



Sego Lily

Newsletter of the Utah Native Plant Society

November 2008 Volume 31 Number 6
 Special 30th Anniversary Issue



Sego Lily (*Calochortus nuttallii*) is the state flower of Utah and has been the mascot of the Utah Native Plant Society since 1982. Kaye Thorne rendered this illustration for the Utah's Colorful Natives coloring book produced in 1981 by UNPS. The drawing was later used for the Sego Lily masthead (above). Kaye Thorne was the first editor of the Utah Native Plant Society Newsletter (1978-1980) and was active in Utah botany for decades. She passed away in April 2004.

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Utah Native Plant Society



Utah Native Plant Society

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Website: For late-breaking news, the UNPS store, the *Sego Lily* archives, Chapter events, links to other websites (including sources of native plants and the digital Utah Rare Plant Field Guide), and more, go to unps.org.
Many thanks to Xmission for sponsoring our website.

For more information on UNPS: Contact Bill King (582-0432) or Susan Fitts (356-5108), or write to UNPS, PO Box 520041, Salt Lake City, UT, 84152-0041 or email unps@unps.org

Sego Lily Editor: Walter Fertig (walt@kanab.net). The deadline for the January 2009 *Sego Lily* is 15 December 2008.

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UNPS News

UNPS Annual Members Meeting, Friday, November 7, 2008: Each year UNPS holds an annual members meeting which has traditionally included three main elements: a "New World Potluck" lunch or supper featuring foods native to the Americas (classics include turkey, potatoes, tomatoes, yams, blueberries); a featured speaker who has something important to say about native plants and UNPS; a brief business meeting at which the members elect a Board of Directors for the following year.

Our speaker for this special occasion will be Dr. Duane Atwood. Duane was one of the founding members of UNPS and its first President. Over the years he has made many contributions to our understanding of Utah's plants and worked on their behalf. Earlier this year he gave a retrospec-

tive talk on the early years of UNPS at the annual Utah Rare Plant Conference and was presented with the Society's Lifetime Achievement Award for his outstanding work (see May issue of *Sego Lily* or <http://www.unps.org/PAGES/news#atwood>).

In recent years we have cycled among the three population centers of Utah Valley, Salt Lake, and Cache Valley, and it is the Salt Lake Chapter's turn to host the 2008 meeting. This being our 30th anniversary, we hope that as many people as possible will make a special effort to attend: we will do our best to arrange "home stay" accommodations for anyone traveling from out of the area.

Our venue is the Sugarhouse Garden Center, 1602 East 2100 South, Salt Lake City which has good meeting rooms and a large kitchen for heating and preparing food. Arrive any time from 5:30 PM to socialize and help get things set up. We expect to start eating

between 6:15 and 6:30.

To reach Sugarhouse Park from north or south, take the eastbound I-80 exit from I-15, and exit again at 1300 East (about 2 miles). Proceed north by Sugarhouse Park, turn right on 2100 South. The Garden Center is located in the extreme northeast corner of the park with its own parking lot (not accessible from Sugarhouse Park). For more details or questions, please email or call Bill Gray (cyberflora@xmission.com, 801-532-3486). - *Dave Wallace*

Chapter News

Escalante (Garfield Co.): The Escalante Chapter has been busy through the summer and fall tending Escalante's Main Street landscaping and having a Native Plant table at the annual Escalante Canyons Art Festival. The October meeting featured a lively presentation from Theresa Overfield dis-

curring a wide array of options to recycle using one's garden. Our November meeting is scheduled for November 11 (speaker TBA). The annual Holiday meeting is scheduled for December 9 and will be hosted by Allysia Angus.
- *Allysia Angus*

Fremont (Richfield Area):

This has been a busy summer for the Fremont Chapter. We have focused on establishing a native plant garden at Sam Stowe Campground in the Fremont Indian State Park. The garden site is spectacular with red cliffs, pocked and sculpted into a myriad of imaginative shapes, including several small arches. Along the walls to the west of the garden are Indian petroglyphs. To introduce the public to this new facility we organized "Celebrate the Wild" on October 4. We had guided tours of the garden, children's crafts and activities, native plant sale, presentations on using cat-tails for food and utility, landscaping and design, and do's and don'ts of seed collecting. We offered door prizes donated by local businesses and prepared delicious food to sell. Despite the cold weather and rain during the day, we had a few visitors and were able to share our vision for xeriscaping. Susan Meyer provided many beautiful plant tags. During one of the breaks in the rain, Maria Ulloa guided members and visitors on a short hike up Sam Stowe Canyon to observe the many native varieties that grace the canyon along the creek. Particularly interesting was the rare, robust *Angelica wheeleri*. The garden at Sam Stowe, although just started this Spring, is thriving--especially the several varieties of *Penstemon*. We have applied for Heritage Garden Status. We invite UNPS members across the State to stop by for a visit. Any visitors must check in at the Park Headquarters before going to the Campground area.—
Janet Nielson

Manzanita (Kane Co.): On November 3, Dennis Bramble of the

University of Utah will be speaking to our chapter on his research on unusual symbiotic relationships between plants and insects in southern Utah. The meeting will be held at 7PM in the conference room of the Grand Staircase-Escalante Visitor Center in historic downtown Kanab. In December, our meeting will be a reprise of botanical movie night, with a double feature of an educational video and a campy sci-fi flick. - *W. Fertig*

Southern (Washington Co):

Rick Heflebower of Utah State University Extension, will discuss tree care as it relates to planting, pruning, mulching, etc. at our November 3rd meeting at Springdale's Community Center. - *Barbara Farnsworth*

Utah County: The chapter is planning a meeting on January 16, 6:30 pm. The meeting will be held at the Monte L. Bean Museum, in one of their meeting rooms. We hope to have a talk by Ron Kass, who recently took a trip to Mount Kilimanjaro. He says the talk will center on the effects of climate change. We will also have election of officers.

Celeste Kennard is retiring as president, so we will need to elect a new president and vice president and find folks willing to help with arranging programs and with publicity. Please contact Celeste at celeste.p.kennard@gmail.com or sgarvin@xmission.com (Susan Garvin Fitts) if you have ideas for programs, would be willing to help with publicity or preside over our chapter, or would like to help lead a field trip or help in any other way. - *Susan Fitts*

Bulletin Board

Lifetime Member Update: Mary Sohn and Kay Senzee who increased our lifetime membership roster to 32 in October 2008—thank you! Over 25 of our lifetime memberships have occurred in the past six years and they have been a source of much appreciated support.—*Tony Frates*

March 16-20, 2009: **Southwest Rare Plant Conference, Salt Lake City, UT.** The Utah Native Plant Society will be hosting the next Southwest Rare Plant Conference (which will incorporate the annual Utah Rare Plant Task Force Conference). The event entitled *Changing Landscapes in the Southwest* will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah on the University of Utah campus from March 16 through 20, 2009. Topics will include rare plant biology and biogeography (in the Southwest region as well as Utah), plant community and ecological restoration, climate change issues and others. Format will include posters, oral presentations, and special topic breakout sessions.

Dr. Noel Holmgren of the New York Botanical Garden and co-author of the Intermountain Flora will be the conference keynote speaker. His topic will be "Plant Geography of the Intermountain Region and Connections with the Southwest".

UNPS is currently soliciting abstracts for oral or poster presentations for the conference. To submit an abstract, register, or learn more about the conference, go to the unps.org and follow the links.

Please consider attending the conference, submitting an abstract, or passing word along to friends, students, and colleagues.

Winter Botany Walk. The Intermountain Herbarium is pleased to announce a winter botany walk along the Logan River in beautiful Logan Canyon to look at woody plants and vines in their winter glory and discuss their identifying features without leaves. The event will be on Saturday November 8 at 10:00 AM. Meet at the parking lot for the Stokes Nature Center in Logan Canyon. We will begin our walk there prior to crossing the highway to the river trail. In case of severe inclement weather please watch for change of day/time at the herbarium's website (<http://herbarium.usu.edu/>). - *Michael Piep*

The Origin of the Utah Native Plant Society

By Dick Hildreth

As the plane from San Jose, California, settled down over the Great Salt Lake, my head was filled with many questions, but most of all the uncertainty of this whole trip. It began early in 1977 with a phone call from Dr. John M. Tucker, my former major professor and director of the Arboretum at the University of California, Davis. (John passed away July 5, 2008 at the age of 92.) He apologized for calling so late in the process, but he urged me to go check out a new position as director of the State Arboretum of Utah, at the University of Utah. He had recommended me for the position without telling me and now the selection committee was down to three candidates. It turns out that Dr. Walter P. Cottam, emeritus from the Biology Department, was a long-time friend who shared a mutual interest with Dr. Tucker in the genus *Quercus*, the oaks. In 1962 the Arboretum at UC Davis established a 20 acre plot dedicated to an oak collection and named for the founder of the campus, Peter J. Shields. As superintendent of cultivations in the Arboretum I was responsible for propagating and planting the collection. In 2007 the grove was included in the North American Plant Collections Consortium for international teaching and research. In 1964 Dr. Cottam brought some seedlings of his new artificial hybrids between *Quercus macrocarpa* and *Q. gambelii*, which are still growing in Shields Grove.

The first question of course was about the new position at the University of Utah. Meeting me at the airport was someone I had never met. Mike Alder was a member of the State Arboretum Advisory Board (Cottam was chairman) and a member of the interview committee. He was a tall, intense young man who had recently started a new company: NPI (Native Plants Incorporated). From the airport we drove to his research and production facilities, including a house as office/lab (all rented). He showed me his first successful "crop" – 10,000 very healthy seedlings of *Mahonia*



repens. There was no local market interested, so I suggested that he name his own price and ship them all to California, where they sold immediately. Mike became a good friend and colleague. Because of my interest and past experience with oaks and managing the Arboretum at UC Davis I made it through the interview process at the University of Utah and spent a very happy and productive twenty-two years there, including the realization of a dream – the founding of Red Butte Garden and Arboretum. NPI was the only source for Utah native plants for landscape use for some years.

