Castilleja linariifolia

Castilleja

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In this issue

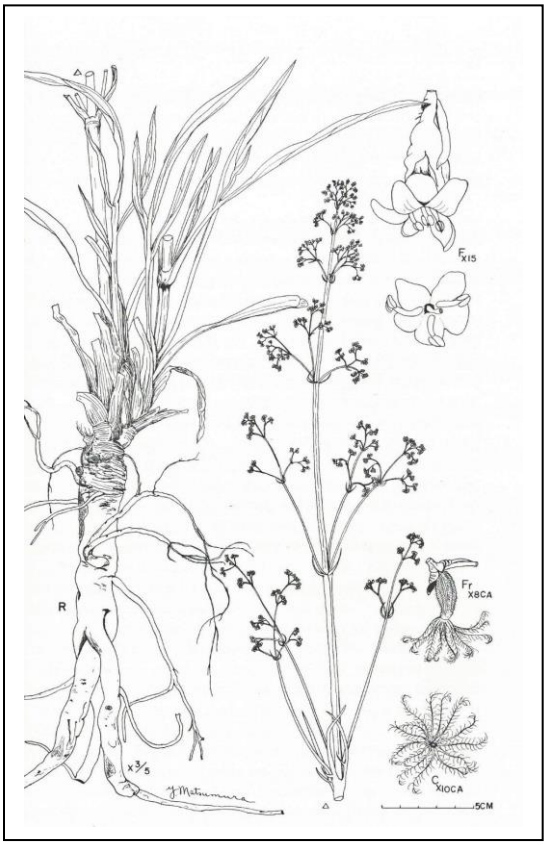
Happy Anniversary

Laramie Basin Tobacco-root Fields

Expanses of tobacco-root (*Valeriana edulis*) await 2021 fieldtrip attendees in the Laramie Basin this year… if we get there before browsing by big game.

According to Harrington (1967), the Indians used tobacco-root, a valerian, a great deal. However, they considered the raw roots to be poisonous until cooked. Harrington went on to say that Fremont found the plant extensively used and had this to say about the matter: "*I ate here, for the first time, the kooyah, or tobacco-root, the principle edible root among the Indians who inhabit the upper water of the streams on western side of the mountains. It has a very strong and remarkably peculiar taste and odor, which I can compare to no other vegetable that I am acquainted with, and which to some persons is extremely offensive. It was characterized by Mr. Preuss as the most horrid food he had ever put in his mouth,..*"

The delicate flowers and feathery fruits rise atop tobacco-root as the tallest forb in the Red Buttes Environmental Lab landscape, in late June at the peak of flowering activities. …What else may have been on the menu of early peoples? We will host an anthropology speaker addressing records of bison hunting at the same site. Look for information about this University fieldtrip, as well as destinations on the Medicine Bow National Forest and Bureau of Land Management in in the May issue. bh



Above: Tobacco-root (*Valeriana edulis*), by Y. Mamatsumura. In: Harrington, H.D. 1967. *Edible Native Plants of the Rocky Mountains*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, NM.

WYNPS News

New Members: Please welcome the following new members to WYNPS: Suzanne Digwell, Boulder, CO; Jody Donnelly, Jackson; Bridger Huhn, Laramie; Kurt Imhoff, Lander; Pam Larkin, Menlo Park CA; Anika Mahoney, Lander; Michael Manship, Bozeman MT; Heather Mathews, Jackson; Kimberly McMorrow, Wilson; Anne Nelson, Cerrillos NM; Philip Ogle, Cheyenne; Ray Ogle, Rawlins; Kent Prather, Loveland; Kassandra Skeen, Cody; Mary Willis, Centennial; Catherine Wissner, Carpenter.

Mark your Calendars for 25-27 June: We aim for a **2021 Annual Meeting** in Laramie with all due care. Registration information and fieldtrips will be coming out later this spring.

Anniversary: The 40th Anniversary of Wyoming Native Plant Society is this spring. Look for special feature articles all year long, about incredible plants, people and places.

