

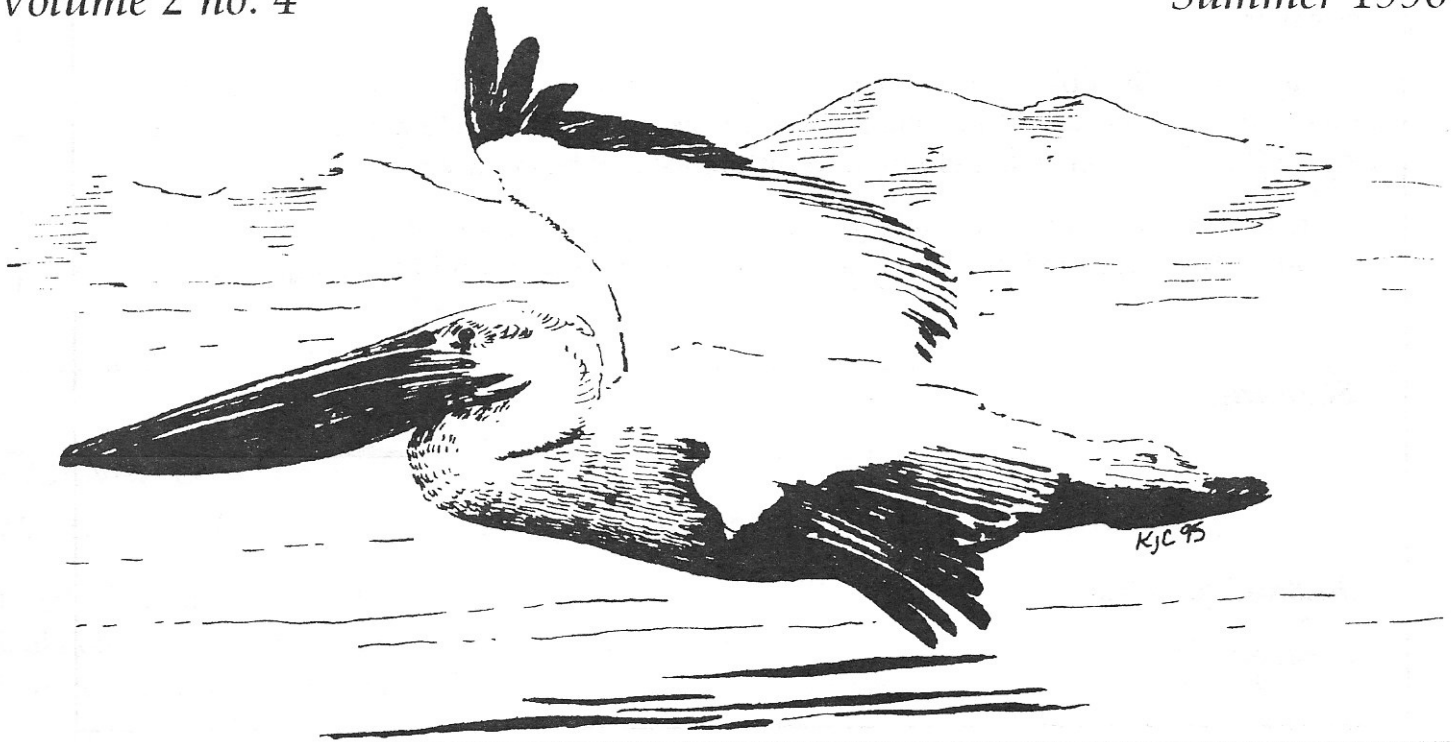
FRIENDS *of Great Salt Lake*

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

801/355-5226

Volume 2 no. 4

Summer 1996



CONTENTS

- Page 2 – President's Letter & Calendar of Events - meetings, workshops, seminars
- Page 3 – *Field Notes: Message of a Spider's Web* by Joel Peterson
- Page 5 – *Our Legacy of Pelicans on Gunnison Island* by Joel Peterson
- Page 6 – Antelope Island Workshop & Campout 1996
- Page 7 – Find Out What's Happening With Agency Briefs and WTC MIS Update
- Page 8 – Volunteer Bulletin Board
- Page 9 – Letter Regarding the Western Transportation Corridor Issue
- Page 11–Lake Levels & FGSL Directory

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,

Welcome to our Summer newsletter. Inside you will find some interesting items relating to the Great Salt Lake ecosystem such as two articles by Joel Peterson, one on a local spider species and one on a scientific expedition to the pelican nesting grounds on Gunnison Island. We appreciate Joel's observations of what is happening out on the lake and his articles. Keep up the great work, Joel!

