall colors will not arrive in Zion and southern Utah until late October and early November. At that time the Bigtooth Maples, Boxelders, Cottonwoods and Oaks will add their brilliant hues to the colorful canyons and mesas of the area. Don't forget that guided walks and talks on various subjects pertaining to Zion National Park--history, botany, geology, etc.--will be held through the end of October. For further information call the naturalists at: (801)772-3256.



BIG RABBITBRUSH

In search of the wild mushroom....Dr. Michael Allen, a mycologist at Utah State University will lead a "mushrooming" hike in the Bear River Range on October 16 (Saturday). This should be a fascinating field trip! Plan to meet the group at the Logan public library at 9:00 a.m. before going up Logan Canyon for the hike. Be sure to bring along paper bags and waxed paper for collecting the mushrooms. The group plans to key out the mushrooms (and perhaps eat the delectable ones!) at Dr. Allen's home after the hike. To participate, please call Betsy Neeley, Logan (801)753-3763 or Dr. Allen (801)753-0576.

CHAPTER NINE--"Your Photos--Putting Them Away"

"The plant photography season is coming to a close. What do I do with the photos I've produced?"

We want to preserve our photography, so the best thing we can do is IDENTIFY each photo and store it away in a protective manner.

It's important to label each photo as soon as possible. Write the identification of the plant on the photo: the name and location at least. A common abbreviated identification system is a code number: for Penstemon cyananthus, write "PECY002." The initials are the first two letters of each word and the number is which slide of the many you may have of P. cyananthus.

There are a few storage systems available and which you choose depends on how many photos you have and their format.

1. The simplest way to store photos is to leave them in the box/envelope that was provided by the film processor. Be sure to label as to contents. These can be stored almost anywhere, but keep them as orderly and organized as possible.

2. A 35mm slide storage system with easy use access is the slide tray. Storing slides in slide trays makes them convenient for viewing. Slide trays can hold 80 to 140 slides and can be labelled right on the tray. To keep DUST off, store the trays in their original boxes. The drawback to this system is bulk. Also, it is expensive because you need the projector to go with it!

3. Clear plastic sheets with photo pockets in them for individual photo holdings are another alternative. They are available for 35mm slides, prints and negatives of any size format you could come up with. The sheets are a standard size (9" x 12") and are punched for storing in 3-ring binders. They can be identified on each pocket, are convenient for viewing, inexpensive and quite protective against DUST. Binders full of photos can be kept on a bookshelf or, if your inventory becomes too large, pull the sheets from the binders and store in a regular office-type filing cabinet.

4. If you really want to get elaborate and expensive with 35mm slides you can buy a slide cabinet. Slides are held along tracks in large vertical drawers which allow the slides to be viewed in place. The cabinet is equipped with a light table. Some cabinets can hold up to 15,000 slides. If the cabinet is closed up properly after use the DUST problem can be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: To get DUST off prints, slides or negatives, blow it off with canned air. Never blow it off with your breath--very moist! and NEVER brush it off with a cloth or tissue--the dust acts like SANDPAPER.

How do you store your photos? Have you devised a better system for retrieving slides? Tell us! Send all of your photography tips to the Photography Committee in care of the Newsletter Editor.

...Pam Poulson, Chairman
Photography Committee

BOOKS YOU WON'T WANT TO MISS

--A review by Pam Poulson

The Cacti of the United States and Canada, by Lyman Benson. Stanford University Press, 1982. 1044 pages, \$85.00.

Just released, this beautiful book is the result of fifty years of study by the world's foremost authority on CACTACEAE. The study treats every native or introduced species, variety and hybrid of cactus known to occur in the Americas north of Mexico. Since cacti are concentrated in our area, the work is of special interest to us.

The book is written for the amateur and professional alike. Included are descriptions, identifying keys and geographical relationships for 18 genera and 152 species, 65 comparison tables of varieties, 135 distribution maps, 165 line drawings, 977 photographs (194 in color), a glossary and bibliography.

For each species or variety the main text provides botanical and common names, description, habitat, range, associated plants and economic or ecological importance.

Introductory chapters treat the general character and structure of cacti--reproduction, physiology, evolution, distribution, classification, conservation and uses by man; association with other plants; climatic patterns affecting distribution; history of collection and study and research methods employed by the author.

