

NEW MEXICO'S VOICE FOR NATIVE PLANTS



NEWSLETTER

of the

NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
OF NEW MEXICO

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 2014 VOL. XXXIX NO. 4



Giant sacaton on old floodplain, Pitchfork Ranch, NM, August 30, 2014. [Read more, page 6.](#) Photo: RSF

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From the President

by Barbara Fix

Greetings to all you native plant lovers. It is an honor to me to take on the job of presiding over the board of this remarkable and valuable organization. Although I've been a member for nearly 20 years and active in the local chapter, not until recently have I gotten some understanding of the sustained work that has gone into keeping NPSNM as a whole moving forward.

I'd like to thank some of our unsung heroes. Kym Anderson, for one, has spent endless hours volunteering doing tax work as our CPA. John Freyermuth is another, who for years has kept our membership rolls in good order. Secretary Pam McBride's detailed minutes have given us a bedrock of memory for guidance. John White has tended to our finances. We have a new Conservation Chair, Rachel Jankowitz. We have an active state board that gives much thought and effort to our mission of conserving native plants and educating the world about their value and beauty. So many other volunteers have kept this organization going for the last 38 years that they are too numerous to name. We thank them all, as I do Renée, our past president, for carrying the baton this far. We have much to live up to.

Thanks to the contributions from our members and the careful investments shepherded by Jack Carter, we have the resources not only for grants and conservation efforts, but also to fund contracts for work far beyond what volunteers could be expected to do. Deb Farson, our administrator, coordinates more than can be described here. Lindsey Kirchhevel, along with John Freyermuth, handles the mem-



bership. And Sarah Johnson edits and produces this newsletter.

We have vitality in our geographic reach, from southwest Colorado to west Texas. Our members range in plant expertise from amateurs ("lovers") such as myself to scientists and botany professors.

Above all, our chapters are doing the on-the-ground work of educating the public and demonstrating alternatives to lawns, resource waste, and letting nature die. Of course, such "work" is not necessarily drudgery. Though much effort by volunteers is involved, field trips, lectures, and projects are a lot of fun. Annual meetings take a great deal of effort and yet offer a unique opportunity to see what others are doing in different places. I really enjoyed the August meeting in El Paso. I was especially taken by a talk by Gertrud Konings-Dudin, a professor at El Paso Community College. She talked about how she had engaged her students in real science, real botany, examining whether *Opuntia* could be grown on the moon as a food source for a permanent settlement. Among their findings suggesting that it possibly could is that prickly pears can survive the kind of prolonged darkness that the shadow of our earth projects in the phases of the moon. What an excellent way to answer Jack Carter's call from the wilderness to restore basic botany in our schools, to observe and preserve and extol our native treasures.

Just as plants and animals evolve, so do organizations such as ours. As the climate changes, we, too, must adapt. Next year (July 16–19) the San Juan chapter is planning an innovative annual meeting in Durango, Colorado, solely composed of multiple fieldtrips to see the magnificent local flora and two programs by eminent botanists. In the meantime, on the Friday evening before our regular February board meeting (date to be determined) at Sevilleta Wildlife Refuge, north of Socorro, we are hoping to have a "star party" with guidance from a local astronomer, with food and social fun for all.

Let's think together on how we can keep on furthering our native plant mission. And let's have fun doing it. ❖

Legacy:

*What we leave behind,
we give to the future.*

NPSNM encourages members
to consider including
NPSNM in their wills.

For further information,
call Barbara Fix at 505/989-8654.

**If you received this newsletter via email,
and would prefer a hard-copy, please notify
Deb Farson at nativeplantsNM@gmail.com.**

CONSERVATION CORNER**Issues Worth Watching**

by Rachel Jankowitz, NPSNM Conservation Committee Chair

Hi. My name is Rachel and I am the new Conservation Chair for NPSNM. This was one of the first organizations I joined when moving to the state back in 1999. My professional background covers a range of environmental work, including wildlife management, National Environmental Policy Act analysis, and now air quality. In addition, I am an active recreational user of our public lands. I invite the membership to e-mail me at NPSNMconservation@gmail.com with suggested topics for this column, or to tell us if the Society should consider commenting on or promoting specific issues and activities. Let us know about conservation happenings in your local area that deserve statewide attention.

