



Newsletter of the Idaho Native Plant Society • Promoting Interest in Idaho's Native Flora

Annual Meeting of the Idaho Native Plant Society: Plants and Natural History of the Clearwater Forests

By Penny Morgan, White Pine Chapter

Come explore the fascinating flora with the natural and human history in the Clearwater River drainage. The White Pine Chapter will host you for socializing, botanizing, and learning together. We will camp along the Wild and Scenic Lochsa River, adjacent to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area. Lewis and Clark traveled through here, as did many Native Americans before and since. With habitats from moist forests to subalpine meadows, the flora is rich and diverse, including many coastal disjunct species that thrive both here and in the moist forests of the West Coast. Our area has a long history of fires and human use for recreation, timber production, fishing, and other delights. We welcome all INPS members and non-member guests.

Location and Directions: We will gather at the Pavilion and camp at the Wilderness Gateway Campground on the Lochsa River along US 12, 122 miles east of Lewiston and 95 miles west of Missoula, MT. Directions and distances to Wilderness Gateway Campground at MP 122 on US Hwy 12:

- From the north: US95 to Lewiston, then east on US12 (~134 miles from Moscow, 218 miles from Coeur d'Alene, 122 miles from Lewiston).



Camas (Camassia quamash) blooming in Packer Meadows with more than one hundred other wet meadowland fen species. Photo by Penny Morgan.

From southern Idaho, there are multiple options, including:

- North on US95 to Grangeville then Idaho 13 to Kooskia and then east on US12 (~71 miles northeast of Grangeville),
- North on I15, then west on I90 to Missoula, then south on US93 and west on US12 (95 miles from Missoula), or
- North on US93 from Salmon to Lolo then west on US12 (268 miles from Boise, 425 miles from Pocatello, 374 miles from Idaho Falls).

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Registration: Please register soon using the form available online (<https://idahonativeplants.org/statewide-annual-meeting/>). Please complete the form and mail it to us with a check. On that form, you'll indicate to us whether you need one of our campsites, how many people you'll pay for dinner, and choose which of the all-day

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Letter from the President

An occasional dandelion or some small, annual weedy thing are the only flowers I have seen the past couple months in my Boise neighborhood. It makes early winter an easy time of year to get antsy waiting for the next wildflower season. Have faith, earth's tilt will once again become favorable for longer days, warmer weather, and the colors of Idaho's wildflowers. One of your best opportunities to experience the grandeur and diversity of Idaho's flora in 2022 will be the annual INPS meeting, scheduled for June 23-27. The meeting will be held in the Upper Clearwater River country, an area with a rich flora and compelling human history. You will almost certainly see plant species you have not seen before in Idaho. The White Pine Chapter is already hard at work to ensure the meeting is a fun and educational experience for all. I encourage you to place the meeting on your calendar. If you cannot spare time for the whole meeting, feel free to participate the days you can.

The start of a new year is often a time to reflect and make resolutions. I was fortunate to spend much of the spring and summer in the company of Idaho's flora, both for work and play. I saw some places with intact habitat and native plants doing fine. But I also walked places where the native vegetation and its associated biodiversity are in trouble and can use some help. A central tenet of the INPS mission is to foster an appreciation of our native flora and work to preserve this rich heritage for future generations. In this light, I propose a challenge to each INPS chapter—to choose and then take an active role in at least one native plant-related conservation project in your part of Idaho in 2022.

A first step may be some chapter-level discussion, perhaps followed by reaching out to coordinate and collaborate with a land manager/owner entity such as your local city, county, or land trust; or the US Forest Service, the BLM, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, or other state agency. I suspect there is no shortage of short-term or long-term volunteer opportunities, whether it be a native plant restoration project, assisting a public native plant landscaping project, being part of an educational project, helping control weeds in sensitive or other priority areas, etc. Chapters will best know what opportunities may be available in their area and where to best expend their member's knowledge and energy. Our goal is to make a difference and have fun doing so. I will follow up with each chapter regarding the early stages of this challenge in a few months' time.

Lastly, I want take this opportunity to thank Emma Casselman for her efforts as *Sage Notes* editor the past couple years. Emma has recently started graduate school and will be stepping down from the editor position after this issue. *Sage Notes* will have a new editor starting in 2022.

