

Kelseya

Newsletter of the Montana Native Plant Society



Kelseya uniflora
ill. by Bonnie Heidel

A Lifetime of Learning with MNPS

[MNPS is grateful for the increasing number of people who have joined the Society as Lifetime Members. We thought it would be fun and inspiring to find out more about some of them and why they care about the mission and action of MNPS so much — Ed.]

Dixie and Andrew Sullivan of Livingston, MT, became Lifetime Members in 2016. Dixie is a budding herbalist and Andrew runs a stock investment company called Quarterpoint Capital Management. Together they pursue their passions for plants and fungi, health, cooking, gardening, wild foraging, fermentation, mushroom growing, and long trips in the backcountry. Recently, they sat down to answer a few questions for *Kelseya*:

Q: What inspires your interest in native plants?

A: Their beauty and harmony, their medicine and peacefulness, their ancient history that gives them unsurpassed planetary wisdom, and their ecological roles in nature draws us to native plants. Whether it is a view from the top of a mountain, overlooking an endless forest of green conifer trees, or a meadow full of wildflowers in bloom, a plump berry patch next to a clear running river, or soft grasses waving in the wind, plants bring a lot of joy and splendor to our lives and



Dixie and Andrew Sullivan

Photo courtesy of Dixie Sullivan

are a part of us. Not to mention, their patterns are brilliant. It's hard not to be in awe while staring deeply into a flower or understanding how mother nature designed pollen to fit precisely inside the enfolding bracts of a cone. Plants brought Andrew and me together and we've shared our passion for them for over six years.

Q: Do you like to garden with native plants? Or use them in other ways?

A: Yes! We absolutely love gardening with native plants and have driven hundreds of miles just to buy them from local nurseries. They require less water, are in general easier to grow than non-native plants, and

they add a lot of interest and beauty to our yard. We designed three native gardens consisting of various native shrubs, grasses, flowers, and trees. The gardens bring us so much joy and pleasure as they grow and bloom throughout the season. We also like to use some of them to create tinctures, teas, herbal oils, and salves.

Gardens can keep us in tune with the cycles of wild plants because they bloom about the same time as the wild ones do. As our cultivated native flowers bloom, the wild flowers in the meadows or mountains are opening their petals, too. It's fun to experience nature's cycles through your own garden.



Chapter Events

Calypso Chapter

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

Following the MNPS Annual Meeting in June, the Chapter held one field trip and two other events to close out 2019, in addition to working on the Native Garden Median project in Dillon.

On Saturday, June 29, Chapter member Mike Garverich led a botany-geology trip into Nicholia basin and surrounding country in far southwestern Montana. Mike reported that eight people from Helena, Philipsburg, Butte, and Dillon attended the trip. They made several stops along Big Sheep Creek Canyon and in Nicholia Basin, crossing the divide at Bannack Pass and enjoying a picnic lunch at an old cabin on the Idaho side. Numerous flowers were spotted but the spring evidently was too cold for the great *Helianthella* meadows, as they were only vegetative this year.

On Sunday, October 27, the popular “Dyeing with Native Plants” Workshop was the Chapter’s season-ending event, co-sponsored by Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest Botanist Jessie Salix. Participants had the opportunity to use native plant materials to dye yarns and fabrics. This year Jessie made it a family affair with a pot luck as well.

And finally, the Chapter held its Annual Pot Luck Brunch and Program Planning for 2020 in early December.

Clark Fork Chapter

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

Monday, January 13, 7:00 p.m. Climate is one of the most important factors determining where a plant will or won’t grow. Come hear Kelsey Jensco, lead author of Montana’s Climate Assessment, talk about “Montana’s Climate: Past, Present and Future.” This will be a joint meeting with Montana Audubon. Room 123, Gallagher Business Bldg., UM Campus (**note the different day and place**).

Tuesday, January 28, 7:00 p.m. Herbarium Night. Get some tips from Peter Lesica on identifying Montana’s asters and on all the new scientific names. Room 303, Botany Bldg., UM Campus.

Thursday, February 13, 7:00 p.m. Clare Beelman has spent years chasing down Montana’s orchids. Now she’s ready to show us what she has found. Room L09, Gallagher Business Bldg, UM Campus.

Thursday, March 12, 7:00 p.m. There is something powerful and especially healing about using medicinal plants that grow where we grow. Join herbalist Elaine Sheff to learn about the “Medicinal and Edible Plants in Montana’s Bioregion.” She will discuss berries, barks, leaves, and roots. Room L09, Gallagher Business Bldg., UM Campus.

