

NEWSLETTER

DECEMBER 1990, JANUARY, FEBRUARY 1991

VOLUME XVI NUMBER 1

CALENDAR

ALBUQUERQUE

The Albuquerque Chapter has changed its meeting place to the Albuquerque Garden Center, 10120 Lomas Blvd. NE and the meeting day to the first Thursday of the month. Time will usually be 7:30 P. M. The Albuquerque Chapter is now charging a yearly membership fee of \$2.00 to cover our mailing costs and the fee charged by the Garden Center.

December 6, Thursday 6:30 P. M. Potluck at the Garden Center. Speaker: JUDITH PHILLIPS. She will show slides of members gardens.

January 3, Thursday 7:30 P. M To be announced.

February 7, Thursday, 7:30 P. M. Program on propagation to be presented by PLANTS OF THE SOUTHWEST NURSERY.

GILA

January 24, Thursday, at 7:00 P.M. The Carter House (101 North Cooper St.) BOB O'KEEFE will conduct a pruning workshop.

February 28, Thursday, at 7:00 P. M. The Carter House. MARIAN ZIMMERMAN will present a slide show on "Flowers of other Countries".

OTERO

January 27, Sunday, 7:00 P. M. JOHN STOCKERT will show slides of Yellowstone National Park and the Northern Plains. From the highway, turn east on Higuera (Old Mescalero Road) in Tularosa, go three blocks to the corner of First and Higuera. We will be at Tularosa Elementary School cafeteria.

February 23, Saturday, 9:00 A. M. Field Trip PAUL GORDON will take us to Black Mountain to the cone where the lava beds began. Meet at the intersection at Carrizozo and the small store, NE corner. Wear high top shoes if you have them and bring a lunch.

SANTA FE

December 8, Saturday. 12:00 noon winter walk and potluck at a member's home. Please call Mimi Hubby (983-1658) for directions and meal plans.

January 16, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. St. John's College Lab Building Rm. 122 LINDA WIENER, a tutor at St. John's College and specialist in entomology, will talk on "Nontoxic Methods of Controlling Plant Pests".

February 20, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. St John's College Lab Bldg. Rm 122 CAROLYN DODSON will talk and show slides of "Native Wildflowers and Beneficial Insects.

NOTES

The next Newsletter will be back on schedule and will come out March first so material should be in by March 13. Send it to the new editor: Tim McKimmie, 5220 Violet Way, Las Cruces 88001. His phone is 526-2374 at home and 646-6171 at work. He will be working with Rick Castetter who will be able to produce the Newsletter on his computer and give us a much more professional product. Many thanks to both of them for volunteering to take over this job.

My thanks to Mimi Hubby who has been of enormous help in getting the last Newsletter and this one out.

The Wildflower Poster is almost ready but will not be shipped from the printer until the last week of November. We will have them to each chapter the first week in December. Call your chapter committee member to get yours if you do not have another meeting after they arrive. Bev Grady 275-0798 Alb.

Bob Reeves 523-1806 L.C.
Anita Morton 538-3455 S.C.
Jean Dodd 434-3041 Alang.
Carol Beckett 585-4434 Tu
Ann Mehaffy 983-3784 S.F
Lisa Johnston 748-1046 Art.

You can also order them from Lisa at 1802 West Grand, Artesia 88210 for \$2.50 mailing cost in addition to the member price of \$8.00 per poster. We hope that every member will buy at least one and show and sell them to your neighbors and friends and doctors, dentists, restaurants etc. that you patronize. The committee members will take them to stores, museums etc., but we will do a lot better selling them directly to people rather than through retailers. The Native Plant Society will be able to accomplish much more with a full treasury.

How about Albuquerque and Santa Fe getting together to put on the next state meeting? Will Albuquerque appoint a person to work with Santa Fe? Call Mimi Hubby at 983-1658.

We may soon have a new chapter in Carlsbad! See Lisa's article about the Texas Madrone. Welcome to Jerred Howard 611 North 4th Street Carlsbad 88220 who will be a contact for the nuclear group.

Kudos to Bob O'Keefe who has almost single-handedly maintained the native plant landscaping at the Silver City Museum!

Member Connie Green has moved to Montana and offers to send Montana Wildflower seeds if anyone is interested. Telephone (406)273-0128 or write 4016 Leo Hansen Rd. , Florence Montana 59833.

A new magazine is being launched that will be of interest to many of you. It will be called Rocky Mountain Gardener and the first issue will be available at news and magazine outlets about the first of December. It will be a consumer oriented quarterly magazine and the first issue will contain a tribute to George Kelly, father of Rocky Mountain Horticulture; Decorating on the Wild Side and Plants Under the Snow, among other articles. Look for it!