For the amount of information contained and the sheer beauty of the book, the eighty-five dollar price is a bargain. I highly recommend that anyone interested in plants (or book collecting!) save their pennies and treat themselves to this book for Christmas!

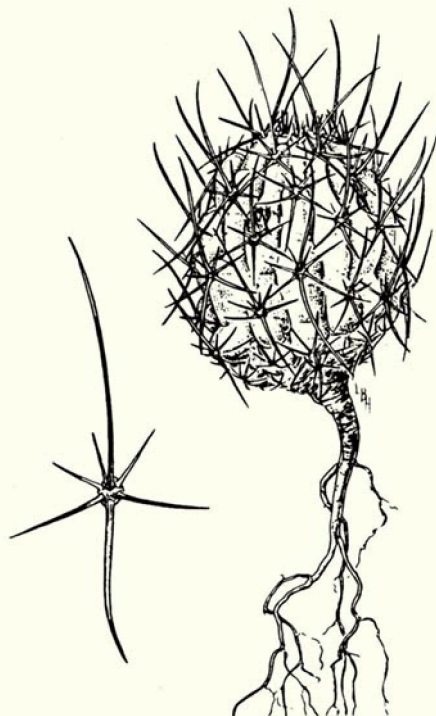


Fig. 6. *Echinocereus fendleri* var. *fendleri*, a succulent stem bearing spines in areoles; and a single areole bearing spines emerging from the feltlike wool covering the areole surface.

(illustration from Cacti of the U.S. and Canada)

BOOKS YOU WON'T WANT TO MISS

--The following is both a book review and a tribute to its author, Dixie Rose, a grand lady of Utah's wildflower world, written for us by Kathleen Wallentine.

Utah's Intermountain Wildflowers by Dixie Rose. Published by Ed Rose and sponsored by the Utah Associated Garden Clubs. Publishers Press, Salt Lake City, 1979. \$5.95.

Utah's Intermountain Wildflowers is intended for "people who want an uncomplicated way to identify the wildlings they meet."

The territory covered includes the foothills, canyons and mountains of northern to central Utah, with particular emphasis on the Wasatch and Uinta mountain ranges.

The glossy, 92-page book begins with the spring-blooming flowers of the foothills. And as the author says, "No flower is ever as sweet as the first find of the year." The contents are arranged by season or blooming order, habitat, and then by color--yellow, white, pink to red and blue to purples. Each of the three sections begins with a well-written, concise overview of what is seen in the pictures on the following pages.

Dixie did most of the photography, Ed Rose added more and a few are contributions of friends. Dixie is personally familiar with every flower in her book and many others as well--her regret is that she could not include them all.

The brief descriptions begin with the capitalized common names of flowers on the left side of the page, in alphabetical order, followed by the scientific names. A full-page color photo of a single flower graces some eleven pages and approximately eighteen pages have smaller, 3" x 5" beautifully clear photographs of flowers in their habitat.

The volume is dedicated to Edward Rose, known to many as an avid hiker, amateur botanist and friend. Dixie says of him, "he loved all flowers but the wild ones better."

The short descriptive paragraphs succinctly give the botanical information, explain names and charmingly describe the flowers. Dixie's writing is clear, interesting and inviting. The flowers included are both ones that are seen rather often--the Whiskbroom Parsley to Parry's Primrose, which graces the cover--as well as others that are rarely seen.

Utah's Intermountain Wildflowers is a restful treat to the eyes, a book nature lovers can carry with them to identify flowers and feel quite familiar with them instantly. It is not done in scientific jargon, nor is it a key. It is usable and delightful. There is a glossary, bibliography and index. Dixie charmingly states that the book most often used as a reference was the Book of Nature. Her description of how the stamens circle the pistil--as young men do a pretty girl at a party, helps one remember the flower parts.

Dixie Rose's labor of love will be a treat to wildflower enthusiasts of our area.

DIXIE ROSE--A TRIBUTE

Publication of Utah's Intermountain Wildflowers in 1979 fulfilled a longtime dream for Dixie, a talented photographer as well as writer.

