

*Kelseya
uniflora*

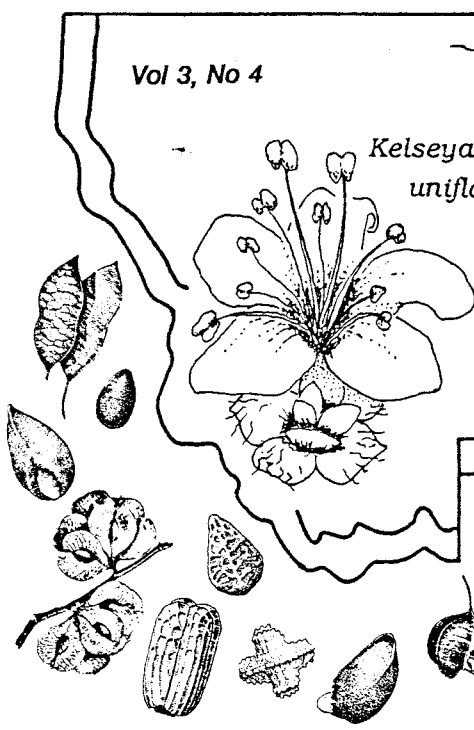
Kelseya

Summer 1990

NEWSLETTER OF THE MONTANA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

ASSUMPTIONS, FACTS - AND LACK OF FACTS - ABOUT SEEDS

- Willis J Heron



Growing natives from seed is often an exercise in frustration, since requirements are frequently unknown and vary widely from species to species. Most agricultural and garden crops are developed from species that germinate readily when placed in a suitable situation. These species have non-dormant mature seeds that begin growing when the right levels of temperature, water, oxygen and light are present.

Think of a seed as a miniature living plant in a resting stage. This resting stage is maintained when the seed is dry and can usually be extended by cold or frozen storage.

Seeds of many of our natives have special survival adaptations beyond the simple resting stage. Seed dormancy is a term covering several situations that singularly or in combination frustrate attempts to germinate them at will.

Some Common Dormancies

(1) **Immature seed:** A situation when the embryo is not fully developed even though the fruit is fully ripe. A period of after-ripening at temperatures above freezing is necessary. Freezing or drying immature seed stops the after-ripening process although it will resume when suitable conditions are provided.

(2) **Hormone dormancy:** Sometimes a natural chemical is present that inhibits germination. These hormones are easily washed out by soaking in water and changing the water often.

(3) **Hard seed coat:** *Juniperus* and *Crataegus* seed coats, for example, physically retard

germination. A combination of temperature variation and microbe action over time will weaken the hard seed coat.

(4) **Impermeable seed coat:** An uncommon form of dormancy that is distinctive from the hard seed coat in that it prevents passage of gasses and water. Natural deterioration of the seed coat over time or physically opening the seed is required. Commercial producers of honey locust (*Robinia*) weaken the seed coat by sanding or soaking in sulfuric acid.

Stratification

Stratification of seed means any treatment that provides a moist and above-freezing situation for the required time. Time and temperature are important, and vary from species to species. Warm stratification is in the 50-to-70°F range, while cold stratification is from above freezing to 40°F, such as in a refrigerator.

Freezing seed only prolongs storage and has no other value during stratification. In nature seeds do freeze but it is not a known requirement for germination. Many chemicals and hormones have been tried in lieu of stratification but since the problem is not a lack of hormones, for example, the introduction of surplus ones have no effect. There are no known "magic dips" to satisfy stratification requirements.

The common sense approach is to simply let nature do her thing and sow the seeds in late summer or fall. The human thing to do is to take

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ANNUAL MEETING

Our Third Annual State Meeting, held in Missoula this year, was a great success. Hats off to the Clark Fork Chapter for the fantastic job they did in organizing and running the meeting! Featured were not one but three guest speakers, each probing different questions and issues related to the ecology of our forest lands. Field trips led by Peter Stickney of the Forest Service and botanist Peter Lesica disclosed an amazing array of early spring wildflowers and were - for many of us - the first outing of the season.