An interesting new book Butterfly Gardening - Creating Summer Magic in your Garden is just out. Published by the Sierra Club, it is \$18.95 in soft cover. An article in American Horticulturalist May 1989 , warns gardeners that to have butterflies they must also feed and house the caterpillars that are the larval stage of the butterflies and not be upset when the larva feed on food crops that they are growing for themselves. Parsley and dill are caterpillar favorites.

In addition to the book, the Xerces Society also has put out a videotape with stunning close-ups of Monarch Butterflies in the Mexico Sanctuary in VHS format. Available from the Xerces Society, 10 Southwest Ash Street, Portland, Oregon 97204 for \$18.95 plus \$1.75 shipping and handling.

The Columbine, publication of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, reports on the activities of several states that are actively working to get wildflowers planted along their highways. I hope that we can also get involved in this.

Ellen Wilde

*****President's Message*****

TEXAS MADRONES IN CARLSBAD

The Native Plant Society of New Mexico is beginning its sixteenth year, and presently we have approximately 350 members statewide. A new chapter is being formed in Carlsbad and there continues to be a great interest in native plants and need for information about them.

Lisa Johnston

The Rotary Club of Carlsbad has instituted a project to plant the Texas Madrone Arbutus texana as a landscape tree in Carlsbad.

The recent state meeting was a tremendous success and at the same time a bit disappointing. The membership of the Otero Chapter did a superb job in planning and organizing the meeting. Reread the article in the last newsletter to see what you missed. The disappointing thing was that relatively few people, other than members of Otero Chapter, were there. I encourage everyone to become more actively involved in the state organization and the local chapters. May the NPS-NM continue to grow!

Texas Madrone is a multi-trunked tree with reddish-brown bark that shreds or exfoliates to reveal a cream-colored interior. Evergreen leaves are bright green and the blossoms are clusters of small urn-like flowers. The creamy-white to pink flowers bloom early in the spring. In the fall, the Madrone fruit is bright red with a slightly bumpy texture. This Madrone occurs in New Mexico in the Guadalupe Mountains near Carlsbad and in Hidalgo County. Arizona Madrone also grows in Hidalgo County and is distinguished from the Texas Madrone by pointed leaves which are smooth on both sides while Texas' are fuzzy on the underside and rounded ovals.

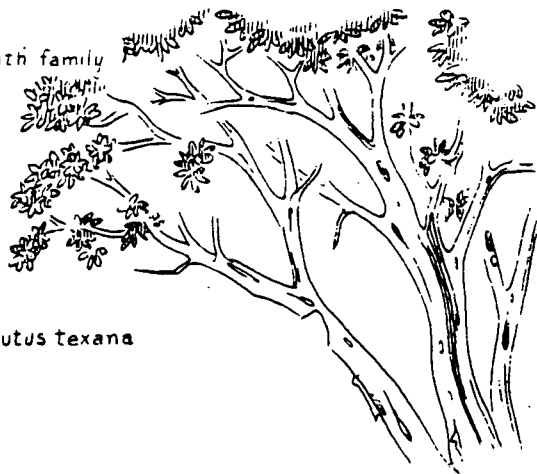
After several terms as president, Lisa Johnston, because of other commitments, could no longer serve in that capacity, but is willing to continue the big job of running the book sales. We thank you, Lisa for past and present service.

Rotary members sold small container trees to homeowners and will assist with the planting. On November 10th, the trees were delivered to Carlsbad from Gunsight Mountain Ranch and Nursery of San Antonio, Texas. Dorothy Mattiza, owner of the nursery and current state president of the Texas Native Plant Society, was the guest speaker that evening at a dinner honoring her and the Madrones. The road to growing Madrones is long and very labor intensive, but for Dorothy, it is a labor of love. All the trees will be monitored to track their growth and survival.

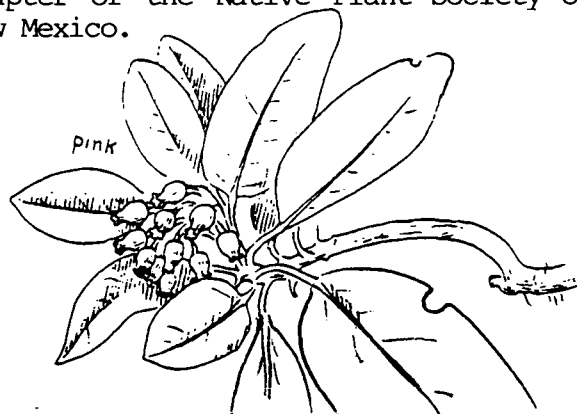
Welcome to new members of the Board, Lucille Wilson, Melanie Florence and Becky Smith and the new Newsletter editors Tim McKimmie and Rick Castetter. We look forward to working together with you for a better Society. All members, please give your suggestions to your board representatives for ways to improve the Society or new projects that you think the Society might become involved in.

