

THE
ARIZONA
NATIVE
PLANT
SOCIETY

Northern Arizona
Phoenix
Prescott
South Central
Tucson
Yuma



THE PLANT PRESS

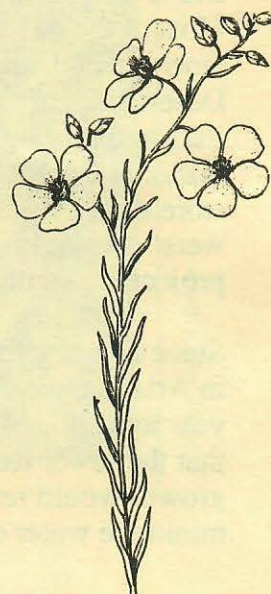
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Editor: Barbara Tellman

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Please submit articles, drawings and photos for the
Winter issue of the Plant Press by December 1, 1987.
Unsolicited material is always welcome.





TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES

MARK DIMMITT, PH.D
Arizona Sonora Desert Museum

It has long been standard procedure in most of the U.S. to transplant mature trees, usually by the "ball and burlap" method. Until very recently it was widely assumed that our native southwestern trees cannot survive transplanting. The probable reasoning was that it should be impossible to dig up enough of the tree's extensive root system to enable it to survive the move in our rigorous climate.

Early in this decade a few adventurous entrepreneurs began experimenting and found that desert trees could indeed be moved with a high rate of survival. This discovery was just in time for the Arizona Sonora Desert Museum, because in 1984 we began planning the landscape for the Mountain Habitat which opened early in 1986. It was decided that this exhibit was to look like a finished product the day it opened, i.e., it was to look like a mature oak-pine forest. This article details our experience with moving large trees for the exhibit. The Desert Museum contracted with Phil Hebets of Desierto Verde in Phoenix, one of the pioneers in moving desert trees. The first task was to locate the desired trees and to obtain permission of the landowners. Most of the oak trees came from the land of rancher Rukin Jelks, Jr., a friend of the Desert Museum and a former trustee. A few oaks and pines came from the Coronado National Forest. The desert trees used to restore the desert disturbed by construction were salvaged from other construction projects in southern Arizona.

Since no one had ever moved oaks or pines in Arizona, we didn't know what time of year to begin. We chose autumn, reasoning that the lower temperatures and absence of growth would result in low transpiration and minimize water demand from the root

system we were going to damage. The soil is still warm enough in autumn to allow root growth. It had already been established that the best time to move desert trees is during the warm months when they are actively growing.

The trees were pruned to remove about a third of their foliage. This compensates somewhat for the damage done to the roots. The pruning must be done artistically so that it is not obvious; one does not simply lop off a third of the branches.

A square trench was then dug around each tree, the distance from the trunk increasing with larger tree size. A sturdy wood frame was constructed around the exposed root ball. This is called "side-boxing". At this point the trees (presumably) still have intact roots extending through the as yet nonexistent bottom of the box. After side-boxing the trees were left alone for a couple of months to allow the cut roots to regrow new feeders; the trees were watered periodically to facilitate growth.

In spring the trees were cut out of the ground, bottoms put on the boxes and the trees were transported to Tucson. We felt that it was important to move the oaks and pines before hot weather so that they would have time to acclimatize to summer slowly.

The trees can be planted immediately or held for a year or more in the boxes. Ours were held until autumn, when the exhibit was ready for landscaping. They were then placed into prepared holes by a crane, the sides of the boxes removed, and the holes filled with soil.

Over 100 trees were installed for this project, and all of them survived transplanting. The largest were two Arizona white oaks (Quercus arizonica) which were 125 feet tall, 25 feet wide, and were in six foot diameter boxes. Much larger oaks than these are moved around in California and Texas. Other trees which we successfully moved for our Mountain Habitat Project were: Emory and Silverleaf Oaks (Quercus emoryi and Q. hypoleucoides), Chihuahua and Apache Pines (Pinus leiophylla chihuahuana and P. engelmannii), Arizona walnut (Juglans major), Palo Verdes (Cercidium microphyllum), Desert ironwood (Olneya tesota) and Mesquites (Prosopis velutina).

