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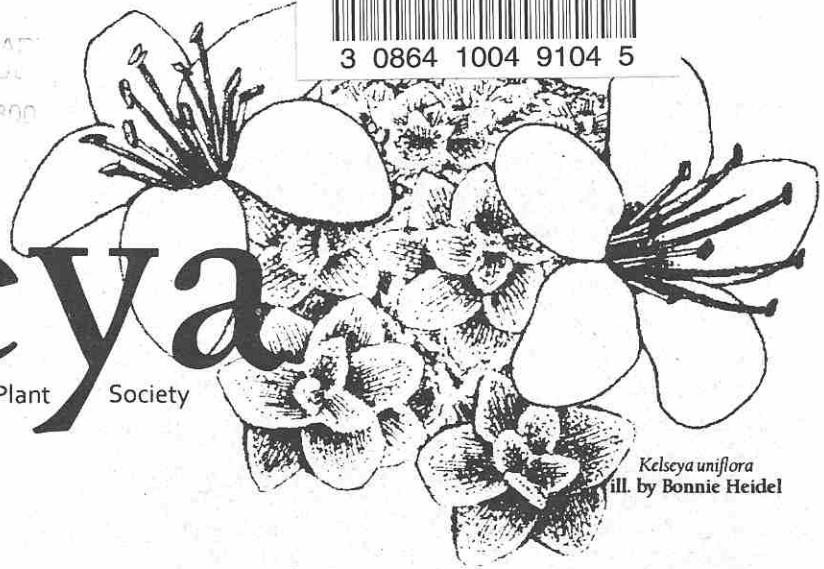
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Kelseya

Newsletter of the Montana Native Plant Society



Kelseya uniflora
ill. by Bonnie Heidel

Winter Botany

By Peter Lesica and Annie Garde

Winter might seem like a pretty dull time for a field botanist. No flowers, no leaves, no green except for the conifers. Ho hum. The serviceberries, chokecherries and mock orange that are so familiar by their flowers and fruits in the summer, just look like a tangle of generic bushes in winter. In the early fall, you may still find some fruits clinging to the branches or some old leaves on the ground, but as winter wears on, we're left with only the twigs.

But a twig offers sufficient information for identification; you just have to look closely. The growth habit of the shrub, the color and texture of the bark, and the arrangement and appearance of the buds all provide clues for the botanical sleuth.

The first thing to notice is whether a shrub has spines or thorns. It's also important to observe whether the branches and buds are opposite or alternate. These characteristics help place the shrub in a family.

Perhaps the most informative characters are the buds. A bud is actually a very short branch. In most species, the lowest leaves of the shortened branch are modified to form tough scales. These scales wrap around and help protect the delicate tissue that will become next summer's leaves.

Naked buds are more common in warm climates. In western Montana, only buckthorn, dogwood and poison ivy lack scales. Generally there are two or more scales covering each bud, and these may be arranged like numerous overlapping shingles or paired and meeting edge to edge. Willows are unique in that they have only a single-bud scale.

I used to notice buds for the first time each year in about February, during, say, a Chinook, and I'd worry

that they'd been fooled by old man winter. But I was wrong. They'd been there all along. Buds are formed in the summer and become dormant in the fall in response to lower temperatures. And buds are winterized; the tissues are filled with sugars that act as antifreeze, and the scales prevent drying out. As the days become longer and warmer, the leaves inside the bud expand and the scales fall away.

So how can these features tell us what's what? A common shrub with smooth, bright red twigs and opposite buds and branches could be red osier dogwood or Rocky Mountain maple. The difference is that the maple has paired bud scales, while the dogwood had naked buds enclosed by little baby leaves. Among the shrubs with spines or prickles, roses, raspberries and gooseberries are common. Roses have small shiny buds and the base of some of the thorns resembles a white shield. Gooseberries always have stout thorns just below the buds, while raspberries do not.

So see? When the snow is lousy or nonexistent, you can still have fun. Grab your winter shrub field guide, an exacto knife and 10-power hand lens and head for the hills, as long as they have bushes on them. I can now recognize seven species of common shrubs on Mount Sentinel in the winter. And if you see me up there squatting in the bushes, don't get the wrong idea. I'm simply examining these woody plants in their winter attire.

This article from Montana Naturalist, winter 2007-08, is reprinted with permission from the authors.