GOODBYE TO TWO PRESIDENTS

Regrettably, the Annual Meeting marked the premature end of Steve Harvey's term as President of our state-wide organization. Steve has left Montana to accept the position of Research Ecologist with the USDA in Morris, Minnesota. Only a great opportunity could have lured Steve away from Montana, and he conveyed his regrets at having to leave in mid-term. Steve plans to remain an MNPS member and views his absence from Montana as only temporary. Good luck, Steve!

A low point in the festivities at the State Meeting was learning that Kathy Ahlenslager, MNPS's first President, was leaving to take a job with the Forest Service in Olympia, Washington. Kathy was a driving force in getting our Native Plant Society established. She has been the curator of the U of M Herbarium and has led numerous trips in Glacier National Park, where she worked summers as a Naturalist. Kathy, of course, plans to be active in Washington's Native Plant Society. Our loss is the Forest Service's gain.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

This spring you elected a Vice-president and Secretary for the state organization. However, Steve's resignation moved me into the President's slot where I will remain until next May's election. In addition, the nominee for Secretary was forced to withdraw, leaving both positions temporarily open. Two people were nominated during the state meeting to fill these positions, and I am confident they will be functioning even before the October Board meeting, where they will be officially installed. Thanks to Renee' Cook of Valley of the Flowers Chapter, for taking the minutes of the state meeting.

GET INVOLVED

Unfortunately, the open spaces that make Montana home to such a diversity of plant life make it difficult for many in the state to reach the Annual Meeting and even chapter meetings. However, there are numerous ways to get involved in Society projects or to instigate new ones.

For example, we presently need a chairman for the Newsletter and Publications Committee. This person would assist Jan Nixon with the newsletter, our most visible and effective information tool, and could work on developing other MNPS publications. Jan continues to get rave reviews on the newsletter, but she would like to have some help. Also contributing to the newsletter's success are all of you who have so generously contributed articles and fed chapter information to Jan. We would like to hear from everyone out there!

Another position that needs filling is that of Programs/Fieldtrip Committee Chair. This person organizes state-wide field trips and/or programs. The number of such trips is flexible. State-wide field trips are not necessarily different than chapter-sponsored trips, but they are not restricted to areas of the state with local chapters, and are meant to attract members from a wide area. This year our state-wide field trip to Pine Butte Swamp Preserve has attracted members from at least as far away as Billings. Planned are a potluck and - for those seeking the thrill of competition - a plant identification contest.

MNPS CONTINUES TO GROW

Jan Nixon informs me that our organization has reached an all-time high of 300+ members. Some of you may ask: so what? By nature, perhaps, most of us are not gregarious - and a group of five plant enthusiasts on a field trip may seem like a crowd. However, the many people in our club who work hard planning trips, programs and projects measure their success by the amount of interest and enthusiasm they manage to generate. I am hoping that the size of our membership will provide us some leverage for obtaining additional benefits for our members, such as discounts on books.

A larger membership allows us to reach more people with information about issues affecting rare plants and the places they inhabit. It's good to know that our concern for Montana's native flora, whether for emotional, scientific, or even economic reasons, is shared by so many others in the state.