Treasurer's Report: Balance as of March 1: Scholarship = $1077; General = $8143; Total = $9220

WYNPS Board – 2021

President: Emma Freeland, Lander (emma.eileen.freeland@gmail.com)
Vice-President: Maggie Eshleman (maggieeshleman@gmail.com)
Sec.-Treasurer: Dorothy Tuthill, Laramie (dtuthill@uwyo.edu)
Board-at-large: Katie Haynes, Laramie (katharine.haynes@usda.gov)(2020-'21)
Paige Wolken, Cheyenne (paigewolken@yahoo.com) (2021-'22)

Other Contacts:

Editor: Bonnie Heidel (bheidel@uwyo.edu)
Webmaster: Emma Freeland (emma.eileen.freeland@gmail.com)
Sublette Chapter: Jill Randall, President (possum1b@yahoo.com)
Teton Plants: Amy Taylor, Treasurer; (tetonplants@gmail.com). …Check the chapter homepage (https://tetonplants.org/) for events.

Social Media: We are on Facebook as Wyoming Native Plant Society and Instagram as @wyomingnativeplantsociety. Follow us on either platform for WYNPS updates and native plant content.

Message from the President

Greetings!

As I take the helm as the new president of WYNPS, I'd like to extend a big thanks to Katy Duffy and Lynn Stewart who finished their terms as president and vice president, respectively, in January. Last June, my husband and I had the pleasure of hosting both of them for a socially-distanced visit on our back porch. Katy regaled us with tales of WYNPS from the '90s and identified about seven birds and one swallowtail to species before even making it to the backyard. Lynn gave us detailed updates on the snowpack levels in the mountains around Dubois, and we realized that we had both hiked Whiskey Mountain on the same day about a week prior, both eager to check on Jones' columbine (a species I first saw at the WYNPS annual meeting in 2016 when Lynn himself marched us up ol' Whiskey the steep way). I treasured the evening spent with these seasoned Wyoming naturalists.

Like many botanists, much of my time spent reveling in the wonder of Wyoming's magnificent landscapes and diverse flora is alone. I cherish the time spent with kindred spirits, and hope to do a lot more of it this season. Katy and Lynn, thanks for everything and we'll see you at the next plant hike.

A warm welcome back to returning board members Dorothy Tuthill, Katie Haynes, and Paige Wolken, as well as Maggie Eshleman who is brand new to the board. We look forward to bringing you some exciting native plant events this year. Please get in touch with any one of us if you would like to host a local plant hike or virtual talk, or have ideas about other events - we'd love to hear from you!

~Emma Freeland

1982 Annual Meeting Attendees at Dugout Gulch (left to right, in back row): Tim Messick, Hollis Marriott, Gael Foenken, Dave Martin, Robert Dorn (back to camera), B.E. Nelson (behind), Robert Lichvar (in front), Erwin Evert, Mara Evert, Barb Stromberg, Brian Stromberg, Jane Dorn, Virginia Wheeler; front row: Ron Hartman, Tony Wheeler and Phillip Wheeler. Photo by Mark Stromberg.

Wyoming Native Plant Society Beginnings

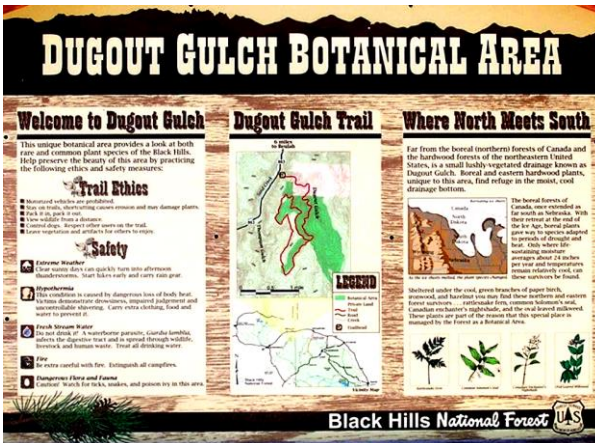
By Robert Dorn, PhD

(*Editor's Note: The following is reprinted from the 30th anniversary issue, Castilleja 30(1):3.*)