Question two was whether or not there was a native plant display garden. The answer: not really, although NPI had some research demonstration plots at the new location for the nursery in Sandy and some plantings at local schools. In later years, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Susan Meyer and many UNPS volunteers, successful

Above: *Mahonia repens* by Kaye Thorne from a January 1982 issue of the *Sego Lily*.

seed germination workshops were conducted in various locations along the Wasatch Front. The plants produced were incorporated into numerous collaborative demonstration gardens with schools, communities, and agencies. Next to the ongoing work with Utah's rare and endangered plant species, this horticultural endeavor has generated considerable interest in our native plants and brought many new members into our fold.

The third question in my mind was whether there was an active native plant society. The answer was no, but people were generally interested. I had just helped start the Santa Clara Valley Chapter of the California Native Plant Society in 1976 and the organizational booklet we produced was a good model to follow. There was a large local



Above: Dick Hildreth (right) receiving the UNPS Lifetime Achievement Award from UNPS President Bill King, March 3, 2005 at Red Butte Garden. Photo by Tony Frates.

group called the Utah Nature Study Society started by Dr. Stanley Mulaik and his wife Dottie. I was concerned that a new native plant group would duplicate or compete with them. The Mulaik's assured me the goals were quite different and they would welcome a new native plant society.

Now we (a 2-person staff at the State Arboretum and I) set out to organize the UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY. The first reality check for me was that I was the new kid on the block and besides: what did I know about Utah native plants? So I made a trip to Provo and BYU to ask Dr. Stanley L. Welsh if he would co-found the UNPS with me. The next step was to plan an organizational meeting at the University of Utah in September of 1978. An auditorium with 300 seats was reserved. People from around the state were in-

vited to the opening exploratory meeting. Botanists from UU, BYU, USU, the forest service, BLM, natural history museums, nature centers, landscape architects, city parks people and students were included. As the keynote speaker I invited Lt. Governor David S. Matheson (Governor Matheson was not available).

As the hour drew near for the meeting to start, we all had the jitters wondering if anyone would show up. If not there were a lot of refreshments to consume. Little by little the seats filled and groups congregated in discussion. The final tally was 125! My memory of details is dim now, but the program proceeded something like this: I made the initial welcome and explained why we were gathered. Following introductions, the Lt. Gov. made a presentation

welcoming us and encouraging the formation of the UNPS.

Dr. Stan Welsh outlined what a UNPS should encompass (this talk was expanded and published in a later issue of the *Sego Lily*, the journal of the UNPS). Dr. Duane Atwood was appointed/elected as the first president and a number of others as the first board of directors. I don't know if a copy of the program still exists, or the text of any presentations. There may be a list of attendees in some member's files. All in all the meeting was a success and the UNPS was launched.

It has been particularly gratifying to me to see the growth in the society, the participation, programs, research and education, and rare and endangered species work. Of course none of it would be possible without the dedication of many volunteers. Life members represent a serious commitment. So many people have stepped in when help was needed. Now with nine chapters statewide even more people will become aware of the beauty of our native plants, participate in workshops, and learn about propagation, planting, and landscape use of natives. Others will be interested in using art and photo skills to capture a scene or a close-up of a specific flower; some may be interested in using certain natives in cooking, as medicine, or for perfume. Volunteers are always needed to help eradicate noxious weeds from crowding out our natives. Whatever your interest, come join us and share your joy of native plants.

I look forward to joining members and guests as we celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Utah Native Plant Society on Nov. 7, 2008, at the Sugar House Park garden center in Salt Lake City. This is the traditional "new world potluck" feast for our Annual Members Meeting. Dr. Duane Atwood, the first UNPS president and recent recipient of a Lifetime Achievement Award from the society, will be the keynote speaker. Hopefully Duane can fill in the gaps in my memory of our first meeting in 1978!

UNPS History, the Last 15 Years

By Bill King, UNPS co-President

A dozen members of the UNPS Board met on the Utah State University campus in Logan for a 5 hour retreat on August 2nd of this year. We reviewed UNPS's mission statement, goals, thirty year history, and our hopes for the future. Thanks go out to Dave Wallace and Leila Shultz for making the arrangements. I am sure that everyone in attendance learned something about our history that they didn't know before. My own involvement with UNPS only goes back about half way (15 years), when Dick Hildreth recruited me. In this article I would like to share with you some of the high points and low points of the last 15 years.

UNPS has always been centered in Northern Utah with most early board meetings being held in Salt Lake. In recent years the board has felt it important to move board meetings and the Annual Meeting around, holding meetings in Logan, Provo, Ogden, Park City as well as Salt Lake. The board also tries to have one meeting in Southern Utah every year. The latest innovation is having board members participate by telephone conference call.

The UNPS charter allowed for chapters from the very start. The number of chapters has waxed and waned over the years, the Logan and Provo chapters being the strongest. Recently, several new chapters in southern Utah have shown amazing enthusiasm. Until the last several years, the Salt Lake Chapter was essentially an arm of the state board, which was too busy with other matters. Kip Lee and Bill Gray have given the Salt Lake Chapter independence, new emphasis, and great programs.

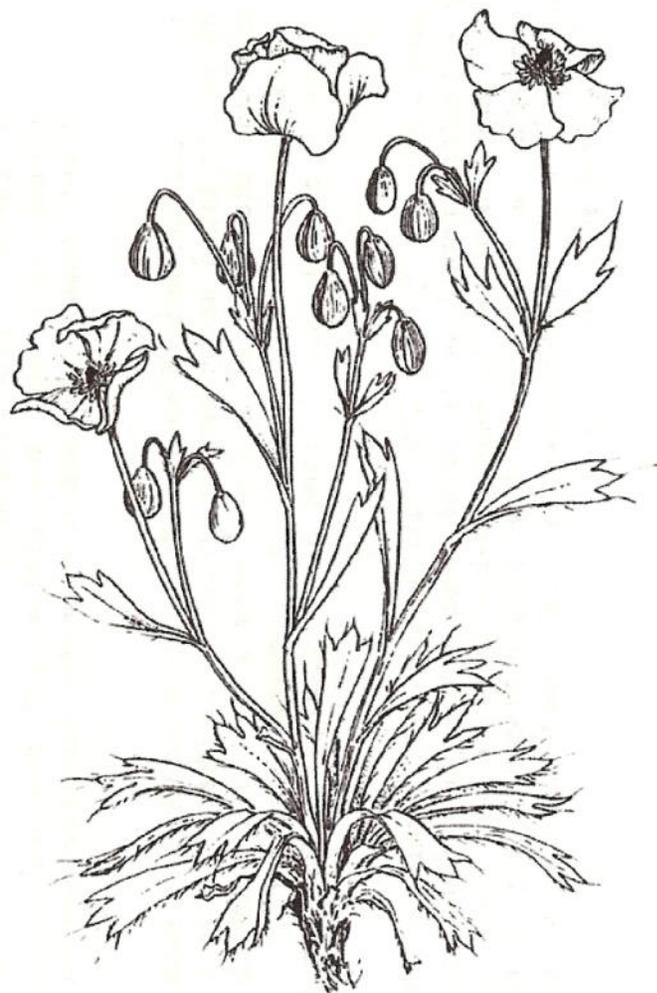
From the very beginning of UNPS, priority was given to saving Utah's rare plants. The Bearclaw Poppy, *Arctomecon humilis*, was listed as Endangered on November 6, 1979. In March of 1983, Tony Frates and others launched a campaign to save the Bearclaw Poppy. However, the rapid growth of St. George (one of the fastest growing cities in the US in the last 15 years)

has overwhelmed our best efforts and without question the Bearclaw Poppy is closer to extinction today than when we began our efforts.

From 1979 until 1988, UNPS sponsored rare plant meetings of botanists, agency personnel and other informed citizens. This function was taken over by the US Fish and Wildlife Service for a time, but then fell apart. UNPS, in cooperation with Red Butte Garden, reactivated these annual meetings in the late 1990s. These get-togethers of 30 to 50 of the state's most knowledgeable plant

Above: Dwarf Bearclaw Poppy (Arctomecon humilis), probably Utah's most highly threatened native plant species, is known only from gypsiferous soils in the immediate vicinity of St. George in SW Utah. Illustration by Kaye Thorne, originally from the Utah's Colorful Natives coloring book, printed by UNPS in 1981.

enthusiasts have become a great source of information and communication about rare plants.



In an effort to encourage the use of native plants and save water in our gardens, Susan Meyer and Susan Garvin developed the Utah Heritage Garden Program. The first demonstration garden was built at Wasatch Elementary School in Provo in 1998. At its peak, some 15 gardens were set up all over the state. While a number of the gardens have petered out for lack of strong local sponsorship, these gardens helped set off a native gardening revolution that continues today. One problem encountered was not having a good supply of Utah native plants available to the public. Native plant propagation workshops were held all over the state. Subsequently Susan Meyer and others helped start the Intermountain Native Plant Growers Association to ensure an adequate supply.

I remember well the night that I received a call from one Tony Frates, not quite 10 years ago, saying that he used to be on the board and active in UNPS and that he would now like to donate some 6-8 hours a week. Wow, I thought, this is wonderful; little did I know how wonderful. Since that night, Tony has worked tirelessly developing a great UNPS web site for us, keeping it fresh and much more. For years, UNPS members had talked about updating the blue rare plant book*. Tony not only spearheaded the project, but put it on the web. Tony has also been instrumental in building alliances with other organizations such as the Center for Native Ecosystem and The Nature Conservancy.

Non-native weeds present a big challenge to our local flora. Weed warriors Susan Garvin and Therese Meyer have worked diligently to increase awareness and action to stop the invasion of the likes of Yellow Star-thistle and Donkey Spurge.