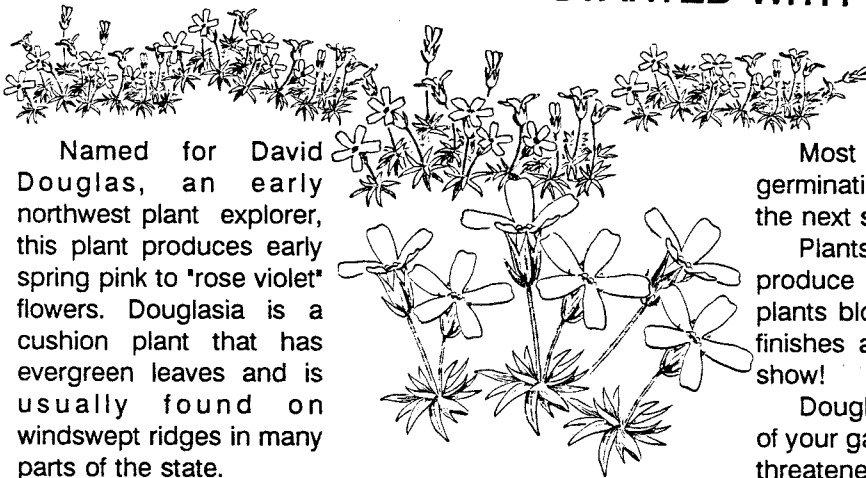
FINANCIAL ADVICE SOUGHT

Our treasurer, Roxa French, has done an admirable job handling the club's money. (There were a few glitches in the system at first, over which Roxa had no control, but we feel they have been ironed out so that membership dues can now be processed more efficiently). Roxa's duties include the safe storage and monitoring of our treasury. Although our Society is not a wealthy organization, we have decided to set aside a certain proportion of the lifetime membership dues received, as an endowment, and we now need to manage those funds in a suitable way.

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GETTING STARTED WITH DOUGLASIA

- John Pierce



Named for David Douglas, an early northwest plant explorer, this plant produces early spring pink to "rose violet" flowers. Douglasia is a cushion plant that has evergreen leaves and is usually found on windswept ridges in many parts of the state.

Look for it in early spring when the showy flowers will help warm a cool, breezy spring day. Remember the location and return in late spring or early summer to collect seed. Take only a few, for they are fairly easy to germinate.

Douglasia montana Gray

I planted seed in the fall in four locations at my house. Exposures were southeast, southwest and northwest. These sites are irrigated. I also planted it in an unirrigated southwest exposure in the alley. Seed germinated the second and third spring at all sites.

Most seedlings died during the first weeks after germination at the southern sites. More plants were lost the next spring due to frost heaving.

Plants must usually be at least two years old to produce a good display of flowers. Now the southeast plants bloom the first week of March and the northwest finishes around the end of May. They put on quite a show!

Douglasia is also fairly easy to transplant from one part of your garden to another. Dig wild plants only if they are threatened by development. When you see this plant, there may be a lot of them - but remember they are probably restricted to a specialized habitat.

Remember the location of your seed source. If the natural population should decline or be lost, you may be able to re-establish it with seed from your plants.

John Pierce is a botanist working with the Forest Service in Missoula, and is former MNPS Treasurer, and past-president of the Clark Fork Chapter.

PINE BUTTE PRESERVE FIELD TRIP * JUNE 30-JULY 1, 1990

Don't miss this chance to visit the Nature Conservancy's Pine Butte Swamp Preserve and to learn about the marvelous diversity of this area.

Accommodations for Friday and Saturday nights are up to you. Limited motel space is available in Choteau. Some (probably most) of the group are planning to camp at Mill Falls campground (Forest Service, directions below) close to the Preserve. To reach the Preserve, take the Teton River Road (paved) which heads west from Highway 89 approximately 5 miles north of Choteau, midway between mile posts 46 and 47. About 17 miles west of Hwy 89 you'll come to the South Fork Teton Rd, which is marked by a cluster of mailboxes and a sign. Turn south (left); within .3 mile you will have crossed the Teton River and arrived at another junction, almost immediately after the river - more mailboxes, turn right. After three miles - and immediately before another bridge - turn left and go 1/4 mile further to the Pine Butte Guest Ranch.

On Saturday morning, June 30, meet in the parking area of the Pine Butte Guest Ranch (also called the Circle 8) at 8 a.m. We're meeting at the Ranch primarily because there should be ample parking, and we can carpool/caravan from there. Folks at the Ranch will not

know our plans or schedule, however. If you miss us at that rendezvous, you may be able to find us along the Preserve road. Our exact route through the Preserve will be decided by our naturalist guide. There is an information kiosk where we can leave a message if need be. For those unable to make it until noon, we'll swing back by the Ranch to check for late arrivals.

