

Sage Notes



... promoting interest in
Idaho's native flora.

Fall 2007 ❖ SAGE NOTES ❖ A Publication of the Idaho Native Plant Society Vol. 29 (3)

An ERIG Grant Success Story...

More blooms less water.

By Linda Johnson

On a hot, smoke filled sky, July 9 evening, eleven members of Sah-Wah-Be INPS Chapter traveled to the University of Idaho Aberdeen Research and Extension Center.

Steve Love was our guide. He is excited about native plant horticulture. He conducts applied research on use of native plants in low-water landscapes then evaluates accessions of native wildflowers, shrubs, and trees for adaptation to southern Idaho. He also studies turfgrass management and completes evaluations of vegetable varieties. He gives a variety of talks on horticulture.

The Idaho Native Plant Society has awarded him grant money for the collection of native wildflower seeds. Please refer to the article he wrote for Sage Notes, winter 2006 page 8, on "Collection of Native Wildflower and Shrub Seed in the Owyhee Mountains. The seeds that he collected on that trip were some of the plants we saw in bloom. We saw Wyeth's buckwheat (*Eriogonum heracleoides*); orange globemallow (*Sphaeralcea caespitosa*); a lone orange paintbrush (*Castilleja* sp.); hyssop (*Agastache urticifolia*); different colors and heights of penstemon (*Penstemon rostriflorus*); purple sage (*Salvia dorrii*) and varieties of mint (*Agastache cusickii*). We saw a lot of other grasses and shrubs.

The Aberdeen Research and Extension Center has 2 1/2; acres devoted to test trials of native plants. Steve and 3 others, usually students, watch over the field trials. They start by collecting seeds in various locations. Once collected some seeds are germinated in the greenhouse, others have to be cold stratified for a length of time, and others still can be planted directly in the trial plots. The seedlings are carefully monitored, weeded, and given less water than a normal field plot. Through July 9, the plants had received only three waterings. They looked amazing for the 100 degree temperatures we had been having. If a plant has done well and looks healthy the seeds are collected for future use. The native plants are studied for 2-6 years. The plan is for commercial growers to take the seeds and propagate them for the public to buy.

The buckwheats, mints, hyssops, and purple sage are doing very well. It is encouraging to see a variety of plants in bloom that do not take a lot of extra water. Steve invites everyone to come out to see their field test area. Steve has been collecting native seeds in the Hell's Canyon and the Seven Devil's area this year.

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Check out Sage Notes in color on the INPS website:
<http://www.idahonativeplants.org/>

{Articles contributed to Sage Notes reflect the views of the authors and are not an official position of the Idaho Native Plant Society

Dear INPS Members,

The 2007 INPS Annual Meeting is now a terrific memory. Many thanks to all the people who worked diligently to organize the meeting. Craters of the Moon National Monument is a fascinating place to visit. The knowledgeable people putting on the presentations did a wonderful job.

We can now look ahead to the 2008 annual meeting. This will be held in north Idaho, June 20-22, 2008. Kinnikinnick Chapter is lead chapter with assistance by White Pine Chapter and Calypso Chapter. Details are given elsewhere in this issue. Further details will be given in future Sage Notes issues. But, begin planning to come to the meeting in June. Put a circle on your calendar for that date.

Sah-Wah-Be Chapter has accepted the lead chapter designation for the 2009 annual meeting. Their action establishes the priority list of hosting the annual meeting. 2007 was Wood River, Kinnikinnick follows in 2008, Sah-Wah-Be in 2009, White Pine for 2010, Loasa for 2011 and Calypso for 2012. This rotation schedule allows each chapter to be host chapter, assisted by two other chapters every six years. Knowing when your chapter will be host chapter will allow long range planning. As discussed at the June INPS board meeting, Pahove Chapter is not included in this rotation because they have been responsible for the Rare Plant Conference for the last 23 years.

