President’s Message
Carol Conoboy
6/18/21

I miss being involved with our group. The pandemic and drought continue; a hail and rain storm May 31 brought most of the moisture for the year to date and took out early-blooming orchard fruit. We have had some hikes, but many areas have few wildflowers. Record highs with no rain in June shorten the blooming season. What can we do? Plant hearty native plants, water deeply and infrequently, and mulch! As plants die off, use native straw to improve the soil for the future.

We are social beings and it is time to get together. Perhaps it is time to call a board member to make suggestions for activities and/or offer to help in any way that you like – publicizing our monthly meeting, communicating with our members, or volunteering at a community event.

After July we will adjourn until September. Many of us will attend the Native Plant Society of New Mexico State Conference in Alamogordo, either virtually or in person, August 20-22, 2021. This may give us some ideas for ways to become more involved in the future. I’d love to have a chat with any of you.

Stay cool, and plant for the future!
Carol
505 897-3530

From the Editor,
Summer 2021

This issue is full of great articles about field trips, micro-pollinators, Saskatoon serviceberry, resilient desert plants, one-seed junipers, *Tribulus terrestris*, book reviews, coming meetings, and plenty of photos to enjoy. The rainy season is here so more wildflowers will be blooming soon. Marvelous news!

Sit back and enjoy reading digitally or on paper.

Regards,
Diane
Hike report: Mesa Prieta, Petroglyph National Monument, June, 2021

By Lee Regan

Mesa Prieta is a lesser-known part of Petroglyph National Monument, located on the southeastern Monument boundary. I hadn't been to Mesa Prieta since earlier in the year and wanted to see if recent rains resulted in any flowers blooming. After parking at the Mirehaven Trailhead (Westcreek Pl. NW), a two-track trail heads west across dry, sand and gravel hills toward the base of the lava escarpment.

The bare branches of Broom Dalea (*Psorothamnus scoparius*) will be full of blue flowers in the Fall, but for now there were only scattered points of color elsewhere. Bristly Needle-leaf Dogweed (*Dyssodia acerosa*) is not very attractive, but always dependable. The tough, thin-branched Skeleton Weed / Wire Lettuce (*Stephanomeria pauciflora*) has small, but pretty flowers. Hog Potato / Indian Rush Pea (*Hoffmannseggia glauca*) plants had few flowers left, some already displaying their seed pods. The yellow blossoms of several Brown-spine Prickly Pear (*Opuntia phaeacantha*) were apparent.

Inconspicuous but plentiful, Round-leaf Buckwheats (*Eriogonum rotundifolium*) had begun sending up their filamentous stalks, with tiny white flowers starting to appear.

Then, there was a small, pink-flowered Prairie-clover – an Albuquerque Prairie-Clover (*Dalea scariosa*), which is a New Mexico rare plant because of its limited range. A greater challenge – which required a few more visits over the following days – was to see a Club Cholla (*Grusonia clavata*) in blossom. In all my observations of this cactus on hikes over the years, one almost never sees it in bloom. I was nearly successful.

Another plant often found on other hikes in its later dry appearance, Fluffgrass (*Dasyochloa pulchella*), was now in its amazing early stages of growth.

Moving away from the escarpment for a while, the curve of a wash is lined with Desert Willows (*Chilopsis linearis*) with both purple and white blooms. Scattered examples of Desert Marigold (*Baileya multiradiata*), Spiny Goldenweed (*Xanthisma spinulosum*) and Blackfoot Daisy (*Melampodium leucanthum*) were as expected; finding a Scorpionweed (*Phacelia integrifolia*) in bloom this late was surprising, as was a Sacred Datura (*Datura wrightii*) with its gorgeous flower still open in mid-morning. Also scattered in several places, but especially lush on an embankment at the south end of the escarpment, were bunches of Sand Penstemons (*Penstemon ambiguus*).

One can climb around the end of the mesa and find a route to the top, gaining views of the surrounding environment (ever-expanding residential development) and making the hike a four mile loop back to the trailhead. The top of the mesa was very dry, but easy walking over the hard surface. Bladderpod, *Physaria spp.* that cover the mesa-top in early spring were long gone, but there were some Prickly Pears (*Opuntia polyacantha* – possibly var. *hystricina*) - not the usual yellow, but wonderfully magenta-flowered.