Many people still don't know that native trees can be moved. This information is of practical value to conservationists and homeowners. The former can more effectively advocate mitigation if they are aware that trees can be salvaged from construction projects. The abundance of construction taking place around most communities means that many native trees are available to homeowners who want instant landscapes. They are within affordable range; prices vary from \$75 to \$110 per inch of trunk diameter, or about \$400 to \$800 for medium sized palo verdes or mesquites.



Photo: Barb Tellman

AGAVE VILMORINIANA

Tim Clark

A mosaic of capsules and bulbils - small plants reproduced vegetatively in the axils of an inflorescence of *Agave vilmoriniana*, the Octopus Agave. The photo represents a section of a bulbiferous inflorescence more than ten feet tall. Five other bulbiferous inflorescences three to four feet tall were also produced which suggests that the plant was "over-sexed!" Grown by Ron Gass of Mountain States Wholesale Nursery, the one-gallon container plant was transplanted into my Tucson home landscape in 1982. Five years later in April 1987, the plant began flowering.

The yellow spike was of majestic beauty. Four months later, many of its hundreds of bulbils were two inches long. Several other mature specimens of Octopus Agave were sighted in my neighborhood or a few miles away this summer. This cliff dweller from Mexico is one of many new low water use ornamentals which have been introduced into low elevation landscapes of Arizona during the past decade and for which the founding fathers of the Arizona Native Plant Society can take both responsibility and pride.

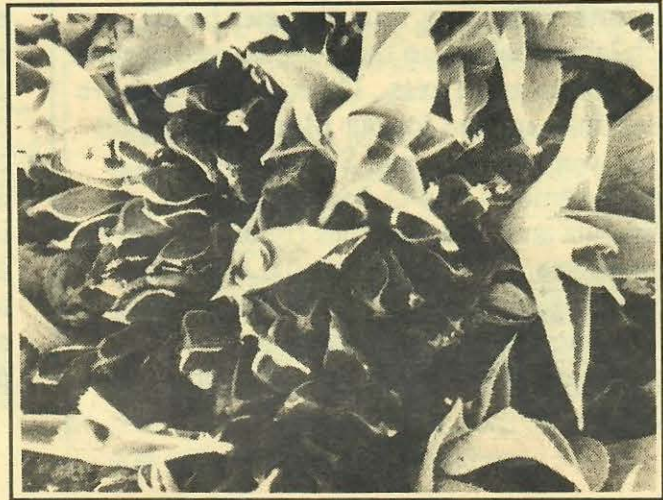


Photo: Tim Clark

Exploration in Northeastern Arizona

The weekend of July 25th found forty members of ANPS scouring the high country of the Apache Sitgreaves National Forest for two species. Andy Laurenzi and Pete Warren directed groups of people to canyons to survey for a day, contributing to the data on *Allium gooddingii* and *Salix arizonica*. Many populations of *Salix arizonica* were documented. Andy and Peter will be including this data in their report to the National Forest Service. Andy and Peter would like to thank all those who helped with this important work, again adding to the knowledge and preservation of Arizona's flora.



Membership

Stephanie Meyer, Membership Chair

The Flagstaff chapter of ANPS has elected to disband. The ANPS Board of Directors decided to rename a chapter for Northern Arizona as "Chapter of Northern Arizona." This will encompass the towns of Sedona, Flagstaff, Cottonwood and surrounding areas. It is hoped that momentum for this chapter will be gathered during the Annual Meeting in Sedona October 24 and 25.

The Prescott chapter has an active core of members. Their September meeting will feature the new ANPS Slide Show "Wildflowers of the Sonoran Desert."

Any area of the state is welcome to submit a proposal for forming a chapter. Please contact me if you are interested.

THE ANCIENT ART OF EATING SMUT

Kevin Dahl, Native Seeds/Search

Corn smut. Gardeners and farmers in the United States know it primarily as an annoying pest, and most assume it's poisonous to humans and livestock. Near Mexico City, on the other hand, farmers hope for large harvests of the fungal growth - with market prices for corn smut bringing more per kilo than meat, smut is more valuable than the corn it grows on. In the Southwest, native American farmers enjoyed their smut harvest too.