The Native Plant Appreciation Week in cooperation with Washington and Oregon will be April 27- May 2, 2008. Put your thinking caps on to come up with activities to introduce nonmembers to native plants during that week. WNPS has a very good list of all their 2007 activities on their website. Go to WNPS.org and follow the links.

The Bylaws Committee has been working on a re-write of the bylaws to be voted on at the 2008 annual meeting. The old and proposed bylaws will be published in Sage Notes so all members will have an opportunity to read and compare before the vote.

As always, volunteers to serve on committees are needed. If you, or someone you know can fill a vacancy, please contact me.

Cheers!

Janet Benoit, INPS President



Left: Calypso Chapter members Phil Hruskocy, Bob Lee, Dave Noble and Roland Craft and Wes Du Charme President of Friends of Rathdrum Mountain take time off from developing a plant list during a summer field trip (Photo: Janet Benoit)

Growing Native Plants of the Rocky Mountain Area. By Robert D. Dorn and Jane L. Dorn. 2007. 252 pages. Book version: \$82.94 plus postage, available at <www.lulu.com/content/768231>. CD-rom version: \$7.50 plus postage, available at <www.lulu.com/content/787924>.

Review by Walter Fertig

Perhaps unique among all animals, humans have an innate need to garden. The earliest gardeners (dating back 14,000 years) were driven primarily by a need for food and fiber. Besides cereal grains, some of the earliest edible crops grown by people included showy flowers such as dahlias, sacred lotus, violets, and primroses. These latter species eventually fell out of favor as new edible species were brought into cultivation, yet they continued to be grown into modern times. Though we may never know if our Neolithic ancestors had an aesthetic sense, is it so far-fetched to assume that they didn't also enjoy the beauty of the crop flowers that they grew?

Nearly as ingrained as the need to garden is the desire to grow new and unusual plant species. Since the 15th Century, European explorers and traders have scoured the Earth for previously unknown plants to name, categorize, and introduce into horticulture. While many introduced species have been beneficial, others have escaped to become serious pests, disrupting natural habitats, displacing vulnerable native plants, and competing with more desirable crop species for space and nutrients.

The invasive species crisis has contributed to a renewed interest in using native plants in gardens and public landscaping. Natives are increasing in popularity due to their adaptability to local soils and climates and because they usually require less water and less care once established. Gardeners are also learning that native species are just as attractive as introduced species. With rising demand, natives are becoming more readily available commercially.

The surge in popularity of native plants is reflected in the growing number of books devoted to native plant cultivation and garden design. A new entry into this field is *Growing Native Plants of the Rocky Mountain Area*, self-published by Robert and Jane Dorn. The Dorns are among the best known botanists and naturalists of Wyoming, having written the state's most comprehensive plant identification manual and a popular guide to Wyoming birds and birding areas. This foray into horticulture may seem like a new direction, but actually the Dorns are long-time amateur native plant gardeners in eastern Wyoming. Their 30 plus years of experience

growing Rocky Mountain native plants, coupled with their intimate knowledge of the regional flora, is captured in this new book.

Unlike many other native gardening books on the market, *Growing Native Plants of the Rocky Mountain Area* is geared specifically for the demanding growing conditions of the Rocky Mountain states (defined by the Dorns as all of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado, the NE corner of Nevada, northern New Mexico, and the western quarter of the Dakotas and Nebraska). Dorn and Dorn have recognized that the conventional USDA hardiness zone criteria (based on the average lowest winter temperature of an area) are inadequate in predicting how well many native and non-native plants will adjust to the Rocky Mountain climate where temperature extremes (as great as 140 degrees F between summer highs to winter lows) truly dictate which plants will persist. In place of the familiar USDA system, the Dorns have developed a more appropriate, ecologically-based system for classifying the 9 major plant regions of the Rocky Mountains (see map at right).

Lewisia rediviva

lew-iss-ee-a red-i-vye-va

Common Name: Bitterroot

Family: Portulacaceae - Purslane



Above: Lewis and Clark plant *Lewisia rediviva* as seen in Dorn and Dorn (2007). ed's note: the photos alone are worth the price. Grow on!