Bob Reeves

ERICACEAE - Heath family



Madrone - Arbutus texana



As a result of this project, the Carlsbad Madrone Society was formed to promote the Madrones. Organizers also hope to branch out to include other native plants and plan to become a chapter of the Native Plant Society of New Mexico.

LITTLE-KNOWN SHRUBS

by Bob Pennington

Two of my favorite native shrubs are seldom planted because they are unknown to the majority of gardeners and the horticultural industry. Both are easy to propagate and should be in every native plant vendor's "showroom".

Jamesia americana is a living fossil, its leaves having left impressions in volcanic ash of the Creede Oligocene Formation of Colorado's Creede Valley. "Waxflower" or "Cliffbush" are more common names for it. It can grow to two meters or almost seven feet tall and is characterized by peeling cinnamon-brown bark and heavily veined, velvety bright green leaves with pale reverse. In the late spring it has clusters of white to pale pink, lightly-scented flowers that later are replaced by typical woody, unspectacular fruits. It is of the Saxifrage Family, along with Fendlerbush, Mock-orange and Currants.

Perhaps Jamesia's most spectacular season is fall when its felty leaves turn various shades of rose, pink and finally dark, dusky red.

It is found on rocky cliffs, usually near streams, from Wyoming down the eastern slope of the Front Range in Colorado, on both sides of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in New Mexico and in odd and widely scattered spots in Utah, Arizona and on the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada.

Jamesia is easy to grow from seed and its growth rate is fairly rapid with irrigation and requires only minimal feeding and watering in the landscape to be spectacular. If it is not in the inventory of most native plant vendors, it's because we haven't been asked for it.

Peraphyllum ramosissimum or "Squaw Apple" ought to be grown just because of its wonderful sounding name, but it is also a truly beautiful shrub.

Its Latin name tells much about "Squaw Apple"; *pera* (very) plus *phyllum*, (leafy), referring to its heavily clustered leaves, and *ramo* (branched) plus *sissimum* (most). Indeed, this little known shrub is aptly named.

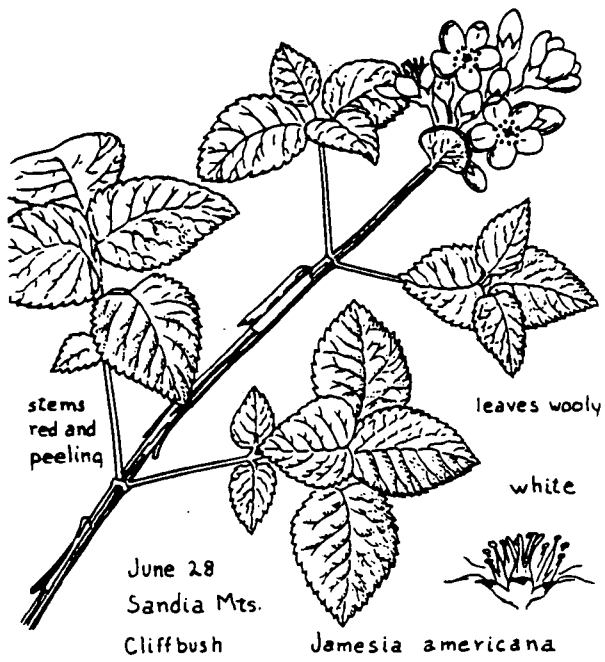
Peraphyllum is a member of the Rose Family and produces lovely white to pink blooms in April or May amid bright green new foliage. Its flowers appear singly or in clusters of two or three, are about the size of dimes and resemble apple or single Rose blooms. The flower is followed by little "apples" about the size of cranberries, which are usually yellow early in the season and later take on a red-brown cast. The fruit is "bittersissimum" or very, very bitter. Reportedly it has had some use by Indians, but it is too bitter for my taste.

The Squaw Apple grows to three and a half to five feet tall typically and is extremely dense. Its leaves are dark green and much longer than broad. It makes a great natural hedge that is nearly impenetrable.

Its natural range is the dry hills at around 5000 to 7000 feet in the Four Corners country. Excellent specimens can be found in the Devil's Canyon Campground between Monticello and Blanding, Utah, off Highway 191.

