

FRIENDS *of Great Salt Lake*

P.O. Box 2655, Salt Lake City, UT 84110

801/355-5226

Volume 2 no. 2

Winter 1996



Common Name: Greasewood
Scientific Name: *Sarcobatus vermiculatus*

Native shrub frequently found in the flat barren or alkaline soils surrounding Great Salt Lake. Important wildlife food for porcupines, jackrabbits, prairie dogs, and chipmunks.



Reference: *North American Range Plants*, 1986, by J. Stubbendieck, S. Hatch, and K. Hirsch.

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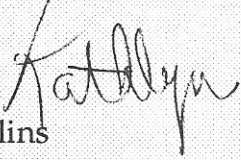
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The mission of Friends of Great Salt Lake is to preserve and protect the Great Salt Lake ecosystem and to increase public awareness and appreciation of the lake through education, research, and advocacy.

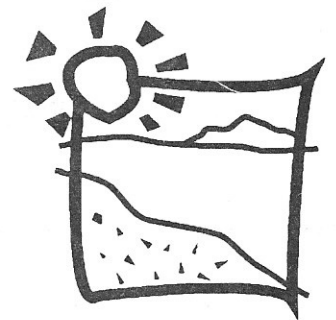


DEAR FRIENDS,

We are starting our new year and would like to invite you to do something unusual and exciting with us. We need your input on planning the type of activities that you want to do as a member of FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE. Activities could range from lake field trips to doing background research on important issues concerning the lake's ecosystem to assembling and presenting a slide show that can educate the community about the lake ecosystem. The possibilities are endless. The Board has some activities such as the ISSUES FORUM (brochure will be mailed separately), Antelope Island Workshop and Campout, and the lecture series lined up for the the coming year. But to make the organization more community-based, we need the group to share their ideas, enthusiasm, and energy. To that end, we are encouraging all members to attend a monthly activities planning meeting where the Board will be present to work out a schedule of short term and long term activities. With your help, we will enable this organization to grow into a stronger community based group. Join us every first Thursday of the month, 7 p.m. at the Salt Lake County Building, 2100 South and State Street, Room N3005. See you there! If there are any questions or you want to be involved but cannot attend the meeting, call me at 355-5226.

Yours Truly,

 Kathlyn Collins
 President

1996 WINTER/SPRING SCHEDULE
FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE



EVENT	DATE/TIME	LOCATION
Lecture Series	January 23, Tuesday / 7-9 p.m.	Sugarhouse Garden Center
Activities Planning Meeting	February 1, Thursday / 7-9 p.m.	Salt Lake County Building, Room N3005
Great Salt Lake Issues Forum	February 10, Sat / 9 a.m.-5 p.m.	Quality Inn Downtown Salt Lake City
Lecture Series	February 27, Tuesday / 7-9 p.m.	Sugarhouse Garden Center
Activities Planning Meeting	March 7, Thursday / 7-9 p.m.	Salt Lake County Building, Room N3005
Lecture Series	March 26, Tuesday / 7-9 p.m.	Sugarhouse Garden Center
Activities Planning Meeting	April 4, Thursday / 7-9 p.m.	Salt Lake County Building, Room N3005
Lecture Series	April 23, Tuesday / 7-9 p.m.	Sugarhouse Garden Center
Activities Planning Meeting	May 2, Thursday / 7-9 p.m.	Salt Lake County Building, Room N3005
Antelope Island W & C	May 10-12	Fielding Garr Ranch House, Antelope Is
Lecture Series	May 28, Tuesday / 7-9 p.m.	Sugarhouse Garden Center



FIELD NOTES: LOOK CLOSE, LOOK FAR AT BLACK ROCK

Joel Peterson

I had only viewed Black Rock from Interstate 80 or from a distance when I'm on the Great Salt Lake. Although I always appreciated its uniqueness from a distance, I really learned a lot by looking close - very close!

This prominent feature of the lake was named "Black Rock" on July 27, 1847, by a reconnaissance group of the Mormon pioneers (1). This feature was commonly used as a reference point when explorers described or referred to the area, and it holds historical significance to our state. In fact, the first two white men buried in Utah were laid to rest near Black Rock.

