

Kelseya

Newsletter of the Montana Native Plant Society



Kelseya uniflora
ill. by Bonnie Heidel

Montana Has A State Arboretum *Do you know about it?*

By Beth Judy, Clark Fork Chapter

In 1991, the 52nd Montana legislature designated the University of Montana campus the State of Montana Arboretum. Senate Bill 320 directed the new arboretum “to facilitate the scientific study and public exhibition of many species of trees and shrubs.” The committee appointed to oversee the arboretum honed an additional mission: “To establish and maintain a living collection of plantings to provide public education, student instruction, scenic beauty, and a natural biological legacy for the citizens of Montana.”

Today, approximately 2,300 trees of 120 species grow on the 150-acre main UM campus. The arboretum emphasizes Montana natives, but in eight designated sections also showcases trees and shrubs of North America’s Great Plains, Central Hardwoods, Northeastern and Southeastern Mixed Forests, Northern and Southern Rockies, and Pacific Coast and Boreal Forests.

Obviously, arboreta are all about trees. To quote Joni Mitchell, “They took all the trees and put ‘em in a tree museum.” An arboretum is a living museum of trees and shrubs. But what does that mean? What purposes do and can arboreta—and in particular, this arboretum—serve? Arboretal history at the University of Montana illuminates some of those purposes. Others may lie in the future, particularly with climate-change challenges.

One of the earliest actions UM founders took, starting in 1896, was tree planting. The Missoula valley was naturally

a windy plain, not forested, but to UM’s founders, apparently, trees were a priority—for shading and sheltering students, yes, but also aesthetically, as if a green space and future old lofty trees would encourage thinking. The first tree species were selected for horticultural success and an aesthetic of sameness: for example, poplars, and in UM’s landscape centerpiece — the Oval — elms.

Yet early UM tree planters also established diversity. According to research by UM student Alia Floren, by 1925 the campus had 37 species of trees, including Douglas-fir, western larch, ponderosa and lodgepole pine, Engelmann, Norway, and blue spruce, ginkgo, red oak, swamp white oak, horse chestnut, and species of hawthorn, mountain-ash, walnut, and maple. Species planted but no longer found on campus include overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*), wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*), and European spindletree (*Euonymus europaeus*). Some UM tree planters were informal, such as William “Daddy” Aber, UM’s first, beloved Greek and Latin professor, who loved trees and planting them. But early professors Morton Elrod and Joseph Kirkwood, responsible for many plantings, wanted a collection for teaching Biology, Botany, and Forestry. Over the decades, tree



Autumn color at the State of Montana Arboretum (the University of Montana campus).

Photo by Todd Goodrich



Chapter Events

Calypso Chapter

Info: Catherine Cain at 498-6198, nativeplants@montana.com.

Clark Fork Chapter

Info: Anne Garde at 721-7627, anniegarde@yahoo.com.

Monday, January 14, 7:00 p.m. Join Teagan Hayes as she explores “Arctic Wild Life: Flora and Fauna of Iceland and Greenland.”

Hayes, a former botanist with the MPG Ranch now in her second year of grad school in the Wildlife Program at UM, will talk about plants and animals adapted to survive harsh arctic realities, as well some of the fascinating human history of these sparsely populated lands. This is a joint meeting with Montana Audubon, Room 123, Gallagher Business Bldg., UM Campus.

Tuesday, January 29, 7:00 p.m. Herbarium Night. Saxifrage means “rock breaker,” and identifying species of Saxifraga can be a pretty rocky business. Maybe botanist Peter Lesica can give us a few tips. Room 303, Botany Bldg., UM Campus.

Thursday, February 14, 7:00 p.m. Believe it or not, botanists can be interesting people. Come hear Rachel Potter, co-editor of “Montana’s Pioneer Botanists,” share some vignettes from the book and stories about its creation. Copies will be for sale at the event. Room L09, Gallagher Business Bldg., UM Campus.

Thursday, March 14, 7:00 p.m. Spring comes to southern Utah earlier than to Montana. Take a vicarious vacation and learn about some of Utah’s wildflowers as botanist Peter Lesica shows photos from his new book, “Spring Wildflowers of Utah’s Red Rock Desert.” Copies will be available to purchase at the event. Room L09, Gallagher Business Bldg., UM Campus.

Eastern At-Large

Info: Jennifer Lyman at 426-1227, jencylyman@gmail.com

Flathead Chapter

Info: Tara Carolin at 260-7533, mnps.flathead@gmail.com.

