

Healthy Acres Newsletter



Celebrate Pollinator Week All Year Long!

Marirose Kuhlman, Habitat Coordinator

June 22–29 was National Pollinator Week, a time to celebrate the insects and animals that make healthy ecosystems and food production possible—and a reminder that these species need our attention and support. Throughout the week, our department hosted events and educational opportunities focused on pollinators and the role they play in our landscapes and agriculture.

When people hear about pollinator decline, they often think of honey bees. Honey bees are a non-native domesticated livestock species and are important agricultural pollinators, but they're more like chickens or sheep than wild native insects. And they are just one species among thousands of pollinating insects! Montana is home to roughly 700 species of native bees, with more than 230 species documented in Missoula County. And bees are not the only pollinators! Many butterflies, moths, beetles, flies, and wasps also pollinate plants and help keep our ecosystem functioning. This diversity of pollinators is closely tied to the diversity of plant communities, supporting resilient ecosystems and a wide range of native flora.

This diversity is not something we can take for granted! Research suggests that insect populations, including many pollinators, are declining globally by roughly 1–2% per year. While that may not seem dramatic from one year to the next, the cumulative impact is significant. A recent study found that butterfly populations in the United States declined by 22% between 2000 and 2022. In other words, nearly

one-quarter fewer butterflies are flying across our landscapes today than there were at the start of the century.

These trends point to a broader pattern of change in insect communities, with implications for both natural ecosystems and human-managed landscapes.

Fortunately, there are also well-documented ways that individuals can support pollinators in their own spaces.



Photo: Marirose Kuhlman
Osmia on Penstemon

Celebrate Pollinator Week All Year Long

cont'd

Plant Native Plants

One of the most effective strategies is planting native plant species. Whether you have a large yard, a small garden, or a few containers, prioritizing plants native to our region can make a meaningful difference.

Native insects and native plants have evolved together over thousands of years. These plants provide the nectar, pollen, leaves, and other resources insects need to complete their life cycles. Even small additions of native plants can increase habitat value for pollinators.

Be More Tolerant of Insects

Another important practice is rethinking how we view insect presence and plant damage, along with reducing unnecessary pesticide use.

Not all insect feeding is harmful in an ecological sense. Many insects depend on plants as part of their life cycle. Caterpillars—the larval stage of butterflies and moths—require leaves to grow and develop before becoming adults. Supporting butterflies includes not only nectar sources for adults, but also host plants for caterpillars. You can't have butterflies without caterpillars!

A small amount of leaf damage is often a sign of ecological activity rather than a problem to be corrected. In many cases, it indicates that a landscape is functioning as habitat. Yayy, success!!

Leave the Leaves

A third way to support pollinators is to leave some natural debris in place. Not every part of a yard or garden needs to



Photo: Marirose Kuhlman
Painted lady on Agastache

be highly maintained! Small areas of fallen leaves, standing stems, or brush piles can provide important overwintering habitat for insects. Unless dealing with noxious weeds, retaining organic material on site can support a range of pollinator life stages.

Many species overwinter or nest in hollow stems, leaf litter, or sheltered debris. Maintaining these features helps preserve habitat continuity within developed spaces.

Pollinator Week is a wonderful opportunity to celebrate these small but mighty creatures, but supporting pollinators doesn't have to stop after one week.