Another hard working volunteer, Jeanne Le Ber, our newsletter editor of two years, will be leaving her post to concentrate on other numerous projects in her busy life. We will miss Jeanne's dedication and high quality work and we wish her well in all her endeavors.

We are currently looking for someone to help with the newsletter as well as several other volunteer chores. More details are included in this newsletter. Check it out on page 8! It is your chance to help make a difference and be creative.

Note that we will **not** have a July general membership meeting at our usual fourth Tuesday. Watch for the flyer announcing the August speaker and Fall field trips.

Sincerely,

Kathlyn J. Collins

President

1996 SUMMER SCHEDULE FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE

EVENT	DATE/TIME	LOCATION
Activities Planning Meeting	July meeting cancelled	
General Meeting	July meeting cancelled	
Activities Planning Meeting	August 1 – Thursday / 7-9 p.m.	Salt Lake County Building, Room N3005
General Meeting	August 27 – Tuesday / 7-9 p.m.	Sugarhouse Garden Center
Field Trips	To Be Announced	



FIELD NOTES: MESSAGE OF A SPIDER'S WEB

Joel Peterson

I caught a windshield full of brine flies driving on I-80 along the south shore of the lake until I almost couldn't see. The brine flies are pupating like popcorn this time of year. But there's a balance to most things that are natural and the birds and spiders follow closely behind the boom of flies.

If you have ever investigated the shrieks of children (and many adults) while they stand among the rocks and shrubs of the lake, you've seen that their attention is likely on the orb-weaving spiders that have draped their webs on every available structure.

In conversation, I have mistakenly referred to them as the "brine spider" for lack of any other common name, and have associated it with only the Great Salt Lake ecosystem. I spoke with Dr. Kate Grandison of SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY (she provided most of the references for this article), who specializes in the study of spiders, and learned from her that this spider is distributed from Peru and the Galapagos Islands north to Kansas and west to California (see also B.J. Kaston, 1972). But it is very interesting to note that the surroundings of the Great Salt Lake define the northernmost extent of this spider's range (Grandison, pers. comm.). Certainly the spider does well in this productive area and is a functioning part of the ecosystem.

Older names by which this spider has been known are *Neoscona salaeria* (Chamberlin, 1920) and *Neoscona oaxacensis* (Keyserling, 1863 and Berman & Levi, 1971). These names have been synonymized into the present *Neoscona cooksoni* (Butler, 1877, transferred from the genus *Araneus*).

Having formally introduced our friend by name, let's get to know it better. As most spiders will, this species exhibits sexual dimorphism. That is, the female has a different appearance than the male. The length of the female's body

is 11 to 17 mm while the male is 5 to 12 mm in length. Kaston (1972) describes the spider as "yellowish with brown markings. The carapace has a dark median stripe and a dark stripe along each lateral margin. The dorsum shows a median yellowish herringbone pattern and a mottling of light spots to the sides of this."

This spider belongs to the family *Araneidae* whose members spin an orb-web. The web is characterized by radial strands coming from a central hub and concentric spirals of silk. Just like the haunted house version. All orb-weavers have poor eyesight and cannot see from more than a few inches away. It catches its prey by feeling the vibrations on its web (A GOLDEN GUIDE TO SPIDERS AND THEIR KIN).

James R. Smith in a 1906 UNIVERSITY OF UTAH Bachelors thesis, SPIDERS OF SALT LAKE CITY AND VICINITY, writes "when looked at from the standpoint of practical engineering, the spider's web, with its strong, elastic cables, is regarded as meeting all the requirements of modern engineering. The spider is probably the most talented engineer, man being excepted, in the animal kingdom."

In the Fall, the female makes an egg sack containing many eggs. The eggs will hatch the following Spring, producing numerous spiderlings. This is the specie's strategy to survive a large mortality (GOLDEN GUIDE). The spiderlings float in the wind attached to a fluffy strand of its silk until it gets caught upon something where it can weave its first web. My boat mast shrouds have been made into a Christmas tree of sorts, with the spiderling's "parachute" strings streaming from them like tinsel.