One of the most controversial acts of the Clinton Administration was to designate the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in 1996. A team of botanists and biologists was brought in by the BLM to survey the new monument and assess range conditions. Among them

them were Walt Fertig and his wife Laura. After the massive survey was completed, the Fertigs remained in Kanab, much to our benefit. Several years ago, Walt took over as the editor of our newsletter, the *Sego Lily*. He has revamped, enlarged, and improved its content.

Perhaps the lowest point in the last 15 years was when the board realized that our original charter, which was incorporated December

19, 1978, was allowed to expire on December 31, 1996. UNPS was reincorporated September 13, 1999, thanks largely to the efforts of Therese and Larry Meyer.

There have been many other members that have helped out in the last 15 years that I have failed to write about. But it is fair to say that UNPS would not continue to persist and grow if it were not for the contributions of all of its wonderful members. Thanks to all.



Above: Dwarf Bearclaw Poppy photo by W. Fertig. This Endangered plant has received significant attention from UNPS since the 1980s. UNPS produced an educational pamphlet and film strip for school children, funded research on population demographics and life history by BYU graduate student Deanna Nelson, and helped promote and fund efforts by The Nature Conservancy to preserve habitat at White Dome outside St. George.

Excerpt: Bearclaw Poppy Bulletin

By David Wallace, June 1987

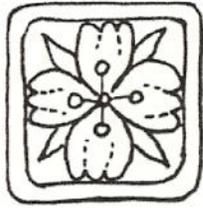
Several people have questioned the wisdom of attracting attention to *Arctomecon humilis*. We do not do this for our other endangered plants and they fear that it may actually precipitate destructive acts. This is a good time to explain the UNPS policy on this issue:

Arctomecon humilis, the Bearclaw Poppy, is an example of a plant well along the path to extinction. This is not due to natural circumstances. It is man's activities that are doing the damage. Off-road vehicles are grinding it into oblivion in some locations, but the real threat is from development. Freeway construction, the state roadshed and the expansion of Bloomington have destroyed far more plants than motorcyclists have.

This plant will escape extinction only if the local people want it to be saved, but this can't happen until they learn about it. Problems of motorcycles and incidental vandalism will be resolved when the people learn to value the poppy and its continued existence.

Utah Native Plant Society activities are directed toward this goal, which means promoting news coverage, distributing brochures, developing school education programs, and encouraging involvement by local residents.

*a.k.a. The hard copy version of the *Utah Rare Plant Field Guide*.



UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY Newsletter

Vol I NUMBER 1 NOVEMBER 1978

Thirty Years of the *Sego Lily*

By Walter Fertig

Starting a new non-profit or public interest organization typically follows a five-step process: identifying a need, convening a core group of organizers, formulating by-laws, attracting members or participants to an inaugural event, and ultimately sending everyone a newsletter. Elsewhere in this issue, Dick Hildreth has summarized the first four steps of the process as they applied to the founding of the Utah Native Plant Society in 1978. My task is to elaborate on the fifth step and chronicle the history of the Society's flagship publication, the *Sego Lily*, from its inception to the current day. This presents something of a challenge as, unlike Dick Hildreth, I was not present to witness the early events firsthand.* Fortunately, my work has been greatly assisted through the efforts of Bill Gray and other UNPS packrats who have preserved a nearly complete archive of past newsletters (now conveniently scanned and preserved on cd-rom).

So the following is a rough chronology of significant events from the past three decades, interspersed with excerpts and illustrations gleaned from the archives:

1978-1981 Utah Native Plant Society Newsletter

Volume 1 Number 1 of the *Utah Native Plant Society Newsletter* appeared in November 1978. Edited by Kaye Thorne, the initial issue included a brief summary of the Society's first meeting, a list of board

Top: First masthead of the Utah Native Plant Society Newsletter in 1978. The four-merous flower with only four obvious stamens and notched petals presents a challenge for identification. Most likely, it is just a generic flower and not meant to represent an actual Utah plant species.

members, some announcements of upcoming events, a one-page synopsis of two Utah endemics just listed as Threatened or Endangered under the US Endangered Species Act (*Astragalus perianus* and *Phacelia argillacea*), and a membership flyer. In all, the issue consisted of three pages of typed and handwritten copy. It remains, to this day, the shortest issue ever produced.

The masthead of the first two issues featured a mystery flower with four petals and four stamens (perhaps representing *Camissonia exilis*, a rare Colorado Plateau endemic or *Draba verna*, an uncommon weed). In March 1979, editor Thorne announced a contest to select a proper logo for the newsletter and provided line drawings of the four finalists: Maguire's Primrose (*Primula maguirei*), Cave Primrose (*Primula speciosa*), Utah Penstemon (*Penstemon utahensis*), and Dwarf Bearclaw Poppy (*Arctomecon humilis*). Surprisingly, *Sego Lily* (*Calochortus nuttallii*) was not among the finalists chosen at a UNPS membership meeting! Utah Penstemon was selected the winner, and an illustration done in the style of a woodcut from a Medieval herbal graced the cover of the September 1979 issue. Two other versions of *Penstemon utahensis*

appeared on the masthead until Thorne's original drawing became the official logo in October 1980.

The March 1979 issue featured the text of Dr. Stanley Welsh's address to the first meeting of UNPS in September 1978. Welsh provided an historical overview of Utah botany and discussed some potential goals and objectives for the fledgling society. "Reasons for the existence of such a society" wrote Welsh "...must revolve around its capacity to provide information, to serve as a sounding board, to provide reason, and to stimulate and encourage the formulation of knowledge. We can provide an arena for interaction where private, public, federal and institutional professionals and interested informed amateurs, can meet to arrive at understanding." Welsh also recommended that UNPS encourage further botanical exploration of the state, promote education on perpetuation of native plant species and communities in nature and under cultivation, compile lists and life history data on rare and endangered plant species, and work with the legislature to protect endangered plants on state lands. "We are interested in preservation and understanding" Welsh concluded "not merely for the sake of those objectives, but to allow for a fuller appreciation of life and of living things as appurtenances to that fitful fever which marks the existence of each of us."

Over the next few years UNPS began moving in the direction recommended by Welsh. New chapters were established in Salt Lake City in August 1979, Northern Utah (Cache County) in March 1980, and Cedar City in April 1980 (the latter group lasted only a few months). Individual chapters sponsored meetings

*truth be told, I was a high school freshman in Granby, Connecticut in the fall of 1978.



UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
SEPTEMBER 1979 II
NEWSLETTER



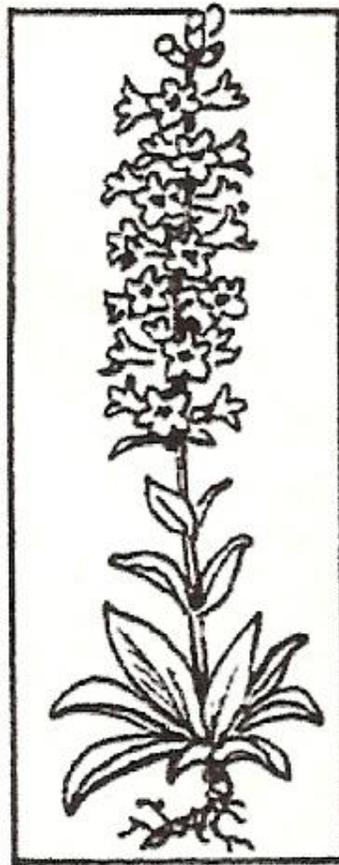
NEWSLETTER
MARCH 1980

UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

and local events, including guest lectures, nature hikes, and seed collecting forays. UNPS sponsored its first statewide field trip with an early spring 1980 expedition to the Coral Pink Sand Dunes north of Kanab. Beginning in January 1980, the Rare Plant Committee of UNPS published its first list of 143 critically endangered, endangered, threatened, and sensitive plants of Utah. By March of 1980, membership in the Society had grown to 72 members, all of whom were kept informed of UNPS activities through the newsletter.

In the early years, the *Utah Native Plant Society Newsletter* appeared on an irregular and infrequent schedule. Just a single issue was published in 1978, followed by two in 1979, and four in 1980. Finding sufficient content to fill an issue was a common problem that would continue to plague future editors for years. Articles pertaining to endangered species dominated the early issues, several of which were pulled from the newsletters of other native plant societies. Original articles by UNPS stalwarts and family also appeared, including a description of US Forest Service Research Natural Areas by UNPS President Duane Atwood, "Native pharmacopeia of the eastern Great Basin" by Janet Hugie Smith (Kaye Thorne's sister), and "Vegetation of the Henry Mountains" by Elizabeth Neese.

Top, above and below: Three early mastheads from 1979-1980 featuring UNPS's first official mascot, the Utah Penstemon (Penstemon utahensis). The artists were not attributed.



