



Sego Lily

Newsletter of the Utah Native Plant Society

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BOTANISTS HOPE TO FIND VANISHING PLANTS

Article reproduced courtesy of The Center for Plant Conservation : website www.centerforplantconservation.org

Going on a wildflower hunt along Utah's Green River.

What's harder than finding a needle in a haystack? How about combing unforgiving southwestern landscape for a small, rare plant that grows among mixed desert shrubs along the steep shale slopes of Utah's Green River Formation? It may be daunting, but it's worth it, according to Jennifer Lewinsohn, conservation botanist at Red Butte Garden and Arboretum, a CPC participating institution in Salt Lake City.

Photo courtesy of Matthew Uttley



The White River Penstemon (*Penstemon scariosus* var. *albifluvis*), a perennial herb that grows from 15 to 30 cm tall and offers delicate lavender or pale blue flowers in May and June, is a candidate for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act. This taxon was discovered in the mid-1970's by Larry England, the botanist at the USFWS in Utah at that time. The number of individuals was estimated at 22,780 plants in 1994, and approximately 73% of those individuals occur on BLM lands. Threats to this taxon include livestock grazing, and oil and gas exploration and development, and recreational off-road vehicle use.

Throughout April and May, Lewinsohn and Drs. Sylvia Torti



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and Vincent Tepedino, will be working with Bureau of Land Management. They will select two populations for long-term monitoring of this and another candidate Penstemon species, Graham's Penstemon (*Penstemon grahamii*). Once the long-term monitoring plots are established, ecological and life history data will be collected on both taxa.

In addition, the breeding system, pollinators and pollinator requirements of each taxa will be studied over the next two years. "Studying the breeding system of rare plants enables us to determine if pollinators are necessary accomplices for the plant's sexual reproduction," explains Tepedino. "Once that has been shown, we need to identify the important pollinators and learn something of their natural history so that any management decisions can also plan for their needs."

If all goes well in this 6th year of drought for the state of Utah, researchers will be able to collect seed in late July. This will add to an ex situ seed collection that will allow further research and could be used to help restore this plant to its habitat in the wild.

FROM THE MULCH PILE

By Tony Frates

Almost two decades have passed since the last "mulch pile." It appears that another one is overdue. Space in this issue prevents inclusion of everything that should be mentioned. The order, as normal, is random except for the first topic. Here goes.

In memoriam - Kaye H. Thorne (1939-2004):

A number of us only became aware in late July that we lost Kaye Thorne on April 30, 2004. Kaye had suffered a long and tragic illness. While she will no doubt be best remembered as a superb botanical illustrator, her contributions to botanical science far exceed that and she deserves much more than just a brief mention here. We are working on a tribute, but time has run out to include it in this issue. If you knew Kaye and would like to share a story, anecdote or memory, please e-mail us at unps@unps.org or call me at 801-277-9240.

UNPS members receive awards: Member **Leslie Wright** was one of two students to recently receive a BEST (Biology Environmental Science Trust) undergraduate research scholarship at the University of Utah. News of the scholarship was reported in *Notebook*, a University of Utah College of Science publication. Her research is focusing on the role of insect herbivores in shaping plant defense strategies in a tropical plant genus.

In the same publication, mention was made of **Abby Moore's** Barry M. Goldwater Excellence in Education scholarship aimed at students with top research experience. Abby will be attending UC-Berkley this fall for graduate school and we will miss her membership committee work, her service for many years on the UNPS board as well as her leadership in our Mountain (Park City) chapter.

And on a belated note, congratulations are also due **Sherel Goodrich** for the Society for Range Management Excellence award he received near the end of 2003 in recognition of some three decades of vegetative monitoring on the Ashley National Forest where Sherel works as an ecologist.

TNC's new West Desert director:

Elaine York is now the West Desert Regional Director in addition to continuing with all of her Conservation Programs Manager and other work at the Utah Field Office of The Nature Conservancy. Lucky for us, Elaine has a botanical background and has been tirelessly working on many projects relating to Utah endangered plant species, especially our imperiled friends in Washington County. She is also a member of UNPS. Congratulations, Elaine.

Welcome Heather Barnes: There is a new Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) in town, Heather Barnes. Heather previously worked for the USDA Forest Service in Wisconsin and California in connection with rare and endangered plant species. Despite lacking an immediate knowledge of the flora of our area, everyone seems to be impressed with her enthusiasm and dedication.