Ustilago maydis is a parasite exclusive to corn plants, growing explosively on the ears. To European and "Norteamericano" eyes the smuts (fungi that feed on cereals) are horribly disgusting and dirty, hence the word's other meaning to describe obscenity. Government researchers in the U.S. around the turn of the century disproved the prevalent opinion that corn smut caused abortions in livestock, and discovered that it was higher in protein and lower in fat than corn. In Mexico, corn smut is a widely available delicacy known by its Aztec name, cuitlacoche (also huitlacoche or guitlacoche.) The word translated roughly as "sleeping filth", referring to how smut's young, firm growth later blackens with spores.

To the Southwest Indians, it was more than just a tolerated weed put to use reluctantly. On the contrary, evidence shows that it was enjoyed and encouraged. The cochiti of New Mexico tell a story of how the crying Corn Smut Woman convinced the Women's Corn Grinding Society not to separate out the smutted form from the rest: "...you must put her in with the good corn whenever you shell it, in order that it too may be as fat as she is." Corn smut represented the "generation of life" to the Zuni, reports early ethnographer, Frank Cushing, and was an essential ceremonial object kept in each corn seed granary. The Cibecue Apache sprinkled smut on the leader seed, which were seed from the finest plants harvested first.

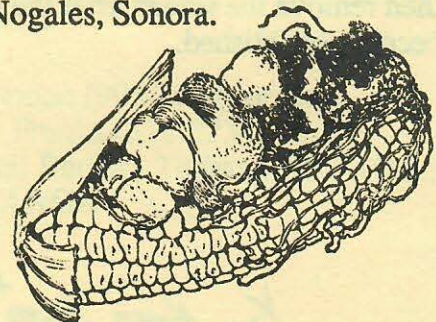
In Mexico, cuitlacoche is popularly used in omelettes, crepes and quesadillas. Ethnobotanists record Native Americans eating it raw, sauteed, boiled, cooked with sweet corn, and - my favorite - made into a tamale. put on a stick and coated with acorn meal. Indians found other uses for it too. The Cherokee used it as a salve. Apache girls used it to bleach their skin. Navajo medicine men used the spores as a blackening agent during the Eagleway Ceremony. The Hopi used it as a ceremonial body paint, and more recently, reports author Juanita Kavena, as an object of a harvest-time game. Adults and children alike join in the fun of chasing each other and smearing the corn smut on those who get caught.

Kavena's recipe for Nanha

1. Gather nanha, or corn smut, from infected ears when it is tender and moist.
2. Wash it carefully to remove sand and corn silks.
3. Put it in a saucepan and cover with water.
4. Cover pan and simmer nanha for ten minutes.
5. Drain nanha and saute it in butter or margarine until it is lightly browned and crisp.
6. Serve hot.

Hopi Cookery, U. of A. Press

If you do not grow corn yourself or don't have access to a friend's fresh corn smut, canned cuitlacoche is available in grocery stores in Nogales, Sonora.



RABBITPROOF? - Chapter Two

Greg Starr

In the 1985 Winter Plant Press, I discussed some of the basics for rabbit protection by use of wire screening and then gave some observations on trees and groundcovers. This time I would like to continue and give my observations on some of the shrubs I have been growing.

Buddleia marrubiiifolis - I have one plant that has been in the ground for two growing seasons and seems to be somewhat ignored by rabbits now. The first year it was eaten readily, but now the plant is surrounded by Dalea greggii and is being left alone.

Cassia Goldmanii - Young, one gallon size plants were screened for their first season. The screening was removed for the second season, and plants have not been damaged by rabbits. This Cassia is from Baja, California and gives a nice flower display in the summer.

Dalea bicolor var. argyrea - This Dalea was readily eaten when first planted, but is now being left alone. My only shrub is now surrounded by Dalea greggii and somewhat hidden, therefore it may be going unnoticed. I have not had any other experience with it and would expect it to be fairly resistant once established.

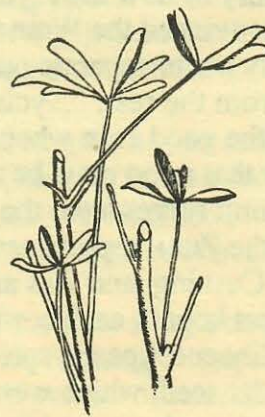
Dalea bicolor var. orcuttiana - I have planted this Dalea in a few spots in the Tucson Mountains area and the Catalina Foothills and have not had any rabbit damage occur. I still screen young plants for the first year, but then remove the screen after the plant has become established.

