



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

INPS 2025—Year in Review

By Michael Mancuso, INPS President

The Idaho Native Plant Society (INPS) is an all-volunteer, statewide organization with 600 members, and a mission to promote interest in and appreciation of Idaho's native plants, to widely share information about our native flora, and to support preserving this rich botanical heritage for future generations. In 2025, members and chapters helped INPS meet its mission in a variety of ways, including sponsoring or participating in educational opportunities, community outreach events, and conservation projects. The following summary highlights INPS activities for 2025 and is meant to show how we are collectively meeting our mission and serving our membership.

The six INPS chapters sponsored 20 presentations for their membership in 2025, with topics ranging from the Palouse Prairie to Idaho orchids. Live attendance at these presentations numbered over 500 people, plus likely at least as many others watching on Zoom or YouTube options. Chapters also sponsored over 25 field trips attended by over 200 members and friends.

The INPS membership participated in a variety of community events aimed at sharing information and educating the public about native plants. Examples included staffing native plant information

booths at Earth Day events in Boise and Coeur d'Alene, and at the Pollinator Week event in Pocatello; teaching classes for the Master Naturalist Program; and being part of Bioblitz projects.

The **Calypso Chapter** continued its collaborative work with the Kinnikinnick Native Plant Society in updating the *Landscaping with Native Plants* book. The **White Pine Chapter** led or assisted with multiple community-oriented native plant activities, including weeding habitat for water howellia (*Howellia aquatilis*), a rare aquatic plant; assisting University of Idaho students with establishing and weeding native plant gardens on campus; identifying trees and funding native plantings at Lloyd Park; establishing voucher gardens in Mary Minerva McCroskey and Heyburn State Parks; and maintaining native plantings at the Idler's Rest Preserve Memorial for Marjory Stage. The **Pahove Chapter** provided seed to the Native Plant Network to grow local native species for use in restoration projects; continued their upkeep of a native plant garden at Foote Park near Lucky Peak Dam; and led the effort to have infrastructure built for a Mary McGown Memorial at the MK Nature Center. The **Sawabi Chapter** gave away hundreds of native plants to the public at the Portneuf Valley Environmental Fair in Pocatello. The **Wood River Chapter** met with the Rock Creek Ranch manager to observe the effects of wildfire and ongoing post-fire recovery efforts at this University of Idaho natural area/research facility.

The **Pahove and White Pine Chapters** both had successful **Native Plant Sales** in spring 2025, selling thousands of native plants. The annual sales event requires hundreds of volunteer hours to be successful. The sales generate

In this issue:

INPS 2025—Year in Review.....	1
Letter from the President.....	2
Floristic Fibers: Dyeing with Plants.....	4
Boise botanist IDed a new plant in the Foothills.....	7
Demographic Changes of Netleaf Hackberry.....	8
Pahove Chapter: Native Plants in High Demand.....	9
Pahove Chapter: Annual Wildflower Show.....	10
Wood River Chapter: Mackay Campout.....	12
Book Review: Common Backyard Weeds.....	13
Chapter News.....	14

Continued on Page 3...

IDAHO NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

PO Box 9451, Boise, ID 83707
www.idahonativeplants.org
contactus@idahonativeplants.org

INPS BOARD

President: Michael Mancuso
Vice President: Stephen Love
Secretary: Mary McClanahan
Treasurer: Bill Sonnenburg
Membership: Vicki Henderson
Member-at-Large: VACANT

CALYPSO CHAPTER

6723 Eden Ct.
Rathdrum, ID 83858
President: Derek Antonelli
Secretary: Karen Williams
Treasurer: Laura Asbell
Newsletter: Karen Williams

LOASA CHAPTER

120 Rainbow Dr.
Jerome, ID 83338
President: Bill Bridges
Member-at-Large: Kelvin Jones

PAHOVE CHAPTER

PO Box 9451, Boise, ID 83707
pahove.chapter@gmail.com
President: Karie Pappani
Vice President: Susan Ziebarth
Secretary: Chadwick DeFehr
Treasurer: Don Essig

SAWABI CHAPTER

8914 Buckskin Rd.
Pocatello, ID 83201
pokyallen@hotmail.com
President: Elizabeth Lay
Vice President: Paul Allen
Secretary: Linda Popelka
Treasurer: Devanee Allen

WHITE PINE CHAPTER

PO Box 8481, Moscow, ID 83843
whitepine.chapter@gmail.com
President: Penny Morgan
Secretary: Tom Besser
Treasurer: Steve Bunting
Past President: Susan Rounds
Members-at-Large: Bettie Hoff,
Kristen Pekas, Deb Stage

WOOD RIVER CHAPTER

PO Box 4473, Hailey, ID 83333
President: Mary McClanahan
Vice President: Jay Dorr
Secretary: Ted Stout
Treasurer: Susan Woodruff
Members-at-Large: Patti Dorr,
Deanna Schrell, Kimber Traue,
John Shelly, Kristin Fletcher,
Lisa Horton

Letter from the President

Wildflower season is upon us. Time to enjoy and be amazed by the diversity of Idaho's native flora. One species I always look forward to seeing each year is arrowleaf balsamroot. In the lower foothills, arrowleaf balsamroot can turn entire slopes yellow early in the spring season. Then, one gets treated to another wave of yellow a month or two later when the species begins to flower in its montane and subalpine habitats. Like every native plant species, arrowleaf balsamroot provides a lot to think about and has stories to tell. What looks like a single large flower is actually a dense head of numerous small flowers. The common name arrowleaf balsamroot references the triangular, arrow-shaped leaves emanating from the plant's base and the balsam-like resin found in the thick taproot. This branching taproot can reach depths approaching ten feet and individual plants are known to live for over forty years. Native Americans use just about every part of the plant for food or medicine. It is a true icon of the Idaho and Pacific Northwest flora.

One benefit of being an INPS member is the connection to other people who share a heartfelt interest and enthusiasm about our native flora. This shared community of plant lovers forms the heart of the INPS Annual Meeting, which was recently held July 10–12, at Mt. Harrison in the Albion Mountains south of Burley. The statewide gathering was a great opportunity to see old friends, connect to new ones, and to share stories about favorite wildflowers. A team of INPS volunteers worked hard to make the Annual Meeting a success, and I thank them all. I also want to thank all of the field trip leaders and everyone else who helped make the meeting a success, taking on tasks ranging from handling the registration table to cooking at the potluck. It truly was a statewide meeting, with at least one member from all six INPS Chapters making their way to Mt. Harrison. We enjoyed good weather throughout the weekend and caught the subalpine flora in prime bloom. A more detailed report about the Annual Meeting will be made in a future issue of *Sage Notes*.

