

The Plant Press

THE ARIZONA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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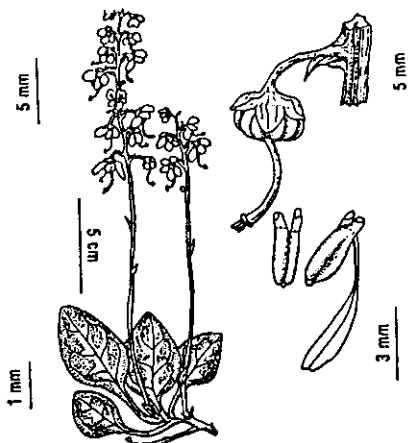
WORK PROGRESSES ON THE MUCH-AWAITED VASCULAR PLANTS OF ARIZONA

by Leslie R. Landrum

Presently the only book on all the vascular plants of Arizona is *Arizona Flora* written by T. H. Kearney, R. H. Peebles, and collaborators. This work, first published 50 years ago in 1942, was revised somewhat in 1951 and provided with a supplement in 1960, but has remained unchanged since. It included descriptions of families and genera, but none at, or below, the species level. The pioneering achievement of Kearney and Peebles has been the "botanical bible" of students of Arizona flora for half a century. But now an updated and more complete book is urgently needed.

This need was seen by a group of Arizona botanists in 1987 and they organized themselves into an editorial board consisting of Charles Mason, John Reeder, and Becky Van Devender at the University of Arizona and Donald Pinkava and Leslie Landrum at Arizona State University. About 100 collaborators from around the country and as far away as Switzerland are contributing to this project. Several manuscripts are complete and ready to publish while others are still being written. For a few groups, we have not been able to find a specialist and the editorial board will take responsibility for these near the end of our project. The completely new *Vascular Plants of Arizona* will not only be a modern treatment, but will include descriptions at all the following taxonomic levels: family, genus, species, subspecies, and variety.

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Plant habit and floral details of *Pyrola picta*. Reprinted with permission of the *Journal of the Arizona-Nevada Academy of Sciences*.

NOTES FROM THE PRESIDENT

The seasons pass. For those of us that live at lower elevations in Arizona, cooling late summer nights provide a glimmer of hope that fall will really come again, and desert folk can again stir in midday without broiling. For those of us at higher elevations, the glorious time of warmth and growth will soon be drawing to its annual close, and our native plant focus naturally shifts downslope to the deserts of our wonderful state.

One of the high points of the summer was our ANPS Annual Meeting held in Prescott in late July. Over 100 people were in attendance and the meeting was a great success. Many thanks are due to Signe Hurd and her loyal Prescottonians for taking on the primary responsibility for logistical organization of the meeting; to Scott Wilkins for lining up the program on Arizona's grassland plant communities; to Nancy Stallcup for taking care of registration; to Horace Miller, Barbara Tellman and Sandy James for the excellent publicity; to all of our speakers and field trip leaders who made the meeting so memorable; and to all our members and friends who took the time to attend and make the meeting a success. Once more, thanks to all.

In the last issue of *The Plant Press*, I introduced our Society's recently adopted Statement of Purpose and Principles. I would like to take this opportunity to look at some of its specific points and discuss what we are doing or can be doing to realize our goals.

Of primary importance is our intent to increase awareness and appreciation of Arizona's native plants through public education as to their value. A signal way in which we achieve this aim is by planning, scheduling and conducting a really great slate of field excursions focusing upon our state's native plant communities and habitats. These field trips are a primary source of new advocates for our native plants as well as for new ANPS members. The trips help to instill a sense of wonder and fascination with our diverse flora-- and this ultimately fosters commitment to the preservation and protection of the plants and habitats. We need to strive to bring an ever-expanding group of new

faces to these seminal experiences to ensure that our ANPS continues to grow and to better achieve our stated goals.

Promotion and dissemination of information about the use of native plants and locally, noninvasive, desert-adapted plants in home, commercial and public landscaping is another very important purpose of our Society. The ANPS Urban Landscape Committee has done an absolutely superb job to this end through the publication of five (soon to be six) splendid brochures covering trees, shrubs, wildflowers, accent plants and ground covers for the desert. Hats off to all members of the Urban Landscape Committee past and present for the great, highly professional service they have performed in creating these beautiful and informative booklets!