Black Rock is within GREAT SALT LAKE STATE PARK and presumably enjoys protection and interpretation by its staff but it occurs on sovereign land, which may influence management responsibilities. Access to Black Rock can be made from the road behind the utility garage at the SOUTH SHORE MARINA. You can travel only a short distance before you must park because the sand can be impassable. Do not cheat yourself of the experience of walking the shoreline in order to test your vehicle's abilities. The walk is 3/4 - 1 mile to Black Rock and very beautiful.

As I walked the shoreline, I was immediately aware of green mats of what looked like moss, (but actually algae), pupae casings, and other matter which I collectively called 'bio mats'. In some places, the mat was over a foot thick. The mats eroded into 'bio clumps' as they extended into the reach of the lake's waves. They looked like the living version of a coral-like encrustation of calcium carbonate rock I found in the same spot. Also on the beach, small, empty channels were mysteriously eroded into the sand at various places and were oddly soft. There has been no precipitation lately to create these new channels. I dug into the sand about 3" with my fingers and saw water bubble up and fill the furrow. I dunked my finger in the water, then tasted for salt - fresh water! With a few additional checks in the same manner and working my way to the lake, I roughly mapped out the estuary just under the surface of the sand, with salt becoming more evident each taste. I excitedly walked all over the area finding more springs, grasses, a euphorbia, then pickleweed where there was more salt. A freshwater pool covered an area of about 200 square feet about 2" deep. I also found mottled eggshell fragments possibly from avocets or black-necked stilts. The end of the

peninsula just east of Black Rock was also an impressive area of head-high quartzite and/or schist rocks with evidence of bird nesting - probably gulls, but mottled eggshell fragments were found here too.

I climbed atop Black Rock and could better see the foundations of the swimming area, pool and other buildings which were once here. It's slowly being eroded away. However, do take a hand full of trash with you when you leave. A monument stands at the base of Black Rock with a plaque placed by Boy Scout Troop 721 which explains more of the history of the area. Its nice to see appreciation for the history of who passed by this area rather than what we built over it, left on it, or what we can change it into. (There are new survey stakes out here).

The productivity and diversity in this area was driven home when I took a small 'bio clump' home and suspended it in a concentration of sugar water. This keeps things from settling out too fast to get a sample. Using only a 15X hand lens I found all sorts of critters I'd never seen before! An ecosystem in a jar! I sequentially removed different densities of material with sugar concentrations and rinsing. At the bottom, the whole thing seemed to be held together by the algae that surrounds small, heavier particles. There was actually very little sand in the sample. Could the mass within algae blobs have come from calcium carbonate? It is like the stuff from which tufa is made.

I was impressed with how biologically productive two tablespoons of 'bio clump' is - think about the productivity of the whole area! What an excellent example of the Great Salt Lake-type of estuary system we see! It will surely be in my spotting scope this spring (when nesting birds need their privacy).

We will all benefit by looking close, very close, to understand what is underfoot, but also remember to look far. What is this whole system about? Look far into the future. What will this place look like next year? In 100 years? Will this freshwater/saltwater area still form 'bio mats and clumps?' Will the avocet, stilt, and marsh wren still remember "this is the place of productivity and sustenance?" Don't stop looking and asking. See you at the lake.

1. See Madsen, Brigham D. 1989. Exploring the Great Salt Lake. The Standsbury Expedition of 1949-50 (University of Utah Press) for more information.



PREHISTORIC LIFE ALONG THE GREAT SALT LAKE

Steve Simms,, Professor of Anthropology

Like the Wasatch Front today, the strip of land between Brigham City and Spanish Fork was likely the most populous in the region in prehistoric times. In A.D. 1000 there were dozens, perhaps hundreds, of settlements in this strip with populations ranging from a few families to over a hundred people.