Born in Oklahoma 86 years ago, some of Dixie's early memories are of a mother who took her on pasture walks and named for her the flowers along the way. Thus began a love of wildlings that was nurtured as she attended schools in Oklahoma and Texas, taking botany courses whenever she could. This love has been developed lifelong, not only in the Midwest but also in the western mountains that Dixie and Ed Rose visited again and again for decades. The Roses lived in several California communities, including the Sierras and only decided to move to Salt Lake City when retirement drew near. A major reason was to take advantage of the unusual number of wildflower communities that could be reached conveniently, ranging from Yellowstone and Teton National Parks in the north down through the Uintas range to the desert species of southern Utah and Arizona.

Impressed by the number of species, Dixie vowed "I would get to know every flower here so that I could call it by its name." Not only has she fulfilled that vow, but she has generously shared her wealth of information, so lovingly learned, with many many novices to the wildflower world. She and Ed often would take beginners out for wonderful excursions to the Wasatch and Uintah mountains and share with them hard-earned secrets such as the home of the Hesperochiron and the Fairyslipper Orchid.

As time went on and arthritis limited her activities, Dixie continued to pore over books and talk with botanists and other flower lovers to increase her store of floral knowledge. She shared her slide shows with local clubs as well as friends and often was invited to speak before local groups. Her name became a welcome byline in the Deseret News and the magazine section of the Salt Lake Tribune as well as a number of other publications. One of her most choice pieces was an article on flowers and hummingbirds, illustrated with close-up shots of a busy hummer at her feeder--taken through her window.

Gardening is another facet of Dixie's flower hobbies and her cozy tiered garden annually holds lovely trilliums, snowflakes, columbines and sometimes an orchid or two. Ed in the meantime experimented with a colorful penstemon garden until he passed away in the fall of 1981.

Ask Dixie where her favorite flower spot is and she is quick to tell you it is the Albion Basin "at peak." Then she mentions the other beauty areas of the state, including Red Canyon in the spring and the Uintahs throughout the summer as the snows recede and the annual magic show starts with the Caltha and Fairyslipper of spring, continuing through the meadows of summer to the primrose and finally the Arctic Gentian that foretells the season's new snows, soon to come. For many years she had wanted to tell the story in color pictures and clear, crisp narrative, and this goal finally saw fruition with the publication of her book which has sold well and is still available in local bookstores.

Dixie has won several well-deserved awards. The Rocky Mountain Region of the Neighborhood Garden Clubs presented her with an award for outstanding regional service in writing and the Utah Associated Garden Clubs gave her an award for meritorious achievement. The citation on that award probably sums up Dixie best. It reads: "For Sharing Her Wealth of Knowledge and Love of Wildflowers With All Of Us."

...Kathleen Wallentine

SALT LAKE CHAPTER NEWS

The sun shone brightly on the Second Annual Native Plant and Seed Sale, held at Wasatch Shadows Nursery, Sept. 18 and many happy buyers took advantage of the opportunity to purchase some unusual native plants and seeds--columbines, wild zinnias, Mountain Mahogany, Red Osier Dogwood, three varieties of sagebrush and many other plants were observed leaving the UNPS sales site in the arms of canny folk who are landscaping with natives. The proceeds from this annual sale will be used to support the Salt Lake Chapter activities and the Chapter gratefully acknowledges the help it received from: Dave and Jack Johnson of Wasatch Shadows who generously supplied not only many plants but a site for the sale; Millcreek Gardens; David Okelberry and John Norberg who also provided plant material; Richard Page, Lois Arnow and the UNPS Seed Committee who supplied packaged seed and helpful illustrations of the plants; PM Magazine for some great publicity; and the super group of volunteers who provided helpful information and assistance under the guidance of Dick Hildreth, Horticulture Committee Chairman--Deborah Callister, Glenn Halliday, Janet Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. David Okelberry, Pam Poulson (and Pam's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Mills).

You may want to start looking through your summer's accumulation of wildflower and native plant color slides and prints because the November Chapter Meeting (Nov. 18) will be "What I Did On My Summer Vacation." This will be your chance to share your ten best or ten most unidentified slides or photographs of wildflowers with the rest of us. We'll have some expert plant identifiers on hand to help with the "UFO's." This is an evening to informally share the pleasures of this year's wildflower display once again. Refreshments will be served!