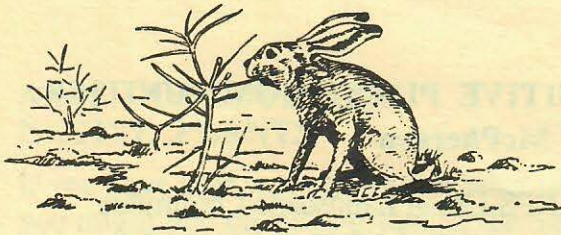
Dalea pulchra - Another plant that is readily eaten when first planted, but seems to be left alone once the stems become woody. This may be a case of the rabbits finding a more desirable plant and only eating the Dalea as a last resort.

Justicia californica - Formerly known as Beleperone californica, this species has proven to be a good rabbit resistant plant. Plants were screened until stems grew through the chicken wire. Once it was determined that the new growth was left alone, I removed the screening and have not had any rabbit damage.

Justicia candicans - Stems of three year old plants are still readily eaten at my house, but plants at Mark Dimmitt's house just a few miles away are unscreened and quite large.

Justicia spicigera - Newly planted plants left unscreened have not been damaged. This is one that I have not seen eaten in either the Tucson or Catalina Mountains. I have planted them both near and far from houses without any damage. I still screen young plants that are not near high traffic areas until they become established.





Leucophyllum frutescens - Young growth seems to be readily eaten in most instances. However, if a few are planted out in a large group, some plants may be left alone while others are eaten. In general, most plants in rabbit infested areas will take on a "V:" shape, where the young growth that is within reach is eaten, and the upper stems are free to grow.

Ruellia californica - All my plants have been left unscreened since they were first planted and have not been touched by rabbits. My plants are within 15 feet of my front door. However, they are so glandular that they would probably be left alone even in exposed locations.

Salvia species - I have grouped all the Salvias together because they have all been left untouched wherever I have planted them. The species I use are S. chamaedryoides, S. cleve-landii, S. farinacea, S. greggii cv. cherry red, S. greggii cv. alba, S. leucophylla, S. melisso-dora, and S. reptans. I have been told that rabbits will eat S. greggii, but all I have ever seen is some damage to one or two young shoots. They may be chewed off, but are usually left on the ground. Then the plants are left alone after that.

Tagetes lemmoni - I have screened these plants for the first season after planting. After that the screens have been removed and the plants have been left alone.

Agave celsii - This is a relatively new agave to cultivation in Tucson, and seems to be a good candidate for our area. I have planted six plants in the Tucson Mountains area and none have been damaged beyond an initial taste test by the local rabbits.

Agave filifera - I have one plant that has been left unscreened since I planted it and have not seen any damage. This looks like a good landscape candidate.

Agave vilmoriniana - I have not seen any damage to the plants I have planted.

Dasyliirion wheeleri - There seem to be mixed results with this species. Rabbits may go after this plant during very dry periods and if nothing else is available. I have one plant that is unscreened and not damaged, but have been told of other plants eaten to the ground.

Yucca rigida - A relative newcomer to the landscape industry, but a promising one. I have noticed only minimal damage immediately after planting. Some of the leaves may be chewed on, but no significant damage has been done to any of the plants.

Well, I have rambled on long enough about these plants and my observations on the damage incurred. Again, these are casual observations made over the last two or three years and do not represent any systematic testing. I would be interested in other people's observations on these and other plants. If you have any input, please drop me a line at the following address:

3340 Ruthann Road
Tucson, Arizona 85745

And please let the editor of the Plant Press know too, for inclusion in the next issue.

PENSTEMON ALBOMARGINATUS

Betty and Robert Davenport of the Yuma chapter report finding beautiful specimens of Penstemon albomarginatus in Mohave County. This rare penstemon is a dwarf species only six inches high in full bloom. Their detailed description and photos reveal a low-growing perennial with a heavy coating of wax, giving an appearance of white overcast on a blue leaf. One edge of the leaves has a thin edge of white, more apparent when the plant is moist. Pink flowers are opposite on 1/4" peduncles. The plant grows in coarse sand which has a high degree of silt, out of which many stems arise from the long fleshy root.

