

# Kelseya

Newsletter of the Montana Native Plant Society



*Kelseya uniflora*  
ill. by Bonnie Heidel

## Beautiful Nuisance: Yellowflag Iris

By *Monica Pokorny* (National Resource Conservation Service plant materials specialist), *Jim Jacobs* (NRCS invasive species specialist, retired) and *Jane Mangold* (Montana State University Extension invasive plant specialist)

**Y**ellowflag iris (*Iris pseudacorus* L.) is one of the more striking noxious weeds in Montana. Admittedly, its sunny blooms brighten wet areas and the species does have unique and impressive adaptations that allow it to thrive in wet environments. Yet these adaptations often cause yellowflag iris to become a nuisance and present significant management difficulties for landowners and managers.

Yellowflag iris has a long history of human use — most commonly in water gardens and flower arrangements — and has been planted throughout the world with several cultivars developed. It has been used for erosion control and in sewage treatment; its flowers historically were used to make a yellow dye, and the plant itself used for fiber. Other past uses include the drying and powdering of roots for snuff, roasting the seeds, and using the rhizomes as a herbal laxative.

Yellowflag iris escaped cultivation and now is widespread throughout North America. It forms dense monotypic colonies in riparian areas, crowding out native species and reducing plant community diversity. This may result in altered riparian area function and reduced habitat for wildlife, fish and pollinator species. Clumps of yellowflag iris can restrict water flow in irrigation ditches, and its seeds clog water control structures. It also may reduce available forage for livestock and is considered poisonous due to large amounts of glycosides in the leaves and rhizomes. It is of little value for wildlife, but muskrats do use it for building dens. For humans, yellowflag iris can cause skin irritation or allergic reactions.

### IDENTIFICATION

Yellowflag iris, a member of the iris family (*Iridaceae*), is an herbaceous, perennial, wetland plant. Plants grow from a stout rhizome that contains black sap. Plants get to be three to five



Yellowflag iris lining a pond in the Mission Valley. Photo courtesy of Monica Pokorny.

feet tall with 20 to 40 inch long and 0.4 to 1.2 inch wide linear leaves that emerge in a fan-like arrangement. Leaves are similar to common garden iris and are smooth edged, mostly basal, and flattened with a sword-like pointed tip. Several flowers are born on the erect, branched flower stalks. Flower pedicels are 1.5 to three inches long. The large yellow flowers have three downward pointing sepals and three upward pointing petals. Some sepals and petals have light brown to purple veins or flecks. The fruit is a three-angled, cylindrical capsule one to four inches long. Each fruit has three chambers that contain two rows of flat brown seeds. The seeds are smooth, disc-shaped, variable in size, and initially green but turn dark brown when mature.

Only two species of *Iris* are known in Montana outside of horticultural plantings: yellowflag iris and the native Rocky Mountain iris (*Iris missouriensis*). The native iris has blue to purple flowers and therefore in bloom is unlikely to be mistaken for yellowflag iris. When not in bloom, the two can be distinguished by the leaves or rhizomes. The leaves of Rocky Mountain iris grow 8 to 16 inches high, generally shorter than yellowflag iris, and rhizomes of Rocky Mountain iris do not have black sap.



# Chapter Events

## Calypso Chapter

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

**Late August weekday evening, time TBD.** “Learn Your Grasses and Weeds.” Robert Pal, associate professor at Montana Tech, will walk the group through one or more areas in and around Butte to demonstrate and discuss the occurrence and role of our native and non-native local grasses and weeds. Specific help with identification will be emphasized. Beginners and experienced folks welcome. Info and to confirm meeting date, time and place: Robert at 496-4725, rpal@mtech.edu.

**Sunday, September or October, time TBD.** “Dyeing with Native Plants.” This will be an opportunity to use native plant materials to dye yarns and fabrics. Several native dyes will be free and available at the event. Participants are also encouraged to bring their own dye concoctions. A limited number of silk scarves will be available for purchase at the event. Come spend a morning at this season-ending Calypso Chapter event presented by Jessie Salix, botanist with the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest. Info and to confirm date, time and place: Jessie at 683-3749.