MONTANA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

SMALL GRANT PROGRAM

The Montana Native Plant Society (MNPS) is pleased to announce the twelfth annual Small Grant Program for research, study, and appreciation of Montana's native plants. Grants of up to \$1,000 will be awarded each year to fund projects or studies supporting conservation of native plants in Montana.

The purpose of the MNPS Small Grants Program is to stimulate research, conservation, and educational activities that help foster an appreciation for Montana's native plants and plant communities. These grants are intended to promote native plant conservation through better understanding of our native flora and the factors affecting their survival. **The deadline for proposals is January 31 each year.** The grant competition is open to residents of Montana or members of MNPS. **Grants will be awarded by March 15, 2009.**

We encourage anyone with a project that potentially qualifies for the MNPS Small Grant to consider submitting a proposal!

Project or study proposals must pertain to native plants of Montana. Preference will be given to proposals expected to generate research data or public support that advances the conservation of native plants in the wild. Proposals that demonstrate initiative and cooperation with other organizations or agencies are also preferred.

Up to \$1,000 of expenses may be covered per proposal. Eligible expenses include:

- 1) Direct costs of travel, meals, and lodging for research, conservation, or education projects.
- 2) Supply and service expenses used for the sole purpose of the project (e.g., consumable supplies such as film, laboratory chemicals, soil and nursery stock, and services such as phone and computer time).
- 3) Direct printing costs for public outreach projects or research publications.

Non-eligible expenses include the following: wages, durable equipment such as equipment with a longer life span than the project and any expenses nonessential to the project.

Remember, the application deadline is
January 31, 2009!

APPLICATION PROCEDURE:

Please submit your grant proposal by email to cathie_jean@hughes.net or by regular mail to:

Chair, MNPS Small Grants Committee
398 Jeffers Road
Ennis, MT 59729

The grant proposal should be no longer than four pages, double-spaced type and should include the following information:

- Project title
- Contact person and organizational affiliation, as appropriate
- Mailing address, telephone number, FAX number and E-mail (if applicable)
- Short project abstract (2-5 sentences)
- Project description (objectives, methods, description of final product, and short review of past similar work)
- Description of how the proposed project will benefit native plant conservation of Montana
- Overall budget showing amount requested from MNPS (\$1,000 or less) as well as other funding sources
- Time frames for completion of the proposed project
- Brief statement of applicant's qualifications or biography

Successful applicants will be required to submit a final report documenting the study or project accomplishments to the Montana Native Plant Society. This report should be suitable for publication in the Kelsey newsletter.

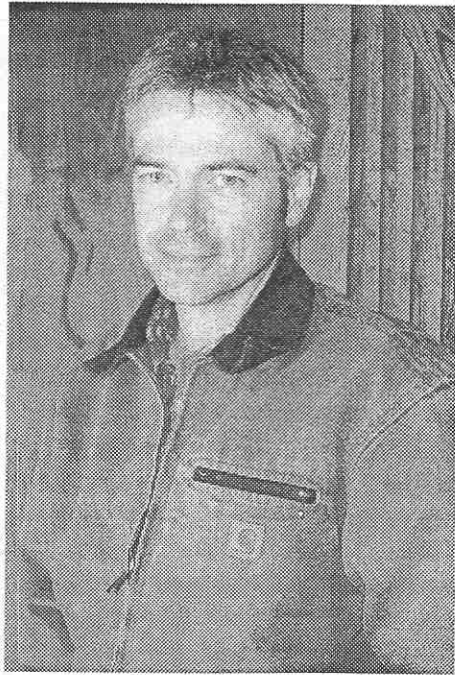
For more information on the Small Grants Program, please visit the Montana Native Plant Society Web site at: www.umt.edu/mnps.

Call for MNPS Board Nominations

The following positions are up for election: President, Treasurer, and Western Director At-large. If you would like to nominate someone for any of these positions, please contact Susan Winslow at susan213@msn.com or Pat Plantenberg at pplantenberg@montana.gov. The deadline for nominations is February 15 and the ballot will be included in the spring Kelsey.



President's Platform



A couple of years ago, a friend told me about a larch she had seen near the eastern edge of the mountains west of Choteau. I was intrigued, as I was unaware of any larch recorded that far east on the Rocky Mountain Front. The climatic conditions here are apparently unsuitable for larch. The closest larch I knew of were a patch of alpine larch (*Larix lyalli*) at timberline below a high peak miles to the west, and, even farther away close to the continental divide, a few scattered western larch (*Larix occidentalis*). I've always been fascinated by plant geography, and so I was curious about this new larch specimen, wondering what it was doing so far from its preferred habitat.