A photo gallery of the plants mentioned here is available at the following link: [https://photos.app.goo.gl/8JkAVUSFTKttensy6](https://photos.app.goo.gl/8JkAVUSFTKttensy6)

Enjoy!
Micro-pollinators save the day
George Miller

After the exceptionally dry winter for my pollinator garden, the blanket flower (*Gaillardia x*), which sported 30 or more blooms at a time, black-eyed Susan, a 3-foot rosemary bush, and a 5-foot tall and wide pineapple sage which had 100s of scarlet flowers each fall, did not come back. Neither did the bees. My coreopsis, chocolate flowers, and weedy yellow spiny asters are setting seeds, but the mobs of bees are missing.

What happened to the bees? The prickly pears attract hoards of cactus bees as expected. My little colony of 50+ ground-nesting bees that for years hatched every spring and circled frenetically just above the ground was reduced to maybe 6. But no honey bees or bumblebees, and the native bees are in short supply. Maybe too few blooming flowers, or maybe the pair of long-billed thrashers that relentlessly dig and probe through the yard ate the bee larvae. For whatever reason the population crash is dramatic, and alarming.

This year I doubled down on herbs with mass plantings parsley, dill, basil, oregano, and thyme. Great for homemade tomato sauce, and great for tiny flies. Scores of them buzz dizzily around the flat-topped flower clusters. So this year the micro-pollinators rule the yard with their dazzling antics. Backlighted against the afternoon sun, they look like a miniature dust storm surrounding the equally tiny white and yellow flowers.
SASKATOON SERVICEBERRY

By Jim McGrath

June 17, 2021

I sat on log in a densely vegetated opening in the Colorado blue spruce Forest in Little Water Canyon, a unique natural area in the Zuni Mountains. The forest lies in a highly shaded slit in the land. The dense vegetation and nearby stream reflect the obvious greater access to water for plants and animals. The forest stands in sharp contrast to the dry and open ponderosa pine forest on flats above the canyon. I observed the bright red flowers of the elegant columbine (Aquilegia elegantula). Then I found the white flowers of the sharpleaf valerian (Valeriana acutiloba). There is a dense shrub layer consisting primarily of red-osier dogwood (Cornus stolonifera) and orange gooseberry (Ribes pinetorum). It seemed like each orange gooseberry shrub was covered with hundreds of orange-yellow flowers. Fallen logs were plentiful – an indicator that the forest is in good ecological condition. The logs and other decomposing plant material are part of a naturally functioning ecosystem. I looked around and noticed that Colorado Blue Spruce (Picea pungens) was not alone in the tree layer. Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) and aspen (Populus tremuloides), the former with diameters 2-3 feet thick, were also present.

As I got up from my perch on the log, I noticed a tall, narrow shrub with bright white flowers at the top. As soon as I saw the leaves, I knew instantly that the shrub is in genus Amelanchier. I collected a branch and later determined the shrub to be Saskatoon serviceberry (Amelanchier alnifolia). Saskatoon serviceberry is a shrub normally found much further north. Significant populations are found about 100 miles to the northeast in the Jemez Mountains. The presence of Saskatoon serviceberry supports the hypothesis that the Colorado blue spruce forest in Little Water Canyon is a refugium for plants found normally much further north.

Leaves of serviceberry shrubs have a shape and venation pattern that are diagnostic for genus Amelanchier. The leaves are broadly oblong with the “tip” of the leaf broadly rounded. Usually the “tips” of most tree or shrub leaves are pointed, but Amelanchier leaves are nearly truncate or flat at the “tip” with prominent teeth. In addition, the venation pattern is distinctive in that the veins curve as they get close to the leaf margin. Once you see an Amelanchier leaf, you will instantly recognize an Amelanchier shrub the next time you see one.

There are only two Amelanchier species known to occur in New Mexico. The other species is Utah serviceberry (Amelanchier utahensis), which occurs in drier environments. Utah serviceberry has small hairy leaves no longer than 3cm. Saskatoon serviceberry has longer leaves (2-5 cm) that are not hairy by the time the flowers emerge.