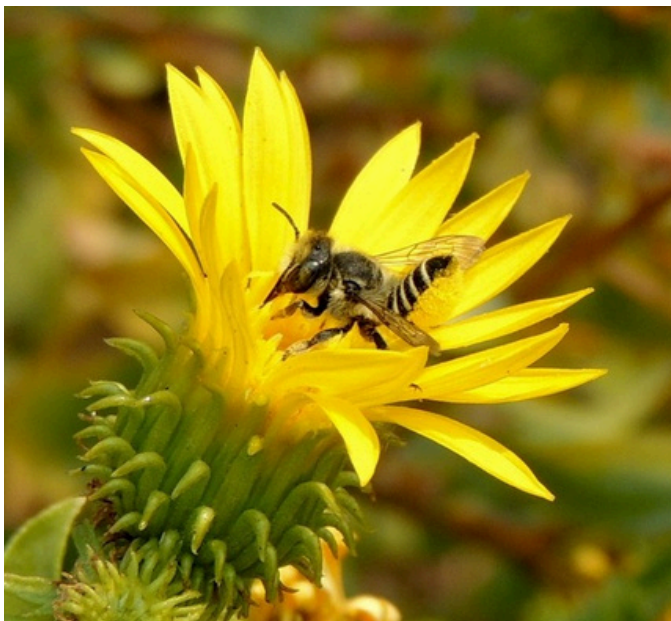


Photo: Marirose Kuhlman
Leafcutter bee on Curlycup Gumweed

ReWild Your Yard Workshop
September 12th
Check the website calendar for details





I always...Choosing Food with Purpose

Kelly Moore, Family & Consumer Sciences Extension Agent

Why do I always?

...wait until the last minute to decide what apples to buy, what shoes to wear, and what proteins to cook.

...wonder what people are thinking when I'm talking about my love of beans.

...worry that my food improvisation skills will fail me when I'm feeding 12 people in 2 hours.

That thinking pattern can cause me high anxiety! Recently, I've decided to take a more empowered approach with the words, "I always..."

I always...

Look for fresh, locally produced quality food before I choose recipes for interactive and demonstration cooking classes in the Honeyberry Kitchen. Preparing and serving something delicious enough to be requested and repeated at home is my number one priority when I consider a possible cooking class star ingredient. Nutrient density and ease of preparation are also important factors. I also believe that label reading should be a priority for every consumer.



Becoming an informed consumer takes time, but it is a commitment that pays off when it comes to achieving and maintaining optimal health.

Recently, we had a class discussion about label reading on popular cereal boxes. Most consumers have a favorite, and despite cost or ingredients, the same box often gets thrown into the cart week after week. We are influenced by the media, the latest consumer trends, packaging, and a lot of marketing catch phrases promising "A Magically Sweet" delicious breakfast with only 9-12 grams of sugar/ serving or about 1 T/ serving. A typical breakfast cereal bowl holds two servings, roughly 2 cups. A food policy researcher at the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill said, "We have good data to show that behaviors are learned in childhood and track into adulthood, which can lead to poor health outcomes over a lifetime".

If we can have more input about our food choices, become more knowledgeable about the ingredients, the processing, and preparation, our long-term health goals become more attainable and manageable for ourselves and our families. Growing food yourself, signing up for a CSA, or purchasing from a local farmer's market or food stand is an excellent way to rediscover the joy of tasting something spectacular enough to talk about long after.

It is the important work and goal of all Honeyberry Kitchen classes to provide the latest research-based information, teach the best techniques, and provide professional instruction while sharing the journeys of local guest chefs. Our goal is to encourage Missoula County residents of all ages to have an interest and participate in becoming better at taking care of themselves and their families by preparing and eating healthy food. When we are invited to come together to cook together and talk together, we learn more about ourselves and our neighbors.

Food is medicine for us, our families, and our community!

Craving more? Check out our blog!

www.missoulaeduplace.org



Beautiful Blooms Garden 2026

Beautiful Blooms Garden

Alex Brown, Rocky Mountain Gardens Program Coordinator

This annual display garden focuses on seasonal vibrance. Each year a new designer has the opportunity to explore colors, textures, and patterns using plants, and share their vision with countless garden visitors.

While much of Rocky Mountain Gardens is made up of perennial plantings, Beautiful Blooms' attention to annual species promises a fresh perspective on garden design year after year.

This season, we focused on a simple question:

What if edible plants were treated like ornamentals?

Every plant in this year's design is edible in some form, be it leaves, flowers, seeds, or roots. (Actually, there is one exception- the vibrant green succulent bordering each bed.) We've arranged vegetables, herbs, and edible flowers with the same care for color, texture, and structure that you might expect in a traditional flower garden.