PHOTOGRAPHY COMMITTEE

DON'T FORGET! While you are filing your beautiful wildflower photographs, remember the UNPS Flower File welcomes your photo contributions. Send us your photos, we'll duplicate them for our file and return your originals to you! Send donations to:

UNPS Flower File
P.O. Box 2275
Salt Lake City, UT 84110

The Photography Committee provided color prints of some of Utah's threatened and endangered plants for two recent exhibits: the State Garden Show held September 17-18 at the Sugar House Garden Center, Salt Lake City, and the Utah Native Plant Society Exhibit at the Salt Lake City Main Library, Sept. 20-30. The prints will become part of a "traveling exhibit" for the Society. If you have slides of any of our rare, threatened or endangered plants, the Photography Committee is particularly interested in obtaining a complete film library of these plants and would appreciate the opportunity to duplicate your photographs. Contact the Flower File!

SEED COMMITTEE

The Seed Committee, as represented by Claire Gabriel, Jennifer Harrington, Janet Mitchell and Dick Page, were undaunted by the thunderstorm which rained out the Salt Lake Chapter's planned seed-gathering field trip on August 26. They spent the meeting cleaning and sorting native plant seed already on hand and were able to provide ample packets to be sold at the Second Annual Native Plant and Seed Sale, Sept. 18. Another seed-gathering field trip was led by Claire Gabriel on Sept. 25 to Albion Basin, Little Cottonwood Canyon. The Seed Committee should be able to provide us with a fine variety of native plant seeds for cultivation next season!

FIELD TRIP COMMITTEE

October may seem to be a bit late for a native plant field trip in the Wasatch Front region--but Mary Ann Wright, Field Trip Coordinator has the answer--a trip to seek out fossilized plants! Dr. William Tidwell, a professor in the Botany and Range Department, Brigham Young University and the author of a well-known work, "Fossil Plants of Western North America," has agreed to lead a UNPS field trip to fossil plant beds near Utah Lake. A definite date for the field trip had not been set at press time, so contact Mary Ann (see Directory, pg. 11) for date, details and directions.

LAND RECLAMATION SYMPOSIUM

Native Plants, Incorporated, a private firm, will sponsor its third annual Land Reclamation Symposium December 1st and 2nd, at the Tri-Arc Travelodge Conference Center, Salt Lake City. The theme this year is "Re-establishing Wildlife Habitats."

Some of the key topics to be discussed by noted authorities in the reclamation field include: "The role of private conservation groups in habitat rehabilitation," "Plant selection to meet basic wildlife needs," "Competition among plants during establishment," "Plant establishment techniques," "Nutritional value of wildlife habitat shrubs," "Wildlife/plant relationships that enhance seed dispersal," and "Restoration of riparian habitat."

As in 1981, representatives of commercial companies will be invited to present case studies of successful reclamation projects. The best presentation will be given a prize. At the conclusion of the seminar, tours and demonstrations at the nursery and seed division of Native Plants, Inc. will be conducted. The new tissue culture transition facility is expected to be one of the highlights of the nursery tour.

Further details on the symposium can be obtained by calling Dennis Hansen, Manager of NPI's Reclamation Division at 582-0144.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

The Bureau of Land Management is currently asking for public input on their recommendations regarding Wilderness Study Areas in Utah. Contact your local BLM office and get involved! Don't let some bureaucrat decide what will be wilderness and what won't!

FOR SALE! FOR SALE!

All the items below are available for purchase at: Salt Lake Chapter meetings or by mail through the State Arboretum of Utah, Bldg. 436, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112. For mail orders, please include postage as indicated. PLEASE NOTE: We must request that all orders be accompanied by check or money order--we do not have the capability for billing purchases for later payment.

If you would like to share the beauty of Utah's wildflowers with your friends, we have the ideal method! We now have available Utah Native Wildflower Notecards. Each card has a full-color photograph of such lovely Utah natives as: the Sunflower, Golden Currant, Claret Cup Cactus, Mountain Laurel and Sego Lily--all areas of our state are represented. There are four sets of notecards --each set contains four different wildflowers and comes with matching envelopes. In all, you can have 16 different Utah wildflower prints. These would make handsome Christmas cards! Each set of four notecards is \$2.00 plus \$.50 postage and all proceeds will go to support the Utah Native Plant Society.

Outstanding books dealing with various aspects of native plants, are available at considerably reduced prices. (Please include \$1.50 postage per book for mail order.)