Thursday, April 9, 7:00 p.m. Stephanie Frostad, Kristi Hager, Kendahl Jan Jub, Rosella Mosteller, and Nancy Seiler will show us their wildflower art and tell stories of their inspiration. Montana Natural History Center, 120 Hickory St. (**note different location**).

Thursday, May 14, 6:30 p.m. Our Spring Potluck will be held at the Pineview Park Pavilion off Rattlesnake Drive, just west of Rattlesnake School. Bring your own plate, utensils, and a dish to share. No alcohol please. Call Peter at 728-8740 or Kelly at 258-5439 for directions.

Eastern At-Large

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

Flathead Chapter

Info: Tara Carolin at 607-7670, mnps.flathead@gmail.com.

Do you have an idea for a field trip next season? If so, please email Hailey Moore at hailey@centerfornativeplants.com.

Wednesday, March 18, 7:00 p.m. Join native plant landscaper Kathy Ross for a talk about “The Dynamic Relationship of Native Plants, Insects and Birds.” Inspired by the research of Dr. Doug Tallamy, the discussion will explore why we need our native insects and the vital role native plants play in their survival, and how to use native plants in landscaping to promote biodiversity and encourage healthy environments for humans and birds. We can make a difference in our own backyards! North Valley Community Hall, 235 Nucleus Ave., Columbia Falls. Bring some food and join us at 5:30, before the program, to plan Flathead Chapter events for 2020.

Tuesday, April 21, 6:00 p.m. Native Plant Trivia Night. Grab some friends, have a beer, and put on your thinking cap! From 5:00 to 8:00 p.m., each brew sold will benefit MNPS, so bring a designated driver and prepare to support native plants. Backslope Brewing, 1107 9th St. W (Hwy 2), Columbia Falls. (**Note Tuesday, not Wednesday**.)

Kelsey Chapter

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

Friday, January 31, 6:00 p.m. Annual Winter Potluck. This is a chance to get to know your Chapter better. Bring a main dish, side dish, or dessert to share and your own beverage choice – though some options will be provided. Our hosts, Andrea and Michael Pipp, will also provide plates, glasses, utensils, etc. Don’t forget your last summer’s favorite or best botanical pictures (or other relevant items) for show and tell. Bring them on a thumb-drive if you’re able. 1126 Hudson St., Helena. Info: 495-0409.

Maka Flora Chapter

Info: Bob Srygley at 488-6086, robert.srygley@usda.gov.

continued from page 1

Valley of Flowers Chapter

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

Tuesday, January 14, 7:00 p.m. “Measuring the Diversity of Native Annual Forbs in the Sagebrush-Steppe of Yellowstone Park,” presented by Jordan Meyer-Morey. Learn about the life histories and roles of annual forbs of the sagebrush ecosystem of Yellowstone, and how desert alyssum may be impacting them. Meyer-Morey is a graduate student in the Department of Land Resources and Environmental Sciences, MSU. Room 108, Plant Bioscience Bldg., MSU campus.

Tuesday, February 11, 7:00 p.m. “Growing Medicinal Plants in Bozeman,” presented by Robyn Klein. Expand your horizons and learn to grow unusual and useful medicinal plants in gardens. Robyn will show you real licorice, astragalus, shiso, white sage, schisandra and ashwaganda, and even bloodroot from her gardens south of Bozeman. These are not that hard to grow if you have the right spot. Room 108, Plant Bioscience Bldg., MSU campus.

Tuesday, March 10, 6:00 p.m. “Botanical Drawing Workshop,” with Jane Fournier. For this special two-hour workshop, botanical artist Jane Fournier will guide us through the stages of creating a botanical drawing. We’ll start with some simple exercises to loosen up and sharpen observation skills before drafting an accurate drawing of a plant sample. No experience is required; all necessary drawing materials will be supplied. If you have your own preferred materials, you might like to bring the following from your supplies: 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; small ruler. Room 108, Plant Bioscience Bldg., MSU campus. This workshop is limited to 20 participants; registration is required. \$15 for members; \$20 for non-members. Info and to register: Denise Montgomery at 581-9478, montananativeplants@gmail.com.

Tuesday, April 14, 7:00 p.m. “Special Plants of the Centennial Valley,” presented by Matt Lavin. In preparation for the MNPS Annual Meeting in the Centennial Valley, Matt’s workshop will focus on some of the unique plants found there and give us pointers on identifying them. Room 108, Plant Bioscience Bldg., MSU Campus.