The basic reasons for settlement are two: water in an otherwise dry landscape, and the compression of diverse habitats into a small space. The vertically aligned biotic zones found in a descent from mountain to valley were, to these early inhabitants, akin to the aisles of a grocery, hardware, and drug store. These zones provided wood for bows and digging sticks; duck bone for whistles; willow for baskets and cradleboards; medicine from specific plants; large game for hides, sinew, meat, fat, bone and antler. Even after reaching the elusive "edge" of the lake, there is a mosaic of biotic diversity referred to as "the Great Salt Lake Wetlands." Ponds, streams, salt grass meadows, iodine bush flats, cattail and bulrush marshes, greasewood plains, and silt dunes identify a few of these additional habitats. Fresh water abounds in the rivers and springs emanating from the mountains, the largest being the Bear, Ogden, Weber and Jordan rivers.

To a prehistoric forager the Wasatch Front would have been a place favored for reliable production and relative abundance. The climatic variability that characterizes the Great Basin would have been smoothed here, the biotic diversity ensuring alternatives when some resources failed. Far from static, the lake edge ecosystems were dynamic. Spring runoff topped the streambanks in many years, temporarily preventing use of areas and changing stream courses. Conversely, droughts were felt immediately and streams may have dried up at times. Either way, the variability promoted ecological succession and constant environmental change.

The Great Salt Lake area yields evidence of human presence consistent with the initial colonization of the western hemisphere from Siberia between 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. Archaeologists refer to this period of rapid colonization as the Paleo Indian, an advancing wave of people moving into an open ecological niche. This produced a mobile lifestyle, focused on hunting with the exploitation of plants and small animals. The high mobility fostered styles of stone dart points that were remarkably consistent across the continent and a stone technology geared toward tool maintenance and long distance movement. Several locations around the Great Salt Lake yield specimens of Clovis and Folsom dart points typical of the period.

By the time humans arrived, Lake Bonneville had shrunk considerably and by 10,000 years ago was simply an enlarged version of the Great Salt Lake. The large, now extinct animals, such as mammoth, and giant bison were present, but there are no clear associations with humans in the several dozen finds of these animals around the Great Salt Lake.

Behind the advancing wave of the brief Paleo Indian period came people who filled in the spaces. Referred to as the Archaic period, this was a locally variable hunting and gathering lifeway that continued in Utah until the adoption of farming about 1,500 years ago. In the Great Salt Lake area, there are hints of residential stability by these hunter-gathers around the large wetlands. During the Archaic period, the lake decreased in size and around 5-6,000 years ago nearly dried up. Between 3,000 and 2,000 years ago, the lake rose to a size larger than today, overflowing into the Great Salt Lake Desert.

The best-represented period of human occupation along the Wasatch Front is the Fremont, beginning about 1,500 years ago, corresponding to a moist period and a modest enlargement of the Great Salt Lake. The Fremont are visible in part because it was a time of farming and higher population density, but also a function of recency and widespread exposure of sediments of this age or younger.

The Fremont farming period is part of the development of farming cultures across the western United States. From about 2,000 years ago and up to perhaps 700 years ago, farming brought large population increases, migration and human impact to the continent. The best-known example near the Great Salt Lake are the Willard Mounds, once located near the marina at WILLARD BAY STATE PARK. Over 50 mounds containing the remains of houses, granaries, and burials were present until the site was scraped up in the 1960's and used as fill for the construction of the dikes around Willard Bay.

Both the archaeology and the study of stable isotopes found in human bone indicate the Fremont farmed corn, beans and squash, but also relied on hunting and gathering. CT scans and stress analysis of bone indicate a more active life style for males than females. Skeletons tell stories of health and disease: dental problems, tuberculosis and bone cancer.

About A.D. 1600, the Great Salt Lake rose and there is no evidence of recolonization after the lake regressed. Populations may have been effected by European diseases before direct contact. The ancient past of the Great Salt Lake is not one of comfort or stability, but is in keeping with a very dynamic Great Salt Lake we know today.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR CONSULTANTS TO MEET WITH FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE

John Thomas of Parsons Brinckerhoff will meet with FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE on Tuesday, January 23, 1996 at 7:00 pm in the SUGARHOUSE GARDEN CENTER. Mr. Thomas and his consulting firm have been hired by the WASATCH FRONT REGIONAL COUNCIL to conduct a Major Investment Study (MIS) of the Western Transportation Corridor (WTC). The MIS will involve conducting a public-scoping process and in-depth coordination with affected parties in developing concepts for a Western Transportation Corridor east of the Great Salt Lake and north of I-80. Components of this project include analysis of roadways, railroads, transit, and utilities which may or may not be in this corridor, as well as impact analysis. Mr. Thomas is committed to meeting with any groups that have an interest in or could be potentially affected by e WTC. As an advocate for Great Salt Lake, this is an opportunity to educate ourselves, ask questions, and voice concern about potential impacts by this project on the lake and its resources.

