Idaho Naturalist news

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The Idaho Naturalist News is a quarterly newsletter of the Idaho Master Naturalist Program.

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Idaho Master Naturalist Rendezvous Registration Open

Gretchen Vanek, Idaho Master Naturalist, Henry's Fork Chapter

Definition of a theme Park: "A group of entertainment attractions…and other events in a location for the enjoyment of…people." (Wikipedia)

Come one, come all to the theme park that is Island Park. The Ringmaster, Mary Van Fleet, and her minions of prestidigitators and interlocutors are pulling the strings that create magic and awe among those who enter. Explore the use of the elements and be amazed. Arts in the air: Exclaim at the acoustic sounds of bats as you drive slowly after dark to investigate; marvel at the beauty and grace of a long-billed curlew and the gentle hands of the expert biologist as he attaches a monitor; regard the sunrise at the top of Sawtell Peak as you search for sign of peregrine falcons. Wilds of the water: Wade the perimeters of remote ponds staying cool while you search for amphibians that startle and delight; paddle the mysterious meanders of the Henry's Fork Outlet for bubble-brief signs of beaver and other fauna. Expeditions of the earth: Collecting waving grasses on the prairie of the Flat Ranch among burgeoning blue camas and yellow mule ear; tramping through thick and slender swaying trunks of aspen and boot -tripping sticky geranium to assess the health of the stand; standing in the entrance of an emerald willow tunnel created by beaver, ungulates, and the occasional wolf, and feeling the ecstatic chill of other breaths and heartbeats.

In the interest of brevity, I will not delve into the infinite number of spirit-satisfying activities: Harriman State Park swans and native plants garden, The Henry's Fork Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, Johnny Sack Cabin, the trout hatchery. Finally, I must mention the groups of magicians and story-tellers from Fish & Game, USDA Forest Service, BYUI, ISU, who teach us ecology, geology, botany, wildlife biology, map reading. They are brilliant and leave us exhausted when they imbue us with their enthusiasm and knowledge.

So bring on the throngs of theme park visitors, IMNs from all over the state. The Island Park theme park awaits.

Register: https://fishandgame.idaho.gov/sites/Wildlife/IDMasterNaturalist/2015rendezvous/Rendezvous%20Registration%20Form/rendezvous_registration.pdf

Harriman State Park ranch buildings perch on the sagebrush-covered bench just above Millionaire's Pool, a famous fishing bend in the Henry's Fork River. Photo by Linda Lostutter, Idaho Master Naturalist, Henry's Fork Chapter.

Upper Snake Chapter Recycling Bin Project

Mike Zacker, Idaho Master Naturalist, Upper Snake Chapter

What started as an expression of interest from our neighboring Island Park chapter a little over a year ago has culminated in the installation of five monofilament recycle bins at strategic locations in the Upper Snake area. Acting as the project lead, I worked with Henry's Fork Chapter members, Boat US Foundation, and members of my own chapter. We went to work identifying the need and securing a funding source to purchase the materials necessary to construct and install the bins.

In January of this year, the funding source was realized when a local sportsman group, Snake River Cutthroats, provided grant money to the Upper Snake Chapter to construct and install five bins. Maintenance of the bins consists of line collection. The collected line is returned to Berkley's recycle center for recycle into fish structure, park benches, etc.

Ryder Park Recycle Bin, Idaho Falls. Photo by Mary Zacker

A serendipitous discovery occurred while scoping installation sites for this project. Seven recycle bins had been previously installed by a boy scout at BLM, Forest Service, and Idaho Fish & Game boat ramps along the South Fork of the Snake River. While it was exciting to see these bins in place, they were not being maintained. Discussions followed with the managing organizations and now the bins have been "adopted" by the Upper Snake Chapter. These bins were inspected, repaired as necessary, and emptied.

Monofilament line is strong, durable, and almost invisible in the water which makes it a primary choice by anglers for many angling applications. Unfortunately, when disposed of improperly, these same characteristics can have adverse effects on wildlife where it can entangle fish and birds, as well as the boating public where it can wrap around boat propellers and lead to expensive repairs. In addition, monofilament disposed in a lake or stream can take hundreds of years to decompose, allowing it to accumulate over time. The obvious goal of the recycle bins is to improve wildlife habitat by keeping monofilament fishing line out of the environment. A less tangible benefit is the message a bin on location sends. It promotes recycling, not for an economic benefit, but simply for the benefit of wildlife and habitat improvement. Every sportsman knows it is wrong to dispose of monofilament by throwing it into the environment. By placing bins in strategic locations it makes it easy for anglers to do the right thing. In addition, when fishing with children, it provides an opportunity for adults to set an example to future generations on the importance of protecting our waterways and environment in general.