Spearheading efforts to develop a multi-species recovery plan for *Arctomecon humilis*, *Astragalus holmgreniorum* and *Astragalus ampullarioides* is but one of the things that Heather is working on.

On the war front: Heather reports that FWS endangered species botanist **Larry England**, currently serving in Iraq is apparently okay and is expected to return in March of next year (Heather's position will continue). Our hearts go out to Larry's family and we wish him a speedy and safe return.

Washington County watchdog: **Margaret Malm**, our Southern chapter president, continues to keep us advised of happenings in Washington County and we're glad to hear that she has safely returned from another trip "down under."

BLM sensitive species list: This list was last updated in August of 2002 (the list is on the UNPS web site, www.unps.org, under Rare Plants) and is coming up for review. If you have suggestions of any kind, contact **Ron Bolander** at the BLM State Office or e-mail us at unps@unps.org and we will be happy to pass the information along.

Botany 2004: Many UNPS board and other members participated in the recent Botany 2004 conference held at Snowbird. Numerous topics from researchers and experts representing Utah educational institutions were presented (most notably and in no particular order: BYU, U of U and USU). During a lunch break, **Mary Barkworth**, director of the Intermountain Herbarium (USU), held an informal meeting that was well-

attended by representatives of various herbaria from throughout Utah to discuss a cooperative project revolving around a web site devoted to Utah native plants and fungi that would provide voucher documented image maps, descriptions, photographs and other information; in short an authoritative reference available on the web for the use of secondary teachers, professionals and the general public alike. Nothing like it as currently envisioned exists (whether for Utah or elsewhere). Discussions are continuing (via a list serve to soon be established) and participation in the potential project is open to anyone who may be interested.

Endangered species news: The 60-day comment period in connection with the notice of intent relating to the failure by the Dept. of Interior/FWS to designate critical habitat for *Astragalus holmgreniorum* and *A. ampullarioides* filed by The Center for Biological Diversity, UNPS and SUWA expired on July 27. It is expected that a lawsuit will soon be filed. A prior unrelated lawsuit based on a petition to list *Penstemon grahamii* was filed in November of 2003 and is still pending. *P. grahamii* has been a candidate species since 1983, has no protected populations and remains very much under siege by oil and gas leasing activity. **Erin Robertson** of Center for Native Ecosystems (in Colorado) did an incredible job on the original listing petition and the complaint that followed (*P. grahamii* occurs in both Utah and Colorado, most significantly in Utah) which was filed in October of 2002. Center for Native Ecosystems, UNPS and SUWA are co-plaintiffs. **Vince Tepedino** of the USU Bee Lab and **Jennifer Lewinsohn** of Red Butte Garden have been doing pollinator-seed studies in connection with Graham's penstemon funded by the BLM (see our front page story). And in a yet a completely different matter, a 60-day notice of intent in connection with *Gilia tenuis* (identified on the Utah Rare Plant Guide site as *Aliciella tenuis*) was filed in July 2004 by SUWA, Center for Native Ecosystems and UNPS as follow-up to

Natives in the News

This is a new section - featuring some stories you may have missed. All are re-produced with permission from the authors and I would like to thank Kelly McNulty who did some great research!

Seed facility changing landscape

By Ray Grass— Deseret News

EPHRAIM — There is, near the outskirts of town, a large building that may well change the face of Utah . . . , portions of it, anyway. It's called the Great Basin Research Center. Most people, however, simply refer to it as a "new seed warehouse."

"Which doesn't offend me at all," said Scott Walker, the center's new project leader for the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. It is, of course, a seed warehouse. "But that's only a portion of what we do" he con-tinued. "This new facility will allow us to do increased research on germination, plant breeding and other aspects of range restoration that we've never been able to do in the past . . . Which, faced with range conditions today, is vital to our future."

Utah is currently in the midst of a sagebrush crisis. More than 600,000 acres of sagebrush, most of it being critical winter range for deer, is dead or dying. It will take years to restore the range. It could take far less time because of research, new seeding equipment and storage capabilities at the center.

The new 17,100-squre-foot center was officially dedicated on June 23. The significance, pointed out Miles Moretti, assistant director of the DWR, is that Utah will now be able to expand its land restoration work tenfold.