Our new NPSNM president Barbara Fix and I hope to maintain an active conservation program. I will try to keep the membership informed about the status of pending issues that may have implications for the native flora. The board may decide to submit formal comments on any or all of these projects, on behalf of the Society, at the appropriate decision-making points. In doing so, the board will attempt to arrive at a consensus opinion reflecting the diverse nature of our membership and chapters. I will also try to post information on the website about activities or programs of other New Mexico conservation organizations that may be of interest to our membership.

Current Issues**Gila Diversion**

Under the Arizona Water Settlements Act, the ten governor-appointed members of the NM Interstate Stream Commission (ISC) have until the end of this year to make a decision on how to provide water for the residents and businesses of southwestern New Mexico. Three of the proposed projects involve diverting water from the Gila River, one of the last free-flowing rivers in the Southwest. While no environmental analysis has yet been conducted, it seems clear that removing significant amounts of water, and constructing the massive conveyance infrastructure, would disrupt flows, with major impact to the Gila's lush riparian habitats and the wildlife (including endangered species) who live there. In addition to the environmental impacts, there are significant uncertainties regarding cost, engineering, and climate (as it affects the volume of water that could actually be derived from diversion). The diversion projects, as currently projected, are hugely expensive, ranging from \$42 million

to \$500 million for construction and \$585,000 to \$9 million per year to maintain. The balance that is not covered by federal funding would be due from the rate payers and taxpayers of New Mexico. The ISC has an opportunity here to instead accept federal funds for sustainable non-diversion water conservation projects. The Gila Conservation Coalition has been advocating to maintain the free-flowing status of the river; much more information can be found on their website, www.gilaconservation.org.

FFO RMPA

The BLM Farmington Field Office is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to amend their Resource Management Plan. The purpose of the amendment is to "address additional development in what was previously considered a fully developed oil and gas play." This action is needed because of the enhanced economics of developing the Mancos Shale/Gallup formation due to new hydrofracturing (fracking) and directional drilling technologies. One of the four programs that will be analyzed in the EIS is Vegetation Management. The National Environmental Policy Act scoping period closed in the spring of 2014; a Draft EIS for public review is expected in the summer of 2015. Interested members can subscribe to an RMPA project mailing list through the project website (www.blm.gov/nm/st/en/fo/Farmington_Field_Office/ffo_planning/farmington_rmp/rmpa_mancos.html).

Valle de Oro

Valle de Oro NWR is a brand-new Fish & Wildlife Service refuge on 570 acres adjacent to the Rio Grande in Albuquerque's South Valley neighborhood. The intention is to connect people with nature by emphasizing outdoor experience and education for the urban population, especially youth. The refuge management is working with partners to develop stormwater drainage, waterfowl habitat, and an interpretive program. A conceptual site plan was released in June 2014, incorporating public input up to that time. Graphic representations of the plan can be viewed on the refuge website at www.fws.gov/refuge/valledeoro, and they are currently accepting comment from the public. We have sent them a note recommending that it would be a good place to establish milkweed plantings to host monarch butterflies. A Friends of the Valle de Oro group has been formed; NPSNM members who may be interested in getting involved can find them on Facebook.

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The Newsletter of the NPSNM

October–December 2014. Vol. 39 No. 4. This newsletter is published quarterly by the Native Plant Society of New Mexico (PO Box 35388, Albuquerque, NM 87176) and is free to members. The NPSNM, a nonprofit organization, is composed of professional and amateur botanists and others with an interest in the flora of New Mexico.

Original articles from the newsletter may be reprinted if attributed to the author and to this newsletter.

Views expressed are the opinions of the individual authors and not necessarily those of NPSNM.

Next deadline is December 1, 2014. Articles and high-resolution artwork supporting the NPSNM's mission are welcomed and can be sent to the editor, Sarah Johnson, at sarita@gilanet.com, or PO Box 53, Gila, NM 88038.