The Wyoming Native Plant Society is indirectly a product of the environmental movement of the 1960's and 1970's. Before that time there was little attention paid to the environment. Rachel Carson's book Silent Spring in 1962 awakened the public to their surroundings. Wyoming was at the forefront of the movement, passing our first mine reclamation law in 1969 which required the filling of pits, regrading, and seeding. There was no requirement for the seeding to be successful, however. The National Environmental Policy Act, passed in 1970, required environmental analyses for all federally funded projects. This was followed by the Endangered Species Act in 1973. In that same year the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act was passed. This required mined lands to be returned to an equal or better use compared to premining. The Federal Surface Mining Act, passed in 1977, regulated coal mining in the entire country. Provisions were incorporated to allow states to run their own coal programs after "jumping through the usual federal hoops." Federal funding was provided for certain aspects of the program. In that same year, 1977, I began working for the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) as a plant ecologist. Part of the Federal funding could be used to obtain data on rare or endangered species. DEQ contracted with The Nature Conservancy to establish a Natural Heritage Program in the state. An office was opened in Cheyenne and I was appointed the liaison between the Conservancy and DEQ. Bob Lichvar was the plant taxonomist with the Conservancy and he was primarily responsible for establishing the Wyoming Native Plant Society. Other Conservancy personnel among our first members included Mark Stromberg (zoologist), Don Shute, Ellen Collins, Tom Wolf, and Linda Williamson.

In the early years, the Society was involved with nominating research natural areas on the national forests. Most of these failed because of the provision that required at least 50 years of no grazing on the area. There were few other avenues for protection at that time. One notable success we did have was stopping a logging road from being constructed through Dugout Gulch in the Black Hills. Dugout Gulch harbors a dozen or more rare Wyoming plants. I discovered the area on July 3, 1976 when I found three first state records: *Geum canadense, Polygonatum biflorum*, and *Halenia deflexa*. (Cont., next page)

I also found five additional first state records in Crook County and two first state records for Montana during that weeklong field trip to give you some idea of how well the area was collected at that time. The Society had its annual meeting and field trip there in 1982 only to discover that the gulch was staked for a new logging road. We then contacted the Forest Service and voiced our concern about the road. You can see a brief history of the proceeding by visiting the Society website and looking at the Society newsletters for October 1982, page 2, and November 1984, page 5. The ultimate outcome did not materialize until many years later when it became a designated Botanical Area.



Above: Sign marking Dugout Gulch Botanical Area, Black Hills National Forest, Crook County, WY

It doesn't hurt to be vocal. Civilized society has been busy destroying the planet. If someone doesn't point out the biological resources we have, they will be destroyed and the average person will never know it happened. I would hope that some of our younger members, if they are so inclined, will become active in speaking out and pursuing protections for important native plant areas.

Anniversary dates: May 18, 1981 was the date of the first Society newsletter, but by-laws were drafted and members recruited in earlier months. The first gathering of members was June 27-28 at Castle Gardens in Fremont County.

Wyoming Native Plant Society as a product of amazing people, the times… and good pie

The following1981 snapshot by Walter Fertig is reprinted from the 20th Anniversary newsletter issue in May 2001 - 20(2). The professionalism, passion, curiosity and broad interests of an enthusiastic cadre of people came together to form the Society.

1981 Ronald Reagan had just been inaugurated as the nation's 40th President, James Watt was making headlines as the new Secretary of the Interior, Governor Ed Herschler was advocating economic development on "Wyoming's terms", and a group of plucky, pie-eating biologists[1] met in Cheyenne to found the Wyoming Native Plant Society. The inaugural, 2-page issue of the Wyoming Native Plant Society Newsletter appeared on May 18 and was sent to 23 members. By the end of the year, membership would grow to 41 and the Society's bank account would reach $220.

Much of the efforts of the Society in 1981 were directed at recruiting new members, establishing the by-laws, and promoting education and plant conservation. During its first year, the newsletter featured short articles on efforts to list two Wyoming endemics (Laramie false sagebrush and Ross' bentgrass) under the Endangered Species Act, threats to the rare Meadow pussytoes from proposed gold mining in the South Pass area, and the first installments in a series of articles on the early botanical exploration of Wyoming.

[1]According to legend, most early Society business transpired over pie.

