

No. 90 Summer 2022

Iris

The Alberta Native Plant Council Newsletter



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on the ANPC's website.
anpc.ab.ca



Cover photo: Janine Lemire
Balsamroot, *Balsamorhiza sagittata*, Alberta.

Growing a Community

*2021 Grant Recipient Profile: Sakaw Gardens,
a project of Millhurst Community League*

It's that time of year when summer feels like it was ages ago, and my imagination struggles to envision the earth without snow and freezing temperatures. I just watched an 11-minute slideshow about Sakaw Gardens, one of the projects funded by the ANPC in 2021. When you watch a suburban grass field transform into an abundance of edible goodness in just a few short months, you realize how amazing plants (and volunteers) are!

The Millhurst Community League (MCL) in Edmonton completed Phase 1 of Sakaw Gardens in 2021, converting part of a grass field into a very successful community vegetable garden with 37 plots of varying sizes. A native fruit orchard was also planted in what will become a designated community gathering space in Phase 2 of the project.

Each year, the ANPC's small grant program provides three grants of up to \$1,000 each (for more information, visit anpc.ab.ca/?page_id=2542), and MCL used their grant to purchase saskatoon, currant, raspberry and gooseberry bushes as well as strawberry plants and a variety of native flowering perennials.

In addition to providing food and an attractive outdoor gathering space for

the community, the orchard and activity area will increase ecological diversity, capture rainwater, and provide food and habitat for pollinators. The garden is maintained by volunteers under the direction of the Maintenance Coordinator and the Sakaw Gardens Coordinator.



Caley Campkin

**Volunteers planting one of the native trees
funded by the ANPC grant**

The MCL has already established Sakaw Gardens as a meeting place, hosting nine events in its first season, ranging from youth jazz concerts to soup-making using produce from the community garden. Community

See **Grant Recipients**, page 2

Grant Recipients, from page 1

members have commented that the vegetable garden is a great place to engage with their neighbours and learn about gardening. MCL's commitment to connecting the community to the garden continues with monthly garden-related events in 2022.



Caley Campkin

The community comes together to plant perennial shrubs in the native plant garden portion of Sakaw Gardens

At this time, the native fruit orchard and activity area are still under development. A "plant babysitters club" has been established by community members to tend the seeds

of additional native species which will be planted in the spring of 2022. A wheelchair path and accessible beds, tables, benches, a rain collection roof with "dry" creek, and a fence to minimize rabbit damage will be added in Phase 2, with a gazebo planned for Phase 3.

When the garden is well-established, MCL intends to develop and host native plant and orchard tours to encourage community members to use native species on their own properties. Plant- and seed-sharing events will be planned when the plants reach maturity. MCL's long-range vision



Caley Campkin

The native plant garden at Sakaw Gardens will host a native fruit orchard as well as other species and provide a place for the community to gather

Caley Campkin



Volunteers working hard to plant the native plant garden in Sakaw Gardens

is to propagate harvested seeds and divided perennials into other areas of the community and along the adjacent Anthony Henday corridor.

Learn more at www.millhurst.ca/garden

References

Millhurst Community League. (n.d.) Sakaw Gardens. <https://www.millhurst.ca/garden> ♦

Transforming Alberta's Roadsides One Ditch at a Time

2021 Grant Recipient Profile: Roadside Native Grassland Restoration Project, by residents of Camrose County

Have you ever had the opportunity to travel along the highways of Texas in the springtime? When conditions are favourable, swaths of native wildflowers paint the roadside ditches with colour. According to the Texas Department of Transportation (n.d.), native plants require less mowing and other care, reducing maintenance and labour costs. More than 5,000 species flourish in Texas ditches, conserving water, controlling erosion and providing habitat for wildlife of all sizes.