<u>TITLE/AUTHOR</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Non-Member</u>	<u>List Price</u>
Utah Plants, (Hardback) by Stanley L. Welsh & Glen Moore. 474 pp.	4.00	6.00	12.95
Flora of the Central Wasatch Front, Utah, 2nd Edition by Lois Arnow, Beverly Albee and Ann Wyckoff.	12.00	not available	14.95

A most attractive and informative coloring book, Utah's Colorful Natives, by the Utah Native Plant Society; available for \$1.00 plus .50 postage.

--more seeds will be available--watch for them in the newsletter.

DIRECTORY, UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

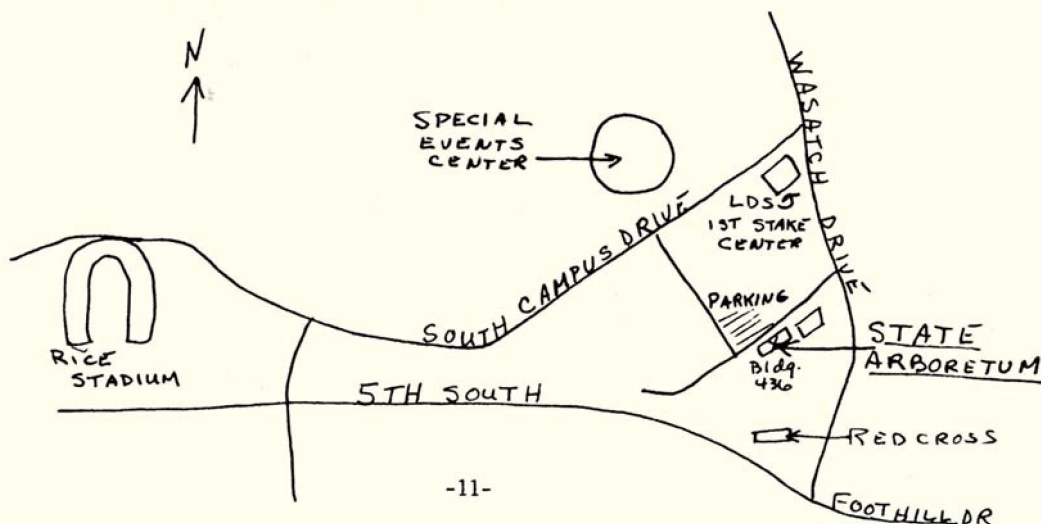
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(801)261-1344
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The UNPS Sego Lily newsletter is published 9 times per year by the Utah Native Plant Society, incorporated as a non-profit organization under the laws of the State of Utah. Contributions to The Sego Lily are welcomed and should be sent to the editor. Please state if articles have been published elsewhere and require publisher's permission. The editor reserves the right to edit as needed and to select suitable articles for publication. Copy deadline is the 15th of each month.

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

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



UNPS Sego Lily
3043 Brighton Place
Salt Lake City, UT 84121



FIRST CLASS MAIL

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

☐ New Member ☐ Renewal ☐ Gift

Name _____

Street _____

City/State/Zip _____ Telephone _____

If gift, from: _____

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

Check membership category desired:

☐ Individual.. \$ 8.00	☐ Student \$ 4.00
☐ Family.....\$ 12.00	☐ Senior Citizen..\$ 4.00
☐ Supporting.. \$ 25.00	
☐ Life..... \$250.00	

Please enclose check made payable to Utah Native Plant Society and send to:
Glenn Halliday, Treasurer, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84121



THE SEGO LILY

NEWSLETTER OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 5; Number 10 November/December, 1982

WHAT'S GOING ON?

- Nov. 17 Designing with Native Plants, State Arboretum Garden Lecture Series. Speaker: Bill Wagner, Erickson Landscaping Inc. Room 323, Olpin Student Union, Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City.
- Nov. 18 UNPS Salt Lake Chapter Meeting--Conference Room, State
7:30 p.m. Arboretum, Univ. of Utah.
 "What I Did on My Summer Vacation"--a slide sharing evening. Look through your summer's accumulation of wildflower and native plant color slides and prints and bring them to the meeting. We'll have some expert plant identifiers on hand to help with the "UFO's." This is an evening to informally share the pleasures of this year's wildflower display once again.
 Refreshments will be served.
- Dec. 1-2 Land Reclamation Symposium, "Re-establishing Wildlife Habitats." Sponsored by Native Plants, Inc. at the Tri-Arc Travelodge. Call: Dennis Hansen, 582-0144
- Dec. 11 State Arboretum Holiday Wreath Workshop. Registration fee of
9 am - \$15.00 includes green or dried materials.
12 noon Last day to register: Nov. 20. Call: 581-5322.
- Jan. 14 - Herb Growing Workshop--a U of U Dept. of Continuing Education
May 20 course. Tips on how to grow, preserve and use herbs. Fee \$35.
 Call: 581-5322.
- Jan. 27 UNPS Salt Lake Chapter Meeting--topic to be announced