REFERENCES


www.npsnm.org
Larry Littlefield Obituary
George Miller

Most of us in the Albuquerque Chapter knew Larry Littlefield one way or another, either through his magnificent wildflower guide book to the central and northern mountains of New Mexico which he co-authored with Pearl Burns, or through the knowledgeable programs he presented at the monthly meetings. I was fortunate to spend relaxed time with him at the book table the chapter sponsored at community events, such as Earth Day. His soft-spoken, gentle nature, concern for human and environmental issues, and broad knowledge of natural history elevated conversation far beyond small talk. We missed his friendship and contributions when he and his wife Julie moved to Seattle in 2019 to be close to their daughter. Julie notified us that after abdominal surgery, he died peacefully surrounded by family and memories on April 19.

His book, Wildflowers of the Northern and Central Mountains of New Mexico, is a fitting legacy to the years of service both he and Pearl spent leading USFS-sponsored wildflower walks in the Sandias and compiling their informative and beautifully illustrated book.
Soldiers of the Desert
Pamela McBride

While those of us who care wring our hands, distraught at the ongoing drought, threat of wildfire, and melting glaciers, the stalwart plants of the desert Southwest bloom on, heedless of our worries. The brilliant bluebowls extend their bright yellow stamens, covered in pollen, awaiting their pollinators to arrive, driven to distraction by the electric colors flashing like a neon sign pointing the way to the nearest diner on a long road to nowhere. The bluets and red Henry’s sage, the wild onions (looking so much like the death camas), the large cup-shaped scarlet blooms of the hedgehog cacti - all such standouts in their field as they say, scream for attention against a backdrop of pinkish-tan sand and yellow and salmon colored sandstone lining the sides of the wash we hike along. The sandstone shows ripple marks of long-ago inland seas that covered the land.

It is a perfect day, at least a month before the return of the scorching heat that brings thoughts of Lawrence loping on camelback across the Arabian Desert. Our small group of plant lovers is lucky to have our own personal geologist along who also happens to appreciate plants. One of us has found a rock with smooth greenish bumps that look almost like a fingerprint. We all clamor to run our fingers over the rounded humps and like a pack of schoolchildren ask almost in unison, “What is it, Jack?” We discover that the treasure he holds in his hand is a rock adorned with oncolites. Jack tells us that these are layers of blue-green algae and trapped sediment that formed around a central point or nucleus in the marine environment that was present eons ago. We are all very jealous and start looking around to see if we can spot our own special rock, but this is the only one in the area, so we move on to marvel at a plant no one in the group has ever seen before. There are several bright green mounds with last year’s dry copper colored flower stalks attracting the eye. One is in bloom with tiny yellow dots depressed deep among green bracts with a bristle at the end of each one. We carry a small piece back, cradled in Doris’s palm to display to our plant guru Lenore who has gone ahead of us, but like the rest of us, she doesn’t even know where to start. So, the plant remains in taxonomic limbo until we return and retrieve a more complete specimen to show to the experts at the herbarium.
Goateads: Friend or Foe?
By Carol Conoboy

*Tribulus terrestris*, also known as goathead and puncturevine, is an annual or perennial herb of the creosote bush family, widely regarded as a noxious weed that spreads up to 10 or more feet wide. A single plant is capable of producing 200-5000 burrs per year in open, sandy soil. It is capable of puncturing shoes, bike tires and the stomachs of cattle. It is often found as a single plant with no other plants around and is thought to inhibit their growth. Physical removal is effective if performed before seed production, so get out and remove those plants before they flower and set seed! Establishing competitive vegetation can help control infestations and herbicides are effective but do not prevent burrs from dropping.

Puncturevines’s chemical properties have been studied medically. There is no evidence of increased libido, but other uses have been verified, especially in rat populations. Some uses are: acting as a diuretic and increasing urine production, reducing aches and inflammation, lowering blood sugar and cholesterol levels, and possible anti-cancer effects.

Source: Does *Tribulus Terrestris* Really Work? An Evidence-Based Look, by Grant Tinsley, PhD on October 5, 2017

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**NM Forestry Tree Seedling News**

July 6, 2021, marks the start of the New Mexico Forestry Division’s biannual (tree) seedling sale for NM landowners (an acre or more) to buy and plant baby trees (in lots of 50 for the little ones); see the Albuquerque Journal news story, June 24 or the website. Seedling distribution will be between September 13 and October 5, good planting time for most trees. We transplants from other areas of the US where supplemental watering is not essential don’t ‘get’ arid southwest landscapes maintenance without study and experimentation. Here, if landscape trees don’t receive supplemental water, the trees will slowly die. We are currently recovering from an exceptional or extreme drought. We need to allow time for trees to recover.

