



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

Mary Grunewald McGown Pollinator Garden

Article and Photos by Ann DeBolt, Pahove Chapter

On September 29, 2025, about 120 enthusiastic folks joined the McGown family and City officials in dedicating the "Mary Grunewald McGown Pollinator Garden," located along the Boise City Greenbelt behind the Natatorium off of Warm Springs Avenue. This seven-year old garden (previously known as the "Warm Springs Pollinator Garden") continues to provide a delightful bit of nature, bird and pollinator activity, and ever-changing color along the Greenbelt. Now named for Mary, a long-time Pahove Chapter member who passed away in February 2020 (see *Sage Notes* Vol 42, No. 1), the garden will forever remind us of this committed conservationist who worked to protect our waterways, rivers, native plants, wildlife habitat, hummingbirds, and milkweed patches. Thanks to Mary's incredible family, especially her spouse, the gentle, ever-persistent John McGown, for making this happen.

The Garden is maintained by Boise City Parks Department's Community Volunteer Specialists and their dedicated Pollinator Posse volunteers, which includes many Golden Eagle Audubon Soci-

ety members (GEAS "adopted" this garden to help maintain it), Pahove Chapter members, and others. If you are interested in helping maintain this beautiful garden, please contact either the Boise City Parks Department or GEAS. •

One of two new signs unveiled at the ceremony dedicating the Mary Grunewald McGown Pollinator Garden.



John McGown with daughters Erin and Brenna McGown, Mayor McLean, Boise City Parks Director Doug Holloway, and Boise City Council President Pro Tem Meredith Stead.

Longtime Pahove Chapter member and volunteer extraordinaire Caroline Morris, appreciating the new sign honoring Mary.



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Dedication attendees and INPS members (L to R) include INPS President Michael Mancuso, Lynda and Jay Smithman (INPS Charter Members), and Dr. Lynn Kinter.

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Letter from the President

I want to start this letter with a big thank you to Karen Getusky, who recently stepped down as INPS Treasurer after serving in this position for nine years. INPS cannot operate without a Treasurer to pay bills, receive payments, complete tax forms, and be responsible for other bookkeeping and accounting tasks. Karen has been a reliable and steady hand keeping INPS finances in order and her sound financial advice over the years has been invaluable. Karen has also taken the time and energy to make the transition for our new Treasurer, Bill Sonnenburg, as seamless as possible. Furthermore, Karen continues to be available to answer questions and assist Bill as he steps into the Treasurer position. I cannot thank Karen enough for all this extra effort. This is also an opportunity to welcome and sincerely thank Bill for his willingness to be the new INPS Treasurer. Bill is a Pahove Chapter member and I look forward to working with him moving forward. INPS is fortunate to have a group of dedicated and talented state and chapter board members who volunteer their time guiding the organization and making sure it remains true to its mission.

This is the time of year when the various INPS chapters resume sponsoring presentations to the membership. These are opportunities to learn about native plants and related topics and also to engage with fellow INPS members. I encourage you to take advantage of these educational and friendship opportunities. Other activities such as representing INPS at a local community or educational event can provide additional chapter-level opportunities to sustain your appreciation for native plants and help INPS meet its mission long after peak wildflower season has passed.

The morning chill, summer's green foliage fading, and leaves swirling to the ground with each gust of wind make it undeniable that fall season has arrived. The yellows of aspen, cottonwood, larch, or the reds of ninebark, sumac, and huckleberry add a different palette of colors to enjoy Idaho's native flora. I hope everyone has opportunities to enjoy their favorite plants and landscapes this season.

Sincerely,
Michael Mancuso



Original watercolor by Cynthia L. Coulter ©2025. Used with permission.

Announcements

Passing of the Treasurer Torch

After nine years (!) as Idaho Native Plant Society State Treasurer, Karen Getusky, Treasurer Extraordinaire, has decided to step down in order to pursue other activities, such as travel and more gardening! Karen and her husband Joe produce an amazing amount of food, flowers, and native plants on their 2/3 acre, and as we all know, that takes plenty of time. They also have a wonderful greenhouse packed full of interesting succulents, a number of carnivorous plants, and



many of these plants grow in containers Karen has made. Karen has a real creative bent when it comes to free-form pottery, and it is a feast for the eyes for any plant aficionado to visit their greenhouse and the rest of their fabulous property.