On Saturday evening we will potluck it at the Mill Falls campground - everyone is encouraged to join us even if not camping. There will also be a plant ID demonstration/contest, for those who want to check their plant knowledge. Bring chips, salad, dessert, a can of beans or whatever, and your own utensils. Juanita Lichthardt will provide burgers, buns and condiments (courtesy of MNPS). Remember that evenings in Western Montana can be quite cold, even at this time - and be prepared for afternoon thunder showers.

On Sunday morning, July 1, Wayne Phillips (forest ecologist with the Lewis and Clark National Forest) will lead the group on an "orchid hunt" to the Gibson Reservoir area. Meet at 8 a.m. at the Ranch, same place as Saturday. *Hope to see all of you there!*

MEETINGS

THURSDAY, JULY 19, KELSEY CHAPTER: 7:30 pm at the Lewis & Clark Public Library at the upper end of Last Chance Gulch, Helena. Call Kim Schleicher for more information, 442-9449.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, CLARK FORK CHAPTER: 7:30 pm, Room 307, Natural Science (Botany) Bldg, UM campus. Dr David Crabtree of the Missoula County Extension Service will discuss "Missoula's Urban Forest."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, VALLEY OF THE FLOWERS CHAPTER: 7:30 pm, watch the Bozeman Chronicle for location. Program TBA, but please bring 6-8 slides of neat plants you've seen or neat places you've been this summer. Call Renee' Cook, 994-3514 (wk) for info.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, CLARK FORK CHAPTER: 7:30 pm, Room 307, Natural Science (Botany) Bldg, UM campus. Dr Robert Pfister, Professor of Forestry at UM and Director of the Lubrecht Experimental Forest, will talk on "Plants, Communities and Management Conflicts of Riparian Zones."

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, FLATHEAD CHAPTER: 7 pm, at a NEW location: Fish, Wildlife and Parks Bldg, Kalispell. Call Pattie Brown, 837-5018, Bigfork.

FIELD TRIP REPORTS

LIFE ON THE LEDGES OF BLODGETT CANYON

On Sunday, May 6, Peter Lesica led about 20 people in a hunt at the mouth of Blodgett Canyon in the Bitterroot Valley west of Hamilton. This trip was one of two which climaxed an outstanding Annual Meeting hosted by the Clark Fork Chapter. We were greeted by a wide array of species blooming, in the campground, along the stream-side trail, and climbing up the talus to the cliffs that form the walls of Blodgett Canyon.

The heavily glaciated walls of Blodgett have steep "risers" and shallow steplike "treads" covered by moss mats nurtured by water seeping down the face of the cliff or through the network of fractures. These moss mats are the equivalent of vernal pools, in that they support a variety of early-spring-blooming plants - many of them annuals - which must bloom and complete their life cycle very quickly before spring warmth dries the mosses out. They are home to several plants which are on the limits of their range, and are more common to the west or south of the Bitterroot Valley.

Peter introduced us to three plants of limited distribution in Montana; *Idaho scapigera*, *Athysanus pusillus*, and *Saxifraga apetala*. We also saw the false mermaid (*Floerkea proserpinacoides*), the only Montana member of the Meadowfoam Family, the Limnanthaceae. A beautiful small white-flowered member of the Broomrape Family, *Orobanche uniflora*, occupied moss mats at a few locations.

In addition to all our plant finds, ticks were also active. At last count Julie Hoffman had found twelve. Our way back to Missoula, we stopped off at Bitterroot Native Growers, where Pat Burke gave us a tour of his greenhouses.

- Kathy Ahlenslager

MOUNT SENTINEL: NATIVE PLANTS AT OUR BACK DOOR

On Sunday, May 6, the second field trip offered to those attending the Annual Meeting trekked up to Missoula's landmark "M" on Mount Sentinel, which lies just above the U of M Campus. Peter Stickney took about 15 people (a mix of MNPSers, townsfolk and their children) up a trail that makes a gradual ascent across the face of the mountain, and over several different types of plant habitats. He identified the typical spring wildflowers, and pointed out species of native grasses that survive on Sentinel.

WILD PLANT DIGOUTS

This year the Clark Fork Chapter held a two-pronged native plant digout. On May 12, a dozen members braved the rain and cool weather to rescue trilliums, glacier lilies, twinflower, huckleberry and Solomon-seal where creation of a new ski trail was scheduled in Pattee Canyon, just outside Missoula.