At the lake, I cannot get very far in a conversation about spiders until someone tells me how hideous they are or tells me of their own personal war upon them. Unfortunately,

enough people have complained about these insects that the GREAT SALT LAKE STATE PARK finds it prudent to carry out weekly sprayings to kill them so that we may be comfortable. I have to say, "This is the earth we live on. I'd choose it over a lifeless, plastic world with chemical residues — any day." The natural world is not as harmful or icky as you may believe.

In his 1932 Masters thesis, A PRELIMINARY LIST OF SPIDERS OF UTAH, written at the UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, Wilton Ivie writes about his concern over the lack of information, as well as misinformation, about spiders:

"Due to their small size, secluded habits and wary disposition, spiders do not proclaim their presence sufficiently to attract their share of our attention. However, the factor that is probably most responsible for people avoiding these creatures, is the false reputation that has been widely developed regarding the ferocity of their dispositions, and the poisonous nature of their bites

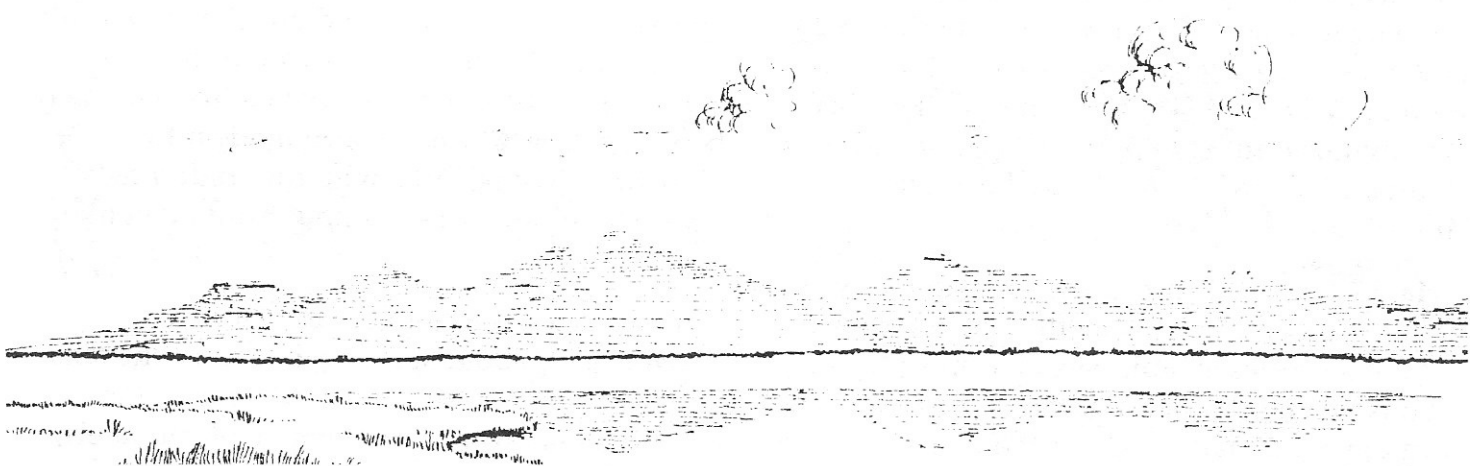
In defense of the spider, it might be said that no spider will go out of his way to attack a person; the usual reaction is in the opposite direction, and only under extreme provocation will a spider offer to bite. Even if spiders were disposed to bite people on occasion, there would be very little justification for alarm, since very few of them are capable of inflicting injury on an animal as large as a man... When there is so much false information, further accentuated by

unrestrained imagination, as regards the popular knowledge of spiders, it is very desirable that a more careful and more objective study be made of these creatures."

My first education of orb-weaving spiders came from reading Charlotte's Web in grade school. This gentle spider advertised the virtues of her friend Wilbur-the-pig by adding a few words as she completed her web, ultimately saving him from an untimely death! Read the book for one of life's little messages.

If the spiders at the Great Salt Lake marina could communicate to those who complain of them, they may finish their orbs with the words "FRIEND, NOT FOE" or, "I'M EATING THOSE BRINE FLIES YOU COMPLAIN ABOUT!"

The spider's web is an analogy of the interrelated components of the natural world into which we are inextricably woven — the web of life. Why is it that we continue our attempts to subdue nature for some contrived notion of comfort? We seem to have become very wimpy in our advanced world. The spider weaving its orb reminds us that we can't pick and choose which pieces of life's web that we want, and kill the rest. The web functions only with all of its component parts. Give yourself some time to become acquainted again with our natural setting, think about how much you are related to what you see and teach your children not to be afraid of it. See you at the lake ecosystem!



