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, March 7, 2012**, 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
- Old Business
  - Annual meeting
October 5, 2011 Minutes

The October 5th meeting of the Calypso chapter of the Idaho Native Plant Society was held at the Idaho Department of Fish and Game at 2885 W Kathleen Ave. President Derek Antonelli opened the meeting with the first order of business being programs for the 2012 season and in particular the March meeting. Karen Williams suggested a slide show of our 2011 field trip season.

Next up for discussion was the 2012 annual meeting which will be hosted by our Calypso chapter. The Clark Fork drift yard was agreed upon as the designated site. The need for hip waders, shade canopies, water vessels and other items was discussed. The Clark Fork senior center as well as the school on Sam Owen peninsula were suggested for possible sites for the catered dinner and featured presentation on Saturday night with Kathy Cousins presenting a Clark Fork Delta/Pack River restoration project. It was suggested that a knowledgeable speaker be obtained for the Friday opening night get together along with a potluck soup dinner and marshmallow roast around a campfire. Field trips up Scotchman's Peak and boating trips to view the restorations projects were discussed by the group.

New member Judy Rohr suggested Snyder's Camp as a future field trip/camp out option.

Derek began the program with short talk about his trip to Castle Rock for this years annual meeting. He went on a several mile hike which included many habitat types represented and several hundred feet change in elevation. The group spent the rest of the evening viewing and suggesting identifications for 32 powerpoint wildflower slides taken through the years by member Herta Long.

It was after 10:pm when the group adjourned.
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 Tuesday of each month at Manito Gardens. They don’t meet in the summer, June through August, and in December.

Featured Plant:
Submitted by Karen Williams

Featured Plant: Black Snake-root, Black Sanicle, Sanicula marilandica

FAMILY - APIACEAE

Perennial, 40 to 120cm. with solitary stems from a cluster (umbel) of fibrous roots.

Leaves: Deeply lobed divided into 5-7 lance-shaped, sharp-toothed segments; lower leaves long-stalked; upper leaves nearly stalkless and smaller.


Fruits: Oval burs, 4-6mm long, covered with backward curving, bristles, splitting into two seeds.

Ecology: Scattered and infrequent at low to mid elevations in wet to moist, open forests and openings in eastern British Columbia, northeast Washington and northern Idaho.

Conservation Status: Rare within Idaho (ranking S 3). It is only found at about 50 sites in Bonner and Boundary counties. It is common in the eastern US.

Notes: The genus name comes from the Latin sanare 'to heal' and was thought to have curative properties for soothing nerves and relieving pain. The root tea was used for gargling and as a
wash for skin problems. Its high tannin content makes it very astringent. The roots were also used as poultices on snake bites, hence the name 'snakeroof'.