



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

Dr. Wilcox—Army Doctor, Botanist—and His Primrose: Part II

By Carol Prentice and Barbara Ertter, Pahove Chapter

As noted in Part One of this three-part series on Timothy E. Wilcox, the study of botany was an essential component of medical training for aspiring doctors in the 19th century, as a critical source of the pharmacopoeia available at that time. Wilcox's interest in botany, and natural history in general, went even deeper, however, leading him to submit collections and observations from his various posts in the western United States. Best known are his collections from around Fort Boise in Idaho, Fort Huachuca in Arizona (Britton & Kearney 1894), Camp Supply in Oklahoma (Featherly 1943), and Fort Niobrara in Nebraska. These were mostly sent to established natural history practitioners in New York, Washington, DC, and Harvard for study and analysis.

The type collection at the New York Botanical Garden houses 20 specimens collected by Wilcox, and another 15 can be found in the U.S. National Herbarium type collection (accessed 21 May 2022). Based on these, at least five vascular plants and two rust fungi have been named for T. E. Wilcox, though most have fallen into synonymy. For example, *Allocarya wilcoxii* Piper, based on plants collected from near Fort Boise in 1883, is now treated as a synonym of *Plagiobothrys leptocladus* (Greene) I.M. Johnst. *Berberis wilcoxii* Kearney from Arizona and *Dichantheium wilcoxianum* (Vasey) Freckmann from Oklahoma might be the only species named after Wilcox that have stood the test of time. In addition to species named after Wilcox, nearly 20 others used his collections as type specimens. The cactus genus *Wilcoxia* Britton & Rose, now included in *Echinocereus*, was also named in his honor: "The genus is named for Brig.

Gen. Timothy E. Wilcox, U. S. A., retired, who has been an enthusiastic student of plants for many years." (Britton & Rose 1909).

The value of Wilcox's collections goes well beyond those upon which new species were based. They serve as an invaluable early record of the flora of areas that have now been significantly altered. This is particularly true for his collections from the environs of the young Boise City, from 1879 to 1882. These are very likely the earliest extant collections from this area, or at least the first collected by a resident botanist. Based on the database collections by Wilcox at New York Botanical Garden (53 specimens), the U.S. National Herbarium (75 specimens), and Harvard University (48 specimens), Wilcox collected widely in the general area, from the barracks well into the conifer zone, and possibly into the Owyhee Mountains. Some of the species that he found are not or no longer known to occur near Boise, notably *Eriogonum shockleyi* var. *packardiae* (Polygonaceae, Packard's cowpie buckwheat),

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Letter from the President

I used to make botany-related work trips to northern Idaho nearly every summer, but stopped doing so about ten years ago. For this reason I was especially looking forward to the 2022 INPS annual meeting held in North-Central Idaho's upper Clearwater River country. I knew field trips during the meeting would be great opportunities to see plant species that do not occur in Southern Idaho where I spend most of my time. Seeing species such as western redcedar, western hemlock, bunchberry, queen's cup beadleily, Idaho goldenthrum, and common oak fern was like meeting a gang of old friends not seen for too many years. Other species such as pathfinder, twinflower, and a diversity of ferns were much more common in the mesic forests of the upper Clearwater region than I typically encounter in the southern half of the state. The annual meeting also provided an opportunity to reconnect with several north Idaho friends I had not seen for too many years, and to get to know INPS members from around the state I had not met before. I want to thank the White Pine Chapter for hosting this year's annual meeting. Their diligence and hard work made the meeting a fun and educational success. A silent auction fundraiser for the INPS Education, Research, and Educational Grant (ERIG) program has become an integral part of the annual meeting. Thank you to White Pine Chapter members who took the time and effort to organize the fundraiser and make it a success. I also want to thank everyone who donated items for the auction.

The annual meeting includes time set aside to review some organizational business such as financial and membership reports. This year I also read a greeting from Steve Love, the INPS vice-president who is in Utah recovering from heart transplant surgery. Everyone was glad to hear that Steve is on the road to recovery. Nonetheless, he recommended members avoid the procedure if at all possible. Two INPS Board positions were up for election this year. Steve Love and Karen Getusky were unanimously re-elected to serve as INPS vice-president and treasurer, respectively. I thank both of them for their willingness to continue their service to INPS for another 2-year term. After completing the business meeting, we recognized White Pine Chapter member Nancy Miller for her many years of dedication and leadership in service to INPS (see Page 11). This special recognition was long overdue, and I can think of no one more deserving than Nancy for the applause she received. INPS would be a less effective organization without Nancy's counsel, attention to detail, and willingness to always help. Thank you Nancy.

I hope everyone continues to find joy in Idaho's native plants as we move into late summer.

Michael Mancuso
 INPS President

Announcement

2023 INPS Annual Meeting: Exploring the Heart of Idaho

When: Friday-Monday; June 30, July 1-3, 2023

What: The Wood River Chapter is delighted to introduce plant lovers to the fascinating and beautiful Heart of Idaho. We'll camp near Stanley, located 60 miles north of Ketchum, 133 miles east of Boise. Though centrally located, the area is not easy to get to, but we promise your trip will be worth the effort!

Keynote speakers include an astronomer discussing the Central Idaho Dark Sky Reserve plus top notch night sky observing later on, weather permitting. Two renowned geologists will share insights into the geology that helps define the remarkable flora found here—glaciated granite spires, alpine lakes, ancient sea beds metamorphosed into limestone, nearby Challis Volcanics spewed from collapsing calderas and the broad Sawtooth Valley.

We hope you struggle to decide which field trips to sign up for! An unusual fen, home to sundews, orchids and more! A soggy, burned over hillside, home to more than 75 species. Maybe you'd like to see three species endemic to a very small area right around Stanley? Or, how about an easy hike to see huge stumps of petrified *Metasequoia*? For history buffs, we're offering a trip to a restored historic ranger station situated adjacent to a research natural area. If alpine is your flavor, how about a boat ride across 5-mile-long Redfish Lake to explore what's beyond, including a lily pad lake? Other field trips in the works include whitebark pine and aspen restoration, mushroom hunting, wildfire ecology and botanical sketching.

Where: We'll center ourselves around Redfish Lake and use the ramada (shelter) across the highway at Sunny Gulch Campground for gathering. We plan to reserve as many sites at Glacier View Campground (Redfish) as we can, plus some in Sunny Gulch. However, if you need RV hookups or a hotel room during this busy summer season, please reserve them immediately. Find a list of all accommodations and campsites at <https://woodriverinps.wixsite.com/wrinps>.

Info: Please visit our chapter website (link above) for updates which will be posted as we are able to finalize details. For additional information, please contact us at woodriverinps@gmail.com.

~Kristin Fletcher



Drosera rotundifolia, round-leaved sundew. Photo by Kristen Fletcher.



Eriogonum capistratum. Photo by Kristen Fletcher.



Hundreds of acres of sego lilies. Photo by Kristen Fletcher.