T-SHIRTS

FGSL t-shirts are now available at all FGSL sponsored functions. The design is the new FGSL logo and is in full color on a white background. The cost is \$14.00 per shirt. We have a limited first printing so hurry and get yours soon!

LIVING YARD ART?

An exotic bird has, over the years, become somewhat of a local celebrity of the Great Salt Lake. Pink Floyd, a flamingo which allegedly escaped TRACY AVIARY, could easily be spotted at the lake in Winter - a big pink bird among a backdrop of white gulls. The last time I happened across Floyd was along the South Shore in the winter of 1993. Has anyone seen Floyd lately? Drop me a note at the P.O. Box if you can give an update of his whereabouts, condition, species of flamingo, or history. Joel Peterson.



HISTORY SEARCH

I am looking for any information which can identify where "Clinton's Cave" or "Clinton's Hotel" was. It is noted in a 1929 reference as being near Lake Point. Clinton's Cave was an attraction for the hotel, and is probably somewhere in the north Oquirrh Mountains. Please drop me a note at the P.O. Box with any information you may be able to provide. Joel Peterson.

IT'S A SIGN

You may notice during your forays to the South Shore that the FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE highway cleanup signs are now up. UTAH DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION gives recognition for our highway cleanup efforts on I-80 westbound just before the Saltaire exit. A second sign is about two miles farther west from the eastbound side, just after the visitor pullout. Thanks go to UDOT for providing the opportunity to beautify this area.



THE GREAT SALT LAKE ISSUES FORUM

The Great Salt Lake is the largest saline lake in North America. Its presence has determined the migratory path of millions of shorebirds and waterfowl which survive only because the lake and its wetlands survive. The Great Salt Lake is one of the most visited sites in Utah, hosting an international tourist audience. The Great Salt Lake also supports many other businesses, yet is the subject of grief for many of them when its level fluctuates. And it fluctuates.

With generous support from the UTAH WETLANDS FOUNDATION, THE PATAGONIA OUTLET, and THE NATURE CONSERVANCY, FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE is hosting the GREAT SALT LAKE ISSUES FORUM on February 10, 1996.

This will be a day long event from 9:00 to 5:30 which will include a diverse group of local lake specialists discussing the lake ecosystem, resources, and planning issues we will all face as our Wasatch Front population grows. Lunch will be served and there will be snacks and question/answer sessions to keep things lively.

Spend one Saturday learning about and discussing the lake and you will be rewarded many times over when you go to the shores for a visit of your more familiar friend.

Here's a little bit about our sponsors:

UTAH WETLANDS FOUNDATION

UTAH WETLANDS FOUNDATION was established in 1983. Their efforts are directed to the survival of Utah's wetlands. They have done considerable work with the Utah Legislature and are principally responsible for establishing the duck stamp in Utah. They have provided a

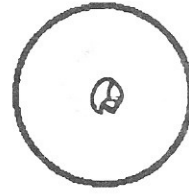
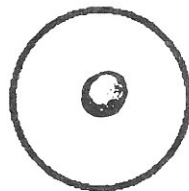
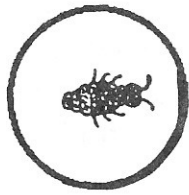
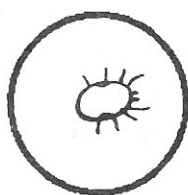
substantial amount of funding for wetland work in Utah.