Penstemon
utahensis

Selected Titles from the Sego Lily Archives

- 1978
Astragalus perianus and *Phacelia argillacea*
- 1979
Goals and Objectives of the Utah Native Plant Society
Sunflowers
- 1980
Utah Threatened and Endangered Plants
US Forest Service Research Natural Area Program
Native Pharmacopoeia of the Eastern Great Basin
Vegetation of the Henry Mountains
- 1981
On a Utah Herbarium Index
Recommendations for Rare Plant Designation
Mormon Lilies (by John Muir)
Wildflower Photography – Chapter 1
Mountain Lover (*Paxistima*)
Utah Rare Plants – 1976 to 1982
Wildflower Photography – The 2nd Most Important Piece of Equipment
Landscaping Naturally
Naturally Native – Curleaf Mountain Mahogany
No Threatened or Endangered Plants in the Henry Mountain Coal Study Area?
Noteworthy 1981 Utah Plant Collections
Naturally Native – Bearberry, Kinnikinnick
Wildflower Photography – Getting the Subject to Cooperate & Coping with the Elements
- 1982
Naturally Native – Creeping Oregon Grape
Wildflower Photography – Getting Started
Report on Utah Rare/Threatened/Endangered Plant Conference
Discovering the Utah Natives - Ephraim Canyon
Naturally Native – Sulphur Flower
Wildflower Watch
From the Mulch Pile
Wildflower Photography – Human Vision vs Camera Vision
Early Spring Flowers of the Uinta Basin
Naturally Native – Fringed Sage
Discovering the Utah Natives – Green Canyon, Cache Valley
Discovering the Utah Natives – Kaiparowits Plateau – Smokey Mountain
Discovering the Utah Natives – Deep Creek Mountains
Discovering the Utah Natives – South Slope of the Uinta Mountains

Selected Titles from the Sego Lily Archives (cont'd)

Naturally Native – Rose pussytoes
 Wildflower Photography – Get Ready, Get Set ... Go
 Discovering the Utah Natives – North Slope of the Uinta Mountains
 Wildflower Photography – Getting the Blues
 Naturally Native – Autumn in Utah

1983

Landscaping with Natives
 Wildflower Photography with Electronic Flash
 The Utah Flora Project
 Stalking the Wild Mushroom
 Designing Your Landscaping

1984

Utah Endangered Species Studies
 Landscaping with Color
 Report of the Annual T/E Meeting
 Marsh Marigolds Light Utah's Alpine Meadows
 Landscape Design
 Nuclear Waste Dump for Utah?

1985

Wildflower Watchdogs
 Seeds for Thought
 Annual Utah T/E Plant Workshop
 Rare Rewards for Rare Natives
 When Utah's Cacti Bloom: A Lone *Mammillaria*
 Utah Natives from Seed
 The Hedgehogs are Blooming, the Hedgehogs are Blooming
 Bearclaws and Motorcycles – a First-hand Look
 The New Arboretum at Red Butte
 Autumn Leaf Watch
 Native Plant Landscaping and the Central Utah Project
 Blooming Highways
 Propagation from Wild Seed

1986

Wasatch Wildflowers
 Winter Botany
 UNPS Fifth Annual Threatened and Endangered Plants Meeting
 Utah Cactus
 Bearclaw Poppy Revisited
 Floristic Regions of Utah
 Really? Orchids in Utah?
 Field Trip Report – Albion Basin

1987

Grasses – They Deserve More Respect
 Pussytoes, Prairie Smoke and Other Successful Groundcovers
 Bearclaw Poppy Bulletin
 A Forager's Note
 When is a Plant a Native?



Penstemon
utahensis

UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

THE SEGO LILY
 Newsletter of the Utah Native Plant Society

 Volume 5; Number 5

May, 1982

In 1981 Neese took over the reins of editorship and produced 6 issues. The problem of generating original articles remained, necessitating the publication of excerpts from other sources (such as an article on the MX missile system from the *Salt Lake Tribune* and "Mormon lilies" from John Muir's book *Steep Trails*). This situation was alleviated, however, when the state board organized several working committees with diligent chairs willing to write for the newsletter. Stan Welsh and the Rare Plant Committee contributed a revised list of endangered plants of the state for the February issue. The Photography Committee's Pam Poulson began an informative series on wildflower photography in October. Dick Hildreth and the Horticulture Committee contributed several articles on Utah native plants and their cultivation in the "Naturally Native" series (accompanied by wonderful line drawings by Kaye Thorne). In December, Tony Frates made his first appearance in the newsletter with an article challenging the BLM's rosy assessment of proposed coal leasing in the Henry Mountains. Tony's writings would evolve into a monthly column called "The Mulch Pile" which alerted readers during the 1980s about environmental issues affecting Utah native plants.

1982-1986 Birth of the Sego Lily

For its first four years of existence, UNPS's flagship publication was simply the *Utah Native Plant Society Newsletter*. In late 1981, the society sponsored a "name the

Above: Kaye Thorne's image of Utah penstemon was the newsletter's official masthead from October 1980-June 1982, including a 5 issue period in which it appeared with the new title "Sego Lily".

newsletter" contest to remedy this situation. Helen Shields of Salt Lake City provided the winning name to claim first prize (a free membership and a wildflower calendar). Shields nominated the Sego Lily because "not only is the sego lily one of the most beautiful of flowers, but our state flower, and becoming a rare and endangered plant – particularly around Salt Lake City.*" Ironically, the first five issues of the new *Sego Lily* continued to sport the old Utah Penstemon logo. Kaye Thorne's stylized version of *Calochortus* served as the new logo starting with the June/July 1982 issue.

Barbara Halliday became the third editor of the newsletter in 1982 and assumed the ambitious task of producing 10 issues. Her work was made easier by the continued contributions of regular columnists (Naturally Native, Wildflower Photography, and The Mulch Pile) and other ongoing features (annual revisions of the UNPS state rare plant list, chapter updates, and field trip reports). Several new series were also introduced, including "Wildflower Watch" describing what was in bloom at various locations across the state, "Discovering Utah Natives" (continued on page 12)

*In truth, *Calochortus nuttallii* was and still is common throughout much of Utah, though it has diminished in the Salt Lake Valley as a consequence of growth and development.

Excerpt: Naturally Native: Bear-berry, Kinnikinnick

By Dick Hildreth, December 1981

The genus *Arctostaphylos*, commonly called Manzanita (Spanish for little apple), has its center of speciation in California, with some 65 taxa. Growth forms include mat-like ground covers, shrubs, and trees to 30 ft or so. All species are evergreen with bell-shaped flower clusters followed by red to reddish brown fruit with a bony pit (drupe).

The flora of Utah includes most commonly the shrubby Greenleaf Manzanita (*A. patula*), also Bear-berry (*A. uva-ursi*), at higher elevations and *A. pringlei* and *A. pungens* in southern Utah. Natural hybrids between species may occur.

Propagation by seed is difficult at best. Seed passing through the alimentary tracts of birds or mammals will be observed to germinate readily by spring in the piles of scats. In the nursery germination may be induced by initially soaking the seed in concentrated sulfuric acid for prolonged periods up to 24 hours followed by thorough rinsing. Caution: this is an extremely dangerous propagation technique, best left to the professional. Subsequent storage in moist cold (32°F) conditions may hasten the process.

An easier method is to root stem cuttings, thus insuring that the desirable genetic characteristics will be conserved in the vegetatively cloned offspring. To make cuttings, pinch or cut off the terminal growth 3 -6" long, preferably after the initial spring flush of growth. Rooting at other times of the year is certainly possible although the percentage rooting and time to root may be longer. Treatment with a powdered rooting hormone will be beneficial. Roots will form in six weeks or so, especially if held in a humid atmosphere, like an enclosed plastic bag or mist system.



Above: *Arctostaphylos patula* by Kaye Thorne, from December 1981 issue of the Utah Native Plant Society Newsletter.

Selected Titles from the Sego Lily Archives (cont'd)

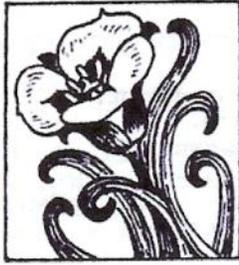
1988

Penstemon x jonesii in Zion National Park
Spring in Zion National Park
Integrated Conservation Strategies for Endangered Plants
Endangered Plant Conservation: Managing for Diversity

1989

Plant, Once Thought Extinct, Found Alive and Well in Utah
Winter Twigs
In Memorium – Dr. Walter Cottam
Cottam Hybrid Oak Grove
Long Awaited Atlas off the Press
Utah Heritage Program Established
Snow Flowers
No Hunting, No Milpa: A Report from Belize
In Search of Big Trees
What is This Thing Called “Weed”?
Our Versatile Weeds
Testing for Germination
Have You Seen This Violet?
Dwarf Bearclaw Poppy Research Update
Bur Buttercup – A Weedy Immigrant
Sensitive Plants Need Sensitive People
Preserve Flowers with Microwave
Invaders at Home on the Range
Calypso Pollination
Beetle Kill in the Lodgepole Pine
Alien Plants Drain Western Waters
Repelling Green Invaders: Noxious Weeds in Utah
Invading Weeds of Utah – 1986 Survey Update
Rapid Evolution in Western Shrubs
Aspen: More Than Meets the Eye
Dyer’s Woad” From Cultivated to Cursed
Lending a Hand to the Autumn Buttercup
Landscape Planning for Wildlife
Aliens: *Halogeton glomeratus*

1990
A Look at 20th Century Grazing Practices
Return of the Natives (Or, Off the Cow!)
Ridge Plant Proposed for Endangered Species List
Botanical Latin Names
Crownvetch: A Possible Problem Weed in Utah
Consider the Lilies of the Field
Xeriscaping: An Alternative to Thirsty Landscapes
The Wiliest Wildflower in the West
Turning Insects Against Weeds
A Vanishing Life Zone
Microbiotic Crusts: Their Role in Past and Present Ecosystems



THE SEGO LILY

NEWSLETTER OF THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

highlighting interesting botanical areas to explore, and reviews of recent books relevant to wildflowers and Utah botany. Beginning in June, the *Sego Lily* changed its format from standard 8 1/2 x 11" to digest size (7 x 8 1/2"). All told, the issues from 1982 contained 120 pages of content, setting a record that remains to this day.

Such productivity was probably unsustainable, and UNPS scaled back production of the *Sego Lily* to 9 issues (averaging 8-12 pages) starting in 1983. The new year also brought a change to the editorship of the newsletter, with Jennifer Harrington assuming the post. Deb Calister introduced a new series on garden design and landscaping with native plants. Glen Halliday revived the wildflower photography series and Tony Frates kept readers updated on environmental issues, ranging from grazing issues in Capitol Reef to new coal mining proposals and a statewide plant products permit bill. "Stalking the Wild Mushrooms" by Barbara Halliday appeared in the September issue, touching off a long period of mycologically-oriented articles and activities. Field trip announcements remained a staple of the newsletter, with numerous outings in 1983 devoted to exploring lesser known corners of the state to uncover new distribution records for the Utah Flora Project (described by Elizabeth Neese in the July issue).