Western At-Large

Info: Kris Boyd at 295-9414, boyd.kristina@yahoo.com.

Gardening with native plants also seems like an act for the earth. It is one way we can help protect native species and promote local biodiversity. Native plants have so much to offer us in terms of beauty, resilience, and education about our natural environments.

Q: What made you decide to become lifetime members?

A: Andrew (excitedly!) decided we should be lifetime members with MNPS because he recognizes our passion and love for wildflowers and plants. He knew it would be a good fit for our lives. Indeed, he was right!

Q: What do you like about what MNPS offers and why?

A: We really enjoy the Annual Meeting, where we get to take plant walks with professional botanists who share unique knowledge gathered over a career, sometimes over a lifetime, and it’s invaluable, really.

Plus the people! Plant people are hard to find, so it is a great group to be a part of. 🌸



Photo courtesy of Dixie Sullivan

There are a lot of native plants in this garden. I selected aspen trees (*Populus tremuloides*) for their ability to let in light for undergrowth, the lovely sounds the leaves make as the wind blows by, and their gorgeous yellow and orange foliage in the fall.

There is also a small collection of yellow evening primroses (*Oenothera flava*) at the bottom front. I chose them because, as their name denotes, the flowers open in the evening, which is quite unusual and interesting. Plus the plants prefer clay soils, which is what I have. Other flowers include violets (*Viola canadensis*), shooting stars (*Dodecatheon spp.*), prairie smoke (*Geum triflorum*), pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*), showy milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*) and prairie sagewort (*Artemisia frigida*). There are native grasses interspersed as well (but for the life of me I can’t remember which ones!) Lastly, I included a currant shrub (*Ribes cereum*) along the pathway for berries to eat.



MNPS News

Wanted: A Few Good Names

The Montana Native Plant Society sporadically recognizes individuals for outstanding service, leadership, or achievement in native plant conservation. The MNPS Board seeks your help in identifying worthy awardees. The Outstanding Service Award recognizes an MNPS member who has contributed meaningful service to the statewide Society. The Special Achievement Award is granted to an individual — member or not — whose work has contributed in a significant way to the mission and goals of MNPS. Please take a moment to nominate a person you feel has made a difference to the preservation, conservation, study, and/or appreciation of native plants. Any member can make a nomination with a written statement about the nominee's contribution to MNPS (Outstanding Service) or to the Society's goals and mission (Special Achievement). Please indicate which award you have in mind and send your nomination by April 1 to Maria Mantas (mariamantas@centurylink.net). Awards will be presented at the 2020 Annual Membership Meeting in the Centennial Valley on July 4, or at an alternative appropriate venue.



Help US Up Our Social Media Game

Help MNPS reach more plant folks by sharing your photos, stories, and more. Join the discussion by following MNPS on Facebook (www.facebook.com/MTNativePlantSociety) and Instagram (www.instagram.com/montanativeplantsociety). We can see your image if you tag us or use hashtag #montanativeplantsociety on Instagram. Please also consider sharing your interesting native plant content with our community by posting on our Facebook page. Also, if you're in the Missoula or Bozeman areas, check out the Clark Fork Chapter and Valley of Flowers Chapter separate Facebook pages.



Photos courtesy J Bar L Ranch

Last Chance!

Bid Online for Deluxe Lodging at the 2020 Annual Meeting

Make plans to attend the 2020 MNPS Annual Membership Meeting, July 3-5, at the stunning J Bar L Ranch in the Centennial Valley. Details about the event and locale are available on the MNPS website (www.mtnativeplants.org) and our Facebook page. Registration will be limited to 125 people, so be ready to save your space as soon as registration opens (watch for the announcement in the spring issue of *Kelseya*).

In the meantime, don't miss the opportunity to secure some deluxe lodging ahead of time through our online auction, which opened December 17 and runs until 7:00 p.m. January 7. While camping is an economical option, there also are beds available in some of the restored homesteads on the ranch. The Smith House, in particular, affords plush accommodations in three private guest rooms, each with private bath. Secure a two-night stay in one of these comfortable rooms by bidding online. Eighteen other beds are available in shared rooms on a first-come, first served basis at registration.