## Clark Fork Chapter

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

**Saturday, August 12, 9:00 p.m.** “They Have Sawdust Behind Their Ears.” John Muir said, “The clearest way into the Universe is through a forest wilderness...” Father and son duo Ben and Malcolm Thompson share how they have come to log a managed forest. This will be an approximately two-mile round-trip, gentle hike along Soup Creek Road in the Swan Valley — with a bit of bushwhacking. The Thompsons will show you examples of trees growing in the Flathead and — no kidding — a stand of old-growth forest!

Meet at RBM Lumber, 685 Berne Rd., Columbia Falls, located ¼ mile on the left after the intersection of Highways 2 and 206 going south on Highway 206. Info: Malcolm Thompson at 253-4057 or Joy Thompson, joy@rbmlumber.com.

## Eastern At-Large

*Info: Jennifer Lyman at 426-1227, jenclyman@gmail.com*

**Saturday, July 8, 9:00 a.m.** “Ear Mountain Outstanding Natural Area and Yeager Flats Hike.” This moderately difficult, five-mile round-trip hike passes through limber pine savannah, narrow-leaved cottonwood groves, sagebrush, Douglas-fir/Englemann spruce forest, a portion of the 2000 lightning-caused Ear Mountain fire, and ends up in a vast, high-elevation native fescue prairie near the base of Ear Mountain. In these varied habitats grow a great variety of shrubs, grasses, and forbs, including bitterroots and several orchid species. Clark’s nutcracker, chickadees and other

birds are common, and prairie falcons nest on cliff faces. This is also good mule deer, elk, mountain sheep, and black and grizzly bear country. A short portion of this hike is actually on the Old North Trail, so archeology and history as well as Rocky Mountain Front geology, wildlife, and management issues will be discussed. The hike concludes by dropping through meadows and old growth forest to an old Metis cemetery on the South Fork. Meet at the Choteau Information Center parking lot at the north end of town on Highway 89. We will drive to the Ear Mountain trailhead up the Teton River. Info: Dave at 466-2161. This outing is co-sponsored by the Montana Wilderness Association.

## Flathead Chapter

*Info: Tara Carolin at 260-7533, mnps.flathead@gmail.com.*

**Saturday, July 8, 8:30 a.m.** “Hidden Meadow Stroll.” Chantelle and Sonja are known to pull tricks out of their hats! Last year they roused a moose and calf. Sonja and Chantelle will lead you to Hidden Meadow, accessed from the inside North Fork Road in Glacier National Park, where you may spy sundew, many species of sedges, and, perhaps, loons. A great trip for photo buffs and others. Meet at Smith’s in Columbia Falls. Info: Chantelle at 210-1266 or Sonja at 270-0756.

**Friday, July 21, 7:30 a.m.** “Walk Among the Huckleberries.” Bear researchers Kate Kendall and Tabitha Graves are going to rock your socks off by combining a great hike with an introduction to the ScienceCache app that you can use to help researchers gather data and learn about a critically important bear food, Vaccinium membranaceum. Along the way, Kate and Tabitha will identify and discuss the ecology and bear use of other plants, such as hedsarum, glacier lilies, spring beauty, whitebark pine, and more. Bring your smartphone if you have one. Meet at Apgar Transit Center in Glacier National Park; we will take the Park shuttle to Logan Pass. Info: Kate at 270-4219, kkendall2382@gmail.com.

**Saturday, September 30, time TBD.** “Larch Arboretum Field Trip.” What’s a larch and what’s a tamarack? Why are these trees so special? Join us for an exploration of the diversity of larch species worldwide, how this arboretum came to be, and how it is tied to the work being done at the Coram Experimental Forest. Hone your keying skills as we work on identifying characteristics of up to eight larch species. Meet at the arboretum, located at the Flathead National Forest Hungry Horse Ranger Station in Hungry Horse. Info and to confirm meeting time and other details: Sonja Hartmann at 387-4576.