Nicotiana attenuata (Solanaceae, coyote tobacco), and *Zeltnera exaltata* (Gentianaceae, tall centaury). Wilcox also made the first collections of two regional endemics, *Allium aaseae* (Amarilidaceae, Aase's onion) and *Astragalus adanus* (Fabaceae, Boise milkvetch), which were not recognized as distinct species until decades later, and then based on types collected by later botanists. Ironically, he also made perhaps the earliest collection of *Penstemon wilcoxii*, (Plantaginaceae, Wilcox's penstemon) which is named after a different Wilcox: Earley Vernon Wilcox, a biology professor at University of Montana 1896-1899 (Ewan & Ewan 1981).



Berberis wilcoxii. Photo by Jillian Cowles (SEINet July 2022 SEINet Portal Network (subiodiversity.org)).

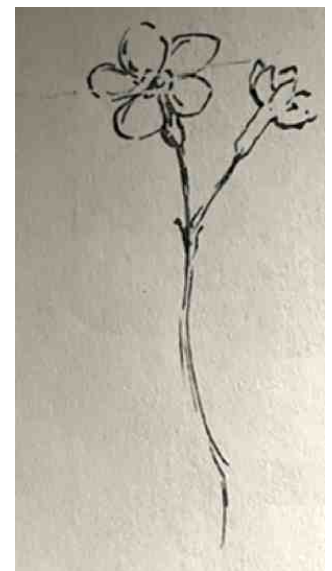
Wilcox's correspondence with East Coast botanists is well exemplified by letters to Sereno Watson, who became curator of the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University after serving as botanist on Clarence King's Survey of the 40th Parallel across northern Nevada (Watson 1871). On July 12, 1881, Wilcox writes that he has;

"no difficulty in identifying your determinations for the reason that I study all specimens in their fresh state before sending and any that are not described in the works which I have on hand are worked over and over again so that their characteristics are indelibly [entrapped??] upon my memory. This I find easier from year to year. The specific features of the Astragali – Umbelliferae – Composite and Graminae give me the greatest trouble to distinguish. The Boraginaceae too are often troublesome. Your ref[erence] on Survey of 40th Paral [Parallel] is of the highest value. I hope you receive the Orogenia bulbs—our season is now nearly over."

Wilcox goes on about sending fruits of several species of *Prunus*, *Sambucus glauca*, and other species, and mentions a *Mentzelia* that will be in flower later in the season, probably referring to *Mentzelia laevicaulis*. He mentions an *Erythronium* from Rocky Bar that was collected by a lady correspondent, so that he is unable to furnish bulbs. He then says "I am enclosing a few seeds of a *Primula* which Prof. Wood thought to be a new sp. You may care to try to grow it."

The *Primula* seeds sent by Wilcox to Watson are undoubtedly those of the plant most closely associated with Wilcox, at least in Idaho. This would be our local primrose, which was discussed as a possible new plant in the July 1881 issue of Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club (Brown 1881):

Idaho Plants.—The acknowledgements of the Torrey Club are due to Dr. T. E. Wilcox, U.S.A., of Boise[sic] City, Idaho, for several packages of plants of that vicinity collected in April and May of this year. Many interesting species are represented; among them, *Delphinium decorum* var. *nevadense*, Watson; *Brodiaea laxa*, Watson; *Fritillaria pudica*, Spreng.; *Allium nevadense*, Watson; *Balsamorhiza[sic] hookeri*, Nutt.; *Antennaria dimorpha*, T. & G.; *Crepis occidentalis*, Nutt.; *Lupinus chamissonis*, Eschs.; *Mertensia oblongifolia*, DC.; *Plectritis congesta*, DC.; also a dwarf primrose of the same general size and habit as *Primula angustifolia*, but having a from 1–5-flowered scape and showing also marked differences in the inflorescence from that described by Dr. Gray. Prof. Wood regarded this as a variety of *P. parryi*, Gray, and named it var. *wilcoxiana*. It appears to be the same as var. *cusickiana*, Gray, of *P. angustifolia* (N. A. Flora, p. 393) except that the last-named variety is described as only 2-flowered. *P. angustifolia* flourishes in its typical, 1-flowered form, on high mountain elevations, such as Gray's and Pike's Peak,



Type for Wilcoxiana (on the left) accompanied by Hand Drawing by Foote (on the right).

at 11,000 ft. to 13,000 ft., where we have found it abundant. The many-flowered forms grow at much lower elevations (where *P. parryi*, a much larger species, is found) but the foliage shows no marks of any greater vigor in the plants. It is possibly a distinct species.

The “Prof. Wood” who proposed naming the *Primula* in honor of Wilcox is Alphonso Wood (1810-1881), the principal of Brooklyn Female Academy and the first to use dichotomous keys in his “Class-Book of Botany”; most of Wood’s own herbarium is now at New



Townsendia wilcoxiana. Photo: <https://www.americansouthwest.net/plants/wildflowers/townsendia-exscapa.html>.

York Botanical Garden. However, neither Wood nor any other botanist evidently wrote anything further that describes Wilcox’s collection of *Primula* as either a distinct variety or a species, and the esteemed “nomenclaturologist” Kanchi Gandhi confirms that the above report does not quite qualify as valid publication (pers. comm., 1 March 2022), even by the standards of the time. Although diagnostic characters are provided (i.e., 1–5 flowers per scape vs. 1 for *P. angustifolia* s.s., 2 for var. *cusickiana*), the actual combination is never provided, and the author of this note (Addison Brown) is ambivalent in his acceptance of the taxon’s validity.

Marcus Jones wrestled with the variety *wilcoxiana* when he published the new species *Primula brodheadae*. He concluded “I suppose this species *P. brodheadae* [named for Mrs. Brodhead of Ketchum, Idaho] is the same as Wilcoxiana, Wood of *P. parryi*, but I do not know that that was ever characterized in print.” (Jones, 1893)

Although “var. *wilcoxiana*” has never been formally published, under whatever species, its possible taxonomic recognition has remained in play, due to the ongoing questions involving the species complex it belongs to. The Boise plants have generally been included in Cusick’s primrose, *Primula cusickiana* A. Gray, as



Wilcox’s Panicgrass. Photo: New York Botanical Garden Steere Herbarium (NY) July 2022.