www.npsnm.org
One-Seed Juniper, Nobody’s Favorite Tree

Donald H. Heinze

I have been lost in wildlands only once during my 80 active years, and that was in the one-seed juniper. I drove my truck through an almost solid stand of *Juniperus monosperma*, one-seed juniper, on the northwest foothills of the Manzano Mountains, ten miles east of Tome, New Mexico. I parked at an ungated north-south fence between the Cibola National Forest and private land. I left my truck, took my camera, my copy of Littlefield and Burns’ *Wildflowers of the Northern and Central Mountains of New Mexico: Sangre de Cristo, Jemez, Sandia, and Manzano*, my faithful dogs, and wandered through the yellow-green pigmy conifers. I searched unsuccessfully for flowering plants other than junipers, occasional pinyon pines, gray oaks, big sagebrush bushes, and mountain mahogany with scattered blue and grama grass species. The famed abundance of lower bajada flowers were absent. Suddenly I realized I was lost! All the trees looked exactly the same. I wandered around slightly panicky and confused for a long half-hour. I reached the fence and decided to head south and quickly found the truck. I was probably only about 100 yards from it all the time!

I am not the only one that has been fooled by one-seed juniper. In her 1927 book, *Death Comes for the Archbishop*, New Mexico Author Willa Cather tells of a man in 1851 who was confused in a large stand of one-seed juniper, somewhere near Santa Fe, NM. The thick tree-covered region was so uniform, the man lost the trail and could not find it.

The one-seed juniper, once called a cedar and optimistically named the cherrystone juniper, was originally described by botanist George Engelmann (1809-1884). The tree was subsequently redescribed by woody plant expert Charles S. Sargent (1891-1927). In the process, it was labeled *Juniperus monosperma* (Engelmann) Sargent.

This shrubby little evergreen tree* is considered a conifer, but females bear blue or blue-green berries instead of cones; the berries usually have only one seed. They can reach 60 feet tall and 500 years, although one huge tree at the Garden of the Gods in Colorado, dubbed “Methuselah”, is no less than 900 years old! Juniper wood is hard, dense, and rather heavy (more than 44 pounds per cubic foot), and it makes excellent fire fuel. It provides exceptional heat, does not burn down quickly, and makes a glowing coals bed. I found out the hard way that you should not use too much of it at a time! Understandably, it is a preferred wood for cooking, especially by Indians for baking bread in their conical ovens.

The one-seed juniper. Note the scale-like needles in whorls of two or three. Drawing courtesy of Robert DeWitt Ivey.
Juniper is not necessarily disliked for the monotonous same look, but it has received its lack of popularity because it’s pollen. The pollen from male trees induces severe hay fever in many people; stuffed nose and swollen, tearing eyes. Fortunately, modern medicine provides relief from most of this, but this was not true until relatively recent times.

*My definition of a tree is “a woody plant that is 60 feet or more in height and has only one stem.” Don’t mind the madrone trees in Oregon that may have seven trunks and are 100 feet tall. Mother Nature enjoys fooling us puny little human beings who try to put her in pigeon-holes!

**Citations**


https://en.wikipedia.org › wiki › Willa Cather


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**Yerba Mansa Project—Bosque Restoration Field Day 2021:**

**Saturday September 18, 2021 (9am to 12 noon)**

Join the Yerba Mansa Project and CABQ Open Space for this volunteer day to restore habitat, remove nonnative invasive ravenna grass, and replant native Bosque plants.

- All ages are welcome so bring your family and friends.
- Work takes place in the Tingley Beach area.
- Event details can be found at YerbaMansaProject.org

Please RSVP to dara@YerbaMansaProject.org
Pollinator Gardening, Southwest Style

Book Review by Diane Stevenson

Native Plant Gardening for Birds, Bees & Butterflies: Southwest

By George Oxford Miller

Adventure Publications, April 6, 2021
ISBN 978-1-64755-039-4
Paperback $22.95 276 pages

We can enjoy a gorgeous garden and support local wildlife with native plant gardens inspired by George Oxford Miller’s new book, Native Plant Gardening for Birds, Bees & Butterflies: Southwest. Here is a book that nature-lovers of all ages can “think globally, act locally” and learn to create native habitat gardens in the arid southwest at home, school and in our local communities.

