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Kelseya

Newsletter of the Montana Native Plant Society

Kelseya uniflora
ill. by Bonnie Heidel

Botanical Natural History

Selections from "Dakota Flora: A Seasonal Sampler," by David J. Ode

(South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 2006)

[After browsing through this collection, I chose the following essays mostly for the interesting natural history tidbits the author describes, and because the subject species do occur in Montana. Reprinted with permission. — *Editor*]

Bush Morning-glory

My first encounter with a bush morning-glory was in a rainstorm. I was trying to photograph a grasshopper intent on devouring one of the plant's big, purple flowers. The wind and rain blurred my photographs, but the grasshopper was not to be deterred by the weather.

The flowers of the bush morning-glory are large and conspicuous in order to attract several species of wild bee that assist in pollination. Unfortunately, these large, tender flowers also attract grasshoppers, a single one of which can consume an entire flower in an hour's time. Various beetles and grubs also attack the ovaries and young seeds.

Dave Powell, USDA Forest Service (retired), Bugwood.org

Bush Morning-glory *(Ipomoea leptophylla)*

Now, thanks to research of Kathleen Keeler from the University of Nebraska, we have some new insight into how bush morning-glory *(Ipomoea leptophylla)* discourages hungry grasshoppers and marauding beetles form destroying vital plant parts. Bush morning-glory employs guardian ants to chase away plant pests. At the base of each flower are several sepals that have tiny organs called "extrafloral nectaries," which exude a nectar that is rich in sugars and amino acids. Ants are attracted to these locations on the plant, where they harvest the nectar for food. These same ants will attack any grasshopper or other insect that comes near the nectaries, in effect protecting the flowers and young fruits from destruction by insect pests. In this example of a mutually beneficial, symbiotic relationship, the ant benefits from the nectar and the plant benefits from the protection.

Another amazing feature of the bush morning-glory is the size of its root. Because it is a cousin of the sweet potato, you would expect bush morning-glory to have a large taproot but nothing like the monstrosity that lies beneath the prairie soil. Shaped like a giant turnip, the upper portion of the root may grow to be one-and-a-half feet wide and four feet long. The enormous taproot stores the water and nutrients necessary for the plant to survive prolonged periods of drought.

The large, woody taproot was an important commodity to the Plains Indians. Eugene Buechel, S.J., who lived and worked among the Lakotas on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations for fifty years just after the turn of the [20th] century, records that one of the uses for bush

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Chapter Events

Calypso Chapter

Info: Catherine Cain at 498-6198, nativeplants@montana.com.

Saturday, July 9, time TBA. Occidental Plateau and Bluebird Flats. These two areas form a moderately high park on the Continental Divide west of Jefferson City, with views into the Prickly Pear Creek valley to the east and westward across the Boulder batholith. There are wet meadows along Cataract Creek to the west, and typical Douglas-fir/lodgepole forest with some ponderosa to the east. Trip leader Mike Garverich, geologist/botanist with the Bureau of Land Management, will focus on native plants and regional geology. We'll to plan get an early morning start in order to avoid late afternoon showers at this elevation. Info: Mike at 491-0887.

Saturday, July 30, 9:00 a.m. Learn Your Weeds! Robert Pal, associate professor at Montana Tech, will walk the group through one or more weed-prone areas in Butte to demonstrate and discuss the occurrence and role of non-native plant species. Beginners and experienced "weeders" are welcome. Meet at the Big Butte parking lot along Orofino Gulch in Butte. Info: Robert at 496-4725, rpal@mtech.edu.

Clark Fork Chapter

Info: Anne Garde at 721-7627, anniegarde@yahoo.com.

Saturday, July 9, 9:00 a.m. Water Howellia & Friends. Join Mark Schiltz, western manager for the Montana Land Reliance, on a walk through areas of a 738-acre MLR conservation easement property south of Condon. This easement contains a diverse array of plants, including water howellia *(Howellia aquatilis)*. Water howellia, is a species of concern in Montana, with a range limited to depressional wetlands in the Swan River drainage. Bring waders or expect to get wet to view this small and uncommon plant up close. The ponds that contain Howellia are located north of the Swan River (although there is reported to be some south of the river as well). The hike will be mostly off trail, but the property is very level unless we hike to the Swan River, a decent of about 100 feet. This trip is limited to 20 MNPS members; expect to return to Missoula by 6:00 p.m. Info and to RSVP: Clare at 728-0189, clare.beelman@gmail.com.