Also central to the mission of the ANPS is the protection and restoration of Arizona's native plants and their habitats through passage of laws and ordinances intended to protect those plants, and by preservation of special habitats such as riparian areas, areas containing threatened and endangered species, and naturally diverse habitats. To achieve these goals, it is mandatory that we expand safeguarded native plant habitats. We must foster changes of public land classification to more protective status and the acquisition of public or private sites by appropriate entities.

One way to do this is to support Proposition 102, which will amend the Arizona Constitution to enable the exchange of state trust lands by the State Land Department (see also page 5). Passage of Proposition 102 will allow the department to negotiate land exchanges with other governmental entities and conservation groups. This would ensure both the preservation of ecologically significant state land holdings and an adequate flow of income to the state for the support of education from the sale of state lands. This proposition is widely supported by conservation groups and by a vast majority of our state legislators, but it lacks widespread publicity. Please support Proposition 102 and urge those you know to do the same.

- Bill Feldman

EDITOR'S DESK

Yes, autumn dawns a bit slowly here in the low desert, but brings on a welcomed rush of activities. Intriguing field trips and lectures... plant sales and festivals... these upcoming events are sure to shake off any lingering summer blahs. Check both our "Chapter and Committee News" and the Fall Calendar below for details on scheduled events. And then participate and enjoy!

An exciting development for Arizona botanists and plant lovers is the work underway on the *Vascular Plants of Arizona*. Upon completion, this monumental work will be a far more detailed manual than Kearney and Peebles' *Arizona Flora*. Les Landrum gives us a "behind the scenes" glimpse at its progress.

Also in this issue, Bob Wilson introduces us to what he thinks is a gem for colder-region landscapes, *Lonicera arizonica* (see "The Native Landscaper"). And Barbara Tellman asks the very valid, sometimes frustrating and part tongue-in-cheek question "What is a Native Plant?"

In the previous issue, Julia Fonseca summarized the status of Arizona's rare and endangered plants as presented at the Southwest Rare and Endangered Plant Conference. In this issue, we continue our focus on such plants with Sue Rutman's report on the Arizona Rare Plant Program.

Our publication schedule changes slightly with the Fall (previously Fall/Winter) *Plant Press*. In January 1993, look for a more expanded Winter-Spring issue, followed by a Summer issue sometime in May. We hope this new schedule serves the Society in a more timely way.

- Balbir Backhaus

FALL SCHEDULE

PLANT SALES AND OTHER SEASONAL EVENTS

October 1-31

Twelfth Annual Fall Landscaping Program

Boyce Thompson Southwest Arboretum, 8-5 pm

This month-long plant sale will include a great selection of herbs; special activities each weekend.

October 3 & 4

Tucson Botanical Gardens

Annual Fall Plant Sale

Saturday 10 am to 4 pm

Sunday 11 am to 2 pm

(Members-only preview sale on Saturday 8 to 10 am)

October 3 thru January 10, 1993

"The Vanishing Desert" opens at the Mesa Southwest Museum, 55 N. MacDonald, Mesa.

This traveling exhibit created by the California Academy of Sciences focuses on human impact on the fragile desert ecosystems of the Southwest, particularly Arizona and California.

October 10 & 11

Desert Survivors Native Plant Sale

11 am to 4 pm Saturday and Sunday

(Pre-sale for members on Friday, Oct. 9 at 4 pm)

October 17 & 18

Fiesta de Los Chiles

Tucson Botanical Gardens & Native Seeds/Search

10 am to 5 pm, Saturday and Sunday

Admission: \$3.00 in advance, \$4.00 at the gate. Children under 12 free.