Members have been receiving emails with auction info and links. Check it out at www.biddingowl.com/MontanaNativePlantSociety. For more information on the meeting or the lodging auction, contact Beth Madden at 224-1012, bethmadden64@gmail.com.

President's Platform

IN THE LAST ISSUE OF *KELSEYA*, I asked for ideas on how to engage new people, especially younger folk, to become active in MNPS. A number of people responded — thank you! Here are some of their observations, concerning both attracting new people and raising current members from passivity to active participation. As always, more ideas are better — get in touch with me or your Chapter leaders to tell us what we've left out. Better yet, get in touch to volunteer for one of these activities.

We all like to spend time with our contemporaries, so Chapters should try to recruit young people as presenters or leaders for evening programs or field trips. Those individuals are themselves likely to become more involved with MNPS, and their friends who come to their events will as well.

Several MNPS chapters have found that cross-posting field trips with other organizations that have related goals markedly increases participation. The Montana Wilderness Association, local land trusts, and Audubon chapters have all shown themselves amenable to co-sponsoring field trips. There are extra hoops to jump through in organizing these events, but that effort typically proves worthwhile.

Many professional organizations have young-professional sections, some with chapters on college campuses. The American Fisheries Society, the Wildlife Society, the Water Environment Association, and other environment-related professional organizations actively conduct outreach to young people. This takes time, energy, and organizing savvy, and MNPS — as a one-state, all-volunteer outfit — doesn't have the resources of a well-funded national parent organization. We can, though, be sure to post our events with appropriate campus departments, broadcast them as widely as possible on social-media sites, and post them on community bulletin boards.

Perhaps there are novel ways MNPS can help young botanists and plant or landscape ecologists in our state further their careers. Should we gather and post employment opportunities on our Facebook page? Host a young-professionals social gathering or forum at the biennial Montana Plant Conservation Conference? Plan a special event at the Annual Meeting?

Young parents who can't get away for evening programs or day-long field trips may still be keenly interested in the ecological health of their neighborhood parks and trail corridors, and we should find ways to connect with them. Weeds and weed control, landscaping with native plants, plantings for birds and butterflies are all topics of perennial interest, and brief field events centered on them are family-friendly. Bozeman has a neighborhood social-media forum, NextDoor, that gets the word out on subjects and events of this type. Do other towns have similar forums that we could use?

Over the long term, there are some great models of environmental or historical programs for schools, developed by outside organizations. For example, many state historical societies rent "traveling trunks" to schools. These contain reproductions of historical artifacts and documents, with lesson plans, activity suggestions, worksheets and audiovisuals for the teachers. This is



not the kind of project that a Chapter would necessarily want to take on, but a few individuals with the right skills and passion could work up a Montana botany trunk; perhaps the Montana Natural History Center or Montana Wild might be interested in care-taking such an item.

Last year several young professionals who belong to MNPS were asked what we should do to recruit more young people to the organization. MNPS Chapters have taken up a number of their suggestions; for example, two Chapters have staged wildly popular trivia nights at local breweries. Suggestions ranged from "events with free pizza" to staffing booths at county fairs, sponsoring a university internship to develop marketing materials, and circulating a brief slide show for university classes that highlights participants in the field enjoying themselves during MNPS activities.

As we make plans at the state or Chapter level for 2020, we're concerned with plant conservation, education, organizational health, and FUN! Yes, there's a lot of work to be done, but we can derive intense satisfaction and enjoyment from interacting with our fellow plant geeks and raising up new ones. Happy New Year!

— *Gretchen Rupp*

Looming Deadline

The January 31 deadline for submitting MNPS Small Grants proposals is coming up soon.

If you or someone you know has a project or research idea that promotes native plant conservation or education, now is the time to let us know about it. Eligibility criteria and application instructions are on the website (www.mtnativeplants.org) under the State Society tab, Small Grants Program. Or contact Betty Kuropat at blueirismt@gmail.com with any questions.



Plant Conservation News

A Group Effort

Current Steps Toward a Montana Plant Conservation Strategy

By Maria Mantas, Clark Fork Chapter and Membership Co-Chair

At the 2018 Montana Plant Conservation Conference, participants from government agencies, conservation organizations, and academia discussed the need for a statewide native plant conservation strategy for Montana. The purpose of this strategy would be to identify priority plant species that are most in need of conservation, and outline measures for protection, education, research/inventory, restoration, and other stewardship actions. Conference participants enthusiastically supported this project and urged the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) to pursue its development. From that workshop emerged a steering committee representing the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), MNPS, and MTNHP tasked with drafting a process for moving forward on a strategy. MNPS generously granted \$5,000 to MTNHP to begin work.