Can you imagine if Alberta followed suit?! Transport Canada (2021) reports that Alberta has 226,300 km of two-lane-equivalent highways. If one assumes that nearly every one of those kilometres includes two adjacent

Grace Brouwer



Lupinus texensis carpeting a roadside in Texas

ditches, an incredible opportunity exists to transform roadside ditches into biodiverse native species habitat.

A small group of committed citizens in Camrose County, located southeast of Edmonton, is taking steps to make Alberta's roadsides a little more like those of Texas. Together with their

local government, they have planted native grass species along two sections of rural roads following reconstruction. Each section is 2.4 km (1.5 miles) in length; the first is situated just south of Camrose, and the second section is found east of Bawlf.



Brenda Bohmer

Project proponents Brenda Bohmer (left) and June Osborne (right) examining native grasses

See **Grant Recipients**, page 3

Grant Recipients, from page 2



One of eight roadside signs funded by the ANPC small grants program

The ANPC small grants program provides three grants of up to \$1,000 annually (for more information, visit anpc.ab.ca/?page_id=2542), and this informal but dedicated group received funding for eight informational signs placed in various locations along the roadways. The intent of the signage is to inform the public about the pilot project, acknowledge project partners (Innotech Alberta and Camrose County in addition to ANPC), and hopefully promote public interest and support for the project.



Volunteers removing weeds by hand

This committed group of volunteers hopes to influence municipal and provincial governments to promote prairie ecosystem connectivity across the province. There was a presentation featuring this project at ANPC's annual workshop in March 2022.

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Native grasses thriving in one of the project's ditches

Four native grasses, namely *Bouteloua gracilis* (blue grama grass), *Koeleria macrantha* (June grass), *Festuca saximontana* (Rocky Mountain fescue) and *Agrostis scabra* (tickle grass), were hydro-seeded in October 2020, with this species mix chosen for being low-growing, fire-resistant and resilient. Plant plugs donated by the Edmonton



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Alpine Plants in Winter: What's going on under the snow?

Lorna Allen

All photos by Lorna Allen.

Snow acts as an insulating blanket, keeping the plants under it warm and protecting them from frost damage. But what are the plants doing under that blanket?

The sun's radiation can penetrate snow. As long as the snow isn't too deep, buried plants still sense the time of day, time of year, and when to initiate appropriate life phases. Even under snow depths of up to 2 m, the radiation levels can be strong enough to initiate sprouting and seed germination.

Korner (1999) looked at the strategies alpine plants use to survive under snow, and divided them into six general groups:

One:

Some plants maintain green structures such as overwintering leaves or photosynthetic bark. These continue to be fully photosynthetic through the winter. Mosses and lichens can have a net carbon gain under the snow (depending on factors like depth and density of the snowpack).

Two:

Some, like mountain cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) or mountain-heather (*Cassiope*) retain green structures but deactivate photosynthesis. Once snow-free, it takes two to three weeks for these plants to regain full photosynthetic capacity.



Mountain-heather with evergreen leaves emerging from the snowpack



Yellow glacier lily (above) and western springbeauty (right) – blooming before most other species have even sprouted



Three:

Some species initiate leaf expansion while still under the snow, allowing them to begin green-up and photosynthetic activation as soon as they are in the open. These tend to be the spring ephemerals such as yellow glacier lily (*Erythronium grandiflorum*) and western springbeauty (*Claytonia lanceolata*).

Four:

Some of the fast-growing taller species like geranium (*Geranium*) or common fireweed (*Chamaenerion angustifolium*) start expansion as soon as they emerge from the snow but delay greening.



Yellow glacier lily blooming with common fireweed expanding but not yet greened-up

Five:

The more conventional strategy involves going dormant for the winter, with new green leaf emergence occurring after snow melt.



Emerging from the snowpack, all are still dormant except the evergreen mountain-heather

Six:

And lastly, there are the annuals, with seeds that germinate at snow melt. It is rare for an alpine plant to be an annual because the length of the snow-free period can be unpredictable. In years with a cold spring or high snow, the growing season may be too short to allow an annual to germinate, grow, flower and set seed. Smallflower blue-eyed Mary (*Collinsia parviflora*) is one of those rare annuals sometimes found at higher elevation.