They note that while there are a number of plants in this area, it would not take much to wipe out the little colony. The main patch, containing about 80% of the penstemon, is about 150 yards long and 50 yards wide. There were fresh cattle and car tracks in the area and a pop can in the center of the patch. Only about half the plants bloomed this year.

The Davenport's detailed description of this plant is exactly the kind of information Cindy needs for ANPS's new data base.

SENSITIVE PLANT COMMUNITIES

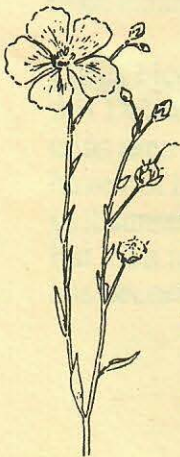
Greg McPherson

The ANPS Urban Landscape Committee recently submitted a map of Sensitive Plant Communities to the Pima County Planning Department. Information from the map has been added to the computerized data now being used by planners and a Citizens Committee to identify areas in eastern Pima County that are especially sensitive to land development.

Gail Doheny and I compiled the map after meeting with numerous local groups, including ANPS members, local planners, plant ecologists, State Fish and Game personnel, and representatives of the Pima County Open Space Committee. Locations of the following plant communities are shown on the map:

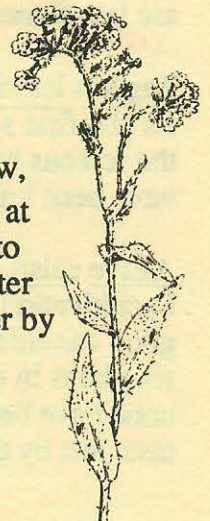
- Ironwood Communities
- Sonoran Upland
- Riparian Habitats
- Desert Islands
- Sonoita Grasslands
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Great Trees and Tree Groves

An accompanying text briefly described each community, its relative sensitivity to development impacts, and recommended preservation/conservation planning policies.



ANPS WILDFLOWER SLIDE SHOW READY

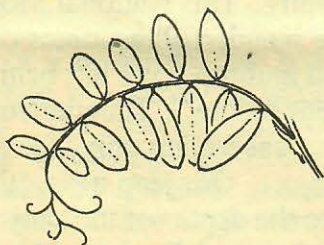
Jim Honcoop and Barbara Tellman have completed the new ANPS slide show, "Wildflowers of the Sonoran Desert" which will have its premier in Tucson at the September membership meeting. Stephanie will be taking the program to Prescott for their September meeting and to New England and Columbus later in the month. You can borrow a copy or even purchase one for your chapter by calling Barbara (792-4515) or Stephanie (296-4385).



ANPS COMPUTERIZES NATIVE PLANTS

If you have ever wanted to know what plants you might find on a downslope of the San Francisco Peaks or where you could go to find Verbesina felgeri, or even wondered where you could to find Eucnide urens, Toxicodendron radicans, Salsola kali, Tamarix chinensis and Culex pipiens all in the same place, then you will understand why the ANPS Board voted to dedicate \$1,000 to develop a data base on Arizona native plant species.

The first emphasis will be on developing a listing of endangered, threatened, protected, rare and sensitive species in cooperation with the Arizona Fish and Game Department and the Nature Conservancy. This will provide an information network for people to use when studying areas for wilderness designation, reviewing Environmental Impact Statements and other tasks. ANPS would have data for recommendations on protection needed in various situations.



As the data base develops, plant lists for specific sites will be entered into the computer. When planning a trip to a particular location, you will be able to consult the system for a list of plants to expect there. Or, if you want to see a particular species, the computer can recommend places to look. Finally, if you know, for example, that a particular chiltepine always occurs in association with certain other plants, you can get a list of places where those plants grow together and perhaps increase your chances of finding the unlisted chiltepine.

The California Native Plant Society has developed such a system. It has proven to be an invaluable research and protection tool.