THE PATAGONIA OUTLET

PATAGONIA has a strong commitment to protecting undomesticated lands and waters. Each year, they pledge 1% of the proceeds of their sales to the preservation and restoration of the natural environment. This is referred to as their "Earth Tax." From this 1% framework, local stores participate in their community's grassroots efforts through an environmental grants program. The PATAGONIA OUTLET staff have direct input on grant awards to be used in our local community.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY has been involved in Utah projects for 13 years, protecting biodiversity by purchasing habitat which species need for survival. Their commitment to protect wetlands of the Great Salt Lake began in 1984 with the purchase of land which has become the LAYTON MARSH PRESERVE. It was acquired by an initial purchase of property from Morton Thiokol in 1984, with a major contribution towards the purchase from the UTAH WETLANDS FOUNDATION. In 1994, TNC purchased another 280 acres, or about 3/4 mile of shoreline to add to the preserve, again with a contribution from the UTAH WETLANDS FOUNDATION. TNC is also involved in the Layton/Kaysville area working to enhance wetlands to mitigate for losses elsewhere. They are partnering with the UTAH RECLAMATION MITIGATION AND CONSERVATION COMMISSION to help them acquire key wetland properties in this area of the lake.



FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

On October 24, 1995, FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE held their second annual membership meeting. This is the meeting where we hold annual elections and conduct business which requires membership participation. All in all, everything went pretty smoothly. There were two business items which needed to be voted on by the Board. They were as follows: (1) The treasurer position will not be an elected Board member but shall be an appointed position to be appointed by the Board. Twelve people voted in favor of this motion, no one voted against it and seven did not vote. (2) We shall add an issues committee to our standing committees listed in the by-laws. Twelve people voted in favor of this, no one voted against this and seven did not vote. We also elected our new board for 1995/96. The following positions were open: President (due to resignation of president elect) President-elect, Vice President, Secretary and 4 one year positions on the board. There was no competition for the positions and the results are as follows:

President: Kathlyn Collins
Vice President : Patrick Leary
President Elect: Joel Peterson
Secretary: Debbie Roberts

Board members (one year term):

Margie Nackowski
Sandy Zicus
Elise Peterson
Robin Hooton


With the business taken care of we moved on to the good part! Dan Taylor, California Field Director (acting) for NATIONAL AUDUBON, came from Sacramento to offer his insights to us. Dan was instrumental in forming the MONO LAKE COMMITTEE whose mission has been to restore Mono Lake. He spoke about the challenges that that group faced and how they achieved their goals. He was very inspirational in rallying us to come together and protect our lake. He urged us to create a vision to allow the public to know what we are talking about and to communicate our vision to people both far away as well as here locally. We must find a way to work together to deal with any problems that the lake faces, to be positive, and find solutions and incorporate the realities of Utah into a holistic strategy that benefits the lake. He had a very good statement that I thought said it all, he said "We will not protect what we do not love." This could be one of our biggest challenges!

FGSL STRATEGICALLY PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

Members of the Board of Directors for FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE met on October 28, 1995 for a one year review of the organization and strategy session for 1996. The meeting, a marathon event by anyone's standards, fostered deep discussions concerning philosophical issues about the future of the Great Salt Lake and more particularly, the role FRIENDS plays and should play in that future. The most common theme throughout the day dealt with how to inspire and involve membership in FRIENDS' activities and direction. Based upon our discussions, we eagerly solicit your input regarding the first years successes and (gasp) failures of FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE and, additionally, your feedback regarding the vision we see for the future. Such input will let us know if the organization is wending its way in the right direction.

Board members began the day discussing the year in review, offering personal insights, frustrations and inspiration. We bantered numerous ideas back and forth, but gradually, certain concerns forced their way to the surface. These included revisiting and retouching original issues at the genesis of the organization that inspired the creation of FRIENDS, such as the Western Transportation Corridor issue, development proposals concerning the

Lake, wetland issues, mitigation concerns, Davis Lake and more. As our discussion progressed, it became clear that how we approach dealing with these issues is vitally important. Do we act as an advocacy group solely dealing with specific issues? Do we instead focus upon long range "educational" objectives that, over time will shift values about the Lake and inspire individuals to tackle the "issues" on a personal level? Do we address both areas? And if so, how best do we expend finite resources, in this case, volunteer efforts and energy, and still manage to keep individuals energized, enthusiastic and involved? Are our monthly meeting efforts successful? Educational? Inspirational?