A Botany minor and enduring support for Wyoming Native Plant Society

By Mark Stromberg, PhD

(*Editor note: This testimonial arrived almost immediately after reaching out to early members last month. Stromberg provides poignant reminder of the Society's reach over the miles, years, and broad interests, He was 1981-82 Board member and 1983-84 Vice President. He and Robert Lichvar – see p. 9 - were working for the Wyoming Natural Heritage Program at the time, predecessor of what was to become Wyoming Natural Diversity Database.)*

Young, enthusiastic, idealistic and naive to some degree, but inspirited by Bob Jenkins of The Nature Conservancy's fledgling Natural Heritage Programs in Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, I was suddenly working as both a zoologist and Director of the Wyoming Heritage Program. I knew what to do as a zoologist and embarked on finding out about animals in Wyoming. I worked closely with Mark Boyce and George Baxter at UW in Laramie but there really was not an organized, funded archive of animal specimens even at UW. My field work improved the basic knowledge of the rarer animals in Wyoming. I wrote most of the "Mammals in Wyoming" for the University of Kansas Press, and published a number of notes and papers on Wyoming. Back in the day, one had to "minor" in a PhD program and I minored in Botany, taking several plant taxonomy classes at UW Madison. I did my MS work at UW Madison doing a study of black-tailed prairie dogs in eastern Wyoming, so I knew many of the grassland plants. I had previous summer jobs with grasslands plants while an undergraduate at Colorado State University.

Bob Dorn, even then the amazing Wyoming field botanist, worked closely with the Wyoming Heritage Program's botanist, Bob Lichvar. As a Marine, Bob had returned from Vietnam and was a pretty solid character in the field. Dorn and Lichvar updated a tremendous amount of information on the plants of Wyoming. Lichvar went on to develop most of the Army Corps of Engineers wetland delineation guidelines And one has to remember that Ernie Nelson and Ron Hartman had one of the best collections of plants in the western US even then and this was a huge head start on identifying the status of plants in Wyoming, The Rocky Mountain Herbarium made great sense to ally with TNC's Natural Heritage Program as it was already a great center for the knowledge of the Growing Native Plants plants of Wyoming. And eventually, I understand, this was formalized. I moved on from the Wyoming Heritage Program and ended up with UC Berkeley's Museum of Vertebrate Zoology as a resident director of their biological field station. My successors crafted state support at UW and with the state wildlife agency.

So, with even our limited initial group size, there was enthusiasm for the plants of Wyoming, and there was the suggestion to form a statewide Native Plant Society. Sounded good to me! I am still a member of the California and Arizona Native Plant Societies. Even the smaller chapters of CNPS can have a hundred people at the annual meeting in a large venue. CNPS is, as one might expect, going strong. But I remain a member of the WYNPS because although a smaller group, the enthusiasm and citizen science that the WNPS promotes is great. I have retired now, but continue to appreciate WYNPS from afar.

- Mark Stromberg, Tucson, AZ

[*The following is reprinted from Stromberg's 30th Anniversary story about seeking a state entity to assume authority for plants under the Endangered Species Act.*]

… I was supposed to work with the political powers in Wyoming towards funding a knowledge center for the rarer plants and animals in Wyoming, particularly those that might need management. As a zoologist, I was not a political operator, but did my best. Scouting around for a state agency or board that might assume state options under the federal Endangered Species Act, I believed the best I could do for plants was some livestock and grazing board. I remember giving them information about the ESA and how the state could get a hold on the science and field work for some of the listings. A long silence at the end of my presentation. Eventually one of the members asked,

"*Do cows eat these plants*"?

-"Well, they might on occasion but most are in pretty extreme environments with minimal grazing"

" *Do sheep eat these plants*"?

- "Perhaps, but the grazing would need to be studied".

"*So, what is this all about*? *Some kind of hobby of your*s? ***We are not interested***".

Part 39. More Forbs for Dryer Sites

By Robert Dorn, PhD

Cryptantha cinerea, Bow-nut Miners-candle, is a perennial with several stems to 12 inches tall. The leaves are 1 to 5 inches long and upto 0.5 inch wide. The flowers are white with a yellow center, about 0.25 inch wide, and scattered along the stems. They appear from April to September, a long blooming period. The plants occur naturally in mostly sandy or other well drained areas from the plains to the mountains. They prefer full sun and dry, well drained soils. It can be grown from seed surface sown outdoors in the fall. It is attractive to pollinators.