The Steering Committee felt strongly that the strategy be crafted by a partnership of interested parties that would include government agencies, non-governmental conservation organizations, Native American tribes, and academia. The steering committee believed these entities would be best positioned to provide the expertise needed to prioritize plants of concern and recommend strategies for their conservation. The committee looked for partners that would have direct responsibility for managing or influencing the management of native plant habitats. This concept of working in collaboration has been and will continue to be the theme of the entire effort through its completion.

A diverse core partnership was formed with 19 parties representing governmental, academic, and tribal entities. The partnership met in April, 2019, to discuss the history and vision for creating a strategy, the criteria and the types of plants that this strategy could address, and the content and tools that would make the strategy useful for the partnership and for the users of such a strategy. There was much enthusiasm among the partners who discussed and refined the purpose of the effort and arrived at next steps. Subcommittees were formed that would address 1) identifying species to prioritize for conservation, 2) content of the strategy, and 3) seeking funds to complete the project.

Some key points to come from the partnership meeting included:

- Recognition that native plant conservation is a need in Montana.
- The scope of the strategy should focus on “plants in need of conservation,” and not just on rare plants.
- Recognition that a “more coordinated effort” among partners for plant conservation is wanted, needed, and useful.
- The effort should incorporate private lands and private landowners, due to the huge expanse of private lands in the state.
- Agreement to be cautious of language and to maintain a voluntary, non-regulatory approach.

For more information, please contact the Montana Natural Heritage Program Botanist at www.mtnhp.org.

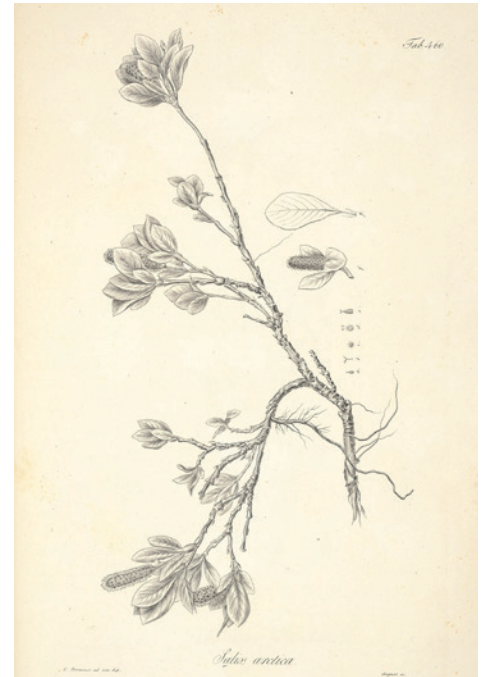


Illustration contributed by Missouri Botanical Garden

2020 Plant Conservation Conference

Join us at the GranTree Inn in Bozeman on April 8 and 9 for the 2020 Plant Conservation Conference. See insert in this issue for the schedule and to register.

The first day will be a symposium of scientists presenting their experiences monitoring plants, plant communities, and pollinators in attempts to understand the effects of climate change in the Northern Rocky Mountains and elsewhere. The second day will be a workshop to complete the update of the Montana Native Plant Society threats assessment for Natural Heritage Program species of concern (SOC) list, providing new information on distribution and threats and suggestions for rank changes. We began this process at the 2018 conference and hope to finish. Amateur and professional botanists alike can contribute and help protect our state's natural heritage.

And please, bring your own water bottle and cup for coffee or tea—this IS a conservation conference!



Native Plant Conservation Campaign News: Native Prairie Strips on Farms Benefit Soil, Water, Biodiversity

The Science-based Trials of Row-crops Integrated with Prairie Strips (STRIPS) program was conceived in 2003 by Iowa State University scientists to study the effects of native prairie on soil, water, and biodiversity on farms.

Strips of native prairie of varying sizes have been planted on experimental and commercial farms. The strips are often employed in concert with other “regenerative agriculture” techniques, such as cover crops and no-till practices. (Regenerative agriculture seeks to capture carbon in soil and aboveground biomass to reduce greenhouse gas accumulation and support soil health, water quality and native wildlife.)

After several years of data collection, the STRIPS team found that including even a small amount of native prairie on a farm substantially improves water quality and nutrient retention, reduces erosion, and generates other benefits.