Other issues as well came to the fore: are Board members being asked to do too much? Too little? What does the future of the organization hold? Are we successfully engaged in recruitment activities for both general membership and Board membership? What is the role of the Board? How do we inspire individual efforts? What are long range objectives for FGSL? How do we foster involvement and interest? How do we tap volunteer resources? Are we doing enough outreach, or not enough? 

As part of the process addressing these questions, we looked toward a long range vision for Great Salt Lake and came up with specific areas for FGSL involvement: 1) Protection of dynamic ecosystems, e.g. including water quality, watershed protection, zoo & phytoplankton issues, flora & fauna, compatible human uses, etc.; 2) organization involved with planning & management; 3) local education; and 4) international awareness. After further discussion, we refined this vision to reflect specific areas in FRIENDS mission: 1) Research; 2) Planning & Implementation; 3) Education; & 4) Advocacy.

Based upon these four areas of focus, we looked towards the future, envisioned Great Salt Lake ten years from now and wondered where it might be with and without our involvement.

The picture we saw in many ways is dire; destructive recreational uses of the Lake both along the shoreline and upon the surface, increased development both commercial and private that exploits the mineral resource, diminishing water quality that adversely affects brine shrimp and zoo & phytoplankton populations, over-harvesting of these same populations, poorly planned transportation issues and much more.

On the positive side, however, we also discussed possible areas of impact FGSL may have upon the Lake, such as wetland and upland buffer zones along the north, east and south shores, an educated public aware of the necessity for a healthy Lake ecosystem, a solid monitoring system in place for ensuring water quality, a Great Salt Lake Management plan in place, economic decisions based upon environmental sustainability and more. These areas in which we effect positive change and be a vehicle for such change are vitally important.

With these four areas in mind — research, planning, education & advocacy — Board members outlined specific approaches both long and short range. But of paramount concern was the input of general membership. While this view reflects concerns of Board members, it may not reflect entirely your views and/or concerns. With this in mind, we ask for your response to the direction this organization is taking and needs to take to further FGSL's mission of advocacy. Please voice your opinion about this process, about this vision, about your vision and your concerns. One year has passed since the genesis of FGSL. How have we fared? Are we on the right track? Is enough being done? To this end, please plan on attending our first planning and strategy meeting of the new year, February 1 at the SALT LAKE COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER at 7:00 p.m. After all, it is your involvement and interest that makes us successful. Ultimately, FGSL is about people — all of us — coming together to protect a cultural, historical and vital environmental icon, Great Salt Lake.

FGSL Member Elaine Ipson won the 1995 PEARLE M. OLSEN PUBLICATION AWARD granted by the UTAH STATE POETRY SOCIETY for her recently published book "WHERE THE GHOSTS ARE GARRISONED." Congratulations Elaine! She shares with us a poem from her book:

THE GREAT SALT LAKE

It is the only sea I know,
the source of salt
in my blood.
I waded this brine
as a child
searching for salt blossoms,
floated like a gull
on the wings
of a great mother.