PLANTS AND FUNGI NAMED FOR T.E. WILCOX

* from Boise, Idaho

**Aecidium wilcoxianum* Thüm. (rust fungus)

**Allocarya wilcoxii* Piper = *Plagiobothrys leptocladus* Boraginaceae, slender branched plagiobothrys

Evolvulus wilcoxiana House = *E. sericeus*, Convolvulaceae, silky evolvulus, silvery morning glory

Panicum wilcoxianum Vasey = *Dicanthelium* w., Poaceae, Wilcox’s panicgrass

**Puccinia wilcoxiana* Thüm. (rust fungus)

Quercus wilcoxii Rydb. = *Q. chrysolepis*, Fagaceae, canyon live oak

Townsendia wilcoxiana Alph. Wood = *T. exscapa*, Asteraceae, stemless Townsend daisy

Wilcoxia Britton & Rose = *Echinocereus* [subg. or sect. Wilcoxia] (Cactaceae, hedgehog cactus, sea-urchin cactus or Easter lily cactus)

the only native true primrose in southwestern Idaho, extending from the Blue Mountains of Oregon to central Idaho. The question has sometimes been raised, based on minor morphological differences and biogeography, as to whether three varieties might exist within this species. If so, these would consist of populations from eastern Oregon and adjacent (including the type of *P. cusickiana*, collected by William C. Cusick in the Wallowa Mountains), populations from central Idaho (including the type of *P. brodheadae* M. E. Jones, from near Ketchum), and populations from near Boise (for which the epithet *wilcoxiana* could be appropriately validated). However, this hypothesis has not been supported by modern analytical techniques. In the opposite direction, the treatment of the genus for *Intermountain Flora* (Holmgren 2005) expanded *P. cusickiana* to include plants from Utah and Nevada otherwise treated as three separate species. The complex has most recently been investigated by Austin Koontz (2002), also without support for recognizing *wilcoxiana*.

Independent of its formal taxonomic status, Boise populations of the primrose quickly entered local lore as a plant discovered and named after Wilcox. It is even mentioned in a letter from Mary Hallock Foote (1884) to her sister, Helena, along with a charming sketch of the delicate flower:

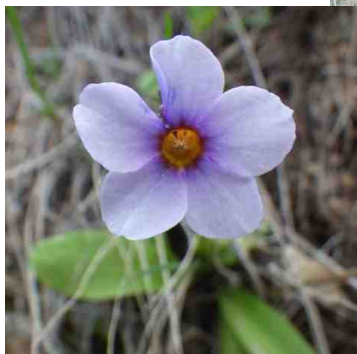
It is a flower said to have been discovered by a surgeon at the barrack some years ago—a new flower—but I wonder if it is true. It has a delicate perfume and a deep gold eye in the center of the blue, touches of white around the calyx.

Foote was a renowned writer and artist, depicting the West for eastern readers. She lived in Boise from 1884 to 1895, so did not know Wilcox personally, since he had

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departed about a year before her arrival. In her posthumously published memoirs, *A Victorian Gentlewoman in the Far West* (Foote & Paul 1972), she provides a description of Fort Boise in its declining years:

Boise Barracks was an insignificant little army post left over from the days of Indian troubles with a half-savage white frontier; it was no longer needed either as a protection or a menace, but Boise wanted it as a very good customer that promptly paid its bills, and wires were pulled to keep it there.



Wilcoxiana, Primula cusickiana.
Photos by Barbara Ertter.
Illustration from McClain, 1998.



The use of “Wilcoxiana” as a local common name is confirmed in Bernice Bjornson’s 1946 Key to the Spring Flora of Southwestern Idaho, a mimeographed collector’s item that was still in use in biology classes at Boise High School in the early 1970’s. In it, Bjornson notes that:

“A few places in the West are fortunate in having the attractive little primrose known in southern Idaho as Wilcoxiana, Primula cusickiana. Its leaves are simple, entire, and basal. Its flowers borne on a leafless stalk vary in color from pale blue to dark purple with a yellow eye. They are fragrant. People who lived in southwestern Idaho in the early 1900’s tell us that in spring the foothills used to be a mass of color with these flowers. Surely this is a flower which needs protection; one has to hunt for it nowadays.”

It should be mentioned that the *Primula brodheadae* had similar popular notoriety in the Ketchum area for Mrs. W. H. Brodhead, as published in The Ketchum Keystone newspaper, Apr 9, 1892. Mrs. W. H. Brodhead’s name was often found in the Ketchum Keystone and other area papers, never her first name, found to be Eliza Avery Brodhead. She, and her husband, a mine engineer and lawyer, lived in and around Ketchum from 1880 to 1922.

It is noteworthy that this *Primula* species, whatever its name may be, has always been named after people. The first, started with Asa Gray naming for Cusick, from a 1877 collection from Union Co. Oregon, *P. angustifolia* var. *cusickiana*.

Sadly, the decline of Wilcox’s primrose as mentioned by Bjornsen is ongoing. Wilcox’s label indicates the plant was actually growing at the Boise Barracks itself, suggesting the plant might have originally been common on the flatlands that have long since given way to buildings, pavement, and lawn as Boise grew. The “mass of color” in the foothills had already disappeared by Bjornson’s time, and the known remaining populations are few and far between. A small population that was the first introduction of this enchanting flower to one of us (Ertter) blinked out years ago, choked out by the invasive annuals that now dominate the lower foothills. The fate of the remainder remains uncertain, with no one keeping track since it is considered to be a relatively widespread species. What a compound tragedy it would be if Wilcox’s primrose, one of the loveliest native flowers to grace the Boise foothills, turns out to in fact be distinct, only after it has gone extinct. Read the exciting final installment in the December 2022 Sage Notes! •

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protected nor bountied.

Our accomplished townsman, Mrs. W. H. Brodhead, has been appointed by Mrs. Straughan, Lady Manager of the Columbian Exhibition, to make a collection of the flora of Idaho, pressed and mounted for exhibition at Chicago. Mrs. Brodhead, during her residence in Idaho, has discovered and added to the botanical list of science several new species of plants, one of which is named in her honor by Prof. Green, of California. Her fine collection of Idaho flora was taken to the New Orleans exhibition seven years ago by Idaho's commissioner, Shoup, where it attracted much attention and admiration. Probably no one more competent as an amateur botanist could have been selected in our state to prepare an exhibit worthy of the floral beauty and wealth of Idaho.

W. S. MACK has been removed

Outdoor Idaho "Wildflowers" Debuts on Idaho Public Television

Article by Lauren Melink, Photos by Jay Krajic, Idaho Public Television

Outdoor Idaho is excited to announce the debut of "Wildflowers." The half-hour show first aired on Thursday, June 16, at 8:00 pm on Idaho Public Television. We were able to put this show together thanks to the help of people across the state who are passionate about wildflowers, native plants and weeds.

"Wildflowers" is not only a lesson in plants, but also a lesson in passion. In this documentary we're looking at wildflowers through the eyes of their devotees, among them: a photographer with an unquenchable curiosity, a botanist recording the landscape for future generations, a blogger with a zest for weeds, a flower seed farmer and an educator in ethnobotany.

Now that it's all shot and edited, we're working on getting the word out about the show, so I wanted to pass on a few of the resources we've put together to promote it:

- View a trailer to the show on YouTube:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6b-WnTLkW6A&t=10s>
- Visit the website we've created to celebrate all things wildflowers, complete with resources, videos and fantastic flower photos by Gerry Queener:
<https://www.idahoptv.org/shows/outdoor-idaho/episodes/wildflowers/>

These photos, taken by our show videographer, Jay Krajic, are to display many of these stunning Idaho wildflower landscapes.