Chapter meetings generally are held on the third Wednesday of the month at the North Valley Community Hall (also North Valley Physical Therapy), 235 Nucleus Ave., Columbia Falls. Anyone is welcome to join the Chapter’s board/planning meetings at 5:30 before the general program. Email us if you’d like to be added to the mailing list or to inquire about programs.

Wednesday, February 20, 7:00 p.m. “The Conservation of Disturbance-dependent Ecosystems in the Central Coast of California.” Lech Naumovich, a botanist/conservationist/photographer newly transplanted to the Flathead Valley, will share his experience conserving rare and endemic plant species in specialized habitats.

Wednesday, March 20, 7:00 p.m. “Bumblebees: Conserving Pollinators.” U.S. Geological Service Ecologist Tabitha Graves will tell us about her research on bumblebees in the Northwest and some recent efforts to monitor and research pollinators, including the western bumblebee.

Kelsey Chapter

Info: Bob Person at 443-4678, thepersons@mcn.net.

Sunday, January 27, 6:00 p.m. The Kelsey Chapter Winter Potluck will be held at Reva and Bill Nordhagen’s home, 6 South Hills Road, Helena, two miles from Shodair. Please bring a main, side, or dessert to share; your own choice of beverage; and personal plate, glass and utensils. Also be sure to bring your best botanical pictures from last summer, or other relevant items to show and tell about. Digital photos on a thumb drive should work well.

Maka Flora Chapter

Info: Dave Branson at 489-0463, dhbranson@gmail.com.

Valley of Flowers Chapter

Info: Beth Madden, 224-1012, bethmadden64@gmail.com.

Tuesday, January 8, 7:00 p.m. Winter Shrub Identification Workshop. Matt Lavin and Pete Husby will lead. Room 108, Plant Bioscience Bldg., MSU campus.

Tuesday, February 12, 7:00 p.m. Creating and Enhancing Pollinator-Friendly Plantings. Join Monica Pokorny, NRCS plant materials specialist, for a presentation on the importance of pollinators, how to select pollinator-friendly plant species for gardens and plantings, and techniques to establish large-scale pollinator plantings. Room 108, Plant Bioscience Bldg., MSU campus.

Tuesday, March 12, 6:00-8:00 p.m. Botanical Drawing Workshop. For this special hands-on, two-hour program, botanical artist Jane Fournier will guide you through the stages of creating a botanical drawing. Using basic tools, we’ll start with some simple exercises to loosen up and focus observation skills before drafting an accurate graphite drawing of your plant sample. No drawing experience is required and all necessary drawing materials will be supplied if you don’t already have your own. If you have your own preferred drawing materials, you might like to bring the following: drawing paper – at least two sheets about 9 x 12 inches – or a sketchbook; H or HB pencils; pencil sharpener, if using wood pencils; white plastic eraser and/or kneaded eraser; and a small ruler. Room 108, Plant Bioscience Bldg., MSU campus.

Western At-Large

Info: Pat McLeod at (575) 687-3335, pat_mcleod@yahoo.com.

MNPS News

ANNUAL MEETING 2019 Get Ready Montana Plant Fans!

Check your passports and plan your vacations now because we are going to visit our friendly neighbors-to-the-north in the lovely Cypress Hills of Saskatchewan for the 2019 Annual Membership Meeting, June 21-23, 2019.

The Kelsey Chapter has secured Camp Shagabec in the beautiful Cypress Hills Provincial Park Center Block in southwestern Saskatchewan for a joint meeting of the Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan and the Montana Native Plant Society. The Cypress Hills Provincial Park Center Block is only 100 miles north of Havre.

Space at Camp Shagabec is restricted to 120 people, so once we have the plans finalized be sure to get your reservations in early. Camping sites in the Provincial Park fill up months in advance. If you intend to bring a camping trailer, you will need to have a campground site. Reservations open April 1 and must be made through the Saskatchewan Parks website. The Kelsey Chapter is preparing materials to help you imagine an extended vacation around the Cypress Hills, including sites in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Plans will include activities for children to encourage families to attend.

This will be our first truly international meeting and will certainly result in a future joint meeting in Montana. For more information, contact 2019 Annual Meeting Co-Chair Patrick Plantenberg at (406) 431-4615, or email m2andp2@mt.net.