Coming Up: UNPS Board of Directors Organization Meeting. January, 1983
 Board members will be notified of date.

FROM THE EDITOR

It's time for the newsletter editor and contributors to "take off" again. There will be no Sego Lily published in December or January, but as we busy ourselves with other matters, we wish all of you the happiest of holiday seasons--look for the February issue in your mailboxes!

FROM THE MULCH PILE

Surfacing from a slightly soggy pile were these tidbits:

CLAY PHACELIA: On April 12 a recovery plan for the clay phacelia (*Phacelia argillacea*) was approved by the Fish & Wildlife Service. UNPS Directors Duane Atwood and Stan Welsh were members of the committee that prepared the plan and they were instrumental in its completion. The plan is currently on the "funding needed" pile.



Phacelia argillacea

This rare winter annual boasts a total population of only 200-300 plants in Utah county. Atwood (who is also the present chairperson of our Rare and Endangered Plants Committee) rediscovered the species in 1971 after almost 90 years since its first collection. In 1973, he described and named it as a new species and it was subsequently listed in 1978 under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The recovery plan calls for establishing a population of 2,000 - 3,000 plants on 120 acres. The present population exists on only about 7-8 acres of land, almost all of which is privately owned. The Nature Conservancy reports that they are attempting to persuade the two brothers who own the land to donate it. If acquired, the land would be fenced to avoid trampling by sheep and bipeds. UNPS has expressed interest in assisting the Nature Conservancy's efforts.

ERIGERON MAGUIREI: According to the July, 1982 Endangered Species Technical Bulletin, the Maguire Fleabane Daisy is the rarest plant known from current collections in our region. Only seven plants were found by a Fish & Wildlife Service botanist this spring in its Emery County habitat. Grazing and ORV's are harbingers of doom for this species.

SIXTY-FIFTH PLANT LISTED: The diminutive number of federally-listed species was increased by one in July with the addition of the McKittrick Pennyroyal (*Hedeoma apiculatum*), a member of the mint family. This perennial herb occurs in Texas and New Mexico. Of the 65 plant species now listed as endangered or threatened, 60 occur in the U.S. only; two of the remaining five occur outside the U.S. and the other three are found in the U.S. and elsewhere.

... continued

FROM THE MULCH PILE, continued

OIL AND GAS PAINS: Southeastern Utah is already knee-deep in oil and gas activity. Now some deep wildcat exploration wells have been proposed for the first time on the Forest Service soil of the LaSal Mountains.

Exxon and Amoco have proposed wells in the Gold Basin and Fisher Mesa areas with substantial road reconstruction. EA's will have to be prepared, but applications for drill permits are already being processed.

Bob Thompson, a U.S. Forest Service employee headquartered in Price and a UNPS Director, reports that he has already cleared the proposed actions with respect to threatened and endangered plants. Two species he specifically reviewed the areas for were: Senecio diomorphophyllus var. intermedia and Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. inermis (a listed species).

Despite the apparent safety of threatened and endangered plants, the increased activity is disturbing. Pass the pink tablets please.

---Tony Frates, President
Utah Native Plant Society



Echinocereus triglochidiatus
var inermis

WILDFLOWER WATCH

Not too many wildflowers to watch in these wintry months; however, the trees and shrubs of southwestern Utah should be continuing their colorful fall display--and you can see them in the St. George and Zion National Park areas.