We'd love if you could watch the show, tell your friends about the show or share information about the show on your own platforms in the coming days. Here is a link to the show:

<https://www.idahoptv.org/shows/outdooridaho/>

Thanks again to everyone! •



Plants & Natural History of Clearwater Forests: 2022 Annual Meeting

By Susan Rounds, Penny Morgan, and Other Members of the 2022 INPS Annual Meeting Planning Committee

Success! With 86 people gathered from all over Idaho to hear outstanding presentations and participate in field trips, we shared meals, conversation, and camaraderie. Thanks to wonderful speakers and field trip leaders, and our hosts, the White Pine Chapter, who engaged us all in learning about the incredible forest ecosystems. These forests are rich in species diversity, thanks to the mild climate and diverse habitats. The planning committee members did an outstanding job before and during our gathering.

Pam Brunfeld, an expert botanist, generated two comprehensive species lists, complete with old names, new scientific names, and common names. There were so many species to see, with almost 200 species on the list for Packer Meadows and more than 500 species on the “big” list for the other field trip locations. On these lists, Pam identified which species were coastal disjuncts, regional endemic, or non-native species. She alphabetized species by both their new scientific names (2nd edition, *Flora of the Pacific Northwest*) and their old names (1st edition *FPNW*). This was ingenious and much appreciated.

Presentations

Susan Rounds welcomed us with highlights about the area we were about to explore. The Lochsa and Selway are Wild and Scenic Rivers, and many people, including Indians, trappers, Lewis and Clark, and more recently miners, loggers and recreationists have passed through here, though US Highway 12 was only paved in the 1970s. Susan, thank you for sharing about this fascinating place.

Pam Brunfeld then gave a fascinating presentation. The Pacific Northwest has the largest temperate rainforest in the world. The “inland wetbelt” of this forest consists of the Lochsa, Selway, North Fork of the Clearwater, and areas in the Coeur d'Alene River drainages. There are approximately 116 vascular plant species that occur on the western side of the Cascades and are also only found in these river drainages east of the Cascades. The range of these “disjunct” species results from the formation of the Rocky Mountains, the uplifting of the Sierra/Cascade Range and the resulting rain shadow, while the wet forests here are a “refugium” for these plants. Using recent molecular data, scientists indicate that the story is much more complicated, with some species migrating to this area within the last several thousand years. Participants viewed many of these disjunct species, along with over 40 regional endemic species

along the Lochsa and Selway Rivers. Pam, we greatly appreciate you for your knowledge, passion, and commitment.

On Saturday, we had two great opportunities to learn about the Nez Perce Tribal culture. Many of our meeting participants heard the Nez Perce tribal drummers and singers, watched the horseback riders dressed in tribal regalia circle in the meadow and then the dance of young women honoring camas (*Camassia quamash*). Under the Place Name Initiative, a collaborative project of the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests and Nez Perce Tourism, LLC of Lewiston, many areas within the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests will have signage and interpretation of traditional Nimiipuu (Nez Perce) place names. We were glad to be able to organize our field trip so those who wished could attend this Commemoration event.

That evening, Aaron Miles, Natural Resources Manager for the Nez Perce Tribe, spoke with heart and immediacy about his tribe’s history and perspectives on natural resources. We felt very special to be here in the ancestral homeland of the Nez Perce Tribe. Aaron, thank you for making us feel welcome.



Aaron Miles, Natural Resources Manager and member of Nez Perce Tribe. Photo by Penny Morgan.



Nez Perce tribal speakers and horseback riders honoring camas (*Camassia quamash*) at Packer Meadows (now named wispin’itpe, as one travels out of the timber, upon coming over the divide). Photo by Crista O’Conner.

Field Trips

The various field trips were diverse, fascinating, and informative.

Coastal Disjuncts Field Trip

The weather was perfect for visiting sites along the Lochsa, Selway and Smith Creek drainages. Thanks to the wet spring, participants were lucky to find Pacific dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*) in bloom. Other highlights included small-flowered alumroot (*Heuchera micrantha*) in full bloom, huge Pacific yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) trees and many others. Derek Antonelli led the Saturday trip assisted by Juanita Lichthardt. Pam Brunsfeld led Sunday assisted by Steve Bunting and Eva Strand.



Pam Brunsfeld highlighted some of the 40 disjunct and endemic species seen. She had memorable details for many. Photos by Eva Strand (left) and Michael Mancuso (right).

Packer Meadows Field Trip

The flora is incredibly rich, with ~200 wet meadow and fen species. The remarkable diversity of wetland communities includes grasslands, camas fields, wet sedge flats, forb-lands, shrub and conifer swamps, fens, and peatlands. Native Americans, Lewis and Clark, early trappers, and others have camped and foraged here. This unique botanical area is recognized in the new (draft) national forest management plan. The flat meadow was indeed wet, and though the spring was cold, the *Camassia quamash* (camas) was near peak bloom along with many other species. On Saturday, there were two groups, one visiting the lower meadows led by Pam Brunsfeld assisted by Michael Mancuso, and another group visiting the upper meadows led by Mike Hays and assisted by Crista O'Conner, Steve Bunting and Eva Strand. On Sunday, Mike Hays led with Derek Antonelli assisting. Both field trip groups also stopped at the DeVoto Cedar Grove named for Bernard DeVoto, a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian and conservationist. The trail through the lush understory is deeply shaded by 500-year-old western redcedar trees (*Thuja plicata*).



Mike Hays and Steve Bunting (right) led the search for *Drosera rotundifolia* (roundleaf sundew) (above) amongst the rich flora. Photos by Eva Strand.



Pam Brunsfeld (left, foreground) and Michael Mancuso (right) led a group exploring the amazing flora of Packer Meadows. Photo by Crista O'Conner.



Mike Hays addressed the group while participants stood on a bed of sundews and sphagnum moss. Photo by Juanita Lichthardt.



Mike Hays built a bridge Thursday evening to avoid waste-deep wading to get to the diverse part of the meadow: a fen with sundews (*Drosera*) and cottongrass (*Eriophorum*). Photo by Juanita Lichthardt.

Selway Falls, Forest Ecosystems, and Western Redcedar Health Field Trip

The Selway Falls are beautiful. Scientists have quantified the ecosystem effects of salmon ferrying nitrogen from the sea (now only 1-2% of what it was historically) by comparing forests above and below waterfalls that were impassible to fish. We also witnessed the declining health and recent death of many western redcedar trees, small, medium and large. We discussed the effects and

vegetation recovery of the area burned in the 2014 Johnson Bar Fire. Katy Kavanagh and Penny Morgan led the Selway Falls trip both Saturday and Sunday.



Katy Kavanagh (top left) pointing out one of many western redcedar trees recently declining or dying (top right). Mary McClanahan (bottom) appreciating Selway Falls. Photos by Penny Morgan.