Wishing everyone a healthy and rewarding New Year.

Michael Mancuso,
INPS President

In Memoriam

Dr. Doyle E. Anderegg (January 1, 1930–August 11, 2021)

By Roger Rosentreter, Pahove Chapter

Doyle Anderegg, Ph.D., of Moscow, Idaho, died peacefully on Wednesday, August 11, 2021, at the age of 91, after a long battle with Alzheimer's. He was an early Idaho lichenologist (1967-2002). Based in a small town in the Northern Rockies, it was difficult if not impossible during those years to find a local lichen flora. So, Doyle used his language skills and produced several (unofficial) translations of European lichen floras into English, including Josef Poelt's European lichen keys and Volkmar Wirth's "The Lichens, Baden-Wurttemberg." He was a true scholar and an educator. Like many of you who are reading this account, he sparked and encouraged knowledge and connections with lichens for many students. I recently spoke and emailed with several of his former students, who each enjoyed telling me of his enthusiasm for lichen and mosses. Doyle instilled curiosity in every student, and turned a discerning eye on every specimen. Details were important to him, and he shared that critical eye, teaching his students these skills.

I was a graduate student at the nearby University of Montana in Missoula when I first met Dr. Anderegg. In 1980, he quickly befriended me and helped me study herbarium specimens. He was eager to assist however he could. This was before email and the internet of course, and I wonder how it might be different if more modern communication existed back then. It took a full day to drive my little blue VW bug through the mountains between Missoula and Moscow back then, a mostly forested route with no large towns in between. We were lichen neighbors, even though we were separated by more than 400 km.

Doyle was at the University of Idaho for many years, first as a professor of biology and department head of biological sciences, and later as an associate dean of the College of Letters and Science. He was one of the earliest adopters of computers and programming in the Dean's office, where he developed a software program for student scheduling and helped the university select an early mainframe computer. As a lichenologist, he maintained an herbarium of samples collected in the local area and discovered at least one new species, *Cladonia andereggi*, named after him by Sam Hammer.

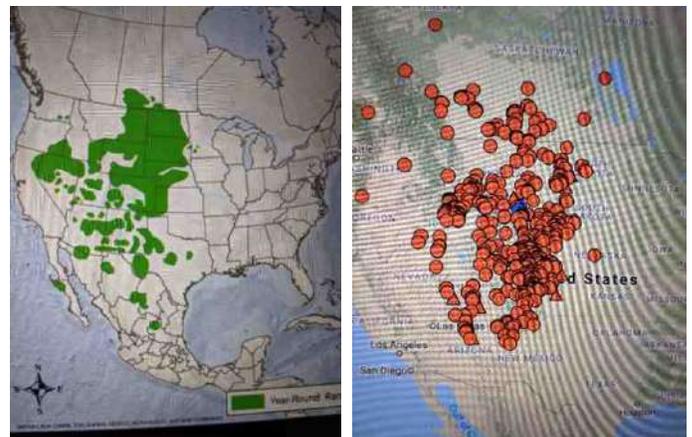
Doyle had numerous hobbies including archery, bow and rifle hunting, fly-fishing, gardening, and photography. He adopted the "Idaho way of life" and reloaded his own shotgun shells, fletched his own arrows, and tied his own fishing flies. He was also an avid bridge player,



Doyle Anderegg, Ph.D., by his computer screen connected to the main frame. Note the trophy elk antlers (for which he holds the bowhunting record in the Pope and Young record book) on the wall behind him.

competing in tournaments both before and after retirement, and was just a few points shy of Life Master status when he retired from competition.

Doyle once told me of his observations on big game and lichen herbivory—observations he never published, but which greatly influenced my awareness that many large ungulates such as deer, elk, bighorn sheep and moose will often eat lichens. He believed that the distribution of pronghorn antelope and the edible vagrant *Xanthoparmelia* overlapped at the local and regional level, since these lichens were an emergency food source when winter storms limited pronghorn access to vascular vegetation. Many years later, I investigated this relationship in southern Idaho (Thomas and Rosentreter 1992; see figure below). Doyle understood the importance of



Maps of the distribution of pronghorn antelope (left) and *Xanthoparmelia chlorochroa* (right) Antelope Range map provided by International Union for Conservation of Nature, Helen et al. 2000, (lichen distribution courtesy CNALH 2021).