You'll see bold foliage next to delicate blooms and tall stems rising above creeping vines. A mix of familiar and unexpected choices. The goal is to show that food plants don't have to be tucked away in rows, that they can be just as beautiful and dynamic as any ornamental planting.

This garden challenges how we think about what belongs in an "ornamental" space. It's also an invitation: to experiment, to mix beauty with utility, and to bring a little more creativity (and maybe a little more food) into your own garden.



Thank you, Pink Grizzly, for your generous donation of plants for the 2026 Beautiful Blooms garden.

About the Designers

LONI WATERS *Garden City Florascaping, Owner*

My husband (and business partner) Justin would say that I am gardening obsessed. I would say that I have a passion for creating beautiful spaces.

I have always had a love of digging in the dirt. Having a background in archeology I started learning about how native people of our past used plants for medicinal and edible purposes. This really started me on my journey of loving gardening.

I was in graduate school at the University of Montana when my partner (now husband) decided to purchase a landscaping company that he was working for. Since then, creating beautiful outdoor living spaces with my sister (our designer) and my husband is really a dream come true.

MOLLY ANTON *Rocky Mountain Gardens Coordinator*

Molly's design experience is rooted in hands-on work across farms, gardens, greenhouses, and natural landscapes rather than formal design training. Drawing from both cultivated and wild systems, her work emphasizes plant performance in real-world conditions. Her approach bridges productivity and ecology, integrating the aesthetic qualities of designed plantings with the resilience and function of natural systems. Central to her practice is the development of spaces that are innovative and dynamic while remaining accessible and achievable for home gardeners.





Happy Retirement, Sandy!

Sandy Perrin, Plant Clinic Coordinator for Missoula County Department of Ecology & Extension, has retired after spending the last 20 years fielding every sort of insect, plant, and plant disease question Western Montana could throw at her! And there have been a lot!

Averaging around 1,000 each year, that's over 20,000 plants identified, diseases diagnosed, and general garden calls answered. Sandy spent a career truly building one of the best plant diagnostic and recommendation resources in Montana. Everyone from backyard gardeners to horticulture industry professionals knows that Sandy has always been there to help answer their questions.

Over the years, those have included some of her least favorite (helping people identify bed bugs!), quirky (sheepish cannabis growers bringing in plants stuffed in backpacks for disease diagnosis...which also made the whole office smell a little skunky!), and fun (working out new plant identifications with the rest of the plant nerds in the office).

While we are sad to see her go, we are also very excited for her to have extra time to enjoy her own garden, as well as camp, fish, and visit all the places (and plants) in Montana that she hasn't had the time to explore. There might also be some Dutch oven cooking classes in her future!

When asked if she had any advice that she would impart after such a successful career, she shared two things:

"Be patient and really listen to what people have to say before responding"

"Take every available opportunity you are given to learn!"

Thank you for all your service and dedication to the people of Missoula County and Western Montana! You will be missed!



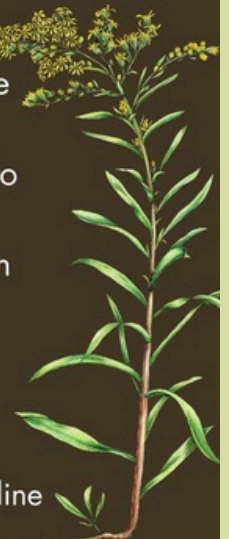
PLANT CLINIC
TEMPORARY HOURS
MONDAY - WEDNESDAY
10 AM - 4 PM

Plant samples may be left on the cart located outside the clinic Monday through Friday, 8 am to 5 pm., and can expect to hear back from our expert staff within a few days.



Submit a sample online

We apologize for the inconvenience this may cause, and appreciate your patience.