Karen was a professional accountant for nearly 20 years before she retired, and INPS was incredibly fortunate to have such a skilled and dedicated person track our finances. The new State Treasurer is Bill Sonnenburg, recently retired and excited to take on this role. We are deeply grateful to you Karen for keeping the books so perfectly in order all these years, and for making it seem so easy, and welcome to Bill! ~ *Ann DeBolt*

Introducing New Treasurer: Bill Sonnenburg

I grew up near Lake Michigan in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. After graduating from the University of Wisconsin–Madison, I spent a year managing a dairy farm near my hometown. However, my interest in medical sciences and drug discovery led me to East Lansing, Michigan, where I earned my Ph.D. in Biochemistry at Michigan State University. It was there I met my wife, Margaret. After completing my doctorate, we moved to Seattle, where I continued academic research at the University of Washington. Along the way to Seattle, we spent time fly fishing on the Wood River and Silver Creek in Idaho, where we fell in love with the stunning landscapes and the scent of sagebrush and bitterbrush.

From Seattle, our careers took us to various places across the country: Houston, St. Louis, San Francisco, and finally, Boise. Now retired, Margaret and I are redis-



covering hobbies like fishing, biking, and hiking. Margaret's love of gardening and our friendship with Peggy Faith from the Idaho Native Plant Society sparked our growing interest in Idaho's native plants. I'm excited to deepen my knowledge of the state's

unique flora and contribute to the Idaho Native Plant Society by serving as treasurer. ~ *Bill Sonnenburg*

Mel Nichols Retires from INPS Board of Directors

After many years of service, Mel Nichols is retiring from the INPS Board of Directors. As a member-at-large, Mel has been a quiet force behind the success of countless Society events. As an active contributor with our Sawabi Chapter, he would regularly arrive early at our events to set up, stay late to pack up, and always lend



a steady hand in between. Whether anchoring flyers against the wind with clever homemade weights, or spotting elusive native plants during walks, Mel's thoughtful contributions and keen eye have enriched our community in ways both seen and unseen. His beautiful plant photography and engaging presentations have inspired many. We thank Mel for his unwavering commitment and look forward to his continuing contributions at the local level. ~ *Paul Allen*

Long-Term Monitoring of Wildflower Community in Bear Lake Region

By Emily Burgess

When seeking to understand how plants are responding to complex processes that span decades, such as climate change, historical datasets provide critical insight. In 2023, I was generously granted an ERIG to survey plants in “Doc’s Meadow” at Utah State University’s T.W. Daniel Experimental Forest, adding contemporary observations to a dataset stretching back to 1968. The meadow sits in the Bear River Range just a few miles south of Bear Lake and the Idaho border, and shares many native plant species and climate conditions with ecosystems of South-eastern Idaho.



Figure 1. A photograph of “Doc’s Meadow” in early spring. This meadow, like the T.W. “Doc” Daniel Experimental Forest itself, was named after a Utah State University professor who studied forest ecosystems.

Historical surveys from 1968 to 2020 recorded both the presence of plant species in Doc’s Meadow, as well as information about the timing (or “phenology”) of recurring life history events such as emergence, flowering, and fruiting. By repeating these surveys from 2022–2024, I was able to ask if and how montane plants are responding to change in their environment—are they emerging or flowering earlier? Later? For longer? Because plants use environmental cues such as temperature and snowmelt to trigger life history processes, their phenology is susceptible to climate change. Indeed, climate change is thought to be advancing the phenology of species globally,^{1,2} and plants inhabiting montane environments are subject to especially rapid change.³

If plants shift timing of important life history events, this can have important effects on their success. This can happen due to altering the environmental conditions they experience, as well as by changing how they interact with other species. For example, a study that used snow re-

moval to advance phenology for *Claytonia lanceolata* (Western springbeauty) found that earlier-blooming flowers experienced reproductive losses due to frost—despite receiving sufficient pollination.⁴

Other studies find that if a plant and the species it interacts with respond to different environmental cues, or to the same cues at different rates, their interactions are likely to be impacted.^{5,6} In fact, meta-analyses have found that pollinating species like birds and butterflies have much larger phenological advances than plants, on average.¹ This can create mismatches in the phenology of these interacting species, often causing negative outcomes for one or all of the species involved. For instance, migratory Broad-Tailed Hummingbirds rely on nectar resources from *Delphinium nuttallianum* (Nuttall’s larkspur) upon arrival at their northern summer nesting sites. However, one study⁷ found that because the environmental cues at the birds’ southern overwintering sites are changing more slowly than the cues for the plants at one of their summer sites in Colorado, their migration is starting to happen later relative to the timing of the *Delphinium* bloom, putting the birds at risk of missing out on nectar, and the plants at risk of missing out on pollination.