Greg Woodall reports that one of the largest known Rocky Mountain Junipers (Juniperus scopulorum) is located in Summit Canyon, east of Summit, Utah--a small community between Parowan and Cedar City. Also in this area are apparent pinon/bristlecone pine hybrids. This botanically intriguing area is now in the path of the subdividers--Greg suggests that you see it soon! Access is from Interstate 15 on the old highway 91. From the middle of town the road leads past the Braffitt Canyon subdivision toward the mountains. The road is steep in some sections but passable in passenger cars. For more information, contact Dr. Brent Palmer at Southern Utah State College. He has indicated he would be happy to lead a group outing to the area or provide detailed directions.

A BOOK YOU WON'T WANT TO MISS

---A review by Kathleen Wallentine

Rocky Mountain Wildflowers. Wildflowers 4, by Ronald J. Taylor with photography by Bob and Ira Spring. Touchstone Press. Beaverton, Oregon. \$7.95.

Wildflowers 4 is a field identification book presenting wildflowers that can be readily located in the Rocky Mountains from New Mexico to the Canadian border. The various species were identified and photographed in such areas as: the Gros Ventre Wilderness, Wyoming; Colorado National Monument, New Mexico; Yellowstone, Glacier and Teton National Parks; and Utah's Uinta National Forest. This is an excellent book for the western wildflower lover.

An interesting Distribution Map divides the Rocky Mountains into three subdivisions--Northern, Southern and the Middle Rocky Mountains (including our Uintas Mountains). Three succinct pages identify the various zones and give a thumbnail history of the Rocky Mountains.

The book is inviting reading, physically speaking, with very clear, clean type and darker headings for identification purposes. To facilitate field identification, representative plants have been arranged first according to color, secondly by flower shape and third, alphabetically by common name.

Four pages in the front of the book initiate the reader into floral symbolism. The various flower shapes are identified with simplified drawings. Each of these appears on the top of the page by the flower illustration. In another small box next to the floral symbol is the color of the plant. Symbols stand for fused petal flowers, non-fused petals, bell-shaped, sunflower types, and others.

The flowers are then arranged by common name, Latin species name and family. The author says "there is no single 'right' name for the plants in the book. The common names used are thought to be those most widely accepted or, in the biased opinion of the author, the most appropriate."

Each page carries two flower photographs, generally 1 1/2 x 3 inches or 3 1/2 x 2 inches. The varying shapes on the pages lend interest, as, of course, does the color photography. The photographs are large enough to allow interesting backgrounds to be photographed as well as the flowers. Several attractive black and white scenes also grace the book. Ira Spring, the photographer, writes an illuminating page at the close of the book on cameras and flower photography. He discusses lenses and film and writes of his real experiences that will make the photographer/reader smile in assent.

Taylor's flower selection shows common flowers that are sometimes overlooked and he treats them with equal respect as the beauties and exotics that are included. He treats the Sandwort, the asters and the daisies well, along with the pink and yellow Monkeyflowers and the Yellow Lady Slipper, to name just a few. Many of our favorites are listed here, and those that are not local invite us to travel to see them.

...continued

A BOOK YOU WON'T WANT TO MISS--continued

The one column half-page text under each illustration tells the reader little tidbits of information as well as the technical items of note.

Reference materials include an index to common and Latin names, a glossary and illustrations of plant structures.

Rocky Mountain Wildflowers is not too often seen in local bookstores, but it is a field identification book that is well worth the money, as it gives hours of easy entertainment, in or out of the field.

AFTER THE UNPS ANNUAL MEETING

The 1983 UNPS Board of Directors was formally elected at the annual meeting and will take office on January 1, 1983. Board Officers will be appointed at a January meeting. The present Board met immediately afterwards and approved the Society's By-Laws, with a few minor revisions to the original draft. While too lengthy to reproduce here, a copy of the approved By-Laws can be obtained from the Society President, Tony Frates, P.O. Box 6257, Salt Lake City, Utah 84106.

The new Board of Directors are:

David Anderson	Kathy Mutz
Duane Atwood	Elizabeth Neese
Larry England	Richard Page
Anthony Frates	Pamela Poulson
Sherel Goodrich	Kaye Thorne
Glenn Halliday	Kathleen Wallentine
Jennifer Harrington	Stanley Welsh
Richard Hildreth	Mary Ann Wright
Alice Hreha	

SEED COMMITTEE

Thanks to the hard work of Claire Gabriel, Terry Garrett, Jennifer Harrington, Janet Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Okelberry, Dick Page (Committee Chairman), and Andy Shaw, the Seed Committee now has packaged seed of approximately 40 flowering forbs and shrub plants. There have been numerous requests for seeds of the Sego Lily, Indian Paintbrush and Columbine. Anyone who can provide the Committee with seeds of these species would help fill a real void in our ability to offer seeds to our membership and others interested in cultivating native plants. To contribute seeds, please contact Dick Page, 440 E. 8180 South, Sandy, UT 84070.