Michael Mancuso

INPS President

a lot of community engagement and are one of the best ways to introduce the public to a wide range of native plant options for home landscapes. The sales also serve as Chapter fundraisers, the money raised being available to use for local projects and events.

White Pine Chapter funds were used to provide more than \$3,000 in grants to four recipients for projects promoting native plants in the Palouse region. Funds also allowed the Chapter to donate native plants for pollinator gardens at schools across Latah County. **Pahove Chapter** donated a total of \$8000 to herbaria at Boise State University, College of Idaho, Idaho State University, and the University of Idaho, to help them maintain and grow their plant specimen collections that document the flora of Idaho.

INPS funds an Education, Research, and Inventory Grants (ERIG) program and a college scholarship program. In 2025, the **ERIG program** funded four projects totaling nearly \$6000. Funded projects include building a native plant propagation program to support restoration efforts at the Camas National Wildlife Refuge (Friends of the Camas National Wildlife Refuge); signage for the City of Hailey Native Plant Arboretum (City of Hailey); research about the development, productivity, and resilience in northern Idaho white pine forests (University of Idaho student), and a study of netleaf hackberry (*Celtis reticulata*) in the lower Salmon River (University of Idaho student). The **college scholarship program** awarded three \$2000 scholarships to Idaho college/university students majoring in botany or a related field with interests and career goals that align with the INPS mission. Scholarships are awarded based on a competitive application process. The more than 20 students that applied for scholarships in 2025 received a free 1-year membership to INPS as a way to more fully introduce them to the organization.

INPS is custodian of the **Idaho Rare Plant List**, an important conservation tool used by federal and state agencies and other land management entities to help guide rare plant species conservation priorities and the funding of projects benefiting these species and their habitats. The **Northern and Southern Idaho Rare Plant Working Groups** are led and dominated by INPS members who volunteer hundreds of hours doing research and making recommendations to ensure the Idaho Rare Plant List remains accurate and up-to-date. All this effort culminates in the INPS-sponsored **Idaho Rare Plant Conference**, held every other year. This event requires a lot of planning and coordination and many INPS volunteers played a role in ensuring the February 2025 Conference was a well-attended success.

Monitoring is an important and often overlooked component of conservation. Recognizing this, White Pine Chapter members again monitored vegetation on a prairie reconstruction and a pine savanna project in 2025, while the Pahove Chapter continued its assistance with the City of Boise's rare plant monitoring program in the local foothills. The **Idaho Peaks Project** is an INPS-led effort initiated in 2022 to better document the state's alpine flora. It also has conservation implications. Eight new peaks were inventoried in 2025, bringing the total to 35 peaks spread across 17 Idaho mountain ranges. INPS supports this ongoing project by reimbursing volunteers for fuel costs driving to and from the peak surveys. The Wood River Chapter sponsored a field survey to Baker Lake in summer 2025 for Rocky Mountain poppy (*Papaver coloradoense*), one of the rarest members of the Idaho flora.

The INPS quarterly newsletter **Sage Notes** helps membership across the state stay connected to one another. Articles educate the reader about native plants and related issues and also help them and others stay informed about INPS events and projects. INPS and its chapters also sponsor and maintain a social media presence to help get the word out about native plants, including on **Facebook**, **Instagram**, and **YouTube** accounts. The **INPS website** is another way we try to stay connected to each other. It contains information about the organization and its activities and also contains links to many other sources of information pertinent to Idaho's native flora. A small group of volunteers work hard to keep website content updated and relevant. INPS routinely receives questions from the public about gardening, pollinators, natural spaces, and other native plant-related topics. Another small group of volunteers responds to these information requests as a service to the community.

To help everyone feel welcome, most chapters sponsor a chapter dinner or some sort of social get together for members at least once a year. There is also the **INPS Statewide Annual Meeting** held at a different location each year. It is a great opportunity to spend time with fellow native plant enthusiast from across Idaho. In 2025, Pahove Chapter hosted the annual meeting at Three Island Crossing State Park near Glenns Ferry attended by over 75 INPS members.

Although native plants are the mission, people lay at the heart of INPS. I hope INPS provides all members ways to keep learning about our native flora, to connect with other native plant enthusiasts, and to have fun in the process. INPS is fortunate to have so many dedicated volunteers at both the state and chapter levels. This 2025 summary shows the many ways they contributed to the INPS mission. A sincere thank you to all volunteers and to each INPS member for your ongoing support. •

Floristic Fibers: Dyeing with Plants

Article and Photos by Kristin Kaser, Botanist, Idaho National Laboratory

I have been curious about the ethnobotanical properties of plants. Experimenting with plants is a natural, comfortable place for me. What species could produce essential oils? Are there plants that are potentially important to horticulturalists? What plants are used to dye fibers? Answering these questions sounds fun, engaging, and challenging—if not a little intimidating.

Amy Kaser, my mom, is a fiber artist. She has been spinning, weaving, and dyeing fibers for decades. When she asked the question, “What native plants are good for dyeing fibers?”, the information I could find focused



Figure 1. Top Left Photo: Kristin Kaser checking the wool skein in the big basin sagebrush dye bath. Bottom Left Photo: Amy Kaser in the dye lab—all good things start in garages. Right Photo: Wool skeins dyed with Bryan’s sagebrush recipes, the left skein yielding a cheerful yellow and the right a richer gold.

heavily on non-native plant species or just a few species native to eastern Idaho. Shortly after, we virtually attended the INPS White Pine Chapter’s “Dyeing Wool with Idaho Native Plants,” presented by Dr. Eva Strand (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ybavE5XIVM>). Her presentation was a wonderful introduction to the process. I became curious about using unconventional parts of plants, or species that have been forgotten or even undiscovered as dye plants. We were dyeing to get started.

I was able to find Nonabah Bryan’s “Navajo Native Dyes: Their Preparation and Use,” published by the U.S. Office of Indian Affairs in 1940. I found her work fascinating. We wanted to try her recipes for ourselves to see



Figure 2. Small-scale test samples from aspen pollen—examining color shifts using different pH solutions in combination with alum—a potassium salt used for pickling.

how well they worked, if certain aspects were important to the process, or if there were new colors available by shifting the pH or using different mordants.

Fiber arts had never drawn my attention as a child, but with my newfound interest, Mom quickly brought me up to speed on the basics. She explained how plant and animal fibers differed in their ability to retain dye, some of the different spinning techniques, and guided me through Dr. Strand’s reasoning to experiment with mordants, no mordant, and pH shifts. I learned how to evaluate lightfastness and made a shadow box in preparation for our first batch.