Figure 2. *Delphinium nuttallianum* blooming in Doc’s meadow, July 1, 2024.

Mismatch from species responding to the same cues in the same location has also been documented. In northern Japan, long-term survey data revealed earlier snowmelt created mismatch between bloom onset of the

spring ephemeral *Corydalis ambigua* and emergence of its bumblebee pollinators. Years with the earliest snowmelt also had the largest mismatches, with bloom starting as many as seven days before bumblebee emergence. *Corydalis ambigua* has a short bloom duration of only 15–24 days, and large mismatches reduced seed set by up to 50%.⁸

For part of my dissertation research, I am interested in whether our Northern Rocky Mountain flora has experienced phenological shifts in key reproductive events over the past six decades. For my ERIG project, I traveled to Doc's Meadow weekly from June–October in 2022–2024 to survey a series of plots that were established by USU Forestry Professor Ted Daniel in 1968. Surveys were conducted under Professor Daniel in the summers of 1968–1972 and 1990–1995. Professor Daniel passed in 2004, and no additional surveys were conducted until 2020, when USU student Elise Riley worked with Professor Kari Veblen to digitize Doc's survey notes and find and survey the plots in the meadow. In all years, the species in each plot was recorded, as well as whether it was in the phenological stage of budding, flowering, or fruiting.

After adding my contemporary data, I was able to ask whether the plants in the meadow had undergone any phenological shifts by comparing the first day each species was observed in the meadow in each year. Our results show a similar trend to what has been found elsewhere: phenology for most species has advanced. In other words, plants are emerging earlier today compared to 60 years ago.

Figure 3 shows the first day six species common in the meadow were observed in each year, within each of the three survey periods. Phenological responses differed between species: while most species have a median advancement of at least 10 days, others such as *Erigeron speciosus* (showy fleabane) and *Ipomopsis aggregata* (scarlet gilia) showed little to no advancement. Interest-

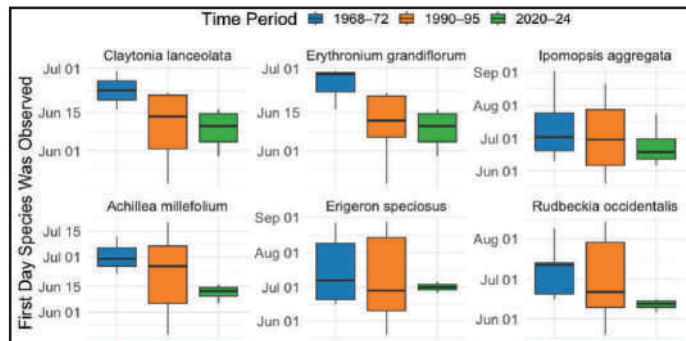


Figure 3. Boxplot showing the first day each plant species was observed, grouped by time period. The black horizontal line in the middle of each box represents the median date of first observation (the middle value of each group, ordered from smallest to largest), and the colored block and vertical lines show the variance (how far the rest of the observation dates are from that middle value). Species are ordered from earlier spring to later-summer species.

ingly, for species that showed advancement, this occurred across the growing season: later-emerging species like *Achillea millefolium* (yarrow) and *Rudbeckia occidentalis* (Western coneflower) display just as much advancement as earlier species like *Claytonia lanceolata* (Western springbeauty) and *Erythronium grandiflorum* (glacier lily). This is interesting because the later species are much more removed from the timing of snowmelt, suggesting that multiple factors are driving responses across the community.



Figure 4. Doc's notebooks with survey data from August of 1970, and *Agastache urticifolia* (nettleleaf giant hyssop) pressed in the pages of his notebook from 1968.