## Kelsey Chapter

*Info: Bob Person at 443-4678, thepersons@mcn.net.*

**Saturday, July 15, 8:30 a.m.** “Seeking Out Orchids.” There are four species of orchids in the Sun River drainage. We will drive along the Rocky Mountain Front for an hour and a half or more to find as many as we can. The species we are likely to

see are: giant helleborine (*Epipactis gigantea*), small yellow lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium parviflorum*), sparrow's-egg lady's-slipper (*C. passerinum*), and round-leaved orchis (*Amerorchis rotundifolia*). Our group will head to the Wagner Basin Research Natural Area first to find the *Epipactis*, then we will have a few different options to see other species. There will be some orchid populations very close to the main road; others will entail some off-trail hiking of approximately a mile. Bring a lunch and water; coolers will be available. There is no size limit; RSVP by Wednesday, 7/12. Meet at the USFS Supervisors Office, 2880 Skyway Dr., Helena, across the street from the airport; carpooling encouraged. Info: Justina Dumont at 495-3756, jdumont@fs.fed.us or Andrea Pipp at 444-3019, apipp@mt.gov.

## Maka Flora Chapter

Info: Libby Knotts at 774-3778, libbyknotts@gmail.com.

**Coming in the Fall 2017 issue of Kelseya!** Look for news and photos from MNPS's 30th Annual Membership Meeting, hosted June 23-25 in Lambert, MT by the Maka Flora Chapter.

## Valley of Flowers Chapter

Info: Jeff Copeland at 539-6029, jouzelcopeland@gmail.com.

**Saturday, July 22, 6:30 a.m.** "Plants in the Wind." Check out three species of gentian, a number of cushion plants, and, possibly, 50-million-year-old specimens in the Gallatin Petrified Forest. We'll hike to the alpine zone at Windy Pass in the central Gallatin Range. In the forest below, we may encounter flushes of edible mushrooms. This is a strenuous hike — six miles round trip on trails — with an elevation gain of more than 2,000 feet to a high point of 9,600 feet. Meet in the southwest corner of the Gallatin Valley Mall parking lot (behind the pet store). High-clearance vehicles are a must (at least Subarus). Info: Gretchen Rupp at 586-8363, beesgrmt@gmail.com.

## Western At-Large

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

**Saturday, July 15, 10:00 a.m or 10:30 a.m.** 2017 "Exploding Car Battery Hike" to Cody Lake Fen. Fens are unique areas full of botanical delights and this year we will visit the fen at Cody Lakes, near Libby. These are three small lakes located at the head of Cody Creek, at about 4,700 feet elevation. Forest type is Douglas-fir, larch, and spruce. We can drive to within ¼-mile of the lake and then explore the vegetation on the thick, organic mat with Peter Lesica, where we expect to find a number of interesting species. After exploring the fen, we'll drive a little farther up the road and hike about a mile (800 feet elevation gain) to the subalpine meadows of Richards Mountain. Bring lunch, water shoes for the fen, and hiking boots. Meet to carpool at 10:00 am at Mac's Market, one mile north of Libby on Highway 37. Or, if you are coming from Eureka or Kalispell, meet at 10:30 am at the Big Bend Restaurant, near the confluence of the Fisher and Kootenai rivers. Info: Jon Reny at 334-0459, jreny@kvis.net.



## President's Platform

My father used to ask us every day at the dinner table "what did you learn today?" While I confess there were days when I wasn't sure I had learned anything, his question embedded itself in my brain and to this day I find I have an avid drive to try to learn new things every day.

This is one aspect of being a member of the Montana Native Plant Society that I find so engaging — I'm always learning new plants, new plant names, new places to find incredible plants, getting to know new people, new birds and insects. It's invigorating and challenging.

I wish everyone could learn new things about their environment every day. What a treasure it is to be aware of our surroundings and to be able to appreciate the changes we see throughout the year.

Please consider inviting your friends to join us as we continue this learning journey and become members of the Montana Native Plant Society. What a wonderful gift to them — and us! We encourage new people to join with us to learn something new about native plants every day.

— Kathy Settevendemie



# MNPS News

## Native Plants on Conserved Lands

Submitted by Gretchen Rupp, VoF Chapter

The first weekend of May, the Valley of Flowers Chapter sponsored back-to-back field trips on private land. Both properties are protected through conservation easements in partnership with The Montana Land Reliance.

