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 4, 2018** 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 Avenue near Atlas Road. **DUES ARE DUE for 2018.**

Agenda
Business meeting
  Minutes from last meeting were approved
  Treasurer’s report
Upcoming Calypso Chapter Events: Wednesday, April 4, Calypso Chapter Meeting 7 PM, Idaho Fish and Game Office, 2885 W Kathleen Ave, Coeur d’Alene. Presentation: “Speciation, An Arbitrary Art or Science?” by Laura Asbell

April 28, Hike and Potluck at Karen William’s, burgers provided

May 2, Chapter Meeting, “Landscaping with North Idaho Native Shrubs” by Derek Antonelli

May 12 and June 9, Steptoe Butte Botany Blitz, meet at 6:30 in Stateline at Walmart

May 19, plant walk, Tall Pines IDFG property, meet at Hayden Walmart at 9 am

June 16, plant walk, Deception Creek Experimental forest. Meet at Appleway Walgreens at 8:30

June 29 to July 2, Annual Meeting at bumblebee campground, CDA NF

July-August Hikes TBA

Oct. 7 Chapter meeting

Meeting Notes of March 7, 2018 - President Derek Antonelli opened the 7 PM Meeting and gave an estimated checking account balance of $1,000.

Derek presented the March Featured Plant, Pine broomrape (Orobanche pinorum) very similar to, and not to be mistaken for phantom orchid

Pine Broomrape- Or Pi

Phantom Orchid-Ce Au
Program: Diane Partridge, Private Forestry Specialist with the Idaho Dept. of Lands presented “Northeast Lake Coeur d’Alene Watersheds”. We learned how healthy forests help maintain water quality while providing wildlife habitat, preventing soil erosion and playing crucial roles in many nutrient cycles.

**What Is a Watershed?**

The health and wealth of our aquatic systems reflect the condition of the surrounding land-its watershed. These watersheds vary depending on geology, soils, climate etc. and react accordingly to natural events and human activity such as logging, mining and livestock grazing. Idaho’s 22 million acres of forestland is mainly publicly owned (USFS 74%) with Private ownership at 11%. The Idaho Forest Practices Rules were developed as a guide to protect water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, soil and air quality, long term forest productivity and wildfire potential. Watershed Advisory Groups, first led by Idaho DEQ (Division of Environmental Quality were set up to identify the Total Maximum Daily Loads to maintain water quality for specified watershed areas and to develop an Implementation Plan. These plans identify issues such as forest health, wildfire potential and sediment sources. Funding of these Action Plans comes from sources such as competitive grants through the Kootenai Shoshone Soil and Water Conservation District and USDA Forest service funds. Administration is handled by the Idaho Dept. of Lands to work with landowners to improve watersheds. A Watershed Action Plan is developed using Geographical Information Systems (GIS), LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging), along with on the ground assessments of roads and streams. Local involvement is carried out with input meetings, demonstration projects and workshops. The many partners include local landowners, conservation Districts and government entities such as DEQ, Counties and Tribes and many others. Diane suggested a future field day with INPS and Idaho Dept. of
Lands would be helpful to share information about Threatened and Endangered plant species in Northern Idaho.

Karen Williams

**Featured Plant for April**

*Sagittaria latifolia*- Broadleaf Arrowhead, Wapato or duck potato

**General:** Extremely frequent, aquatic, scapose, tuber-bearing perennials from rhizomes, the scapes up to .5 dm. long. The plants form dense colonies following the curves of rivers, ponds, and lakes.

**Leaves:** Mostly emerged with often floating blades, 4-10 mm. broad. **Flowers:** 2-8 whorls of 3 in bracted hooded and blunt racemes. 3 sepals, persistent. 3 white petals, twice as long as the 3 sepals. Stamens more than 20; pistils many on a globose receptacle. **Fruits:** Achenes 2.5 – 4mm. long and winged with a stylar up-turned beak. **Notes:** Despite the name duck potato, ducks rarely consume the tubers, which are usually buried too deep for them to reach, although they often eat the seeds. Beavers, North American Porcupines, and Muskrats, however, eat the whole plant, tubers included.

*Source: Burke Museum of Herbaria* by Karen Williams