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field trips, if any, you'll attend on Saturday and Sunday. When you send in the form, please keep a photo or other copy of it, and look for an email back from us telling you we've got you registered.

Schedule:

June 23-27, 2022 (Subject to change) (All times Pacific)

Thursday, June 23

- Early arrivals can check in after 4 p.m.

Friday, June 24

- Check in for the meeting at the Pavilion, then botanize around camp on your own
- 6:00 p.m. Potluck dinner (bring a side dish to share, plates, utensils, & beverage; main dish provided)
- 7:00 p.m. Welcome, meeting overview and logistics
- 7:15 p.m. "The Evolution of the Pacific Northwest Mesic Forest Ecosystem—The Disjunct Story" presentation by Pam Brunsfeld

Saturday, June 25

- Field trips (Choose one)
 - Packer Meadow (all day)
 - Coastal Disjuncts (all day)
 - Selway Falls and Western redcedar (all day)
 - One or more of the on-your-own field trips (each about 1/2 day)
- 6:00-8:00 p.m. Silent Auction to benefit Education Research Inventory Grant (ERIG) Program
- 7:00 p.m. Dinner (Catered; indicate meal preference on registration form)
- 8:00 p.m. Annual meeting & keynote presentation (Topic and speaker to be announced)

Sunday, June 26

- Field trips (Choose one)
 - Packer Meadow (all day)
 - Whitebark Pine Ecology and Restoration (all day)
 - Coolwater Ridge (all day)
 - One or more of the on-your-own field trips (each about 1/2 day)
- 7:00 p.m. Evening is on your own and informal

Monday, June 27

- One or more of the on-your-own field trips (each about 1/2 day)
- INPS Annual Meeting ends at noon

Field Trips: Choose from full-day trips with botanist leaders and several half-day trips you can do independently. We will finalize carpooling and leave from the Pavilion for the all-day field trips by 8 a.m. each morning. Field trip leaders will focus on flora and ecology with great scenery, natural and human history for you to en-

joy. Bring a lunch, water, sun protection, and insect repellent for all field trips, wear good walking shoes, and bring hiking poles if you usually use them. We will provide species lists and other information.



Many plants thrive in the forest shade along the Nature Trail at Wilderness Gateway Campground. Photo by Penny Morgan.

All-Day Field Trips Led by Botanists :

(3 on Saturday, 3 on Sunday)

- **Packer Meadows** The flora is incredibly rich, with more than 150 wet-meadow and fen species, including roundleaf sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*). The remarkable diversity of wetland communities includes grasslands, camas fields, wet sedge flats, forb-lands, shrub and conifer swamps, fens, and peatlands that support several northern boreal species. Native Americans, Lewis and Clark, many early trappers, and others have camped and foraged here. This unique botanical area is recognized in the new (draft) national forest management plan. This all-day trip is offered both Saturday and Sunday. About 1 1/2-hour drive each way with walking in a flat, wet meadow (rubber boots recommended). Turn east at the Lolo Pass Visitor Center at MP 174, 52 miles from Wilderness Gateway Campground, all on pavement except the last mile on a good gravel road. Water and bathrooms with multiple stalls and flush toilets are available at Lolo Pass Visitor Center. Pam Brunsfeld will lead this trip Saturday, and Mike Hays will lead it on Sunday.
- **Selway Falls, Forest Ecosystems, and Western Redcedar Health:** Learn about the ecosystem effects of salmon ferrying nutrients from the sea until they are blocked by impassible barriers like a waterfall. What are the major differences, from a plant's perspective, if you are growing above or below a waterfall? We will also observe the effects of climate

change on the health of western redcedar. The Selway Falls are beautiful. Visit an area burned in the 2014 Johnson Bar fire to see how the shrubs and forbs are recovering after fire and salvage logging (this optional extension will add about an hour, and it is a short drive on a gravel road from the Selway River Road). This all-day field trip includes 1½ hours of driving each way as it is 44 miles from Wilderness Gateway Campground to Selway Falls, with 7 miles paved then 19 miles gravel on a narrow, winding road. There is parking and a vault toilet at the trailhead above the falls. Led by Katy Kavanagh and Penny Morgan