Deadline Approaching

The January 31 application deadline for an MNPS Small Grant is rapidly approaching. If you or someone you know has an idea for a project or research that focuses on Montana native plants, check out the submission guidelines on our website at www.mtnativeplants.org. Follow the link on the homepage or look under the "State Society" tab. Please contact Betty Kuropat at blueirismt@gmail.com with any questions.

Don't Be A Loser! MNPS Wants You

Don't be left out. It's time to renew — or start — your membership with the Montana Native Plant Society. That way you won't miss out on upcoming talks, workshops, conferences or field trips, or any issues of the *Kelsey* newsletter. See page 11 for complete membership details, or go to www.mtnativeplants.org. Do it today!

And while you're at it, we are looking for a new Membership Committee chairperson to participate on the MNPS Board. The Membership Committee chairperson is responsible for maintaining membership records and the e-distribution of *Kelsey*. Experience with spreadsheets would be helpful but not essential. This could be a shared position, or take it on yourself! To learn more about this important and engaging opportunity, contact current membership chair Cathie Jean at 599-9614, terracasa45@gmail.com.

Opportunities for Involvement

Are you interested in a great opportunity with a great organization? The Montana Native Plant Society needs your time and talent on the Board of Directors. We are proud to be an all volunteer organization, but we can't be that without smart, energetic, engaged volunteers!

Each year, we elect three officers to two-year appointments. In 2019, the positions up for grabs are President, Western At-large Representative, and Treasurer. Currently, the Treasurer position is shared by two people. That system could continue or it could revert to one person. If you aren't ready for an officer position, there are appointed positions on various committees that could use some help (see Membership above). Board volunteers are rewarded by having a voice in the Society's activities, and the satisfaction of helping MNPS further the goals of protecting and conserving native flora.

If you have questions about or interest in joining the MPNS Board, or know someone who might, please contact Betty Kuropat at 295-7143 or Peter Lesica at 728-8740.



Plant Trivia Night

The Valley of Flowers Chapter registered record attendance at their October meeting when more than 80 people took part in Plant Trivia night at Outlaw Brewing in Bozeman. Emcee Ryan Quire tested the crowd's botanical knowledge in three rounds of questions, with teams of up to six people working together to answer questions. Questions ranged from pop culture plant references, to agricultural and food plants, to obscure and fascinating plant facts. A variety of prizes, donated primarily from local businesses, were awarded to the top two teams. Everyone appeared to have a great time and the VoF Chapter looks forward to hosting more Plant Trivia events in the future. A big thanks to the Flathead Chapter for sharing their own trivia hosting experience and questions with us.

WELCOME ABOARD!

The Montana Native Plant Society welcomes the following new members:

Calypso Chapter:

Brendan Alken

Clark Fork Chapter

Ariel Bleth and Leanna York

Kelsey Chapter

Kadie Gullickson and
Alyssa Piccolomini

Valley of Flowers Chapter

Antony Vacik, Levia Shoutis,
Gay Bain, John & MaryAnn Childs,
and M.E. & Christopher Spogis

Eastern-At-Large

Laura Holloway,
Douglas Reynolds, and Endless
Endeavors Inc.

***We are now more
than 700 strong!***



President's Platform

Everyone in the Montana Native Plant Society delights in field botany, but some do it with an especially deep knowledge base. I recently rendezvoused with a college friend passing through town and asked her what it's like to be a professional botanist.

Bonnie Heidel is the lead botanist for the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database at the University of Wyoming. She's held similar positions in Montana and other states. My first question was about the kind of education and experience a person needs to hold such a position.

"It depends," she hedged. "Botanists come in all stripes." Bonnie sees the "botany umbrella" as including anyone who works with plant biomass (trees, forage, weeds, or wildlife habitat) or plant propagation. "So the formal education and experience required is as diverse as the umbrella is big," she said. Her own background includes undergraduate and graduate degrees (in Biology and Botany, respectively), passionate pursuit of field experience, and work with multiple state and federal agencies.

This led us to talk about what a professional botanist actually DOES. In her position, with its rare-species focus and a biodiversity mandate, the challenge and opportunity is to develop appropriate projects and find funding for them, and produce reports and products that meet biodiversity priorities and state needs. The Wyoming Natural Diversity Database is a service and research program under the university's Research Office, a counterpart to the Montana Natural Heritage Program where Bonnie previously worked. Her activities differ according to the project goals and by season. For a botanist, there's a field season and a much longer "office season." During the three-month field season, Bonnie spends a great deal of time living out of her truck, conducting plant surveys, population monitoring, and other studies. During the office season, time is taken up by data analysis, writing reports, and making proposals.