OUR LEGACY OF PELICANS ON GUNNISON ISLAND

by Joel Peterson

I had a very rare opportunity to travel to Gunnison Island to count American white pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) this past Spring.

A small group of biologists and lake enthusiasts led by Don Paul of the UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES recently traveled by boat to Gunnison Island in the north arm of the Great Salt Lake. Access to the north arm of the lake was achieved by obtaining permission to cross GREAT SALT LAKE MINERALS' impoundment dikes and to access a private launch area on the west side of Promontory Point. UTAH DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION provided two boats to carry gear and people.

Restrictions which make the island off-limits to people during the sensitive nesting and fledgling season as well as the difficulty in logistics to reach the island make this a very isolated area of the lake. This isolation is exactly the advantage the pelicans find while nesting here.

For nearly twenty years, pelican counts have been done by photographing them during aerial surveys and counting the pelicans (which appear as small white dots) in the photo. This trip would give us the opportunity to ground-truth the photo survey data.

The population of pelicans on Gunnison Island is clustered into discrete nesting colonies. We know that the pair of nesting pelicans alternate the incubating responsibility about every 72 hours; one is on the nest and the other is foraging away from the nest at any point in time. It can generally be said that the number of birds observed on the ground is equivalent to the number of nests. Doubling this number would give you an estimate of the total number of adults.

The success of pelicans raising their young to

fledgling age decreases through the summer. Because there is a certain amount of nest abandonment and chick mortality to consider, refinement of the nest number is necessary to provide a closer estimate of actual recruitment (the number of young that actually fledge). This adjustment is accomplished by applying a mean productivity/nest value to the nest count. The aerial survey and population assessment methods were set up in a 1975 report by Fritz Knopf who studied the pelicans of Gunnison Island in the early and mid 1970's.

Ours was a covert operation. We made a base camp on the south end of the island away from the pelicans. Initially we gathered route information by circling the island by boat to see the distribution of the colonies of pelicans, then split into small teams with specified colonies to count. Sneaking up to vantage points along ridges, we were able to observe the birds without disturbing them.

The colonies that were counted in my team varied in size, from around 100 to 500 adults each. Counting these birds with binoculars and spotting scopes was much like counting a parking lot full of bowling pins. Although they remained relatively still, the pelicans all looked pretty much the same making it difficult to see who had been counted and who had not. We each counted the colonies many times before arriving at a consensus over the number.

In 1976 Fritz Knopf published a paper about pelican nesting synchrony. We could see that within a particular colony, the timing of the nests was about the same. For example, within a colony all would be incubating eggs. Yet there was asynchronous timing between the individual colonies. Some colonies may have newly hatched birds yet another colony may have young birds already standing.



Between two colonies of pelicans, we could see the crumbled logs of Alfred Lambourne's cabin, barely distinguishable. Though his presence is immortalized in his writing and art, there is not much evidence of his stay on the island, nor of the guano miners who once lived there.

Upon comparing our field notes at the end of the day, it appeared that our counts came very close to the aerial survey counts. This was good news, because it is much easier to count from the photos!

We returned to our camp for a superb Dutch oven dinner and later had a small camp fire. The Winter beaches – the flat, sandy beaches laid down during Winter's stable lake level, would serve as our beds. It was a wonderful feeling being so isolated in the north arm of the lake and to share this escape with the birds. It's fascinating to see this population of pelicans, descendants from populations extending farther back than written history, and realize their success is attributable to their escape from human interference. But also realizing that I was the human interference and could not stay was somehow unsettling.

While gazing into the fire's embers, I listened to excerpts which were read from Alfred Lambourne's *OUR INLAND SEA; THE STORY OF A HOMESTEAD*, 1909. In the last chapter titled "*Driftwood Fire*", he writes about leaving the island after a 14 month attempt to homestead:

"...Under certain conditions, a place becomes a part of us; we own it. We absorb it into our lives. It cannot be taken from us. It is ours, and without title or deed. We are associated with a certain spot of earth, we have our lives shaped by it, or, if that be not the case, we stamp the place with our individuality. This place is mine."