See **Alpine Plants in Winter**, page 5

Alpine Plants in Winter, from page 4



Smallflower blue-eyed Mary – one of the few annuals sometimes found at higher elevation



At the edge of a melting snow patch: globe-flower (*Trollius albiflorus*) ready to bloom, valerian (*Valeriana*) expanding but not yet greening up, an evergreen scouring rush (*Equisetum*), and remnants of a previous year's grasses and sedges, not yet sprouted

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Botany Alberta 2021

Edited by Coleen Mahoney

Botany Alberta took place from August 6–8, 2021, at Holmes Crossing, Fort Assiniboine Sandhills Wildland Provincial Park, and Clyde Fen Candidate Natural Area. On Friday participants met at the Day Use staging area of Holmes Crossing and were guided by Rod Olstad on a hike along the transverse sand dunes and adjacent low areas. More than 50 plant species were identified.

On Saturday, a group of 15 visited Fort Assiniboine Sandhills Wildland Provincial Park in the morning and hiked the Riverview Trail. The group was able to identify almost 90 different plant species. In the afternoon, a smaller group hiked 1-2 kilometres along the Klondike Trail and identified 22 species of plants.

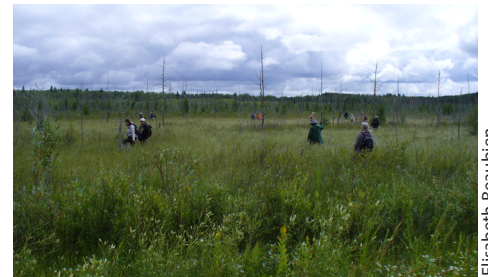
On Sunday, a group of 26 visited Clyde Fen Natural Area. Derek Johnson and Joelyn Kozar, co-stewards of Clyde Fen, guided the excursion and searched for ACIMS tracked plants: *Liparis loeselii* (S2), *Malaxis paludosa* (S2S3), *Eleocharis compressa* (S1), and *Sphinctrina turbinata* (S1). The plant list collected was compiled as part of an updated list for the natural area.

Thank you to all participants for braving the rain and making this a memorable event! Thank you also to the wonderful people at Fort Assiniboine Museum for their hospitality during our event (visit www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=6).

For information on Botany Alberta, visit anpc.ab.ca/?page_id=7469. ♦



Elisabeth Beaubien and Joelyn Kozar



In Clyde Fen (on east side of road)



Ken Pride



Elisabeth Beaubien

Clockwise from top:

- Northern green bog orchid (*Platanthera aquilonis*)
- Jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) with mistletoe
- Pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*)



Elisabeth Beaubien

Puzzling Pairs: Two sets of *Maianthemum* to puzzle over

Lorna Allen

“Puzzling Pairs” (or the occasional “Tricky Trio”) is a series published in *Iris* to help the plant observer to sort between species that can be hard to distinguish. Here is another in the series – *Maianthemum* (false-Solomon-seal or lily-of-the-valley).

There are four *Maianthemum* species in Alberta:

- three-leaved false-Solomon-seal
M. trifolium
- wild lily-of-the-valley
M. canadense
- western false-Solomon-seal
M. amplexicaule
- starflower false-Solomon-seal
M. stellatum

These species fall easily into two sets of Puzzling Pairs. Are you looking at a small plant? One that is less than 20 cm tall, with one to four leaves? It is probably either three-leaved false-Solomon-seal or wild lily-of-the-valley. Or, is it something larger – 20 cm or more tall and with seven or more leaves? Then it is either western false-Solomon-seal or starflower false-Solomon-seal. So far, easy, but now which is which between these puzzling pairs?

All photos by Lorna Allen.