Saturday, August 13, 7:00 a.m. Pine Beetles & Forests. Join Diana Six, professor of Forest Entomology/Pathology and chair of the Department of Ecosystems & Conservation Sciences at the University of Montana, to view and better understand the relationships between bark beetles and Montana forests. This trip will involve a long day of driving and stopping to tour beetle infestations and their effects on areas dominated by lodgepole pine *(Pinus contorta)* near the Big Hole valley and by whitebark pine *(P. albicaulis)* near Vipond Park. Expect to return to Missoula by 8:00 p.m. Info and to RSVP: Clare at 728-0189, clare.beelman@gmail.com. Maps and details at www.facebook.com/MNPSClarkForkChapter/events.

Eastern At-Large

Info: Jennifer Lyman at 656-7869, jenclyman@gmail.com.

Saturday, July 9, 9:00 a.m. Ear Mountain and Yeager Flats. Join Dave Shea on this trip through limber pine savannah, narrow-leafed cottonwood groves, sagebrush, Douglas-fir/Englemann spruce forest and a bit of the 2000 Ear Mountain fire to end in a vast, high-elevation, native fescue prairie. Moderately difficult, five-miles round trip. Meet at the Choteau Information Center parking lot, north end of town on Hwy 89, then drive up the Teton River to the Ear Mountain trailhead. Co-sponsored by the Montana Wilderness Association. Info: Dave Shea at 466-2161.

Saturday, July 9, 9:30 a.m. Beartooth Plateau. Join us for an alpine windflower field trip to the Beartooth Plateau. The hiking will involve a mile or so of moderate terrain above 10,000 feet that may include some wet places. Bring lunch, water and clothes to suit the weather. We will leave from the Regis Cafe in Red Lodge; expect to return by 4:00 p.m. We can organize carpooling at the Regis. Info: Jennifer Lyman at 426-1227, jenclyman@gmail.com.

Flathead Chapter

Info: Tara Carolin at 260-7533, montara96@gmail.com.

Tuesday, July 19, 10:00 a.m. Glacier National Park Weed Blitz. Join fellow citizens in removing invasive plants from priority sites in Glacier National Park. Park biologist Dawn LaFleur will train participants in identification and effective hand-pulling techniques for targeted weed species. Meet at the West Glacier Community Building. We'll spend the morning in the classroom and the afternoon in the field; expect to end around 4:00 p.m. Lunch will be provided; space is limited. Info and to sign up: Dawn, dawn_lafleur@nps.gov.

Saturday, July 23, 8:30 a.m. Coal Ridge. Join Chantelle Delay, Flathead Forest botanist, and Sonja Hartman, Glacier National Park nursery manager, for a moderately strenuous, six-mile round-trip hike on the Moran Creek trail in the North Fork District of the Flathead National Forest. The trail climbs gradually through a diverse forest and flora until reaching the open bowl below Coal Ridge and views of a whitebark pine forest. For even more beautiful views, the group may choose to continue up the last steep ascent to the ridge and fire lookout. Along with other lovely native plants, we hope to see *Rhododendron albiflorum* in bloom, a plant that is found in the Flathead National Forest but is not listed for Glacier National Park. Be prepared for a possibly wet, muddy trail with a few small streams. Meet in Columbia Falls at Smith's. Info and to carpool: Sonja at 270-0756.

Kelsey Chapter

Info: Chapter Representative position vacant

Saturday, July 9, time TBA. Occidental Plateau and Bluebird Flats. These two areas form a moderately high park on the Continental Divide west of Jefferson City, with views into the Prickly Pear Creek valley to the east and westward across the Boulder batholith. There are wet meadows along Cataract Creek to the west, and typical Douglas-fir/lodgepole forest with some ponderosa to the east. Trip leader Mike Garverich, geologist/botanist with the Bureau of Land Management, will focus on native plants and regional geology. We'll plan to get an early morning start to avoid late afternoon showers at this elevation. Info: Mike at 491-0887.