I have studied many gardening and plant books as a horticulturist, ecologist and gardener. This book is “outstanding in the field” as a resource for native plant ecology and understanding the importance of ecosystems. George Miller begins with why a south-west pollinator garden is important, how to plan gardens and how arid southwest gardens are different; and why native plants support native pollinators & the food web. Then, you learn some botany, plant syndromes and meet the pollinators. In short, how you can be a part of native plant conservation. All in the first 21 pages!

George Miller used many of his own high-quality photos throughout the book to identify native plants and wildlife neighbors. The photos make it easy to imagine what each plant could look like in your garden; even a tiny insect pictured on flowering plants is easy to see.

107 Southwest Native Plant descriptions, the largest part of the book, are divided into five sections: Desert Accents, Trees, Shrubs, Wildflowers, and Vines & Grasses. The colorful two-page spread for each plant entices the reader to keep going, to learn more. Ideas for special gardens include container, hummingbird and larval host plant gardens follow the plant descriptions.

Native Plant Gardening for Birds, Bees & Butterflies: Southwest is an excellent way for new and transplanted (pun intended!) gardeners to learn the ABC’s of pollinator gardening in the arid southwest. Whether you are in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, west Texas, or Utah, where drought and heat makes gardening a challenge, this book can help you create pollinator-friendly gardens, including where to find native plant nurseries. For example, there are at least 21 native Penstemons in New Mexico, each preferring a particular habitat; hummingbirds will find them all.

Botanist, nature writer, photographer, and native plant-enthusiast George Oxford Miller has actively volunteered in the Albuquerque Chapter of the Native Plant Society of New Mexico (NPSNM.org) for many years. George has motivated many to learn more about native plants by leading NPSNM educational events, botanical hikes, and native plant habitat projects aimed at conserving pollinators, native birds, insects, and other wildlife. This affordable book, Native Plant Gardening for Birds, Bees & Butterflies: Southwest, should be in schools and public libraries throughout the Southwest as an ecological garden guide.

George Miller served as President of the Albuquerque Chapter of the Native Plant Society of New Mexico, whose mission is educating and promoting native plant conservation and use. This book is an extension of his important work.

www.npsnm.org
Ecological Herbalism in the 21st Century Southwest

Book Review by Diane Stevenson

The Ecology of Herbal Medicine: A Guide to Plants and Living Landscapes of the American Southwest
By Dara Saville

University of New Mexico Press, March 1, 2021
Paperback $24.95 328 pages

Herbalism, or natural healing, is a subject I know little about, so I eagerly anticipated reading The Ecology of Herbal Medicine: A Guide to Plants and Living Landscapes of the American Southwest, by Dara Saville, as soon as I heard about the book. Because of the 67-page bibliography and focus on ecology, defined as the study of interrelationships between organisms and their natural living and nonliving environments. From this more-than-basic resource, I can learn even more by reading her reference materials.

As Dara Saville states in her book, “An ecological approach is an important component of a sustainable herbal practice in the twenty-first century and beyond.” An ecological approach is the only way we can leave a healthy Earth to our children and grandchildren. We are interdependent on Earth’s resources and organisms.

No matter what page I read, I discovered something new; whether about geography, geology, human impacts, or ecological herbalism. The Ecology of Herbal Medicine: A Guide to Plants and Living Landscapes of the American Southwest will offer new ideas to whatever question I ask.

Dara Saville challenges the reader to look at herbal medicine differently because the book is so well scientifically-referenced. I wonder at what my own tribal herbal medicine ancestor would think of such a book. Stories as lessons, not unlike the ones the author tells, would keep me rapt for hours.

The book is divided into two main parts, Knowing the Land and Knowing the Plants. The first part introduces the reader to ecological herbalism, indigenous plants and their relationships with the non-living environment in the desert southwest. This is something we all need to reconnect with; so many of us are plant-blind, unaware of plants we live among and how much we take them for granted. The second part of the book discusses the plants themselves, including introduced weeds.

Materia Medica, the body of remedial substances used in the practice of medicine, encompasses 39 different plants used in herbal medicines. Dara Saville discusses these groups of medicinal plants in extensive detail, with equally extensive scientific references.