- **Coastal disjuncts along the Lochsa and Selway Rivers:** This is an all-day field trip with short off-trail walks for disjuncts and other rare plants associated with the coastal environment. We'll stop at Split Creek (MP 112) for a shady walk across the Lochsa to see Pacific dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*) and clustered lady's-slipper orchid (*Cypripedium fasciculatum*). We will visit Lochsa Historic Ranger Station where the story of a recent finding of the rare Maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*) (only the 4th occurrence in Idaho) on a steep cliff provides an opportunity to learn about its habitat and very unusual presence here. We'll pull over at several side canyons along the Selway to explore cedar-ginger habitats for ferns, clustered lady's-slipper orchid (*Cypripedium fasciculatum*), Henderson's sedge (*Carex hendersonii*), phantom orchid (*Cephalanthera austineae*), Constance's bittercress (*Cardamine constancei*) and others. Some species will be in bloom, others fruiting. Other potential sites, depending on the results from pre-trip scouting, would be O'Hara Campground and trail, Swiftwater area and Smith Creek Road. Parking is limited at some sites, so trip is limited to six cars. Restrooms available along the way. Derek Antonelli will lead this trip.
- **Coolwater Ridge:** This full-day trip is designed for participants who want a bit more strenuous or lengthy hike with great wildflowers and views from over 6000' of the Selway River canyon below. Coolwater Lookout (6900' elevation) is on the ridge between the Lochsa and Selway Rivers. Some of the plants we should encounter include coiled lousewort (*Pedicularis contorta* var. *rubicunda*), high mountain penstemon (*Penstemon flavescens*), and moving polemonium (*Polemonium californicum*). Hikers may walk 3 miles up the road to the lookout and 3 miles back following the road that sidehills across a large, steep grassy area that usually has a spectacular floral display with beargrass (*Xerophyllum tenax*), Nuttall's

leptosiphon (*Leptosiphon nuttallii*), and many other species. On the ridge, we will look for *Carex californica*, whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*) and Clark's nutcrackers. Driving time is likely 45 min to Idaho Point Junction. We will park at Idaho Point junction at a dispersed campsite with a spring and a very rustic outhouse. Hikers will then walk the rocky ridge road to view the floral display. Those who wish to can hike to the lookout. FS Road 317 Coolwater Road is gravel and steep and narrow with hairpin turns. Limited to 6 vehicles. Liz Martin will lead this trip.

- **Whitebark pine ecology and restoration:** Learn about the incredible whitebark pine ecosystem so important for wildlife, scenery, and watershed protection. The trees are threatened by changing climate, introduced white pine blister rust disease, native bark beetles and changing fire management. We will visit one of the few areas where we can see whitebark pine restoration using tree cutting and fire. We'll also enjoy the ridgetop subalpine flora and the view from the lookout at 7300' elevation. Flora will include beargrass (*Xerophyllum tenax*), grouse whortleberry (*Vaccinium scoparium*), pinegrass (*Calamagrostis rubescens*), elk sedge (*Carex geyeri*), bracted lousewort (*Pedicularis bracteosa*) and Hitchcock's woodrush (*Luzula hitchcockii*). The surrounding area has burned in wildfires, some recent, and we'll drive past fuel treatments. This is a full-day trip including ~3 hours each way, including 92 miles on US 12 from Wilderness Gateway and ~1-hour drive on a gravel road. At MP 163 on US12, turn south onto Elk Summit Road (FS 111), go 1 mile, then left on Beaver Ridge Road (FS 368). THIS TRIP MAY GET CANCELED IF SITES ARE INACCESSIBLE DUE TO SNOW OR ROAD CONDITIONS. Led by Penny Morgan and Steve Bunting. Parking is limited to 6 vehicles.



Star Solomon's seal (*Maianthemum stellatum*) is just one of the many species we'll find in the diverse understory of the mesic forests of the Clearwater River drainage. Photo by Nancy Miller.