Each plant region has a characteristic flora shaped by differences in soils, topography, and the timing and quantity of precipitation. By recognizing the needs of a particular species according to its preferred plant region, the home gardener has a better chance of identifying plants that will be suited for their particular garden. Homeowners can also make better decisions about what specific microsites are best suited for a particular plant (such as warm, south-facing slopes for drought-hardy species), or whether they will need to ameliorate their growing conditions through seasonal irrigation or soil treatments. For example, New Mexico locust (*Robinia neomexicana*), a common flowering shrub from the Southern Mountains Region of south-central Colorado, the Utah High Plateaus, and northern New Mexico, is adapted to the high summer precipitation of this region. Thus, it may not thrive in otherwise similar mountainous areas that lack a monsoon unless supplemental moisture is provided. This kind of Rocky Mountain-specific gardening information is often lacking in other guides that are geared for more general, widespread audiences, or assume everyone has great loamy soil, adequate water, and plenty of frost free days (ok for California maybe, but not perhaps for Sandpoint, Boise, or where you actually live).

The introductory chapters describe specific environmental factors affecting plant distribution and survival (such as soils, moisture availability, topography, light, temperature, and snow cover), how these factors affect how a garden should be laid out to mimic natural habitats, treating weeds, plant pests, and how to attract birds. Scattered among these chapters are seven “principles” that pithily summarize the take-home lessons of gardening with native plants in the Rockies. These principles all seem straightforward (e.g. principle 5: “the major enemies of plant seedlings are not enough water, too much water, molds, animal consumers, and competition from other plants”), but all provide a succinct summary of the typical errors novice gardeners make when trying to grow new plants. There are books that go into greater detail on all of these topics, but the Dorns have done a nice job of condensing these concepts into one easy to

comprehend reference appropriate to our local conditions.

Most of *Growing Native Plants* is devoted to a full color section describing over 400 native tree, shrub, grass, and wildflower species suited for garden use in the Rocky Mountain region. The species accounts include information on which of the nine regions of the Rockies the plant is best suited for, along with a brief description of its growth habit and appearance, habitat, cultivation, and means for propagation. The photos accompanying the descriptions are of high quality and large size (one of my pet peeves with many horticulture books is how tiny and grainy the photos are) and show just how beautiful our native plants can be. For those who are not swayed by appeals to reduce global homogenization, save water, or lessen demands for fertilizer, the photos alone are perhaps the best promotion for going native.

Plant descriptions are arranged alphabetically by scientific name. This may prove a challenge for those who are squeamish about taxonomic names (especially since the nomenclature follows more recent treatments and uses some unfamiliar names for asters, ricegrass, and others). Fortunately the index is cross-referenced by widely used common names and taxonomic synonyms. Besides, if a gardener can learn to recognize “common” names like Chrysanthemum, Forsythia, and Geranium (all Latin genus names too), they can expand their vocabulary with a few more native scientific names! The book concludes with several appendices depicting sample precipitation tables, examples of designing plant beds, and tables comparing various attributes of the species described previously.

Growing Native Plants of the Rocky Mountain Area is currently available in printed form for conventional bibliophiles, or as a cd-rom for the techno-savvy or bargain-hunter. Me, I’ll stick with the printed version and read it in the comfort of a hammock and enjoy the solitude of being away from the computer while I’m planning for my native garden-in-progress.

Note: For a limited time, individuals interested in purchasing the book version of *Growing Natives* can do so directly from the Dorns for \$50 (postage included) through Mountain West Environmental Services (contact Bob Dorn at linglebird@yahoo.com for details).

Continued from page 1....

As an added bonus, Steve showed the group his home native plant garden and the rose garden just as you come in to Aberdeen. Steve's native garden was doing very well for the short time it had been growing. It is evident from Steve's garden that native plants can be aesthetically pleasing in the landscape, establish quickly, and don't invade other planted areas.