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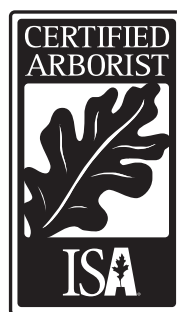
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El Paso Kathryn Barton agustusmc@sbcglobal.net 915/592-1705
Gila Charles Holmes iskander321@hotmail.com 575/388-1371
Las Cruces Joan Woodward jhirschman@csupomona.edu 575/527-4640
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San Juan Al Schneider coloradowildflowers@yahoo.com 970/882-4647
 Bob Powell RobertL.Powell@durango.net
Santa Fe Carol Johnson gcjohnson@comcast.net 505/466-1303
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Chapter Presidents

Albuquerque George Miller goxfordm1844@yahoo.com 505/352-9019
El Paso Cheryl Garing cherylgaring@yahoo.com 915/549-3674
Gila Keller Suberkropp keller65@signalpeak.net
Las Cruces Carolyn Gressitt canton49@hotmail.com 575/523-8413
Otero Helgi Osterreich hkasak@netmdc.com 575/585-3315
San Juan Al Schneider coloradowildflowers@yahoo.com 970/882-4647
 Donna Thatcher dthatcher@fmtn.org 505/325-5811
Santa Fe Tom Antonio tom@thomasantonio.org 505/690-5105
Taos Claudia Bianca seeublink@aol.com 575/751-4551

Committee Chairs

Conservation Rachel Jankowitz NPSNMconservation@gmail.com
Finance & Investment Jack Carter apacheplume29@gmail.com 575/388-9221
NMDOT Jennifer Mullins jennifer.mullins@state.nm.us 505/827-9684
Newsletter Editor Sarah Johnson sarita@gilanet.com
Poster Sales Gary Runyan abqnps.girshadow@dfgh.net 505/205-9953
Membership Coordinator
 Lindsey Kirchhevel lindseyluna@gmail.com 505/286-2385
Administrative Coordinator & Website Editor
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Mission The Native Plant Society of New Mexico (NPSNM) is a non-profit organization that strives to educate the public about native plants by promoting knowledge of plant identification, ecology, and uses; fostering plant conservation and the preservation of natural habitats; supporting botanical research; and encouraging the appropriate use of native plants to conserve water, land, and wildlife.

Conservation Corner (continued from p. 3)**Valles Caldera**

A Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in December 2012, finalizing the Public Access and Use Plan for the Valles Caldera National Preserve. The selected alternative features a 10,000-square-foot visitor center located on a previously undisturbed site near Route 4 on the Valle Grande, with no lodging development, and day-use facilities concentrated on the East Fork of the Jemez River. Primary public access would be by shuttle, with personal vehicles allowed only for specific activities using a permit system. A Transportation, Recreation and Infrastructure Plan (TRIP) is currently being created to implement the ROD. Comments can be submitted through a form posted on the VCNP website at

www.vallescaldera.gov. The NM Natural Heritage Program, in a 2003 report called *Vegetation Survey and Ecological Assessment of VCNP*, identified as conservation priorities regionally important montane grasslands and wetlands, a remaining 25,000 acres of virgin forest (2014 note: if it hasn't burned yet), and the Alamo Bog, a fen with New Mexico's only bog birch community. The TRIP should include strong protections for these vegetation types in balance with the increased public access. The spectacular elk calving, rutting, and wintering phenomena at VCNP also need to be protected from excessive disturbance by recreational or educational users, using seasonal activity restrictions and minimizing traffic beyond the visitor center. ❖

Desperately Seeking *Asclepias*

by **Tatia Veltkamp**, *Wings of Enchantment Butterfly Farm*

Monarch Watch is an organization set up to help the Monarch butterflies. They have a milkweed program where people from each U.S. region can send in native milkweed seeds and through a contracted grower have those seeds grown. The following year, people can order them from Monarch Watch as seedlings for that region. New Mexico is one of the few states that has not collected any milkweed seed for them to grow. The preference is for Showy Milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*) and we are looking for local stands that we can collect seed from or have collected for us. If you know of any *A. speciosa* stands, please contact me at tatiav@comcast.net or 505/271-0325. ❖

***Asclepias speciosa*.**

Photo: Doug Goldman, hosted by the USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / USDA-NRCS-NPDT



San Luis Basin Vascular Plants

Vascular Plants of the San Luis Basin is an "identification manual written for serious amateurs and professional field workers," according to a press release from its author, Hobart N. Dixon. Dr. Dixon is professor emeritus of biology at Adams State University in Alamosa, Colorado, former curator of its herbarium, and author of a checklist of the region as well as a checklist and key to the flora of Great Sand Dunes National Monument, in addition to numerous research papers.

His new book contains 150 pages of keys identifying more than 1,200 species of vascular plants in southern Colorado and northern New Mexico. It also includes a glossary and diagrams illustrating diagnostic features of *Carex* and a few families such as Asteraceae and Poaceae.