We each identify with some place deeply. That place we call home. I think of the crumbled cabin, now nothing more than a pile of wood and of the pelicans who still call this island home. I consider the people who have touched our lives, have taught us about the lake and are now gone. We sometimes leave an indelible mark on the earth and on the lives of each other. Yet other times our efforts and influences seem as ephemeral as that cabin, the winter beach upon which I slept, or a city lying beneath the benches of Lake Bonneville.

ANTELOPE ISLAND WORKSHOP & CAMPOUT, 1996

It was a star-filled, cool night on the eastern shore of Antelope Island. A campfire illuminated the faces, young and old, in a circle that was as ageless as human-kind. Beyond the campfire, across the bay to the east, brilliant points of city lights on a black background blanketed the opposite shore and low foothills as far as the eye could discern from north to south. The circle was a witness rather than a participant in this modern urban world. As the circle sang songs, giggled, hummed half forgotten songs, and recited poems, the full moon appeared over the mountain ridge silhouette in the east to add its particular brilliance to the scene.

This scene was one of many pleasant memories from the second annual Antelope Island Workshop

and Campout May 3-5 sponsored by FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE. Approximately 60 people participated in Saturday morning and afternoon outdoor session based at the Fielding Garr Historic Ranch House. Instruction covered a range of topics including lake ecology, plants, wetlands, birds, natural history, and geology. Sunday morning activities included planting shrubs on the south end of the island for the buffalo and deer herds.

I would like to thank all the instructors for their time and the quality of their instruction. I would also like to thank everyone who participated. You are instrumental, as well, in making these events a success. Next Spring, if Park Manager Tim Smith does not get tired of us, we will be out there again. We will continue to look for instructors with topics of interest to our membership. A new topic for next year may be about the island's antelope herd. And, be sure to brush up on your campfire songs!



FIND OUT WHAT'S HAPPENING WITH AGENCY BRIEFS

- SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION

Salt Lake City is stepping up its focus on the Salt Lake City General Plan in regard to the Northwest Quadrant planning (land NW of the city including the international center). Their planning will significantly involve the Great Salt Lake ecosystem. We should have further information about the direction of their planning soon.

- UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

UDWR is hiring a Great Salt Lake biologist to implement ecosystem based wildlife management programs. The Division has made recommendations to the WILDLIFE BOARD regarding changes for brine shrimp harvesting, limiting the number of harvest permits to 79. The WILDLIFE BOARD has approved the Division of Wildlife's management recommendations.

- UTAH DIVISION OF FIRE, FORESTRY AND LANDS

The April 23, 1996 FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE general meeting hosted Edie Trimmer of Sovereign Lands and Forestry. They have changed their name to *Fire, Forestry and Lands*. They received input on the Great Salt Lake Mineral Leasing Plan.

- U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

USFWS has begun a baseline study of contaminants in the southern and southeastern wetlands of the Great Salt Lake. This is the first year of a proposed four year study. Sediment and biotic samples will be analyzed for the presence of PCB's, petroleum hydrocarbons, and trace elements including arsenic, mercury, and selenium.

- U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Corps of Engineers continues to review permits to dredge and fill wetlands of the Great Salt Lake. They will soon announce a public meeting regarding the proposed dredging of a harbor for brine shrimp company boats at the Black Rock site.

- U.S. GEOLOGIC SURVEY

USGS is conducting a watershed-scale study of nutrient loading under a North American Wetlands Conservation Act ("NAWCA") grant. We will have more information in subsequent reports.

>>Please write FGSL notifying us of omissions and provide us with any updates of any activity of which you are aware.<<

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR: UPDATE ON PROCESS

In 1995, the Utah State Legislature appropriated funds for a Major Investment Study (MIS) on the Western Transportation Corridor (WTC). The purpose of the MIS is to identify all alternatives for addressing the transportation objectives as well as issues related to facility types, alignments, transit services, railroads and utilities. The study area for the WTC MIS is bounded by I-80 on the south and 1200 South in Weber County on the north, and between I-15 and Antelope Island.

The WTC MIS was discussed at the FGSL meeting on March 26 by representatives from the consulting firm Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade and

Douglas. At this meeting the Antelope Island option, the trans-bay option and the land based option were presented. A more detailed set of possibilities were presented at three open houses held in late may and early June. At this time the Antelope Island option was dropped, but a Farmington Bay option was still under consideration. In all there were 24 alternative route segments still being proposed.

There will be a least one more set of open houses, which will at that time provide additional detail on major options still under consideration. These open houses could take place as soon as late Summer or early Fall.