Cindy Baker is developing this data base and needs input from anyone with data or suggestions for obtaining data. She has forms for reporting and would be happy to send these to anyone interested in helping. If you have plant lists of Arizona locations, please send them to her at:

900 West Rillito Lane #83
Tucson, Arizona 85705
(888-1273)

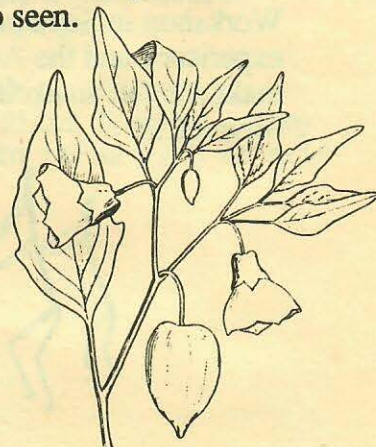
Summer Excursions in Prescott

Mary Franks

Three trips to riparian habitats were the highlight of the Prescott chapter's summer activities. A hike to Walnut Creek featured numerous birds and plants along a perennial stream.

Dripping Springs, near Cleator, viewed from the dry canyon rim looked little different from other riparian locations. A drop down into the canyon, however, revealed four to five varieties of Mimulus, including a bush variety, a profusion of moss and ferns, toads and frogs and columbines which grew above our heads.

Little Ash Creek was yet another experience. The perennial stream supports a variety of fish and huge old trees, including alder and ash. Endangered black hawks were also seen.



Tucson: Summer Retrospective

Stephanie Meyer

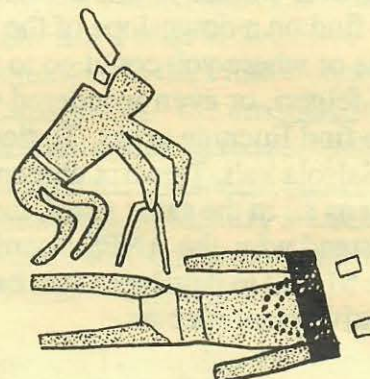
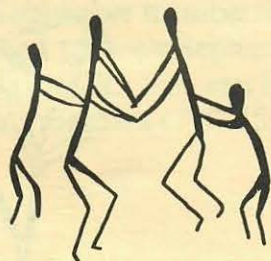
Tucson members have been busily involved in exploring regions in Arizona from Canyon de Chelly to the Huachucas on the Arizona-Mexico border. The chapter has had an excellent response to the summer activities.

The Urban Landscape Committee has their "Trees for Tucson" pamphlet in the draft stages. They plan to heighten the awareness of Labor Day in the school system more this year. Hopefully this tree infection will spread throughout schools in the state.

The impact growth is having on Tucson's surrounding Sonoran vegetation has been a concern for many Tucsonans. Several members contributed to the Pima County Comprehensive Plan. Density development around our national monuments flanking the city to the east and west has been a great concern. It is important that we see our Sonoran Desert developed with sensitivity. After all, we are just renting the land entrusted to our generation for care. The Tucson chapter has taken an interest in these issues.

The blue barrel cactus, Echinocactus horizonthalonius v. ruicholii is found in a mountain range close to Tucson. This plant is in jeopardy due to a revival of mining claims. The chapter expressed concern to the BLM. We plan to monitor this area closely.

New officer elections, the annual Chiricahua Workshop in September, plenty of field experience and the Annual Meeting in Sedona make the fall an exciting time to look forward to.



Canyon de Chelly Stephanie Meyer

Memorial Day Weekend of 1986 was celebrated by seventy members at Canyon de Chelly. This National Monument protects the wonderful resources of archaeology and anthropology left behind by "those who went before." Thunderstorms gave us that magical feeling only "the canyon" can project. Our jeep trips, full and half day, into the depths of the canyon showed us evidence of the recent rain. The Russian olives and cottonwoods took on a brightness with summer approaching. Even though the canyon exemplifies the overgrazing of livestock and the introduction of non-native species, we were frequently able to scramble up the hillsides to observe the native flora on the canyon. Areas of Calachortus nuttalli and large clumps of the bright red claret cup cactus, Triglo-chidiatus v. melancanthus were a couple of the greater joys of the weekend. The Park Service was kind enough to tailor walks and lectures for our members. An evening of Navajo tacos was provided by a local family, making us all feel very much a part of Navajo land.

August 7, 1987

Dear Editor:

As the nation examines its bicentennial constitution, we members of the Arizona Native Plant Society might ask ourselves if we are living up to the goals our founding framers set forth in our decadal charter.