This fall I made an attempt to visit the tree to learn more. Unfortunately, because of terrain, I was unable to reach that particular tree. During the approach, however, I spied three other brilliant gold larches on other slopes a couple of miles apart. Each tree was isolated within dense Douglas fir forest, a long way from the nearest other larch. What a treat, to see these scattered larch in such unexpected places! I was able to reach one of them that day, and confirmed it was indeed a western larch. Although it was not very large, it was doing well enough to produce cones, which larch don't do until they are at least 40-50 years old. One of the other individuals was in a patch of taller timber that looked like it had escaped the last wildfire event in 1889, and so was probably even older.

There must have been some unique circumstances that allowed these individual trees to become established and persist outside their normal range. Numerous questions sprang to mind. Where did the seeds come from? When did the trees become established, and under what weather conditions? What role might fire have played? Why aren't there more larch - or do I just need to look more carefully?

It will be fun this winter to spend some time reading and talking to people who know more than I do, to come up with some answers or at least speculations to these questions. Maybe I'll even have an excuse to make a winter visit to the trees for more data. But I'm sure these trees have a story to tell, one that will give me a deeper appreciation for the world around me. Enjoy the winter!

- Dave Hanna

The 2009 Annual MNPS Meeting: *Botanizing Among the Beargrass*

The Flathead chapter hosts this year's annual meeting at the **Glacier Bible Camp in Hungry Horse, July 17- 19, 2009**. That's on the Flathead River, nestled under the north end of the Swan Range, minutes from Glacier Park's west entrance. The camp has a comfortable lodge with private rooms, an ample kitchen, RV sites and camping.

You can count on field trips to some of your favorite places in Glacier Park and a few new ones. Trips for all abilities may include; alpine and endemic vegetation of Siyeh Pass, cedar- hemlock forest walks in the McDonald valley, wetlands of McGee Meadow, rare plants and krummholtz at Logan Pass, sun dews in the Johns lake fen, the nearby International Larix Arboretum, and tours of the Glacier Native Plant Nursery.

Watch for registration details in the Spring Kelseya or mtnativeplants.org.

Renew your membership

Jackie Cohen

Take a look at your address label to determine if your membership dues are up to date. Membership runs from March 1 through the end of February of the following year, so if your label reads 2/09, your membership expires at the end of February 2009. Current membership is around 500, which encompasses households and organizations. Many members still receive the newsletter although their dues have lapsed. MNPS pays about \$40 annually in "postage due" notices of members who moved and either left no forwarding address, or their forwarding time elapsed. Mamie is conscientiously culling our membership list, removing members who haven't paid for a year or more. Membership offers seasonal newsletters, educational opportunities, resources, nearly 150 annual field trips, and more. Dues are phenomenally low, starting at \$12 annually. Don't be left out; renew today.



EVENTS CALENDAR

Please remember to leave pets at home during MNPS field trips.

Artemisia chapter

For a schedule of Artemisia Chapter events, call Leslie at 445-9178

Calypso Chapter

Meetings will be held in January and February to gear up for spring and summer activities. There will be another "Native Plant Landscaping" workshop in March. A late spring "convey yard visit" will be planned to give us an opportunity to travel as a group to enjoy one another's native plant landscapes.

Contact Catherine Cain for more specific information on activities. ecotour@montana.com. Phone: 406/498-6198.

Clark Fork Chapter

Herbarium Night: Tuesday, 1/27, 7:30 pm. Montana's Wintergreens, or When is a herb not a Herb? Join Peter Stickney, Curator of the Forest Service Herbarium, to explore the diversity of this genus. Rm 303, Botany Bldg., UM Campus.

The Biology of Yellowstone Hot Springs: Thursday, 2/12, 7:30 pm.

There are hundreds of stories beneath the steam and rotten-egg smell; hear some of them from UM Professor Scott Miller. Rm Log Gallagher Business Bldg, UM Campus.

Herbarium Night: Tuesday, 2/24, 7:30 pm. You too can know a lot about currant events if you join botanist Peter Lesica for The Genus Ribes in Montana. Rm 303, Botany Bldg., UM Campus.