On May 26, five members collected penstemons, Canada buffaloberry and other warm-slope species from the site of a Forest Service road to be built later this year.

MISSOULA'S WESTERN FOOTHILLS

On May 19, Clark Fork Chapter members gathered at Kelly Chadwick's house in the foothills west of Missoula. It was a beautiful day. Kelly's parrots didn't bite anyone, and the orchids in her greenhouse were blooming. Death camas, balsamroot, lupine and prairie fringe cup were all in full bloom in the ponderosa pine/rough fescue savannah above Kelly's house. After the hike we all settled down in her yard for chips & dip and pulled off ticks.

VOLUNTEER DAY IN GLACIER PARK'S NATIVE PLANT NURSERY

Many, many thanks to the 17 brave souls that showed up June 2 despite the inclement weather. It rained all day, but we still got loads of work done in the greenhouse. We potted hundreds of strawberries, cottonwoods, Idaho fescue, buffaloberry and twinflower. These plants will be used around the new buildings at Polebridge, in St Mary, and along the Going-to-the-Sun Road after reconstruction. We're hoping to make this an annual event, so if you missed it, we'll see you next year!

- Rachel Potter

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

CLARK FORK CHAPTER

Earth Day activities included helping plant trees on the south side of Missoula's burgeoning Riverfront Park. Kathy Ahlenslager led a wildflower walk up Waterworks Hill on the north side of town, and John Pierce led another group into the Rattlesnake Recreation Area to identify the wildflowers there.

May was a busy month for the Clark Fork Chapter. We hosted the Annual Meeting, held on the University Campus May 4-6. Organizing the meeting kept some members busy all winter but many hands made light work that weekend, and things ran very smoothly. With four speakers, three workshops, garden tours, committee meetings, a potluck on Saturday evening, and a choice of two field trips on Sunday, members and guests enjoyed an information-packed weekend as well as an opportunity to meet old and new friends.

The following week, at the regular monthly meeting (the Annual Meeting wasn't enough), Bill Ott of Missoula County Weed Control, spoke to members about the county's concern over Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*), a weed beginning to take hold on Mount Sentinel. His office offered us \$250 to go and pull up every bit of Dyer's woad we could find on the west lower face of Sentinel. So on May 15 and 22, both rainy days (one featuring exciting thunder and lightning), several members met and - armed with weapons of destruction - wreaked havoc on *Isatis tinctoria*. Exclamations such as "Holy cow, look at the size of this tap root!" and "Hey, I found a whole city of 'em over here!" sounded up and down the hill. We tried to keep a scientific count, and hope we obliterated the Dyer's woad, but will happily attack next year's crop if we must.

FLATHEAD CHAPTER

The 20th anniversary celebration of Earth Day was a grand success. The Kalispell Center Mall powers-that-be were so pleased with the response that they plan to honor Earth Day again next year! I am sure that it was good for business, but I do hope that styrofoam sales were down for a week.

If you have not yet seen the Flathead Chapter MNPS display board, which was set up in the Mall, you are in for a treat and a surprise. Maria Ash and Steve Wirt have made an outstanding, beautiful, artistic creation of mounted photos and explanations, of which we can all be proud. Thanks Maria and Steve for your time, skills and devotion!! The display was also shown at the Annual Meeting in Missoula - and watch for it somewhere in our corner of the state this summer...maybe at Big Mountain??

One very special Earth Day activity was a walk in an old growth forest, led by Rosalind Yanishevsky. We canoed across the upper end of Swan Lake, hiked a short way in a magical forest and learned a lot. If you have an

interest in old growth forests, Rosalind is doing a mapping project and is in need of volunteers. Many thanks go to Rosalind for sharing her knowledge with us and to Anne and Greg Morley for arranging and transporting the canoes.