The MIS will help determine need for a WTC and then also look at establishing the alignment. Although the WTC may never be built, or only have segments built, there is clearly a need to address transportation and other utility issues in the project area. Attention to this effort now can help shape the future of the area for generations to come.

If you have not received announcements regarding major public meetings on the WTC please ask that you be put on the mailing list by contacting Larry Becknell, Project Manager, Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade and Douglas, Inc., Commerce Park, 488 East Winchester Street, Suite 400, Murray, UT 84107. Phone 262-3735. You can also write your comments regarding WTC to the above address.

VOLUNTEER BULLETIN BOARD

If you would like to coordinate volunteers on various projects or have a project you would like to work on, please attend one of our regularly scheduled planning meetings. Our next meeting is scheduled on August 5th at 7:00 p.m. Call (485-2394) to verify location. If you are interested in any of the listed volunteer projects, contact Joel at 485-2394.

• **Newsletter and/or Flyer Publishing**

Jeanne Le Ber is leaving the position of FGSL newsletter and flyer editor after two great years. We are looking for one or more volunteers to help with publishing and mailing the quarterly newsletters and monthly flyers. The volunteer(s) need to know or be able to easily learn a desktop publishing program. We have the computer or software depending on your preferences. Jeanne estimated that the one page flyer takes a total of 4 to 5 hours each including putting the flyer together, labeling, sorting, and delivering to the post office. We mail eight flyers out per year. Jeanne also estimated that the quarterly newsletter takes approximately 11 to 13 hours each. The volunteer(s) should be able to come to the monthly board meetings on the first Thursday each month to keep in touch with the group. You may volunteer for either the newsletters or flyers or both. If editing is not your forte, we need articles, poems, and prose as well as black and white reproducible artwork featuring the Great Salt Lake ecosystem. Anything you submit is greatly appreciated. For more information on any of the positions described here, please call Kathlyn at 355-5226.

• **Great Salt Lake Tourism**

People are needed to look at information provided to the public about Great Salt Lake - postcards, gift shops, tour bus talks, signage, etc. and to analyze the validity and completeness of the information. Report on what you find, top questions asked and myths perpetuated. Collect the material or trinkets. Take a tour. Be creative. This is a project that could be a lot of fun for children and families, and educational for all. Duration of task: through the Summer of 1996.

• **Photocopying**

A couple of people are needed to photocopy agency reports and reference material about the Great Salt Lake. Material will be on very short term loans which would require scheduling about 1-2 evenings per week for photocopying. Duration of task: Summer and Fall of 1996. This is part of a larger project so participants can continue if they choose.

• **History Research**

A person is needed to gather information from the State Historical Society about existing historic sites around the lake. Collect information from the Historic Landmark Committee about site nomination requirements and procedures. Duration of task: one or two weeks.

• **Wetland Permit Research.**

A person is needed to assist with verification that 404 permits exist for wetland fill activities around the Great Salt Lake. Availability during weekday business hours is desirable. Duration of task: a couple of days for initial check, or permanent tracking of project if desired.



3 May, 1996

Mr. John Thomas
Parson's Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc.
488 East Winchester
Murray, UT 84107

RE: Western Transportation Corridor Major
Investment Study

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Friends of Great Salt Lake is a non-profit organization dedicated to the protection and preservation of the Great Salt Lake Ecosystem. This letter is prompted by our genuine concern about impacts to wetlands of the Great Salt Lake by each of the alternatives which will be included in your Major Impact Study (MIS). Although the recommended deadline for comments was May 1, Kathlyn Collins of your firm notified us of an extension to this deadline so that we could submit comments after our Board of Directors had the opportunity to approve a response.

General Comments

Generally, the MIS is not adequately addressing a broad enough scope of alternatives

*FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE
ADVISORY BOARD*

- Terry Tempest Williams
- Robert Adler
- Dr. John Kadlec
- Dick Nourse
- Dr. Steven Simms
- Wayne Wurtsbaugh

to satisfy the needs identified in the data from the WASATCH FRONT REGIONAL COUNCIL and the related needs that this study should address. Although the required "no-action" alternative is included, all other alternatives identified are build alternatives that include the concept of a corridor in which there will be an additional highway.

Focusing on transportation alone, and automobile transportation specifically, will not present a solution to urban congestion due to our region's rapid, unplanned growth. Studying a way to funnel transportation into another corridor will likely result in a second clogged corridor. Further, a corridor with the main emphasis on vehicular traffic will also exacerbate our present non-attainment of air quality standards.