The Great Plains of North America:

Monday, 3/9, 7:00 pm. This is one of the most endangered ecosystems on earth, threatened by plowing for continued expansion of marginal cropland and impacted by all forms of energy development. Brian Martin, with The Nature Conservancy's Prairie Wings Program, will give us a tour and an introduction to the loss of plants and animals when he talks on Natural History and Conservation of the Great

American Prairie. Rm L14 Gallagher Business Bldg, UM Campus. This will be a joint meeting with Montana Audubon (note the different day and time).

Herbarium Night: Tuesday, 3/31, 7:30 pm. Montana has more kinds of sagebrush than you can shake a twig at. Join ecologist Steve Cooper and botanist Scott Mincemoyer for Which Sagebrush is This? Rm 303, Botany Bldg., UM Campus.

Wildflower Slide Show:

Thursday, 4/9, 7:30 pm. Can you remember the names of those wildflowers? You haven't seen them for nearly a year. Get an early-season refresher when Clark Fork Chapter photographers show slides of Montana's Wetland Wildflowers. Rm L14 Gallagher Business Bldg, UM Campus.

Eastern Montana Chapter

For information about field trips, contact Wayne Phillips at 453-0648.

Flathead chapter

Our meetings have moved to the 3rd Wednesday at Discovery Square, 540 Nucleus Ave. in Columbia Falls (the old First Citizens' Bank Building, use NW entrance). Unless otherwise noted, there is a business meeting at 5:30 followed by the 7 p.m. program.

Annual Meeting Planning: 1/21 Planning for annual meeting. Bring your dinner. Hosting past meetings has been fun, rewarding, and fostered a great sense of community. Please join us in creating another memorable event.

Whitebark Pine: 2/18

Flathead National Forest's Kay Izlar shows slides and talks about her work with regeneration of whitebark pine, our wonderful but struggling high mountain tree.

Native Plant Gardening and Landscaping: 3/18

Terry Divoky of Windflower Native Plant Nursery will be heading up a panel of

experts with lots of basic information and new tips on gardening with native plants.

Plant Family Identification Workshop Redux: 4/15

Since you just might not remember everything from our previous workshops, we'll be doing a review of selected families covered the past two years.

TBA: 5/20

We'll do something active—an art workshop, ID activity, or field trip. Watch the website for update.

Kelsey Chapter

Mountain Pine Beetle and its Impacts on our Surrounding Forest Landscape:

Tuesday, 1/27, 7:00 p.m.

Presented by forester Gary Ellingson. What is happening in our local forests regarding mountain pine beetle? Gary will start by putting the scope of the problem into context. He will discuss the life cycle of the beetle and talk about how landowners are dealing with the problem, including what the City of Helena is planning to do on its park lands. Associated issues such as increasing fire hazard and changes in plant communities will also be discussed. Free to the public at the Lewis and Clark Library.

Native Pollinators and Butterfly Gardens: Wednesday, 2/18, 7:00 p.m.

Presented by Patty Denke, entomologist and manager of the Montana Department of Agriculture's Pest Management Program. Dr. Denke will discuss native bees, leaf cutters, and other pollinators, and what we can plant in our yards to help pollinators. Free in the public meeting room at Mountain West Bank, 2021 North Montana Ave.

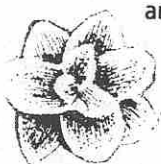
Montana's Butterflies and Their Plants: March, TBA

Presented by Steve Kohler. Free in the large meeting room at the Lewis and Clark Library.

For more information about Kelsey Chapter programs and events, call Kathy at 449-6586.

Maka Flora Chapter

For information about the Maka Flora Chapter or events, call Rebecca Kallevig at 488-5455.



Valley of Flowers Chapter

We meet on the second Tuesday of the month at 7 pm in room 108 of the Plant Bioscience Building at MSU. The building is the first one on the West side of South 11th Avenue after College Street. Free parking north of the building despite the construction fencing.

Up and Down the Tobaccoroots:

Tuesday, 2/10

Presented by Tom Forwood of the Lewis and Clark Caverns. He has led many hikes at the Caverns will share his pictures of the Tobaccoroot Mountains.

Mushrooms:

Tuesday, 3/10

Cathy Cripps of the MSU Plant Science and Plant Pathology will speak about mushrooms. Cathy has led forays in many places and will lead us in a visual walk to see many types of mushrooms.