When I asked about her major work-related satisfactions, Bonnie didn't hesitate to declare it's "the people and the plants!" The number of professional botanists in the western U.S. is small and they enjoy a high degree of collegiality and camaraderie when they gather. Bonnie noted that one of her greatest satisfactions is collaborating with younger, up-and-coming botanists. In addition, native plant diversity and adaptation never cease to amaze her, making her field work a continuous journey of discovery — even going back to the same plant population year after year has provided life history revelations. Finding a plant that's never before been reported in the state is a special bonus as well — unless, of course, it's a new invasive species! Bonnie added praise for the various initiatives that have taken place since her time in Montana, including the magnificent Montana Field Guide, with its robust representation of the nonvascular flora, and Peter Lesica's vascular plant manual.

To conclude, I asked Bonnie what she wished non-botanists understood about plant communities. She first exclaimed in delight about a hike up Mount Helena earlier in the week, then urged MNPS members to make more visits to their favorite native vegetation haunts. "We can't fully deconstruct or reconstruct an intact plant community, but we can always learn from it and show our gratitude for it in all that it provides," she said.

So, Happy Winter, plant fans! Be thinking about the plant communities you'd like to visit during the next field season.

— Gretchen Rupp



Orchids and Thistles

The Fun of a Botanical Treasure Hunt

By Matthew Stewart, Kelsey Chapter

I have been obsessed with native flora from a young age, and since then have been on a quest to document as many of Montana's native plants as I am able. I have sought out everything from the common to the downright rare. In this article I will share the story of an expedition to find one such botanical treasure.

The Little Belt Mountains of north-central Montana are an often-overlooked gem, botanically speaking, I think. They are home to multiple rare native plant species. In July 2017, I set off with two friends for Dry Pole Canyon in search of northern rattlesnake plantain (*Goodyera repens*). Northern rattlesnake plantain is a diminutive orchid with a limited distribution in Montana; it favors cool, north-facing slopes with dense forests.

I also knew of a rare thistle — long-styled thistle (*Cirsium longistylum*) — that had been reported from that part of the Little Belts. I did not expect to find it, as I was uncertain as to where exactly to look, and I told my friends as much. However, as we were driving I spotted an isolated population of rather tall thistles growing alongside the road and pulled over. As I got out and began looking at them I immediately noticed the very dilated involucre bracts that distinguish long-styled thistle from any other thistle in Montana. My joy upon finding this species could not have been more visible! This species is a Montana endemic, known only in five counties of the state and nowhere else globally.

After spending a good deal of time admiring our find, counting the plants, and noting the location we proceeded on to Dry Pole Canyon. At last the GPS told us we had arrived. I knew northern rattlesnake plantain had been documented



Cirsium longistylum
(long-styled thistle)


Photo by Matthew Stewart



Goodyera repens
(northern rattlesnake plantain)

from that particular canyon, but not where, exactly. I told my fellow adventurers that our plan would be just to get out and poke around to see what we could find. I hadn't walked 10 feet when I announced with renewed glee, "I got it! Right here; I got it!"

And there it was. Small, no more than two to four inches tall at best, with tiny, pure white and rather hairy blossoms that stood out in stark contrast to the moss carpeting the forest floor. It looked so delicate. Most of the leaves were buried under the moss,

so it appeared as if the orchid just grew up out of it. We counted dozens of specimens. Not only had we found exactly what we sought, but we had been treated to the bonus of a second, absolutely stunning rare species — the long-styled thistle. We also spent time admiring other nearby plants that happened to be in bloom, before turning around and beginning the trek back to Great Falls. All in all it was a wildly successful trip. 

Aside from botanical interests, Matthew Stewart is a stormchaser and works in the mental health field.



Gardener's Notebook

Using Native Plants in Backyard Landscaping

What to do during the quiet season garden-wise? The Montana Native Plant Society website (www.mtnativeplants.org) offers many helpful links to obtaining and growing native plants — from seed or transplanting — in your home garden. Check the menus under the Publications and Landscaping tabs on the homepage for specific information, especially on the ethical collection of native seed.

Starting native plants from seed over the winter takes some planning and research on specific species requirements for temperature, moisture and seed coat treatment. The following is excerpted from Sheila Morrison's 2003 publication "The Magic of Montana Native Plants: A Gardener's Guide to Growing Over 150 Species From Seed." Perhaps it will inspire you to try a winter project!