While these results hint at profound change across this plant community, they are preliminary and much remains to be uncovered in this dataset. With further exploration of these data, I will deepen our understanding of how the phenology of Northern Rocky Mountain plants has shifted, and whether there are any notable patterns in how responses differ across species. Combining these data with other historic data, such as climate and snowpack records will provide clues about which environmental cues may be driving the phenological shifts we're seeing. Future studies could then explore how these shifts impact plants, such as effects on seed set, herbivore or frost damage, or pollinator phenology, among many other possible outcomes.

Climate change is a complex process, and we are just beginning to understand its ecological impacts. While it is happening rapidly on both ecological and evolutionary timescales, the impacts of climate change eclipse the

Continued on Page 7...

The *Eriogonum* Collection at the Idaho Botanical Garden

Article and Photos by Daniel Murphy, Idaho Botanical Garden, Plant Collections Curator

For much of its existence, Idaho Botanical Garden (IBG) has had an interest in growing and displaying plants native to Idaho and the Intermountain West. As an example, the Idaho Native Plant Garden, a garden whose early development was guided in large part by the Idaho Native Plant Society, has been in existence since 1991. Since that time, several other gardens that either focus specifically on native plants or that have elements of native plants have been developed.



In 2014, IBG received national accreditation for its collection of western penstemons, a genus of plants that is widespread across Idaho and the western states. The plants in this collection have a wild provenance and are planted in various locations throughout the Garden. Among other things, this collection helps to demonstrate the variety of ways that penstemons can be used in garden design and home gardening. It has also been a great way to introduce visitors to the beauty and diversity of native plants.

Seeing the success of the *Penstemon* collection, we turned to *Eriogonum* (the wild buckwheats), another large genus of plants that can be found in abundance across Idaho and neighboring states. While *Penstemon* has a long history of being used as an ornamental plant, *Eriogonum* may be a newer addition to most home gardens and urban landscapes. A handful of species, such as sulphur-flower buckwheat (*E. umbellatum*), have gained popularity in native and waterwise gardens, but there are so many other species to consider for these purposes.

With this idea in mind, we have begun to expand our collection of wild buckwheats. One of our goals with this collection is to show off the great diversity this genus has to offer. Another goal is to pique the interest of home gardeners and landscapers to consider additional *eriogonums* in their garden plans. As our collection grows, it is important that we make improvements to the areas where they are displayed so they can best be appreciated for the amazing plants they are. It is also important that we keep close track of the species in the collection so that our plant records remain up to date.



We were awarded grant funding through the INPS Education, Research, and Inventory Grant (ERIG) program in 2024. We used this money to purchase six cubic yards of decomposed granite mulch to add to three different garden beds where many of the new *eriogonums* in our collections are found. We were also able to purchase 60 metal label stakes. Accession numbers can be affixed to each label stake to help us track plants back to the appropriate records in our database.

We greatly appreciate the support of Idaho Native Plant Society, both in the past for helping us establish our first native plant garden, and today for helping us continue to develop and display new native plant collections. •

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So Long as Game May Be Found Thereon..., By Cleve Davis

Review by Roger Rosentreter

A new book by Dr. Cleve Davis, a Shoshone-Bannock tribal member who grew up on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, will interest much of our membership. Cleve, who worked as a botanist, ecologist and GIS analyst in Southeast Idaho for a number of years, is also a longtime INPS member. Besides the human and natural history covered within his fascinating book, Cleve shares his Tribal views on hunting. In the Shoshone language, which he has studied, the word for “hunting” includes fishing, plant gathering, and animal hunting. There is one word for these three activities, and therefore, we are all hunters of plants. Discover this and other perspectives as you read the history and learn from the Tribal perspective. Detailed specifics about the book are below. Enjoy. ~Roger Rosentreter

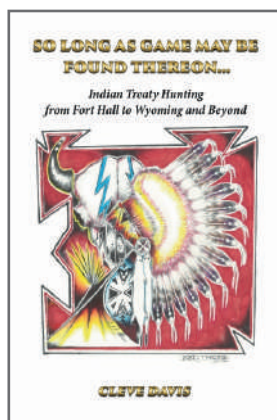
So Long As Game May Be Found Thereon... “is a profound journey into the complex history, law, and enduring spirit of Indian treaty hunting in the American West. Through meticulous research and deep personal reflection, this book unravels the tangled legacy of treaties

forged between the Bannock, Shoshone, and Crow Nations and the United States—agreements that promised

