



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.

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### Next Meeting

The next meeting is **Wednesday May 1** at 7:00 p.m. at the Wildlife **Building, North Idaho Fairgrounds, Coeur d'Alene. This is a new location.** Derek Antonelli will give a presentation on "Diversity of North Idaho's Aquatic Plants".

### **DUES ARE DUE for 2019.**

#### **Agenda**

Business meeting

    Treasurer's report

    Old business

    New business

Featured plant

Presentation

## **Upcoming Calypso Chapter Meetings:**

Wednesday, May 1, Calypso Chapter Meeting, 7:00 pm, Wildlife Building, North Idaho Fairgrounds, Coeur d'Alene. Presentation: "Diversity of North Idaho's Aquatic Plants" by Derek Antonelli.

Wednesday, October 2, Calypso Chapter Meeting, 7:00 pm, Wildlife Building, North Idaho Fairgrounds, Coeur d'Alene. Presentation: TBD.

**Field Trips.** Subject to change

**April 20**, Q'emiln Park, Post Falls, meet at trailhead at 9:30 am.

**May 11**, Blue Creek, meet at Walgreens (US 95 and Appleway) at 9:00 am.

**June 8**, Marie Creek, meet at Walgreens (US 95 and Appleway) at 9:00 am.

**June 28 to 30**, Selkirk Botanical Foray, sponsored by University of Idaho herbarium, details TBD.

**July 12 to 15**, INPS Annual Meeting at Ponderosa State Park in McCall, Idaho. See INPS website for details.

**August**, TBD.

**September**, TBD.

## **Meeting Notes of April 3, 2019**

Derek welcomed 13 guests and members to our meeting at our new location at the Fairgrounds in the Wildlife Building #21. Laura gave the treasurer's report with a club balance of \$1195 in checking and \$346 in savings. The group voted unanimously to donate \$57.50 for a copy of the new "flora of the Pacific Northwest" to be auctioned at the McCall Annual Meeting to benefit funding ERIG.

Derek reminded the group of the April 28 earth Day Fair to be held at the CDA Library. We will need volunteers to represent our club at our Information booth.

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## Featured Plant For May

Indian Hellebore- *Veratrum viride*- Family, Liliaceae or Lily Family. Common names include corn lily, false hellebore, and tickleweed.



Leaves and flower tassel of *V. viride*



*V. viride* flower

**General:** It is a species of *Veratrum* native to eastern and western North America and considered a pest plant by farmers with livestock. It is an herbaceous perennial 2-6 feet tall with a solid green stem.

**Leaves:** Spirally arranged 2 to 8 in, broad lanceolate ending in a short point, heavily ribbed and hairy on the underside.

**Flowers:** Star-shaped, yellow-green with dark green centers; in long inflorescence of thin, drooping tassels at the top of the stem and having a musky odor.

**Ecology:** Widespread and most abundant at subalpine elevations on wet seepage sites in moist and wet forests, openings and clearings.

**Notes:** **Highly Poisonous.** Plants of this genus are powdered to form the garden insecticide 'hellebore'.

## Program: “Conifers of North Idaho” by Derek Antonelli

- Conifers are gymnosperms that bear seeds that are “naked” in scales within cones
- Conifers are woody plants that are mostly in the form of trees but some are shrubs
- Conifer leaves are mostly needles or scales
- Conifer plants are usually evergreen with some exceptions such as larch

## Conifer Facts

Conifer are a very old plant group having existed approximately 310 million years and coastal redwoods may reach 379 feet. Bristlecone pine may live several thousand years.

-Three plant families in northern Idaho are considered conifers:

- **Pine** (Pinaceae) pines, firs, spruces, hemlocks, and Douglas fir Cypress and Yew
- Cypress** (Cupressaceae) cedar and junipers
- Yew** (Taxaceae)

## Genera of the Pine Family

**-Pines:** leaves borne in fascicle of 2 to 5; cone scales thickened near tip

**-Larch:** 20 to 30 leaves borne on woody knobs, deciduous; cone scales thin at tip

**-Spruce:** leaves single, sharp, borne of prominent woody peg

**-Hemlock:** leaves single, blunt, whiten on bottom side, on small peg; top of tree drooping

**- Fir:** leaves single with a notched tip; cones erect, disintegration of tree; buds rounded; branches opposite

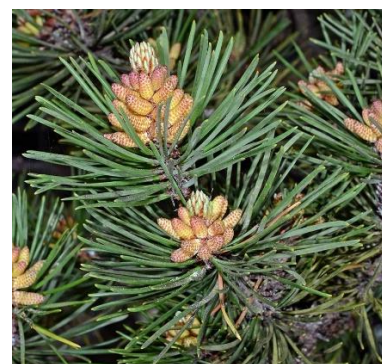
**-Douglas fir:** leaves single; cones pendant, falling as unit; buds sharp; branches irregular