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On-Your-Own Field Trips: These are listed in order of distances from the Wilderness Gateway Campground at Milepost (MP) 122 on US 12.

- **Lochsa historic ranger station:** 1930s Forest Service Ranger Station with a small museum. The 1920s log structures have been preserved and restored as an example of early Forest Service life and work. There is a shady 1-hour self-guided walking tour with information about the 1910 and 1919 fires. Drinking water, bathrooms, picnic tables. Located at MP 122, within one mile of Wilderness Gateway Campground on the other side of US12.
- **DeVoto cedar grove:** Paved ½-mile mostly-level walk at MP 165 on US12. The trail through the lush understory is deeply shaded by 500-year-old western redcedar trees. The grove is named for Bernard DeVoto, a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian and conservationist. You can also explore the unpaved loop trail on the other side of the road from the vault toilet.
- **Lomatium brunsfeldianum** (Brunsfeld's biscuitroot) is a narrow endemic recognized as a new species in 2012. Named after Dr. Steven Brunsfeld from the University of Idaho, who recognized this biscuitroot as a new species, it can be found most easily on a moss-covered rock wall seven miles north of Three Rivers, although it occurs in a few other areas in the region. We will give you more specific information during the meeting in 2022 if interested.
- **Walde Lookout:** From MP 88 on US12, climb FS Road 101 "Smith Creek Rd" to elevation 5200' where the rare endemic *Dasynotus daubermirei* can be seen at the 1939 fire lookout and cabin. Named for WSU plant ecologist Rex Daubermire. Other plant species of interest along the windy road to the lookout include clustered lady's-slipper, Henderson sedge, redwoods violet, vari-leaved collomia, Constance's bittercress, and Pacific dogwood. For a shorter route to see *Dasynotus*, take the road to Big Hill, and then you can stop to see the other species along the lower Smith Creek Rd.
- **Three Devils Picnic Area:** Here you can find most of the plants described by Lewis and Clark while at Long Camp (near Kamiah) during the spring of 1806. There is a swimming beach, picnic tables, an outhouse and parking. Travel west on US 12 to MP 94. Fred Johnson and Doug Henderson often stopped here with their students.
- **Lolo Pass Visitor Center:** Museum displays about Lewis and Clark expedition and Nez Perce Chief Joseph, with books and maps for sale about the hu-

man and natural history of the area. There is a self-guided walking tour of the adjacent wetland, with interpretive signs. There are restrooms, running water, payphones, and plenty of parking. Packer Meadows is nearby (1 mile), if you missed the field trip, here's a chance to see the extensive camas meadows. Travel east on US 12 to MP 174.

- **Nez Perce National Historical Park sites:** There are multiple sites of interest along US12 to the west before you reach Lewiston, all with interpretive signs. The small museum and other historical sites at the Spalding site are highly recommended as you drive to or from the meeting. For more information: <https://www.nps.gov/nepe/index.htm>.

Accomodations: We highly recommend getting your reservations SOON as the area can be busy in June: We have reserved all 26 campsites in Loop A for our meeting (ONLY A FEW ARE LEFT!!!). If you wish us to hold one of these reserved campsites in Loop A for you, send us an email at whitepine.treasurer@gmail.com (you will pay \$45 total for all 4 nights when you register for the annual meeting; each site holds up to 8 people in 2 vehicles). We have reserved the Loop A campsites for Thursday, June 23 through Sunday night, June 26, with check-out by 2 PM Monday (4 nights). We also reserved the Pavilion June 23-June 27 (5 days) with check out at 10 PM on Monday, June 27.



Mesic forests are rich in species with many trees, shrubs, and forbs. Photo by Penny Morgan.

Alternatively, there are 60 campsites on other loops at Wilderness Gateway and other developed and dispersed campsites along US 12, many of which can be reserved and paid for in advance at recreation.gov or call 1-877-444-6777. (For these you pay in advance at recreation.gov, not to INPS.). Lochsa Lodge at Powell has cabins, a restaurant, a small store, and gas. Three Rivers Inn at Lowell has cabins and a small restaurant as well as rafting.