Cryptantha cinerea, Goshen County

Lathyrus polymorphus, Goshen County

Lathyrus polymorphus, Hoary Vetchling, is a rhizomatous sprawling perennial to 1 foot tall. The leaves are pinnately compound with 4 to 12 leaflets each to 1.5 inches long and 0.25 inch wide. The flowers are about 1 inch long and bicolored, usually with pink-purple to purple banner and wings and a bluish or white keel, usually several on stalks from the leaf axils. They appear from April to June. The plants occur naturally in usually sandy places on the plains. They prefer full sun and dry, sandy soil. They can be grown from seed that is scarified before planting.

Mentzelia nuda, Bractless Blazingstar, is a biennial or perennial to 2.5 feet tall and 2 feet wide. The leaves are narrow, coarsely toothed or shallowly lobed, to 6 inches long and 1.5 inches wide with short, barbed hairs that cling to clothing. The flowers are white to cream or pale yellow and to 3.5 inches across. They appear from July to September. The plants occur naturally in sandy places on the plains. They prefer full sun and sandy soils. It can be grown from seed sown outdoors in the fall or cold stratify for 60 days before spring planting. Cover very lightly with soil.

Mentzelia nuda, Goshen County

Townsendia strigosa, Hairy Daisy, is a sprawling biennial to 4 inches tall. The leaves are narrow and to 3 inches long. The flower heads are to 1.5 inches across and terminate the stems and branches. The ray flowers are white, pink, or lavender and the disk flowers are yellow. They appear in May and June. The plants occur naturally in dry open places in the basins. They prefer full sun and dry, well drained soils. It can be grown from seed covered lightly with soil.

Townsendia strigosa, Sweetwater County

Xanthisma spinulosum, Spiny Goldenweed, is a perennial to 2 feet tall but usually much shorter, with sprawling to upright stems. The leaves are mostly dissected and to 2.5 inches long. The flower heads are to 1 inch across, one to few at the tip of each stem, with several to many stems per plant. The ray and disk flowers are slightly different shades of yellow. They appear from April to June or August and September depending on variety. The plants occur naturally in dry, open places of the plains and basins. They prefer full sun and dry, well drained soils. They are easily grown from fresh seed lightly covered with soil.

Xanthisma spinulosum, Platte County

To see the above plants in color, go to the newsletter on the Society website.

American Penstemon Society 2021 special project grants and scholarships

All applicants must be current members of APS, and may join APS for the purpose of submitting a proposal. Maximum award amount is $1000; in the past three years, awards have ranged from $100 to $1000. Awards are not intended to pay wages or travel to meetings. The number of successful awards in any year will be determined by the number of high-quality proposals, value of the awards, and the annual budget. Awardees are required to submit a final project report, due one year after the award is made, and provide either an article for the newsletter or the Journal, or an oral presentation at an annual meeting.

Proposals should not exceed five pages, and must follow this format:

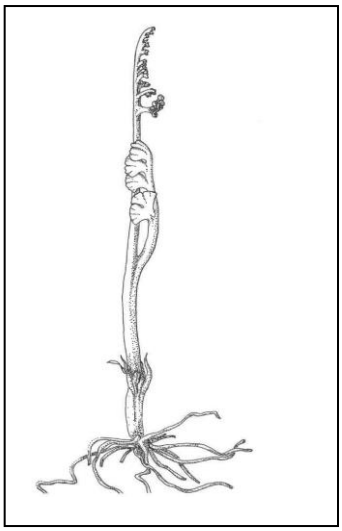
1. Project name
2. Name and contact information of submitter(s)
3. Requested funding amount
4. Objective of the project
5. Background and rationale
6. Proposed methods and timeline
7. Itemized budget
8. Description of submitters' qualifications.

Submit proposals to Dorothy Tuthill via email (dtuthill@uwyo.edu) or mail (Biodiversity Institute, Dept. 4304, University of Wyoming, 1000 E. University Ave., Laramie, WY 82071) no later than March 31, 2021. Receipt of proposals will be acknowledged by email, and successful awardees will be notified no later than April 30, with disbursements made in early May.

In addition to the program described above, we are pleased to announce a new program for graduate students researching Penstemon-related topics, with a maximum award of $2000. Full details of this program, including instructions for proposal submission, are available at: www.penstemons.org/index.php/society/grants

Additions to the Flora

Two native species are added to the state flora – a moonwort with many aliases, and a thistle species with vouchers in out-of-state herbaria.