So what does the future hold for this project? For any benefit to be obtained, anglers have to *use* the bins as intended. While this cannot be conclusively guaranteed, the success of Berkley's recycle program provides some insight. The center has recycled over 9 million miles of monofilament fishing line and the count continues to grow. The line comes from over 17,000 recycle collection bins throughout the country. There are more locations in the Upper Snake area in need of recycle bins. Berkley's statistics provide a lot of encouragement toward a successful conclusion of this project. They also provide a lot of enthusiasm toward the construction and installation of recycle bins at those needed locations. If funds can be secured, Upper Snake Chapter will construct and install additional bins. The search for sponsors continues.

Sagebrush-steppe Spring

Photos and poem by Robert W. Ellis, Idaho Master Naturalist, Sagebrush-steppe Chapter

Blue triplet-lilies

Golden lichens and lizards

Call us to the trails

Payette Children's Forest

Terry Smith, Idaho Master Naturalist, McCall Chapter

McCall Master Naturalists participated in the Payette Children's Forest "Take It Outside" event held July 11 at the Northwest Passage pond near North Beach on Payette Lake. The Master Naturalists' program for the event was The Bear Trail (survive one year in the life of a bear). Kids had to go through five seasons of a bear's life, starting with spring, and learn the different foods bears eat to survive. The last season was spring where they had to cross a "road." Idaho Master Naturalist Holly Becker (left) sits on a "car" which the kids had to dodge to not get hit. Their reward at the end of the trail: Gummy Bears!

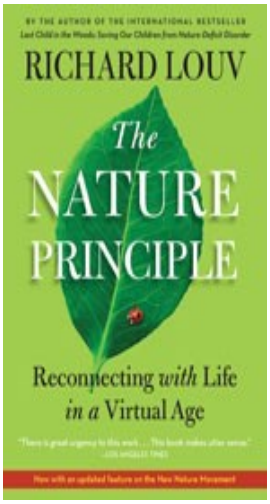
Holly Becker (above) awaits participating bears in the obstacle course. Photos by Terri Smith, Idaho Master Naturalist, McCall Chapter.

The Nature Principle by Richard Louv

Book Review by Debbie Bloom, Idaho Master Naturalist, Sagebrush-steppe Chapter

"The more high-tech we become, the more nature we need."

~ RICHARD LOUV



Richard Louv helped to inspire the national movement to reintroduce children to nature with his 2005 book Last Child in the Woods. In his 2011 book, The Nature Principle: Reconnecting with Life in a Virtual Age, he continues his crusade, this time aiming at adults.

The Nature Principle is Louv's answer to the question, *"What would our lives be like if our days and nights were immersed in nature as they are in technology?"* It is a philosophical book with practical implications. Louv moves between and beyond ideas of conservation and environmentalism to develop a new kind of "nature movement."

Citing research and using anecdotal stories, Louv develops seven overlapping concepts to restore both humans and nature:

-"The more high-tech our lives become, the more nature we need to achieve **natural balance**.
-The mind/body/nature connection, also called **vitamin N** (for nature), will enhance physical and mental health.
-Utilizing both technology *and* nature experience will increase our intelligence, creative thinking, and productivity, giving birth to the **hybrid mind**.
-Human/nature social capital will enrich and redefine communities to include all living things.
-In the new **purposeful place**, natural history will be as important as human history to regional and personal identity.
-Through **biophilic design**, our homes, workplaces, neighborhoods, and towns will not only conserve watts, but also produce human energy.
-In relationship with nature, the **high-performance human** will conserve and *create* natural habitat—and new economic potential—where we live, learn, work, and play."

The Nature Principle articulated and validated my own relationship with nature, and from a Master Naturalist point of view, gives me plenty of material to encourage others to go outside and claim the benefits of nature for themselves.