- Pattie Brown



ANNOUNCEMENTS

MEDICINAL PLANT CLASS

Dr Rustem Medora will be offering a class on medicinal plants in the U of M School of Pharmacy, Fall Quarter 1990. For information call the UM Registrar's Office or Dr. Medora.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FLORA IS IN THE WORKS

On Friday, May 18, the American Association for the Advancement of Science held a symposium in Colorado Springs on "The Flora of the Rocky Mountain Region" as part of the Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division's 66th Annual Meeting. A number of interesting papers were presented, including "Paleofloristics of the Rocky Mountain Region; Origin and Evolution of the Rocky Mountain Flora; Floristic Affinities between the Rocky Mountains and Asia; and Vegetation Zones and Plant Communities of the Rocky Mountain Region.

One of the most exciting items to come out of the meeting was the news that a flora for the Rocky Mountains is actually in the works, spearheaded by Ron Hartman and Ernie Nelson of the Rocky Mountain Herbarium at the University of Wyoming. The flora will cover not only strictly mountain-dwelling taxa, but those of the adjacent plains, so that states such as Montana, Wyoming and Colorado which have representatives of several different plant provinces will be fully represented.

Speakers who had been involved in the development of the Flora of the Great Plains and the Utah Flora discussed some of their pitfalls and successes in developing the floras for their respective areas. This new flora will follow (roughly) the format of the Flora of the Intermountain West, and will be published in several volumes (the first of which is already in preparation). Illustrations will be used from the Intermountain West Flora, where appropriate, and funding is now being sought so that additional botanical illustrations can be commissioned.

Estimated time of publication of the first volume is around two years, with successive volumes to follow as they are completed. This will be an exciting and helpful tool for those of us working with Rocky Mountain plants to have available!

- Jan Nixon

ASSUMPTIONS, FACTS - AND LACK OF FACTS - ABOUT SEEDS

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shortcuts so we don't have to water and weed an empty bed or plan too far ahead. We may also have a reluctance to give our seed back to the whims of nature, preferring to possessively keep an eye on it in storage or plan to do the sowing indoors.

Germination Needs of Common Montana Species

Rocky Mountain juniper has a very hard seed coat plus embryo dormancy. It has been produced in some nurseries by spring-sowing fresh seed, weeding and watering the beds all season (with no expectation of germination that year) and finally getting germination after the first and second winters have passed. To save ground and first season's labor cost, an alternate method of burying the entire seed lot in one spot for a year before retrieval and fall sowing is successful but saves no time. Seed burial needs to be done in rot-resistant containers like plastic window screen or nylon bags (panty hose) about one foot deep in soil that will drain and also get regular watering during the summer, such as a corner of the garden. Burying the seed apparently softens the seed coat and satisfies both the warm and cold stratification requirements of Rocky Mountain juniper. Seed buried for one year has been recovered and given additional cold stratification in a refrigerator until sown in a greenhouse. Both cold and warm stratification are necessary, and a period of the warm stratification has to precede the last cold strat in juniper. Warm strat can be accomplished in other ways if the seed can be prevented from drying out for several consecutive months, but burying is fairly foolproof provided you stake the location and don't forget where the seed is.

Green ash has only slight dormancy that is overcome by fall sowing. Commercial production of green ash, however, usually involves stratification and early summer sowing to avoid spring frost problems. The old technique used to stratify green ash was to tie a gunny sack of seed in a flowing stream for two weeks before sowing. This imbibed the seed and washed any inhibitors away. More modern techniques utilize electric pumps, well water and garden hoses for the two week period. Most of us live in houses with modern conveniences that can serve the purpose of a small-scale running stream. Fasten a nylon bag of seed in the water closed off the toilet and the seed will always be wet and will get a fresh change of water several times a day.

American plum has a stony seed coat that actually does not offer much resistance to germination and is also completely permeable to water and gasses. In fact, none of the *Prunus* spp are truly hard-seeded. The American plum does have embryo dormancy that requires a period of after-ripening. Keeping a bag of plum seed in a container of wet sphagnum moss at room temperature for

30 days followed by 60 days in a refrigerator satisfies the warm and cold stratification requirement. Operationally, this treated seed is usually fall sown because ideal germination temperatures are quite low and occur before practical spring sowing gets started.