"This new facility will put us on the map here in the West as far as range restorations. There's nothing else like it. The research we're doing and our seed mixing capabilities are second-to-none. "We were able to do range restoration work before, but only 100- to 200-acre parcels at a time. Our goal is to do 50,000 acres of range rehabilitation a year. In the past we've been able to do less than 10,000." The significance of the expanded programs is not fully understood by most people, explained Bill Christensen, director of the Utah chapter of the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, a major contributor to the new center. "With the fires we've had, and those we'll continue to have, being able to restore the range quickly is vital to our wildlife, not only for big game animals like deer, elk and moose, but for other animals as well," he noted.

Range restoration is also a benefit to water shed, water quality and water flow. New seed mixing equipment at the center will allow land managers to produce custom mixes for Utah's diverse habitat and climate, which, again, will result in better growth.

There will be storage area now for 600,000 pounds of seed in the new center. There was room for only 200,000 pounds in the old facility. The expanded storage area will allow the DWR and U.S. Forest Service to buy seed when prices are low and store it until needed. It will also allow them to buy seed in anticipation of upcoming projects.

Walker also pointed out that some seeds do not store well. "They lose their viability. For example, we should plant sagebrush at the end of October when soil conditions are best, but sagebrush doesn't come into seed until November and December," Walker also noted that there will be an increased attention to native plants at the center. Re-vegetating areas with native plants, even though they might be the best solution, can sometimes be a problem because of a limited seed supply.

Often, private collectors are the only ones out gathering the seeds of some native plants, and there are generally not enough seeds available for a large-scale restoration project. "We will be doing some research here to bring native species into cultivation to where we can produce large amounts of seeds," Walker explained.

This research will carry over to see if the planting of native species can hold out invasive weeds, such as cheat grass. The use of chemical treatment of invasive weeds will also be part of the research. The new building was made possible under cooperative funding by the DWR, U.S. Forest Service and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.



Events and Chapter News

“Escalante Native Plant Chapter News”

By Winnie Washburn

As a new chapter in Southern Utah, our Native Plant Group came into being to fill a specific need. Founder of the Main Street Project, Karen Munson, needed a committed group of Native Plant Gardeners to maintain the very successful and beautifully landscaped Main Street planted in the easements and planter boxes the full length of town. Escalante is probably the only town in the United States whose Main Street is completely Xeriscaped with our own state’s native plants.

The Escalante Native Plant Chapter took on the mission of maintaining Main Street. We began with 20 members in January on 2004. To date we have 44 members and a long prospect list. Main Street has never looked more beautiful with flowering trees and other native trees lining it from East to West, nearly two miles long. The many varieties of Penstemon are 5ft tall, mixed in with graceful grasses and 25 other species of native plants. Alysia Angus of Kanab and Tim Clarke of Boulder, both landscape architects, designed the intricate combinations of plants, matching colors, and shapes, and placement near shops and water usage...altogether a lovely sight this year.

We have just finished gathering our first batch of seeds, marking them and now they are on the drying shelves away from insects and dust. We plan another collection of seeds in a few weeks when the late bloomers are finished. We also hope to propagate some, give some seed to members, and possibly grow some for plants to sell next Spring.

Our programs early this year were on propagation, and seed gathering by American Indians, creating home gardens with native plants, and most recently in May, we were treated to an evening wildflower walk along the upper rim of the Escalante River Canyon, where we found an abundance of rare desert species of native plants. Drew and Julie Crosby, (pictured) professional trail guides and members of our Chapter, led us on a delightful hike, helping us to identify and locate over 2 dozen species of Utah natives.

In June, our last meeting before Summer, was a barbeque, with fellowship and sharing of Summer planting plans and information on how to keep Main Street beautiful. We were honored to have as our guest, Susan Garvin, President of UNPS, and her lovely daughter Jessica. Susan shared her Chapter’s success on raising native plants, then having a plant sale; her group raised over \$1,000 from home grown plants. Susan left some plants and growing supplies with us; we hope to do something similar next Spring. Highlighting our meeting was the awards of recognition to two of our guardian angels that have overseen the drip system on Main Street, trouble shooting, and giving many hours to keep things in order. We are grateful to Clover Marks and Gayla Anderson (pictured below) for their commitment as “Irrigation Angels” for Main Street and for our Chapter.