Follies, Fun, and Foxes among Fields of Foreign Forbs

Cassie Bolton, MT Biocontrol Crew Member &
Jill Leblow, MT Biocontrol Technician

A day monitoring whitetop

Ever wonder what a day working with whitetop is like? Sunlight and a sprinkling of rain mingle through the clouds on a spring day over a Missoula suburb. They splash on backyard hillsides, smattered green and white with a monoculture that has displaced many of the native plants. Amongst the lush, a red fox crests a mound of bare soil, surveying its surroundings and glancing frequently into the growth below where four kits are weaving in and out of the vegetation, along fox-trodden trails.

You remember why you're here and make your way through fields of whitetop, on the harrowing search for last year's monitoring site markers buried below. New growth floods out of the ground, dense with noxious whitetop and your new enemy: catchweed bedstraw (*Galium aparine*), a native plant that often grows amongst noxious weeds.

Seemingly hours later, your arms itchy and bloody from the barbed bedstraw tangled within the whitetop, you push aside one last plant. There, beneath the mat of flora, is a site marker. Now you can set to work, measuring vegetation cover and counting every whitetop stem in the monitoring area. The sea of whitetop is endless, but you persist, fighting the gnarled weeds and the bedstraw's million sticky fingers. As you carry on, curious neighbors wander by, and the biggest Western toad you've ever seen blinks at you below parted plants.

When at last you have collected all the data, you stand and scan the area, knowing the whitetop gall mite is hard at work helping us control the whitetop infestation and balance the ecosystem.



Whitetop, *Lepidium draba*

Whitetop, or hoary cress, is a state-listed noxious perennial forb native to Eurasia. It is difficult to manage through hand-pulling or herbicide because it spreads through an extensive lateral root system and a single plant can produce thousands of seeds per year. The whitetop gall mite (*Aceria drabae*) is a new biocontrol agent that was approved to help control large infestations of this weed. The mite creates galls (inflamed plant tissue) on the flowerheads which impacts seed production and stunts plants. The Montana Biocontrol Coordination Project (MTBCP) began assisting with the distribution of the whitetop gall mite across Montana in 2025 and there are now multiple release sites of this biocontrol agent in Missoula County.



Evidence of a gall (inflamed tissue) on the whitetop flower

Monitoring plots (defined areas of study) are a crucial management tool that helps us determine the effectiveness of biocontrol agents, particularly new agents like the whitetop gall mite. MTBCP installs semi-permanent monitoring plots at each whitetop site to help us track changes to the plant community and impact to the noxious weed from the whitetop gall mite. We return to each whitetop monitoring site annually in the spring to record data and document the progress of the biocontrol agent. Check out the field journal entry from a Biocontrol Crew Member to see what it's like to monitor whitetop!

Craving more? Check out our blog!

How Missoula County Prevents & Manages Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS): Summer Monitoring

Missoula County is home to many clear, cold, and scenic waterbodies. The lakes, rivers, and streams surrounded by scenic mountain ranges and conifers support our wonderful native fish, amphibians, mollusks, and plant species. As more people recognize the beauty of Missoula County, the number of boaters traveling within the state and from other states to recreate is increasing.

With the increase in travel between waterbodies, especially during the summer months, it is extra important to take precautions to prevent the spread of AIS. This includes cleaning, draining, and drying watercraft, gear, and anything that could carry water, plant matter, or invasives hiding in the sediment. Invasive mussels like quagga, zebra, and now golden mussels can be smaller than a pinky fingernail and survive out of water for up to 30 days in ideal conditions. Inspectors at our watercraft inspection stations are trained to know where these invaders like to hide on watercraft and work hard to check all the nooks and crannies. It is critical for all watercraft to stop at every check station they pass.



In addition to watercraft inspection stations, the Missoula County Department of Ecology and Extension conducts research and monitoring of AIS throughout the summer. Our team monitors for invasive mussel veligers, which are microscopic mussel larvae. To do this, we drag plankton nets through the water, collecting veligers that might be hiding. We then send our samples to a lab for assessment. Detecting mussel veligers allows for a more rapid response to potential invasion, giving us more time to act before mussels can establish themselves and cause problems in a waterbody. Thus far, we have not detected mussels in the waterbodies we monitor.