Coolwater Ridge Field Trip

At over 6,000 ft of elevation, only early-season flowers were in bloom. Participants found *Erythronium grandiflorum* (glacier lily), *Claytonia lanceolata* (spring beauty), *Polemonium californicum* (moving polemonium), and two species of kittentails: *Synthyris platycarpa* and *S. missurica* ssp. *major*. *Lonicera utahensis* (Utah honeysuckle) and *Sambucus racemosa* var. *melanocarpa* (red elderberry) were flowering, too. The coastal disjunct sedge, *Carex californica* (California sedge), was just coming into flower. In addition to these beautiful wildflowers, there were fabulous views of both the Selway and



Plant enthusiasts ready to hike (top left) to see the spectacular views (top right) and plants, including *Polemonium californicum* (moving polemonium) (left). Photos by Sarah Walker (top two) and Pam Brunsfeld (left).

Lochsa drainages from this ridge that separates the two river drainages. The slow rough drive up from the Selway River Road to Idaho Point Junction was well worth the bumps. Liz Martin and Sarah Walker led the Sunday trip to Coolwater Ridge.



Mike Hays led a small group to see *Asplenium trichomanes* spp. *trichomanes* (spleenwort), a rare endemic, above the historic Lochsa Ranger Station. Photo by Crista O'Conner.

We also had many on-your-own field trips to places near and far. These offered more flexibility compared to the all-day field trips.

Meeting Activities

ERIG Silent Auction

The ERIG silent auction raised \$1240 thanks to the many people who donated items, including two colorful stained-glass works made by Pam Brunsfeld in the shape of Idaho, and the many books, art and other items donated by Caroline Morris. We had a diverse array of items with initial bids from \$2 to \$150. We especially thank Deb Stage who with her husband Morgan set up and managed the successful silent auction. Their presence at the Pavilion on Saturday was supportive in many ways, not the least of which was our becoming further acquainted with Morgan's healthy sense of humor. We appreciate them.

With the funds generated, ERIG will have 2 or 3 additional grants to award next year. The grants will support education, research, and conservation projects across Idaho.

Camaraderie and Meals

The evening meals were tremendous, shared in the fresh air and late evening light under the Pavilion. Friday's Potluck had an amazing diversity of dishes to complement the brats supplied by the White Pine Chapter. On Saturday, Superior Events, LLC traveled more than 70 miles from Grangeville to bring us a delicious fajitas dinner with lemonade, iced tea, and cake. Thank you, Deb Stage, for working with the caterers.



Gathering for shared meals and conversation at the pavilion at Wilderness Gateway Campground. Photo by Eva Strand.

Special Thanks

A hearty thank you to our field trip leaders and assistant leaders. Each of you demonstrated thorough knowledge, enthusiasm, and kindness resulting in a broad array of learning opportunities.

Pam Brunfeld and Mike Hays shared so much of their passion and knowledge about plants. Both helped in the choice of field trip locations. Both spent days scouting before the field trips. After scouting for the Packer Meadows field trip, Mike returned to Grangeville to build a bridge that he placed over the stream. He was an instrumental liaison with the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest. We appreciate that Pam and Mike were always open to questions about plant identification and ecology.

Derek Antonelli led the Coastal Disjuncts field trip on Saturday, assisted with Packer Meadows on Sunday, and organized the Treasure Hunt for coastal disjuncts and endemic plants. You are always enthusiastic, Derek.

Penny Morgan coordinated field trips. Steve Bunting, Treasurer for White Pine Chapter, kept track of all the registrations and campsite assignments, managed the budget, and took care of multiple other details. His dry sense of humor elevated some stressful situations to the divine. He helped solve the temporary shortage of toilet paper when the Forest Service plumbing issues left us with only a few vault toilets at Wilderness Gateway Campground, and then he wryly suggested that if we had been unsuccessful in getting more toilet paper from the Forest Service, we could include rolls of toilet paper in the silent auction. We appreciate your time, flexibility and leadership, Penny and Steve.

Susan Rounds chaired our planning committee that worked tirelessly to anticipate what could go well and what to do when it did not. Steve Bunting, Penny Morgan, Sarah Walker, Deb Stage, Nancy Miller, Tom Besser, Judy Ferguson, and Susan Rounds all worked intensively together. In addition, Mark Rounds helped us make campsite and pavilion reservations, he ordered and returned the satellite phones, and he kept watch over the camp while we were all out and about. Steve Love, Vice President for the state INPS, helped us greatly in our planning. A sincere thank you to all of you from all of us for we know organizing takes immense effort and time.

Mike Mancuso, Janet Bala, Nancy Miller, and other INPS board members provided the stability of State leadership. We benefited from your experience, insight, and support. Thank You!

New this year, we used satellite phones for safety in an area that was without cell phone coverage. Driving directions included emergency and safety information. We also asked participants to sign a statement recognizing

risks and granting permission to appear in photographs. Thank you all for avoiding emergencies that would have made the satellite phones and first aid kits needed! We appreciated being able to borrow the first aid kits and tables from the Palouse Roadrunners.

A final thank you goes out to all this year's attendees, who were brave enough to come out with us to explore the forests along the Lochsa and Selway Rivers. There was a great deal of tolerance for the long days, lack of lights, no sound system, long driving distances, occasional insects, early departures, and other inconveniences. This year, as has happened after every Annual Meeting, we come away feeling deeply grateful for being able to gather with such gentle, understanding, and knowledgeable people.

Our 2022 INPS Annual Meeting was a success! Thank you everyone! •

Letter presented to INPS President Michael Mancuso, recognizing Nancy Miller's contributions to the Society:

Hello, Mike,

We nominate Nancy Miller for special recognition by the Idaho Native Plant Society. She has served in many official roles in our state organization, including board member and secretary, reviewer of *Sage Notes*, and website developer and manager. More importantly, Nancy has brought her enthusiasm and sage advice to help guide the INPS.

Within the White Pine Chapter, Nancy has recently contributed to our success. Examples include the following:

- Ensuring the success of our annual native plant sale in each of the last 10 years. In the last 3 years when we had online information and ordering with in-person pickup, Nancy figured out the Square system with advice from Pahove Chapter.
- Hosting the annual meeting of INPS. She co-chaired the meeting in 2016. Her early advice to the planners of the 2022 meeting greatly eased the task of planning an event that has more than 85 people registered.
- She is our membership committee for our chapter, and she ably manages the email communications from chapter to members.
- She manages our web presence. Most recently this included establishing a place for members and others to access recordings of the presentations delivered via Zoom.
- Nancy has served on every committee and in all the officer roles. We all turn to her with questions from everything about the bylaws to how we might best proceed into the future.

Nancy has given much in time, knowledge, and energy to our state and local INPS. Her institutional memory and insights have benefitted our organization again and again. Nancy enthusiastically supports native plants and the people who love them.

We recommend that you thank Nancy Miller during the 2022 Annual Meeting. In recognition of her many contributions and sustained enthusiasm for native plants, let's give her a generous gift certificate to a restaurant of her choice.