Maka Flora Chapter

Info: Libby Knotts at 774-3778, rek@midrivers.com.

Saturday, July 23, 10:00 a.m. Wooded Draws and Grasslands. Meet at Lambert Park and we'll proceed south of town to areas of wooded draws and grasslands. Hiking will be easy to moderate; bring water and a lunch. Lambert is 20 miles west of Sidney on Highway 200. Info: Libby at 774-3778, rek@midrivers.com.

Saturday, August 13, 10:00 a.m. Yellowstone River. Meet at Seven Sisters Wildlife Management Area, nine miles south of Sidney at mile marker 41 off State Highway 16. Turn east at the town of Crane on a gravel road marked by a fishing access sign. Drive 1 mile. Info: Libby at 774-3778, red@midrivers.net.

Valley of Flowers Chapter

Info: Gretchen Rupp at 586-8363, beesgrmt@gmail.com.

Wednesday, July 6, 5:15 p.m. Story Mill Park Exploration. This large parcel on the northeast edge of Bozeman, currently managed by the Trust for Public Land, is slated to become a public park. Much of it is — and will remain — undeveloped. Come explore wet meadows and riparian corridors, and share your ideas about how best to conserve this natural area. Wear footwear suitable for wading. Meet at the interpretive sign on the north side of East Griffin Drive; ride your bike if possible, parking is very limited. Info: Peter Husby at 451-1521, peterohusby@yahoo.com.

Sunday, July 17, see times below. Special Plants of Yellowstone National Park. Join park botanist Heidi Anderson for a foray south from Gardiner, possibly reaching as far as Old Faithful. We'll make several stops with limited walking on this road trip to find interesting/unusual annual, perennial and wetland plants. Gallatin County folk depart Bozeman at 6:30 a.m. from the lower Softball Complex parking lot off Haggerty Lane. Meet up with Park and Sweet Grass County folk in the northeast corner of the Albertson's parking lot in Livingston at 7:15 a.m. This will be a full day, so wear sturdy shoes; bring a sack lunch with goodies to share; and be prepared for sun, rain, bear jams and bugs. Info: Gretchen Rupp at 586-8363, beesgrmt@gmail.com.

Western At-Large

Info: Jon Reny at 334-0459, jreny@kvis.net.

Saturday, July 23, time TBA. Geiger Lakes. This year's annual "Exploding Car Battery" field trip will be to Geiger Lakes in the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness. Peter Lesica and Jon Reny will lead this moderately difficult hike of six to eight miles, depending on how far we wish to travel. There are two lakes (lower and upper) and, if the group wants, we can hike to Lost Buck Pass at 6,000 feet. The views from the pass are excellent. The trail starts at mid-elevation and follows Lake Creek to where it flows out of Lower Geiger Lake. Because this hike is in a Wilderness Area, group size is limited to eight people. A meeting location will be arranged at a later date; the trailhead is about an hour from Libby. Info and to sign up: Jon Reny at 334-0459, jreny@kvis.net.

Chapter News

MNPS members planting milkweed. *Photo by Bert Lindler*

Milkweed and Monarchs

Submitted by Peter Lesica, Clark Fork Chapter

Monarch butterfly conservation efforts are blossoming across the country — even here in Montana, where these migratory insects are uncommon. Last winter the MNPS Clark Fork Chapter was asked by the National Wildlife Federation to partner in a project to introduce our native showy milkweed *(Asclepias speciosa)* onto their 700-acre grassland property north of Missoula in hopes of eventually helping support a population of monarchs. We raised about 60 milkweed seedlings over the winter and spring, and in mid-May volunteers from MNPS and NWF hustled up a slope with the seedlings and nearly 20 gallons of water. We planted the seedlings in colonies of five or six plants into what we believed to be appropriate habitat and watered them in. It rained the very next day, which should help as well. If this effort is successful, we may plant some more next year. Thanks to MNPS volunteers Clare Beelman, Peter Lesica, Bert Lindler and Alice Okon.