Indian Nations ‘the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States so long as game may be found thereon.’ From the brutal realities behind landmark cases like *Ward v. Race Horse* to the modern-day legal battles redefining tribal sovereignty, this book sheds light on a forgotten and often misunderstood struggle. It exposes how centuries of injustice, broken promises, and systemic bias have undermined treaty rights and tribal autonomy, while honoring the resilience and unyielding courage of Indian communities who continue

to fight for their rightful place on the land. The book challenges readers to confront uncomfortable truths about American history, colonialism, and the ongoing fight for justice.” ~From the back cover

Publication Date: May 30, 2025. ISBN: 9798998817809. Author: Cleve Davis. 223 pages.



Long-Term Monitoring of Wildflower Community... Continued from Page 5

lengths of the careers and lifetimes of the ecologists studying them. Because of this, historical datasets like Doc’s are crucial to understanding how our flora are changing. I’m very grateful to the Idaho Native Plant Society for their contribution so I could add to, maintain, and publish this dataset, especially at a time when funding for this kind of research is badly needed. •

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More on Mock Orange and Its Cultivars

Article by Roger Rosentreter, Photos by Karie Pappani, Pahove Chapter

Mock orange, or *Syringa* (*Philadelphus lewisii*), is the state flower of Idaho. The plant is protected by Idaho state law, along with other native wildflowers and shrubs. Collecting wild specimens from public property for export, sale, or transport without permission is illegal.

Lewis' mock orange foliage has moderate importance as winter forage for elk and deer in British Columbia, Idaho, and Montana. A 1957 study in Montana found that it made up only 2% of mule deer diets in winter and was barely consumed in summer. Quail and squirrels consume the seeds. Mock orange becomes much more palatable to Rocky Mountain elk after fire, with 36.3% of twigs browsed compared to only 1.3% on nearby unburned areas. It grows in dense shrub habitats, offering good cover for warmth and security for wildlife. Due to mock orange's limited palatability, it serves as a good indicator plant, and some ranchers recognize that when their livestock start eating mock orange, it is a sign that it is time to move them.

Native American tribes use *P. lewisii* for many purposes. The hardwood is valuable for making hunting and fishing tools, snowshoes, pipes, combs, cradles, netting shuttles, and different types of furniture. The leaves containing saponins are mixed with water to serve as a mild soap. This saponin chemical causes the leaves to wilt rather than catch fire when burned. That is why it is a valuable firewise plant. However, older twigs are flammable.

At the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Firewise Garden adjacent to the Idaho Botanical Gardens, it was observed that the native mock orange shrub performed better than any other *Philadelphus* species. However, dwarf varieties may be more suitable for landscaping around houses that aim to be firewise. While testing 15 taxa of *Philadelphus* from around the world at the Firewise Garden, I developed a dichotomous key to the *Philadelphus* taxa in case a shrub lost its label. (See *Sage Notes*, Vol. 47, No. 2.)

Species and Cultivars of *Philadelphus* (Family Hydrangeaceae) Descriptions and Attributes:

Which species should I grow in my yard? Should I choose plants to block my neighbor's cluttered yard or opt for dwarf varieties that provide beauty and firewise landscaping? Here are descriptions and attributes to help you make an informed decision. Additionally, some plants are interesting and fragrant but don't perform well

in the Treasure Valley's climate. Good gardeners with additional care might succeed with plants that haven't performed well at the BLM Firewise Garden. It could be your challenge, or if you prefer easier-to-grow plants, see the performance ratings below. Mock orange is a good indicator of seasonal plant phenology, like lilacs.

For each taxon, I aim to present horticultural information and other criteria: taxon name, common name, leaf characteristics, height, flower characteristics, origin, attributes, and performance in Idaho's Treasure Valley climate over the past 25 years of growth at the BLM firewise garden. Taxa are listed alphabetically by species, then by hybrids.

Philadelphus coronarius 'Aureus' golden-leaf mock orange: Leaves yellow-green, pale looking, 4-6 ft tall, flowers single, European origin, performed poorly.