Priced at \$22, the book is available through the author. He can be contacted at pixies@amigo.net. ❖

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Annual Meeting in Durango, July 17-19, 2015.

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Perennial Native Grasses: Food for a Dry World

by Richard Stephen Felger, Gila Chapter; University of Arizona Herbarium, Tucson

Recently, while learning some of the intricacies of Western Apache knowledge of food plants and the historic landscapes, I wondered: How different would it be if they, or any other Native Americans, had been able to teach invasive Euro-Americans about native food resources and greater respect for local ecosystems? Maybe it's not too late: at least, we are giving it a try.

New Mexico is rich in plant diversity, rich in plants used for indigenous cuisine. Dozens of such wild plants are suitable for agricultural crops and home gardens. The basic concept is: **Fit the crop to the land, not the land to the crop.** We want resilient crops with high yields. The concept includes no-tillage land use and perennial native plants that have been wild-harvested since ancient times. The implications for energy and water conservation are huge.

Some years ago I had the privilege of searching the world for new aridland/salt-tolerant food crops and now I find some of the best ones right here in our backyard in New Mexico. For example, the Gila Region of southwestern New Mexico has a native flora of about 1,500 species of seed plants. It is reasonable to estimate that Native Americans have used at least 15% of the seed plants in the Southwest for food, not just in the Gila Region of New Mexico. Among the more than 200 Gila Region wild food plant species, at least 10% provided staples and are the most promising "new" food crops for home gardens as well as large- and small-scale agriculture.

These perennial food plants will thrive best when provided with supplemental water until established, after which they should require minimal or perhaps no additional watering, depending on local conditions. The grains and seeds of these plants are small but produced in large quantities and easy to prepare. With funding from New Mexico Department of Agriculture, additional grant funds sponsored by the Sky Island Alliance, and funds for nutritional analyses from the Native Plant Society of New Mexico, Gregg Dugan and I are exploring cultivation, harvesting, and nutritional values of key candidate species. Most are grasses but we are also investigating some perennial composites, such as sunflower relatives.

Humanity depends on grasses. Civiliza-

tions co-evolved with them. No grasses, no modern civilization. Wheat, rice, corn, oats, barley, sorghum, and a richness of others. But these are tropical and temperate-climate plants—requiring extensive irrigation in dry regions—and annuals, which require annual replanting and tillage (plowing). What if we developed arid-adapted no-tillage food crops?

Nearly all grass grains (technically a caryopsis, a seed closely enveloped in the mother plant tissue, or fruit case) are edible, although some are undesirable such as ones in spiny burs. And a few, such as the members of the *Sporobolus* genus, have seeds that are free from the enveloping mother plant tissue. Here are two promising grasses among the dozen or so most interesting New Mexico food plants.

Bulb panicgrass (*Panicum bulbosum*) is a large perennial grass native to mountains in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Texas to southern Mexico. Native Americans say it's the easiest to harvest and process and tastes better than other grains. It was sought after as a special treat. The grain is millet, albeit a small one. You can easily strip off the ripe grain by hand into a paper bag. Like other grains and seeds, it is essential to get them dry as soon as possible—all moldy seeds and grains need to be avoided. You can prepare it as you would any millet or small grain. Grind it into flour to get the best taste and for easy preparation.

Bulb panicgrass occurs in widely scattered and localized populations. As the grain-bearing branches ripen they usually become reddish in color and the Apache name for the



Bulb panicgrass, Pinos Altos Mountains, NM, August 13, 2012. Photo: Jarrod Swackhamer



Bulb panicgrass flowers with orange anthers and purple stigmas, Silver City, August 13, 2012. Photo: Elroy Limmer

plant translates as “Red Grass.” Like most perennial grasses it is easy to grow, transplant, and propagate.

Bulb panicgrass has bluish-green foliage for an attractive landscape plant. This grass grows to about 5 ft (1.5 m) tall and forms very short rhizomes, producing a large, tufted grass. It can be grown from seed or from divisions; plants of any size can be easily propagated this way. However, to get good seed set you should have more than one clone to ensure cross-pollination. Plant it along a walkway, as an accent plant, or backdrop screen, or in an experimental plot for grain production. The above-ground parts are frost-killed but remain as fall color in your garden, or cut the above-ground part and it will resprout in spring after the last frost.



Giant sacaton on old floodplain, Pitchfork Ranch, NM, August 30, 2014.