Dara Saville is a practicing herbalist who teaches classes as founder and director of Albuquerque Herbalism. She is also the director of the Yerba Mansa Project, a riparian restoration community project in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Additionally, she is actively involved in the Albuquerque Chapter of the Native Plant Society of New Mexico (NPSNM.org)

NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO – ALBUQUERQUE CHAPTER
JULY – DECEMBER, 2021 EVENT CALENDAR

July 7. Meeting: A Beginner’s Guide to the Mosses and Liverworts of New Mexico Russ Kleinman and Karen Blisard of Silver City will present on bryophytes, a group of non-flowering plants that consists of mosses, liverworts and hornworts. These plants may be small, but they make up a larger part of the flora of New Mexico than most people realize. There are over 400 bryophytes known from our state, with several new state records found every year. Similar to flowering plants, which are more familiar to most people, most bryophytes have stems, leaves and reproductive parts. All of these structures are used to identify them. We will discuss the general characteristics of bryophytes and demonstrate these with examples of common New Mexico mosses and liverworts. We hope to give you a basic understanding of this fascinating group and to encourage you to get to know them better.

August 4. No Meeting—state conference August 20-22, Alamogordo, NM

September 1. Meeting: Bill Norris, Professor of Biology at NM Western University will introduce us to the plant population of City of Rocks State Park through photography and by describing his work to take a complete botanical inventory of the park. City of Rocks, between Silver City and Deming, known for unusual rock formations, is also a diverse Chihuahuan desert habitat at 5000 feet. The meeting will be held on Zoom.

October 6. Meeting: Christina Selby will share her adventures over several years of chasing blooms while researching, writing, and photographing the guide book Best Wildflower Hikes New Mexico: A Guide to the Area’s Greatest Wildflower Adventures, published in 2020. She’ll share a photos and short videos to take you on a tour of some of New Mexico’s best, most remote, and most diverse wildflower displays throughout the seasons and throughout the state. Interesting information about flower species and changing habitats will also be included in her presentation. Come be amazed by the beautiful treasures that await you from the lowland deserts to the alpine tundra and everywhere in between.

November 3. Meeting: Ralph Peters of NM Cactus Society. Details TBD

December 4: Annual holiday potluck and officers election.

Three Gun Spring Canyon delights NPS hikers with Fendlerbush (Fendlera rupicola) in full glory!

Photo © Doris Eng

www.npsnm.org
Become an NPSNM Member:
Join at http://www.npsnm.org/membership/

NPSNM is a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the conservation of native New Mexico flora. The Society, and its local chapters, work to educate its members and promote the conservation of our native flora so future generations may enjoy our valuable resource.

**Membership Benefits**
Members benefit from regional chapter meetings, field trips, an annual meeting, and four issues of the state newsletter each year. Some chapters also hold plant sales and annual seed exchanges and offer discounts on a variety of books providing information on native plant identification and gardening with New Mexico native plants.

Additional benefits to members include discounts on New Mexico Wildflower and Cactus posters.

**Albuquerque Chapter Benefits**
Members who show a valid NPSNM membership card
- Qualify for Plant World discounts without having to purchase a Plant World membership
- Receive a 10% discount at Plants of the Southwest

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Left photo: Ninebark (*Physocarpus monogynus*)
06/22/21, Ellis Trail, Sandias
Hey, I’m kinda lichen it here with Ninebark bloomin’ round me.

Right photo: Seismosaurus Trail, 05/20/21.
Nice view for lunch.

Photos © Doris Eng

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**Articles, photos, and news submissions for the Albuquerque chapter NPSNM Autumn Newsletter should be submitted via e-mail to Diane Stevenson (distevenson331 [at] hotmail.com) by September 21, 2021. Thank you!**

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NPSNM Albuquerque Chapter

**Current Board of Directors – 2021**

- President: Carol Conoboy
- Vice President: Tom Stewart
- Program: Sara Keeney
- Secretary: Dara Saville
- Treasurer: Pam McBride
- Field Trip Coordinator: Lee Regan
- State Board Rep.: Judith Phillips
- Membership: Ann-Marie Yaroslaski
- Newsletter Editor: Diane Stevenson
- Conservation: Sue Small
- Outreach Event Coordinator: **Vacant**

**Core Group (essential volunteers)**

- Books: Lee Regan
- Publicity: Irene Wanner
- Hospitality and Refreshments: Jan Henfling
- Invasive Weeds Rep.: Don Heinze