Some nearby towns have motels, bed and breakfast places, or RV parks. They include:

- Kamiah & Kooskia (57 and 48 miles, respectively, from Wilderness Gateway CG) are small towns with grocery stores, restaurants, and small hotels
- Lolo Hot Springs Resort (60 miles), Lochsa Lodge (40 miles), Three Rivers Resort (26 miles), Syringa (33 miles), all mileages from Wilderness Gateway Campground
- Missoula (95 miles from Wilderness Gateway Campground)

Potential Activities Outside of Our INPS Meeting:

- Float trip on the Lochsa River (white water)
- Fly fishing
- Bird watching
- Hiking
- Small resorts at Lolo Hot Springs, Powell, and Syringa
- It'se Ye-Ye (<https://crcasino.com/itse-ye-ye-casino/>) and Clearwater Casino run by the Nez Perce Tribe (<https://crcasino.com/casino/>)

- Hot springs: Several informal hot springs (Jerry Johnson, Stanley, others) require a hike in; many are clothing optional
- Nez Perce National Historical Park: (<https://www.nps.gov/nepe/index.htm>), highly recommended on your drive to or from the meeting •



Beargrass (Xerophyllum tenax) plants are beautiful in subalpine meadows and forests of the Clearwater River drainage. Photo by Nancy Miller.

Announcement

2022 Idaho Rare Plant Conference

The Idaho Native Plant Society's Rare Plant Conference is normally conducted every other year as a three-day, in-person conference. Issues related to Idaho's rare flora are discussed and Idaho's rare plant species are ranked to determine their protection requirements. Because of COVID-19, the 2022 conference will be conducted online and will be reduced in scope—only the species most in need of review will be ranked. While unfortunate, this online format does provide an opportunity for many INPS members who wouldn't normally be able to attend an in-person conference to observe the workings of this process. We hope to conduct a full in-person conference in 2023.

The online conference is scheduled for Monday, February 28, and Tuesday, March 1. The conference will start at 9:30 a.m. MST (8:30 a.m. PST) and end at 12:30 pm MST (11:30 a.m. PST) both days. Participation is free, however, advanced registration is required. Individuals signing up for the conference only need to provide name, email, and affiliation. This will allow us to control access to the conference and provide the participants with the meeting access codes and conference materials via email. We ask that you register by **February 21**. Here is the registration link: <https://www.signupforms.com/registrations/28245>. •

Hailey Native Plant Arboretum

Article and Photos by Linda Ries, Wood River Chapter

Twenty-five years ago the Blaine County Recreation District (BCRD) Native Plant Arboretum was established in Hailey with an Urban and Community Forestry grant from the Idaho Department of Lands. Hundreds of seedlings were planted by Silver Creek Alternative School and 4H members, and a drip irrigation system installed. As new plants were added over the years, there was a growing need to improve the plant signage for enhanced visitor experience and education.



Wood River Land Trust volunteers installed the 38 plant signs this past summer.

The Blaine County Recreation District in March 2021 received an ERIG grant for \$991 to create new plant signs. With these funds, thirty-eight individual plant signs were fabricated and installed throughout the Arboretum—prioritizing tree and shrub species. There was not enough funding to label all the native forbs and grasses, so this remains a future goal. All labor for this project and other additional supplies were donated. Volunteers from the Wood River Land Trust installed the signs and other volunteers helped research and edit the text, and edit and design the plant markers.

Kristin Fletcher of the Wood River Chapter of the Idaho Native Plant Society researched Sosoni or Bannock native plant names for many of the markers and shared this information with volunteer Linda Ries. Publications used included *Plant Communities Ethno-ecology*, and *Flora of the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory* by Jay E. Anderson, Kristin Ruppel, James M. Glennon, Karl E. Holte, and Ronald C. Rope. Ries used many native plant publications to prepare informational text for the signs. Publications used included *Wild Trees of Idaho* by Frederic Johnson, *A Guide to the Trees of Utah and Intermountain West* by Michael Kuhns, and *Plants of the Rocky Mountains* by Linda Kershaw, Andy MacKinnon, and Jim Pojar.