On Saturday, May 6, 18 native-plant enthusiasts enjoyed the hospitality of the Kelly Ranch, which stretches from the Gallatin River to prairie uplands south of Four Corners. Kathryn Kelly and Jeff Copeland led a hike that explored topics ranging from flora to fauna (some of which were behaving in quite a risqué manner) to the use of the land by Native Americans to the historic log structures of the original homestead. The Kelly Ranch sits at the eastern end of a Native American trail across the northern Gallatin Range between the Gallatin and Madison Valleys and includes a buffalo jump. Strolling through the prairie, hikers found worked shards of obsidian. Where the slope was not so steep, rock slabs captured moisture and created damper, protected microclimates. There were the expected early-season tiny mustards (*Draba* sp.), but also, in protected places, *Potentilla* and *Mahonia* were already in flower. Two larkspurs and two phloxes were blooming and, of course, biscuitroot was out (both *Lomatium cous* and *L. triternatum*). In all, the group documented 32 different blooming plants, most of which they could identify to species.

On Sunday, May 7, Beth Madden led seven hikers in an ascent of the prominent limestone fin in the Paradise Valley known as the Hogback. From a short distance away, this ridge looked impossibly dry and rocky, not likely to support much plant diversity at all. Up close, it turned out to be another story entirely. The lower slope sported innumerable clusters of pincushion cactus (*Coryphantha missouriensis*). These were not yet blooming, but they still held last year's (tasty) fruit. Even more striking were the abundant blooms of the handsome star lily (*Leucocrinum montanum*). Further up, the flora showed great diversity, reflecting the contrast between the xeric, rocky habitat of



**Above:** Beth Madden and friends investigate an early-season *Draba* atop the Hogback, Paradise Valley.

**Left:** Star lily (*Leucocrinum montanum*) on the lower slope of the Hogback, Paradise Valley.

Photos courtesy of Gretchen Rupp.

***This hike is easily reached from Livingston, accessible year-round, and highly recommended for the plant life and the stunning views.***

the south slope and the Douglas-fir forest with associated understory on the north slope. The plant sleuths identified more than 40 blooming species, including the year's first penstemon (*Penstemon eriantherus*), peculiarly stubby green gentian (*Frasera speciosa*), bristly cryptantha (*Cryptantha interrupta*), and abundant cheerful yellow gromwell (*Lithospermum incisum*). There was even a showy mid-day display of evening primrose (*Oenothera cespitosa* (?)). This hike is easily reached from Livingston, accessible year-round, and highly recommended for the plant life and the stunning views.

Our most sincere thanks to generous landowners for sharing with plant enthusiasts and others the wonders of their properties!

# Thirty Years of Native Plant Conservation

By Peter Lesica, Clark Fork Chapter

**One of the Montana Native Plant Society's primary goals is conservation.** This year marks the 30th anniversary of MNPS and it's time again for a roundup of our last 10 years of conservation activities. In 2007 I wrote, "MNPS is in a nearly unique position to do conservation work. True or not, environmental organizations have been accused of stirring up controversy in order to feather their own nests with contributions. MNPS is a completely volunteer organization, and partly because of this is considered an unbiased source of information and ideas on conservation issues by natural resource agencies." This is still true today, and MNPS has furthered the cause of plant conservation in a number of ways over the past decade.

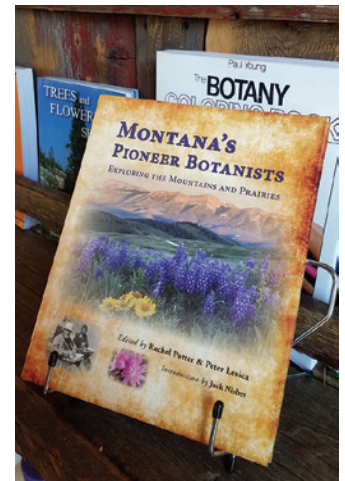
Many plants are considered rare in Montana, but only a portion of these are threatened by human activity. Understanding the threats to rare plants is an important step in species conservation. To this end, MNPS began a threats inventory that documents which rare plants are most threatened and what those threats are with input from a spectrum of land management agencies. The results of this effort can be found on the Montana Natural Heritage Program's on-line Species of Concern report and the MNPS website under the Conservation tab.