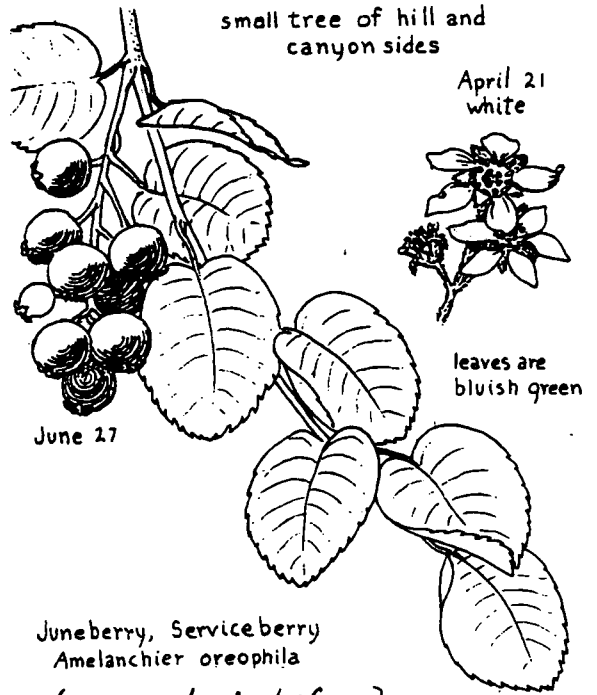
Peraphyllum grows easily from seed and requires only a few years of cultivation to take on its characteristic heavily branched habit.

Editor's note: Bob and his family travel widely in the west to find and bring us new plants for our gardens and landscapes. One that I got from him several years ago that I am especially fond of is Amelanchier alnifolia. It is commonly known as Saskatoon Serviceberry. Its flowers are quite early, before the leaves, and not very showy, but it has a nice shape. The leaves are much like those of the Alder tree, large ovals with serrated edges. What really delights me about it is the fruits which resemble blueberries and are just as delicious, and then the fall color which is very bright and long-lasting. It has never had any pests or diseases and I intend to plant several more of them. (Be sure to have several of all three of these ready for me to buy in late February, Bob. The ground is usually thawed in Santa Fe then and I consider it the best time for shrub planting). Bob and his family are the founders and owner-operators of Agua Fria Nursery.



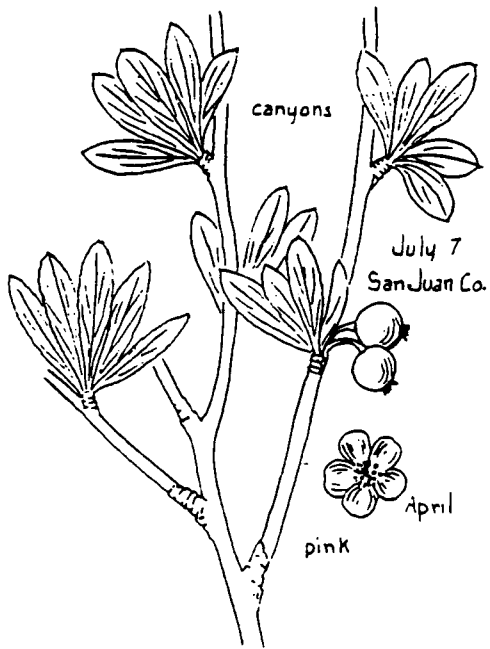
June 28
Sandia Mts.
Cliffbush

Jamesia americana



June 27

Juneberry, Serviceberry
Amelanchier oreophila
(similar to *A. alnifolia*)



Sauw apple
Peraphyllum ramosissimum



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CENTER FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

A major organization with which the Native Plant Society is in contact and which all our members should know about is the Center for Plant Conservation. This is a private nonprofit organization dedicated to conserving rare and endangered plants of the United States through cultivation and research. The Center's network of 21 botanical gardens and arboreta is coordinated by the National Office in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. Its participating institutions are:

Arnold Arboretum of Harvard Univ., MA
The Berry Botanic Garden, OR
Bok Tower Gardens, FL
Univ. of California Botanical Garden, CA
Denver Botanic Gardens, CO
Desert Botanical Garden, AZ
Fairchild Tropical Garden, FL
The Arboretum of Flagstaff, AZ
Garden in the Woods, MA
The Holden Arboretum, OH
Mercer Arboretum and Botanic Gardens, TX
Missouri Botanical Garden, MO
National Tropical Botanical Garden, HI
The Nebraska Statewide Arboretum, NE
The New York Botanical Garden, NY
The North Carolina Botanical Garden, NC
Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, CA
Red Butte Gardens and Arboretum, UT
State Arboretum of Utah, UT
San Antonio Botanical Gardens, TX
Waimea Arboretum and Botanical Garden, HI

An example of a recent institution to become a member is the Mercer Arboretum and Botanic Gardens, located 20 miles north of downtown Houston. It encompasses 214 acres of East Texas Pineywoods. Originally a private homestead, 14 acres of the land was sold to the county in 1974 for operation as a nature park until the early 1980's, when 200 acres were added and plans for a new botanic garden were made. The facility was dedicated in October, 1986.