Left to right, Cindy Calbaum, Drew Cosby, Winnie Washburn, Julie Cosby



The “Irrigation Angels” Clover & Gayla

Summer has seen teams of volunteers doing weeding, checking drip systems and more weeding! A monthly newsletter keeps us all connected. Our next meeting will be the second Thursday in September on the 9th at the Garden Gate Sanctuary. We plan to invite Dr Susan Meyer to visit us and do a program. Our group is blessed with many experts in gardening subjects.

Upcoming programs include,

Trees - methods of planting and their ability to draw moisture to an area, to modify heat and cold, as well as provide shade and beauty.

A study on “International Seed Savers” and related projects;

Organic gardening, using native vegetable seeds;

Raised bed gardening;

Protecting plants from heat and cold, insects, birds and rodents;

Our resident professor, Dr. Dennis Bramble will do a program on growing and uses for grasses in the home garden.

The list goes on and on; we are grateful for the willingness of our members to share their knowledge and expertise.

Price Chapter News

Field Trip to Mont. E. Lewis Botanical Area

On July 10 about 15 members of UNPS participated in a field trip organized by Mike Hubbard, president of the Price Chapter. We traveled from the Tucker rest stop on Highway 6/50 on Skyline Drive in the Manti LaSals and enjoyed several botanical stops along the way. The trip was led by Mike and by Bob Thompson, Forest Botanist. Our final stop was at the Mont. E. Lewis Botanical Area, which is in Scad Valley at the base of Seeley Mountain.

Lots of unusual species were in flower; it was an ideal time to visit. There are 170 species on the current plant list, some of which are quite rare, and we found at least one species to add to the list. Mike, a GPS specialist, also gave us a talk and showed us maps from a mapping project the Forest Service has been working on. If you would like to visit the Botanical Area, you can contact Mike Hubbard mhubbard@fs.fed.us or the Price office of the US Forest Service to obtain a plant list and description and history of the Botanical Area.

Thank you, Mike and Bob, for the nice trip, the botanical expertise, and the introduction to your inventory maps and discussion.

Utah Valley Chapter News

Exciting things have been happening around Provo's Rock Canyon Park. Questar proved to be very interested in working with Celeste and the Utah Valley Chapter, as well as with Provo Parks Department, in laying out the route for their gas pipeline replacement. They were able to work out a route that avoided the Heritage Garden, and goes through only a small portion of the native arboretum. Many thanks to the people of Questar and their willingness to work with the community! While we thought the Heritage Garden was doomed, it was hard to work up enthusiasm for weeding. After the pipeline was rerouted, Celeste, Susan and a few others assembled to face a huge backlog of weeds, but good luck appeared in the form of thirty volunteers whose scheduled project had been cancelled. The garden was weeded in one fell swoop. And we see in the newspaper that some local politicians are getting together donations of their own money to buy a part interest in the private land cliffs that were being quarried out of existence. They have worked out a deal where the land goes into a conservation easement to preserve the landmark cliffs. Thanks to the Rock Canyon Alliance for continued efforts in getting out the word about the quarrying.

The chapter is planning a field trip to see moonworts and summer flowers in the eastern portion of the Uinta National Forest. The date is Saturday, August 14. We plan to meet at the Federal Building in Provo at 9 a.m., and pick up any other participants at the USFS Heber Ranger Station near Heber about 9:45 to 10 a.m. Then we will head northeast to the Wolf Creek Summit area and points south. Contact Denise (dvk@xmission.com) for details. All interested folks are welcome.

Susan Garvin, Paula Longhurst, and Denise Van Keuren together with volunteer Jan Reed have been helping Heather Barnes of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Jena Lewinsohn of Red Butte Garden in collecting seeds of the endangered clay phacelia from the Nature Conservancy property, for the upcoming project to establish new populations on suitable sites on the nearby Uinta National Forest. This was a pretty good year for the phacelia, lots of plants up, but revisiting the site makes it clear some of the adult plants disappear from one visit to the next, while new little rosettes show up unexpectedly.

