

Albuquerque Chapter Newsletter

Native Plant Society of New Mexico

Volume 3, Number 3

July-September 2011

Students Plant a Native Garden at Salam Academy

by Linda Starr

Last October, third grade students at Salam Academy (a small, private Muslim school in Albuquerque) read about human connections to nature. Our class developed a project to revitalize the local community by preserving native plants.

First, students asked the principal for permission to establish a school native plant garden, and offered a possible location. Our class of five boys and girls next researched Plants of the Southwest's website, where each child selected grasses, cacti, flowering plants, and trees they liked.



Linda Starr and her third grade students, who created a native plant garden at Salam Academy. Photo by L. Starr.

Later, a gardening friend suggested Beth Herschman as a native plants expert. In February, Beth took us along a neighborhood discovery walk. Students observed plants that suit our vicinity. Beth eyed our proposed area and suggested soil preparation.

Following our walkabout, students and families met Beth at the Albuquerque Garden Center for a tour. The children most loved the chocolate flowers and the fish pond. Our project would be miniscule in comparison to the masterpiece here.

Beth advised me to submit a request that the Albuquerque Chapter of the New Mexico Native Plant Society sponsor our garden. In January, I called Frances Robertson, who encouraged our proposal, to include a promise that the school would maintain the garden during the hot, dry summer. Our principal assured responsible summer care.

To further my own knowledge of native plants, I attended the Albuquerque Chapter's Landscape Design

Course in February. In early March, students and parents cleared weeds and construction debris, and leveled the ground.

The Albuquerque Chapter of NPSNM provided a grant to obtain plants for our garden from Peggy Wells at Desert Springs Nursery. Tom Stewart generously donated a New Mexico pincushion cactus as our first plant. We surrounded this beauty with temporary rocks as protection and added another small cactus and a purple iceplant.



The Shaikh family preparing the Salam Academy garden for planting. Photo by L. Starr.

Over the next week, students and families helped plant: a fernbush, Palmer's penstemon, desert penstemon, licorice mints, bubblegum mints, pale evening primrose, gaillardia, chocolate flowers, a red yucca, bush muhly, giant four o'clock, and a New Mexico olive. We added decorative rock borders around the plants, east mountain narrowleaf yuccas, and thread grass. Globemallow, dogweed, and little bluestem naturally appeared. Wood chips were added to help retain water.

The garden, which receives full sun, is being watered weekly and is blooming and thriving over these desert days. Salam Academy students are proud of their garden and await nature's bounty when they return in August. I encourage other teachers to summon childhood energy and parent assistance, find a vacant plot of ground in need of tender care, and link to nature.

Linda Starr is an educator, writer, outdoor enthusiast, and gardener.

The Wolf Hop Hornbeam: One of New Mexico's Rarest Trees

by Jason Roback

Chances are, if you keep a “life list” of plant species you’ve seen like our birder friends do with birds, one tree you are missing is the wolf hop hornbeam, *Ostrya knowltonii*. Discovered by Frank Knowlton in the Grand Canyon in 1889, at first glance wolf hop hornbeam may be mistaken for a birch or elm. Upon closer inspection, the one- to two-inch, deciduous, biserrate (having teeth that are themselves notched) leaves, the shallowly-furrowed bark, and the hop-like seeds leave no doubt that you have found a unique southwestern treasure.

Wolf hop hornbeam, a member of the birch family, is monoecious. Younger plants only produce male catkins, with female catkins appearing on trees of around 20 years and older. Both types of catkins appear early in the spring. Female catkins develop rapidly into distinct, dangling clusters of nutlets encased in papery involucre. These involucre are covered with extremely fine, siliceous hairs that are—trust me!—very irritating, no doubt a deterrent to would-be seed predators.

The wood of wolf hop hornbeam is generally considered to be very hard and dense; hence, “hornbeam,” and its other common name, ironwood. This toughness doesn’t seem to deter sapsuckers; I have seen quite a few wolf hop hornbeams with trunks riddled with sap holes.



Female catkins of the wolf hop hornbeam. All photos by J. Roback.