Today, Mercer features 13 different garden themes located throughout a majestic Sweetgum-Oak-Loblolly Pine forest. In addition to the unique plant displays, visitors can enjoy five miles of trails and

a picnic area. A large arboretum is presently in the planning stage. Mercer's staff of 20 is employed by the county and assisted by scores of loyal volunteers.

Since its inception, Mercer has been actively involved in the study and display of native plants. The director, John Koros, began planting natives when he arrived at Mercer almost 14 years ago. With the addition of botanist Steve Young in 1985, Mercer began their herbarium and a research program that includes a survey of the plants of East Texas. In 1986, Young began a study of *Hymenoxys texana* (Texas bitterweed), a federally endangered plant located in a nearby area. With funds from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, a recovery plan was written and the plant has been successfully propagated at the garden.

Last May, Mercer began work on a new endangered plant garden, and this year they will be growing three plants as part of the National Collection. "It is a tremendous advantage to the CPC program to have the affiliation of Mercer Arboretum and Botanic Gardens," says Don Falk, director of the Center. "This is an outstanding horticultural and conservation institution, and they are shaping up to be a strong addition to the program."

(From Plant Conservation, Summer, 1990, publication of the Center for Plant Conservation, 125 Arborway, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130, Tel: 617-524-6988)

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VIEWS FROM THE SOUTH

A number of people have commented about this column in the September/October issue, accusing me of always supporting the Bureau of Land Management. They know me not. I have been displeased with their activities in the Organ Mountains, east of Las Cruces, and initially their lack of activity on the protection of Lepidospartum burgessii (gypsum scalebroom in the Composite family) in the Del City area, feeling that in both cases the BLM was yielding excessively to livestock interests and to recreational development, at the expense of better protection for endangered species. Example: there is no prohibition of swimming in the spring fed pond at Dripping Springs which is virtually surrounded by an endangered species candidate, and there are picnic tables in an area they intend to manage as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. After almost three full growing seasons, a very large area herbicided for range improvement still looks like a moon scape. I calculate that the annualized cost of this program runs about 9 times the annual rental fee based on Cow-Year-Long rates and an expected beneficial effect of the herbicide for twenty years. Want more?? You should hear about the proposed expenditures to create new watering places for cattle so that they will spend less time in the area around the Lepidospartum. I will agree to the plan because the plant's environment needs protection, and this seems to be my only recourse.

Even as I disagree with the BLM, I find I can generally work with them. Let me alert you to two other entities you and I support through our taxes, that frequently do not work towards some of the goals I find so important: the New Mexico Department of Agriculture and the Range Improvement Task Force.

Frankly, I appreciated what the NM Dept. of Agriculture was doing when they came to inspect my nursery for disease and insect problems. I appreciated the help I received from their nematologist as I wrestled with that problem. On the other

hand, the NM Dept. of Agriculture actively supported the ranchers described in my September article.

The Range Improvement Task Force comes out of New Mexico State University in some capacity. They too backed the ranchers referred to in the previous article. Additionally, I have personally heard one of their staff specifically advise that no rancher should ever support the BLM in attempts to designate special areas for protection such as ACEC's (Areas of Critical Environmental Concern), and another refused to attend a BLM hearing because a member of the environmental community was invited.

I hope that some of you will write to our Governor and question the spending of general tax revenues to support these narrow, short term interests.

As one who grew up as the son of a rancher and admittedly an idealist, my biggest regret is that the ranching industry is not trying to police its own and is letting a few bad apples spoil the whole barrel.

Tom Wooten



CHAPTER REPORTS

CHEER UP!

The following is an excerpt from a speech by the Director of Range Management of the USFS in Washington to the Cattlemen's Association as printed in the Newsletter of the New Mexico Section of the Society for Range Management. I thought it would be encouraging to those who are concerned about grazing on public lands.

"The future of livestock grazing on public lands is being challenged at each level of society and government.

What can the public land permittee do? You must work to make the presence of livestock grazing compatible with other uses, such as wildlife and outdoor recreation. Your thinking and actions must be revised to accommodate the various public interests in public lands. You must be perceived as thinking that other interests have the same right to public lands as you do. You and the professional range manager must work together to bring all range up to satisfactory condition."

Hear! Hear!