October 23-25

Desert Botanical Garden

Fall Landscape Plant Sale

Saturday and Sunday, 9 am to 5 pm

Members-only sale, Friday, 3 to 6 pm

November 7 & 8

Arizona Sonora Desert Museum

Desert Harvest Celebration

Saturday and Sunday, 8:30 to 4 pm

November 28 & 29

"Beauties of Autumn"

Boyce Thompson Arboretum

Guided tours of fall color, 11 am

December 3-5

Luminaria Nights

Desert Botanical Garden

5:30 to 9:30 pm

(December 3 for members only)

December 5 & 6

Luminaria Nights

Tucson Botanical Gardens

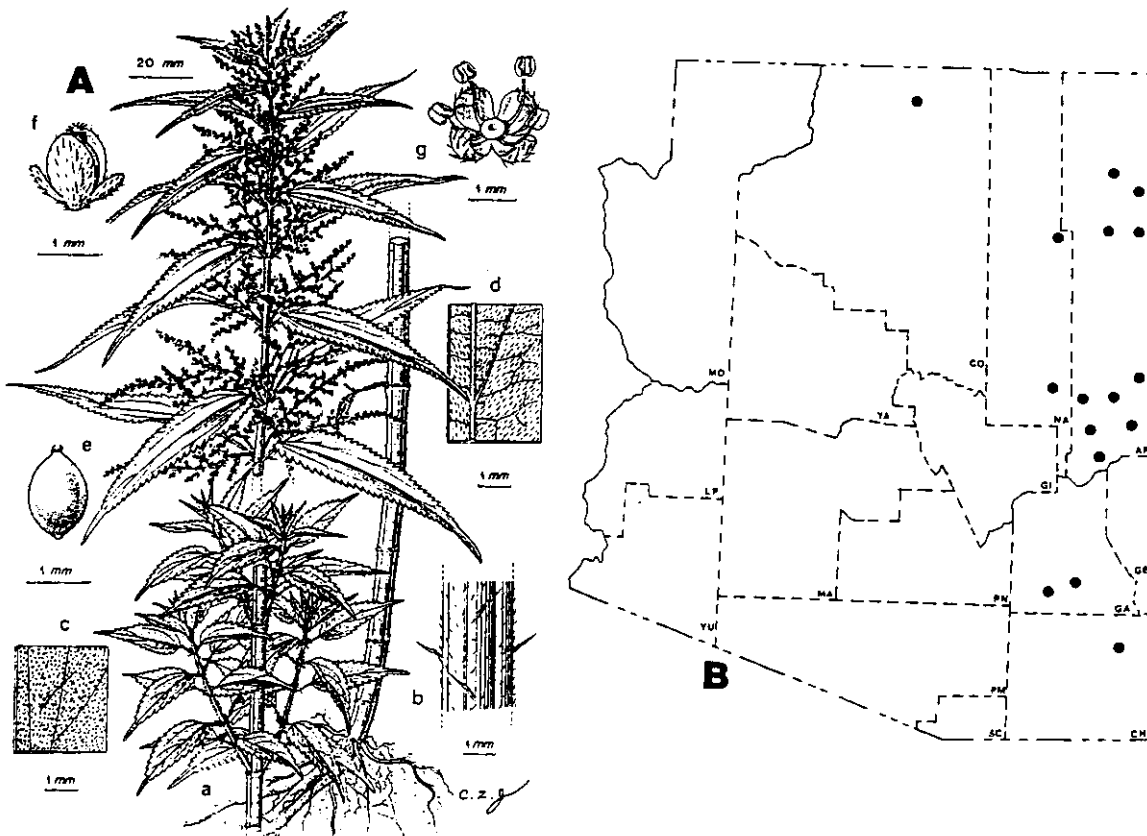
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Les Landrum and Don Pinkava have recently taken on the co-editorship of the *Journal of the Arizona-Nevada Academy of Science* with the intention of publishing finished manuscripts in the journal. The first 10 treatments (Berberidaceae, Buddlejaceae, Crossosomataceae, Lemnaceae, Monotropaceae, Primulaceae, Pyrolaceae, *Populus* of the Salicaceae, Sapotaceae, Saxifragaceae, and *Urticaceae*) were published last spring and several more will be published early next year. We hope that this approach will have the following benefits. First, the completed treatments will be available for interested persons, such as members of the Native Plant Society, to use and to test. Suggestions can be made to the authors and editors as to how the treatments can be improved. Second, publication will give the authors a sense of accomplishment and may encourage some to complete their contributions in a more timely manner. Third, authors may want to include certain information (e.g., distribution maps and numerous illustrations) in a journal article that would not be allowed in a book that must be as concise as possible.

If you would like to obtain a copy of Flora treatments send \$6 per issue (only one available now) to Dr. Stephen Williams, Department of Biology, Glendale Community College, Glendale, AZ 85302. Or, if you wish to become a member of the Academy, send \$25 to the same address.