Wolf hop hornbeam is considered a relict species, one that was once much more widespread in the Southwest during the wetter period of the late Pleistocene. The dryer climate of the Holocene has

pushed wolf hop hornbeam up into widely scattered canyon refugia. In New Mexico, it can be found in upper can-yons of the Southern Guadalupe mountains, the west side of the Sacramento, and in the San Andres mountain ranges, at about 5,500-8,000 feet in elevation. The most easily-accessed location where I’ve seen wolf hop hornbeam in is Alamo Canyon, on the west slope of the Sacramento, during a rugged four-mile round trip hike down a steep ravine. There, it grows in an amazingly diverse plant community of ponderosa, alligator juniper, flameleaf sumac, desert ceanothus, box elder, and both flowering and velvet ash, making the hike well worth the effort!



A wolf hop hornbeam trunk riddled with sapsucker holes.

Outside of New Mexico, wolf hop hornbeam can be found in Guadalupe Mountain National Park of Texas, the aforementioned Grand Canyon, and the Canyonlands area of southeast Utah.

Perhaps due to its occurrence only in hard-to-reach, sparsely populated areas, wolf hop hornbeam is not currently protected in New Mexico on the county, state, or federal levels. Hopefully the more that people are aware of this interesting and distinctive member of our native flora, the better we can ensure its survival.

Jason Roback is an educator and owns Coati Natives Nursery, which gives discounts to NPS members.

Landscaping with Natives: Supermarket Plants

By George Oxford Miller

Supermarket plants—no, not the Albertson’s curbside variety—have a long blooming season and provide a nutritious buffet for a host of wildlife. One of the cornerstones of the native plant ethic is restoring the habitat sacrificed by our urban sprawl. Group plantings of flowers, especially in gardens three feet in diameter or larger, provide seeds, nectar, pollen, leaf forage, and nesting habitat for wildlife.

Plant a variety of species for three-season blooming and the birds, butterflies, caterpillars, and pollinators such as bees, beetles, and native flies, will thank you all spring, summer, and fall.

Annual Sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*



Errant bird-feeder seeds love the “disturbed” soil of my flower and veggie gardens.

I transplant sunflower seedlings to the back of my yard so they won’t bully the tomatoes. By July they reach 4–10 feet tall. Goldfinches nibble the leaves, bees and butterflies feed on the pollen

and nectar, and finches devour the seeds, plus we love the gorgeous flower heads. Gaillardia, coreopsis, coneflowers, and most other composites are also supermarket plants. It’s a win-win for everyone.

Giant Hyssop, *Agastache* spp.



Usually called hummingbird bushes at native plant nurseries, these perennials can reach 2–4 feet tall and wide. They attract hummingbirds like magnets.

Spikes of pink, 1–inch long, trumpet-shaped flowers cover the plant all summer. Species with smaller flowers host numerous native bees.

Goldenrod, *Solidago* spp.



Plant a cluster of Goldenrods now for the fall. Your butterfly and bee neighbors will go wild at the one-stop shopping provided by the spikes of nectar- and pollen-rich flowers. Goldenrods range from 1-6 feet tall and are one of the most important fall feeding plants for wildlife. Mix in some fall-blooming asters, beebalm, and milkweed and you’ll be everyone’s new best friend. Contrary to popular belief, heavy goldenrod pollen doesn’t waft on the wind and cause allergies. Blame ragweeds for that.



A fall-blooming aster gets a visit from a garden resident. Photo by G. Miller.

George Miller wrote *Landscaping with Native Plants of the Southwest*, available from the Native Plant Society and local bookstores.

Shades of Golden

By Laura Ladwig

As a relatively new transplant from the Midwest, I am a botanist who was trained to love green. Green exudes life, calms the mind, and has a smell that feels like home. Step outside any midwestern city, and you are bombarded with green. Whether in vast agricultural fields or natural forests and prairies, green is everywhere you look.

When I moved to New Mexico, the familiar chlorophylled landscapes were replaced with a much less colorful array. Green was gone. Brown had taken over. For someone who relied on green almost as much as the plants themselves, living in a world devoid of color, especially green, was slightly depressing. Everything looked drab yet harsh. How could I thrive in a place that appeared so lifeless? How could I study, much less live, in a world without green? Could this midwestern botanist adjust?