## SPECIES OF PINE

### 1. Ponderosa-leaves in bundles of three



### 2. Lodgepole pine



### 3. Spruce





- Western Hemlock: nearly flat unequal needles, with flat splayed branches with cones up to 1 inch and a drooping leader



- Mountain hemlock- thickened needles along the midrib, 4 sided with cones 1-3 inches; subalpine to timberline



- Western White Pine-Leaves in bundles of five, 2-4 in, whitish appearance, bundles are deciduous; cones 4-10 in, without prickle



- Whitebark pine; leaves in bundles of five, 1-3 in, red or purple, remain closed, trees are limited to the subalpine zone and are considered for ESA protection





## SPECIES OF LARCH

-Western larch-leaves broader than thick; cones 1 in; young twig glabrous or slightly hairy



-Subalpine larch-leaves about as broad as thick; cones 1 1/2 in; young twigs densely hairy; generally found near timberline



-Engelmann spruce- needles four-angled; cones 1-3 in; scales widest in the middle, free tip 3-8 mm beyond seed wing impression; riparian areas and mountain to subalpine slopes



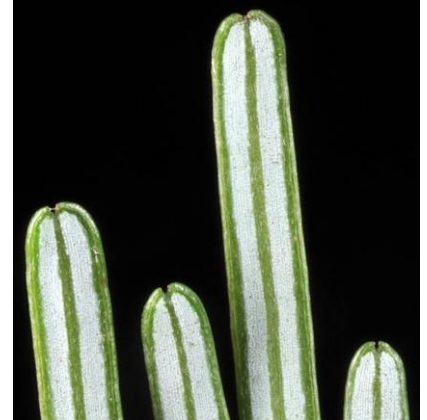
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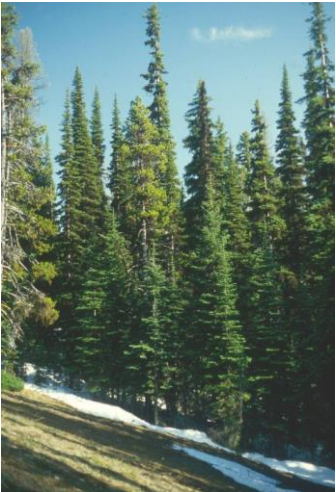


## SPECIES OF FIR

-Grand fir-leaves on lower branches spreading to expose top and bottom of branch, two whitish stripes on lower side of leaf, 1-1 1/2 in; cones 2 1/2 -3 1/2 in, yellowish green to brown; lowlands to mid montane



-Subalpine fir-leaves with stomata on top and bottom surfaces, leaf orientation not 2 ranked; cones 2 1/2 -4 1/2 in, purplish; montane to subalpine slopes



-Douglas fir-needles about in, uniformly spreading; cones pendant, 1 1/2-4in, scales with 3-tailed bract; moist to dry fores lowland to subalpine





## GENERA OF CYPRESS FAMILY

-Juniper-mature female cones imperfectly round, fleshy, remaining closed; leaves awl-like, opposite or in threes

-Cedar- mature female cones elongate with flattened, opposite scales; scale-like, opposite or in fours

## SPECIES OF JUNIPER

- Common juniper (*Juniperus communis*)- mat forming shrub; leaves awl-like, sharp



-Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*)-small tree, leaves scale-like



## SPECIES OF CEDAR

Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) - tree can grow over 200 ft., buttressed at base; bark reddish-brown fibrous; ovoid cones to ½ inch; moist lowland and montane forests or swampy bottom lands along streams





## CONIFER FAMILIES IN NORTH IDAHO

- Pine family (Pinaceae- seeds born in cones on spirally arranged scales; leaves needle-like, alternately arranged
- Cypress family (Cupressaceae-seeds born in woody or fleshy cone with few scales; leaves scale or awl-like, opposite or whorled arrangement
- Yew family (Taxaceae) –seeds borne singly enclosed in pulpy reddish aril; leaves needlelike, flat, two-ranked

## SPECIES OF YEW FAMILY

Pacific yew (*Taxus brevifolia*)- small tree or shrub; seed enclosed within fleshy, reddish, berry-like aril that's open at top; single leaves are sharp pointed, two-ranked, ½-1 in; bark thin, reddish



Derek Antonelli by Karen Williams