Recent accomplishments of the society suggest that we are lengthening the shadow of the vision of our early directors. Work of an enthusiastic and diligent conservation committee signals the making of a more useful and mature society. The sincere conviction and dedication of our general membership to develop a greater understanding of and respect for a fragile arid environment are evident in the society's support of two recent projects undertaken by The Arizona Nature Conservancy. In the spring several members participated in a plant inventory required to nominate Picket Post Mountain and Arnett Canyon, which are contiguous to the Boyce Thompson Southwestern Arboretum, as a Research Natural Area. In July many members gathered in the White Mountains to assist in an inventory for Allium gooddingii for the Forest Service and Salix arizonica. These cooperative efforts -- examples from the busy agenda of the conservation committee -- should make the society proud.

Symbolic of the fruition of another major purpose of the society -- the promotion of low water use plants in an arid Southwest -- is the bulbiferous inflorescence of Agave vilmoriniana which now adorns several residential landscapes. The pioneer and collaborative efforts of propagators, horticulturists, landscape architects and publicists; our public workshops, encouragement of special plant sales and activities of our urban landscape committee -- all are beginning to have an impact on what the public plants. Success in this mission did not come overnight, but we have learned that the public is receptive to a plant palette more appropriate to our region. Our founders can rest confident that we will not drop the torch of the post-mulberry era!

A second issue of our quarterly newsletter, The Plant Press, within a six-month period suggests also that the society is coming of age! I congratulate our editor and wish her every success in creating a publication that reflects the vitality and maturity of our growing society.

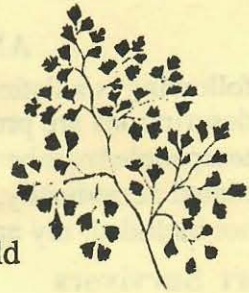
These are but a few of the society's actions that back up the words printed on the document which created the Arizona Native Plant Society. They herald, I believe, our continued impact on how man comes to terms with an arid world during our second decade of maturity.

Sincerely,

Tim

Tim Clark

COMING EVENTS



- Sept. 13 Tour the Sonoita wineries with Stephanie. - Tucson
- Sept. 20 Hike Garden Canyon in the Huachucas with Meg. There should be fall mountain wildflowers in bloom. - Tucson.
- Sept. * Grand Canyon hike - Prescott.
- Sept. 26-27 Overnighter to Muleshoe Nature Conservancy Preserve to survey restoration progress on utility encroachment with Dan James - Phoenix.
- Sept. 27 Learn the plants of the Atascosa Mountains with Santa Cruz County plant expert, Jack Kaiser - Tucson
- Oct. 9-11 Matt Johnson leads a camping trip to Palm Canyon in Magdalena, Sonora - Tucson
- Oct. 10 Half-day visit to the Desert Botanical Gardens in Phoenix to review progress of the Ethnobotanical Garden with Gary Nabhan - Phoenix
- Oct. 17 Hike at Cochise Stronghold with Meg. - Tucson.
- Oct. 24-25 Annual Meeting in Sedona
- Nov. 7 Tour of Living Stones, Plants for the Southwest and Starr Nursery - Tucson
- Nov. 22 A foray into the west side of the White Tank Mountains forming the west rim of the Salt River Valley. The east face is pretty much developed, but the west side is mostly ignored. - Phoenix
- Dec. 4-6 Camping trip to the Cabeza Prieta led by Rodney Engard. This trip is limited to 10 people and 4 cars. - Tucson
- Dec. 12 Visit to Chuck Hanson's Greenhouse and Euphorbia Collection - Tucson

* date and details to be determined.

For information on Phoenix events, call Jack Norman (995-2017) or Dan James (899-2564). For Prescott trips, call Mary Franks (632-5234). For information and car-pooling for Tucson trips, call Barbara Tellman (792-4515.)

ALL TRIPS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE



ANPS NATIVE PLANT ENTREPRENEURS

The following is a listing of businesses dealing in native plants and owned by members of ANPS. The descriptions are provided by the owners who responded to the Plant Press survey of businesspeople/members. Every effort was made to make this list as complete as possible. It will be updated periodically, with new businesses added as available. If your business was not included, my apologies. Please send information to the Plant Press.