Pend Oreille Chapter Co-Sponsors Speakers

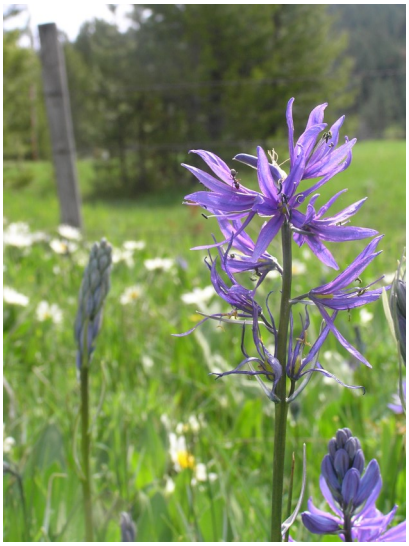
Gail Bolin, Idaho Master Naturalist, Pend Oreille Chapter

The Pend Oreille Chapter of the IMNP recently co-sponsored two interesting speakers. Jack Nisbet (pictured left), teacher, naturalist and author of Survivors: *Tracing the Story of Native Plants in Our Region*, shared stories about the adventures of David Douglas. A gifted collector of native plants in the Pacific Northwest in the early 19th century, Douglas collected and sent viable, live specimens and seeds to England. In fact, many of the plants native to the Northwest, such as Salal and Fireweed, did so well in Europe that over time they achieved weed status.

The second presentation was *Camas Populations in the Kootenays, and Beyond.* Valerie Huff, Project Coordinator, and Dr. Brenda Beckwith, Project Advisor, presented information on the Kootenay Camas Project, an effort launched in 2012 by the West Kootenay Native Plant Society (Canada). Common Camas (*Camassia quamash*) grows in the Pacific Northwest; though it's rare in Canada, it is found in southern British Columbia and in the Columbia River plains.

The long-term survival of camas has been threatened due to loss of habitat and climate change. The Kootenay Camas Project conducts field studies, fosters stewardship with the city of Castlegar and celebrates annually with a "Camas Discovery Day." For more information: http://kootenaynativeplants.ca/camas/

Camas bulbs are one of many root foods important to First Nations in BC. Death camas bulbs are very similar to common camas bulbs. Death camas is highly poisonous. Harvesting or eating common camas is not recommended.



Camas photo by Sara Focht.

A Master Naturalist's Perspective

Ron Andrew, Idaho Master Naturalist, Sagebrush-steppe Chapter

It has always been a quest of mine to seek answers to the question "Why is it the way it is?" The Sagebrush-steppe Chapter of the Idaho Master Naturalist Program was a great place to look. I was somewhat familiar with topics covered in the weekly classes, just enough to listen closely and ask a lot of questions. I met many like-minded people in the classes with various interests. Soon they became friends. Talking with them, sharing information, discussing ideas, and laughing was something I looked forward to every week. I've also met many friendly people associated with the various sponsoring agencies and will continue volunteering for them from time to time. Helping to build a beautiful world is very rewarding.

New Adventure Awaits at the Waterlife Discovery Center

Jen Jackson Quintano

Area residents (Sandpoint) have a new option for fun and learning this summer with the Waterlife Discovery Center, located at the old Sandpoint Fish Hatchery on Lakeshore Drive in Sagle. The recently updated display building will be open with a naturalist on duty Thursdays through Saturdays, from noon to 4:00 p.m., throughout the summer.

New to the Waterlife Discovery Center this year is a replica 1910 naturalist cabin, outfitted just as it might have been over 100 years ago. Visitors can peek into the scientist's microscope and pore over his collections and sketches. Not only is it an opportunity to learn about the surrounding landscape, but it's also a window into how naturalists once studied their environs. "We believe the WDC is a great place for people to connect with the natural world and understand their roles in it," says Clem Yonker, President of the Pend Oreille Chapter of the Idaho Master Naturalist Program. "Not only will people learn about the importance of wetland habitats, but they can now see how we've come to that understanding over time, building on previous generations' discoveries."

Idaho Master Naturalists Lynette Leonard, Cheryl McKee, and Kirby McKee.