The rose garden was in its second year of growth. The UI research team members are trying to find rose varieties that will winter over in the Eastern Idaho climate without a lot of work. The rose garden was a refreshing finish to a hot day.

(ed's note: several of the species named above are not native to Idaho)



Above: The Aberdeen Research and Extension Center



Left: A paintbrush (Castilleja spp.) propagated from seed by Steve Love at the Aberdeen Research and Extension Center.

INPS News

2007 Annual Meeting Recount

The 2007 Annual Meeting was held at Craters of the Moon National Monument, June 15-17.

The weather was beautiful, but much too windy in the small hours of the 17th. Unfortunately, because of the warm spring, we did not see the peak bloom that occurred last year. In all, Forty-six people attended, not for the full time, with most camping at the group campsite. A potluck dinner on Saturday was quite varied, AND appreciated- it disappeared! Highlights included a presentation by a University of Idaho team who presented a field trip of her work on the formation of organic soils in the newest (2000 year old) lava flow. We had other trips around the campsite, and on the western edge of the "old" monument boundary. The evening program was an Oregon Trail presentation by Clark Heglar of the Idaho Humanities Council. The unexpected bonus was an opportunity to view the night skies at a Star Party held by the Idaho Astronomical Society. INPS member Ruth Moorhead made the keen observation that both the Lewis and Clark birds, Clark's nutcracker, Lewis' woodpecker, and Lewis and Clark Plants, *Clarkia pulchella* and *Lewisia rediviva* were seen during the meeting. The board meeting was held at the park headquarters the morning of the last day, then all headed home.

Sincerely,
Carol Blackburn
Annual Meeting Committee 2007

2007 Annual Meeting Minutes

Janet Benoit started the meeting by explaining why the annual meeting was important. Aside from a good time to get together and visit other parts of Idaho, the meeting allows us to retain our 501(c) status (nonprofit).

The treasure's report was distributed. Expenses for 2006 and 2007 and the current balance were included in the report. We have about \$13,528 in the bank.

Committee reports were then given. The Education, Research, and Inventory Grant (ERIG) Committee report was given by Mike Mancuso. This committee

gives out grants for education, research, and inventory work. Two grants were given last year; one for a lichen workshop and the other for seed collection for the U of I's Aberdeen lab. This year another grant was for more Aberdeen seed collection, as well as for the Idaho Department of Fish and Game's Jerome office. Fish and Game would like to construct some seed collection hoops for restoration work.

The Bylaws Committee reported that their rewrite is in progress. They hope to finish this December. The purpose of the rewrite is to clear up inconsistencies and bring the bylaws into the 21st century.

The Annual Meeting Committee report was given by Carol Blackburn. Next year Kinnikinnick will host in Sandpoint. They hope to stay on Lake Pend Oreille and venture into the Selkirks. More details may be available in mid-June.

The Sage Notes Committee report was given by Dylan Levy-Boyd. The committee needs help getting articles and ads for each issue. In general publication is going well. They will work on keeping the editions on time.

Kelvin Jones gave the Nominating Committee report. 18 ballots were returned out of about 500 mailed. The committee would like two candidates for each position next year.

Officers for the next year are as follows:

President, Janet Benoit
Vice President, Eric Wilson
Secretary, Lois Rohay
Treasurer, Jody Hull
Member at Large, open (please apply if interested)

Idaho Native Plant Society Board Meeting – June 17th, 2007

The Summer Board meeting convened at 9:00 a.m. MDT in the conference room of the National Park Service. Teleconference was arranged in order to confer with Jody Hull, treasurer INPS and Janet Benoit, president. The treasurer report was accepted by the board.