The basic format of the *Sego Lily* remained largely unchanged over the next three years, despite the annual replacement of newsletter editors. Kathryn Mutz became the fifth editor in seven years in February 1984, followed by Pam Poulson in 1985 and Karen Milne in 1986. Membership in UNPS continued to

grow, rising from 129 in 1983 to 165 three years later. Salt Lake City and Cache Valley were the only active chapters, though a new group in Utah Valley was being discussed. The newsletter continued to publicize chapter activities and report on field trips, publish annual revisions to the rare plant list, and print book reviews, meeting summaries, wildflower watch, horticultural notes, committee reports, and the mulch pile. But with few exceptions, original feature articles were not being printed, or were being reprised from other sources.

1987-1988 A New Masthead

By the late 1980s, a shakeup of the *Sego Lily* was overdue. The January 1987 issue had dwindled to only 4 pages, half of which consisted of a calendar of events and the mailer (Mary Barkworth saved the issue from complete ignominy with an illustrated article on why grasses deserve more respect). Lisa McClanahan became the editor in March 1987 and revamped the layout, returning to an 8 1/2 x 11" format and introducing the modern *Sego Lily* masthead (still in use) featuring two images of *Calochortus nuttallii* derived from Kaye Thorne's illustration for the 1981 UNPS coloring book *Utah's Colorful Natives*. McClanahan also changed the internal look of the newsletter, introducing a new type face, numerous black and white illustrations, and a two-column format. Alas, the dilemma of acquiring sufficient content to fill nine issues* persisted, though

*Our archives contain only 3 issues for 1988 (March/April, June, and August). Is anyone aware of additional issues?

Above: the first Sego Lily masthead featuring an actual Sego Lily appeared in June 1982 and featured an arabesque interpretation of our state flower by Kaye Thorne.

UNPS President Dave Wallace contributed a monthly column summarizing UNPS business and chapter leaders pitched in with field trip summaries. Feature articles often came from other sources, such as the Denver Botanic Garden and the *Natural Areas Journal*.

1989-1994 Stability, Maturation, and Mushrooms

January 1989 brought another change to the *Sego Lily*, as Janet Williams became the newsletter's ninth editor in 12 years. Williams continued the formatting changes implemented by her predecessor and the longstanding tradition of highlighting chapter news and events, but greatly increased the number and diversity of articles and the size of each issue (most averaging 12-14 pages). New columns were introduced, including the series "Aliens" on exotic plant issues, and "Sensitive Plants Need Sensitive People" by Dave Gardner, which covered some of the same fertile ground as the old "mulch pile". A number of articles were gleaned from other native plant newsletters or publications (particularly *Utah Science*), but many were also produced by a new generation of UNPS members, including Ben Franklin, Andy Boyack, and Dave Okelberry. For the first time, the *Sego Lily* included articles derived from research funded in part through grants made by UNPS (with money raised from membership dues,



contributions, and wildflower poster sales).

Fortunately for UNPS, Janet Williams broke with tradition and remained on the job for a second straight year as *Sego Lily* editor in 1990. Starting that year the newsletter changed to its current bi-monthly format, providing some relief for editors previously charged with producing 9-10 issues per year. Pam Poulson, UNPS board chairman used the *Sego Lily* to tackle the controversial subject of livestock grazing with a series of articles that ran throughout the year. Other articles covered an array of botanical and horticultural topics, including biological soil crusts (by Dr. Dirt herself, Jayne Belnap), knapweed, Bearclaw poppies, orchids, the flora of Tony Grove, color morphs of Scarlet Gilia, and xeriscaping.

In 1991, Janet Williams yielded to editorial burnout and relinquished the reins of the *Sego Lily* to Jo Stolhand (though Williams would return for stints as co-editor in 1992 and 1994). Stolhand remained on the job for five years and edited 31 issues of the newsletter to set a record that stands to this day. The editorial baton was passed to Larry and Therese Meyer in March 1996 and this dynamic duo continued as editors until early 2001, in the process cranking out 28 issues (the second highest number in UNPS history).

Over the course of the 1990s, the *Sego Lily* evolved from being merely an in-house organ for disseminating UNPS business (analogous to a Church bake sale newsletter) into more of a botanical magazine. Certainly ink was still devoted to announcements of society and chapter events and field trips, as well as activities of interest from Red Butte Garden, the Utah Museum of Natural History, and other like-minded organizations. But continuing in the tradition started under Janet Will-

Above: the modern Sego Lily masthead first appeared in March 1987 and is based on an illustration by Kaye Thorne (with lettering by editor Lisa McClanahan).

iams, Stolhand and the Meyers devoted the bulk of each issue of *Sego Lily* to exploring a diverse array of botanical topics. Gardening with native plants remained a focus with articles such as starting seeds in the windowsill, propagating Indian paintbrush, and the work of the Lone Peak State Nursery. Stories on ecology and natural history became prevalent, as the newsletter increasingly focused on botanical education. A large number of these articles were prepared exclusively for the *Sego Lily* by local writers and experts, including Bill Wagner, Cathy Jean, Vince Tepedino, Susan Geer, Leila Shultz, Ben Franklin, Robert Fitts, Marv Poulson, Mike Alder, Stan Welsh, Kimball Harper, Wayne Padgett, Dick Hildreth, Nick Van Pelt, Lori Armstrong, Lauren Allphin Woolstenhulme, Dave Whitekend, Larry England, Jim Vanderhorst, Alyce Hreha, Ty Harrison, Brent Palmer, Doug Stone, Joel Tuhy, Duane Atwood, Richard Shaw, Alan Huber, Sedonia Sipes, John Spence, and many more.

During this period UNPS continued to advocate for plant conservation in Utah, though with a little less zeal than in the previous decade. The *Sego Lily* printed results from annual rare plant meetings held in cooperation with the US Forest Service and the state's Natural Heritage Program. UNPS-funded original scientific research was published, including studies on the distribution and life history of Kachina Daisy (*Erigeron kachinensis*), Clay phacelia (*Phacelia argillacea*), (cont'd on page 15)

Selected Titles from the Sego Lily Archives (cont'd)

1991

Mountain Lover— One of my Favorite Native Plants
Shrub Dieback in the Great Basin
Tree Death as an Ecological Process
Starting Wildflowers in the Windowsill in the Winter
Propagation from Wild Seed
Deseret Milkvetch
Utah's Wilderness: A Vehicle for Plant Conservation
Native Bees: The Other Native Plant Enthusiasts
Grassy Natives for Turf & Garden
John Charles Fremont
Big Tooth or Canyon Maple (*Acer grandidentatum*)
Why Plant Natives?
Propagation and Use of *Castilleja linariaefolia*
Meet the Utah Bulblet Fern
Common Utah Willows
Proposed Claron Botanical Area
Pinyon Penstemon

1992

Tony Grove 1991
General Cultural Suggestions for Growing Native Perennials
Pedicularis Pollination Ecology
Survey of Grand Gulch Primitve Area for *Erigeron kachinensis*
Utah Native Plant Society Rare Plant Meeting
Phacelia argillacea (Clay Phacelia)
UNPS Saddened by Death of Prominent Botanist Arthur Cronquist
Encouraging Landscapes that Thrive on Less Water
A Basic Compost Pile
A Tribute to the Amateur in Botany
Mont E. Lewis Botanical Area (Scad Valley)
Iris pariensis May be Found
Grazing and Fire Management for Native Perennial Grass Restoration in California Grasslands
Ephedra viridis Coville
Of Rivets and Tortoises
Townsendia aprica Recovery Plan
Wildflower Seeding Techniques
Getting a Handle on Pronouncing Scientific Names
Learn the Gender of Your Genera
The Age of Ecological Restoration
Christmas Plant Lore

1993

Spiranthes diluvialis
Purple Loosestrife Invasive Exotic?
Easter Daisy
The New Range War – Native vs Introduced Species
Kachina Daisy

**Selected Titles from the Sego
Lily Archives (cont'd)**

Wanted Posters
Arthur H. Holmgren
Drug Plant Poaching
UNPS Mushroom Hunt on Boulder
Mountain
Effects of Ungulate Grazing on *Cas-
tilleja aquariensis*
How Plants Get Their Names and Why
Names Change
This Wreath is for the Birds
Recipe's from the 1993 Mushroom Hunt

1994

Key to the Common Lichens at the
Mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon
Rare Plants in the Uintas
Exploring for Utah's Big Trees
Update of Conservation Programs at
Red Butte Gardens and Arboretum
Restoring Diversity: Strategies for Rare
Plant Reintroductions
Endangered Species Update
Eek! It's Asteraceae-phobia
Frank Smith's Violet: A Newly De-
scribed Species from Logan Canyon
Germination Unlocks Secrets from Dec-
ades Past
Golden Spike National Historic Site:
Floristic Biodiversity Survey
The Nature Conservancy's Focus on the
Colorado Plateau

1995

Ever Green
Cronquist's Woody Aster Rediscovered
Idaho Penstemon
Lytle Preserve, Biological Oasis
Two Species of Utah's Hanging Gardens
Colorado Plateau Hanging Garden En-
demics
Nearly Noteworthy Collections
Where Have all the Arizona Willows
Gone?
Plants and Animals in High Places: The
Alpine Ecosystem of Utah
Unique Plant Communities of the Uinta
Mountains
Moonworts: Oddities of the Underworld
Uinta Mountains Wetlands
Ecology and Conservation of a Great
Basin Endemic Species: Giant Four-
wing Saltbush
Stop the Russian-Olive Invasion

1996

Latex in Plant Defense
Navajo Sedge (*Carex specuicola*)
Milkweeds in Utah: The Incest Taboo,
Where They Live, And How to Eat
Them
The Threatened Species *Asclepias
welshii*
Notes on the Reproductive Ecology of
Jones Cycladenia

**Excerpt: Native Bees: the Other
Native Plant Enthusiasts**



By Vince Tepedino and Susan Geer, March/April 1991

Eccentric humans roaming the hinterlands in scruffy hiking boots, hand-lenses and plant presses at the ready, are not alone in their enthusiasm for native plants. Other enthusiasts are about, bootless but winged, noisily investigating flowers with organic "hand-lenses" and other sensory equipment. In place of plant presses they carry built-in "pollen baskets" and "nectar buckets" into which they pack their booty. These other enthusiasts are our native bees, and they were active in the flower trade long before men could point to flowers and give them name. Indeed, if native plant societies are composed of beings that foster plant abundance and diversity, then charter membership belongs to bees.