Along with invasive mussels, our crew also researches and monitors invasive Fragrant water-lily (FWL) in the Clearwater

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Can...

Outcompete and displace native species

Bull trout in Western Montana lakes are declining due to disrupted food webs caused by the introduction of **lake trout**.



Cost billions of dollars in management

In 2020, AIS cost \$23 billion due to clogging waterways and impacting irrigation and power systems

Lower property value

Waterfront property owners are estimated to spend \$20 million annually to clean up and control aquatic invasive plants. They also lead to an increased potential for flooding.

Degrade ecosystems & alter ecosystem processes

AIS cause dramatic shifts in trophic dynamics, food web structures and species abundance.



Yellow Flag Iris, Purple Loosestrife, and Eurasian Milfoil alter waterfowl nesting habitats.



American Bullfrogs will eat anything they can fit in their mouth, including fish and birds.



Red-rim Melania can host parasites that can infect birds, fish, and people.



Zebra mussels can carry avian botulism, which causes mass die-offs of bird populations.

Alter water chemistry

Zebra and quagga mussels are filter-feeders and can accumulate heavy metals in their tissues, which can pollute surrounding sediments.



Quagga mussels filter and remove plankton and alter the food web.

By damaging cartilage, Whirling disease can kill young fish directly or cause infected fish to swim in an uncontrolled whirling motion. This can make it impossible for them to escape predators or to seek food effectively.



Curlyleaf Pondweed die-offs will lead to decaying plants altering the shoreline.

Curlyleaf Pondweed increases phosphorus concentrations that can increase algae blooms.



Hydrilla contribute to nutrient loading, decreasing oxygen, and sedimentation.

ALS Summer Monitoring

chain of lakes. The goal of this project is to better understand the impact of FWL on native species (such as Yellow pond-lily) and on water quality, and to develop treatment and control plants for infested waterbodies in the county.



To do this, the department created monitoring plots within several waterbodies in the Clearwater chain. These plots are monitored from May to October to observe changes in plant communities and potential expansion of FWL. Our team paddles out in our yellow canoe and uses a pair of GoPro cameras to take overhead photos of emergent vegetation as well as the submerged plants. The photos are later analyzed using grid-point intercept software to quantify changes in aquatic plant abundance.



Help us continue to protect our Montana waters by staying Clean, Drain, and Dry.



WHISK IT & RISK IT

DIY Dressings from Scratch



Get back to the basics of messing around and finding out. In this class, we will learn how to use simple ingredients from your fridge to build a foundation for your salad dressings.

First, we will make pesto, which will then allow us to flavor our vinaigrette, and we will apply the same logic to make an aioli from scratch.

Grabbing salad dressing off the shelf is easier, but homemade dressing has more flavor and nutrition and doesn't contain the preservatives found in shelf-stable dressings. Plus, being creative is the best part!

Register for Whisk It & Risk It on our website under upcoming events.

Interested in receiving more information like this?

Sign up for our email list!



EXPLORATION CENTER

AUGUST 2026

01 - 08 SAT - SAT	Western Montana Fair
05 WED	Evening Garden Hours & Plant Powered Social Hour
13 THU	Seed Saving Basics
15 SAT	Beautiful Blooms Coffee Hour
20 THU	Cultivate & Cook - Growing & Quick Pickling Cucumbers
25 TUE	Whisk It & Risk It - DIY Dressings from Scratch

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT

Visit us at the Western Montana Fair!

Each day, we will have a themed table inside the Rocky Mountain Gardens showcasing a different department project, all housed under the Exploration Center's roof.

UPDATE! Plant clinic hours Mon - Wed 10 am - 4 pm

Problems with pests? Need help diagnosing why your garden isn't growing? We can help! Plant Clinic walk-in services available **Monday-Wednesday, 10 am-4 pm**. We help with plant & pest identification, management, and diagnostics.