Visitors to the WDC can also explore a trout-filled pond through a fish viewing window, walk the grounds on Murphy Bay, explore a self-guided trail in the attached 6.5-acre wetland, and learn from native plant displays. There are picnic tables and a public dock to round out an afternoon of activities. "The historic fish hatchery was transformed into this educational center so that people could understand how water shapes our environment," says Yonker. "Water is such an important part of our local landscape here. I think all area residents would see their surroundings a little differently if they could make a trip to the WDC."

The Idaho Master Naturalists and the Idaho Department of Fish & Game have partnered to offer new displays and on-duty naturalists at the WDC. Admission is free. The center is located at 2100 Lakeshore Drive. Contact waterlifediscoverycenter@gmail.com with questions, or go to IdahoMasterNaturalist.org for more information.

The Pond at the Waterlife Discovery Center Gets a Floating Wetland

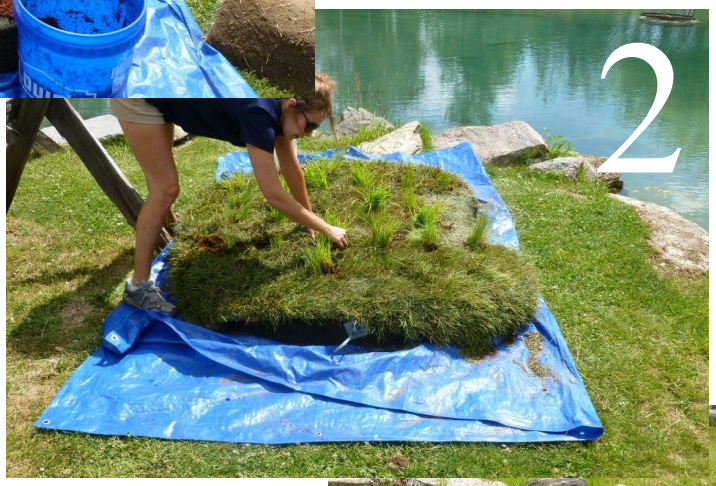
Gail Bolin, Idaho Master Naturalist, Pend Oreille Chapter

A Floating Treatment Wetland (FTW) consists of emergent wetland plants growing on a mat or structure floating on the surface of a body of water. The plant stems remain above the water level while their roots grow down through the structure into the water column. Research has shown that floating wetlands effectively removes many pollutants from a water body, including nitrates, phosphates, ammonia and toxic metals.

Water quality tests for dissolved oxygen, temperature, water clarity, nitrates and phosphates were taken prior to the installation of the FTW and will be conducted monthly for the next year.

Idaho Master Naturalists from the Pend Oreille Chapter staff the Waterlife Discovery Center and will now be able to teach visitors about the use and benefits of Floating Treatment Wetlands.

Above and right: Adrienne Cronebaugh from Kootenai Environmental Alliance, puts mulch made from coconut hulls on the island, then plants native rushes and sedges in the holes.



Below: MollyMcCahon (Lake Assist Coordinator for Bonner Soil and Water Conservation Distirict) positions the island. Bottom far left: Adrienne, Herman Collins (Board Chair for BSWCD), Molly McCahon, and Erin Mader (Program Coordinator for the Lakes Commission) present the finished product.

Is That *Poop*?

Erika Harmon, Idaho Master Naturalist, Sagebrush-steppe Chapter

People like poop. We're drawn to it like flies on … well, poop. While volunteering at a MK Nature Center event booth recently, I noticed that a particular part of the display was getting a great amount of attention. It was a collection of scat replicas of varying sizes, shapes and characteristics. The other volunteers and I knew the species for some of them, but there were a few unidentified poops in the collection that we left unlabeled, and those were the ones people had the most fun with. "Is that *poop*?" they asked, making their way over to the display, and then they were hooked. I think people also like a good mystery, which might help explain the poop fascination, at least in part. But I left the event wondering if there might be more to it.

I've witnessed the same interest during family trips to the outdoors. Animal scat finds are definitely a cause for pause with my husband and two sons. It usually goes something like this: "Whoa, check this out." Someone discovers poop and we all gather around it, lean in close to get a better look, and start puzzling it out. We consider the size and shape. We look for clues about diet – does it contain fur? Seeds? Undigested insect parts? We look for other signs that might give us more information about the creature that left it and, perhaps most intriguing, whether it's fresh.