There are many reasons to start native plants indoors, the best being that it is fun. There is nothing like watching a *Senecio canus* (wooly groundsel) sprout its first leaves and seeing how fast the tiny hairs turn them velvety gray. Indoors you see details you would never notice outside, like the bright red stems of emerging *Eriogonum umbellatum* (sulfur buckwheat) and the red in the new leaves of *Cornus condenses* (bunchberry).

If seed is not plentiful, either in the wild or in your possession, starting them indoors is a real boon. You will get many more plants for your small number of seeds because it is easier to control conditions indoors. A small, carefully tended propagation plot outdoors may do nearly as well, but disasters such as the soil drying at a critical time are easier to avoid indoors.

Of course the most obvious advantage is that you start spring with robust plants with healthy root systems at a minimal cost. This often means blooms the first or second year rather than the second or third year. When set out, they will need some care but

won't have to be watched as carefully as freshly sprouting seedlings.

Senecio canus

Common name: Wooly groundsel

Family: Aster

Plant height: Forms a loose mat with 4-10 inch flower stalks

Flower color: Yellow

Root: Taproot

Bloom time: Early to mid-summer

Native habitat: Exposed, often rocky, sites from plains to high mountain

How to grow it:

1. Germination indoors: [Norman C.] Deno [expert in the field of seed germination] states that "death rates in dry storage are rapid" for *Senecio* seeds. Watch for this, but my three-year-old seeds germinated numerous and robustly. They may not need cold treatment, but mine that were cooled for just two weeks germinated quickly and generously when warmed.



Senecio canus (wooly groundsel)

- 2. Germination outdoors:** Plant in early spring, barely covering seed.
- 3. Soil:** Sandy, rocky; very well drained.
- 4. Light:** Full sun. Drought tolerant, withstanding high temperatures as well as dry soils.
- 5. Water:** It grows well with no added water but can live with a little extra in full sun where the drainage is good enough. It does not tolerate a lot of water, meaning it will die if you soak it regularly. Besides, when they get too much water, the lovely gray leaves turn an unattractive shade of green.

Easy to grow if attention is paid to water and light restrictions. It will even bloom the first year from plants started indoors in February. It is often short-lived in the garden, but may live longer with less water, and it frequently self-sows. It is fun combined with the blue-hued *Penstemon aridus* (stiff-leaf penstemon) and the yellow *Physaria didymocarpa* (common twinpod). All three are low, heat-loving plants that bloom about the same time.



nurseries and small arboreta have been important parts of campus.

For 35 years, in fact, UM's Forestry School maintained a nursery which, in 1924, began providing shelterbelt trees for Montana farmers. Species included Russian olive, boxelder, willow, poplar, and elm species, and green ash. Long-lived trees on farms across the state today may have originated in Missoula, since by 1940 the Forestry nursery had sent 415,000 trees to 2,000 farms in 53 of Montana's 56 counties. (In 1939, a two-year-old tree sold for one cent!) In 1954, however, the nursery was moved. Space, especially for parking lots ("They paved Paradise, put in a parking lot"—Joni Mitchell), became a premium on campus. Acreage at Fort Missoula was purchased and the nursery moved across town, taking 370 transplanted trees with it. Another 100 trees were transplanted around campus, and remaining trees too large to move were destroyed. For arboreta located on college campuses, the tension between trees and human structures is never ending.

The place of arboreta in teaching still holds true today. The State of Montana Arboretum is a classroom where UM students in Biology, Forestry, and other disciplines learn about trees. Morton Elrod envisioned this in 1908 after transplanting 150 trees from the Upper Flathead: "This planting of trees," he said, "will, if they live, make possible the study of most of our native trees without long journeys into the woods..."—or, considering this arboretum's forest-region collection, without even longer journeys to other states.

Elrod's words above—"If they live"—point to another purpose of arboreta: research. Arboreta are by definition research institutions. Most arboretum trees are planted with a question: Will this tree grow here—in this light/climate/soil/forest region? Can a Kentucky coffeetree grow in Montana? Will this limber pine, from east of the Continental Divide, thrive west of the mountains? How will this whitebark pine do at 3,000 feet? Like the shelterbelt trees, this experimentation may help citizens all over the state. For example, as the emerald ash borer works its way west, Montana towns with an urban forest of predominantly ash trees will see lots of die-off. What should cities replant? Nurseries and homeowners will want to know too.