The six-legged soul mates of UNPS'ers are members of the Hymenoptera, the large insect order which also includes wasps and ants. The bees are 3000+ species strong nationwide, with more than 800 species in Utah alone. Native species range in size from 2-3 mm to about 20 mm, and in color from drab brown or black, through red, yellow, and orange, to bright metallic blue and green. Some are slight in shape while the robust dimensions of others bring burly football player William "Refrigerator" Perry to mind.

Despite their wide range in aspect, several attributes render them immediately recognizable: a Dolly Parton-like "wasp waist" (albeit without exaggerated anterioventral prominence); four wings, two more than flies, which also visit flowers with great frequency; a sting (most noticeable if you attempt to pat them on the back or butt); and general hairiness – if bees were the size of beavers they would be prized for their fur. They are most easily confused with the stinging wasps, their close but much less hairy and frequently less friendly relatives. Indeed [bees] are commonly (and erroneously) blamed for the sting more freely given by wasps. But unlike their more pugnacious relatives, these strict vegetarians are uninterested in meals of flesh and do not sting offensively.

Bees are enthusiasts of flowers for compelling reasons: over the last 100 million or so years, their very existence has come to depend almost exclusively upon the nourishment offered by pollen and nectar. Not unexpectedly then, they are admirably attuned, morphologically, physiologically and behaviorally to manipulating flowers. But the bees that rapidly expanded into these new niches eons ago have not remained exploiters. Instead, they have become winged appendages of flowering plants. Indeed, it was really the plants that started the whole business, probably because attracting insects was an effective way of trading gametes with another member of the species (i.e. reproducing sexually). After all, plants can't just retract their roots and boogie down to the nearest gathering place for some radical socializing. To get their genes next to some fresh (not to mention cute) genetic material, they need a go-between, a matchmaker. If flowering plants are the organic world's Miles Standishes, then bees are the flowering plant's John Aldens. Remember that, the next time you want to swat one.

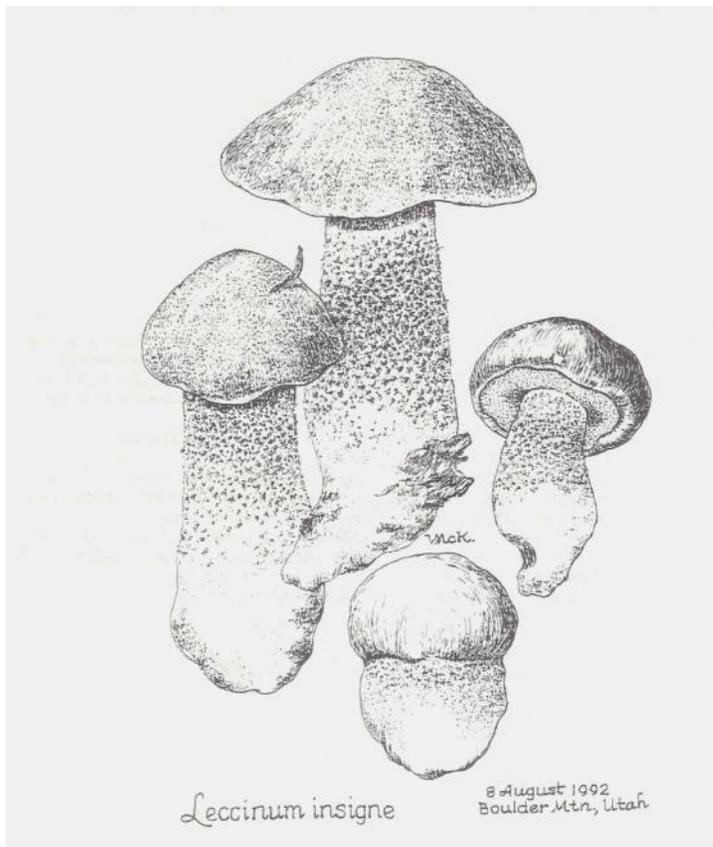
Aquarius paintbrush (*Castilleja aquariensis*), and Jones' Cycladenia (*Cycladenia humilis* var. *jonesii*). In 1993, UNPS began printing "Wanted Posters" and offering a \$100 cash reward for information leading to the rediscovery of several missing rare plant species. The posters helped spark interest in searching for the elusive Paria Iris (*Iris parriensis*), known only from the type collection in 1976 near the Paria River in southern Utah. While these surveys proved unsuccessful, a wanted poster for the Yellow Ladies'-slipper (*Cypripedium calceolus*) did result in the discovery of an extant population.

For several years in the early to mid 1990s UNPS was gripped with mushroom fever. Several mushroom field trips were led by local experts, including Dave Okelberry, Kent and Vera McKnight (authors of the *Peterson Field Guide to Mushrooms*), Al Tait, Brent Palmer, and others to various mycological hot-

spots around the state. Species lists for trips to Boulder Mountain, Ephraim Canyon, and Mount Nebo were printed in the *Sego Lily*, as well as some favorite mushroom recipes! The popularity of the mushroom hunts (the largest attracted nearly 200 participants) eventually led to the formation of the Mushroom Society of Utah (a chapter of the North American Mycological Association) in July 1994. For better or worse, the Mushroom Society and UNPS went their separate ways the following year, thus effectively ending the mushroom era of UNPS and the *Sego Lily*.

1995-2000 Renewed Interest in Native Plant Gardening

The velvet divorce of the vascular plant and fungus enthusiasts coincided with a period in the mid 1990s when UNPS chapter activities and events became ever less frequent. For the first time in the



Above: This original rendering of the mushroom *Leccinum insigne* by Vera McKnight accompanied a 1992 *Sego Lily* article and species list on the mushrooms of Boulder Mountain, Utah.

Selected Titles from the Sego Lily Archives (cont'd)

- Plant Resins, Inside and Out
Astragalus montii
Rare Plants and Petroglyphs in Dinosaur National Monument and NW Colorado
Faith in the Mustards: Brassicaceae Identification Made Easy
Uinta Basin's Reed-Mustards
Selected Native Utah Cacti
San Rafael Footcactus, *Pediocactus despainii*
Dicentra uniflora, Steershead
- 1997
Toxic Plants: Native and Introduced Hazards to Horses
Status of Knowledge of *Astragalus holmgreniorum* and *A. eremiticus* var. *ampullarioides*
The Rediscovery of Yellow Ladyslipper Partial for Penstemons
Recent Work on the Arizona Willow
Origins of a Shade Garden: A Shady Past
Native Plant Sources and Seed Suppliers
Utah – An Historic, Scenic, and Floristic Wonderland
- 1998
The Genus *Castilleja* in Utah
Winkler Footcactus (*Pediocactus winklerii*) Receives Endowment from National Park Service
Why Use Botanical Names? Won't Common Ones Do?
The Utah Heritage Garden- An Idea Whose Time Has Come?
An Eye-Catching Poppy
A New Rare Species of *Draba* at the Winter Olympics Site
Gardening With Natives – Four O'Clocks (*Mirabilis* spp.)
- 1999
Four-Winged Saltbush
The Endangered Species Act and Plants: Cutting Through the Confusion
A Look at *Linum* and Linen
Why Bother? Or, the Importance of Knowing Which Sedge it is
The Complex Web of Life Under Ground
A Rule of Thumb for Botanists: The 1 in 20 Rule
Heritage Garden Program Picking Up Momentum
Red Canyon, Utah: Geology and Plants
Our Unique Flora: *Pediocactus sileri*
Native Grasses for a Luscious Lawn
Stirring the Gene Pool: Will Data on Trees Lead to Forest of Understanding?