For further information call Joanne Jennings 586-9585.

Western Montana

One field trip is planned for 2009. Contact Judy Hutchins at 847-2717.

Sea Change: Madeline Mazurski Leaves Treasurer Post

By Linda Iverson

I like the expression 'sea change'.... a nautical way to describe a profound shift. I think it aptly applies to the end of a long term served by a devoted MNPS board member. For the past 15 years, we have had a very competent treasurer carefully watching over our finances. Anyone of us who served on the board with Madeline Mazurski knows she was an active participant in many, many discussions concerning our Society's money matters. At those meetings, Madeline was always determined to consider the many sides of an issue. We relied heavily on her energy, spirit and ingenuity.

As treasurer, Madeline handled both our finances and our membership roster until 1999, when she split the duties with a membership chair. She prepared 15 budgets, invested surplus funds in CDs (thankfully not the stock market!), kept us in the black and attended almost all of the board meetings during her tenure. As a token of our appreciation she received an Outstanding Service Award at our Annual Meeting at Seeley Lake in 1998.

Madeline came on board in 1993, when I was president. Since then we have become good friends, we have much in common as both of us run landscape design businesses. As fate would have it, we are leaving long terms on the board at the approximately the same time, yet we continue to promote the use of native plants in landscaping and will remain active on the Landscape/Reveg Committee.

The sea change continues with the appointment of a highly qualified interim treasurer, Marlene Renwyke. Change is good but we are in debt to people like Madeline, who have given many years of time and energy to this great organization.

Miniature Montana Habitats Seek Curious Volunteers

By Jackie Cohen

From wet meadows to xeric steppe, you'll find 10 different replicas of Montana habitats around the University of Montana Natural Sciences building. Initiated in 1967, these representative gardens comprise about 300 different species. Since 1976, volunteers have ensured the gardens' survival by weeding, watering, labeling, pruning, raising plants from seed, and performing all the nurturing needed to make the gardens flourish.

The gardens provide educational opportunities for University classes in Dendrology and in Montana Rocky Mountain Flora. Grade school, high school and Elderhostel students study the gardens, and visitors from around the country also enjoy them for study and observation of plants they might not otherwise access. Sometimes volunteers give formally scheduled tours or impromptu talks to the curious who pass by.

Long-term volunteers are retiring and the gardens need rejuvenating. The commitment involves one day a week or less through the growing season. Volunteers are compensated by the intimate knowledge of the habitats they tend and by knowledge that the gardens will thrive for public enjoyment and education.

Contact Alice Okon at aliceokon@montana.com or 721-7644.

Welcome New Members

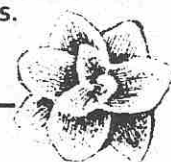
The Montana Native Plant Society extends a warm welcome to the following new members:

Flathead Chapter: An organization called "First Best Last Place Task Force"

Valley of Flowers Chapter: Casey Delphia and Sarah Payton
Clark Fork Chapter: Sara and Matt Jones

Kelsey Chapter: Joshua Crunk.

Your participation and support are crucial. Please contact your chapter representative, listed on the last page of this newsletter, with ideas, suggestions and questions.



Is Sheep Grazing Good for Native Plants?

By Peter Lesica

We all recognize that weeds are a big threat to Montana's native grasslands. Land managers have several methods to address this threat, including hand-pulling, herbicide and biological control. Hand-pulling is a lot of work and herbicide introduces man-made chemicals, perhaps with unknown consequences, into the environment. Biological control seems like the most desirable means of weed control because there are no chemicals involved, and the biocontrol agents do the work.

Missoula is surrounded by grass-covered hills, and there is no better place in Montana to see weeds. Managers have been using all of the above methods to control spotted knapweed, leafy spurge, Dalmatian toadflax and sulphur cinquefoil. Several years ago they hired a herd of sheep to graze the hills during spring and summer- a four-hoofed form of biological control. It seems like a win-win situation; the sheep get a meal, and we get rid of the weeds. But it may not be as good as it seems. However, most biocontrol agents are specialists; they eat only weeds. Sheep eat weeds and native plants; they could do as much damage as good. Unfortunately, managers had not been monitoring the effects of the sheep. No one had a good idea what effect the sheep were having, but members of the Montana Native Plant Society wanted to know, so the Clark Fork Chapter hired George Hirschenberger to find out. George had just retired from the Bureau of Land Management where he had been a range conservationist in Butte and a weed management specialist in Missoula. George was lucky because the sheep herder was Mexican, and George's wife, Nancy, is a Spanish teacher.