Botrychiumj furculatum, by Daryl Mergen. In: Popovich et al. 2020.

Botrychium furculatum, by Ben Legler.

Wishbone moonwort (*Botrychium furculatum*) appeared in print (Popovich et al. 2020) in the waning days of 2020. It was first collected in 1996 in Glacier National Park, Montana. It is a widespread Rocky Mountain species distinguished from other members of the "*Botrychium campestre* clade" in its combination of pallid color, irregular pinna outline, and trophophore bowed out at base. The species epithet refers to the bowed junction of the sporophore and tropophore as resembling the angle and curvature of an avian wishbone. Wyoming populations are known from the Big Horn Mountains and the Black Hills (Big Horn, Crook, Johnson and Sheridan counties). They have often been referred to as "redbank" moonwort to date (after Redbank Springs, SD), and elsewhere as *B. adnatum*, and "Colorado moonwort."

Specimens of *B. furculatum* are already posted by Rocky Mountain Herbarium (RM) (https://www.rockymountainherbarium.org/). The species will be added to *Botrychium* entries in the Wyoming Field Guide http://fieldguide.wyndd.org/). The species is an allotetraploid related to *B. pallidum* (diploid) and an as yet unpublished diploid species in the Big Horn Mountains. This publication sets the stage for more taxonomic intrigue in Wyoming's moonwort flora.

Tracy's thistle (*Cirsium tracyi*; syn. *C. undulatum* var. *tracyi*) is a thistle published over a century ago that was first collected in Wyoming 10- and 15 years ago (*Moon 1031 BRY, Vincent 14475 NY*). It is closely allied to *C. undulatum* of the Great Plains, but only found west of the Continental Divide in western Colorado, Utah and now southwestern Wyoming. It closely resembles *C. undulatum* except in having a smaller flower head (1.8-2.5 cm) compared to *C. undulatum* (2.5-4 cm) as well as better-developed creeping rootstocks, unwettable achenes, lack of indentation at the base of the flower head, and lower chromosome number (Cronquist et al. 1994). Both Wyoming collections are from Uinta County.

Vouchers of Tracy's thistle from Wyoming came to light as part of a deep dive into *Cirsium* (thistle) taxonomy by an attentive researcher who discerned distribution extensions among over 2500 specimens and their collection labels she reviewed from across the West (Ackerfield et al. 2020).

Literature Cited

Ackerfield, J. R., D. J. Keil, W. C. Hodgson, M. P. Simmons, S. D. Fehlberg and V. A. Funk. 2020. Thistle be a mess: Untangling the taxonomy of *Cirsium* (Cardueae: Compositae) in North America. Journal of Systematics and Evolution. 58(6)881-912.

Cronquist, A., A. H. Holmgren, N. H. Holmgren, J. L. Reveal, and P. K. Holmgren. 1984. Intermountain Flora; Vascular Plants of the Intermountain West, U.S.A. Volume 4: Subclass Asteridae. New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY.

Popovich, S. J., D. R. Farrar and A. V. Gilman. 2020. *Botrychium furculatum* (Ophioglossaceae), a New Moonwort Species from the Rocky Mountains of North America. American Fern Journal 110(4):165–182.

Time Flies

By Robert Lichvar, PhD

Forty years ago seems more than a lifetime ago, but it also seems like yesterday. Things were a little different back then. Concepts of plant species were based mostly on morphologic features, but with many theoretical discussions and few ways to test the hypothesis. Characteristics like flavonoids and isozymes were the rage, and no one dreamed we would someday be sequencing DNA and making phylogenetic classifications. Running gels for globular markers was the way to sort species, or at least we thought so. Back then, laws like the Endangered Species Act, Clean Air Act, and Clean Water Act, and others, were new and not yet well defined. All were just words in laws written by DC lawyers based on the revolutionary desires of the post-Vietnam War era folks that wanted to save the planet. The Smithsonian had a "red book" that listed very rare plant species and those that might be extinct. The flora of Wyoming was just beginning to explode with new collections and newly discovered species.