For example, in farmed watersheds, the addition of only 10% prairie reduced sediment export by 95%, phosphorus export by 90%, and nitrogen export by nearly 85% in surface runoff water when compared to 100% row crop watersheds.

Furthermore, after seven years, an average of 51 native plant species were found in prairie strips, compared to 13 species found within the row crop areas. These native plants provide habitat for birds, small mammals, bees and butterflies, and other beneficial organisms that cycle nutrients, increase soil fertility, and provide pest control and pollination services. Fields with prairie strips host twice as many birds and bird species than those with 100% row crops.

Learn more about STRIPS at www.nrem.iastate.edu.

WELCOME ABOARD!

The Montana Native Plant Society welcomes the following new members:

Calypso Chapter

Celia Ison

Clark Fork Chapter

Conrad Elliot,
Maggie Hirschauer

Eastern-At-Large Chapter

Hanna Knick

Kelsey Chapter

Donna Shull & Greg Holzman,
Tara Rice, Ruth Roberson-Lang,
Rhonda Simmons,
Nicole Strandberg,
Michelle & Blake Thomas

Valley of Flowers Chapter

Rebecca Hurst, Mary Maj,
Duncan Ocel, Victoria Saab,
Mark Sheehan, and
Brian Smithers joining as a
lifetime member.

Western-At-Large

Rita Adams

In giving permission to *Kelseya* to reprint this news item, Emily Roberston, director of the Native Plant Conservation Campaign, shared that “concerns have been raised that in some cases the STRIPS can expose pollinators and other insects to pesticides and other toxins that can be used in the adjacent crops. The Xerces society is doing some research on this and they expect to have a publication some time next year.” -- Ed.



Citizen Botanists Needed

Winter Field Guide Revision

Submitted by Andrea Pipp and Ralph Scott

Andrea Pipp, program botanist with the Montana Natural Heritage Program, and Ralph Scott, biologist and scientific illustrator, are working to revise the 1962 booklet “Winter Field Key to the Native Shrubs of Montana,” by Morris, Schmautz, and Stickney.

Despite the title, this booklet contains all of Montana’s native deciduous trees, two evergreen taxa, sub-shrubs, and deciduous vines. The revision will expand the booklet to include Montana’s exotic trees, shrubs, and vines, plus ecological and management information that is more current, and a revised dichotomous key, text, photographs, and drawings.




In order for this project to succeed, they need people to collect branches and other relevant parts of identified woody plants and mail them to Ralph, who will photograph the specimen for publication. Your efforts will be acknowledged in the revised booklet.

Here is how you can help:

- From the table (opposite), select a woody plant that grows in your area or somewhere you travel.
- Follow the collecting and mailing instructions to ensure we get good material.

If you need help identifying a native species, use the 1962 guide posted on the Montana Natural Heritage Program website (www.mtnhp.org). For additional information, contact Andrea at 444-3019, apipp@mt.gov.

Don’t delay – winter will soon be over, along with the opportunity to capture this season! 

Collecting Instructions

1. Clip twigs from tip (terminal bud) back at least 8-12 inches. If required, clip longer branches to show the following: thorns, spines, berries, seeds, fruits, dried leaves, and lateral branches. Collect healthy twigs and buds. If you find an insect gall, collect that too!
2. Label your specimen with the scientific name and attach a twig collecting card. If wet or frozen, let twigs dry. Place dry twigs in a large zip-loc freezer bag.
3. Keep a field notebook and record the following data:

Species name

Date collected

Location: County and local place name (Park, Forest, City, etc.). If you have a GPS, make a Way Point of the specimen’s location. We would like longitude, latitude, and (especially) elevation.

Photos: If your woody plant is tall, take a close-up photograph of the specimen’s main stem or trunk bark. For trees, a photo at 4 feet above ground level is fine. For woody shrubs, photos taken at 1-3 feet may be required. Set the resolution as high as your device will allow. Size the photos at a 4x6-inch format. Photos will be better for processing if sent by email rather than as prints.

4. Use the card (see insert) to record data and attach a copy individually to each specimen. Send specimens to Ralph Scott, 2726 Shaia Way, Billings, MT 59101. Phone: 256-3031; email: magpiemt31@gmail.com. Please Include your name, phone number, mailing and email addresses in case Ralph needs to contact you for further information about your specimen(s).

Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org

Winter Woody Plant Twig Data Card

Species: _____

Date Collected: _____

Locality Name: _____


Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____ Elevation: _____

Collector Name: _____

Collector Phone Number: _____ E-mail: _____

Other Comments: _____


Life Form	Scientific Name
Shrub	<i>Acer glabrum</i>
Tree	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Shrub	<i>Alnus incana</i>
Tree	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
Shrub	<i>Alnus viridis</i>
Shrub	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>
Shrub	<i>Amelanchier utahensis</i>
Shrub	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>
Shrub	<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>
Shrub	<i>Artemisia cana</i>
Shrub	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>
Shrub	<i>Artemisia nova</i>
Shrub	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>
Shrub	<i>Artemisia tripartita</i>
Shrub	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>
Shrub	<i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>
Shrub	<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>
Shrub	<i>Berberis nervosa</i> (<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>)
Tree	<i>Betula glandulosa</i>
Tree	<i>Betula occidentalis</i>
Tree	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>



Betula papyrifera

Vine	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
Shrub	<i>Caragana arborescens</i>
Shrub	<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>
Shrub	<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>
Vine	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>
Shrub	<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>
Shrub	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosa</i>
Shrub	<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>
Vine	<i>Clematis columbiana</i>
Vine	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>
Vine	<i>Clematis occidentalis</i>
Shrub	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>
Shrub	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Shrub	<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i> (<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>)
Vine	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>
Shrub	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Shrub	<i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>
Shrub	<i>Frangula purshiana</i>


Life Form	Scientific Name
Vine	<i>Grayia spinosa</i>
Shrub	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>
Shrub	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>
Vine	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Shrub	<i>Kalmia microphylla</i> (<i>K. polifolia</i>)
Shrub	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>
Shrub	<i>Ledum glandulosum</i>
Subshrub	<i>Leptodactylon pungens</i>
Shrub	<i>Lonicera caerulea</i>
Shrub	<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>
Shrub	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>
Shrub	<i>Lonicera utahensis</i>
Shrub	<i>Menziesia ferruginea</i>
Shrub	<i>Oplopanax horridus</i>
Vine	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>



Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Shrub	<i>Paxistima myrsinites</i> (<i>Pachystima myrsinites</i>)
Shrub	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>
Shrub	<i>Physocarpus malvaceus</i>
Shrub	<i>Physocarpus monogynus</i>
Subshrub	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
Tree	<i>Populus alba</i>
Shrub	<i>Prunus americana</i>
Shrub	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>
Shrub	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>
Shrub	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>
Shrub	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>
Shrub	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>
Shrub	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
Shrub	<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>
Shrub	<i>Rhododendron albiflorum</i>
Shrub	<i>Rhus aromatica</i> (<i>R. trilobata</i>)
Shrub	<i>Rhus glabra</i>
Shrub	<i>Ribes americanum</i>
Shrub	<i>Ribes aureum</i>
Shrub	<i>Ribes cereum</i>
Shrub	<i>Ribes hudsonianum</i>
Shrub	<i>Ribes inerme</i>
Shrub	<i>Ribes lacustre</i>
Shrub	<i>Ribes montigenum</i>

Life Form	Scientific Name
Shrub	<i>Ribes oxycanthoides</i>
Shrub	<i>Ribes viscosissimum</i>
Tree	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>



Robinia pseudoacacia

Shrub	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>
Shrub	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>
Shrub	<i>Rosa nutkana</i>
Shrub	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>
Shrub	<i>Rubus arcticus</i>
Shrub	<i>Rubus discolor</i>
Shrub	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>
Shrub	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>
Shrub	<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>
Shrub	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Shrub	<i>Sarcobatus vermiculatus</i>
Tree	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Shrub	<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>
Shrub	<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i>
Shrub	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>
Shrub	<i>Spiraea lucida</i> (<i>S. betulifolia</i>)
Shrub	<i>Spiraea splendens</i>
Shrub	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>
Shrub	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>
Shrub	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
Shrub	<i>Tetradymia canescens</i>
Shrub	<i>Toxicodendron rydbergii</i>
Tree	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
Tree	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>
Shrub	<i>Vaccinium caespitosum</i>
Shrub	<i>Vaccinium globulare</i>
Shrub	<i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i>
Shrub	<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>
Shrub	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Shrub	<i>Vaccinium occidentale</i>
Shrub	<i>Vaccinium scoparium</i>
Shrub	<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>
Shrub	<i>Viburnum edule</i>
Shrub	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Shrub	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>
Shrub	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Subshrub	<i>Vitis riparia</i>



Gardener's Notebook

Using Native Plants in Backyard Landscaping

Winter Roses

Rosa acicularis

By Dixie Sullivan, MNPS Lifetime Member

One species of native plant that we have growing in our backyard and particularly enjoy in the wintertime is *Rosa acicularis*, also known as prickly rose, prickly wild rose, bristly rose, wild rose, and Arctic rose.