President's Platform

Summer! Field trips…flowers…hiking…photography… Summer is an incredible time to get out and enjoy Montana's native plants. If you have never participated in a Montana Native Plant Society field trip, this is the summer to do it! You'll meet some great folks with similar interests and get some exercise while identifying plants. What could be better?

A huge thank you goes to MNPS members who organize and run these field trips. Not only do they get the word out, they scout sites ahead of time and make sure participants can find the locations. They arrange to have an "expert" available for plant identification or lead the trips themselves. We are indebted to each of these enthusiastic leaders for providing such opportunities for other members.

And a big thank you also to each and every one of you for being members of the Montana Native Plant Society! Your continued support is what keeps MNPS operating and growing. Please encourage your friends to join us — it's one of the best deals around!

— *Kathy Settevendemie*

MNPS News

Save the Date

Whitebark Pine Management Conference in Whitefish

Submitted by Rachel Potter, MNPS Flathead Chapter

This year's Whitebark Pine Ecosystem Foundation conference, "Whitebark Pine: Successes and Challenges in Managing the Jewel in the Crown of the Continent," will be held September 16-18 in Whitefish.

Indoor presentations on Friday will be at the O'Shaughnessy Center in downtown Whitefish. There will be field trips on Saturday and Sunday to Whitefish Mountain Resort and Glacier National Park. A presentation on the "Whitebark Friendly" ski-area certification process, a tree climbing/cone collection demonstration, and the chance to plant five-needle pine trees within Glacier National Park will make the 2016 WPEF Science and Management Workshop an unforgettable event.

There is a suggested $15 donation to cover conference costs. MNPS Flathead Chapter members Rebecca Lawrence and Jen Asebrook are on the organizing committee. Go to www.whitebarkfound.org for more information and to register. A block of hotel rooms is being held only until July 15, so sign up today! We hope to see you there!

A whitebark pine barely holding on. Above Cosley Lake, Glacier National Park..
Photo by Jack and Rachel Potter

morning-glory was as a fire box. In the days before matches, people had to keep a fire constantly burning, a challenge for the nomadic Lakotas who had to carry their fire with them from place to place. According to some of the elders interviewed by Father Buechel, the Lakotas would start a fire or place coals in the bush morning-glory taproot, then wrap the root and hang it up. Prepared properly, such a root would keep a fire going for seven months!

[*I. leptophylla* is found in Bighorn, Rosebud and Yellowstone counties in the south-central to southeastern part of the state. Manual of Montana Vascular Plants, Peter Lesica.]

Wild Bergamot

Nature shoots its own unique fireworks display for our Fourth of July celebration. Plant names like blazing star, shooting star, prairie smoke, dame's rocket all imply a celestial display. Although its name does not suggest it, each July wild bergamot blooms with an explosion of lavender blossoms. Also known as horsemint and purple bee balm, *Monarda fistulosa* is a native perennial wildflower that occurs throughout much of the United States and southern Canada. It is a variable species with several recognized taxonomic varieties. Two of these occur in the Dakotas. Variety *fistulosa* has mostly branched stems with long leaf petioles and occurs from the Great Plains east, while variety *menthaefolia* has mostly unbranched stems with short petioles and occurs from the Great Plains north and west. Both varieties grow in rhizomatous clusters of stems that are about two to three feet tall and produce flowers that bloom in late June and July.

Dave Powell, USDA Forest Service (retired), Bugwood.org

Wild bergamot *(Monarda fistulosa)*

Within South Dakota, wild bergamot is most abundant in the Black Hills, where it grows in meadows, road ditches and woodland margins. It is also locally abundant elsewhere in the state, occurring in prairie pastures, stream and wetland margins, and open woodlands. Livestock generally do not eat wild bergamot, but butterflies, bees and hummingbirds flock to the blooming flowers, hence the common name, beebalm. The aroma of crushed wild bergamot leaves reminds me of liniment, but it must have reminded early botanists of the bergamot tree *(Citrus bergamia)*, which is cultivated along the Mediterranean for its essential oil (used in a wide variety of flavorings, including Early Grey tea), [and gave it] the name, wild bergamot.