Our initial goal was to get a wide range of colors. We started out with Bryan’s sagebrush recipes. Mom and I collected from a remnant stand of big basin sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *tridentata*) south of Freeman Park in Idaho Falls. A late snow had damaged many of the taller branches, so I pruned those to hopefully speed the plant’s recovery. We collected from many plants to avoid stressing any single individual. I wiped down the pruning shears with an alcohol swab between plants to avoid transferring diseases. Our bag filled up, although



Figure 3: Left Photo: Dipping the wool blend skein in the entire aspen blossom purple dye bath. Right Photo: The same wool blend skein dried to shades of green.

slower than we thought it would. We were able to repeat her yellow and gold products (Figure 1).

Our success motivated us to use different plant species and fibers. We took a frozen bag of chokecherries (*Prunus virginiana*) once destined for a sweet, tangy syrup, now simmering away to extract the deep purple-black of the fruit. Mom wanted to try a mohair skein in a repeat of Bryan's gold sagebrush dye bath. And I wanted to try aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) blossoms. Years ago, I had gathered some in a bag to dispose of, but I left it out and it was rained on—and proceeded to leach out a purplish-blue color onto the cement. Thinking of this, I retrieved several catkins and soaked them in water. To our amazement, tendrils of a lovely deep, rich purple drifted into the water column. Aspens are dioecious—individuals are either male or female—and the backyard aspen was a male. The pollen grains are likely composed of anthocyanins, a naturally occurring molecule that changes color with pH. It seemed natural to experiment with different mordants and shift the pH to see if the color would change (Figure 2). While Bryan and Dr. Strand had



Figure 4: Left Photo: Mohair skein in Bryan's gold sagebrush (top left), wool skein in chokecherry (top right), and a wool blend skein in entire aspen blossom (bottom) dye baths simmering on the stovetop during our first round of test batches in April 2024. Right Photo: The final skeins, from left to right: Gold sagebrush mohair, pink chokecherry wool, green aspen wool.

recipes for sagebrush and chokecherries, the only aspen dye recipes we found used the leaves; none described the blossoms. Either this is a novel discovery or a long-forgotten use that has dropped out of written word or oral stories. If the latter is the case, perhaps the inherent instability of anthocyanins is the reason it fell out of favor.

I wrapped intact aspen blossoms in cheesecloth and simmered them for thirty minutes before adding the fiber directly to that bath along with alum, then let it boil for a full three hours. Mom took one look at the skein and said, "We got purple. At least it's purple. It's very pretty." She has thirty years of dyeing behind that sentence, and her voice carried doubt that the color would keep. I, on the other hand, was doing the thing scientists do when they've just watched a hypothesis confirm itself in real



Figure 5. Wool skeins developing side by side in the hot water bath—the vinegar-shifted bath (pink bag) already pulling warmer than the plain mordant bath (purple bag).

time—pointing at the jars, talking too fast, explaining anthocyanins to someone who was cautious about calling it a success.

Whatever the blossom carries beyond the pollen's anthocyanins—likely tannins and other compounds bound up in the bracts and structural tissue—changed the outcome as the skein dried: instead of settling into a shade in the blue-purple family, it turned green (Figure 3). The mohair skein took the golden sagebrush dye bath as expected, and while the chokecherry dye bath kept its pink hue, it was muted after it was washed and dried (Figure 4).

Seeing that lovely deep purple from the aspen blossoms, we wanted to isolate the pigment and test how pH would shift it. We divided the pollen into two treatments—one destined for the mordant bath and one left in plain water—then set up parallel skeins in plastic bags to watch the color develop side by side (Figure 5). This is where chemistry started to explain the green. Anthocyanins are pH-sensitive pigments—the same family responsible for red cabbage's dramatic color, and for why hydrangea blooms can shift from pink to blue depending on soil acidity. Alum itself is mildly acidic in solution, so I suspected our mordant-only skein and our vinegar-boosted skein wouldn't just differ in intensity—they'd land in genuinely different places on the color wheel as seen in our test tubes earlier.



Figure 6. From left to right: Mohair skein dyed in big basin sagebrush, three wool skeins dyed with aspen—plain-mordant blue, whole-blossom green, and vinegar-shifted purple.

Continued on Page 6...

That's exactly what happened (Figure 6). The skein that sat in the plain mordant bath—alum and dye bath only—settled into a cool, true blue-purple. The second skein, dosed with a half cup of 30% vinegar to push the pH lower, pulled warmer, toward a rosier, more saturated purple. Same catkins. Same day's harvest. Two different acid environments, two different colors, sitting in plastic bags on the kitchen counter.

Mom's read on it, after decades of dyeing, was that this was the kind of result that usually takes a commercial dye plant like indigo to produce reliably at home. Getting a blue-purple range out of a backyard male aspen's catkins, using nothing more exotic than vinegar and alum, felt like exactly the kind of forgotten-plant story I'd hoped to find when I started investigating Mom's original question. Naturally, we have continued to test other plants to find out if they are important dye sources. •

RECIPES

NEVER MIX CHEMISTRY EQUIPMENT.

All equipment used to dye fibers must never be used for any food preparation. Each piece of equipment you use in the dyeing processes must be labeled. I suggest, "NFG." Surely, it stands for "Not For Grub."

ASPEN GREEN | COLOR FAST - 2 YEARS AND COUNTING

- 12 ounces raw aspen blossoms
 - 8 ounce skein
 - 1/4 cup alum
 - 2 gallons water
 - Nylon mesh bag—pantyhose work great
 - Large enamel pot
1. Place blossoms in mesh bag.
 2. Boil in the water for 30 minutes.
 3. Remove blossom bundle.
 4. Add wet fiber and 1/4 cup alum to the boiling bath.
 5. Keep at a rolling boil for 3 hours.
 6. Let cool in the dye bath to develop overnight for 12–24 hours.
 7. Rinse skein in cold water and hang dry.
 - 7.1 OPTIONAL: Wash in pH neutral soap, cold water rinse, and then hang dry.
- *AVOID DIRECT SUNLIGHT WHILE DRYING.

ASPEN BLUE AND PURPLE

ALUM MORDANT* BATH

- Yield: alum mordant bath; scalable; keep in sealed, well-labeled container in cool place
- 1 ounce alum (potassium alum)
 - 1 gallon water
1. Bring water to a boil.
 2. Add alum; boil for 10 minutes.
 3. Remove from heat and cool.
 4. Pour into labeled container.
 - 4.1 Suggested label "Alum Mordant Solution."