It's worth noting that the poop fascination at my house is specific to wild animals. It does not extend to, say, our Labrador retriever, whose voracious appetite and undiscerning taste can yield a variety of unique backyard finds that, unfortunately, no one takes particular interest in. Yet, despite our lack of love for it, even dog poop can be a valuable source of information – mostly to other dogs. It's like a time-stamped business card, letting the next dog that happens by know who left it and when. Neighborhood dogs recognize each other's fecal scents. I imagine animals in the wild do, too.

Scat photos by Sara Focht.

My family and I have never leaned in close enough to actually sniff a scat find, but we gather information from it just the same, and possibly for the same reasons other animals do: to learn its identity, estimate its proximity and determine whether it's a threat. Could it be that we're not merely curious, but acting on a deeper level? Humans' understanding of animals and their behavior once played a vital role in our survival. We followed the migration patterns of animals we wanted to eat, and we avoided the ones that wanted to eat us. We might have gained other valuable information from the contents of scat, such as the availability of berries and other edibles in the vicinity.

These days, animal droppings are collected and studied for a variety of reasons. They can provide information about the population and health of a particular group of animals, such as an elk herd. Scat can serve as a warning that bears are active in an area, or, through DNA, provide clues about the distribution of a family of antelope. Biologists can use scat as a non-invasive means to learn more about elusive animals, such as the snow leopard of Central Asia.

It might be a bit of stretch to say people love poop, but I think the droppings of wild and unknown animals can hold great mysteries, and that's something we can all enjoy.
I found great information and photos from scat studies around the world at http://www.nationalgeographic.com/explorers/scat-studies-gallery

Cleanup of Cloward's Sportsman's Access at Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area

Tony Appelhans, Upper Snake Chapter

Twelve Idaho Master Naturalist volunteers and James Brower, IDFG Region 6 Volunteer Coordinator, worked on a beautiful spring day to clean up trash at the Cloward's Sportsman's Access Campground on the Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area. Three truckloads of trash were picked up and properly disposed of at the County Transfer Station. The following note of appreciation was sent by James Brower;

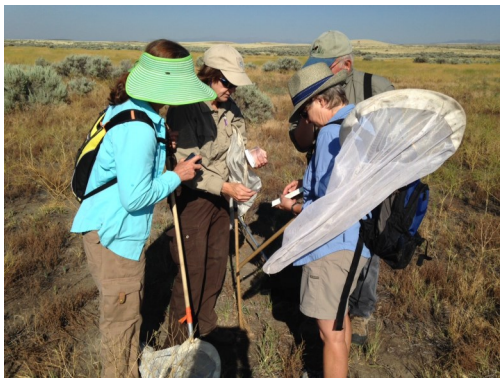
"I received several positive responses in appreciation for the Cloward's clean up. Will you pass the appreciation on of our staff including Tex Creek, Law Enforcement, Fisheries and Steve Schmidt our regional supervisor to all that helped. You guys are awesome!"

Idaho Master Naturalists Doug Hall, Leslie Piscitella, Tony Appelhans, Evan Tibbott, Mary-Pat Murphy, Sheri Weber, Mike Zacher, Don Weber, Roger Mayes, Roger Piscitella, and Bob Anderl

Butterfly Survey

Catherine Crowder, Idaho Master Naturalist, Upper Snake Chapter

The Camas Butterfly survey, an annual event since 2005, was held on July 2, 2015, and is now complete. The purpose of this survey was to identify and count the butterflies found on the Camas NWR and was done for the North American Butterfly Association following their protocol. Wildlife biologists Brian Wehausen and Pam Johnson led the survey and 5 IMNs participated (Catherine Crowder, Cindy Breckenridge, Sherry and Rodger Scott and Dave Godfrey). The survey took 6 + hours in the field using butterfly nets to catch and identify the butterflies. To get a better look at the butterflies in the nets, Pam or Brian would temporarily put them into small plastic jars. All butterflies were released and all flew away unharmed. The butterflies identified were as follows: Checkered White, Becker's White, Cabbage White, Ruddy Copper, Melissa Blue, Common Wood Nymph, Monarch and Viceroy. Many other butterflies that were seen from a distance were recorded as unidentified whites, blues, coppers etc., using the color-coded sections in the *Kaufman Field Guide to Butterflies of North America*.