Also from the same publication:

The American Society of Plant Taxonomists has adopted a resolution noting that transplanting rare plants to new habitats to overcome problems created by land use and development is scientifically unsound and not effective in the long term.



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Otero

The Otero trip to the Chiricahua Mountains started out very early Friday, October 12th. As we left the I-10 highway going toward Rodeo we spotted a yucca (Yucca elata) in bloom two different times. The turpentine bush (Haplopappus laricifolius) and desert broom (Baccharis sarothroides) were the most spectacular shrubs until we got on the winding, twisty roads in the mountains, where the Mountain mahogany (Cercocarpus montanus) was in its full glory. In the three days of the trip, we saw a variety of scenery, from the rolling hills to the magnificent mountains, to the extraordinary rock sculptures in the Chiricahua National Monument, back to the hills on the way to the I-10 through Bowie. We saw some javelinas on that part of the trip!

Although we saw many, many different trees, the sycamores (Arizona sycamore, Platanus wrightii) were especially beautiful with their white bark and leaves in their fall colors. Two new species of pine for us were the Apache pine - Pinus engelmannii (basketmakers collected the long needles) and the Chihuahua pine (Pinus leiophylla var chihuahuana). The red bark of groves of manzanita (Arctostaphylos pungens) was outstanding. Arizona madrone (Arbutus arizonica), with its scaly bark on the trunk seemed quite different from what we have seen in the Guadalupe. Fall colors were evident in the Velvet ash (Fraxinus velutina) with yellow leaves, Virginia creeper (Parthenocissus inserta) with red leaves, and the Arizona cypress (Cupressus arizonica) in bloom setting staminate cones for next spring.

One of the most beautiful wildflowers we saw was the bright red Hummingbird Trumpet (Zauschneria californica, in the Evening Primrose Family) in the flats on the road to Bowie. If you were at the state meeting in Alamogordo you saw some in John Morton's wonderful yard.

One of the pleasures of our 3 day trips is having people from outside Otero County join us. This time they were from Indiana and Arizona - all relatives of our members.

Jean Dodd

Albuquerque

At our September meeting we were officially welcomed into the council of Albuquerque Garden Clubs by their Chairperson. There was time for Erma Pilz and Jean Heflin to autograph and sell us their delightful little guide: The Beautiful Beardtongues of New Mexico. At five bucks it is certainly a bargain. For the rest of the evening Ted Hodoba showed us slides of native plants, inter-spersed with comments backed up by his vast knowledge and experience as to where to find these plants, how to grow and propagate them in the garden and, most importantly, how to enjoy them. A very profitable evening for us all.

At our October meeting, Carolyn Dodson, who teaches a class on New Mexico wildflowers at UNM, gave us a super program on wildflowers and their insect visitors. She took us on an amazing trip through evolution, starting from early beginnings 120 million years ago when lowly beetles crawled haphazardly over the first flowers, to today's sophisticated interactions between flowers and insects. Plants developed many strategies to attract pollinators: gorgeous colors, guidelines for the nearsighted, landing platforms for the heavies, fabulous perfumes for the discerning noses. Bees, butterflies and moths have keen eyes, great mobility, and some have incredibly long tongues for those hard to reach spots. And we must not forget the hummingbirds - those darlings of the bird world. Carolyn's talk was illustrated with a cornucopia of some of the most stunning slides we've ever seen. A great evening.

Our November meeting featured Jean Heflin, co-author with Erma Pilz of The Beautiful Beardtongues of New Mexico. Jean took us on a lively journey through the enchanted world of "Beardtongues" or Penstemons of our state. Penstemons are an almost exclusive new world genus and reach their greatest diversity right here at our doorstep. All are easily recognized as Penstemons, but when it comes to separating the numerous species we run into trouble.