The striking red color of the rosehip, or fruit of the rose plant, stands out in a blanket of white snow and brings a sense of aliveness and cheer in the wintertime. Much to our delight, many wild animals, including grouse, deer, mice, rabbits and other critters, consider it a source of food during the winter months so we get to see these animals coming into our yard.

The hips also taste delicious, possessing a slight tangy, citrusy flavor in the outer skin. They are high in vitamin C, anti-inflammatory compounds, and antioxidants that boost the immune system, clear up the skin, and support mucus membrane integrity. We pick a bunch of the rosehips in the fall and throughout the winter to use in tea, smoothies, and fire cider. The seeds are very hard, however!

Growing in dense thickets about two feet in height, prickly rose prefers full sun, but can tolerate some shade. We encouraged the plant's growth by weeding out competing grasses and watering once a week for about fifteen to thirty minutes. We have a loamy clay soil, which it seems to not mind growing in.



Photo by Dixie Sullivan

Giving Thanks

From the MNPS Board of Directors

We'd like to thank and recognize those folks who have made donations to the Montana Native Plant Society in 2019*, over and above their membership dues. Supporting MNPS — as a member or a donor — directly helps us preserve, conserve, and study Montana native plants and plant communities, and enables us to offer opportunities for the public to appreciate and learn about the beauty and value of native plants. **Thank you!**

Brad Anderson
Judith Bungarz
Center for Native Plants
Stephen Cooper
Susan Dawson
Christine Dye
Maryann Erickson
Kathe Gabel

Maureen Gary
Nancy Gentzel
Elizabeth Griffing
Amy Grohman, *in honor
of her mother, Karen Porter*
Lou Ann Harris
Linda Healow
Susan Kotelnicki

Lisa Larsen
Mark Lusch
Mary Maj
Debbie Mueller
Pat Muir & Bruce McCune
Chris Reichert
Kimberly Schlenker
Mark Sheehan

Jeff Shryer
Robin Sigler,
in memory of Carol Chaffee
Mary Todd
Tad Weaver
Norm & Cathy Weeden
Idell Weydemeyer

*As of December 1, 2019

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 Kelseya. Future newsletter issues will arrive according to your preference indicated above.

** Canadian subscribers asking for paper copy of the newsletter, please add \$4.00 to cover mailing costs*

***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	-----		

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 *Kelseya* 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

P.O. Box 8783
Missoula, MT 59807-8783

PRSRT STD
US POSTAGE
PAID
Plains, MT
59859
PERMIT NO. 3

© Copyright 2020
Montana Native Plant Society
Printed on recycled paper

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, P.O. Box 8783, Missoula, MT 59807-8783. 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

MNPS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President	Gretchen Rupp	Bozeman	586-8363
Past-President	Kathy Settevendemie	Potomac	880-8809
Vice President	Ryan Quire	Bozeman	502-330-8433
Secretary	Rachel Potter	Columbia Falls	250-4300
Treasurer	Jenny Tollefson Shannon Kimball	Missoula	381-3331
Newsletter Editor	Caroline Kurtz	Missoula	239-2695

Directors At-Large

Eastern Montana	Jennifer Lyman	Red Lodge	426-1227
Western Montana	Kris Boyd	Troy	295-9414

Chapter Representatives

Calypso Chapter	Catherine Cain	Glen	498-6198
Clark Fork Chapter	Anne Garde	Missoula	721-7627
Flathead Chapter	Tara Carolin	Kalispell	607-7670
Kelsey Chapter	Bob Person	Helena	443-4678
Maka Flora Chapter	Bob Srygley	Sidney	488-6086
Valley of Flowers Chapter	Beth Madden	Bozeman	224-1012

Standing Committees

Conservation	Peter Lesica	Missoula	728-8740
Membership	Maria Mantas Sasha Victor	Bigfork Missoula	407-2045 546-2178
Landscaping/Reveg	Vacant		
Small Grants	Betty Kuropat	Whitefish	295-7143

Moving? Please let us know at mtnativeplantmembership@gmail.com