George found that sheep grazing on native plants varied with the weather, what growth stage the plants were in and the overall composition of the plant communities available to the sheep. In the spring sheep grazed on both weeds and native forbs including stoneseed (*Lithospermum ruderales*), blanketflower (*Gaillardia aristata*), sticky geranium (*Geranium viscosissimum*), pasqueflower (*Anemone patens*), yellow bells (*Fritillaria pudica*) and silky lupine (*Lupinus sericeus*). In mid June the sheep began to use leafy spurge and Dalmatian toadflax for the great majority of their diet, although blanket flower, stone seed and silky lupine continued to be grazed by sheep. By late summer there was very little use of native forbs.

So the story isn't simple; sometimes the sheep grazing has little effect on natives; sometimes it's not so good. George's findings suggest that spring grazing should be restricted to areas that have little or no native composition remaining. Once natives are well on their way to dormancy in late June, sheep grazing can be more widespread. We assume that sheep grazing is bad for the weeds, but we really don't know this. Often biological control of one weed results in the increase of another instead of a return to natives. Only long-term monitoring can answer this question. The Clark Fork Chapter will continue to be interested in this experiment.

Our New Editor

By Jackie Cohen

Please welcome Caroline Kurtz, an experienced natural science editor. Calling Missoula home since 1997, she has been working with the Montana Natural History Center for about 10 years, first as coordinator of "Field Notes" on Montana Public Radio, then as editor of *Montana Naturalist*. She said, "This work brought me into contact with a number of folks involved with MNPS and fed my interest in learning about native plant communities in the state; so I'm doubly pleased now to be able to help out with Kelsey." She has a bachelor's degree in English Literature and a master's in Science Communication. She has written and edited publications for a variety of academic research centers, including the University of Montana.

Caroline lived and worked in Boston for about 15 years before moving here with her husband Willis. She and Willis have a 7-year-old daughter, Ella.

Thank-you Caroline for your commitment.

Publications & Guides

Free from MNPS Publications:

- MNPS membership brochures
- Plant Collection Guidelines for Teachers brochures
- Echinacea Cultivation Information
- Plants Collected in Montana During the Lewis & Clark Expedition. Please send a SASE to 1270 Lower Sweet Grass Road, Big Timber, MT 59011 to request any of these publications.

Online at www.umn.edu/mnps:

Guidelines for Selecting Horticultural Plant Material for Montana (voluntary guidelines by MNPS and the Montana Nursery and Landscape Association)
Lewis & Clark Plants Collected Elsewhere That Occur in Montana, an inclusive list of Lewis & Clark plants found in the state.

Flathead, Kelsey and Valley of Flowers chapters also offer inexpensive booklets about gardening with each respective area's native plants. Watch for an updated list in the next *Kelsey*.

MNPS Chapters & the Areas They Serve

ARTEMISIA CHAPTER - Yellowstone and Carbon Counties; southeastern/south-central Montana

CALYPSO CHAPTER - Beaverhead, Madison, Deer Lodge, and Silver Bow Counties; southwestern Montana

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

FLATHEAD CHAPTER - Flathead and Lake Counties plus Glacier National Park

KELSEY CHAPTER - Lewis & Clark, Jefferson, and Broadwater Counties

MAKA FLORA CHAPTER - Richland, Roosevelt, McCone, Sheridan, and Daniels Counties

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

All MNPS chapters welcome members from areas other than those indicated. We've listed counties just to give you some idea of what part of the state is served by each chapter. Watch for meeting announcements in your local newspaper. Ten paid members are required for a chapter to be eligible for acceptance in MNPS.

Your mailing label tells you the following:

CHAPTER AFFILIATION: ART=Artemisia; CAL=Calypso; CF=Clark Fork; F=Flathead; K=Kelsey; MF= Maka Flora;

VOF=Valley of Flowers

YEAR YOUR MEMBERSHIP EXPIRES: Memberships expire in February of the year listed on your mailing label.