Salt Lake City Chapter News

Informal Wildflower Walks Bill Gray, president of the Salt Lake City Chapter, invites you to come along on informal flower walks. Most of them will take place midweek on fairly short notice - basically they are just rambles to see what is up and blooming, nothing prepared ahead of time.

If you would like to be notified of these, it is essential that you let Bill (cyberflora@xmission.com) have an e-mail address where you can be reached. That is the only notice you will get. Your e-mail address will only be used for this purpose, and will not be made available elsewhere without your permission.

Cache Valley Chapter - Events

Grass field trip: September 11th, leader Mary Barkworth. Meet at the Intermountain Herbarium at 8.30am. Participants will head by van up Logan Canyon and, depending on how time goes, come back via southern Idaho (if the group are still in Logan canyon at 5 pm, they will head straight back.

Mary's goal is to hit weedy and introduced species, some riparian species, a few subalpine species and then a few things that she knows of best in southern Idaho. Cost \$20.00 Lunch provided. Bring sturdy boots, sun protection and plenty of water.

Fall Mushroom ID workshop. Led by Michael Piep. It will be held this year on Friday Sept. 24 & Saturday Sept. 25 (again a Friday evening lab session and introduction and a Saturday field session). Cost is \$25 for non UNPS, BMS (Bridgerland Mushroom Society), or MSU (Mushroom Society of Utah) members and \$20 for members of any of those groups. More details are available on the Herbarium website under fungal workshops.

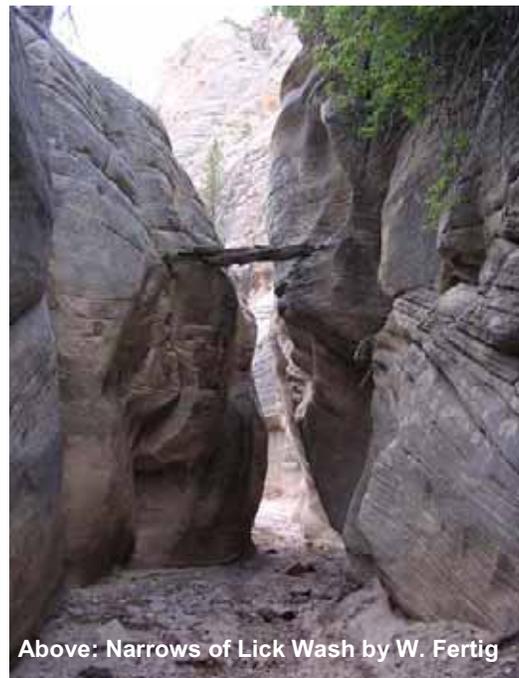
Botanical Adventures in Southern Utah: Lick Wash, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

By Walter Fertig

Southern Utah is blessed with an abundance of spectacular multi-colored slickrock canyons and an equally impressive array of rare, unusual, and handsome native wildflowers, shrubs, and trees.

The most famous of these canyons tend to be in national parks or popular recreation areas that attract throngs of sightseers, shade-seekers, and wild plant enthusiasts each summer. Fortunately, many beautiful (but relatively unknown) canyons exist off the beaten track for plant lovers seeking solitude along with floristic diversity. Lick Wash in Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument is one such place.

Lick Wash begins as an unremarkable gully on gray mudstone slopes below Bryce Canyon's Pink Cliffs. From here it meanders to the southeast for a few miles before merging with Podunk Creek in the aptly named Dry Valley, on the north side of the Skutumpah Road between Kanab and Cannonville. The wash is parched most of the year, but can churn with



Above: Narrows of Lick Wash by W. Fertig

muddy water following summer monsoon rains. Less than one-half mile after crossing the Skutumpah Road, the wash slices through a thin band of orangish-red Carmel limestone before cutting into the soft Navajo Sandstone of the White Cliffs. Gradually, Lick Wash transforms from a dusty sagebrush and rabbitbrush gulch into a shady, pine-scented sandstone slot.