Sincerely,

Penny Morgan, President
Steve Bunting, Treasurer
Susan Rounds, Member and past President of White Pine Chapter
Judy Ferguson, Member and past President of White Pine Chapter
Bettie Hoff, Member of White Pine Chapter

Corn Lily—An Amateur's Adventures

Article and Photos by Frances Conklin, White Pine Chapter

My interest in wildflowers came from my mother's attention to them wherever and whenever we had opportunity to seek them in the countryside of New Jersey. Since then, my time with wildflowers has varied from completely idle to sporadic at best. That is until early May of 2020 when my husband and I escaped to forest lands near home for fresh air and fresh perspectives during the intensely worrying times of the onset of the corona virus pandemic. On our first visit to the mountains we slogged through intermittent snow banks to reach a lovely open area mixed with red fir and ponderosa pines. Beneath our feet was a carpet of wildflowers so dense it was impossible to avoid stepping on them. I had never seen so many flowers and such variety in one place. That experience began our regular adventures to the same areas to enjoy, identify, and photograph species as the season progressed. We are still returning, making new discoveries and noticing the wide differences from year to year. During the winter I enjoy writing about some of our wildflower experiences. This is one such essay.

The regal, lovely, and toxic corn lily or false hellebore, *Veratrum californicum*, was deeply curious to me even before I knew its name. In the second spring of wildflower field trips, we drove to our study area a few weeks earlier than the previous year. Where we walked had been fully under snow the week before. We had come this time to see what, if anything, might be emerging on this sunny cool late April day. Right away we found a few inch-high shoots. Cobwebby grey mold still covered the ground. I photographed the most robust little shoot, making location notes to check its progress on subsequent visits. Unlike many early spring wildflowers that emerge and bloom quickly, as weeks went by this mysterious plant appeared to be putting its energy into growing ever taller and slowly unfurling its large crenulated bright green leaves. For lack of an official name I called it my 'bog art plant.'

About six weeks later, the plant was nearly five feet tall with its stem protruding above the leaves, perhaps indicating flowering was on the way. Another week or two passed with no progress other than its green enclosed,



presumed, flower head continued to thicken and elongate. I thought it would surely display open flowers by the end of June. I couldn't wait. Alas, on the next early June trip we arrived to find the stalk had been broken off and its severed stem wasn't to be found anywhere. Was the entire flower head wholly eaten by some animal? Did some person perhaps cut it off to take the bloom stalk home? (If that were the case, after I later knew the identity of this plant, I wondered what damage may have resulted since all parts of corn lily are reported to be toxic. Deformities in newborn sheep are known to have occurred from ewes ingesting the plant. I also read an account of horses being found dead after consuming corn lily near where they had been tethered.) Yet, on that disappointing day I further searched the area for smaller 'bog art plants' only to find all stems had been roughly lobbed off and missing. Now what? Would I ever learn the name of this intriguing plant?

After that disappointing excursion, at home I paged through my wildflower guides hoping to find possibilities of its identity. I had a few guesses. Some weeks later on a July visit to our mountain locations I described to my husband the flowering details of one guess, the corn lily. On our way home that day we decided to drive some different forest roads. I don't recall all the flower sightings we may have made. What I do recall is Dennis asking me again what a corn lily looked like. After explaining it has a tall stalk with cascading sprays of white flowers he abruptly braked and backed down the road telling me to look between the trees to the meadow



below. I jumped out of the truck and scampered down the bank coming to a narrow mushy meadow thick with vegetation of all sorts through which I waded to the tall white flowers on the other side of a sunken stream. It was my 'bog art plant'. Its leaves and form matched the one I had watched since early spring; my guess of corn lily was correct.



The story doesn't quite end there, however. Because we both were excited to actually find a flowering specimen we missed seeing the private property sign just a few feet from where I slid through the trees to the corn lily meadow. Thankfully, no one witnessed our trespass. We always make a concerted

effort to avoid accidentally traversing non-public lands; our vehicle contains a library of forest maps for that very reason. This time, we had simply lost our heads to a wildflower!

I would have liked to follow the progress of my illegally visited corn lily. Happily, though, another sighting came a few months later. To our delight, on an October drive to visit Idaho's Giant Western Red Cedar near Elk River, I spotted a single desiccated corn lily at the moist edge of a shady section of the forest road. Corn lily had not been on my mind at all; there it was again, still regal and still beguiling. •



Dr. Wilcox and His Primrose ...Continued from Page 6

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Chapter Presentations

Introduction to Mushrooms

Article and Photos by Kathy Richmond, International Mushroom Expert

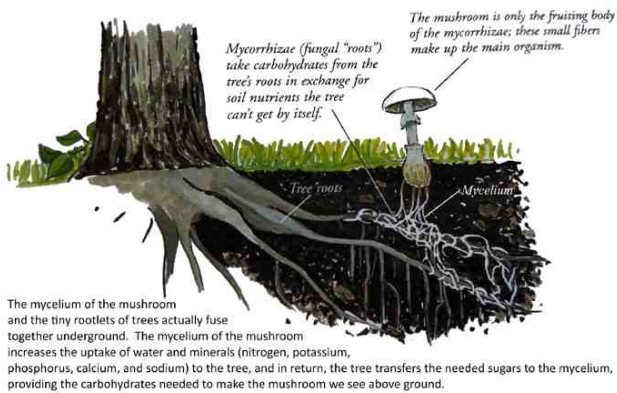
I was asked to give a talk on the *Deadly, Poisonous, and Edible Mushroom Foray* for the Idaho Native Plant Society Wood River Chapter in May and was thrilled to see so many people attend. It was a cold winter and the ground had not warmed up much yet, but we did find a few mushrooms and I talked about the ones seen. Here is an article that I hope you enjoy. (Find the link and listen to the talk on the talks page of chapter website: www.woodriverinps.wixsite.com/wrinps)

Mushrooms as Symbiotes

Many fungi have a symbiotic relationship with plants in order to fruit above ground. The fungi transfers water and various minerals to the tree and the tree, in turn, transfers the carbohydrates needed by the fungi to make a fruiting body, the mushroom. This helps mushrooms grow, since they have no chlorophyll and can't synthesize sugars on their own. This process is called a mycorrhizal relationship.

Albino Plants and Their Mushroom Relationships

SYMBIOTIC MUSHROOM / TREE RELATIONSHIP



Albino plants, such as *Monotropa uniflora* and *Epipactis helleborine*, have lost their ability to photosynthesize due to genetic mutation and will demonstrate no hint of green pigment at all. Chlorophyll in plants gives leaves their green color. Chlorophyll is essential for a plant's ability to harness energy from the sun and

Albino Epipactis helleborine orchid occurs when the plant does not produce chlorophyll due to genetic mutation. These plants parasitize the mycelium of fungi in order to get the carbon needed to produce and grow. E. helleborine is parasitic upon 60 different species of mushrooms.



make sugars and plant structures. This is the process we know as photosynthesis.

Non-Photosynthetic Plants and Their Mushroom

Albino Monotropa uniflora - Indian pipe or Ghost plant's dependence on *Russula brevipes*

Russula brevipes



Monotropa uniflora



Russula brevipes is mycorrhizal with trees and *Monotropa uniflora* is parasitic upon the *Russula* gaining the nutrients needed to develop its flower. *M. uniflora* is species specific to *Russulas* and *Lactarius* species of mushrooms.