Leslie R. Landrum, Ph.D, is curator of the Herbarium, Department of Botany at Arizona State University.



A, *Urtica dioica* L. subsp. *gracilis* (Aiton) Selander. a, habit; b, portion of stem showing hairs; c, upper surface of leaf with punctiform cystoliths and stinging hairs; d, lower surface of leaf; e, achene; f, pistillate flower; g, staminate flower. B, distribution of *Urtica dioica* subsp. *gracilis*. Reprinted with permission of the *Journal of the Arizona-Nevada Academy of Sciences*.

PROPOSITION 102 WILL HELP PRESERVE HABITATS

You will have an opportunity to vote in November on a constitutional amendment allowing the State Land Department to trade lands-- Proposition 102. The State Land Department is currently required to maximize income from state lands primarily for the benefit of the educational system. Under present law, if a piece of land containing rare plants or unique plant habitat were of interest to buyers, SLD would have to sell to the highest bidder, even if that were not in the best interest of the public. And if a rare habitat was in private hands and SLD wished to acquire it, SLD would have to buy that land -- and of course there isn't money to do that.

Catalina State Park near Tucson is a prime example of the value of such trades. This large wilderness was on leased state land. Growth of nearby Sun City Vistoso increased the value of the state land to the point that State Parks was in danger of losing its lease because it could not compete with commercial interests. A complicated land trade was enacted whereby the land was traded to the National Forest. In the past, some specific trades have been deemed unwise and a "bad bargain," leading to a court suit which ultimately stopped all SLD trades.

Your vote for 102 will give the State Land Department flexibility for habitat and plant protection. While not requiring trades, it will continue to provide for public participation in specific trades.

- Barbara Tellman

SE CHAPTER CONDUCTS PLANT SALVAGE OPERATION

When Southwest Gas Corporation needed to clear vegetation around a gas line near Bisbee, members of the SE chapter of ANPS scurried into action. About 50 people, mostly from Cochise County and some from Tucson, worked four days over three weekends in late spring to salvage native plants in the area. From an area 12 feet by 2 miles long, members dug up a variety of natives including cholla, hedgehog cactus, ocotillo, yucca, prickly pear, sotol, beargrass, *Mammillaria* and *Coryphantha*.

In all, the Arizona Department of Agriculture collected \$514.00 for permit and tag fees for the protected native plants. The permits were issued to ANPS and cost \$5.00 each. Phelps Dodge Corporation signed the permit application as they are leasing this land to Southwest Gas. Two permits covered 278 plants in the protected category. Each tag cost \$3.00, except tags for small pincushion cacti which are \$.50. The money is used for enforcement of Arizona's Native Plant Law.

In addition to the 278 protected plants, more than 100 non-protected ones were also salvaged. The estimated value of protected plants collected was \$3662.00, with about \$1000.00 worth of other plants. Most plant collectors took what they dug up home for personal use. A few participants were landscapers or nurserymen who will sell or use the plants for propagation.

Cathy Wertz
Arizona Dept. of Agriculture

ANNOUNCEMENT

Arizona Native Plant Society needs help to conduct a plant survey along Cienega Creek in the BLM Empire Cienega Resource Conservation Area at a future unspecified date. The survey will include measuring plant density and identifying vegetation within specific transects. If interested, call George Montgomery at 883-1380.

THE NATIVE LANDSCAPER: Introductions to Little Known and Seldom Grown Species

Arizona Honeysuckle by Robert C. Wilson

Botanical name: *Lonicera arizonica*
Family: Caprifoliaceae

Description: The Arizona honeysuckle is a trailing, deciduous vine. The stems are fairly robust, lavender-tinted and can grow to a length of 15-20 ft. (5-6 m). They are strictly of an arching-trailing habit and show no inclination to climb, nor do they have any arrangement such as tendrils or attachment structures that would aid them to do so. Stems will root where they touch the ground and moisture is favorable for rooting. Light blue-green leaves are 2-4 in. (5-10 cm) long, opposite, ovate and somewhat glaucous. In June and July, scarlet-red flowers are produced in clusters on the ends of the stems. The corolla is fused into a 2-in. (5-cm) tube and is typical of hummingbird-pollinated blooms.