We would like to see the *Wasatch Front Regional Council* broaden the scope of this study. We would like to see Parsons Brinckerhoff develop within the MIS an analysis which includes consideration of a broader set of topics:

- Current and future telecommuting capabilities
- Distributed technical and industrial parks which cities often use to disperse work centers
- Expansion of the existing Interstate 15 corridor including the use of over & under lanes
- Consideration of the host of alternative transportation options
- Consideration of the many mass transit options
- Ways to encourage more flex workday scheduling
- Methods to improve the use of our existing highway facilities such as multi-occupancy commuter lanes and training for drivers to maximize traffic flow.

Taking this project to the EIS stage without having considered these things would be a wasted opportunity to find a comprehensive



and integrated set of solutions, and a premature narrowing of scope before an EIS is conducted.

Specific Comments

We also would like to specifically address the Antelope Island and Trans-Bay alternatives. Both of these alternatives have been a detraction from finding viable solutions to meet the identified need, and therefore should be dropped from further analysis.

The Antelope Island alternative would cause severe environmental problems. The diking involved would restrict natural lake currents and mixing of fresh water and brine, causing further problems with brine shrimp productivity in Farmington Bay and ultimately affecting productivity of the ecosystem. With all the major dikes currently on the lake, this can be seen. Also, the Antelope Island alternative adds travel miles and defeats your stated purpose of this study by failing to handle the projected increase of traffic from Davis County.

The Trans-Bay alternative would also have a profoundly negative affect on the ecosystem, bisecting the bay and productive wetlands. Many avian species depend on this bay and the adjacent wetlands for feeding, resting and breeding. Clearly, both the Trans-Bay and Antelope Island alternatives do not meet the needs of this study.

We would like to see the southern tie-in for the land-based corridor alternative include only alternatives east of the Salt Lake International Airport. The tie-in to Interstate 215 would lessen impacts to wetlands and impacts to current conservation planning efforts.

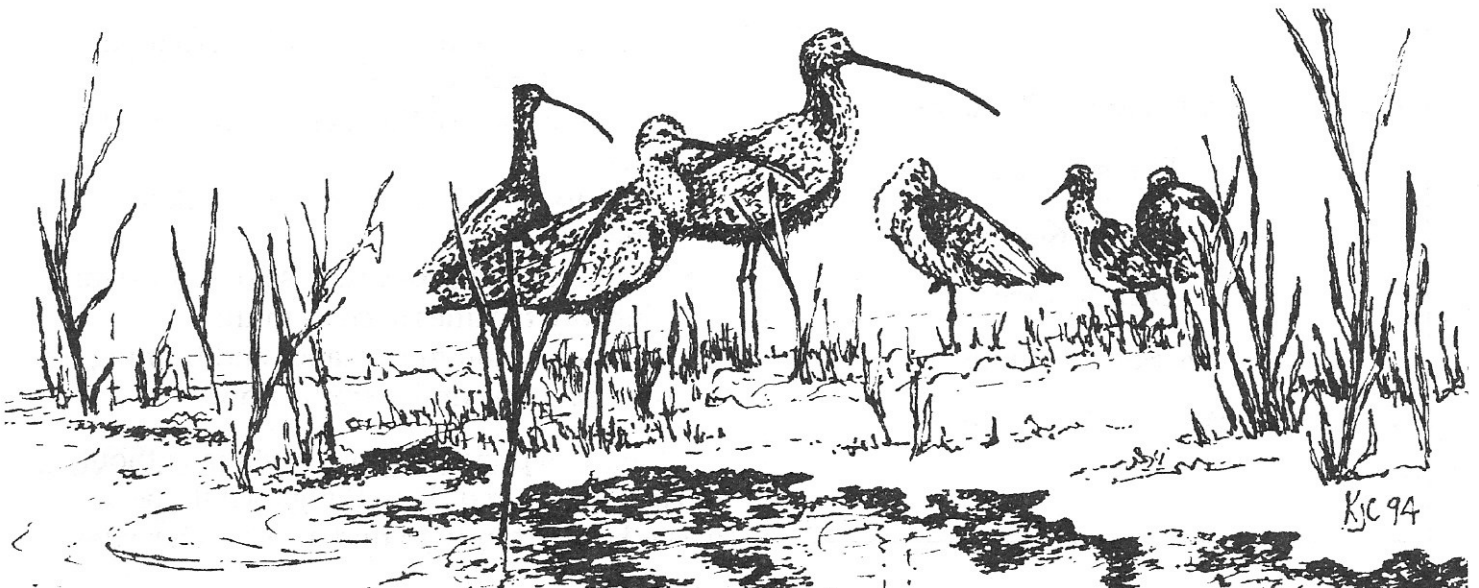
We are pleased that you have taken time to meet with our group and hope you will also make an effort to address these comments. Thank you for the opportunity to provide input.