Photo: RSF

The common name “bulb panicgrass” refers to the small, hard, corm-like or bulbous structure formed at the base of each stem, which is unique among New Mexico grasses. Recent molecular-based research indicates that *Panicum bulbosum* is more closely related to some of the bristle-grasses than to other *Panicum* species, and is therefore treated as a separate genus of one species: *Zuloagaea bulbosa*. Science marches on and fascinating new information can be reflect-

ed in new taxonomic alignments. Botanical nomenclature is the poetry of botany. But calling bulb panicgrass *Panicum bulbosum* is not wrong—just an older interpretation.

Giant sacaton (*Sporobolus wrightii*) is a very large, drought-hardy grass, forming tough clumps often as tall as or taller than a person. It is found across much of the Southwest to central Mexico and thrives even on salinized lands or with poor-quality water, and there are widely scattered but often expansive stands on old floodplains. Unlike most other grasses, the ripe seed is free from enclosing chaff, hence the name “dropseed” applied to many of the more than 150 species of *Sporobolus*. A grass seed free from the chaff should facilitate preparation. The common name “giant sacaton” is amusing since *sacatón* in Spanish would signify a large *zacate*, or grass, and also translates as “a wimp” or “gutless wonder.” Giant sacaton and its close relative, alkali sacaton (*Sporobolus airoides*), characteristically occur along valley bottoms, their deep roots reaching a shallow water table. The old tale of the West, “grass as tall as a horse’s belly,” probably refers to these large grasses. Old trails and roads often followed valley bottoms (and generally still do), the homeland of these grasses.

Giant sacaton leaf blades have minutely serrated, sharp edges, providing protection from herbivores including cattle, although when burned in early spring the tender new growth is suitable as forage. This grass is sometimes planted as a

Continued page 10



Bulb panicgrass makes an attractive ornamental.

Photo: Elroy Limmer

Chapter Activities & Events

For further information on the following events, notify the contact person listed, or visit the chapter's web page: First go to www.npsnm.org; click on Local Chapters; then

Albuquerque

All scheduled monthly meetings are normally the first Wednesday of the month (except July!) at 7 p.m. in the NM Museum of Natural History, 1801 Mountain Rd. NW. For more info on programs contact Jim McGrath at 505/286-8745 or sedges@swcp.com. For field trips contact Dana Price, dana_price@gmx.com, 505/872-2646. For meeting places indicated [A] through [H] see website.

Oct 2 Meeting. Bringing Back a Native: The Reintroduction of Gunnison's Prairie Dogs at Sevilleta NWR. Jon Erz, wildlife biologist at Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge.

Nov 5 Meeting. Nearly All You Ever Wanted to Know about BLM's Native Plant Materials and Seeds of Success Programs. Mike Howard and Sheila Williams, Bureau of Land Management botanists.

Dec 6 Annual Holiday Potluck. 11 a.m.–2 p.m. Contact Pam McBride (ebotpam@msn.com) for more information.

El Paso

All programs are second Thursdays at 7 p.m. (coffee social at 6:30) at El Paso Garden Center, 3105 Grant Ave. unless otherwise noted. All events free unless a fee is specified. Nonmembers always welcome. Info: Jim Hastings, 915/240-7414.

Oct 9 Annual plant and seed exchange by members.

Nov 13 Meeting. Biological Control of Salt Cedar. Salvador Vitanza, PhD, Texas A&M Extension Office, El Paso.

December 11 Holiday Potluck.

Gila (Silver City)

All programs are free and open to the public. Meetings are third Fridays at 7 p.m. at WNMU's Harlan Hall, with refreshments following the program. Hikers meet at 8 a.m. in south parking lot of WNMU Fine Arts Theatre the morning of the hike to arrange carpooling. Participants must sign a release-of-liability form at that time, and will receive a list of native plants in the hiking area. For more info, call Deming Gustafson, 575/388-5192. Destinations may be changed due to weather. Activity updates posted on www.gilanps.org.

Oct 17 Meeting. The Botanical Garden in Tübingen. Lisa Mandelkern.

select the chapter. **Hikers** should always bring plenty of water, hat, sun protection, lunch and/or snacks, field guides, and wear sturdy shoes, suitable for rough, uneven ground.

Nov 21 Meeting. Human-Caused Climate Change and Habitat Shallowing as an Adaptation Tool. AT Cole, owner, Pitchfork Ranch.