Use this form to renew your membership TODAY! Please drop us a note if any information on your label is incorrect. **Please notify us promptly of address changes.**

Membership in Montana Native Plant Society is on a calendar-year basis, March 1 through the end of February of the following year. New-member applications processed before the end of October each year will expire the following February; those processed after November 1 will expire in February of the year after. Membership renewal notices are mailed to each member in January. Please renew your membership before the summer issue of Kelseya so your name is not dropped from our mailing list. Your continued support is crucial to the conservation of native plants in Montana. THANK YOU!

MONTANA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

Name (please print) _____ E-mail _____

Address _____ City/State/Zip _____

Phone _____

☐

New Membership

☐

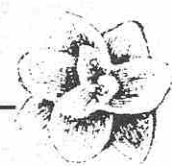
Renewal

If you wish to be affiliated with a chapter (see above), list it here _____

| Membership Level | Dues w/affiliation | Dues w/o affiliation |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Individual | \$20 | \$15 |
| Family | \$25 | \$20 |
| Business/Organization | \$40 | \$35 |
| Living Lightly | \$15 | \$15 |
| Lifetime (one-time pymt) | \$300 per household | ----- |

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

Canadian subscribers please add \$4.00 to cover mailing costs. Additional donations may be specified for a particular project or the general fund.



About Montana Native Plant Society

The Montana Native Plant Society (MNPS) is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit corporation chartered for the purpose of preserving, conserving, and studying the native plants and plant communities of Montana, and educating the public about the value of our native flora. Contributions to MNPS are tax deductible, and may be designated for a specific project or chapter, for the Small Grants fund, or the general operating fund.

Your yearly membership fee includes a subscription to *Kelseya*, the quarterly newsletter of MNPS. We welcome your articles, field trip reports, book review, or anything that relates to native plants or the Society. Please include a line or two of "bio" information with each article. Drawings should be in black ink or a good quality photocopy. All items should be typed, saved in Microsoft Word or rich text format (rtf) for a PC, and sent electronically to: carolinek@montanadsl.net or mailed to Kelseya Editor, 645 Beverly Avenue, Missoula, MT, 59801.

Changes of address, inquiries about membership, and general correspondence should be sent to MNPS Membership, P.O. Box 8783, Missoula, MT 59807-8783.

Advertising space is available in each issue at \$5/column inch. Ads must be camera-ready and must meet the guidelines set by the Board of Directors for suitable subject matter; that is, be related in some way to native plants or the interests of MNPS members.

The deadline for each issue is Fall--September 10; Winter--December 10; Spring--March 10; Summer--June 10. Please send web items to our webmaster concurrent with these dates.

If you want extra copies of *Kelseya* for friends or family, call the Newsletter Editor, write to the above address, or email: carolinek@montanadsl.net

No part of this publication may be reprinted without the consent of MNPS. Reprint requests should be directed to the Newsletter Editor.

Visit our website at: www.umt.edu/mnps/ or contact our webmaster Marilyn Marler at: marler@bigsky.net

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| Treasurer | Madeline Mazurski | Missoula | 542-0262 |
| Newsletter Editor | Caroline Kurtz | Missoula | 239-2695 |

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| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------|
| Eastern Montana | Wayne Phillips | Great Falls | 453-0648 |
| Western Montana | Judy Hutchins | Heron | 847-2717 |

Chapter Representatives

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|
| Artemisia Chapter | Leslie Marty | Bridger | 445-9178 |
| Calypso Chapter | Sheila Thompson | Deer Lodge | 846-1855 |
| Clark Fork Chapter | Mike Young | Missoula | 721-7615 |
| Flathead Chapter | Betty Kuropat | Columbia Falls | 892-0129 |
| Kelsey Chapter | Kathy Lloyd | Helena | 449-6586 |
| Maka Flora Chapter | Rebecca Kallevig | Sidney | 488-5455 |
| Valley of Flowers Chapter | Joanne Jennings | Bozeman | 486-9585 |

Standing Committees

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------|----------|
| Conservation | Peter Lesica | Missoula | 728-8740 |
| Landscaping/Reveg | Kathy Settevendemie | Bonner | 244-5800 |
| Small Grants | Cathie Jean | Ennis | 599-9614 |
| Membership | Mamie Colburn | Missoula | 543-1802 |

Moving? Please let us know! MNPS Membership, P.O. Box 8783, Missoula, MT 59807-8783

Montana Native Plant Society

Kelseya Editor
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Missoula, MT 59801

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