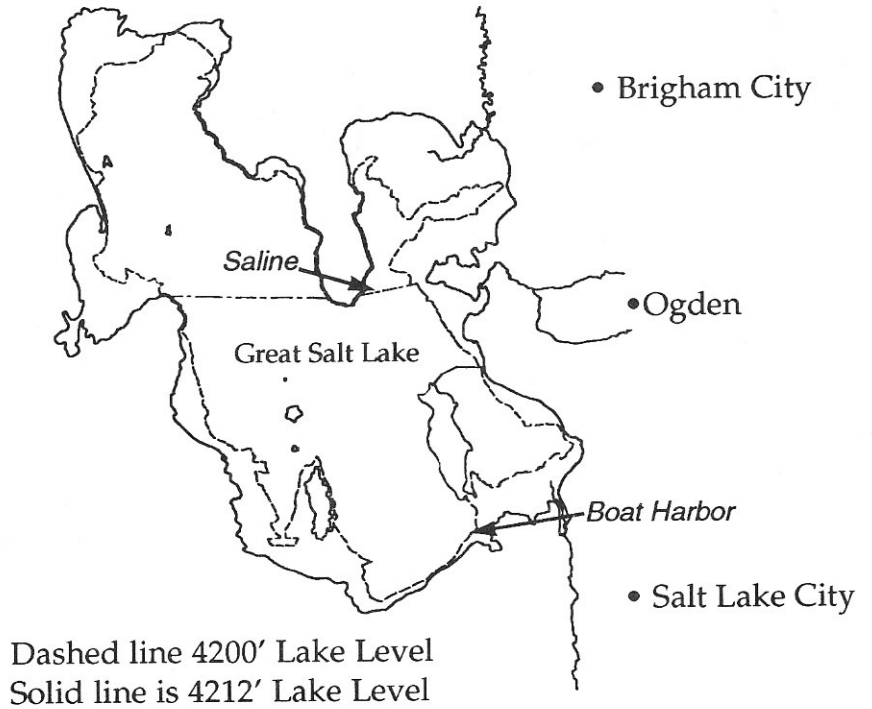
From Half-moon Bay
I accept her gifts.
An early moon
lays a liquid path
over dark waters.
Whitecaps frost
licorice waves
seeking the shore.

A skinny coyote
dips delicate paws
in the shallows. He know
in his animal heart
Salt is for healing.
I offer my flask
but he trots away,
his wary head turning
from side to side.

Dawn will reveal
red ribbons of brine shrimp
spread like a feast
for elegant phalaropes.
Water will catch
a gold ball of sun
to wear on its face and I
will baptize myself
in this holy place.



<i>GREAT SALT LAKE SURFACE ELEVATIONS</i>	
December 1	
Saline	4196.70
Boat Harbor	4198.90
December 15	
Saline	4196.80
Boat Harbor	4199.00



*FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS*

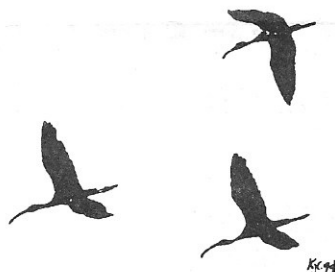
Kathlyn Collins, <i>President</i>		355-5226
Joel Peterson, <i>President Elect</i>	Issues Committee	485-2394
Patrick Leary, <i>Vice President</i>	Membership Committee	363-4867
Howard Gross, <i>Treasurer</i>		486-4565
Debbie Roberts, <i>Secretary</i>		486-8427
Christine Allred, <i>Board Member</i>	Hospitality Committee	261-8183
Robin Hooton, <i>Board Member</i>		277-3750
Doug Howard, <i>Board Member</i>	Education Committee	295-4395
Wayne Martinson, <i>Board Member</i>		355-8110
Margie Nackowski		328-9512
Elise Peterson		485-2394
Betsy Price, <i>Board Member</i>	Fund Raising Committee	596-2619
Sandy Zicus		
Jeanne Le Ber	Newsletter Committee	532-7384
	Nominations Committee	
Penny Ciak	Public Relations Committee	974-7060

FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE
P.O. Box 2655
Salt Lake City, UT 84110-2655

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage Paid
Salt Lake City, UT
Permit No. 6707

YES! I want to join the *FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE*. Here are my dues in the amount of: (check one)

- | | |
|---|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular member | \$ 20 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student | \$ 10 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Senior | \$ 10 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining | \$500 |



Student must be at least half time. **Senior** is 62 years or older **Sustaining** is any corporation, institute, organization or individual interested in financially supporting *FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE* activities.

In addition to my dues, I would like to make a tax-deductible contribution in the amount of: (check one)

- \$10 \$25 \$50 \$100 \$250 other amount _____

Please make check payable to:
FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE

Mail to:

FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE
P.O. Box 2655
Salt Lake City, UT 84110-2655
Phone: 355-5226

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

PHONE _____

MY SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE LAKE IS: _____