December No meeting. Annual holiday potluck date TBA.

Las Cruces

Meetings and workshops are second Wednesdays (unless otherwise noted) at 7 p.m. in the conference room of the Social Center at the University Terrace Good Samaritan Village, 3011 Buena Vida Circle, Las Cruces. Field trips are Saturdays; most last into the afternoon. Participants must sign a release-of-liability form. Children must be accompanied by their parents. Programs and field trips are free; nonmembers always welcome. Contacts: Carolyn Gressitt, 575/523-8413; Tom Packard, 575/202-3708.

Oct 8 Talk. Plant Photography. Lisa Mandelkern.

Oct 11 Field Trip. Percha Box, a riparian area. Meet 8 a.m. at east end of K-Mart parking lot.

Oct 18 Potluck Lunch at La Cueva, Dripping Springs Natural Area. 1:00 p.m.

Nov 12 Talk. The Geology of the Organ Mountains. Keith Davis.

Nov 15 Field Trip. Hike at San Diego Mountain (also called Tonuco). Meet 8 a.m. at east end of K-Mart parking lot.

December No events. Happy Holidays!

Otero (Alamogordo)

For field trip information, contact Tim Mills, tim.mills1@gmail.com, 210/883-7170; or Helgi Osterreich, hkasak@netmdc.com, 575/585-3315 or 575/443-3928. More info should be available by the beginning of each month.

Oct 18 Field Trip. Three Rivers. Will drive to the campground and take Forest Trail 44 as far as desired. Bring lunch or snacks. Those who wish to can also go and see the petroglyphs on the way back. Meet 9:00 a.m. at the Y in Tularosa (Hwys 54 and 70).

Nov 8 Annual meeting of NPSNM–Otero chapter, potluck. Gordon house in Laborcita Canyon, noon. Info, directions to come.

December No activities.

San Juan

The San Juan/Four Corners Native Plant Society will begin its fall and winter speaker programs in October. See the chapter's web page on the Four Corners Flora website, www.swcoloradowildflowers.com.

Santa Fe

Meetings are third Wednesdays at 6:30 p.m. at Christ Lutheran Church, 1701 Arroyo Chamiso (in the triangle of Old Pecos Trail, St Michael's Dr., and Arroyo Chamiso; across street from fire station). For more information, contact Tom Antonio, tom@thomasantonio.org, 505/690-5105. Meetings and talks are free and open to all.

Oct 15 Meeting. Navajo Corn: Cultural Significance and History. Edsel Brown, Navajo artist from Chinle, AZ, currently studying at the Institute of American Indian Arts.

Nov 19 Meeting. Penstemons and Eriogonoms: Drought-Tolerant Plants. Bob Pennington, co-founder of Agua Fria Nursery, past president of the American Penstemon Society.

Dec 7 Holiday potluck, time and location TBA.

Taos

Meetings are third Wednesdays at 7 p.m. in El Taoseno Room at the Taos Convention Center, 120 Civic Plaza Dr. Please check the NPSNM website for updates and additional information on activities, or contact Sallie at taos800@aol.com or 575/776-0860.

Aug thru Nov Members and friends begin harvesting native plant seeds. See Taos website for instructions and where to drop them off.

Oct 11 Field Trip. Hike to Valle Vidal. Bonnie Woods, US Forest Service, leader. Meet 8:00 a.m. in the KTAO parking lot. View transition and fire recovery zones, learn about riparian restoration projects and elk management. All-day hike, not strenuous. Contact: rlrubin46@gmail.com.

Oct 15 Talk. Endangered Plants in New Mexico. Daniela Roth, Program Coordinator for NM State Forestry. Talk will focus on the role of the NM Endangered Plant Program in rare plant conservation and will highlight the status of some of NM's 235 rare plants.

Nov 19 Member Social and Election of 2015 Officers.

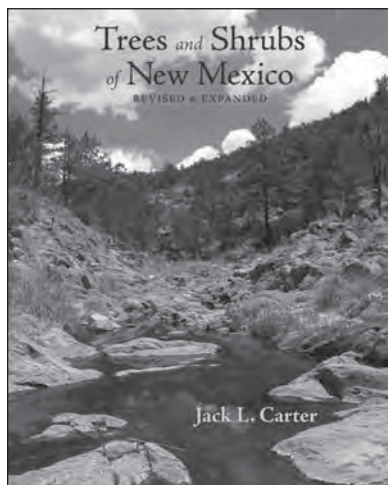
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Perennial Native Grasses (continued from p. 7)

windbreak along perimeters of tender crops such as chilies. For home gardens, use it as a landscape accent plant instead of pampas grass, which is native to South America. In its traditional use as an important Native American food resource, the seeds were collected in large baskets, then basket-winnowed, parched or sun dried, and cooked or stored for future use.