In time, I began to see my surroundings in a different light. The landscape is not brown, but in fact golden. Everything was golden. The once drab landscape is covered with every shade of gold imaginable. Grama grass, dropseed, three-awn. Each grass with its own unique hue, melding together to form a mosaic of golden that constantly changes across the landscape. Thrown in among the grasses like jewels are the seasonal flowers. Evening primrose, penstemon, asters. Each flashing a colorful burst into the sea of golden.

Not only do the golden hues of dormancy create landscape level appeal, but so do the vegetational arrangement and underlying ecology. The vast open space of Southwestern landscapes draws people. Space to think. Space to explore. The vastness of the landscape is mirrored at a smaller scale, at the plant scale. When thinking at an individual plant scale, compare desert grasslands to the moister mesic grasslands that dominate the central corridor of the US. Packed full. No bare ground. No extra space to spare. Plants compete a lot with each other in these moister grasslands. They fight for resources, including nutrients and water, but most notably light. Desert grasslands are drastically different. Who needs to compete for light?! There is plenty of light for everyone.

Water is the main limiting factor for plant growth here in the Southwest, but adaptations in shape and behavior allow for survival in the desert. Succulent plants store water in thick, fleshy stems and leaves. Their waxy coatings help prevent water loss, while specialized photosynthetic pathways help maximize water.

Beneficial interactions with other plants and organisms also aid in successful persistence. While competition rules in wetter systems, cooperation shapes

plant communities throughout the arid Southwest. Plants grow under the protection and support of larger individuals, and clumpy plant distributions establish with conspicuous bare interspaces.

These interspaces are arguably more important than the vegetated patches. They are home to beneficial microbial and fungal communities. Often overlooked, these communities are indispensable to desert vegetation. Microbes transform complex nutrients into simple forms that plants can readily use. Fungi form beneficial relationships with all plant organs. The fungi associated with roots provide the plant with water during dry, tough times. And let's face it, the majority of time it is tough in the Southwest. Without microbes and fungi, plants would lack ample access to nutrients and water, and the state of desert grasslands would indeed be dire. The desert thrives on beneficial relationships and adaptations.

When an understanding of the underlying ecology mixes with the visually pleasing golden hues, the result is an absolutely spectacular landscape – a beautiful, calming sight built on cross-organismal cooperation to survive under stressful conditions. The sea of golden and mutually beneficial relationships gives the Southwest a charm whose beauty cannot be captured in photos, stories, or murals; it is best enjoyed in person. So get out and enjoy the shades of golden. Quick, before the monsoon season arrives and brings with it that pesky green to spoil the show.

Laura Ladwig is a PhD student at the University of New Mexico, where she is researching the effects of human disturbance upon desert ecosystems.

Volunteer Openings

Refreshments Cochair

Sweet or savory—we are looking for a volunteer to cochair refreshments at our monthly chapter meetings. The tasks are simple: 1) Recruit volunteers to bring edibles and drinks to each monthly meeting, and 2) Give our culinary volunteers a reminder call a few days before each meeting. Please contact Kerry Calhoun if you can help out, at kecalhoun@gmail.com or 562-533-1978.

Member Benefits Coordinator

Are you an outgoing person who can be fairly persuasive? If so, this may be the volunteer job for you. Currently five nurseries in the Albuquerque area that sell native plants offer NPSNM members a 10% discount when they show their membership card. We'd like to increase the number of nurseries and other businesses participating in this program. Your challenge would be to convince businesses of the benefits of offering this discount. For more information, contact Bob Hass, at bobhass9@gmail.com or 266-6136.

Proposed Middle Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge

By Don Goldman

Although Price's Dairy is no longer in operation, its 570 acres remain as an island of open space on the east bank of the Rio Grande in Albuquerque's South Valley. Around Albuquerque, as in other western urban areas, open land is an increasingly scarce thing. As the population of the South Valley grows and subdivisions proliferate, the importance of open space, permanently protected and preserved, increases. Correctly managed, this property offers central New Mexico an opportunity to help maintain a marvelous native plant and wildlife area and to provide public recreation and nature education.

The Trust for Public Land (TPL) has been working hard with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Bernalillo County to protect Price's Dairy by turning it into the Middle Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge.

In February, USFWS conducted three public workshops about Price's Dairy in Albuquerque. Using feedback from the meetings, USFWS is currently drafting a land protection plan to designate the Price's Dairy property as Albuquerque's only wildlife refuge.