Philadelphus lemoinei X 'Innocence', innocence mock orange: Variegated leaves, single flowers with a strong fragrance, 4-5 ft tall, X hybrid from Southern Europe and North America, the most fragrant mock orange, performs well.

Philadelphus lemoinei X 'Monteau d' hermine': Dwarf mock orange: Leaves small, entire margins, 4 ft tall, flower petals triple, very showy, but small petals <1/2 inch, stamens reduced, S. Europe X N. America origin, suitable for firewise landscaping, performs good to fair.

Philadelphus hybrid 'Snowbelle': Leaf margins are entire, though some leaves may be slightly serrate; it grows 4-8 feet tall, produces abundant flowers, and is of Canadian origin. Performs fairly.

Philadelphus lewisii, Lewis' mock orange: Leaves broadly elliptical with mostly entire margins, narrow, 4-12 ft tall, flower petals longer than wide, fragrant, locally native in the inland Pacific Northwest and western Canada origin. Over the last 25 years, it has performed the best of all the mock orange taxa!

Philadelphus lewisii 'Blizzard': Leaves lanceolate, wavy, leaf margins entire with some slightly serrate, different leaf shape from the straight species, 4-8 ft tall, flower petals rounded, are broader than those of the straight species, showy, NA origin, abundant flowering,

this is the taxa that is often sold in nurseries as the native mock orange, performs fair-good.

Philadelphus lewisii ‘Cheyenne’: Leaves green with red veins, leaves rough textured, 1st year stems very red, leaves broadly elliptical, 6-8 ft tall, generally a bit shorter than the straight species, this may be why ‘High Country Gardens’ sells this taxon? It is native to North America, and was developed at the Cheyenne, WY, NRCS Plant Materials Center. Extremely cold-tolerant. Recommended for mountainous locations, performs well. I have seen the type specimen at the Plant Materials Center, and it is robust and doing well. Staff at the center report that there is little to no use of this plant by the local deer herd.

Philadelphus microphyllus ‘June Bride’: Leaves very small, <1/2 inch long, margins entire, Shrubby, only 2-3 ft tall, flowers are single but abundant if in full sun. A native of the Colorado Plateau (MA), this plant grows on cliffs and in slot canyons. Heat-tolerant, suitable for a firewise garden, performs fair. It is often used in rock gardens and as a container plant.

Philadelphus pekinensis, Peking mock orange: Dark green leaves with a rough underside. It has short leaf petioles and typically grows 3-5 ft tall. The flowers are single, mostly lacking stamens, and the petals are as wide as they are long, with smooth edges. It is native to China and grows well.

Philadelphus tomentosus, fuzzy mock orange, also known as from Kashmir: Broadly elliptical leaves with a strongly acuminate tip. The leaves are hairy on top, especially when young, and have a grey, felt-like underside, 4-8 feet tall. It produces single flowers and grows in the Himalayas and Kashmir, and it performs well.

Philadelphus virginialis ‘Minnesota Snowflake’: Leaves are mostly over 1.5 inches long, strongly serrate with shallow teeth. The underside leaf texture is rough, and the leaf shape is broadly elliptical. It can grow up to 8 feet tall. Flowers are double to triple, fragrant, with flat petals, and reduced stamens. Originates from North America. It performs well and is adaptable to various soil types, with limited drought tolerance.

Philadelphus virginialis X ‘Dwarf Snowflake’: Cross between *P. virginialis* and *P. lemoinei* bred to showcase the best traits of both parents. This hybrid combines the prolific blooms of *P. x virginialis* with the dwarf size of *P. lemoinei*. Leaves are elliptical, ovate;

young leaves are lanceolate; leaves are light green to green, with slightly serrate margins. The leaf texture is soft. It grows 2-4 ft tall. The flower is double with stamens present. North American origin. It performs well.

Philadelphus hybrid ‘Buckley’s Quill’: Leaves mostly <1.5” long, leaves serrate, leaf texture soft, narrowly elliptical, 4-5 ft tall, flower double to triple, very showy, fragrant, petals quilled (enrolled), stamens lacking, S Europe X NA origin, performs well. Developed at Agriculture Canada’s Ottawa Research Station.