A member of the mint family, wild bergamot produces many different aromatic chemicals that have led to a long history of medicinal and herbal uses. American Indians made teas from the flower clusters or leaves to treat colds, fevers, coughs, headaches, stomach problems and other maladies. Poultices made from the crushed leaves were applied to wounds, insect bites and sore eyes. When wild bergamot is distilled, it yields an essential oil rich in thymol and carvacrol, two important chemicals that kill many disease-causing bacteria and fungi. In fact, plant breeders have crossed wild bergamot with its cousin, scarlet bee balm *(Monarda diadem)*, to produce hybrids with higher concentrations of these antimicrobial chemicals. These two chemicals are also effective for "deodorizing" hog manure (by inhibiting the microbes that actually produce the bad odor).

Wild bergamot is easy to cultivate and makes a great addition to butterfly or herb gardens. Seeds are commercially available from several native seed companies. The rhizomatous clumps can be divided and transplanted, and stem cuttings treated with a root stimulating hormone will sprout roots and develop into a whole plant if kept from drying out. Wild bergamot will grow in a variety of well-drained soils but prefers fertile loams. It thrives in full sunlight but will tolerate some shade. All in all, wild bergamot makes an eye-catching and beneficial addition to any landscape, domestic or wild.

[Our Montana variety, *menthifolia*, has been documented in every county except Powell, Granite, Beaverhead, Toole, Blaine, Phillips, Valley, Beaverhead, McCone, Richland, Prairie, Treasure and Yellowstone. Manual of Montana Vascular Plants, Peter Lesica.]

Buffalograss

Imagine all the blood that has been spilled on the buffalograss of the West over the past one hundred and fifty years: warrior's blood from the running battles between Comanches and Texas Rangers; settler's blood along the Santa Fe and Oregon trails; bison blood from millions of carcasses. Custer's blood probably fell on buffalograss at the Little Bighorn.

Buffalograss is one of the two predominant grasses (the other being blue grama) of the short-grass prairie that extends in a wide band from eastern Montana south to the Texas panhandle. Outside of this region, buffalograss ranges eastward in decreasing abundance to the western edge of the states that run from Minnesota to Louisiana. In western South Dakota, it is common to abundant, but becomes increasingly uncommon in the eastern part of the state.

Named after the bison, buffalograss has short, curly leaves, not unlike a bison's fur coat. And bison were arguably most abundant on the short-grass plains where this grass was also most common. Even its scientific name, *Buchloe dactyloides*, means "buffalograss." Buchloe is derived from the Greek translation of boubalos, meaning buffalo, and chloe, meaning grass. Nevertheless, you may hear the name buffalograss applied to many other grasses, depending on where bison grazed in the various regions of North America.

The leaves of this native, warm-season, short grass typically grow just three to six inches tall. It is one of relatively few dioecious grasses — that is, species that have different male and female plants. The male plants produce pollen-bearing spikes that stand like tiny flags above the legions of leaves, while the female plants produce small burs nestled down among the leaves. Each bur contains one to four seeds. Buffalo grass also reproduces vegetatively by sending out long runners, called "stolons," that stretch out across the ground surface. Each node along the stolon has the capability of becoming a separate plant by initiating leaves and sprouting roots.

Tom Pozarnsky had a passion for buffalograss. A range conservationist for the federal Soil Conservation Service, he worked throughout much of South Dakota until his death in 1987. In rangelands managed for livestock production, Pozarnsky saw buffalograss as an undesirable consequence of overgrazing. When taller, more productive range grasses, such as green needlegrass and western wheatgrass are grazed too heavily and frequently, they decrease in abundance and vigor, and the short, ground-hugging buffalograss survives and increases to replace its taller neighbors. Many ranchers have listened to Pozarnsky's admonitions on the real costs of overgrazing.