Selected Titles from the Segó Lily Archives (cont'd)

2000

Discovering Relatives in the Flowering Plant Family Tree
 What Causes Species Extinctions?
 Loss of Traditional Knowledge of Plants
 Rock Canyon Ecological Restoration Project: Progress Update
 Molecular Phylogeny Made Ridiculously Simple
 Now We Are Ten: Utah Heritage Garden Update
 Native Plant: Medicine and Poison
 Wacky Weed Warriors on the Warpath
 The Botanical Parts of the Patterson Bundle
Arabidopsis thaliana: First Plant Genome Deciphered

2001

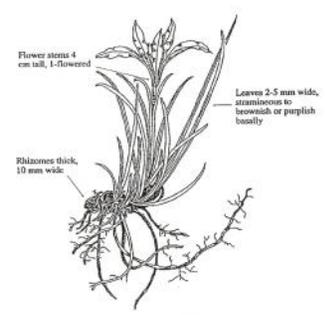
Interagency Botany Project Benefits Several Rare Plant Species in South Central Utah
 The Segó Lily in its 20th Year: A Look Back
 Passport Please: A Global Strategy to Curb Invasive Species
 Ten Great Native Shrubs for Landscaping
 Gardening with Utah Natives: A Beginner's Guide
 Rare Indeed!
 Ten Great Utah Native Perennials for Landscaping
 Shearing and Growth of Five Intermountain Native Shrub Species
 Yellow Starthistle: Destructive Weed is Encroaching on the Beehive State
 Plant Profile: Desert Four O'Clocks (*Mirabilis multiflora*)
 State's Native Plants are Thriving in Heritage Gardens
 Going Native in Joseph, Utah
 Endangered Status for Holmgren and Shivwits Milkvetch

2002

Plant Profile: Rock Sandwort
 Groping Towards a Native Plant Aesthetic
 Interagency Botany Project Continues to Benefit Federal Agencies and Rare Plant Species
 Fungi Can Whack Invasive Weeds
 God's Take on Lawns
 Biocontrol Beetles Set Free to Tackle Saltcedar
 Segó Lily and Cactus Refuge Populations
 Creating a Sense of Place
 The Utah Heritage Gardens Come of Age!
 Plant Profile: Globemallow
 UDOT Seeks to Reduce Impacts to the Clay Phacelia

W A N T E D

Paria River Iris *Iris pariensis*



\$100 REWARD

(OFFERED BY THE UTAH NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY)
Height: 5 to 6 in. Flower: Pale to blue

This is a rare wild iris collected only once, May 1976, in the sandy soils of East Clark Bench, Kane County, Utah, but recently reported from nearby West Clark Bench. If you see this plant in this area please do not pick the flower or collect the plant. Carefully note the location and contact either of the following agencies as soon as possible:

Larry England, Botanist U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (801) 975-3620 FAX (801) 975-3626	Ben Franklin, Botanist Utah Natural Heritage Program (801) 538-7223 FAX (801) 538-7315
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Above: One of several "Wanted" posters printed in the Segó Lily in the mid 1990s to encourage (and reward) searches for possibly extirpated plant species.

history of the *Segó Lily* the calendar section was absent on several occasions as there were no events scheduled by UNPS or its two chapters in Salt Lake City and Cache Valley. Larry and Therese Meyer kept the *Segó Lily* afloat with interesting articles but increasingly had to turn to outside sources for content as the number of original contributions by UNPS members dwindled. Without much in the way of chapter and society activities to report, the average number of pages per issue began to decline.

Susan Meyer of the USFS Shrub Research Lab helped reinvigorate UNPS in the late 1990s. Along with Phil Allen and Janett Warner, Susan organized the Utah Native Plant Forum at Utah Valley State College in February 1997. This meeting attracted a large turnout of people from government, academia, industry, and the private sector with a common interest in native plant propagation, landscaping, and revegetation. Several action items emerged out of the meeting, including developing a website

and booklet to promote gardening with native plants and developing industry standards for native seed collectors to protect ecosystems from degradation*. Local UNPS participants left the meeting inspired and immediately formed the long-postponed Utah Valley Chapter.

In 1998, Susan Meyer helped jump start the UNPS Horticulture Committee and proposed the idea of creating a "Utah Heritage Garden" as a demonstration project to introduce Utahns to native plants with horticultural appeal. The first garden was created on the grounds of Wasatch Elementary School in Provo as one of the first projects of the new Utah Valley Chapter. The

*Regulars of professional conferences may be surprised to know just how many of the actions proposed at this meeting came to fruition over the next few years. The call for a native plant website helped lead to the creation of UNPS's own website (UNPS.org), launched in early 2000. The professional growers at the conference formed a non-profit group, Intermountain Native Plant Growers Association (INGPA) in 2003 to help achieve some industry standards. This group, along with UNPS, helped launch the Utah's Choice program in 2003 to promote native plants and produced the informational booklet *Utah at Home, Landscaping with Native Plants* in 2004.

success of this garden spawned interest from other communities and in 1999 Meyer and colleagues were helping plan and break ground for additional heritage gardens at Thanksgiving Point, Rock Canyon trailhead (Provo), the grounds of the University of Utah, and Ensign Elementary School in Salt Lake City.

Perhaps the biggest boost to UNPS, however, came from the initiation of propagation workshops, again spearheaded by the indefatigable Susan Meyer. The first workshops were held in Provo and Salt Lake City in February 1989 and attracted over 60 participants. In addition to getting seed and instruction on planting 12 different native wildflowers, the workshop attendees were lured into helping with many of the new heritage garden projects. Most also joined UNPS and their local chapter, swelling the membership roles. In the coming years additional propagation workshops helped create interest in UNPS well outside the Wasatch Front area. From 1999-2001 new chapters popped up in Price (Carbon County), Park City (Mountain Chapter/Summit County), St. George (Southern Chapter/Washington County), Vernal (Uinta Chapter), and Moab (Canyonlands Chapter).

The growth of UNPS was reflected in the pages of the *Sego Lily*. More activities and chapters directly correlated into more news to be reported in the newsletter. Phil Allen, Susan Meyer, and others kept readers informed on the progress of Heritage Gardens and other related projects. Articles of a horticultural nature became more commonplace, such as Robert Johnson's "Partial for Penstemons", and David Joyner's "The Genus *Castilleja* in Utah" (with instructions on cultivation). Other articles focused on traditional subjects of interest to UNPS, such as endangered plants, weeds, and special areas of the state. The editors still needed to supplement issues with outside material from time to time, but by the new millennium UNPS writers were again contributing a significant amount of original content to the newsletter.

2001-2006 Paula and Paula

After five years on the job, Larry and Therese Meyer retired as newsletter editors in March 2001. Paula Mohadjer stepped in to fill the void, assisted by co-editors Mindy Wheeler in 2001-2002 and Allisun Korth in 2003. Mohadjer and Wheeler gave the *Sego Lily* its first makeover in over a decade starting with the July/August 2001 issue. In addition to new fonts, the editors introduced new gray-scale headers, experimented with layout (using 1, 2, or 3 columns), and liberally added clip art and illustrations. Color appeared for the first time in the newsletter, though for economic reasons it was restricted to the digital version of *Sego Lily* available via email or password on the UNPS website. In keeping with the changing demographics of UNPS membership, the *Sego Lily* increasingly focused on native plant horticulture with a variety of articles on gardening techniques and profiles of species well suited for cultivation (many provided by Susan Meyer and Bitsy Schultz). Much more space in the newsletter was devoted to chapter news and events, reflecting the welcome spike in chapter activities since the mid 1990s. Plant conservation stories were still featured as well (such as articles on rare plants of central Utah by Debi Clark and refuge cactus populations by Jeff Mitchell), but such articles were increasingly uncommon.

In the fall of 2003, Paula Longhurst was hired on a part-time basis by the UNPS board to manage many of the society's day to day affairs and to edit the *Sego Lily*. Paula #2 retained the look and feel of the newsletter developed under Paula #1 and her co-editors. Over the next three years the *Sego Lily* remained a source of information on chapter activities* and horticulture, but increasingly emphasized conservation issues, especially relating to development in the St. George area and its im-

*Several new chapters were also born during this period – including Escalante (Garfield County) and Manzanita (Kane County) in 2004 and Fremont (Richfield area) in 2007.

Selected Titles from the Sego Lily Archives (cont'd)

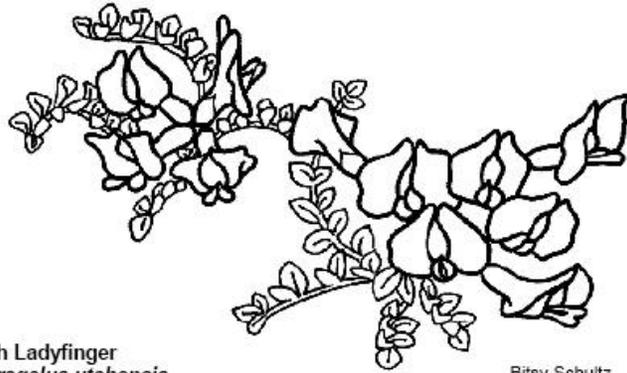
- 2003
Summary of the Interagency Rare Plant Inventory Project, 1999-2002
Utah's Choice- Native Plants for Inter-mountain Landscapes
Adopt a Waterbody Program Huge Success for Malad River
Native Seed Programs a Success at Ski Areas
Noxious and Invasive Weed Survey ... of the Inland Sea Shorebird Reserve
The Effects of Fire on Rare Plants
- 2004
Drought Tolerant Grasses
Utah's Choice – Dreams do Become Reality
Alert! Rock Canyon in Danger
Washington County Prepares: South Block Planning
Biologists Move to Protect Mojave Rare Plant Habitat
ATV's – Man Versus Microbe
Botanists Hope to Find Vanishing Plants
Seed Facility Changing Landscape
Botanical Adventures in Lick Wash
Goodrich on Badlands
Utah's Sagebrush Die-off is Wrecking Havoc on Desert Life
Don't Kill Native Plants With Too Much Kindness
- 2005
The Defeat of Initiative 1
JVVCD's Demo Gardens: A Place to Cultivate Your Imagination
Save the Flow – Conserving Rain Water
What's in a Name – *Besseyia*
The Phragmitization of the Great Salt Lake
UNPS Honors Dick Hildreth
Habitat for Critically Endangered Plants in Southern Utah
Fernbush: A Native Shrub for Utah Landscapes
Utah Declares War on Tamarisk
Native Plants Flourish – Beautifully
Bees Under Siege: Mites Munch on Utah Insects
Endangered Utah Flower Gets its Very Own Lawsuit
Experiences with the San Rafael Cactus: *Pediocactus despainii*
- 2006
Wasatch Fitweed Joins Rare Plant Guide
The Common Pincushion Cactus – *Coryphantha vivipara*
The Claret Cup Cactus – *Echinocereus triglochidiatus*
Catalyze Your Wildflower Memories
Pediocactus simpsonii

Excerpt: Gardening With Utah Natives: A Beginner's Guide

Selected Titles from the Sego Lily Archives (cont'd)