Before plunging into the canyon, however, it is well worth exploring the rocky Carmel terraces at the canyon's mouth. Visitors in late spring and early summer will find the Paria breadroot (*Pediomelum pariense*), a low-growing perennial herb with clover-like leaves and prominent white leaf venation. The purplish or creamy unobtrusive pea-like flowers of this plant are borne at the base of the leaves. Paria breadroot is restricted to rocky outcrops of the Claron and Carmel limestones from the vicinity of Mount Carmel Junction, Bryce Canyon, and the Skutumpah Terrace in Kane and Garfield counties and was once considered for listing under the Endangered Species Act. A much more showy plant is the bright yellow

Lavandula evening-primrose. Although closely related to the true evening-primroses (genus *Oenothera*), this species is actually a *Calylophus*, as evidenced by its undivided, disc-shaped stigma. Thompson's penstemon (*Penstemon thompsoniae* for those who prefer Latin), a small matted forb with over sized violet flowers, also occurs here. The leaves of this plant are covered by unusual, scale-like, grayish hairs that distinguish it from all other matted beard-tongues in the area. In late summer, look for the white, pincushion-like inflorescences of Panguitch buckwheat (*Eriogonum panguicense*), another southern Utah endemic.

Once one's curiosity with the Carmel flora is satisfied (or been overwhelmed by heat), the cool, shady mouth of Lick Wash beckons. Steep walls of Navajo Sandstone block the mid-day sun, aided by tall Ponderosa pines and Douglas-firs growing at the base of the cliffs or often perched precariously on ledges and cracks in the sandstone walls themselves. Smaller shrubs complement the deep greens of the conifers with splashes of color: bushy white panicles of Ocean-spray (*Holodiscus dumosus*), fuzzy reddish fruits of Squaw-bush (*Rhus aromatica*), and occasionally the white flowers or powdery blue berries of Blue elderberry (*Sambucus cerulea*).

Several wildflowers make the slickrock walls and sandstone ledges their home. One of the most common is the Red alum-root or Jack o' the rocks (*Heuchera rubescens*) which can be recognized by its maple-like leaves and drooping panicle of glandular pinkish-white flowers. Red alumroot is closely related to Coral-bells (*H. sanguinea*), a common garden plant, as well as several species used medicinally by Native Americans and early 20th Century doctors as an astringent to promote healing of wounds and rashes. Commonly associated with alumroot is Tufted rockmat (*Petrophyton caespitosum*), a member of the rose family that either forms tight mats appressed to the rock surface or hangs from a stout taproot. The vine-like Rocky Mountain clematis occurs more sporadically in the crevices. In early spring it can be recognized by its large, solitary, purple, bell-shaped flowers. In summer its clusters of white achenes topped by feathery stigmas readily catch the eye.

Perhaps the most distinctive plant of the canyon walls is Lori's columbine (*Aquilegia loriae*). This red and yellow-flowered herb was only described as new to science in 2001 by Drs Stan Welsh and Duane Atwood of Brigham Young University (intrepid surveyors of Lick Wash and the Grand Staircase's flora) and was named in honor of BLM botanist Lori Armstrong. The columbine is nearly endemic to Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, where it is known from only a handful of slickrock canyon and hanging garden sites. It is fairly common within Lick Wash itself, where it occurs in shady sandstone crevices and alcoves, rounded cliff faces in full sun, or rarely on sandy fans on the wash bottom itself.

Sandy spits occur sporadically in the canyon in areas where deep scouring by high flood waters is infrequent. These sites often support stands of Gambel's oak, manzanita, tarragon, Kanab yucca, and a rich assortment of blue and red penstemons (including *P. comarrhenus*, *P. laevis*, *P. barbatus*, *P. caespitosus*, and *P. x jonesii*). Deep sand terraces in shady sites support woodlands of Big-tooth maple, Utah serviceberry, and the low-growing evergreen shrub Mountain-lover



Illustration by E S Kneller

Above: Lori's columbine by Elaine Kneller

(*Pachystima myrsinites*). In spring, Mountain-lover produces beautiful, deep maroon flowers in the axils of its glossy, toothy leaves. It is a shame these flowers are less than ¼ inch across and are best enjoyed under a 10x hand lens!

After about two miles Lick Wash begins to slowly open up and is gradually transformed once again from a slickrock canyon to a deep sandy gulch. Utah juniper and pinyon reappear, as do sagebrush and rabbitbrush. Several narrow side canyons and high alcoves embedded in the sandstone cliffs, however, continue to support unusual species more typical of higher elevations of the Markagunt and Paunsaugunt plateaus. Among the rare or regionally endemic species in these slickrock or deep sand sites are Sevier ivesia (*Ivesia sabulosa*), Zion daisy (*Erigeron sionis*), Canaan daisy (*Erigeron canaanii*), Sandloving penstemon (*Penstemon ammophilus*), Zion draba (*Draba asprella* var. *zionensis*), and MacDougal's aletes (*Aletes macdougalii*). Several more probably still await discovery.