Bylaws Revision is well underway and expected to be finished by or before December 2007. ERIG committee reported success with funding received for two proposals: \$555 (in full) for Magic Valley Citizen Seed Harvest; and \$970 (in full) for Native Plant Germplasm collection in the Seven Devils Region of Idaho. Matter discussed of a logo for official letterhead with thanks to Phil Hough for developing and to Kinnikinnick chapter for preparing a sample stationery page. Native Plant Appreciation Week is tentatively scheduled for April 27-May 3, 2008.

September 15, 2007 and December 8, 2007 will be teleconferences.

February 2008 board meeting will be in conjunction with Rare Plant Conference in Boise. Board discussed printing of INPS calendar in the future with contribution of 2 photos from each chapter.

With a motion to adjourn, meeting closed at 9:40 a.m. MDT
Submitted
Lois Rohay



Above: INPS members surrender to the elements and learn about organic soil formation during the annual meeting at Craters of the Moon National Monument (photo Carol Blackburn).

COMMITTEE MEMBERS 2007-2008

Confirmed by the board.

ANNUAL MEETING

Eric Wilson, Pahove Chapter Chair
Sylvia Chatburn, Kinnikinnick Chapter
Bob Lee, Calypso Chapter
Janet Campbell, White Pine Chapter
Nancy Miller, White Pine Chapter

BYLAWS

Lamar Orton, Loasa Chapter Chair
Ken Haag, Kinnikinnick Chapter
Steve Hart, Pahove Chapter
Kristen Fletcher, Sah-Wah-Be Chapter

CONSERVATION

Chris Colson, Pahove Chapter Chair
Karl Holte, Sah-Wah-Be Chapter
Juanita Lichthardt, White Pine Chapter

ERIG

Jody Hull, INPS Treasurer Chair
Mike Mancuso, Pahove Chapter
Sarah Walker, White Pine Chapter
Janette Runnalls, Kinnikinnick Chapter

MEMBERSHIP

Molly O'Reilly, Kinnikinnick Chapter Chair
Gina Glenne, Pahove Chapter

NOMINATING

Kelvin Jones, Loasa Chapter Chair
Mary McGown, Pahove Chapter

SAGE NOTES

Dylan Levy-Boyd Editor
Mike Mancuso, Pahove Chapter Technical Review
Gary Rogers, Kinnikinnick Chapter Liaison

WEBSITE

Paul Shaffer Chair

effort being put forth in each state to make people aware of native plants.

Several INPS Chapters participated in NPAW. Here's what went down:

Calypso Chapter

Dave Heberer contacted the local libraries about putting up displays during NPAW. He distributed copies of the governor's declaration to be incorporated into the displays. Janet Benoit has sent information to NIC for a display in their library. Phil Hruskocy contacted the 6 local high school science departments about Native Plant Appreciation Week. One biology instructor said he would incorporate NPAW into his schedule.

Kinnikinnick Chapter

The following article by INPS member Carol Jenkins appeared in the Daily Bee.

IN APPRECIATION OF NATIVE PLANTS

April 29-May 5 is Native Plant Appreciation Week in Idaho. We are fortunate to live in an area with such an exceptional diversity of beautiful native plants and trees. Species are representative of the west coast, the Rocky Mountains and the forested mountains of Canada.

Besides bringing us pleasure, this diverse food supply nurtures the wildlife we love – moose, bear, mountain goats, and birds that make their homes from high in the mountains to down on our lakes. Some of our native plants feed us as well – huckleberries are a universal favorite.

It is easy to think that the native trees, meadows, brush and groundcovers that we see are ordinary because they are profuse. We clear them for homes, lawns and gardens. We introduce plants that out compete them (over 80% of woody invasive weeds in the US were introduced as garden plants). The plants we substitute often require lots of water, fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides to thrive.

The native plants grow where the water, soil and climate provide what they need. They filter the water that runs into our streams and lakes.