Our second big project was the Important Plant Area (IPA) inventory. Rare plants can occur in almost any native plant community, but most botanists will tell you that certain areas are special because they are home to a suite of rare plants. These areas deserve protection, and the first step toward protection is recognition. An interagency panel developed the designation criteria and has currently designated nine IPAs: Big Sheep Creek Basin, Centennial Sandhills, Connelly Fen, Dutchman Wetlands, Italian Peaks, Logan Pass, Pine Butte Peatlands, South Pryor Mountains and St. Mary's Peak. Criteria and forms for nominating an IPA can be found on the MNPS website under the Conservation tab.

The Montana Native Plant Society, with the help of the Montana Natural Heritage Program and the U.S. Forest Service, has hosted six plant conservation conferences since 2006. Conference locations have rotated between Missoula, Helena and Bozeman. The first day of the conferences have been dedicated to providing managers and interested citizens with information on important plant conservation topics such as monitoring, revegetation, databases, weed control with herbicide, climate change, pollinators and genetics. On the second days participants provided input on important plant area nominees and the Montana species of concern list.

Like all good conservation organizations, MNPS writes letters encouraging land management agencies to make the best decisions for protecting biological diversity. MNPS has commented on BLM management plans for the Billings, Miles City and Lewistown districts, as well as management plans for the Flathead and Helena-Lewis & Clark national forests. We commented on water howellia conservation and forest management on state lands, and the Montana State Wildlife Management Plan. We collaborated with Montana Audubon to have Russian olive listed as a noxious weed. MNPS pushed the U.S. Department of Agriculture to consider prairie conservation in Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) reform and in the 2014 Farm Bill. MNPS helped form a coalition of western native plant societies in order to convince the Agricultural Research Service to stop importing exotic plants for restoration purposes. Many of these efforts have borne fruit. The CRP Program no longer allows farmers to enroll recently plowed prairie; ARS has agreed that they will no longer champion introduced plants for restoration; and Russian olive is on the state's noxious weed list, helping to protect our riparian areas.

**There is still a lot of work to be done.** The Montana Native Plant Society is ready for the next 10 years. Consider getting involved and helping us. Articles on the first 20 years of MNPS conservation can be found in *Kelseya* (1996, 9:2 and 2007, 20:2).



## AVAILABLE NOW

"Montana's Pioneer Botanists" is now for sale! Purchasing information and more about the book can be found at [www.mtnativeplants.org](http://www.mtnativeplants.org). No internet? Call Rachel at 250-4300.

### WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

*The Montana Native Plant Society welcomes the following new members:*

#### **Flathead Chapter**

Sherry Rivera,  
Nia Vestal and  
Mary C. Wysong

#### **Kelsey Chapter**

David Ewer and  
Elizabeth Griffing

#### **Valley of Flowers Chapter**

Jocelyn Stoodly,  
Audry Harvey and  
lifetime members  
Andrew & Dixie Sullivan

#### **Western-At-Large**

Maryann Erickson



## LIFE HISTORY

Yellowflag iris reproduces from both rhizomes and seeds. The seasonal accumulation of carbohydrates in the rhizomes results in annual segments that can be counted to determine plant age. Rhizomes have air spaces in the cellular tissues that facilitate survival in low-oxygen conditions characteristic of the riparian habitats this species invades. One study documented excavated rhizomes that continued growing for three months indoors without water, indicating they can also tolerate extensive drought. Vegetative growth on rhizomes can occur all year in mild winters.

Most flowers bloom between May and July. Flowers are insect pollinated by bumblebees, honey bees, solitary bees and hover flies. Seeds are produced between July and October. Seed has been found to be 99% viable with 48% germination of freshly collected seeds and 70% germination of scarified seed.

Yellowflag iris has a relatively rapid growth rate. One month after germination, seedlings can have three leaves, lateral roots, and adventitious roots. The proportion of roots to shoots is high during early seedling development, which is believed to prevent the seedling from being washed from muddy substrates and improves establishment.

## HABITAT

Native to Europe and Eurasia, yellowflag iris was first documented in Montana in 1966 in Lake County. It forms dense clumps in shallow water and wet places around lakes and ponds, and along stream banks. In Montana it has been collected from shallow water on Ninepipes and Kickinghorse Reservoirs, and along irrigation canals in Lake County. In Missoula County it has been collected from the shores of Salmon Lake, small lakes in the Clearwater drainage, and Pattee Creek. In Flathead County it occurred on Lake Mary-Ronan, in Sanders County along the Flathead River, and in Granite County on a pond on Rock Creek. It has also been reported from Carbon, Wheatland, and Ravalli Counties, most often in water gardens.