Habitat and Distribution: The Arizona honeysuckle is native to Arizona and New Mexico and is found from 6000-9000 ft. (1829-2743 m) in elevation usually growing under the shade of ponderosa pine or other high elevation conifers. It seems to prefer small drainages and canyons and is not found on dry slopes or flat areas.

Propagation and Cultural Requirements: This vine can be propagated quite easily by rooting stem cuttings. Softwood cuttings treated with 3000 ppm IBA under mist root reliably. Gallon container plants can be produced within a year.

It grows best in partial shade and in a well-prepared garden soil amended with some organic matter. Though quite drought tolerant, it needs some supplemental water to be in top form.

Landscape Application: This plant is very useful as a groundcover in partial to full shade. Individual plants can cover quite a large area, although growth is sometimes slow the first year after planting. Spacing can be quite wide. The combination of stem and leaf color is quite unique and should make a

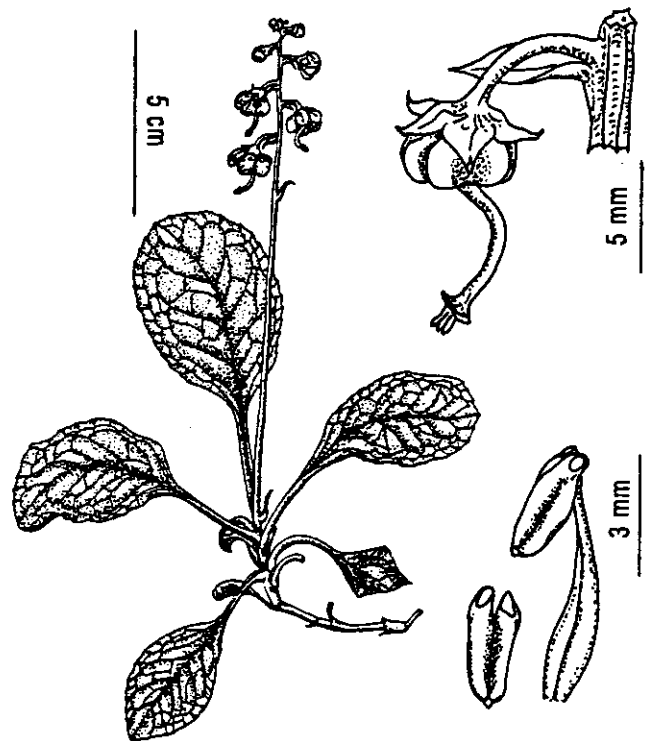
pleasant addition to the landscaper's palette. An established planting can be seen at The Arboretum at Flagstaff.

At present, as is the case with many northern Arizona natives, commercial production is extremely limited. The *Anderson Horticultural Library's Source List of Plants and Seeds* for 1988-1989 lists one source of seeds and no growers for this species. Considering the ease of propagation and unique qualities of this plant, it seems a prime candidate for growers willing to try new plants.

References:

- Isaacson, R.T. 1989. *Anderson Horticultural Library's Source List of Plants and Seeds*. Anderson Horticultural Library, Chanhassen, Minnesota.
Kearney, T.H. and R.H. Peebles. 1951. *Arizona Flora*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

Robert C. Wilson is the Horticulturist at The Arboretum at Flagstaff.



Plant habit and floral details of *Pyrola minor*
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WHAT IS A NATIVE PLANT?

by Barbara Tellman

Does that seem like a dumb question? We all know without doubt that a saguaro is a native plant while a salt cedar is not. Native plants are plants that belong here and we have united to protect them. Native plants are like love or sleep. If you are the type that has to define them, you obviously don't know what they are.

If you have ever tried to write an ordinance dealing with revegetation issues, you have probably had the embarrassing experience of discovering that you aren't so sure after all. Let's look at some attempted definitions:

1. Native plants are the "common plants generally found in an area." These include palo verde, desert marigold, mesquite, saguaro, ponderosa pine, tumbleweed, lovegrass ---- whoops.

2. Native plants are "those plants that arrived in our area on their own and were not introduced by man." This raises problems of knowing what plants were actually introduced by man, especially pre-Spanish man. Perhaps mescal or a yucca was cultivated by the Hohokam. Does anyone have a good species list from 1066 or 1492?