Some are scarce and must be sought carefully, others are abundant. Their flowers grace our roadways in

INPS Celebrates Native Plant Appreciation Week

April 29, through May 5, 2007 was declared as Native Plant Appreciation Week (NPAW). NPAW is a continuing joint effort between the Washington Native Plant Society, Oregon Native Plant Society and Idaho Native Plant Society. There is a concerted

the spring time and their lovely colors and shapes make this season a delight along our trails.

The Kinnikinnick Chapter of the Idaho Native Plant Society invites you to join us in enjoying the springtime splendor of our native plants. Attend our free public monthly meeting at 9:45 am Saturday, April 28, at Sandpoint Community Hall. Sagle botanist, Marian Fuller, PhD, will be our featured speaker. On May 1, join us for a half day field trip to Mineral Point to view wildflowers. Forest Service botanist Betsy Hammet will be our plant guide. (Meet at 8:00 am at the north end of the Sagle Conoco Travel America parking lot to carpool.) For details of any local native plant activity check our website, www.nativeplantsociety.org. Appreciating our native plants is as easy as a walk in the woods.

Q'emiln was the name of the Coeur d' Alene Indian village at Post Falls. The name means "Throat of the River". The village was vacated in 1878. The park still has many plants considering the use it gets. Calypso Chapter hikes Q'emiln every spring. After this year's hike we all went to Bill and Laura Asbells for a potluck; which is fast becoming an annual event. At the Asbells we walked their property and were shown native plants that they have gathered and grown.

On Sunday June 24, 2007, four Calypso Chapter members visited Gamlin Lake, for the third year in a row. This BLM Recreation/Special Management Area site is located 18 miles southeast of Sandpoint. Take US 95 South from Sandpoint for 6 miles then East on Sagle Road for 12 miles. The easy 2 mile loop dirt trail, at 2100-2200 feet, is teeming with plants. Of interest and observed for the first time, was foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) which we believed to be an escaped species (non-native). Later, we learned this species is originally from Eurasia, according to Dr. Dee Strickler's Wayside Flowers of the Pacific Northwest book, and are found mainly west of the Cascades. Last year's field trip, after heavy rainfall, revealed many fungi and muddy trails. This time, almost no fruiting fungi were found. In comparison the Chapter's first visit in August 2005 was a disaster due to terribly dry forest conditions. The botanizing and birding were great, definitely recommended for a return visit in 2008.

Three Calypso Chapter members visited Revette Lake Saturday July 28, 2007, about 15 miles from Murray, Idaho. This area was the scene of mining activity after gold was discovered near Prichard Creek in 1882. This 4 mile subalpine field trip began at 5200 feet elevation and ended at 5700 feet. We left the trail head at the end of Forest Service Road 266 and the Thompson Pass parking lot. We began at 9:10 a.m., immediately seeing a Pika (*Ochotona princeps*), a relative of the rabbit family, on a rock-strewn mountain slope. The four hour hike was easy, and allowed us plenty of time to botanize and take pictures. Highlights included, a native St. John's wort (*Hypericum formosum*) at the edge of the lake, and tall willowherb (*Epilobium clavatum*) near a small stream pool, running from the spectacular waterfall, 100 feet or so from the trail. Grouse whortleberry (*Vaccinium scoparium*), oneside wintergreen (*Pyrola secunda*), and an unidentified species of mint

**Idaho Native Plant Society
Financial Summary - January 1 to June 30, 2007**

INCOME	
Dues/donations/RPC proceeds	\$ 6,211.72
Total Income	\$ 6,211.72
EXPENSES	
Annual meeting	\$ -
ERIG grants	\$ 45.00
General administrative	\$ 496.47
Sage Notes printing & mailing	\$ 2,278.41
Sales tax	\$ 10.90
Total Expenses	\$ 2,830.78
ASSETS	
Bank account	\$ 11,145.39
6-month CD (2/22/07)	\$ 2,723.24
Total Assets	\$ 13,868.63

Chapter News

Calypso Chapter

PREVIOUS EVENTS

On May 20, a small group of Calypso members met at Q'emiln Trails in Post Falls. Q'emiln Trails is a 78 acre natural park ran by the city of Post Falls. The park is well known for its natural climbing walls.