In another mile and a half Lick Wash joins up with Park Wash and continues southward as a broad sandy arroyo cut into a valley of Basin big sagebrush. The canyon forks at the base of an impressive mesa of smoothly-sliced shear cliffs: No Man's Mesa. As its name implies, No Man's Mesa is uninhabited and rarely visited, largely due to poor accessibility. The summit of the mesa is regarded as a relict area of undisturbed sagebrush and juniper woodlands, scarcely influenced by the trappings of humanity.

For now, No Mans needs to wait. The trek back through Lick Wash is always longer than it seems it should be – in part due to a largely imperceptible drop in elevation through the length of the canyon, partially because the cool shadows of morning have been replaced by a hot sun overhead, and partly from processing the dizzying array of wildflowers seen enroute.

From The Mulch Pile - continued from p3

the petition to list that species filed in May 2003 to which no response was received.

It should be noted that the Utah Native Plant Society normally seeks cooperative, non-litigious solutions when it comes to rare plant conservation and protection issues.

Over the last four years however not a single plant or animal species has been listed under the Endangered Species Act absent a lawsuit.

Folks working for federal agencies in the state are good people doing the best job they can under the current administration's policies; *these suits are not in any way meant to be a reflection or criticism of their efforts*. As far as I'm aware, in our 25 years we've never previously been a party to a lawsuit; currently we feel however that we have no other choice. And, at least to date thanks to the tremendous support and connections of our conservation partners, not a single cent of your UNPS membership dues have been required to cover legal or any other fees or costs related to any of these actions.

Dr. Theodore M. Barkley died suddenly on the morning of Saturday 24th July , at the age of 70. No one expected such a sudden departure, and it came as a shock to all, particularly the Flora of North America Comp Eds, since they had been working intensely with him for the last 2 years and more.

His dedication to the FNA project and the FNA, as well as to the publication of the Compositae volumes, will be well remembered.

He is probably already trading bad jokes with Art Cronquist in the herbarium in the sky (as he was fond of saying)

Dr Barkley was an author for the "Flora of the Great Plains" and a founding member of the Flora of North America editorial committee. He will be missed.

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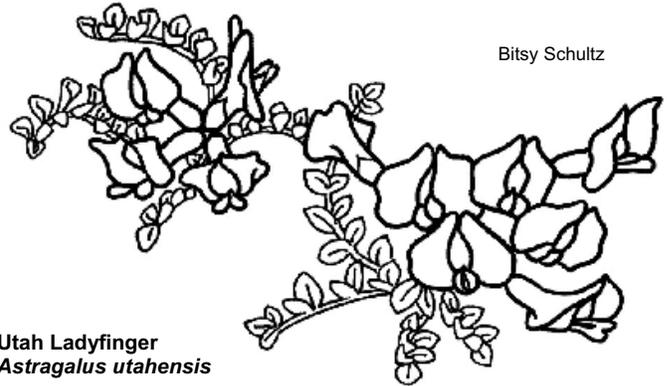
NOTICE OF UNPS ANNUAL MEETING

SATURDAY OCTOBER 2ND
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SPEAKER SHEREL GOODRICH

There will be a pot-luck dinner. To give us an idea of numbers, please RSVP to unps@unps.org
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Utah Ladyfinger
Astragalus utahensis

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For more information about the Utah Native Plant Society call:

Bill King: 582-0432
Susan Garvin: 356-5108
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Check out our website!

www.unps.org

Many thanks to Xmission for sponsoring the Utah Native Plant Society website.

Please direct all suggestions, articles and events for the newsletter to Paula Longhurst at plonghur@xmission.com. **The deadline for submissions to go in the next issue is 8th October**

CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

Cache: Steve Ripple
Canyonlands: Steve Budelier
Mountain: Abby Moore
Price: Mike Hubbard
Salt Lake: Bill Gray
Southern Utah: Margaret Malm
Utah Valley: Celeste Kennard
Escalante : Winnie Washburn

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