3. Native plants are "those plants that arrived in an area on their own and were not introduced by man in the last 100 years." Isn't this one a bit eurocentric? What is botanically different about plants introduced by Anglos as opposed to O'odham? Or is the difference the number of generations?

Now let's look at the dictionary definition of a native. "Being such by birth or origin." If we used that definition, an exotic plant would become native in the second generation, just as a native Arizonan is one born here even if the parents came from Peoria. (Although the only real Native Americans are those whose ancestors arrived here before the conquest.) That doesn't work.

How about "Originating, growing or produced in a certain place; indigenous as opposed to exotic or foreign." That has all the problems of the definition above, except it does not include those "introduced from outside." Since a lot of southern Arizona species arrived within the past 10,000 years, they wouldn't technically be indigenous. Actually, "indigenous" is probably closest to what we really mean, but would you prefer to belong to the "Indigenous Plant Society?"

"Who cares?" you say. "I know what I mean." Sure, but put that into an ordinance. Try telling someone in the construction business that they must revegetate with native plants, without telling him what natives are. And try taking him to court for the crime of planting a non-native, without being able to prove that that plant really is non-native-- and to do that you need to know what a native is.

Of course you could just list them, but that brings up another problem. Any list is bound to exclude someone's favorite species unless it is many pages long. And one has to have good reasons for putting plants on a list or leaving them off. I actually saw a list of natives for Pima County which included the Canary Island Palm. Who am I to say that's not now native?

One legal attempt to define native referred to plants naturally found within a certain number of feet of the property in question. Plants may be native to riparian areas, but not surrounding lands. And that would mean that creosote flats would have to be revegetated with creosote where the landscaper might have preferred saguaros.

I think you get the picture. Now that the Society has a position on revegetation and a strong statement of principles, it would help to know what we are talking about. If anyone has found a good working definition of "native plant" please send it to the Editor for further consideration. This right answer could make you a winner, especially if you're a "native" Arizonan.

ARIZONA RARE PLANT PROGRAM UPDATE

by Sue Rutman

In a significant move that will bolster efforts to protect rare and endangered plants statewide, the Arizona Department of Agriculture (ADA) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have signed a Cooperative Agreement under section 6 of the Endangered Species Act. This agreement will allow the FWS to provide money to assist the ADA in funding projects to recover endangered, threatened and candidate species.

Some other welcomed news is the addition of two new botanists in Arizona. Teresa Prendusi is the new Forest Service regional botanist, after working for several years for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in California. Prendusi succeeds Renee Galeano-Popp, who is now with the Lincoln National Forest in New Mexico. Amelia (Mima) Parra-Szjij is the new Coronado National Forest botanist and came from the Angeles National Forest in southern California.

Surveys for rare species on the Lake Mead National Recreation Area (LMNRA) turned up some new sites for several rare plant species, including *Arctomecon californica*. This biennial species is endemic to the nearly pure gypsum soils in the Las Vegas Valley and Lake Mead vicinity. The Nevada Nature Conservancy, in cooperation with LMNRA, is interested in developing a conservation plan for the rare plant community existing on gypsum soils.

The range and habitat of *Asclepias welshii* has been redefined this year. In spring, Ben Franklin, Utah Natural Heritage Program botanist, found a new population of this species on Navajo sandstone dunes west of Page. The discovery significantly extended the range of this species eastward. The new population will be managed by the Arizona Strip District of the BLM. Later, George Ruffner found a small population near The Gap, which

extends the range a significant distance southward. This new (and yet to be verified) population is located on the Navajo Nation and was growing on soils derived from the Chinle Formation. All other populations are found on Navajo sandstone.

Lillium parryi was discovered in the Chiricahua Mountains by Southwestern Field Biologists, who were surveying for Mexican spotted owls. In Arizona, prior to this year, this species was only known from springs and streamsides in the Huachuca and Santa Rita Mountains. A previously undiscovered population from the Huachuca Mountains was discovered this year by Jim Malusa. It is also known from southern California, where commercial collecting, recreation and other threats are causing its decline.

Tohono O'Odham tribal members found new populations of endangered *Amsonia kearneyana*. For those of you interested in reading more about the tribe and its involvement with this plant, an article in the September/October 1992 issue of *The Nature Conservancy News* should fill you in.