ASPEN FLOWER DYE BATH

- Yield: base dye bath; scalable; keeps well in open or sealed containers in a dry, cool, well-lit space
- 50 grams clean aspen pollen
 - 1 gallon water
 - Nylon mesh bag—pantyhose work great
1. Bring water to a boil.
 2. Place aspen pollen in the mesh bag.
 3. Add pollen bag, boil for 5 minutes, and then remove pollen bag.
 - 3.1 OPTIONAL: You can keep the pollen bag to extract remaining anthocyanin pigment, but the concentration of all sequential dye baths will be substantially lower and have reduced efficacy.

ASPEN BLUE | COLOR FAST - 2 YEARS AND COUNTING

- 30 grams of mordant-soaked skein
 - 1 cup Aspen Flower Dye Bath
 - 1 cup Mordant Bath
 - Plastic bag
 - Large pot
 - Stove Top or Sous Vide (vacuum-sealed, consistent temperature cooking)
1. Soak skein in alum mordant bath for 12–24 hours.
 - 1.1 Ensure the skein is completely saturated in the alum mordant bath.
 - 1.2 Pour alum mordant bath back into your Alum Mordant Solution container.
 - 1.2.1 OPTIONAL: Pour it into a new container. Suggested labeled "Used Alum Mordant Solution".
 2. Place mordant-soaked skein into a plastic bag.
 - 2.1 OPTIONAL: Substitute the plastic bag with an enamel pot with a lid, then place it into the water bath.
 3. Add 1 cup dye bath and 1 cup alum mordant solution into the bag and seal it.
 4. Heat water bath 120°F and put in the dye bag for 3 hours.
 5. Remove bag from water bath and let skein develop for an additional 12–24 hours.
 6. Rinse skein in cold water and hang dry. *The skein will turn blue from pink!
 - 6.1 OPTIONAL: Wash in pH neutral soap, cold water rinse, and then hang dry.
- *AVOID DIRECT SUNLIGHT WHILE DRYING.

ASPEN PURPLE | COLOR FAST - 2 YEARS AND COUNTING

- 30 grams water-soaked skein
 - 2 cups Aspen Flower Dye Bath
 - 1/2 cup of 30% White Vinegar
 - 2 cups Mordant Bath
 - Plastic bag
 - Large pot
 - Stove Top or Sous Vide
1. Place water-soaked skein into a plastic bag.
 2. Add 2 cups of dye bath, 1/2 cup 30% vinegar, and 2 cups of mordant bath into the plastic bag and seal it.
 3. Heat water bath 120°F and put in the dye bag for 3 hours.
 4. Remove bag from water bath and let skein develop for an additional 24–36 hours.
 5. Rinse skein in cold water and hang dry.
 - 5.1 OPTIONAL: Wash in pH neutral soap, cold water rinse, and then hang dry.
- *AVOID DIRECT SUNLIGHT WHILE DRYING.

*A mordant is a substance that helps dye bind permanently to fibers by forming a chemical complex, improving color fastness and often altering the final hue.

Boise botanist IDed a new plant in the Foothills. Wildfire Likely Burned Much of It.

By Nicole Blanchard, Idaho Statesman



The Claremont Fire in the Boise Foothills had scorched 6,800 acres of terrain by Tuesday afternoon, torching sagebrush and shrubs, wildflowers and weeds, and narrowly avoiding homes.

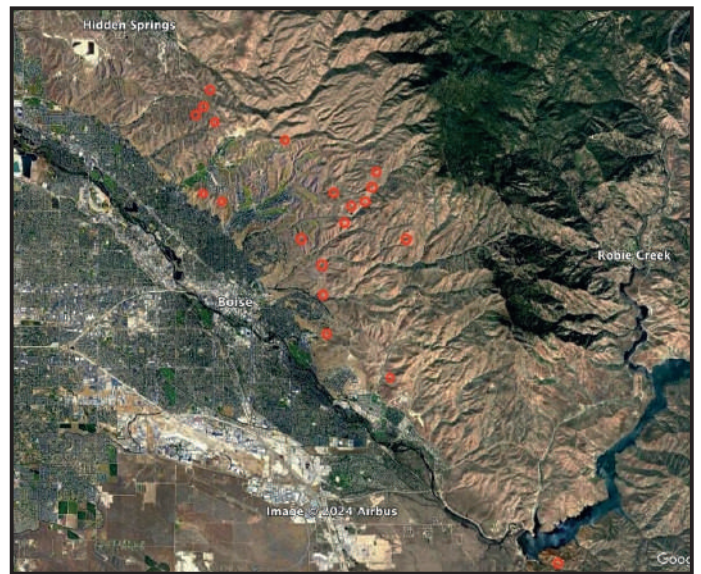
One thing it has almost certainly burned is a vast portion of a newly recognized plant species endemic to the Foothills, according to Barbara Ertter, a self-described “quasi-retired botanist” and research associate at Boise State University and the College of Idaho. The plant is a species of *Pyrrocoma*, a genus of perennial North American wildflowers also known as goldenweeds. They’re sometimes described as resembling daisies or asters.

Ertter told the Idaho Statesman in an interview that she’s working on an online catalog of flora of the Boise Front, and in the process has discovered plants that “haven’t read the book”—they’re not consistent with descriptions of existing species. “You look into it deeper, and you realize, well, actually, I think the problem is that I can’t put it into species A or species B,” Ertter said. “It’s actually species C that doesn’t have a name yet.”

Ertter identified two new species she said had previously been considered variants of *Pyrrocoma carthamoides*, or large-flower goldenweed. The first, found in the Foothills around Boise, she named *Pyrrocoma boiseana*, or Boise goldenweed. The second, found in Valley, Gem and Washington counties, she dubbed *Pyrrocoma ponderosana*.

The *boiseana* variety is only found “from somewhere in Washington County to just past Lucky Peak Dam,” Ertter said, but its primary population is just outside Boise. “Basically, the map of (Boise goldenweed specimens in) the Foothills is most of the population, and the fire goes right through the center of that area,” Ertter said.

The botanist said the Claremont Fire, which officials expect won’t be contained until early August, has done serious damage to the Boise goldenweed population just months after Ertter published research on her discoveries. That’s in part because the blaze hit during the plants’ peak growth season, which will prevent surviving plants from seeding future plants. “Extinction isn’t just the death of the last individual,” Ertter said. “It’s the whole ratcheting down decline, and so this is one ratchet down from something that’s been ratcheting down.”