Warning to Native Plants in Foothills
(Myrtle Spurge)
Sweet Scent of Native Cactus to be Analyzed
The Conservation Genetics of the Paria Breadroot (*Pediomelum pariense*), a Rare Utah Endemic
The Sand Cholla – *Opuntia pulchella*
Natural Landscaping Benefits Our Community
Noteworthy Discoveries: *Cypripedium montanum* in Summit County and a New Umbel in Bernie's Garden
The Badlands at Factory Butte
Utah Plant Families: The Mistletoes (Viscaceae)

2007
Utah Plant Families: The Mallow Family (Malvaceae)
Some Common Globemallows of Utah and How to Recognize Them
No Listing for Two Rare Utah Plants
Rare Utah Cactus Turns Up at Salt Lake Chapter Meeting
Utah State University and Utah Botanical Center Work to Boost Native Plant Seed Supplies
Veg Mappers Find "New" Plants for Utah National Parks
Seed Dormancy and Native Plant Propagation
A New Version of the Utah Rare Plant Guide
Conservation Groups Respond to USFWS Reversal on Listing Graham's Penstemon
New and Improved Utah Plant Atlas Now On-Line
Flora and Vegetation of Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Utah's Noxious Weed Law Reflects "Old West" Attitude
Utah Plant Families: The Dogwood Family (Cornaceae)
Plant Life of Cedar Breaks National Monument
What's in a Name? *Linnaea*
Carnivorous Plant Turns Vegetarian
What is Troubling our Oaks?
TNC Acquires First Portion of White Dome Preserve
The Limits of Restoration in an Age of Weeds
How on Earth Did They Get There?
Statistical Summary of the Exotic Flora of Utah
Introduced and Naturalized Plants of Utah
Exploitation of Utah Cacti Began Early
USFWS Decision Keeps ESA Protection for Three Uinta Basin Sclerocacti
Noteworthy Discoveries: Sulfur Cinquefoil in Utah



Utah Ladyfinger
Astragalus utahensis

Bitsy Schultz

By Susan E. Meyer and Bitsy Shultz, May/June 2001

Zero-Scaping? Not! Xeriscape is probably the most misunderstood garden word in Utah. People hear it as zero-scape, and immediately conclude two things. First, they think the zero-scape is going to LOOK like zero, gravel and a couple of scraggly cactus – nothing could be further from the truth. But perhaps even worse, they conclude that the zero-scape is going to REQUIRE zero—plant it and walk away. Alas, this idea is equally erroneous. It is true that a xeriscape, a landscape that includes drought-tolerant plants and where plants are grouped according to their water requirements, requires less material input—less water, fertilizer, pesticide, lawn mower fuel, and annual bedding plant investment—than a traditional high water-use home landscape. But the old saying that the best fertilizer is the gardener's shadow is as true for native gardens as for any other. Native garden maintenance is not zero maintenance.

The first maintenance task for the native plant gardener is to water appropriately the first season after planting. Even plants that are drought hardy need to be watered until their roots grow into the soil. How often? It depends—but for late spring and summer plantings, watering once a week for the first month, once every two weeks for the second month, and then once a month until cool weather arrives, should be more than adequate. When you water, water deeply to encourage deep root growth. For filling in an established garden, it is best to plant in very early spring, so that the plants have naturally moist soil for rooting in. This obviates the problem of too-frequent watering for already established plants. Most natives are very cold-hardy and can be planted out as early as peas are planted. Fall planting is another option for filling in or establishing new gardens—but be sure to mulch well for the first winter to avoid frost-heaving if you plant later than the end of September.

The biggest maintenance job in a native garden is undoubtedly weeding. Most natives do not compete well against weeds, especially perennial weeds and must be given a leg up through hand-weeding, especially the first year. This job gradually tapers off. Depending on what natives were planted, they themselves may need to be restrained to keep them from taking over—this includes clipping or stripping seeds before they shatter as well as pulling out volunteers in the wrong places (the hard part).

Clipping off spent flower stalks and lightly pruning shrubs and trees may also be necessary to keep the garden looking its best. And although most of the flowers and grasses are perennial and can live many years, they are not immortal, and replanting is an on-going process each year. Sometimes one of those mis-located volunteers can be gently moved with a shovel to take its deceased mother's place.

pacts on a suite of rare Mohave endemic plants. Several UNPS members contributed original articles and photos to the newsletter, most notably Jeff Mitchell and Dorde Woodruff on native cacti and Tony Frates, Susan Garvin, and Bill Gray on conservation matters. A large number of feature stories, however, were obtained (with permission) from the *Salt Lake Tribune*, *Deseret News*, and native plant society newsletters from other states. While some of these were quite good (such as a series of profiles of native species by UNPS's own Maggie Wolf from her *Tribune* column), others were more suspect. As happened frequently over the history of the *Sego Lily*, it became increasingly difficult to get original material.

2006-2008 The Present Day and Beyond

In November 2006, I volunteered to become the latest editor of the newsletter. Prior to taking over the *Sego Lily*, I had edited the Wyoming Native Plant Society's newsletter (*Castilleja*) from 1993-2001. Since arriving in southern Utah in 2001 I had missed the fun of pulling a native plant newsletter together from scratch. The *Sego Lily* presented some different challenges than those I faced in Wyoming (for starters, the *Castilleja* only came out four times a year and averaged just 8 pages per issue) and I was hindered a little by living in Kanab, far from the Wasatch Front epicenter of UNPS.

Fortunately, my job as editor has been made significantly easier thanks to the help of many contributors. My wife, Laura, and Bill Gray serve as an editorial board, proofing each issue for typos, factual errors, and poor grammar. Tony Frates helps get the issue posted on-line and sent to email subscribers and Steve Budelier and associates at Canyonlands Advertising in Moab print the hard copies. While I write a fair share of each copy, a number of UNPS members help enormously by contributing well-researched original articles as well as drawings and photos. Foremost among these contributors are Doug Reynolds,

Bill Gray, Dorde Woodruff, Bill King, Tony Frates, Therese Meyer, and Maggie Wolf, though many others have helped as well.

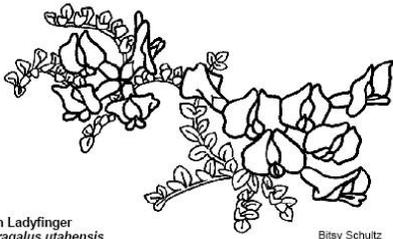
The *Sego Lily* has changed a great deal in 30 years and will undoubtedly continue to evolve in the future. My goal is to have the newsletter continue to promote society and chapter events but also serve as a central repository for Utah news and research that pertains to native plants. I also want to produce a magazine-like publication with original content that will inform and entertain. Ideally, I want to have a mix of articles that capture the full array of interests held by UNPS members. This would include stories on plant conservation, horticulture, natural history, new discoveries, notable individuals, and interesting areas to botanize in the state. Thankfully in a state like Utah with its tremendous diversity of plant life and variety of environments, there should never be a shortage of material.

Sitting on my messy desk is the entire 30 year set of the *Sego Lily* (over 180 issues give or take a couple that may be missing). The pile stands over a foot tall, weighs close to 20 pounds, and contains over 1800 pages. In reading through the issues, I'm struck by how far our native plant society and its newsletter have come from their modest origins 30 years ago. I am also pleased with how well UNPS and the *Sego Lily* have succeeded in meeting the goals outlined by Stan Welsh in his opening remarks at the society's first meeting. We have helped bring together a diverse community of professional and amateur plant enthusiasts. We have promoted education on the value and perpetuation of native plants and native ecosystems. We have helped fill in gaps in our knowledge of the state flora and in the distribution and life history of our rarest species. But most importantly, UNPS and the *Sego Lily* have helped bring about, in Welsh's eloquent words, "a fuller appreciation of life and of living things as appurtenances to that fitful fever which marks the existence of each of us".

Selected Titles from the Sego Lily Archives (cont'd)

Was a Fossil Tree Just a Humungous Fungus?
Utah Plant Families: The Duckweeds (Lemnaceae)

2008
Prickly Pears as Food Plants
Botanic Verses: Invaders and Invadees
Rare Moonwort Off Candidate List
Rock Canyon Restoration
What's in a Name? Fendler, *Fendlera*, and *Fendlerella*
Botanical Arts and Crafts: How to Make a Cocklebur Poodle
Volunteers Across the Nation to Track Climate Clues in Spring Flowers
Utah's Oldest Inhabitants (Bristlecone Pines)
Medicinal Qualities of Utah Prickly Pears (*Opuntia* species)
Botanic Verses: Roses are Red?
Noteworthy Discoveries: New Species of *Camissonia* and *Erigeron* in Utah
Utah Plant Families: The Caper Family
Capitol Reef National Park and its Flora
UNPS Honors Duane Atwood
Interagency Rare Plant Conservation in South-Central Utah
Uinta Basin Rare Plant Forum Update
Finding Gaps in the Protected Area Network in the Utah Portion of the Colorado Plateau
Update on White Dome Nature Preserve
Andrew Lafayette Siler, Cabinet Maker, Lawyer, Teacher, and Collector
Googling the Earth
What Native Plants Can I Grow in My Yard?
Salt Lake Chapter Trek to the Beaver Dam Mountains
Growing Sego Lilies
Richard Joshua Shaw (1923-2008)
Ten Things You Always Wanted to Know About Sagebrush (But Were Afraid to Ask)
A New Sagebrush for Utah?
What's in a Name: Refined and *Rafinesquia*
Speciation and Soils: What Can the Wild Buckwheats Tell Us?
Noteworthy Discoveries: New *Potentilla* in Utah and Nevada
Horseshoe Milkvetch Hides Out in Colorado
Will Plants Run Your Car?
Elizabeth Neese (1934-2008)
Further Weakening of the Endangered Species Act
Noteworthy Discoveries from *A Utah Flora, Fourth Edition (2008)*
Special 30th Anniversary Issue



Utah Ladyfinger
Astragalus utahensis

Betsy Schultz

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