Drop - in volunteer hours every Thursday, 9 am - 11 am at the Rock Mountain Gardens



exploration center
a place to grow.

Details & Registration:
www.missoulaeduplace.org





Horses and Our Landscapes

Natalie Sullivan, MSU Missoula County Livestock Agent

A recap of the "Weeds on Horse Properties" webinar and plans for the 2026 Horse Farm Tour & Storytelling Event.

Did you know that Missoula County has the 6th highest population of horses of the 56 Montana counties according to the 2022 US Department of Agriculture Census? Horses shape our landscapes in significant ways- from thousands of acres of hay ground in Missoula County to thousands of small equine acreages in every neighborhood, horses are part of what we love about Montana's scenery! However, horses are hard on properties. The average 1,100 pound horse eats 30 pounds of grass per day or 22 pounds of hay. When they are densely populated, they disturb the ground with their hoofs, compact the soil, and change the biodiversity of plants- often favoring noxious weeds like thistles, knapweed, and bulbous bluegrass. Without careful planning and annual due diligence, horse properties can become degraded over time.

Across Missoula County, land stewards are proud of their horse pastures and work diligently to improve them every year. At the Missoula County Department of Ecology and Extension, resources are being produced every month to help horse owners do just that. The latest resource was an interactive webinar titled "Weeds on Horse Properties" with MSU Extension Ag and Livestock Agent, Natalie Sullivan, and her colleagues, Steffany Rogge and Layne Von Lanken with the Missoula County Department of Ecology. In this webinar, five case studies were presented showcasing the various land management challenges facing horse owners.

Each case study highlighted critical noxious weeds and integrated land management strategies to control them. More importantly, the speakers introduced common themes around why the weeds became established in the first place and grazing strategies to keep both horses and grasses healthy. The webinar also highlighted the various cultural challenges and personal goals for each individual landowner. The team could NOT have packed more information into the 90-minute presentation! Thankfully,

the webinar was recorded and uploaded to YouTube. You can find a link to that recording as well as a PDF download of the slides with many QR code links to important resources. You can search for the Missoula County AgTALKS website or follow the link below for that page.

AgTalks - bit.ly/4w1TQBH

The next BIG resource for all horse owners is the 2nd Annual Horse Farm Tour and Storytelling event for Western Montana. This is the apex event of the year for Missoula County's Pasture Evaluation Program, which has been immensely popular. It's also a celebration of our hard work on the land to make our properties beautiful, productive, and safe for animals. For this year's tour, we'll be showcasing a private property in Stevensville, MT that has recently developed a track system and a rotational grazing plan. After the farm tour, participants will enjoy a catered dinner for \$20 per person and a fabulous lineup of storytellers from our own near and dear community. A registration link can be found by searching for "2026 Horse Farm Tour & Storytelling Event" or by visiting the link below.

Horse Farm Tour - bit.ly/4pyNb05





Meet the Supporters Circle

Cassidy Green, Healthy Acres Healthy Communities Foundation

Growing What Matters

Through education, stewardship, and community, your support helps cultivate healthier people, stronger neighborhoods, and a more resilient Missoula County.

Formerly known as the Rocky Mountain Gardens & Exploration Center Membership, our newly refreshed Missoula County Ecology & Extension & Rocky Mountain Gardens Supporters Circle better reflects the many ways your support makes a difference across our community. The Supporter's Circle is more than a membership—it's a community of people investing in opportunities that help Missoula County grow and thrive. If you previously purchased a membership, good news—you're already part of the Circle!

Your support helps keep the Rocky Mountain Gardens free and open to everyone while also strengthening educational opportunities across Ecology & Extension—from gardening and horticulture to nutrition and wellness, youth and family education, stewardship and sustainability, agriculture, home and land resources, and so much more. Together, we're ensuring these programs remain accessible to people of all ages, backgrounds, and experiences.

Why Join the Circle?