Relationships

Plants, such as *Allotropia virgatas*, *Corallorhiza maculata*, and *Sarcodes sanguinea* have abandoned photosynthesis and feed off the roots (mycelium) of mushrooms. These types of plants are known as mycoheterotrophs. They get their food by parasitizing fungi rather than from photosynthesis.

Allotropia virgata's (Candystick) dependence on *Tricholoma magnivelare* (Matsutake)

Matsutake



Candystick or Sugarstick



Corallorhiza maculata orchid – Spotted Coralroot's dependence on *Russula* species of mushrooms



This *Russula emetica* is mycorrhizal with trees and the orchid is parasitic upon the *Russula*.

Sarcodes sanguinea's dependence on the Rhizopogon species of fungi

Rhizopogon roseolus



Sarcodes sanguinea (Snow Plant)



The snow plant is a non-photosynthetic plant that parasitizes the mycelial network of the *Rhizopogon* fungus and the Pine tree for its carbon and sugars needed to produce and flower.

The Southern Idaho Mycological Society (SIMA) meets monthly in Boise with a presentation on various species of mushrooms. We also have a three day foray in McCall in June and September to find, discuss, identify and enjoy the wonderful kingdom of Fungi. If interested in learning more and/or attending, please visit our website at: <https://idahomushroomclub.org>.

Kathy Richmond discussing the different species of mushrooms found from the field trip. Photo by Karie Pappani.



Attendees of the Mushroom Field Trip. Photo by Karie Pappani.



Kathy Richmond explained the importance of spore prints to correctly identify mushrooms. Photo by Karie Pappani.

Coprinellus micaceus, glistening inky. Photo by Karie Pappani.



Kathy Richmond explaining mushroom morphology to the group. Photo by Karie Pappani.



Otidea leporina, Yellow ear. Photo by Karie Pappani.

Chapter Events

Pahove Chapter 4th Annual Wildflower+ Show

By Barbara Ertter, Pahove Chapter

The Pahove Chapter's 4th Annual Wildflower+ Show was another great success, with several hundred people showing up to admire and learn about what's currently in bloom in and around Boise. About 140 different species of wildflowers, weeds, grasses, and trees had been collected during the preceding several days by Barbara Ertter, Don Mansfield, and other helpers, in spite of a delayed spring due to prolonged cold weather.

A team of about a dozen volunteers, including Pahove members and Master Naturalists, did an absolutely amazing job of rapidly and efficiently setting up the display at the Idaho Botanical Garden early on Sunday morning, May 8, and then cleaning up afterwards. Due to weather uncertainties, we decided to take advantage of the available indoor option; although less visible to general Garden visitors, the relative warmth and protection from wind made the classroom a much more comfortable setting for all involved.

The display itself consisted of long rows of the collected plants

in assorted vases, each species individually arranged and labeled with both common and scientific names. There was also a table devoted to plant galls, where Samuel DeGrey shared the same enthusiasm for these bizarre structures that he had previously done at one of our chapter talks (recording at <https://youtu.be/xMJuBy3qcpk>). Possible ideas for future Wildflower+ shows include additional special interest tables, activities for children, and wildflower walks; contact Barbara Ertter if you'd like to help!

In addition to commendations due to all the previously mentioned volunteers, special thanks go to Susan Ziebarth for yet another lovely poster; to the Bureau of Land Management and Boise National Forest staff for collecting permits; and to Eric Walle, Krista Littleton, and other staff at the Idaho Botanical Garden who made the show possible

even under ever-changing circumstances. •



Bob Moseley, Don Mansfield, and Barbara Ertter matching name cards with plants. Photo by Nancy DeWitt.



Bob Moseley collecting hairy balsamroot for the show. Photo by Renée Mullen.



Some of the particularly charming plants on display (above). A small sampling of the diversity of plants on display (left). Photos by Barbara Ertter.



Display in peak condition at set up, waiting for the crowd (above). Happy Pahove members enjoying the wildflowers (right). Photos by Barbara Ertter.



Peak crowd in early afternoon (above). Samuel DeGrey manning a display on plant galls (right). Photo by Barbara Ertter.



Chapter Events

Moose Lake Plant Hike

By Derek Antonelli, Calypso Chapter

The Calypso Chapter sponsored a plant hike to Moose Lake high in the Cabinet Mountains of north Idaho. The walk was open to all comers with an interest in native plants. The walk was well attended by 14 participants. We had participants from as far away as Texas. In addition to members from the Calypso Chapter of the Idaho Native Plant Society (INPS), we had participants from the Northeast Washington Chapter of the Washington Native Plant Society and from the Kinnikinnick Native Plant Society based in Sandpoint, Idaho. Several members of the Pend Oreille Chapter of the Idaho Master Naturalist Program were also in attendance. New friendships were forged among the participants. Plant walks are being offered by INPS chapters all over the state. Contact your local chapter to find a walk near you.

Moose Lake is found in the headwaters of Lightning Creek. A spruce/fir (*Picea engelmannii*/*Abies lasiocarpa*) forest and mountain ridges surround the lake. The forest is dominated by huckleberry (*Vaccinium membranaceum*) and fool's huckleberry (*Rhododendron menziesii*) shrubs. Unfortunately, the huckleberries, though numerous, were a long way from being ripe. Due to the high shrub cover, the herbaceous cover was re-



Participants in the Moose Lake Plant Walk were from many different organizations. Photo by Dave Noble.

duced but many native plants were still sighted including foam flower (*Tiarella trifoliata* var. *unifoliata*), queen's cup beadlily (*Clintonia uniflora*), and licorice-root (*Ligusticum* sp.). The lake was rimmed by a broad, wet meadow. The meadow had many species of sedge (*Carex* sp.), at least two species of *Veronica*, Labrador tea (*Rhododendron* sp.), and bog laurel (*Kalmia microphylla*). The beauty of the meadow wasn't lost on the mosquitoes either. •

Announcement

Whitebark Pine Science and Management Conference, Sept. 14–16

The 2022 Whitebark Pine Science and Management Conference will be held September 14–16 in Dillon, Montana. It is hosted by the Bureau of Land Management's Dillon Field Office with support from the Whitebark Pine Ecosystem Foundation. The annual conference showcases the latest research and management activities for whitebark pine and other high-elevation white pines facing similar ecological threats and needs for conservation measures. It brings together researchers, land managers and high-elevation forest enthusiasts from across the U.S. and Canada to share best practices and resources for restoring these remarkable ecosystems.

The theme "Whitebark Trees to Sagebrush Seas" highlights the unique landscape of southwestern Montana where whitebark pine can be found encroaching into lower elevation valleys and the challenges to implementing restoration projects with respect to multiple land uses and other management considerations. Join in for three



days of engaging events to include a community program, science and management talks, silent auction with dinner, and field trip to two BLM project sites. The event is free and open to the public with a suggested donation only. Learn more and register on the WPEF website: <https://whitebarkfound.org/conferences/this-years-conference/>. •

Chapter News

CALYPSO CHAPTER

When: Chapter meetings are held on the first Wednesday evenings of March, April, May, and October.