FOR SALE! FOR SALE!

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<u>TITLE/AUTHOR</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Non-Member</u>	<u>List Price</u>
<u>Utah Plants, (Paperback)</u> by Stanley L. Welsh & Glen Moore. 4/4 pp.	3.00	5.00	9.95
<u>Flora of the Central Wasatch</u> <u>Front, Utah, 2nd Edition by</u> Lois Arnow, Beverly Albee and Ann Wyckoff.	12.00	14.95	14.95

A most attractive and informative coloring book, Utah's Colorful Natives, by the Utah Native Plant Society; available for \$1.00 plus .50 postage.

Native Plant Seeds--50 cents per packet, plus 50 cents postage for total order.

Presently, we have seed of approximately 40 species. Some of the more popular species now available include:

Soft Cinquefoil (Potentilla gracilis)
Arrowleaf Balsamroot (Balsamorhiza sagittata)
Blue Flax (Linum lewisii)
Barneby's Cats-Eye (Cryptantha barnebyi)
Daisy--Thelesperma subnudum
Penstemon--Penstemon humilis

For the complete list of available seeds, or to contribute seeds to our collection, please contact Dick Page, 440 E. 8180 South, Sandy, UT 84070.

DIRECTORY, UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

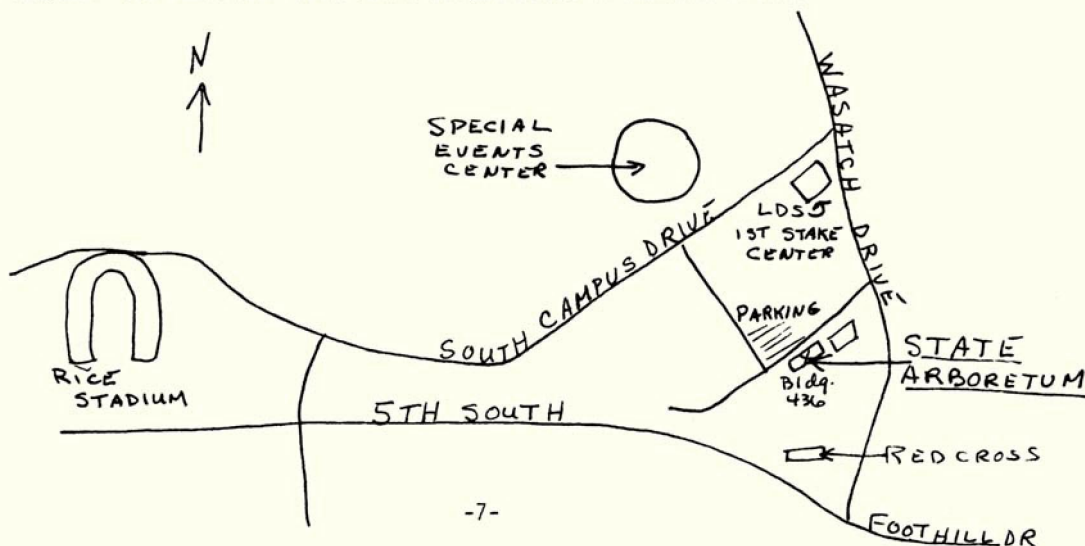
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Salt Lake City, UT 84121



FIRST CLASS MAIL

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

☐ New Member ☐ Renewal ☐ Gift

Name _____

Street _____

City/State/Zip _____ Telephone _____

If gift, from: _____

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

Check membership category desired:

☐ Individual.. \$ 8.00	☐ Student \$ 4.00
☐ Family.....\$ 12.00	☐ Senior Citizen..\$ 4.00
☐ Supporting.. \$ 25.00	
☐ Life..... \$250.00	

Please enclose check made payable to Utah Native Plant Society and send to:
Glenn Halliday, Treasurer, 3043 Brighton Place, Salt Lake City, UT-84121