Under this shift in environmental awareness, the Wyoming Natural Heritage Program was initiated by The Nature Conservancy in 1979. It was funded by a section of the Abandoned Mine Lands Program to ensure that no rare plants or animals occurred in these old abandoned mining locations and would be harmed if restoration were to take place. Being the zealous young folks with shiny new degrees, we saw the imagined possibility of making a difference for natural resources. However, state legislators we met with to describe and discuss our program asked not about the program, but rather was this "some sort of hobby" we had? That reality made us realize we were going nowhere with our dreams and desires. At this time, there were few Native Plant Societies existing in the west, Utah and Colorado may have been up and running. However, in Wyoming, we were just a few young kids all excited about doing fieldwork where little was known of Wyoming's flora and fauna. We lacked "gas for our engines (money) to support our interests and desires" to save our natural resources.

As I recall, I got the idea that there was a need for support to persuade the legislators that they should pay attention to rare species as critical part of Wyoming's natural history. If my memory is even partially correct, I remember walking into Bob Dorn's office in the Wyoming DEQ building and sitting with him and proposing the idea of a Wyoming Native Plant Society. Dorn, at the time, was the lead person in the state running the Abandoned Mine Lands Program. He was the classic insider who knew the thoughts and ways of all these federal and state bureaucrats associated with the program. I pitched the sale of the idea by saying, "If we have a society of people who could write letters and make a ruckus over plants, then maybe we can get some needed attention." Well, as usual, Dorn told me how impractical I was and asked, "Who is going to do all these legally required things." Clueless as usual, I didn't even know what it meant to have a nonprofit plant society, so what was he talking about anyway? Of course, as usual Dorn stepped up and became the backbone of the idea. He got copies of the local Audubon Society by-laws and rules, and we rewrote the words to fit our plant society needs. The next question was who were going to be its officers and members?

Well, there was Dorn, Mark Stromberg, and other folks from our small Heritage program. Then there were Ron Hartman and Ernie Nelson at the herbarium. Plus, we recruited several BLM botanists like Dave Martin and Ann Aldrich. Our non-governmental member was Erwin Evert. Somehow, I got voted president. Then off we went into the unknown world as a society with the glitter of Wyoming plants in our eyes.

So, after 40 years and a career that took me all over North America, the US and several territories, I'm back to my beloved Wyoming. It's great to be back and to enjoy the flora of Wyoming again and ponder even more, "What's a good species?" I'm so glad to see that the WNPS is still an entity. In contrast to 40 years ago when most people didn't know what a botanist was, today we still have a functioning plant society with people who have botanical interests in a highly biodiverse and interesting state. So, it's with humble pride that I can say, "Bob Dorn and I took the leap, and the ball is still rolling because of all the members who care and believe this is an important endeavor to support." - Robert Lichvar, Alpine, WY

Calling all Plant Hike Enthusiasts

Plant hikes around the state are encouraged and will be publicized by Wyoming Native Plant Society as part of the mission to promote appreciation of plants. If your group has plant hikes this summer, please jot down the following information:

- Date
- Meeting place and time
- Destination, including special features
- Length
- Leader
- Strenuousness
- Any special items to bring

Please send it to WYNPS or the nearest officer.

Contributors to this Issue: Robert Dorn, Walter Fertig, Emma Freeland, Bonnie Heidel, Robert Lichvar, Mark Stromberg, Dorothy Tuthill.

Next Issue: Please send articles, field trips and announcements by 15 April to:
Wyoming Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 2449
Laramie, WY 82073

WYOMING NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP FORM

Date _____

Name _____

Address _____

Email _____

Please check all appropriate boxes:

[ ] New member
[ ] Renewing member
[ ] Check here if this an address change
[ ] Annual membership with email notification of newsletters: $10
[ ] Annual membership with mailed newsletters: $12
[ ] Annual membership with scholarship support and email notification of newsletters: $20
[ ] Annual membership with scholarship support and mailed newsletters: $22
[ ] Life membership with email notification of newsletters: $300
[ ] Life membership with mailed newsletters: $300

In addition to the statewide organization, we have two chapters. Membership in chapters is optional; chapter members must also be members of the statewide organization.

[ ] Teton Plants Chapter annual membership: $5
[ ] Sublette Chapter annual membership: $5
[ ] Additional donation of $_____

Total enclosed: _____

Please write checks to **Wyoming Native Plant Society**

Wyoming Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 2449
Laramie, WY 82073