(escape?), from an abundant patch next to the trail were also spotted. A small cutting from the mint was taken for cultivation and further study. A return field trip is something we definitely want to consider for 2008.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

The Calypso Chapter of the Idaho Native Plant Society meets on the first Wednesday of March, April, May and October. The Chapter schedules field trips during the Spring, Summer, and Fall.

Kinnikinnick Chapter

FIELD TRIPS

Sunday, Sept 16, 2007: Fall Mushrooms with Friends of Scotchman Peaks led by renowned mycologist Larry Evans. Further details tba.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

September -December 2007

Programs are on the 4th Saturday of the month at 9:45 a.m.

Location: Sandpoint Community Hall (Log Building) First Avenue across from the County Courthouse, Sandpoint Idaho

September 22: Sam Cushman, PhD, Research Ecologist, Rocky Mountain Research Station "Plants, Fire, and Climate Change"

October 27: LeAnn Abell, Botanist, BLM topic TBA

November 24: Landscape Committee, Kinnikinnick Chapter Idaho Native Plant Society "Landscaping With Native Plants"

Loasa Chapter

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

September 20: Ed Papenberg of the IDFG, will present on the efforts on products of an INPS granted project.

Pahove Chapter

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Pahove Chapter will hold its season kick-off pizza party at 6:30 p.m. at Idaho Botanical Garden on Thursday, September 20. Join us for the fall season preview, officer updates, a tour of the Garden, and a

memorable autumn sunset over the Treasure Valley. Pahove Chapter meets at 7 p.m. on 3rd Thursdays between September and April in the MK Nature Center Auditorium (with few exceptions), 601 South Walnut in Boise. Annual events include the Holiday Gathering and (hilarious!) gift exchange in December, hosting the annual Idaho Rare Plant Conference in February, annual Native Plant Sale in April, and Wildflower Walks in May. The Chapter also participates in community events like the Boise Flower and Garden Show in March, and sponsors field trips and outings in the spring and early summer. For more information, please visit the website or contact Cyndi Coulter.

Sah-Wah-Be Chapter

Upcoming events TBA.

White Pine Chapter

Upcoming events TBA.

Wood River Chapter

PREVIOUS EVENTS

The American Penstemon Society held their annual meeting in the Stanley-Ketchum area this June and were hosted by the Wood River Chapter of the Idaho Native plant Society. There were over 50 penstemon enthusiasts in attendance including some premier "penstemaniacs" such as "Northwest Penstemons" author Dee and Claire Strickler, Co-authors Ellen Wilde and Dale Lindgren of "Growing Penstemons", and Idaho APS/INPS member Steven Love. With a keen eye out for penstemon varieties, the group toured the Sawtooth Valley, the Ketchum/Sun Valley area, and the Pioneer Mountains on three separate days. They concluded their time with a tour of the Sawtooth Botanical Garden in Ketchum. The field trips were a big hit and the group enjoyed seeing many penstemon varieties (along with many other native wildflowers at their peak). As a thank you for hosting and helping plan their trip, the Penstemon Society made a generous donation of \$400 to the local Wood River Chapter. We are now making plans with the Sawtooth Botanical Garden to amend the collection of penstemon species at the Botanical Garden within their native plant garden with labeling to help everyone learn how to distinguish between the many different local varieties.



By Kent Fothergill (Do what the Splitter says-visit <http://uwnews.washington.edu/ni/article.asp?articleID=7637> to learn more about the biopolluting dangers lurking in most wildflower seed packets).