Philadelphus hybrid ‘Fallbrook’: Leaves light green, lower leaf surface tomentose, long leaf petiole. Grows 6-8 ft tall. Produces large 2-3 inch fragrant flowers with a steady sprinkle of white. Stamens may be present but are reduced. Petals have undulate margins. Native to California. Performs well.

Philadelphus hybrid ‘Snowbelle’: Leaf margins are entire or some have 1 or 2 very shallow teeth. The plant reaches 4-5 ft tall. Flower petals are large, measuring 2-3 inches, fragrant, and stamens are lacking. It has NA Canadian origin and performs fairly. •

Sources for *Philadelphus* plants:

FarWest Landscape and Garden Center, Boise

Jayker Re-Wholesale Nursery, Nampa

High Country Gardens

<https://www.highcountrygardens.com>

Forestfarm, <https://www.forestfarm.com/>

Etsy Nursery, <https://www.etsy.com>

Keeping it Green Nursery

<https://www.keepingitgreennursery.com/>



Field Trip

Pahove Chapter Field Trip to Boise River Sandbar

Article and Photos by Barbara Ertter, Pahove Chapter

Thunderboomies and a downpour immediately before a scheduled outing may discourage some potential participants, but those intrepid souls who showed up nevertheless on Wednesday, September 10, were treated to fine



weather and a wide diversity of riparian habitats with plenty of late season species, both native and non-native. Native forbs in

bloom included both nodding and leafy beggar's-ticks (*Bidens cernua* and *B. frondosa*), western goldenrod (*Euthamia occidentalis*), rough goldenrod (*Solidago lepida* var. *salebrosa*), willow aster (*Symphyotrichum lanceolatum* var. *hesperium*), marsh yellowcress (*Rorippa palustris*), and cutleaf water-horehound (*Lycopus americanus*). We also saw two locally rare grasses: wirestem muhly (*Muhlenbergia mexicana*) and western panicgrass (*Dichanthelium acuminatum* s.l.). •



Wirestem muhly
(*Muhlenbergia mexicana*).

Marsh yellowcress
(*Rorippa palustris*).



Cutleaf water-horehound
(*Lycopus americanus*).



Our intrepid field
trip participants.

Chapter News

CALYPSO CHAPTER

The public is invited to all chapter activities. Activities are subject to change—watch chapter emails for updates. Contact Derek Antonelli to be added to our email list.

When: The next chapter meeting will be Wednesday, March 4, 2026, at 7:00 pm. Chapter meetings are held on the first Wednesday evenings of March, April, May, and October. Summer plant walks are held monthly, April–August.

Where: Meetings will be held in the IDFG Hunter Education Building, 2885 W Kathleen Ave, Coeur d'Alene.

Contact: For more information about Calypso Chapter activities, contact Derek Antonelli at ds.ca.antonelli@gmail.com, (208) 691-1070.

Past Events

At the October 2025 Calypso chapter meeting, Bob Wilson of Cedar Mountain Perennials Nursery gave a presentation of the propagation of native plants from seed. He covered the topics of cold stratification (subjecting the seeds to long periods of cold moist conditions) and scarification (subjecting the seed to mechanical action to break the seedcoat). One or both of these activities may be required to get the seeds to germinate. He provided germination success rates based on years of meticulous nursery records.

LOASA CHAPTER

When: Regular meetings are on pause currently.

Contact: For more information about Loasa Chapter activities, please contact Bill Bridges, bridgesbill34@yahoo.com. A big thank you to Samuel DeGrey for serving as Loasa Chapter President this past year and being involved with INPS.

PAHOVE CHAPTER

When: We look forward to our regular chapter presentations that will be held on a new night of the month: second Wednesdays at 7:00 pm. Our regular and long-time meeting place, the MK Nature Center, is no longer available. We will begin the 2025/2026 season with a new meeting place at Idaho Fish and Game Headquarters (IDFG HQ), 600 S. Walnut St, and new hope. Current information and more details on presentations and other chapter activities will be sent to members via email, and also posted on the Pahove Chapter webpage: <https://idahonativeplants.org/pahove/>
Where: Chapter presentations currently offer hybrid viewing formats, both in-person at IDFG HQ, and via Zoom for at-home enjoyment.

Contact: For more information about Pahove Chapter activities visit the website: www.idahonativeplants.org or email Karie Pappani at pahove.chapter.president@gmail.com.