A map of the Boise Foothills shows areas marked in red where Boise goldenweed has been found. The newly identified species could see serious damage from the Claremont Fire. Courtesy of Barbara Ertter.

Ertter noted that post-fire, surviving Boise goldenweed will face another challenge in the form of non-native plants that often thrive and outcompete native flora on burn scars. She said goldenweed’s preferred habitat is intact, high-quality native ecosystems, which are becoming more and more rare. Even efforts to reseed native flora likely wouldn’t include goldenweed, Ertter said. “We’re lucky if we can get some sagebrush planted,” she said. •

Idaho Statesman, 15 July 2026, <https://www.idahostatesman.com/outdoors/article316448128.html>

Hack to the Future! Demographic Changes of Netleaf Hackberry (*Celtis reticulata*) in Idaho

By Richie Thaxton, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Idaho, Photos by Ann DeBolt and Richie Thaxton

Traveling on Highway 95 between Riggins and Lewiston, Idaho, you'd be forgiven for missing a shrubby little tree species growing on the steep hillslopes above the Lower Salmon River. While they may not win any arboreal beauty contests, netleaf hackberry (*Celtis reticulata*) are as hardy, patient, and community-minded as any of Idaho's residents.

Hiking above the Lower Salmon River, I find it hard not to be impressed by hackberry's ability to stand tall on those steep, rocky hillslopes where other woody species can't cut it. This makes the species invaluable to livestock and wildlife, who use the leaves and berries for forage, or rest in the shade during hot summer days (people, too, are usually grateful to rest in the shade of a hackberry tree).



Hackberry is also unique for its ability to tolerate a wide range of water availability, with habitat ranging from drier upland sites to riparian sites at the high-water line. This makes the species

particularly valuable for rehabilitation of disturbed lands¹. Recent work along the Salmon and Snake Rivers has found that hackberry likely benefits from river regulation, taking advantage of stable water levels². Still, we lack information on how hackberry populations on the Lower Salmon River have changed in recent years, particularly at the drier upland sites which we may expect to be the most susceptible to a warming climate.

Fortunately for Idaho, we have a great basis with which to see how hackberry stands change through time. In 1995, Ann DeBolt and Bruce McCune led the first (and only) comprehensive study of hackberry in Idaho³. The study summarized the demographics and stand conditions at over 250 hackberry sites across the state. I remember reading their work for the first time and being in awe of the ecological treasure trove of data they had produced. What baffled me, however, was the paucity of hackberry information since then. As if having read a novel only to realize the final chapter was missing, I could not stop thinking about these ecosystems. What did happen to all those hackberry trees from 30 years ago?

It was with this question burning in the back of my brain that I moved to Moscow, Idaho, to pursue my PhD. It was soon after arriving that I contacted Ann, who generously shared with me all of the remaining data—increment cores, data sheets, and microslides—from the project. Suddenly a hackberry project went from a dream to a tangible reality. To help fund my expeditions I turned to the Idaho Native Plant Society's ERIG program, which kindly awarded me \$1,200 to support summer field work.

And work we did! Over the last two summers we completed sampling and analysis at 12 sites scattered across the Lower Salmon River. Multiple signs suggest hackberry faces multiple challenges as the climate continues to warm. Since a drought in the early 2000s, hackberry growth at upland sites has yet to fully recover. In addition to trees being shorter and thinner than we'd expect for their age, we also found that deceased trees in these stands died during the 2000s drought period. This provides evidence that even drought-tolerant hackberry may be struggling on moisture-limited sites.

Of course, a warmer and drier climate has indirect consequences for hackberry, too. Wildfire poses a significant risk to hackberry, able to almost completely erase stands as evidenced by the picture above. That lone hackberry is the sole reminder of a hackberry stand in the Craig Mountain Wildlife Management Area before the Snake River Complex Fire tore through that area. Although hackberry resprouts dot the hillside, only one tree provides shade on those hot hills now.

Much more work needs to be done to better understand how hackberry ecosystems will change in the future. Hackberry lovers like Ann and the INPS have made it possible to understand how hackberry along the lower Salmon have changed over the last 30 years. Using dendrochronology and other modes of analysis, we can then begin to better understand exactly why we see these changes and how we may preserve hackberry ecosystems into the future. •



See **White Pine Chapter Zoom** session, "Netleaf Hackberry by Richie Thaxton": <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K6VazlaMR6o>

1. DeBolt, A. M., & McCune, B. (1995, April). Is netleaf hackberry a viable rehabilitation species for Idaho rangelands. In McArthur, JS Haley, and DK Mann, compilers, Proceedings: wildland shrub and arid land restoration symposium. General Technical Report INT-GTR-315, US Department of Agriculture, Ogden, UT (pp. 305-309).
2. Gill, K. M., Goater, L. A., Braatne, J. H., & Rood, S. B. (2018). The irrigation effect: how river regulation can promote some riparian vegetation. *Environmental Management*, 61(4), 650-660.
3. DeBolt, A. M., & McCune, B. (1995). Ecology of *Celtis reticulata* in Idaho. *The Great Basin Naturalist*, 237-248.

Chapter Activities

Pahove Chapter: Native Plants in High Demand

By Bethany Tennant, MKNC Biological Aide, Photos by Jody Hull, Pahove Chapter

The 2026 INPS Pahove Chapter Native Plant Sale was a major hit with the Treasure Valley community. This sale marked my third consecutive year volunteering for the event, held annually in April at the MK Nature Center in Boise. This year I volunteered as a plant counter, being one of the last faces that customers meet before the final purchasing of their carefully chosen plants. This year's sale was unlike any I had experienced before because in just 45 minutes, the plants were completely sold out!

Throughout the morning of April 25, I got to speak with long-time supporters who visit the sale each year, as well as many new faces who were excited to incorporate native plants into their yards and gardens. While I was tallying their plants for the cashiers, I got to share in their excitement about native plants which support our local pollinators and ecosystems. As the selection started to dwindle, the excitement eventually gave way to disappointment for those who arrived too late. It was somewhat bittersweet to see the plants sell out so quickly, but I felt that the quick sellout demonstrated something huge—that the community's growing interest in native plants has never been stronger!

This enthusiasm couldn't have come at a better time. Idaho just had the warmest winter on record since 1897, resulting in

record-low levels of snowpack and precipitation. On April 13, just weeks before this year's plant sale, an order declaring a drought emergency in parts of the state was approved by the State of Idaho. While drought conditions understandably spark concern within the community, it also underscores the importance of making native plants accessible. Adapted to Idaho's climate and soils, many native plants are drought-resistant while also providing important habitat for pollinators and wildlife.