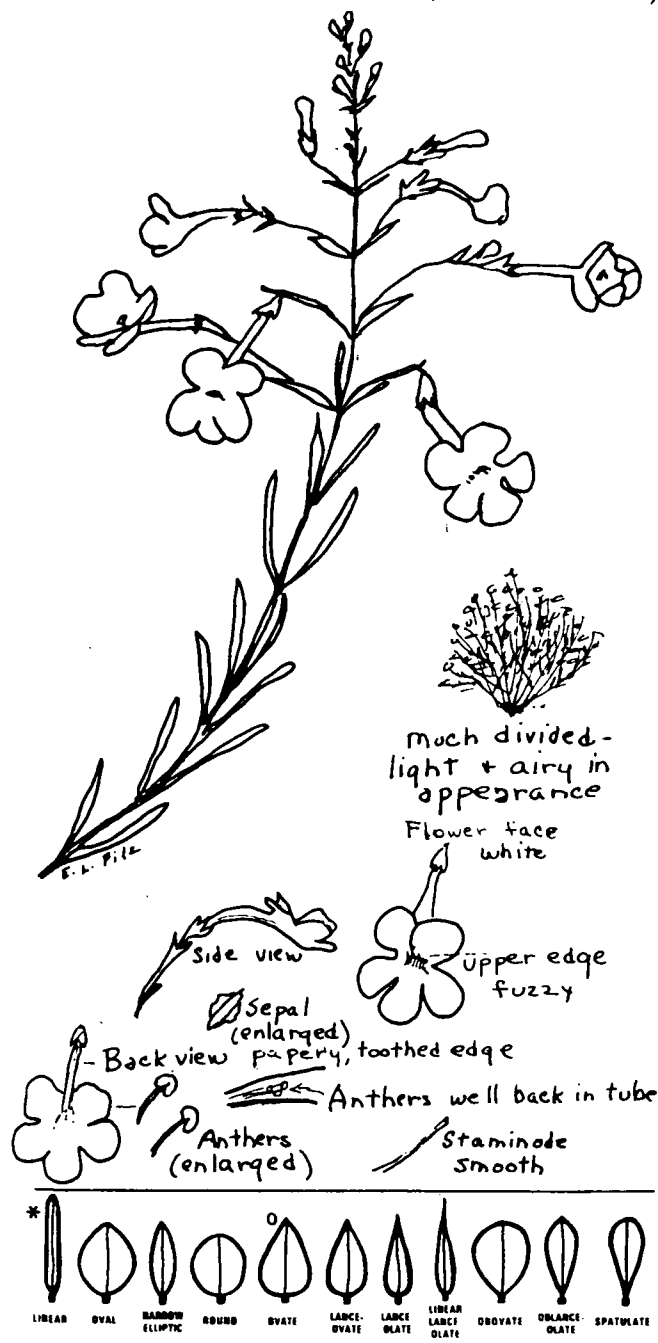
As Jean pointed out with the help of many slides, individual species will vary in color from pink to purple to white, they hybridize on occasion and they grow as tall or as short as they please.

For professional botanists they are a hard nut to crack, for us amateurs their beauty variety and color are a constant delight.

Walter Graf

Penstemon ambiguus

(Sand Penstemon, Bush Penstemon, Moth Penstemon)



LOOK FOR:

1. An airy, many branched, shrubby plant growing in sandy, dry open areas. 2. Many delicate pale to dark pink blooms, sometimes with the tubes appearing lavender.

FROM: *THE BEAUTIFUL BEARDTONGUES OF NEW MEXICO*

Las Cruces

The October field trip participants left from Pan Am Center parking lot at 8:15 and drove through Cloudcroft to Bluff Springs for lunch. There was a trail up the hill to explore, the waterfall was lovely and the aspens were spectacular!

At our meeting October 10, Alice Anderson presented the program "What is a Fruit?" There were samples of tomatoes, peas, cucumbers, green peppers, mushrooms, almonds and avocados - not usually thought of as fruits. It was pointed out that a fruit must come from a flower, and is a ripened ovary containing seeds, sometimes with attached structures. There are dry fruits (nuts and grains) and fleshy fruits which include apples, oranges and berries (the cucumber is a berry with a hard skin!) Then there are drupes (peaches, plums, apricots, cherries) and drupelets (blackberries and raspberries).

The almond is not a nut but a drupe and a strawberry is not a berry but a rose and figs are inside out. We then proceeded to eat the samples which were delicious and healthful. This was a fascinating and very informative program.