Upcoming Events

November 12: Jessica Irwin will give a presentation on "Lava Fire Recovery: Window to a Changing Flora."

December 10: Rachel Newton will speak on "Plants of Southern Chile"

Past Events

We started off our fall season in style—we met at Russ and Janet Buschert's lovely and inviting home on October 7, for a pizza party and stunning tour of their native plant garden and interior home. It was a pleasant evening with friends that concluded with a big, glowing harvest moon. Thank you very much to Russ and Janet, our generous and welcoming hosts.



Scenes from Pahove Chapter's Fall Pizza Party in October.



SAWABI CHAPTER

We welcome the public to our chapter's informative spring programs and warm weather plant walks.

When: All plant walks and spring programs are no longer prescheduled but will be announced via email.

Where: Programs are presented in Pond Student Union Building classrooms, ISU Campus, Pocatello.

Contact: For more information contact Paul Allen at pokyallen@hotmail.com.

WHITE PINE CHAPTER

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

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

Where: Meetings are held in-person in the 1912 Center Lecompte Auditorium (2nd floor) in Moscow. Video recordings of meetings are available on our YouTube channel (@whitepinechapterinps9555) a few days after each meeting.

Contact: For more information about White Pine Chapter activities, contact us at INPS, White Pine Chapter, PO Box 8481, Moscow, ID 83843 or whitepine.chapter@gmail.com. Visit the chapter website (<https://www.whitepineinps.org/>) for upcoming event information.

Past Events

September 16: Zoe Doerr and other students from the University of Idaho Society of Conservation Biology Club and Landscape Architecture Club gave a presentation titled "UI Students Create Large Pollinator Garden."

Upcoming Events

November 18: Presentation by Jolie Kaytes (WSU, Landscape Architecture) on the complicated relationship between native and invasive vegetation, and how those relationships play into larger issues of naturalization, border crossing, and climate resilience. While native and invasive species are often categorized as "good" or "bad," Kaytes suggests seeing plants as kin. 7:00 pm at the 1912 Center.

January 20: Presentation by Richie Thaxton, PhD student, Idaho Tree Ring Lab, University of Idaho on "The Amazing Netleaf Hackberry: A Mixed-Method Approach to Understanding Changes in *Celtis reticulata* Populations on the Lower Salmon River, Idaho." 7:00 pm at the 1912 Center.

WOOD RIVER CHAPTER

When: Typically we have talks in the cold months and walks in the warm ones. Non-members are welcome.

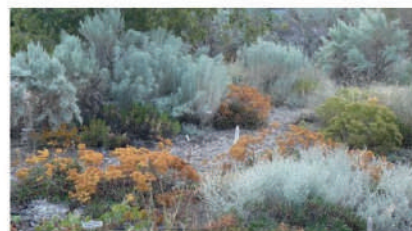
Where: Please see our website or email newsletter for detailed information on all of our upcoming events.

Contact: For more information about chapter activities, visit our webpage: <https://idahonativeplants.org/wood-river/>. You can also contact us and subscribe to our newsletter: woodriver@idahonativeplants.org

Past Events

The Wood River Chapter of the INPS offered a wide variety of events during the spring/summer/fall season. We kicked things off in May with a hike up a new trail overlooking the town of Bellevue. In June, we gathered to see and hear about wildfire restoration work at Rock Creek, a University of Idaho research facility. Later in the month we observed spring blooms at Craters of the Moon National Monument. In July, we hiked to Baker Lake in hopes of relocating the rare Kluane poppy. We were unable to find the diminutive poppy's pale-yellow blossoms, but our disappointment was offset by gorgeous meadows of penstemon and asters. In August, we met at the top of Bald Mountain and hiked down to the Round House to observe a wide variety of summertime blooms. Later that month we received a tour of the Hunger Coalition's beautiful native plant gardens in Bellevue. We finished up the season with a campout at Challis Hot Springs State Park in October. •

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- ☐ White Pine (Moscow)
- ☐ Wood River (Ketchum/Sun Valley)
- ☐ No Chapter

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Memberships run calendar year. New memberships enrolled after June 1 include the following year. **Renew or join online:** <https://idahonativeplants.org/membership/>

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