We are finding that wild harvesting yields small amounts of grain after much work. Of course Native Americans had extensive knowledge of and practice at harvesting and we are just learning the intricacies of harvesting and preparation. Bulb panicgrass and big sacaton grain ripen within a narrow time frame, within a window of probably less than two weeks and not all at once. We have not begun to select for simultaneous ripening and food production. Who will continue learning?

Any new agronomic crop will face challenges. However,

careful observations, experimental trials, serendipity, and creativity can facilitate results. Incentives to develop our own arid-adapted food crops include adapting to a warming and drying climate, ever more critical water shortages, more sophisticated consumers such as the locavore market, and Native Americans returning to healthy traditional food resources. ❖

Richard Felger is a researcher with the University of Arizona Herbarium and the Sky Island Alliance in Tucson. He resides in Silver City with his wife Silke Schneider and many animals and plants. Dr. Felger has conducted research in deserts worldwide. His publication list is at the University of Arizona Herbarium website. The most recent book is Plant Life of a Desert Archipelago: Flora of the Sonoran Islands in the Gulf of California, University of Arizona Press, co-authored with Benjamin Wilder.

Contributions to the Jack & Martha Carter Conservation Fund

The generous financial support from so many NPSNM members and friends of the flora of New Mexico will make it possible for the Board to approve more funding for workshops throughout the state, additional basic research on a variety of critical plant taxa, continued support for the state's major herbaria, and hopefully for the development and sup-

port of more early education programs from K-12 in New Mexico schools.

Use the form provided below, or contribute through PayPal on the website, www.npsnm.org. Every contributed dollar is being used to protect the flora of New Mexico well into the future.
~Jack & Martha Carter

JACK & MARTHA CARTER CONSERVATION FUND DONATION FORM

Yes! I would like to help New Mexico's flora!

During 2014, if you contribute \$100 or more, you will receive a gift copy of *Trees and Shrubs of New Mexico*.

(Check here if you do not wish to receive the book.)

Enclosed is my contribution of \$ _____

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All contributions are tax-deductible as provided under the law.

Make your check payable to: **NPSNM—Carter Endowment Fund**

and send to: Administrative Coordinator
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Membership in the NPSNM is open to anyone supporting our goals of promoting a greater appreciation of native plants and their environment and the preservation of endangered species. We encourage the use of suitable native plants in landscaping to preserve our state's unique character and as a water conservation measure. Members benefit from chapter meetings, field trips, publications, plant and seed exchanges, and educational forums. Members also qualify for membership in New Mexico Educators Federal Credit Union. Books dealing with plants, landscaping, and environmental issues are available at discount prices. The Society has also produced two New Mexico wildflower posters by artist Niki Threlkeld and a cactus poster designed by Lisa Mandelkern. These can be ordered from our poster chair (contact information listed on page 4).



New Mexico wildflower posters: \$8 (nonmembers, \$10)
 Cactus poster: \$5 (nonmembers, \$8)

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NPSNM Membership Application

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E-Mail/Fax _____

*I (we) wish to affiliate with the checked chapter:
 (Please check only one)*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Albuquerque | <input type="checkbox"/> Otero (Alamogordo) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> El Paso, TX | <input type="checkbox"/> San Juan (Farmington and Southwest Colorado) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gila (Silver City) | <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Fe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Las Cruces | <input type="checkbox"/> Taos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No affiliation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I am interested in forming a new chapter in _____ | |

Annual Dues:

Individual	\$	25
Family		30
Friend of the Society		50
Sponsor		100
Patron		250
Life Member		1,000
Limited Income, Seniors (65+)	Students, and	15

Total: \$ _____

Remember that 25% of contributions are returned annually to the individual chapters!



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Download PDFs of this and
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**Gene Jercinovic and
Jarrod Swackhamer
inspecting giant sacaton
planted as a windbreak at
a chili field, Deming, NM,
August 27, 2014.**

Photo: RSF