USFWS plans to restore the property to Bosque and upland vegetation, providing opportunities for significant restoration and new plantings. In addition, USFWS plans to add facilities for environmental education programs.

USFWS plans to restore and expand the Rio Grande Bosque habitat on the westerly portion of the property, with the remaining property dedicated to native grasslands and agriculture. USFWS is interested in using only native plant species. In turn, these habitats will make Price's Dairy a resting and feeding area for birds migrating along the Central Flyway, which includes the Sevilleta and Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuges.

Without this conservation effort, Price's Dairy's land and water rights would likely be sold to developers and subdivided, to become more of the urban landscape that surrounds them. Their loss would mean a loss of native habitat, resulting in a loss to both migrating birds and to the people living and visiting here.

For information about Price's Dairy, including volunteer opportunities, contact TPL at 505-988-5922.

Don Goldman is a volunteer with the Trust for Public Land. Don retired from the National Park Service and lives in Santa Fe.

Legislative Protection for Rare Plants

By Maya Kapoor

How much protection do state and federal laws give your favorite organisms? If you prefer species that come with chlorophyll, the answer is: not as much as you might think.

According to Bob Sivinski, botanist for New Mexico's Forestry Division, the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) applies differently to plants and animals.

"The ESA was originally planned and passed by Congress for animals. Plants were added in later as an afterthought and do not receive the same kinds of protections that animals do."

More specifically, Sivinski explains, "Animals are protected no matter where they are. You can't even harass them...you can't destroy their habitat—that's called incidental take."

In contrast, endangered plants are only protected on federal land, and only protected from collection, transport, and commerce. "There is really no such thing as incidental take, for plants, in the state law or the federal law. If you're a private landowner engaged in a legal activity that could kill federally or state listed plants on your property, there's no law against doing that," says Sivinski. What's more, because it is not illegal to possess an endangered plant, it is very hard to identify or prosecute cases where someone has collected an endangered plant from the wild.

In addition to the federal list of endangered species, New Mexico has a state list of endangered plants that are illegal to collect without authorization by the State Forester. Plants are nominated to the list by knowledgeable southwestern botanists. Sivinski then considers information about the plant and its distribution before deciding whether it should be added to the state list. There is a process for public input. Only once has a plant nomination been contested; in the case of Bract's cactus, the New Mexico Oil and Gas Association fought its listing because of its distribution in the northwest of the state. Ultimately, because Bract's cactus was found to be primarily threatened by illegal collecting, it was added to the state endangered species list.

The state list includes plants in danger of state-level extirpation. "It could be common elsewhere, but the state decided it wanted to maintain its species diversity," Sivinski explains. However, the state list is not a catch-all for any plant whose range barely occurs in New Mexico. "We just focus on things that are collected by hobbyists or collected commercially...like cacti, orchids, lilies, things like that."

(continued on page 6)

Getting to Know Natural Heritage New Mexico

By Anne Galer

Looking for information on the precise location of the Organ Mountains Paintbrush? Its Fish and Wildlife Agency status category? Or, just curious about what 294 rare or endangered plants and 620 animals are being studied in New Mexico?



Organ mtns. paintbrush

A good place to start is at Natural Heritage New Mexico (NHNM). Fire up your computer and head for the databases at nhnm.unm.edu. You not only will find the answers to these questions, but may end up volunteering to participate in one of NHNM's studies of our New Mexico environment.

NHNM is part of an extensive web of organizations throughout the US, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Canada whose mission is to conduct research, collect data, and educate about plant, animal, and ecological systems of conservation concern.

NHNM's parent organization, NatureServe, was started in the 1970s by The Nature Conservancy and has grown to include 82 independent natural heritage programs that, like NHNM, collect and manage species status and ecosystem data and make this information available to the public, government entities, private companies, and individuals.

NHNM hires out to a panoply of private and government agencies to do studies. NHNM uses that information to build its databases and post its results for public use, as well as to funnel into NatureServe's larger programs. NHNM's experts assist clients in interpreting the biological and ecological data needed to meet planning or management objectives for national, state, and local environmental programs and private conservation activities.