Abutilon parishii was found in Mexico this year by Dave Bertelson and friends, who are working on a status report for the species. Previous to 1992, the species was only known from Arizona.

Several new localities for *Castilleja mogollonica* were found in 1991 and 1992. New localities were reported by Susan Bainbridge and Carl-Eric Granfelt. Bainbridge was surveying for the species on the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest as part of her work on a status report for the FWS. The species occurs in cienegas and along the wetted streamsides at high elevations in the White Mountains.

A new population of *Polemonium pauciflorum* ssp. *hinckleyi* was found near the Chiricahua Mountain *Lillium parryi* population. This species is known from cool, mesic sites in the Chiricahuas and in the Davis Mountains, Texas.

Navajo Natural Heritage botanists found *Chrysothamnus molestus* near Greasewood, north of Petrified Forest National Park, in 1991. It was an unexpected find because the range of this species was previously thought to be west and north of Flagstaff.

Castilleja cruenta was presumed extinct for many years. Until Mark Egger, a visiting botanist from Seattle, Washington, found seven plants this summer, the species had not been collected since the type collection was made 85 years ago in the Chiricahua Mountains. Relocating the plants was difficult because the locality on the old herbarium label read "rocky spur near Wilgus Ranch, Chiricahua Mountains." No one knew the location of the Wilgus Ranch until this year, when a local historian turned up some information. Sure enough, a rocky spur does exist near the old ranch house. It took Egger a full day of hiking to discover the seven plants. *Castilleja cruenta* is no longer believed to be a valid taxon; Holmgren merged this species into *Castilleja nervata* earlier this year.

On April 20, 1992, the FWS proposed to list *Coryphantha scheeri* var. *robustispina* as endangered without critical habitat. After the proposed rule was published, the Bureau of Reclamation decided to fund a survey and study of the species.

The type locality for *Argemone arizonica* may have been relocated. In 1953, the Owenbys collected this species about three miles from the terminus of the north end of the Kaibab Trail, Grand Canyon National Park. This past July, Sue Rutman noticed the unusual-looking prickly poppies on a hike down to Roaring Springs. The plants were found only on soils derived from the Supai Formation. Park Service employees subsequently returned to the site, collected specimens, and are having them verified by Roger Owenby.

Silene rectiramea was rediscovered in Grand Canyon National Park, more than 50 years since the species was last collected. Park Service employees have collected the species from two separate localities and expect to document others in the

future. The specimens have been verified by R.L. Hartman at the Rocky Mountain Herbarium at the University of Wyoming.

Rosa stellata ssp. *abyssa* was found near Nankoweap by Bill Hevron, Navajo Natural Heritage Program botanist. This is the only known population of this variety east of Marble Gorge. The description of this subspecies was recently published (Phillips 1992. *Madrono* 39:31-35).

A Tohono O'Odham tribal member found a new population of *Dalea tentaculoides* in the Baboquivari Mountains this year. The only other known extant population of this species is in Sycamore Canyon, Santa Cruz County.

Volunteers Bob Denham and Norine Fobes have put in a lot of time mapping *Purshia subintegra* in the Verde Valley. Their efforts have better defined the occurrences of this species in the area and have increased our understanding of its ecology. This summer they found *P. subintegra* flowers with ten petals instead of the usual five.

Finally, a new edition of the *Handbook of Endangered, Threatened and Candidate Plants of Arizona* is now available. It includes new candidates and updated information on all species. Please contact me at (602) 379-4720 if you would like a copy.

Sue Rutman is an ANPS Board member and is a Botanist at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Ecological Services Field Office in Phoenix.



CHAPTER AND COMMITTEE NEWS

FLAGSTAFF CHAPTER:

Note: chapter meetings have been changed to the fourth Tuesday of every month. They are held at 7:00 pm on the NAU campus in Rm. 313 of the Biological Sciences Building.

PHOENIX CHAPTER:

Regular meetings are held September through May on the second Monday of each month at 7:30 pm in Webster Auditorium at the Desert Botanical Garden.