Wild Lily-of-the-Valley (WLV) vs. Three-Leaved False-Solomon-Seal (TLFSS)

The two small species are relatively easy to distinguish. WLV will often be found in patches of non-blooming (vegetative) plants. They have a single, stalked leaf with a heart-shaped (cordate) base. Blooming plants produce an erect flowering stem with 1 to 3 leaves that either clasp the stem or have short stalks. They are more or less hairy and also usually have a cordate base.

TLFSS may also be found as patches of vegetative plants. However, these are usually 2-leaved and the leaves are quite different – long, fairly narrow and without the heart-shaped base. Blooming plants of TLFSS also produce an erect flowering stem, but they have 2 to 4 leaves that are hairless.

The flowers are small, but if you look closely, you can see that WLV has flower parts in fours. All the other *Maianthemum* have parts in sixes. In both of these small species, the flower cluster (inflorescence) is a raceme. Flowers are set on stalks along an unbranched central axis. WLV, though, is a complex raceme. There are several spots where two or more flower stalks arise from a single point (node).

TLFSS flowers are set on slightly thicker stalks, with only one stalk per node (a simple raceme) and with fewer flowers. A further difference: TLFSS is sometimes considered an aquatic plant, since it often grows in very wet fen or bog conditions. WLV is usually found in moist woods.

And finally, a note of caution. If the plant you are looking at has several leaves but no flowers in evidence, it could be a seedling of one of the next two species.



Above left: Wild lily-of-the-valley vegetative plant with heart-shaped base

Above right: Three-leaved false-Solomon-seal vegetative plant with two long, narrow leaves

Right: Wild lily-of-the-valley flowering

Puzzling Pairs: Maianthemum, from page 6

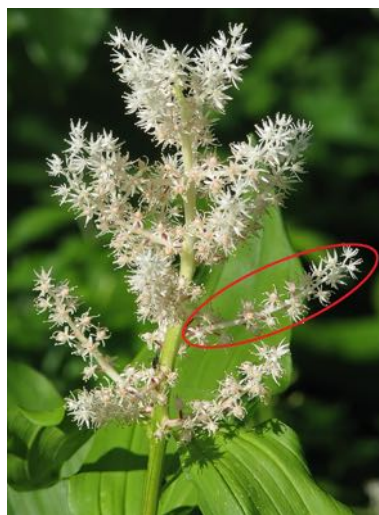
Above left: Three-leaved false-Solomon-seal blooming — few flowers, one per node. Above middle: Wild lily-of-the-valley flowers with four stamens circled. Above right: Wild lily-of-the-valley — many nodes with two flower stalks.

Western False-Solomon-Seal (WFSS) vs. Starflower False-Solomon-Seal (SFFSS)

The larger two species are also easy to distinguish when there are flowers. Both have an erect flowering stem, but the arrangement of the flowers in the flower cluster (inflorescence) is quite different.

The main axis of the flowering stem is unbranched in SFFSS. Individual flowers and fruit are set on a 6–12 mm long stalk directly attached to the main axis in a simple raceme. Plants have 6–15 flowers with tepals (petals and sepals similar) up to 5 mm long. Small, but not as small as WFSS.

In WFSS the main flower axis is branched, forming a flower cluster called a panicle. Individual flowers and fruit are set on the side branches and have very short stalks (0.5–1 mm long). There are more flowers per cluster (70–250), but the flowers are small and the tepals inconspicuous (less than 3 mm long). The full flowering/fruiting cluster is often pyramidal in shape, but it can be cylindrical.



Above left: Starflower false-Solomon-seal raceme with long-stalked flowers off the main axis
Above middle: Western false-Solomon-seal panicle with side branch circled
Right: Western false-Solomon-seal with narrow panicle with side branch circled

See **Puzzling Pairs: Maianthemum**, page 8

Puzzling Pairs: Maianthemum, from page 7

It gets easier to distinguish between the two if you have berries. SFFSS has fewer flowers so fewer berries. When green, the berries have unusual, dark stripes that can still be seen as the berries ripen. Ripe berries are nearly black. WFSS berries are more numerous and generally smaller. When green they have copper spots, ripening to a clear red.