Idaho Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 9451
Boise, ID 83707

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ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Sage Notes is published four times a year in February, May, September, and December by the Idaho Native Plant Society, incorporated since 1977, under the laws of the State of Idaho. Editor, Dylan Levy-Boyd. **Newsletter ads:** personal ads \$2; commercial ads \$5 for 1/8 page, \$8 for 1/4 page, \$15 for 1/2 page, and \$25 for full page. Ads should be sent with payment. **Submissions:** members and others are invited to submit material for publication. Articles in any form, even hand-written, are welcome, as is art work. Please provide a phone number in case there are questions. Material will not be returned. Send submissions directly to the editor, Dylan Levy-Boyd, 506 Center St. West, Kimberly, ID 83341, or <dylan at csr-inc dot com>. Submission deadlines are January 8, April 1, August 1, and November 1.

Officers: President, Janet Benoit; Vice President, Eric Wilson; Secretary, Lois Rohay; Treasurer, Jody Hull. **Calypso Chapter**, P.O. Box 331, Careywood, ID 83809. President, Bob Lee; Vice President, Roland Craft; Secretary, Phil Hruskocy; Treasurer, Janet Benoit; Newsletter, Phil Hruskocy. **Kinnikinnick Chapter**, 206 N. 4th Ave., PMB 162, Sandpoint, ID 83864. President, Phil Hough; Vice President, Ken Haag; Secretary, Konrad Dahlstrom; Treasurer, Marilyn George; Conservation, Carol Jenkins; Programs, Carol Jenkins; Newsletter*, Adrienne Lilly; Field Trips*, Molly O' Reilly. **Pahove Chapter**, PO Box 9451, Boise, ID 83707. President, Cyndi Coulter; Vice President, Bill Addington; Secretary, Gillian Crymes; Treasurer, Jody Hull; Conservation, Chris Colson. **Sah-Wah-Be Chapter**, 146 South 17th Avenue, Pocatello, ID 83201. President, Janet Bala; Vice President, Mel & Barb Nicholls; Secretary, Linda Johnson; Treasurer, Catalina Steckbauer. **White Pine Chapter**, PO Box 8481, Moscow, ID 83843. President, Janet Campbell & Nancy Miller; Vice President, David Pierce; Secretary, Sonja Lewis; Treasurer, Nancy Sprague; Conservation, Juanita Lichthardt. **Wood River Chapter**, PO Box 3093, Hailey, ID 83333. President, Tess O'Sullivan; Vice President, Carol Blackburn; Secretary, VACANT; Treasurer, VACANT. **Loasa Chapter**, 340 E 520 N, Shoshone, ID 83352. President, Kelvin Jones; Vice President, LaMar Orton; Secretary, Lois Rohay; Treasurer, Steve Paulsen.

The Idaho Native Plant Society (INPS) is dedicated to promoting interest in native plants and plant communities and to collecting and sharing information on all phases of the botany of native plants in Idaho, including educating the public to the values of the native flora and its habitats. In keeping with our mission, it is the intent of the INPS to educate its membership and the public about current conservation issues that affect Idaho's native flora and habitats. **Membership** is open to anyone interested in our native flora. Send dues to Jody Hull, INPS Treasurer, Box 9451, Boise, ID 83707. Website address: IdahoNativePlants.org.

Category	2007 Annual Dues
<input type="checkbox"/> Patron	\$35
<input type="checkbox"/> Individual	\$15
<input type="checkbox"/> Household *	\$20
<input type="checkbox"/> Student	\$8
<input type="checkbox"/> Senior Citizen	\$8

Name _____
Address _____
City/State _____
Zip _____ Telephone _____
E mail _____

Chapter affiliation? (check one)

- Calypso (Coeur d'Alene; please include \$6 newsletter dues)
 Kinnikinnick (Sandpoint; please include \$10 for Kinnikinnick Journal)
 Pahove (Boise) Sah-Wah-Be (SE Idaho)
 White Pine (Moscow) Loasa (Twin Falls)
 Wood River (Ketchum-Sun Valley; please include \$7 chapter dues)
 None. Those who do not live near a chapter are encouraged to join. We can put you in touch with other members in your area, and can coordinate with you on any state level activities you may wish to be involved in.

* Household memberships are allocated two votes