Where: Meetings are held in the Wildlife Building, North Idaho Fairgrounds, Coeur d'Alene.

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

Upcoming Events

October 5: The presentation topic for this meeting has not been determined yet. Please submit topic suggestions for this or future meetings.

LOASA CHAPTER

When: Meetings are held third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

Where: Taylor Building, Room 247, College of Southern Idaho, Twin Falls.

Contact: Bill Bridges, bridgesbill34@yahoo.com

PAHOVE CHAPTER

When: Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month from October–April starting at 7 pm. Times, dates, and topics are tentative. Current information regarding meetings, announcements, and activities will be sent to members via email. Events are also posted on the Pahove Chapter page of the INPS website:

<https://idahonativeplants.org/pahove/>

Where: Chapter presentations and activities for the 2022/2023 season will be forthcoming. But please plan to join us in October 2022. Meetings were held this past season via Zoom. We are deciding between online (Zoom) vs. in person vs. a hybrid format for this upcoming season. We have had a kick off gathering in the past, prior to COVID. We are considering the appropriateness of such a gathering for this season.

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

Past Events

On Saturday June 11, INPS was invited to set up an information table for the 4th annual “My First Adventure” event at the Sandy Point Beach area, Lucky Peak State Park. Barbara Ertter, Peggy Faith, and Michael Mancuso volunteered to set up and answer attendees’ questions. Along with the usual brochures and beautiful photos of native plants, Barbara collected stems of plants in and around the park and labeled them to educate folks about

the flora surrounding them. For the kiddos, and for those up for the challenge, we created a treasure hunt sheet of leaf shapes. After searching and finding the majority of them, we awarded each participant with a Jr. Botanist sticker and a free native annual plant. We had many people visit the display of plants with Barbara and Michael encouraging folks to look for the plants’ details and relating interesting facts about our green friends.

Thank you to our board members and chapter members who are out there spreading the word about the importance and wonder of native plants.

Upcoming Events

We will continue to keep you updated on botanical news and activities happening in our area.

News

We have an open Secretary position on our board. This is an opportunity for you to be engaged in native plant conservation and education within our local chapter. Please message Karie Pappani at Pahove.Chapter.President@gmail.com if you are interested.

SAWABI CHAPTER

When: Board meetings at least quarterly and to be announced. Plant walks generally occur each Saturday and Monday through the early blooming season and as the season allows thereafter. Winter programs are scheduled for the first Monday evening of the month. An autumn potluck and Christmas get together are also planned.

Where: Winter programs are presented in the North Fork room of the ISU Student Union Building in Pocatello. Field trips generally car-pool from the bison statue in front of the ISU Museum of Natural History.

Contact: Paul Allen at pokyallen@hotmail.com, 208 241-5265

Past Events

A favorite Sawabi plant walk this spring was recommended by Kristin Kaiser. Several members of her Idaho Falls plant enthusiasts joined us at Cress Creek on the South Fork of the Snake River where varied geology, soil types, and spring seeps offered niches for quite a variety of forbs. The highlight of the trip was the giant stream orchid, *Epipactis gigantea*, which few of us had previously encountered. We hope to include our Idaho Falls friends on more such ventures next year.



Upcoming Events

Plant Walks are ongoing but not scheduled. Contact Paul Allen if you wish to be alerted. (pokyalen@hotmail.com)

UPPER SNAKE CHAPTER (INACTIVE)

Contact: Kristin Kaser, kaser.kristin@gmail.com

WHITE PINE CHAPTER

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

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

Chapter members will receive an email notification before all events.

Where: Meetings are held in the 1912 Center in Moscow. We hope to provide a Zoom option as well this year.

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. Or visit the chapter website for upcoming event information:

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

Past Events

Recordings of all talks from this past fall and spring are posted on the White Pine Chapter YouTube Channel.

Upcoming Events

September 1: "How I Live with Reed Canary Grass and Keep it from Ruining My Life." Susan Frior will share some techniques and insights from her experience in restoring a native wetland community from reed canary grass and lead a discussion about what else we all might do to keep the monster at bay. Meeting is at 7:00 pm PT at the 1912 Center and will be a hybrid event—"in person/zoom option". Zoom id can be found on the poster on the web event calendar and in emails to members.



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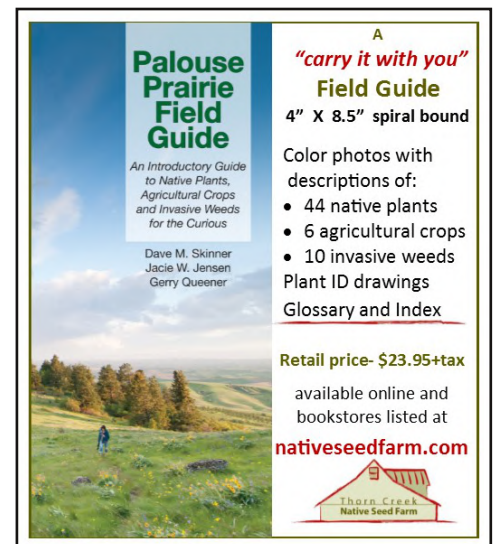
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Thorn Creek Native Seed Farm

WOOD RIVER CHAPTER

When: Typically we have talks in the cold months and walks in the warm ones. Nonmembers are welcome. We need additional volunteers to help us put on the State Campout and Annual Meeting in 2023. See our website or email newsletter for information on all programs.

Where: Field trip and talk locations and details will be included with the description, posted online and emailed to members and other interested parties.

Contact: For more information about Wood River Chapter activities: email: woodriverinps@gmail.com; website: www.woodriverinps.wixsite.com/wrinps; phone: Mary (559) 696-9953; to subscribe to the newsletter: email us.

Upcoming Events

More details can be found on our chapter website, www.woodriverinps.wixsite.com/wrinps.

October 12: That's One Big Tree! Each year we have featured a mega-size tree for this fall hike. In a quirky twist, we are going to feature a whole petrified forest this year. We will drive to Malm Gulch (near Challis) for a real adventure. Malm Gulch was much different 50 million years ago. It was a sequoia forest with a carpet of ferns underfoot. Today, petrified stumps of those redwoods still stand in a beautiful desert landscape with some verrrrrry interesting plant species. Medium Difficulty rated hike for the uneven footing, around 3 miles in length. Vehicles should have high clearance to get to the trail head (my Subaru Outback made it most of the way). Meet at HP&R to leave by 8:00 am (please arrive by 7:45 am). We can carpool from there and collapse down to less vehicles at the highway turnoff. If you are coming from out of area, please contact us to make arrangements. We will camp afterwards at Challis Hot Springs; please make your own reservation by calling (208) 879-4442. •



IDAHO NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

PO Box 9451, Boise, ID 83707

www.idahonativeplants.org

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Idaho Native Plant Society Membership Form

Name _____

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- 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 or Renewal
I would prefer to receive *Sage Notes*: Print Electronic Both

Send completed form and full remittance to:

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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/>

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