Lark Labels helped in the final edit of the 5 x 7 inch signs before production. Signs are made of laser engraved durable metal on twenty inch metal stakes. These signs are expected to be weather resistant for many years. These signs have already been a hit—particularly at the Idaho Founders Day celebration and several summer tours of the Arboretum.

We want to express our sincere appreciation for the support of Idaho Native Plant Society and ERIG. This funding has greatly enhanced the visitor experience at the Arboretum! Many visitors have benefited from learning more about Idaho and Rocky Mountain native plants. Project Managers are Linda Ries and Kris Stopher. •



2022 INPS ERIG Solicitation for Proposals

To support its mission, the Idaho Native Plant Society (INPS) annually grants awards through the Education Research Inventory Grant (ERIG) program. Since 2005, INPS has awarded over \$30,000 in grants of up to \$1000 that stimulate and lend support to educational, research, and conservation activities that promote an appreciation for native plants and plant communities in Idaho. Continuing in that tradition in 2022, INPS will partner with projects that contribute to the appreciation, conservation, and knowledge of Idaho's native flora and vegetation. The Idaho Native Plant Society encourages you to submit a proposal for projects that may qualify. The deadline for submitting proposals is **February 15, 2022**.



Grant guidelines: The ERIG program is intended to support direct project costs. Grant proposals should not include expenses for salary and personal benefits, the purchase of personal equipment, equipment not dedicated to the project, or other expenses not essential to the project. Expenditures will be verified by receipt submittals. Here are some examples of costs the grant may cover:

- Direct cost of travel, meals, and lodging for the project.
- Supply and service expenses used for the sole purpose of the project (e.g., native plant material, interpretive signs, lab materials).
- Printing costs for public outreach material or research publications.
- Indirect costs such as administrative costs will not be funded.

Application procedure and requirements: Proposals must contain the following information. Please be succinct:

1. Project Title.
2. Contact Information: Name, address, phone number, organization/affiliation, and email address.
3. Project Description:
 - a. Outline the project objectives, methods, and final product.
 - b. Explain how the project will benefit the appreciation, conservation, or knowledge of Idaho's native flora or vegetation.
 - c. Where applicable, describe how the public will have access to the project.
 - d. Describe how project success will be evaluated.
4. Itemized budget: Outline an overall project budget, including the amount you are requesting (up to \$1,000). Include other funding sources.
5. Timeline: Please provide a timeline for completion of all major milestones associated with the project, including presentation of the results.

Project proposals must pertain to native plants of Idaho. Please limit grant requests to a maximum of \$1,000, and be aware that less may be awarded due to INPS budget constraints and the number of applications submitted. Recipients of these awards have a timeline of two years from the date of the award to complete their projects. Successful applicants are required to submit a final report to INPS documenting project accomplishments and a summary of the project to be published in the INPS newsletter, *Sage Notes*. INPS membership is not a prerequisite to apply for or to receive an ERIG grant.

Please submit proposals by email to Bob McCoy at sawabi.inps@gmail.com or by post to: ATTN: ERIG Committee Chair, Idaho Native Plant Society, P.O. Box 9451, Boise, ID 83707. •

Chapter News

CALYPSO CHAPTER

When: Chapter meetings will remain suspended until the Covid-19 outbreaks subside. Meetings are normally held the first Wednesday of March, April, May, and October at 7:00 p.m.

Where: Meetings are held in the Wildlife Building, North Idaho Fairgrounds, Coeur d'Alene.

Contact: Derek Antonelli, ds.ca.antonelli@gmail.com

Upcoming Events

We generally plan plant walks or similar activities once a month from April through September. We need to plan events for all of 2022. Please submit your suggestions to Derek. Watch for specific activity details in chapter emails.

LOASA CHAPTER

When: Meetings held third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

Where: Taylor Building, Room 247, College of Southern Idaho, Twin Falls.

Contact: Bill Bridges, bridgesbill34@yahoo.com

PAHOVE CHAPTER

When: Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month from September–April at 7 p.m. Times, dates, and topics are tentative. Current information will be sent to members via email. Events are also posted on the Pahove Chapter page of the INPS website:

<https://idahonativeplants.org/pahove/>

Where: Meetings are usually held at the MK Nature Center Auditorium, 600 S. Walnut St, Boise: for the safety of our community, they will be on Zoom until further notice.