As a Supporter, you'll enjoy:

- Discounts on eligible Ecology & Extension classes and workshops
- Monthly insider updates featuring upcoming classes and stories of impact
- Seasonal supporter appreciation giveaways & events

But the greatest benefit isn't a discount or a giveaway—it's knowing you're helping Grow What Matters. Every gift helps cultivate curiosity, strengthen community connections, inspire environmental stewardship, and create opportunities for people across Missoula County to learn, grow, and thrive.

Whether you're continuing your support or joining us for the first time, we'd love to welcome you into the Circle. Learn more or join today at [Supporters Circle](https://supporterscircle.healthyacres.org).
healthyacres.org/supportcircle

Questions? Contact Cassidy, Foundation Coordinator, at info@healthyacres.org.



GROWING WHAT MATTERS

Through education, stewardship, and community, your support helps cultivate healthier people, stronger neighborhoods, and a more resilient Missoula County with programs that focus on:

Gardening & Horticulture Education

Free public access to Rocky Mountain Gardens
Demonstration gardens and research projects
Gardening workshops for gardeners of all levels
Volunteer opportunities

Nutrition, Health & Wellness Education

Family and adult cooking and nutrition programs
Hands-on learning opportunities
Community workshops and resources

Land Management Education & Resources

Plant and pest identification
Pollinator conservation
Native plant education and resources
Biocontrol resources

Youth, Family and Community Education

Missoula 4-H programs
Leave No Weeds
Partnerships with schools and community organizations
Accessible educational experiences for all ages

Livestock & Equine

Pasture evaluation program
Agriculture education

Stewardship & Sustainability

Youth in Restoration programs
Home Upgrade Hub
Energy and sustainability education



healthyacres.org | missoulaeduplace.org



Join Us in the Field Season!

Montana Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Program

The Montana Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Program (PSPP) is a collaborative effort led by the University of Montana's Flathead Lake Biological Station. Our goal is to better understand where pesticide pollution is showing up in Montana's rivers and streams, how pesticides move across the landscape, and how we can work with communities, producers, watershed groups, and local partners to reduce pesticide pollution in our waters. PSPP efforts include water-quality monitoring, data analysis, community outreach, and more to protect the headwaters of the Columbia River Basin.

As we prepare for this year's monitoring season, we're inviting community members to join us in the field! Volunteers are a very important part of our work, helping us collect data across the Columbia River Basin headwaters.

Our working area stretches from the Canadian border down to the Bitterroot and Beaverhead mountain ranges. The Columbia River Basin in Montana includes Lincoln, Flathead, Sanders, Lake, Mineral, Missoula, Powell, Granite, Ravalli, Deer Lodge, Silver Bow, and Lewis & Clark counties.

This region includes communities such as Libby, Eureka, Troy, Kalispell, Whitefish, Columbia Falls, Bigfork, Polson, Thompson Falls, Superior, Missoula, Seeley Lake, Hamilton, Philipsburg, Anaconda, and Butte, along with dozens of rural towns, forested headwaters, and agricultural valleys. Major river systems in our

monitoring area includes the Flathead, Kootenai, Clark Fork, Blackfoot, and Bitterroot, as well as countless creeks and tributaries that feed into them.

Each sampling day looks a little different depending on the site, but volunteers can expect to spend time outdoors, learn how to collect water samples, learn how to use a handheld water-quality meter, chat with a PSPP team member, and see firsthand how we monitor. A PSPP team member will lead every outing and provide all equipment and instruction. Volunteers simply join us for the day and help with the hands-on work.

Volunteer support is needed May through November, especially in the summer months when pesticide use and runoff potential are highest, and we are collecting a lot of samples. Whether someone is able to join us once or wants to return throughout the season, every set of hands helps.

If you are interested in volunteering with us, please fill out our [New Volunteer Interest Form](#), and we'll be in touch with more details! Don't hesitate to contact Janelle Groff, janelle.groff@flbs.umt.edu, with any questions.