Several natives do not have dormancy. **Cottonwood** has a non-dormant mature seed that was thought to be viable for only a few days. Attempts to store or stratify this type of seed is usually self defeating. It has been found that cottonwood seed can be frozen for some time, but the thawed seed imbibes water so fast that it fatally ruptures itself if put directly in water rather than a high humidity situation.

I have collected **Rocky Mountain maple** seed in September, put it in the back of the toilet for two days, buried it in the flower bed over winter, and retrieved and planted the already-germinating seed in early April.

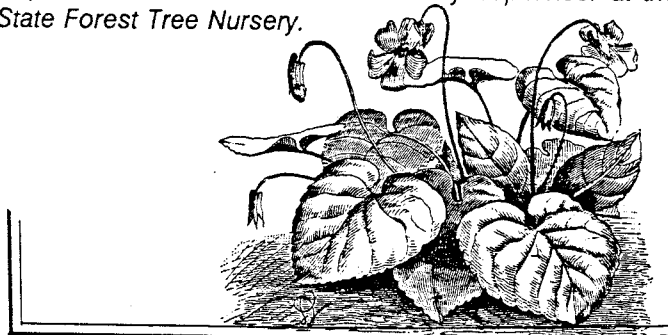
When planning to produce a native from seed don't overlook the easy solutions just because of general lack of information. In fact, in many cases the hard part may be the right timing to collect mature seed before wind, wildlife or rain beat you out. Information on time of seed maturation is also very limited, so the whole process from flowering may have to be monitored on a regular basis to determine a collection time. Seeds that become dry at maturity can be cleaned by screening or winnowing but it's not necessary to have perfectly clean seed. Seeds with pulp or fleshy parts should be cleaned by crushing and washing in water or by the very careful use of the kitchen blender. When washing pulp from seed don't waste effort to save the seeds that float since they are not filled; the good seed will sink.

Your mission then - should you decide to accept it - is to select a native, develop a strategy for seeding, and report back to KELSEYA. Only some bogus assumptions will self destruct.

For further reading:

Seeds of Woody Plants in the United States, Forest Service, USDA Agriculture Handbook #450.

Willis J Heron and wife Charlotte are members of the Clark Fork Chapter living in Missoula. Willis works for the Department of State Lands as Nursery Supervisor at the State Forest Tree Nursery.



MONTANA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY *** MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL

Date _____ New _____ Renewal _____
 NAME _____ ADDRESS _____
 CITY/STATE/ZIP _____ PHONE _____

STATEWIDE MEMBERSHIP WITH CHAPTER AFFILIATION*

___ \$12 I. Individual
 ___ 16 II. Family
 ___ 28 III. Business/Organization
 ___ 4 IV. Yearly chapter dues for Lifetime Members

MEMBER-AT-LARGE (Statewide membership only)

___ \$ 8 I. Individual
 ___ 12 II. Family
 ___ 25 III. Business/Organization
 ___ 150 IV. Lifetime member (one-time payment)

*AREAS COVERED BY CHAPTERS:

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

FLATHEAD CHAPTER - Flathead and Lake Counties plus Glacier National Park

KELSEY CHAPTER - Lewis & Clark and Jefferson Counties

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

All MNPS chapters welcome members from areas other than those counties indicated - we've listed the counties just to give you some idea of what part of the state is served by each chapter. More chapters are in the planning stages for other areas; watch for announcements of meetings in your area. Ten paid members are required for a chapter to be eligible for acceptance in MNPS.

Membership in the 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 June each year will expire the following February; those processed after the first of July will expire in February of the year after. Membership renewal notices are included in the Winter and Spring issues of KELSEYA. Anyone who has not renewed by the time the Summer edition of KELSEYA is ready to mail will be dropped from the mailing list/Society roster.