Sylvie Peale



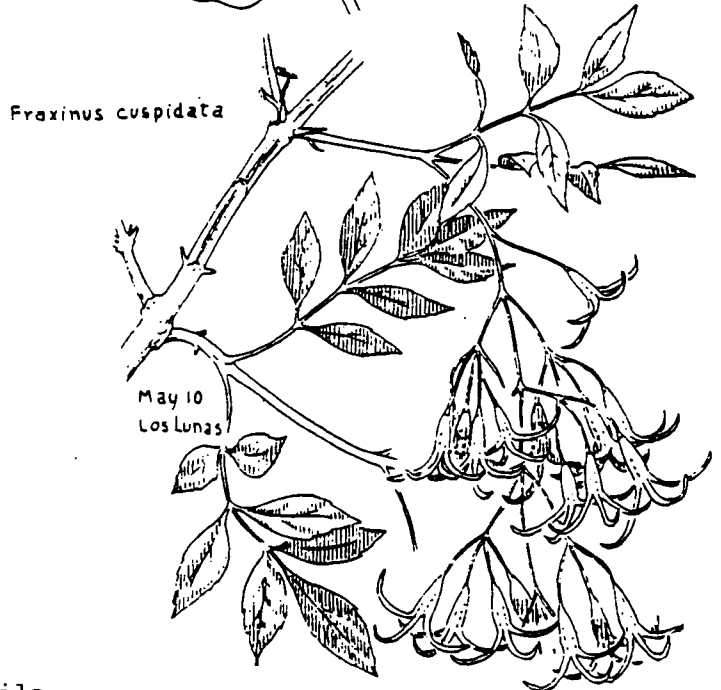
Velvet ash - *Fraxinus velutina*

May 14
Sacramento
Mts



Singleleaf ash
Fraxinus anomala

Mogollon
Mts.



Fraxinus cuspidata

May 10
Los Lunas

Gila

Our program for September was "Plants in Southeastern Arizona by Marian Zimmerman. The Zimmerman's son, Alan, conducted an intensive study over a ten year period of one small species of cactus. This particular cactus is found only in a very limited area of extreme southeastern Arizona. Marian's slides included other plants found in this habitat as well as some exceptional photos of the area wildlife.

Saturday, October 20th, about a dozen people participated in the field trip to Box Canyon, which is a tributary canyon to the Lower Box of the Gila River. To reach the bottom, we went down a steep, narrow slot in the canyon wall. Once down, we hiked along the sandy bottom and saw cottonwoods, Velvet Ash, Fraxinus velutina and Hackberry, Celtis reticulata. One of the showiest species noted was the Western Virgin's Bower, Clematis drummondii, covered with fuzzy seed heads. Also of interest were some petroglyphs along the canyon walls.

Ron Flenke

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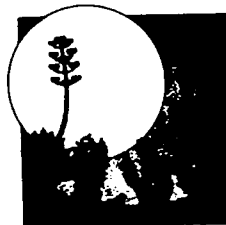
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Many thanks to Robert Dewitt Ivey
for permission to use his wonderful drawings
from Flowering Plants of New Mexico,
second edition, in our newsletter.

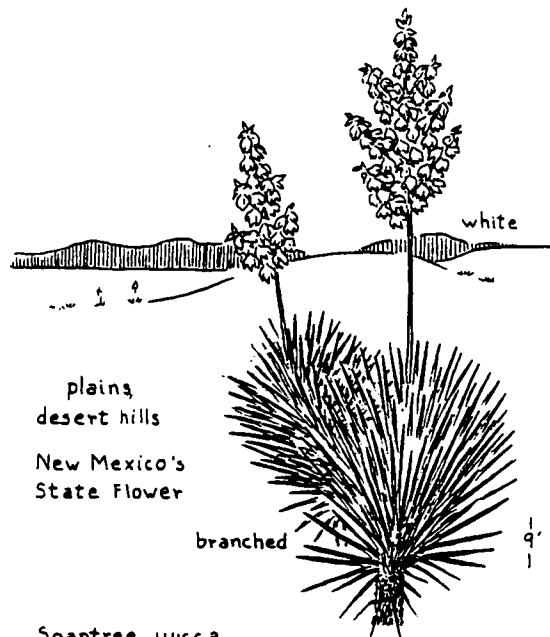
The Native Plant Society maintains a register of
business and professional people who are members and
can supply information and services related to native
plants. To be added to this roster or to request
information, contact Membership Secretary, 443 Live Oak
Loop, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87122.



Membership in the Native Plant Society of New Mexico is open to anyone supporting our goals. We are dedicated to promoting a greater appreciation of native plants and their environment, and to the preservation of endangered species.

We also encourage the use of suitable native plants in landscaping to preserve the state's unique character and as a water conservation measure.

Members benefit from chapter meetings, field trips, publications, plant and seed exchanges and a wide selection of books available at member discounts. Dues are \$8.00 annually for individuals or families. "Friends of the Society" include organizations, businesses and individuals whose dues of \$25.00 or more provide support for long range goals. To join us, send your dues to Membership Secretary, 443 Live Oak Loop, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87122.

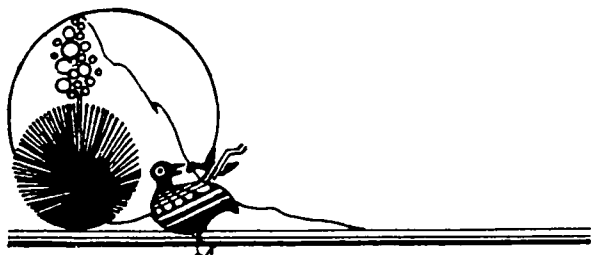


plains,
desert hills

New Mexico's
State Flower

branched

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