In a recent visit to NHNM's offices at UNM's main campus, I talked with Natural Heritage Director Dr. Esteban Muldavin and botanist Yvonne Chauvin about some of these "hired gun" activities. Projects have included a Carlsbad Caverns National Park rare plant survey, commissioned by the National Park Service, and vegetation mapping on Holloman Air Force Base and other Department of Defense properties. NHNM has also monitored vegetation in the middle Rio Grande, with additional support from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Santa Ana Pueblo.

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While conducting monitoring and survey activities on endangered species and feeding the conservation data center databases are major functions, Dr. Muldavin said that NHNM is also looking for opportunities to educate New Mexicans on their rare natural surroundings. As the Native Plant Society and NHNM share expertise and common goals, he would like to see more collaboration between NPS and NHNM in education and on-the-ground activities.

One possibility for cooperation between NPS and NHNM proposed by Yvonne Chauvin is a "Bio Blitz." A Bio Blitz would concentrate a group of experts and volunteers in one place on one day to survey an ecological site of importance. NPS members' plant knowledge could be a major help in this effort, according to Chauvin.



NHNM staff survey Holy Ghost Canyon for a rare plant propagation project. Photo by P. Tonne.

So, NPS members, if you can make use of the databases, can contribute a rare plant location not mentioned there, want some more information on rare or endangered NM species, or would be interested in volunteering for a Blitz, stay in touch with NHNM.

Anne Galer is a writer and photographer, NPS member, and Virginia Master Gardener.

Legislative Protections *(from page 5)*

Two more federal programs protect rare plants. The Clean Water Act regulates impacts to wetlands, which has led to some wetland habitat protection in New Mexico. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) regulates international transport of rare plants.

As we all know, extinction is forever. Legislation is not. If protecting rare plants in New Mexico is as important to you as protecting rare animals, let your state and federal representatives know.

Maya L. Kapoor is newsletter editor for the Albuquerque Chapter, NPSNM.

A Proposal for Volunteer Recognition Awards

By Bob Hass

At the January 2010 NPSNM State Board Meeting, our chapter's representative on the Board, Frances Robertson, suggested that our state organization implement a program to honor those who have made significant contributions to the NPSNM. She then explained how the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) accomplishes that by officially recognizing people through its awards program.

Members of the State Board voted to implement such an awards program by honoring a Legislator-of-the-Year (one of the CNPS awards). This award is given only in years when a legislator is deserving of the award. Several legislators were suggested, and at the August 2011 Annual Meeting a committee will finalize the award and determine how and when the presentation will occur.

While no two Native Plant Societies are alike, NPSNM is at a stage where we might adopt our own awards program, with minimal cost to the Society. Along these lines, CNPS has one award, the Volunteer Recognition Award (VRA) that we, as a chapter, could begin to present to deserving members on our own. If at a later time the State Board decided to adopt this award, then the award process could be coordinated at the state level.

According to the CNPS award guidelines, the Volunteer Recognition Award "recognizes the *ongoing* commitment of the Society's dedicated volunteers. It is presented to members who have assumed leadership roles and/or contributed in significant ways to NPS programs." CNPS has a fairly organized but relatively simple process for deciding who should receive the award, and typically presents two to four Volunteer Recognition Awards annually. (CNPS has over 9,000 members in its 33 local chapters.) Our chapter might confine our award to one person each year. Or, since we've never given out the award, we could conceivably name more than one award recipient per year for a while to "catch up."

In CNPS, recommendations for the award can be made at any time of the year and can come from the State Board or Chapter Council, state committees, Chapter boards, or other knowledgeable bodies. Information about the recommended member is submitted using a template. A Volunteer Recognition Committee then makes the final selection. Recipients are presented with the award at a state meeting, and a news

brief about them and their award appears in the state newsletter.

If our chapter chooses to adopt the award, the recommendations could come from the Chapter Board or individual members. Our chapter could present the award at one of our monthly chapter meetings, and the news brief could appear in our chapter newsletter.

Since the accomplishments of Volunteer Recognition Award recipients vary so greatly, below are examples of several people within CNPS who have received the award in past years. This should provide readers with a clearer idea of the types of leadership roles and contributions that warrant NPS members receiving the award.

One award was given to a CNPS member who for over 15 years has served in numerous capacities to further conservation, coordinated surveys of rare plants and vegetation, and brought together other CNPS members to work on specific projects. This also involved working effectively with agencies, municipalities, and other organizations on policy issues.