Photos by Catherine Crowder, Idaho Master Naturalist, Upper Snake Chapter.

Fleeting Spring

Leanne Lloyd-Fairey, Idaho Master Naturalist, Sagebrush-steppe Chapter

After the rain, lichen turns to quicksilver on black basalt.
Moss swells into soft emerald pillows.
Every tree branch holds a hundred crystal beads.
After the rain, the smell of sage stirs a memory.
Willows glow with chartreuse incandescence against a
backdrop of waiting trees.
Clouds pile against the mountains before skimming off to
disappear into another sky.
Savor these days when the hills are clothed in verdant velvet
though the color lasts only for a moment.
Capture this green and hold onto it throughout
the unrelenting heart of summer.

"WA state landscape" by Richard Droker is licensed under CC by 2.0

Sagebrush-steppe Chapter Finishes 7th Education Class

The Sagebrush-steppe Chapter of the IMNP finished up its 7th year of education classes in May 2015. This year's class was our largest yet, composed of 30 people. They were as enthusiastic as ever and we enjoyed many outings and adventures together.

Susan Allison , Dave Cannamela from IDFG, and Eileen Thuesen collecting insects in the Boise River as part of the Native Fish presentation and field trip.

Sagebrush-steppe Chapter leader Aimee Hughes (right) helps Idaho Master Naturalist Connie Kratz get hardhat and headset ready for the waste water treatment tour at the Boise Watershed.

Left corner: Idaho Master Naturalists learning about trees in Boise city parks.

Below: Thomas Colby, BSU PhD Candidate in Geology, leads the Master Naturalists in the very popular geology of Boise tour. All photos by Daniel Gonzalez, Idaho Master Naturalist, Sagebrush-steppe Chapter.

Monarch Butterfly Monitoring Workshop

Mary McGown, Idaho Master Naturalist, Sagebrush-steppe Chapter

An enthusiastic group of 39 citizen scientists, including 21 Idaho Master Naturalists, attended a Monarch Butterfly Monitoring Workshop held June 19-20 in Boise. The workshop was presented by the University of Minnesota Monarch Lab, Monarch Joint Venture, The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, and Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Wendy Caldwell, Community Program Specialist for Monarch Joint Venture in St. Paul, MN and Sarina Jepson, Endangered Species Program Director for Xerces Society in Portland, OR, were the principal presenters. Meeting coordination and logistics were handled by Beth Waterbury, Wildlife Biologist for IDFG in Salmon. Additional workshop support was generously donated by Wild Birds Unlimited of Boise, Boise Parks & Recreation, and the Sagebrush-steppe Chapter of Idaho Master Naturalists.

As a workshop attendee and Master Naturalist, I appreciated the high level of instruction and information presented by some of the leading experts in monarch conservation. The lectures and the time in the field gave me confidence that, as an individual, I can contribute to monarch conservation. One of the most striking slides in the presentation was a map of the US showing documentation of milkweed patches and monarch larvae and adult sightings. Idaho was blank. Now there is a small army of trained naturalists who can go out and document the location and status of milkweed plants and monarchs and enter the information into databases maintained by the Xerces Society and the Monarch Larva Monitoring Project, and soon a regional monitoring database.

Monarch egg on milkweed plant. Photo by Becky O'Neill.

The second day of the workshop we spent time in the field. We learned how to look for and identify monarch eggs, identify some of their predators, and measure milkweed patches. The two patches we visited were in the City of Boise, one at the MK Nature Center and one in Ann Morrison Park. Boise Parks and Recreation, a sponsor of the workshop, is beginning a monarch conservation program. The national Parks and Recreation Association, to which many park departments belong, has a comprehensive monarch conservation campaign (http://www.parksandrecreation.org/2015/July/Parks-Saving-the-Monarch/). Talk to your local park manager to advocate for and support monarch conservation!

Information from the workshop made me more appreciative of this unique and iconic insect that has the longest migration in the world. The survival of this species in North America is in peril due to man's actions. We were given the information and the tools to help change the downward population trend.

