



CALYPSO CHAPTER
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

Calypso Companion

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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. The Calypso Chapter of the INPS was founded in 1991. We continue our efforts in promoting interest in native plants and native plant communities, collecting and sharing information on all phases of botany concerning this flora. Membership is open to all interested in the native plant community.

Next Meeting

The next meeting is **Wednesday, April 3, 2013**, at 7:00 p.m. at the **Idaho Fish and Game Building** at 2885 W Kathleen, Coeur d'Alene, directly across from US Forest Service Nursery on the west end of Kathleen near Atlas Road

Agenda

Agenda for the meeting:

Call to order

Agenda additions or corrections

Approval of minutes as submitted in the Calypso Companion

Treasurer's report/membership status

DUES ARE DUE. IF YOU HAVE NOT PAID FOR 2013 YET, YOU ARE IN ARREARS AS OF APRIL 1.

Old Business

Field Trip schedule for 2014

Presentation by Jill Roche about bees. The presentation is called Honeybees & Beekeeping. It's about the life of a honeybee and what it takes to be a beekeeper.



Bee drinking from a damp, mossy spot.



Bee gathering pollen from a buttercup.

Photos by Jill Roche

COME AND BRING A FRIEND!!

Meeting Notes for March 6, 2013

President Derek Antonelli opened the meeting with a welcome to the 16 people in attendance. Derek gave a presentation on the results of last years survey conducted at Hager Lake near Priest Lake, Idaho. The purpose of the plant ecology project was to update research initiated in 1952 to record population trends and other data in this unique environment. The group enjoyed viewing the many colorful plant pictures taken during various life cycle and seasonal stages. The project consisted of a floral and rare plant survey as well as vegetative sampling. Several organizations (including INPS members), and governmental agencies were involved. Twenty-five volunteers participated which resulted in sixty-four days of field work. Due to continuing interest in the project, it was decided to have a possible follow-up field trip in September.

In other news

Derek announced the date of the next annual meeting as June 21-24 in Boise, Idaho and will be in cooperation with the Idaho Penstemon Society. Anyone interested in carpooling should contact Derek. More information about field trips, meeting agenda etc. is available at the INPS.org website.

The group is researching 2013 field trip possibilities such as Coal Creek on the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River, and St. Joe River region. E-mail Derek with your ideas.

An interesting and relevant program is planned for the next Calypso meeting coming up on April 3, 2013. Jill Roche of Mother Nature Landscape Design and a Calypso Chapter member will be giving a presentation on bee keeping.

Respectfully Submitted,

Karen Williams, Secretary

Other Meetings of interest

North Idaho Mycological Association -- Meetings are held the first Thursday of the month in March, April, May, June, September, October and November. Visit their website for details.

Spokane Chapter Washington Native Plant Society --meetings are held on the fourth Wednesday of each month at the SIERR Building, 850 E. Spokane Falls Blvd, Ste. 100, in Spokane. They also often meet for dinner before the meetings at 5:30 pm at the Bangkok Thai, 1003 E. Trent. This is about a block from the SIERR building. They don't meet in the summer, June through August, and in December.

Featured Plant:

Tiger Lily (*Lilium columbianum*)

The Tiger Lily can be recognized by their large, showy flowers, smooth, unbranched stems and whorls of narrow, lance-shaped leaves. Tiger Lilies are perennial plants that grow up to three feet tall from a cluster of scaly bulbs. The leaves are usually arranged in several whorls of 6-9 leaves each. Upper leaves may also be scattered along the stem. The flowers are large, showy, bright orange, with deep red or purple spots near their center. The petals curl backward. The long anthers stand out from the flower. There are few to as many as 30 flowers per stem. The downward-hanging flowers and curled-back petals are distinctive. The fruits are barrel-shaped capsules with flat seeds.

Tiger lilies are widespread and common at low to subalpine elevations, mostly in moist, open forests, openings and clearings.

Although they taste peppery or bitter, the large bulbs of tiger lily were eaten by all interior Native Americans. They were often used as a condiment to add a peppery flavour to other roots or foods, including pudding made from serviceberries, bitter root, salmon eggs, tree lichen and sometimes other foods.

The name “tiger” probably comes from the spots on the petals. The spots also give rise to the superstition that smelling the tiger lily will give you freckles. Another name for the Tiger Lily is Columbia Lily.

Tiger Lilies are seldom plentiful and when they are picked or mowed, all of the leaves are removed with the stalk and the plant dies. Digging, mowing and over-picking have resulted in the near extinction of this beautiful wildflower in many populated areas.

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.