Not only do native plant sales provide accessibility, they also provide the invaluable service of connecting the community with knowledgeable volunteers who share their expertise and inspire confidence in gardening with native species. INPS customer service volunteers gave their time to help guide buyers to the right plants for their area, as well as answer questions about planting and species-specific care. Together, native plant sales and the volunteers that run them help to equip the community with the knowledge and resources in building ecologically sustainable gardens that support local insects and wildlife. If this year's sale is any indication, the Treasure Valley is eager for more opportunities to bring native plants home! •



Chapter Activities

Pahove Chapter Annual Wildflower Show

By Anne Halford, Pahove Chapter

The 8th Annual Wildflower Show was held May 31, 2026, at the Idaho Botanical Garden in Boise with whom Pahove Chapter recently signed an MOU this year, and what a treat it was! With over 200 different native plants displayed in beautiful vases, it was a day of joy and discovery for over 250 visitors who came to learn more about the Idaho flora with all its beauty and diversity. Visitors strolled along 12 display tables taking in the colors, shapes and information about each plant—what plant family it belongs to, what are characteristic traits that distinguish them, and what pollinators may prefer visiting the flowers.

With the years of knowledge as a botanist and conservationist, Barbara Ertter conceived of the Wildflower Show as a way to share her passion for the Idaho flora, in particular the Boise Foothills, where she has spent many days exploring and documenting the diversity of plants there. The show highlights many plants mentioned at Barbara's *Treasures of the Boise Front* website (<https://boisefrontnature.com>), where she invites people to explore the local flora with the help of plant lists she has put together for many Boise Foothill trails.

Ahead of the Wildflower Show, Barbara recruited volunteers to scope out and collect (with permits from the BLM and US Forest Service) a wide range of different wildflowers, grasses and portions of flowering shrubs. The five collecting teams collected many species in peak bloom. Each plant was wrapped in newspaper sleeves, labeled and kept cool and moist in large buckets. On the day of the event with the help of 15 plus volunteers from the Idaho Fish and Game Master Naturalists Program, the City of



Michael Mancuso collecting *Galium serpicum*. Photo by Anne Halford.



Bob Moseley collecting a bouquet of Boise milkvetch, *Astragalus adamus*. Photo by Renee Mullen.

Boise, and Pahove Chapter, as well as volunteer coordinator, Martha McClay, each plant was carefully unwrapped and put into the “perfect” vase for the specific plant. Plant labels were then placed at the base of each vase. These labels would be used by volunteers to answer questions.

Visitors enjoyed the day, perusing the wildflowers, learning about their unique traits, and obtaining additional information from the Pahove Chapter displays and US Forest Service booths. It was a lovely day and all the volunteers, with their smiles, warm welcomes and knowledge were instrumental in making the event the success it was! Many thanks as well to our partner the Idaho Botanical Garden and their helpful staff—it was the perfect venue! •



Plant processing post collection. Photo by Barbara Ertter.



Idaho Native Plant Society



Join the
Idaho Native Plant Society, Pahove Chapter
and the Idaho Botanical Garden for the

2026 Wildflower SHOW

Are you curious about the multitude of beautiful flowers that occur in southwestern Idaho? Enjoy this once-a-year opportunity, when the flowers come to YOU!

Sunday, May 31, 10am-3pm
at the Idaho Botanical Garden
2355 Old Penitentiary Road, Boise

Come admire dozens of freshly collected local wildflowers, weeds, and other plants, attractively arranged and labeled with both common and Latin names.



Members of the Idaho Native Plant Society and other volunteers will collect and display many different wild-growing plants found locally (following ethical and legal plant collection guidelines).





Top left: Idaho Bee Atlas partner table.

Top right: Wildflower Show attendees viewing the display.

Left: A common tree for Idaho, Ponderosa pine.

Right: Castilleja species in vases.

Middle left: Rare plant—Boise sand verberna.

Middle right: Woody plant table display.

Bottom Left: Table display View 1.

Bottom right: Table display View 2.

Photos by Karie Pappani, Pahove Chapter, and Sarah Croak, IBG Collections Curator.



Chapter Activities

Wood River Chapter: Mackay Reservoir Campout

By Lisa Horton, Wood River Chapter, and Michael Mancuso, Pahove Chapter

The Wood River Chapter hosts at least one campout per year. This year we took advantage of our silent auction purchase of INPS president Mike Mancuso's guided plant hike that was offered at the 2025 INPS Statewide Annual Meeting at Three Island Crossing State Park. Our



The whole gang at Corral Creek Summit with Mackay Reservoir in the distance. Photo by Deanna Schrell.

"prize" guide agreed to meet us for a mid-June weekend at Mackay Reservoir Campground, north of the town of Mackay in Custer County, and guide an excursion into the White Knob Mountains west of the reservoir. In the rain shadow of the Pioneer Mountains, the White Knobs are one of the driest mountain ranges in Idaho. They are also geologically complex, with a mix of limestone and



Wet meadow in Corral Creek drainage. Photo by Lisa Horton.

other sedimentary exposures, granitics, and volcanic rocks. The highest peaks reach above 11,000 feet elevation. This variety of different habitats supports a diverse flora. Wood River Chapter members attending were Patti Dorr, Jay Dorr, Deanna Schrell, Kristin Fletcher, Mark Trentin, Diane

James, Mary McClanahan, Susan Woodruff, Ted Stout, Rose Rumball Petre, Jini and John Griffith and myself, Lisa Horton.

On Friday morning, Mike, Deanna and I strolled up a gentle slope through the sagebrush below the Lost River

Mountains, east of the campground. The dryness had caused a quick end to the spring bloom season so we were looking at fruits and dried flower remnants. Vagrant lichen and bird poop lichen were new and notable (and amusing) to us and added specks of color to the ground. I believe the only things collected were a few ticks.

As people began to arrive, a small contingent headed for Lower Cedar Creek Falls, near Mackay. We took the "old" road, which dead-ended before reaching the trailhead; so we walked in the sagebrush for a bit. New to me were black sagebrush (*Artemisia nova*) and chickensage, (*Artemisia nuttallii*), but my favorite was Pursh's milkvetch (*Astragalus purshii*) for its woolly fruits which Jay called "bunny eggs".