Oct. Events: Meeting-- "Landscaping for Desert Wildlife" with Carolyn Engel-Wilson of Arizona Game and Fish; also the annual wildflower seed release; Oct. 24 & 25-- Volunteer Work Party, Gardens for Arizona Living, 7000 Shea (Shea at Scottsdale), 10 am-5 pm; Nov. Events: Meeting-- "Great Deserts of the World" lecture series begins with Matt Johnson, botanist with the U of A Desert Legume Program, speaking about the Monte Desert of Argentina; Nov. 21-- Field trip to Desert Tree Farm, 2744 E. Utopia, Phx, lunch with John Augustine; Dec. Events: Holiday potluck and plant exchange, Mary Irish of DBG on "Holiday Plants." For information on the Phoenix Chapter contact Chapter President Kent Newland at 8376 Cave Creek Stage, Cave Creek, AZ 85331, (602) 585-3630 (H) or Marcia Francis at (602) 992-5435 (H/Ans. Machine).

PRESCOTT CHAPTER: Temporarily inactive

SOUTH CENTRAL CHAPTER:

Meetings are held on the first Saturday of each month at 9:30 am in the Community Room of the Student Activities Center on the Signal Peak campus of Central Arizona College in Casa Grande.

News: Members have been busy labelling plants and preparing a brochure for self-guided tours of North American desert plants on the CAC campus. Contact Chapter President Muriel Savage at 450 Sun West Dr. #235, Casa Grande, AZ 85222, (602) 836-7360 for more information.

SOUTHEAST CHAPTER:

ANPS members in Graham and Cochise County are currently operating as a sub-chapter of the Tucson Chapter. Regular monthly meetings are held on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 6:30 pm at the Oscar Yrun Community Center in Sierra Vista.

Oct. Events: Meeting-- Ruken Jelkas, Past President of the Arizona Chapter of Holistic Range Management, on management plans for his ranch in Elgin; Oct. 31-- Field trip

to Ruken Jelkas' ranch in Elgin; Nov. Events: Meeting-- Entomologist Noel McFarland will discuss "Moths and herbivores on specific plant species"; Dec. Events: Meeting-- Gene Noter, Manager of the Audubon-owned Elgin Research Station, will discuss history of the ranch and work being done there on grassland conservation.

TUCSON CHAPTER:

Regular meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month September through May at 7:30 pm at the Tucson Botanical Gardens, 2150 N. Alvernon Way, Tucson.

Oct. Events: Meeting-- Dr. David Palzkill, former professor at the U of A Plant Sciences Dept., on "A Sonoran Desert Native Around the World, Jojoba"; field trips-- Oct. 3 to Arid Land Plants Garden in Green Valley, maintained by the Men's Garden Club of Green Valley; Oct. 4-- Oversite Canyon, Huachuca Mts., with Jim Malusa to look for the rare orchid, *Hexalectris warnockii*; Oct. 10-- Plant Materials Center, 3241 N. Romero Rd., Tucson; Oct. 17-18-- hike into Turkey Creek/Oak Creek environs, Galluro Mts., with John Luepke; Oct. 24-- Picacho Mts., led by John Wiens of the Arizona Desert Museum; Nov. Events: Meeting-- Dr. Jimmy Tipton, Arid Ornamental Specialist at the U of A Cooperative Extension, will discuss "Water Use and Drought Tolerance"; field trip-- Nov. 14 to Buenos Aires Natural Wildlife Refuge, Arivaca Cienega, with Reese Madsen, fire management specialist for this FWS refuge; Dec. Events: Meeting-- Dr. Mary Kay O'Rourke, research assistant professor at the U of A's Dept. of Medicine speaks on "Plants and Allergies in the Southwest"; field trip-- Dec. 5 to the Arid Lands Greenhouses, where Chuck Hanson will give a tour of his large collection of succulents from all over the world.

YUMA CHAPTER:

Regular meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at 7:30 pm at the U of A Agricultural Station on 8th St. in Yuma Valley.

News: The chapter continues to maintain the Depot Desert Trail; in addition, 5-6 volunteers have formed the Betty's Kitchen Protective Assoc. to help maintain this riparian trail in a wildlife-interpretive area near Laguna Dam. For information on Yuma Chapter activities contact Chapter President Pat Callahan, Rt. 1, Box 28M, Somerton, AZ 85350, (602) 627-2773.

URBAN LANDSCAPE COMMITTEE

Contact Jane Evans, 2945 N. Fontana, Tucson, AZ 85705; 628-8773(D), 792-1592(E) for information on committee activities.

Arizona Native Plant Society Board of Directors

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