Climate change elicits similar questions. Arboreta, especially through sharing experience, data, and even plants, can contribute to tree health and survival. Imagine a climate-related catastrophe—for example, a pest—affecting native beech in the Midwest. That species growing in the State of Montana Arboretum may become the seed source for future restoration. Additionally, research already happening at UM has found that strategically planted trees help cool and warm buildings. Trees sequester carbon, of course, and new thinking is returning to wood as a highly sustainable building material.

Growing non-native species can be risky, as the inclusion of invasive Russian olive in the shelterbelt tree program reminds us. Introducing non-native trees must be approached with research and caution. However, some scientists see towns and cities as "sacrifice"

University of Montana Campus, 1908.

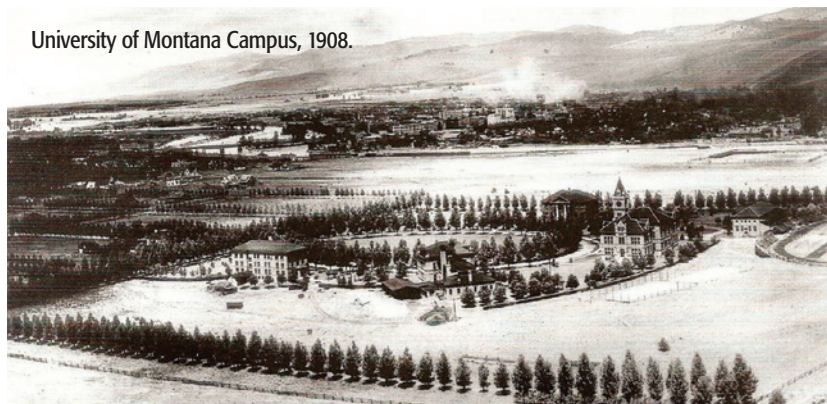


Photo courtesy of UM Mansfield Library,
Morton Elrod Collection

areas where trees that resist disease and reliably produce shade are valuable, native or not. In addition, people enjoy seeing trees from other places, especially since Montana only has about 30 native tree species.

Lastly, arboreta are beautiful green spaces that double as parks. Located in the middle of town, the State of Montana Arboretum becomes a resource for locals

and visitors alike, free and open all the time, inviting strolling, contemplating, playing, outside learning, or picnicking (just don't climb the trees). An extension of aesthetics, Kathleen Wolf's research at the University of Washington shows numerous physical and mental health benefits connected with trees—including air cleaning, a plus with wildfire smoke. Many trees memorialize people, offering a different kind of healing. Memorial Row, the Ponderosa pine alley planted to commemorate UM dead after World War I, is one example at the State of Montana Arboretum. If UM founders thought trees would help students do better, they were right, borne out by another study, in 2016, at the University of Illinois.

These factors—beauty, diversity, experimentation, knowledge—help fulfill the "biological legacy" portion of the State of Montana Arboretum mission. But the trees themselves are the main actual legacy, since part of what moves us so much about trees is that they outlast us, often by many generations.

A second article in this publication will examine in greater detail the tree, shrub, and complementary plant collections of the State of Montana Arboretum. Thanks to Kelly Chadwick, Peter Lesica, Karen Shelly, Alia Florens, and Ken Stolz for help with this one. For more information, please visit www.umt.edu/arboretum/.



Beth Judy is host and producer of "The Plant Detective" on Montana Public Radio. Her most recent book is "Bold Women in Montana History."



Tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), in the magnolia family, occurs naturally from southern New England into northern Florida. See it in the State of Montana Arboretum.

Photo by Ken Stolz

MNPS Chapters and the Areas They Serve

CALYPSO CHAPTER - Beaverhead, Madison, Deer Lodge, and Silver Bow Counties; southwestern Montana

CLARK FORK CHAPTER - Lake, Mineral, Missoula, Powell, and Ravalli Counties

FLATHEAD CHAPTER - Flathead and Lake Counties plus Glacier National Park

KELSEY CHAPTER - Lewis & Clark, Jefferson, and Broadwater Counties

MAKA FLORA CHAPTER - Richland, Roosevelt, McCone, Sheridan, and Daniels Counties

VALLEY OF FLOWERS CHAPTER - Gallatin, Park, and Sweet Grass Counties plus Yellowstone National Park

All MNPS chapters welcome members from areas other than those indicated. Alternatively, you may choose to be a member At-Large. We've listed counties just to give you some idea of what part of the state is served by each chapter. Watch for meeting announcements in your local newspaper. Ten paid members are required for a chapter to be eligible for acceptance in MNPS.