After finding the correct "new" road we drove to the trailhead and hiked into the narrow mouth of Lower Cedar Creek Canyon. The creek was flowing vigorously. Summer bloomers abounded and Mike noted 70 species (although we didn't even try to get all the grasses). This hike is rated moderate, a confusing term that means "medium," not "easy." It's only 3 miles round trip but the last quarter mile up to the waterfall is really steep with loads of loose rock. The climb is worth it though. The sight of Cedar Creek suddenly gushing out of the canyon wall was quite a reward. We were

surprised by a patch of tall, leafless-stemmed, bright yellow-headed, aster family plants just to the right of the falls, benefitting from the mist. A quick look with the botanizers (binoculars) confirmed the ID: dandelions.

The main event for the campout was scheduled for Saturday. Mike led the caravan up the Burma Road towards Corral Creek Summit. We couldn't help stopping a few times along the roadside. Some of the highlights were Simpson's ball cactus (*Pediocactus simpsonii*), broad-keeled milkvetch (*Astragalus platytropis*), scabland fleabane (*Erigeron bloomeri*), Parry's Townsendia



Oenothera caespitosa. Photo by Lisa Horton.



Lewis's bitterroot (*Lewisia rediviva*). Photo by Deanna Schrell.



Lower Cedar Creek Trail. Photo by Mike Mancuso.

(*Townsendia parryi*), and fringed sage (*Artemisia frigida*). Further up we encountered a beautiful display of showy evening primrose (*Oenothera caespitosa*), wooly groundsel (*Packera cana*), ball head gilia (*Ipomopsis congesta*), and snowline wavewing (*Cymopterus nivalis*).

We paused for lunch at Corral Creek Summit among the limber pine and some large Douglas fir, and enjoyed

the view straight down to Mackay Reservoir and the Lost River Range beyond it. Some plant highlights at the summit were pale paintbrush (*Castilleja pallescens*), stemless goldenweed (*Stenotus acaulis*), wooly goldenweed (*Stenotus lanuginosus*), denseleaf draba (*Draba densifolia*), and a showy, mat-forming phlox (probably *Phlox caespitosa*).

After lunch, we begged “Just one more stop, puh-leeze?” so our tired but enthusiastic bunch drove downward into the Corral Creek drainage to a (usually) wet meadow. Cusick’s paintbrush (*Castilleja cusickii*), American bistort (*Bistorta bistortoides*), and sun cup (*Taraxia subacaulis*), among others, topped off our day.

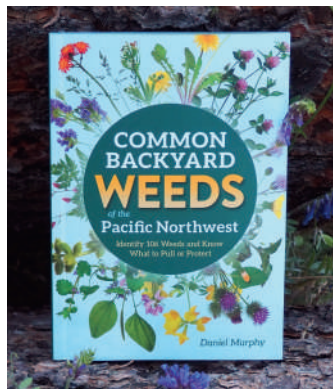
We had a groaning table of a potluck dinner that evening around the campfire. On Sunday morning, Patti Dorr, notable French toast maker, fed us breakfast. Mike Mancuso summed the weekend up very nicely: (and I paraphrase here) “We looked at some cool plants, had a great dinner, played bocce ball, were served French toast for breakfast—I may have to change my Chapter affiliation!” Mike, you are always welcome at our events, as are all of you other INPS members. •

Book Announcement

Book Review: Common Backyard Weeds of the Pacific Northwest

By Daniel Murphy, New Author

Common Backyard Weeds of the Pacific Northwest is out now! The book is a quick guide to many of the com-



mon weeds you will find across Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and parts of British Columbia and Alaska. It's small enough to fit in your pocket and approachable enough for those who know nothing about plants to get something out of it. My hope is that it has something to offer plant people too. Purchase it today from your favorite bookseller. You can also order it directly from the publisher, AdventureKEEN, or through my Bookshop store.

A few more details about the book. The introduction defines weeds, gives a broad overview on how to identify plants, and shares some basic information on how to manage weeds. The weeds themselves are organized into general life forms: low-growing, upright broadleaf, vin-

ing, and grass or grass-like. The book does not cover trees, shrubs, or aquatic weeds. Plant profiles include a brief introduction, habitat preferences, plant descriptions, and some look-alikes. There is some general guidance on how to manage the weed, along with a sentence or two on how to use them (ethnobotany!) or how they might be used (wildlife or ecological value!). Photos are included to help with identification, and resources are listed to keep you learning. •

AdventureKEEN: <https://shop.adventurewithkeen.com/product/common-backyard-weeds-of-the-midwest/?pacific-northwest%2F>

Bookshop.org: <https://bookshop.org/p/books/common-backyard-weeds-of-the-pacific-northwest-identify-157-weeds-and-know-what-to-pull-or-protect-daniel-murphy/46f7b23d2dcf4e52?ean=9781647555733&aid=13327&listref=books-for-fans-of-weeds>

Chapter News

CALYPSO CHAPTER

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

When: Chapter meetings are held the first Wednesday evenings of March, April, May, and October. Summer plant walks are held monthly, April–August.

Where: Meetings are 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 (208) 691-1070, ds.ca.antonelli@gmail.com.

Past Events

June 13: Plant Walk. McKinsey Conservation Area. Newman Lake, Washington.

July 18: Sand Creek Bioblitz Survey, Sandpoint, Idaho. We were invited to join the Idaho Master Naturalists and the Kinnikinnick Native Plant Society in completing a plant survey along a portion of Sand Creek.

July 25: July Plant Walk. Lake Darling in the Cabinet Mountains.

Upcoming Events

August TBD: August Plant Walk. Date, times, and locations have not been determined yet.

October 7: Calypso Chapter meeting, 7:00 pm. The presentation topic for this meeting has not been determined yet. Please submit topic suggestions.

LOASA CHAPTER

When: Regular meetings are paused currently.

Contact: For more information about Loasa Chapter activities, please contact Bill Bridges, (208) 293-2426, bridgesbill34@yahoo.com.

PAHOVE CHAPTER

When: Chapter meetings and presentations are held October–April on the second Wednesday of each month at 7:00 pm. 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: Idaho Fish & Game Headquarters (IDFG HQ), 600 S. Walnut St. (no longer at the MK Nature Center).

Contact: For more information about chapter activities, visit the website <https://idahonativeplants.org> or email Karie Pappani at pahove.chapter.president@gmail.com

Chapter News

Pahove thanks the coordinators, volunteers, suppliers and plant enthusiasts who made the annual Native Plant Sale such a success. The sale took place at MK Nature Center the last weekend of April where over \$20K worth of plants were sold to be grown far and wide. Funds raised by the sale help us to continue our mission of advocating for the native plants of Idaho.

Past Events

March 16: Regrow, Renew, Restore. Pahove donated gift certificates to a night of wine, words, and restoration with a spring-themed evening of storytelling and music at the SCORIA Winery Tasting Room.