Desert Survivors

Nick Dye

340 South Third Avenue

Tucson, Arizona 85701 (884-8806)

A non-profit wholesaler of SAWARA endorsed arid lands plants, grown and cared for by multiply handicapped persons enrolled in the Desert Survivors' adult training program. Also landscaping design, implementation and maintenance for home and business.

Desert Tree Farms

2744 East Utopia Road

Phoenix, Arizona 85024

Growing Plants for Arizona's Future", specializing in drought-tolerant natives and other well-adapted plants. Private botanical garden, wholesale sales and retail nursery located at 18610 North Cave Creek Road.

Desierto Verde

Allan Dunstan

2041 East ASU Circle

Tempe, Arizona 85254 (820-2970)

Wholesale nurseries in Scottsdale, Tucson, Casa Grande and Tempe offer large native ironwood, mesquite, palo verde, and other native plants not normally available, as well as an extensive selection of compatible container and field grown species. Also plant relocation, site inventory and related services.

Plants for the Southwest

Gene Joseph

50 East Blacklidge

Tucson, Arizona 85705 (628-8773)

Specializing in containerized succulent plants from the Sonoran Desert as well as other deserts of the world. Lithops are a recent specialty. Primarily retail.

Starr Nursery

Greg Starr

3340 West Ruthann

Tucson, Arizona 85745 (628-8773)

A grower of unique desert landscape trees, shrubs and groundcovers. The primary emphasis is on colorful plants native to the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico. Retail and wholesale.

Troy Bankford Landscape Maintenance

530 South Dobson

Mesa, Arizona 85202 (461-0971)

"Creating an Air of Caré" by providing your landscape with the care it needs to keep it looking as it was intended. Specializing in desert landscapes and naturally and artistically selective pruning.

V & P Nurseries

629 North Roosevelt

Mesa, Arizona 85201 (947-6272)

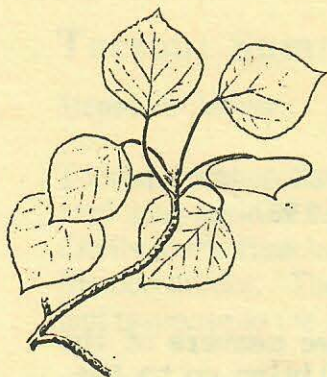
Groundcovers, one gallon through boxed trees. Delivery to Phoenix, Tucson, and Casa Grande. All materials Arizona grown. Wholesale only.

Watters Garden Center

1815 Iron Springs Road

Prescott, Arizona 86301 (445-3041)

Native shrubs and trees for elevations above 3,500'. Also wildflowers in 2 1/4" pots and one gallon containers. Landscape installation with drought tolerant plants and native plants, site restoration and revegetation a specialty (above 3500' elevation).



ANPS ANNUAL MEETING

SEDONA - OCTOBER 24-25

Wayside Chapel - Route 89A Downtown

Sat. 9:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Sunday - Hiking and Car Tour.

Plans are in gear for an exciting day of presentations and dialog plus another enjoyable day of botanical hikes in the colorful fall colors of Oak Creek.

There will be lively talks on the natural history of Oak Creek Canyon, local ethnobotany, Grand Canyon wildflowers, high elevation horticulture, and a rousing forum on our endangered species and what's to be done with their recovery and reintroduction.

Share your botanical photography with fellow plant lovers. We'll have a display of prints at the meeting. For details, see your registration mailing or call Karen Reichart in Phoenix at 481-4561.

If you have not yet received your registration form, please call and have one sent right away. Contact Horace Miller (297-4633) or Meg Quinn at the Desert Museum (883-1380) or at home (624-7331).

We urge you to make plans and get your registration in PRONTO! Motels and reservation camp areas are filling rapidly for that popular time of year. We also need to know registration numbers for planning the hiking guides and catered luncheon. So don't delay. Please mail it by September 4. By the way, guests are welcome - same cost -

\$4 Registration - \$10 Luncheon

The Arizona Native Plant Society
Post Office Box 41206
Tucson, Arizona 85717



DESERT BOTANICAL GARDEN
LIBRARY
1201 NORTH GALVIN PARKWAY
PHOENIX AZ 85008

If you move, please send us a change of address. Bulk mail isn't forwarded.