Moving? Please notify us promptly of address changes at mtnativeplantmembership@gmail.com.

Your mailing label tells you the following:

CHAPTER AFFILIATION: CAL=Calypso; CF=Clark Fork; F=Flathead; K=Kelsey; MF= Maka Flora; VOF=Valley of Flowers

AT-LARGE AFFILIATION: EAL=Eastern At-Large; WAL=Western At-Large

YEAR YOUR MEMBERSHIP EXPIRES: Memberships expire in February of the year listed on your mailing label.

Use this form to join MNPS only if you are a first-time member!

To renew a membership, please wait for your yellow renewal card in the mail.

Membership in Montana Native Plant Society is on a calendar-year basis, March 1 through the end of February of the following year. New-member applications processed before the end of October each year will expire the following February; those processed after November 1 will expire in February of the year after. Membership renewal notices are mailed to each member in January. Please renew your membership before the summer issue of Kelsey so your name is not dropped from our mailing list. Your continued support is crucial to the conservation of native plants in Montana. **THANK YOU!**

MONTANA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

Name (please print) _____ Phone _____

Address _____ City/State/Zip _____

E-mail _____ Chapter Affiliation (optional) _____

Delivery preference _____ paper by USPS* _____ digital by email

You will receive membership acknowledgment by email, as well as a pdf of the most recent Kelsey. Future newsletter issues will arrive according to your preference indicated above.

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***Additional donations may be specified for a particular project or the general fund*

JOIN OR RENEW ONLINE at www.mtnativeplants.org

or mail application to:
Montana Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 8783
Missoula, MT 59807-8783

Membership Level	Dues with affiliation*	I am paying for _____ years	Donation**	Total amount enclosed
Individual	\$20			
Family	\$25			
Business/Organization	\$40			
Living Lightly	\$15			
Lifetime (one-time payment)	\$300 per household	-----		



About Montana Native Plant Society

The Montana Native Plant Society (MNPS) is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit corporation chartered for the purpose of preserving, conserving, and studying the native plants and plant communities of Montana, and educating the public about the value of our native flora. Contributions to MNPS are tax deductible, and may be designated for a specific project or chapter, for the Small Grants fund, or the general operating fund.

Your yearly membership fee includes a subscription to *Kelsey*, the quarterly newsletter of MNPS. We welcome your articles, field trip reports, book review, or anything that relates to native plants or the Society. Please include a line or two of "bio" information with each article. Drawings should be in black ink or a good quality photocopy. All items should be emailed to: carokurtz@gmail.com or mailed to *Kelsey* Editor, 645 Beverly Avenue, Missoula, MT, 59801.

Changes of address and inquiries about membership should be sent to MNPS Membership, 398 Jeffers Road, Ennis, MT 59729. Advertising space is available in each issue at \$5/column inch. Ads must be camera-ready and must meet the guidelines set by the Board of Directors for suitable subject matter; that is, be related in some way to native plants or the interests of MNPS members.

The deadline for each issue is Fall–September 10; Winter–December 10; Spring–March 10; Field Trip Guide–April 10; Summer–June 10. Please send web items to our webmaster concurrent with these dates.

If you want extra copies of *Kelsey* for friends or family, call the Newsletter Editor or email: carokurtz@gmail.com. No part of this publication may be reprinted without the consent of MNPS. Reprint requests should be directed to the Newsletter Editor.

**Visit our website at: www.mtnativeplants.org
or contact our webmaster Bob Person at: thepersons@mcn.net
For Facebook posts, contact Clare Beelman at: clare.beelman@gmail.com**

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Kelsey Chapter	Bob Person	Helena	443-4678
Maka Flora Chapter	Dave Branson	Sidney	489-0463
Valley of Flowers Chapter	Jeff Copeland	Bozeman	539-6029
Standing Committees			
Conservation	Peter Lesica Maria Mantas	Missoula Bigfork	728-8740 837-0066
Membership	Cathie Jean Sasha Victor	Ennis Missoula	599-9614 546-2178
Landscaping/Reveg	Clare Beelman	Missoula	728-0189
Small Grants	Betty Kuropat	Whitefish	892-0129



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