Beth reported on an exciting upcoming monarch/milkweed project recently awarded a substantial grant by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Titled *Integrating Strategic Conservation Approaches for the Monarch Butterfly in the State Wildlife Action Plans of Idaho and Washington*, the $171,000 grant will fund four concurrent, collaborative projects with IDFG, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Xerces Society over the next two years:

- Research and compile monarch and milkweed records from scientific collections.
- Develop and launch a publicly accessible, interactive website to collect and disseminate data on western milkweeds and monarchs.
- Develop and present monarch and milkweed field training workshops to target audiences (land managers, citizen scientists).
- Implement a coordinated survey framework to define baseline distributions of milkweeds and breeding monarchs in Idaho and Washington.

Photo by Becky O'Neill.

This project will offer Master Naturalists abundant opportunities to put their workshop training into practice and contribute to the knowledge base of monarchs and milkweeds in Idaho. Master Naturalist inputs to the monarch/milkweed reporting website and assistance with the survey framework will be requested. Master Naturalists and other citizen scientists will be the focal audience for one of the field training workshops anticipated for Idaho in 2016.

In the meantime, Sarina encouraged workshop attendees to report milkweed and monarch occurrences to the Xerces Society's Western Milkweed and Monarch Breeding Map at this link: http://www.xerces.org/milkweedsurvey/. For attendees interested in monitoring a particular milkweed site, Wendy directed them to the Monarch Larva Monitoring Project (http://www.mlmp.org/), which collects long-term data on larval monarch populations and milkweed habitat.

Workshop participant and Idaho Master Naturalist Joyce Harvey-Morgan studies milkweed. Photo by Becky O'Neill.

Lewis and Clark: New Chapter Update

Karen Loeffelman, Idaho Master Naturalist, Lewis and Clark Chapter

The Lewis and Clark Chapter of the Idaho Master Naturalists officially began March 11, 2015. We have 21 members. Our leadership basically started as a steering committee with eight members. Along the way various people have assumed the traditional "officer" roles, although the entire committee still meets occasionally. Our current officers are:

President	Billy Wilson
Vice-President	David Eberle
Treasurer	Carol Ebbs
Secretary	Karen Loeffelman

Other committee members are: Brittney Haupert, Gary and Nora Pearson, and Steve Ullrich. Billy has done an outstanding job in lining up speakers that have provided a variety of topics and educational opportunities for our Chapter. Since our inception we have had 22 speakers/ presenters and had many adventures.

Greg Hodapp, Hells Gate State Park Ranger-Education and Interpretation.
Dwight Kilgore, tour of Lewiston Wildlife Habitat Area located behind the Idaho Fish & Game office in Lewiston.
Dr. Ed Bechinski, entomologist at the University of Idaho, entomology.
Connie Grant, US Army Corp of Engineers, tour of Dworshak National Fish Hatchery and Lower Granite Dam.
Nez Perce National Historical Park gave a lecture on the archeology of the Clearwater Basin.
David Eberle, Chapter Vice-President, geology.
Chuck Raddon, Lolo Trail National Historic Corridor.
Don Rudy led a Nature Walk around Winchester Lake State Park.
Jeff Smith, Assistant Manager for Hell's Gate State Park, overview of park.
Paul Warnick, University of Idaho Arboretum Horticulturalist, arboretum tour.
Brittney Haupert, Chapter member and Army Corps employee, led a tree ID workshop through Lewiston Wildlife Habitat Area.
Nick Gerhardt, retired USFS Hydrologist, flooding of the Clearwater River.
Jacie Jensen, owner of Thorn Creek Native Plants, Palouse Prairie remnants on Paradise Ridge.
John Fisher, medicines and medicinal plants of Lewis and Clark.
Palouse Clearwater Institute, pollination.
Andrew Mackey, Wildlife Biologist for ID Fish and Game, wildlife and habitat management.
Project Learning Tree: a Walk in the Woods for the day at the University of Idaho's experimental forest.
Paul Brusven, Nez Perce Tribe, thistles and weevils.
Courtney Couch, US Forest Service, Fire Ecology .
Jim Ekins, IdaH2O Master Water Steward certification.

Our Chapter also now has a Facebook page – Lewis and Clark Master Naturalist. So please visit and give us a Like!

As you can see, the Lewis and Clark Chapter is off to a great start with our education. In fact, one of our members, Dave Eberle, recently fulfilled all of his volunteer and educational requirements and is the first of many new Certified Idaho Master Naturalists from the new Lewis and Clark Chapter.