Your mailing label tells your

CLASS OF MEMBERSHIP (I, II, III, IV - see above)

CHAPTER AFFILIATION, if any (CF = Clark Fork; F = Flathead; K = Kelsey; VoF = Valley of the Flowers)

DATE YOUR MEMBERSHIP EXPIRES: If your label reads "x2/90" your membership expired this past February 28...please send in your renewal today! If you mailed in a renewal (for 1990 membership) by March 20, your label should read "x2/91". New memberships received since July 10, 1989, are good through 2/28/91, and the label reads "x2/91". Please drop us a note if any information on your label is incorrect.

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:

MONTANA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

MAIL TO: Montana Native Plant Society
 P O Box 992
 Bozeman MT 59771-0992

PLEASE WELCOME THESE NEW MEMBERS:

MONTANA
BIGFORK
 Sam Culotta
 Don Fleck
BOZEMAN
 Christy Berg
 Charles & Mary Cates
 Mary Alice Chester
 Don Scharff
 Mary Ellen Schultz
 Jane Shipp
 Kathleen Stephens
 K L Temple
 Kay Woods
ENNIS
 Marianne Klein
GREAT FALLS
 Barbara Landrum
HAMILTON
 Pat Bleecker
HELENA
 Janet Ellis
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KALISPELL
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MISSOULA
 Sallie Hejl
 Marlene Nesary
 Quick Grow Organic
 (John & Betty
 Bennett)
 Lynn Stewart
 Cindy Swidler
CALIFORNIA
HALF MOON BAY
 Karen Chin



1991 ANNUAL MEETING IN KALISPELL

The overall theme for the 1991 meeting will be Native Plant Landscaping and Restoration. Although we already have some ideas, we'd like your thoughts for making the meeting satisfy your needs. We could use suggestions on the following: (1) general meeting format and structure; (2) topics you would consider presenting, or for organizing a panel or workshop; (3) topics you would like to see someone else cover (who?); (4) poster session ideas; and (5) whatever else.

Since one day is too short for these multi-faceted, complex topics, we won't be able to incorporate everyone's ideas - but that's even more reason to know what you'd like to have covered (and might give us some ideas for the 1992 meeting).

Please knock this around and send your thoughts to Rachel Potter, 2145 Witty Ln, Columbia Falls, MT 59912, or call 892-2446 evenings.

Financial Advice Sought continued from page 2

Financial advice from a member with expertise would be very helpful, if for no other reason than to put our minds at rest that we're doing the best we can. If anyone has some competency in this area and would like to serve on a finance committee, please contact Roxa in Stevensville at 777-3510.

Juanita Lichthardt - Bozeman, 585-3722

MONTANA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
KELSEYA Editor
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MONTANA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

The Montana Native Plant Society is a 501-C-3 (non-profit) corporation chartered for the purpose of learning more about plants native to our state and their habitats, and to share that knowledge. Contributions to MNPS are tax deductible, and may be designated for a specific project or chapter, or may be made to the general fund.

Your yearly membership fee includes a subscription to KELSEYA, newsletter of MNPS, which is published quarterly. We welcome your articles, clippings, field trip reports, meeting notices, book reviews, cartoons or drawings - almost anything, in fact, that relates to our native plants or the Society. Please include a one- or two-line "bio" sketch with each article.

Drawings should be done in black ink with a fine-point pen. If you send clippings, please note the source, volume/issue and date. We especially need short (one to three paragraph) items which can be tucked in anywhere. Changes of address and inquiries about membership or MNPS should be sent to MNPS, PO Box 992, Bozeman, MT 59771-0992. All newsletter material should be mailed to Jan Nixon at the same address.

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 plants or the interests of MNPS members.

Deadline for the Fall issue is SEPTEMBER 1:

The Fall issue of KELSEYA will be mailed the third week of September.

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SPECIAL THANKS TO SILENT AUCTION CONTRIBUTORS



One of the exciting features of each Annual Meeting is the Silent Auction, proceeds from which help defray the cost of the meeting. MNPS thanks the businesses and individuals who contributed items for our 1990 auction. Please extend your thanks also to the contributing businesses when you patronize them - let them know we appreciate their support!

The Book Exchange, Missoula
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Electric Avenue Books, Bigfork
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...and to the many individual MNPS members who contributed, a hearty thanks, also!