Matt Lavin, 2009 Flickr, Garryowen, MT

Buffalo grass *(B. dactyloides)*

While Pozarnsky hated to see rangelands reduced to expanses of buffalograss and prickly pear, he loved to see buffalograss used as a turf grass in people's lawns and boulevards. His buffalograss lawn in Pierre, with its scattered wildflowers and yuccas, stood as testimony to his conviction that buffalograss makes a great people pasture. Even though buffalograss has been used as a turf grass since the 1930s, it is surprising that so few buffalograss lawns occur in South Dakota. While wild seed (called "common") is commercially available, several cultivars have been selected for their more uniform and predictable growth. "Bison" was one of the first cultivars released primarily for rangeland use. More recent turf cultivars include "Cody," "Tatanka" and "Sharps Improved." When compared with traditional lawngrass seed, buffalograss is relatively expensive and may take longer to establish. However, the new cultivars like Cody and Tatanka are much faster to establish than common seed or the older Bison cultivar. Nowadays, you can purchase buffalograss sod that contains only female plants to ensure an even shorter lawn. "Legacy" is the name for a recently developed, locally adapted cultivar available as live plants (plugs) or sod. Buffalograss requires minimal watering, no fertilization, and needs much less mowing than Kentucky bluegrass.

If you are interested in planting some buffalograss, a good article to consult is "Buffalograss: Home on the Range, But Also a Turf Grass," by Tom Pozarnsky, published in the October 1983 issue of Rangelands magazine.

[*B. dactyloides* is dispersed across Montana, occurring in Lake, Beayerhead, Gallatin, Choteau, Carbon, Yellowstone, Rosebud, Custer, Powder River, Valley, McCone, Dawson, Wibaux, Fallon and Carter counties. Manual of Montana Vascular Plants, Peter Lesica.]

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

The Montana Native Plant Society welcomes the following new members:

Calypso Chapter
Maureen Gary, Bev Hartline, Joana Kirchhoff, Aleta Lavender, Mark Mariano, Mary & Gary Sutherland, Juliana Willsen and Marylou Zimmerman

Clark Fork Chapter
Nanette Ault, Constance Bauer, Charlotte Bowen, Beverly Dupree, Rachel Garwin, Vanessa Gaudette, Karen Joynt, Annette Marchesseault, Brian Miller, Dave Renn, Karen Renne, Donald Schriefer, Cynthia Swidler, Susan Wall, and business member Lori Elliott (Urban Herbs)

Eastern-At-Large
Becky and Larry Riley

Flathead Chapter
Greta Gansauer, Anne Marie Lavoie and Roberta Perry

Valley of Flowers Chapter
Jeremy Aaron, Valerie Cox, Samsara Duffey, Jennifer Walker and Beth MacFawn

MNPS Chapters and the Areas They Serve

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. Alternatively, you may choose to be a member At-Large. 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.

Moving? Please notify us promptly of address changes at mtnativeplantmembership@gmail.com.

Your mailing label tells you the following:

CHAPTER AFFILIATION: CAL=Calypso; CF=Clark Fork; F=Flathead; K=Kelsey; MF= Maka Flora; VOF=Valley of Flowers

AT-LARGE AFFILIATION: EAL=Eastern At-Large; WAL=Western At-Large

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

Use this form to join MNPS only if you are a first-time member!
To renew a membership, please wait for your yellow renewal card in the mail.

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)________________________ Phone________________

Address________________________ City/State/Zip________________

E-mail________________________ Chapter Affiliation (optional) ________________

Delivery preference _______ paper by USPS* ________ digital by email

You will receive membership acknowledgment by email, as well as a pdf of the most recent Kelseya. Future newsletter issues will arrive according to your preference indicated above.

** Canadian subscribers asking for paper copy of the newsletter, please add $4.00 to cover mailing costs*
***Additional donations may be specified for a particular project or the general fund*

JOIN OR RENEW ONLINE at www.mtnativeplants.org

or mail application to:
Montana Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 8783
Missoula, MT 59807-8783

Membership Level	Dues with affiliation*	I am paying for _____ years	Donation**	Total amount enclosed
Individual	$20			
Family	$25			
Business/Organization	$40			
Living Lightly	$15			
Lifetime (one-time payment)	$300 per household	--------------------		

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 communites 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), and sent electronically to: carokurtz@gmail.com or mailed to *Kelseya* Editor, 645 Beverly Avenue, Missoula, MT, 59801.

Changes of address and inquiries about membership should be sent to MNPS Membership, 398 Jeffers Road, Ennis, MT 59729. 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; Field Trip Guide–April 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 or email: carokurtz@gmail.com. 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.mtnativeplants.org
or contact our webmaster Bob Person at: thepersons@mcn.net

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