Contact: For more information about Pahove Chapter activities visit the website: www.idahonativeplants.org or email Karie Pappani at

pahove.chapter.president@gmail.com

Upcoming Events

January 11: Pat Fields presented "Regional Miocene fossil floras, their biogeographic significance, and relevance to climate change studies."

February 8: Peggy Olwell will speak on the current status of the BLM's National Seed Strategy.

February 28: The abbreviated 2022 Idaho Rare Plant Conference will be held via Zoom. In lieu of a full conference with all the speakers, snacks, banquet, etc. we

are focusing just on rare plant rankings and changes that need to be made to the Idaho Rare Plant List, with presentations from both the Northern and Southern Idaho Rare Plant Working Groups. The 2022 Rare Plant Conference is open to all interested participants with free, advanced registration. For information, contact Beth Corbin, Derek Antonelli, Kristin Williams, or pahove.chapter@gmail.com. We are looking forward to a full Rare Plant Conference in 2023!

March 8: Lynn Kinter will present "Idaho's Wicked Plants—Painful, Poisonous, & Pernicious Species"

April 12: Israel Borokini, Topic TBD

April 22-24: Native Plant Sale tentative dates; more details to come

May 8: Wildflower Show; more details to come

SAWABI CHAPTER

When: First Monday of the month at 7:00 p.m.

Where: We are again holding our winter monthly meetings in the North Fork room of the Pond Student Union on the ISU campus.

Contact: Geoff Hogander, ghogande@yahoo.com

Upcoming Events

COVID continues to disrupt our activities, but we are making an effort to get back to our normal routines. Membership renewal forms for 2022 were sent out to members both current and recent past. Renewals can still be mailed to the chapter or completed online at the Idaho Native Plant Society website.

January: Trista Crook, Ray J. Davis Herbarium manager, will talk about lichens.

February: Robert Pitman will speak about trees for landscaping in Pocatello.

March: Dr. Bruce Finney of ISU will talk about climate change.

April: The chapter annual meeting is tentatively scheduled for April—hopefully we will be able to elect new officers and plan for our usual spring and summer plant walks.

May: Our May meeting is typically a show and tell presentation of member's pictures of their activities and plant observations from the past year.

UPPER SNAKE CHAPTER (INACTIVE)

Contact: Kristin Kaser, kaser.kristin@gmail.com

WHITE PINE CHAPTER

When: Meetings are typically held the third Thursday of the month, September through April. Current information is posted on our chapter webpage:

<https://www.whitepineinps.org/WPSchedule.html>

Where: We are currently holding all meetings via Zoom.

Contact: INPS, White Pine Chapter, PO Box 8481, Moscow, ID 83843 or whitepine.chapter@gmail.com.

Visit the chapter website for upcoming event information: <https://www.whitepineinps.org/>.

Upcoming Events

January 20: Dr. Eva Strand presented “Dyeing Wool with Idaho Native Plants” at 7:00 p.m. via Zoom. A recording will be posted on the White Pine Chapter YouTube Channel.

We will update other presentations throughout winter and spring as they are confirmed.

Mid-May: Annual Native Plant Sale

June 23-27: State annual meeting in the Clearwater River drainage.

WOOD RIVER CHAPTER

Contact: Subscribe to the newsletter by emailing Lisa Horton at 1gypsy2016@gmail.com. Address questions about programs to Kristin Fletcher at naturewaler7@gmail.com. •

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In Memoriam...Continued from Page 3

lichens to wildlife all around him as he hiked the mountains of Idaho.

Doyle Anderegg was predeceased by his wife of 57 years, Jeanne Anderegg, and is survived by his children, Alice Sutton and Carolyn Rowland. •

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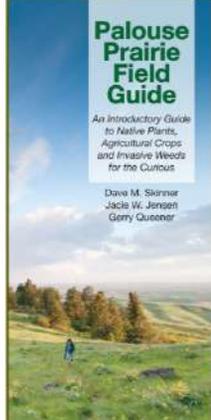
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