April 11: Franz Witte Spring Open House. Our chapter hosted an educational table bursting with glass mason jars full of spring blooms which drew the attention of attendees who were excited to learn more about landscaping with native plants.



Our Pahove Earth Day table hosts Barbara Ertter, Peggy Faith, and Chadwick DeFehr. Photo by Don Essig.

April 18: Earth Day. Pahove hosted an educational table for a third year in a row at this popular event held this year at a different, but still popular location.

April 24–25: Pahove Annual Native Plant Sale. A sold out success in rapid time. Boiseans are eager to bring native plants to their homes. See story on Page 9.

May 31: The Wildflower Show made a successful return to the Idaho Botanical Garden. Around 200 different locally collected wildflowers and weeds were arranged in an ever-growing collection of unique vases for display to an interested audience at the Garden. See story on Page 10 for more information and photos of this event.

June 10: Sweet Pepper Ranch Tour with Alayne Blickle. Pollinator gardens, hedgerows, and windbreaks showcase how native plants can be incorporated beautifully and functionally in a horse farm setting. Thank you Alayne Blickle for showing us around your home and property.

June 13: Bee Festival at Franz Witte. Pahove volunteers represented the pollinator perspective as it relates to Idaho's native plants at this Bee Festival at Franz Witte in Nampa. Native bees even came to visit our blooming native plant cuttings on display there.

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. Plant walks will continue most Saturdays and Mondays for as long as the landscape is blooming. Contact Paul Allen if interested.

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

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

Past Events

May 8: Sawabi hosted its annual members meeting with a number of new members revitalizing the chapter. Mike Mancuso, INPS President, provided a most interesting keynote address regarding the fascinating endemic plants of Idaho. Officers of the board were elected. Welcome Elizabeth Lay...our new Sawabi president!

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 and on Zoom. Video recordings of meetings are made available on our YouTube channel a few days after each meeting.

Contact: For more information about White Pine Chapter activities, write us at INPS, White Pine Chapter, PO Box 8481, Moscow, ID 83843 or email us at whitepine.chapter@gmail.com. Visit the chapter website (<https://www.whitepineinps.org/>) for upcoming event information and visit our YouTube Channel for video recordings of past talks (@whitepinechapterinps9555).

Past Events

May 13-16: Native plant sale. The online sale was open May 13-15. The in-person sale was held at the Latah County Fairgrounds on May 16.

Past Events

June 11: Yard tours. Self-paced tour of yards with native plant landscaping in Moscow (4 yards) and Pullman (2 yards).

July 11-12: Grass identification workshop. Day 1 was spent indoors learning to identify grass using a plant key. Day 2 was spent in the field visiting local Palouse Prairie reconstruction and conservation projects to see native and non-native grasses in their habitats.

July 12: Plant Walk. Warnick Road parking area, Moscow Mountain. "Orchids and Wintergreens, Oh My!" was lead by Lisa Morris and Penny Morgan. Did you know that there are eight different wintergreens and about a dozen orchid

species that grow on Moscow Mountain? Many of these (though not all) bloom mid-summer and we went in search of them. We saw many other mountain plants along the way with some still in bloom.

Additional events and field trips will be posted on our calendar page (<https://whitepineinps.org/WPSchedule.html>) as they are scheduled.

WOOD RIVER CHAPTER

The Wood River Chapter includes all of Blaine County.

When: We love to get out on trails throughout the year but generally focus on speaker presentations in the cold months and field trips in the warm(er) months. Most of our events are open to all...please join us! Besides scheduled events, we offer pop-up events at the last minute, which we announce via our email newsletter.

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

July 10-12: This year's INPS Statewide Annual Meeting (and campout) was hosted by the Loasa Chapter, with assistance from our chapter. A meeting report will be posted in a future issue of *Sage Notes*. •

OWN THIS BOTANY CLASSIC!



Flora of Idaho

by Ray J Davis, 1952

- 3 copies in very good condition
- \$10 plus mailing fee (also available for Boise pickup)
- 'Good condition' Amazon editions cost \$40
- Contact: joamichaels@gmail.com or fleuormorris@gmail.com

Draggin' Wing High Desert Nursery



Native and Xeric Landscape
Plants for Natural Habitats
Since 2005
Boise

www.waterthriftyplants.com

Backpack Essentials for the Field

Learn to identify almost 100 grasses and grass-like plant species with our comprehensive field guide and offline smartphone app. Ideal for both field work and classroom study, these companions make identification a breeze!



IDAHO NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

PO Box 9451, Boise, ID 83707

www.idahonativeplants.org

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED



Idaho Native Plant Society Membership Form

Name _____

Address _____

City/State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ E-Mail _____

Chapter Affiliation:

- ☐ Calypso (Coeur d'Alene)
- ☐ Loasa (Twin Falls)
- ☐ Pahove (Boise)
- ☐ Sawabi (Pocatello)
- ☐ Upper Snake (Idaho Falls) - *Inactive*
- ☐ White Pine (Moscow)
- ☐ Wood River (Ketchum/Sun Valley)
- ☐ No Chapter

Membership Level:

- ☐ Student \$10
- ☐ Senior \$15
- ☐ Individual \$20
- ☐ Household \$25
- ☐ Household-Senior \$25
- ☐ Sustaining \$40
- ☐ Patron \$100+

Please indicate if your membership is: ☐ New ☐ Renewal
I would prefer to receive **Sage Notes**: ☐ Print ☐ Electronic ☐ Both

Send completed form and full remittance to:

Idaho Native Plant Society, P.O. Box 9451, Boise, ID 83707

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

Sage Notes is published quarterly by the Idaho Native Plant Society.

Editor: Karie Pappani
sage-editor@idahonativeplants.org
Layout Editor: Jody Hull
Reviewers: Nancy Miller, Caroline Morris, Michael Mancuso

Submissions: Members and non-members may submit material for publication. Relevant articles, essays, poetry, news, announcements, photographs and artwork are welcome. Authors, artists and photographers retain copyright to their work and are credited in *Sage Notes*. Send all submissions electronically to the editor at the email address above. Please provide a phone number and/or email address with your submission. Submission deadlines are January 8, April 1, August 1 and November 1.

Advertising: Advertisements help reach environmentally-minded, native plant-loving customers and help support IN-PS. Prices: 1/8 page = \$5, 1/4 page = \$8, 1/2 page = \$15. Submit ads electronically to the editor (JPG, TIFF, PSD or PDF files). Send payment to: Sage Notes Ads, P.O. Box 9451, Boise ID 83707.

Past Issues: Available online.
<https://idahonativeplants.org/sage-notes/>