Sincerely,

Joel M. Peterson, Issues Committee
Representative

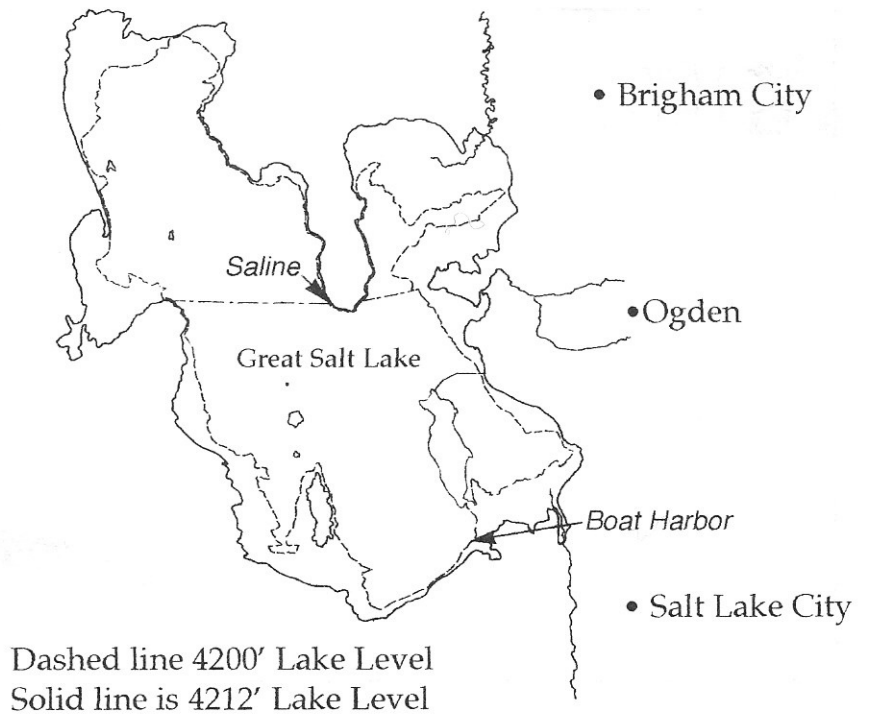
FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE

- cc: • Representative Dillree, Chairperson, W. Transportation Corridor Steering Committee
- Robert Benton, Wildlife Biologist, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Chris Montague, Director of Conservation Programs, The Nature Conservancy
 - Bill James, CUP Planning Coordinator, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources



GREAT SALT LAKE SURFACE ELEVATIONS

May 1	
Saline	4197.60
Boat Harbor	4200.70
May 15	
Saline	4197.70
Boat Harbor	4200.70
June 1	
Saline	4197.70
Boat Harbor	4200.70
June 15	
Saline	4197.80
Boat Harbor	4200.80



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, <i>Board Member</i>		328-9512
Elise Peterson, <i>Board Member</i>		485-2394
Betsy Price, <i>Board Member</i>	Fund Raising Committee	596-2619
Sandy Zicus, <i>Board Member</i>	Education Committee	272-1314
Jeanne Le Ber	Newsletter Committee	532-7384
	Nominations Committee	
Penny Ciak	Public Relations Committee	974-7060

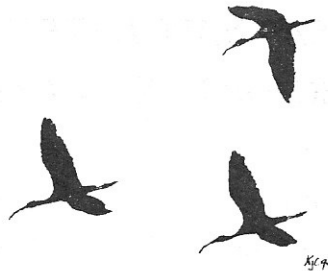


FRIENDS OF GREAT SALT LAKE
 P.O. Box 2655
 Salt Lake City, UT 84110-2655

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)

- Regular member \$ 20
- Student \$ 10
- Senior \$ 10
- 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

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Mail to:

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

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

PHONE _____

MY SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE LAKE IS: _____