Yellowflag iris occurs in temperate climates; it has been documented from sea level to 4,300 feet in elevation, and can grow in full sun to partial shade. It can be found in forested or open wetlands, riparian and floodplain communities, and in swamps. It is also associated with depressions within terrestrial habitats and ground water seepages. It forms dense clumps in shallow water, often encircling the entire edge of ponds and wetlands, along banks of streams, rivers and irrigation ditches, and it can form floating mats.

## SPREAD

Because yellowflag iris was introduced to North America as a horticultural plant, it has the potential to continue spreading through gardeners acquiring plants from garden dealers until sale of the species is banned. Flooding may transport rhizomes or seeds downstream where they subsequently establish new colonies. Wave action may also break up rhizome clumps and result in establishment of new colonies along shores and banks. Dry rhizomes remain viable




for more than three months and may establish if moistened. Once established, individual rhizomes may persist for 10 years.

Typically, invasive aquatic plants reproduce only vegetatively; however, research by Gaskin et al. 2016 suggests yellowflag iris seed may be more important for reproduction than rhizome fragmentation. They performed genetic analysis of 20 aquatic yellowflag iris populations across the Pacific Northwest and found 167 unique genotypes in 171

plants. They never found genetically identical plants from different populations, suggesting this obligately outcrossing species disperses almost entirely by seed not rhizome fragmentation. There was no significant relationship between genetic and geographic distance across the Pacific Northwest, suggesting recent long distance dispersal and/or multiple founding events.

Long distance dispersal occur by seeds floating downstream. Some seeds of yellowflag iris contain air in their seed coats that allows them to float readily before coming to rest on exposed soil above the water level. The ability of yellowflag iris seeds to float for long periods of time contributes to long distance dispersal. In laboratory seed-buoyancy tests, 95 percent of yellowflag iris seeds floated for two months, 25 percent remained floating for 354 days, and 10 percent of seeds were still floating after 429 days. The longevity of yellowflag iris seeds in the seed bank is unknown.

## MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

In Montana yellowflag iris is a Priority 2A noxious weed, indicating the species is common in isolated areas. Because yellowflag iris is found only in localized areas in Montana, prevention, early detection and immediate action to contain or eradicate infestations are important. Because yellowflag iris reproduces by seed, managers can prevent development of mature seed in order to limit species dispersal. Contact your local agricultural extension agent or county weed district to learn what works best in your area and for regulatory information about herbicide application in riparian areas. A five percent solution of an aquatic label glyphosate applied to actively growing foliage in late spring or early summer has been most effective. Glyphosate is a non-selective herbicide and revegetation may be necessary. Digging may be effective if all rhizomes are removed. Re-treatment to remove missed rhizomes will be necessary. Repeated mowing or clipping may prevent seed production or reduce spread by rhizomes. Flooding may reduce populations if water levels are maintained for over 65 days. Grazing management is not recommended, and no biological control agents have been developed or approved for yellowflag iris in the United States. 

## REFERENCES

- Gaskin, J., M. Pokorny, and J. Mangold. 2016. An unusual case of seed dispersal in an invasive aquatic; yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*). *Biological Invasions* 18:2067-2075.
- Jacobs, J. M. Pokorny, J. Mangold, and M. Graves. 2011. *Biology, Ecology and Management of Yellowflag Iris (Iris pseudacorus L.)*. Montana State University Extension Publication EB0203. 12p.

## 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](mailto: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 *Kelsey* 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!**

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## MONTANA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

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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 Kelsey. 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

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P.O. Box 8783  
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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 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 *Kelsey*, 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 emailed to: carokurtz@gmail.com or mailed to *Kelsey* 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 *Kelsey* 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.

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<b>Standing Committees</b>			
Conservation	Peter Lesica	Missoula	728-8740
Membership	Cathie Jean Sasha Victor	Ennis Missoula	599-9614 546-2178
Landscaping/Reveg	Clare Beelman	Missoula	728-0189
Small Grants	Betty Kuropat	Whitefish	892-0129

# MONTANA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Membership Chair  
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