Another award was given to a member for his consistent contributions over 26 years in a variety of positions, including recording secretary, chapter president, delegate to the CNPS State Board, treasurer, plant sale worker, and field trip leader.

A third award was given to a member who has served in horticultural and other leadership areas for a local CNPS chapter, and for five years as CNPS Horticultural Program Director. In that position, she visited and assisted many chapters, helped to produce an improved "Gardening With Natives" brochure, and coordinated CNPS participation in the San Francisco Flower and Garden Show. She also taught a popular class on native plants for the Continuing Education Department at Stanford University.

Members of the Albuquerque Chapter are encouraged to contact me by email or phone (bobhass9@gmail.com; 505-266-6136) with their views about whether they would like to see our chapter begin giving out a Volunteer Recognition Award, and any suggestions they may have to make this award program succeed. If we decide to move forward, I will then present this proposal to our Chapter Board. I look forward to your input.

Bob Hass is acting president, publicity chair, and former newsletter editor of the Albuquerque chapter, NPSNM.



The Book Corner

Natural by Design: Beauty and Balance in Southwest Gardens, by Judith Phillips. Museum of New Mexico Press, 1995, 199 pages, \$25.55.

Plants for Natural Gardens: Southwestern Native & Adaptive Trees, Shrubs, Wildflowers & Grasses, by Judith Phillips. Museum of New Mexico Press, 1995, 148 pages, \$27.50.

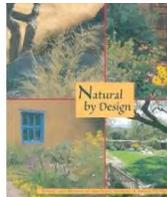
The participants of the recent Albuquerque Chapter Landscape Workshop had the opportunity to hear Judith Phillips speak of her enthusiasm for gardening with native plants. *Plants for Natural Gardens* and *Natural by Design* are a compilation of the knowledge she has gained from years of experience as a grower of native plants and designer of native southwestern landscapes.

In *Natural by Design*, Phillips takes the reader on an illustrated tour through the gardens she has created in a series of essays on design, planting, and maintenance. By drawing on the surrounding native plant community and an understanding of how plants interact as a group, Phillips plans easy-to-manage gardens. The illustrations show natural garden plans that look spontaneous, but are designed for aesthetics and for the human uses they will serve. A chapter is devoted to habitat gardens that preserve the natural interactions between plants and wildlife by providing shelter and food.

Plants for Natural Gardens comprises profiles of nearly 200 plants suitable for southwest gardens, organized by categories: Upland Plants, Shrub-Desert and Grassland Plants, Oasis Plants, and Urban Gardens. Descriptions and illustrations of each plant are accompanied with details of its use in the landscape, propagation, and pest and disease control. Ornamental grasses are sometimes overlooked in landscape planning, but here they are given full treatment, along with trees, shrubs, vines, wildflowers and grasses. The closing chapter describes propagation methods for treatment of seeds for germination and for making cuttings.

As Judith Phillips points out, gardeners in our area face “too little rain, too much wind, poor soils, and extreme temperatures.” Yet, following the information in *Plants for Natural Gardens* and *Natural by Design*, the gardener can overcome these limitations and create an attractive, manageable landscape for a multi-use backyard, formal front yard, or wildlife habitat.

Carolyn Dodson
Book Sales Coordinator



Take Advantage of Member Discounts

The following local nurseries have agreed to give members of NPSNM a 10% discount on plants when you show your membership card:

Coati Natives Nursery

320 Frost Road
Sandia Park, NM 87047
505-934-5396, www.coatinativenursery.com

Great Outdoors Native Plant Nursery

10408 2nd Street NW (n. of Alameda)
Albuquerque, NM 87114
505-890-5311, greatoutdoorsabq.com/home.htm

Mountain Gardens

12216-B Hwy 14N
Cedar Crest, NM
505-286-1778, mountaingardensnm.blogspot.com

Plants of the Southwest

6680 4th Street NW (n. of Osuna)
Albuquerque, NM 87107
505-344-8830, www.plantsofthesouthwest.com/

Santa Ana Garden Center

The Pueblo of Santa Ana
157 Jemez Dam Road
Bernalillo, NM 87004
505-867-1322, www.santaana.org/garden.htm

Please support these nurseries and take advantage of the discount being offered to NPS members!

Albuquerque Chapter Board of Directors

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