Without flowers or fruit, identification to species gets trickier. SFFSS tends to be a smaller plant, growing 2–6 dm tall. WFSS grows 3–10 dm tall. Moss (1983) describes the leaves of SFFSS as lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, 3 to 12 cm long by 1 to 5 cm wide and usually clasping the stem. Sometimes (but not always) the leaves are blue-green in colour and have a centre fold. WFSS leaves are usually longer and wider—ovate to broadly lanceolate, 5 to 15 cm long by 4 to 8 cm wide (Moss 1983) and a yellow-green. They often have a very short petiole, but can also be clasping.

With the overlap in size and shape of leaves and in plant height, there will be some plants that cannot be reliably identified by vegetative characteristics alone. Habitat might help. WFSS tends to be a species of moist woods. SFFSS has a broader environmental range, found from woods to prairies and moist sands. Some specimens, however, may just not be identifiable until they mature and bloom.



Starflower false-Solomon-seal with green, striped berries



Starflower false-Solomon-seal with striped berries ripening



Starflower false-Solomon-seal with blue-green leaves



Three-leaved false-Solomon-seal with spotted berries and simple raceme



Starflower false-Solomon-seal with striped berries, simple raceme, and blue-green, folded leaves



Western false-Solomon-seal with narrow panicle and clasping leaves

See **Puzzling Pairs: Maianthemum**, page 9

Puzzling Pairs: Maianthemum, from page 8

Here is a table of the main distinguishing characteristics for all four of the *Maianthemum* of Alberta:

	Wild Lily-of-the-Valley (WLV)	Three-Leaved False-Solomon-Seal (TLFSS)	Western False-Solomon-Seal (WFSS)	Starflower False-Solomon-Seal (SFFSS)
Plant height	0.5–2 dm	0.5–2 dm	3–10 dm	2–6 dm
Leaves on flowering plants	2–4	2–4	5–12	7–12
Leaves	Cordate (heart-shaped) base, stalked to unstaked	Tapered base, leaves unstaked	Usually with very short petioles (sometimes unstaked and clasping)	Usually clasping and unstaked (sometimes with short petioles)
Inflorescence	Complex raceme	Simple raceme	Panicle	Simple raceme
Number of flowers	12–25	3–8	70–150	6–15
Flower stalks	3–7 mm	1–3 mm	0.5–1 mm	6–12 mm
Fruits	Reddish spots when green, ripening to red	Reddish spots when green, ripening to red	Reddish spots when green, ripening to red	Green with dark stripes, ripening to black

A taxonomic aside

Well, who doesn't enjoy the occasional taxonomic discussion? For the *Maianthemum* found in Alberta, there are two points of possible confusion. First question: what happened to *Smilacina*? Wild lily-of-the-valley has flowers in four parts and was placed in the genus *Maianthemum*. The other species have flowers in six parts and were traditionally placed in the genus *Smilacina*. However, all the species have been shown to be genetically similar and are now included in the genus *Maianthemum*. Wave good-bye to *Smilacina*.

Next, what happened to *Smilacina racemosa*? Another good question. The species previously called *Smilacina racemosa* is (of course) one that is now included in the genus *Maianthemum*. Some references, including the Flora of North America (FNA), recognize two subspecies under *Maianthemum racemosum*. *M. racemosum* ssp. *racemosum* is an eastern taxon; our taxon is *M. racemosum* ssp. *amplexicaulis*. Looking at the distribution map from FNA for *M. racemosum*, there are pretty clearly two distinct populations. Many authorities, including VASCAN, now recognize these two at the species level. The taxon in Alberta, WFSS, is referred to in this write-up as *M. amplexicaulis*. *M. racemosum* refers to plants in the eastern populations.



Flora of North America
map for *Maianthemum
racemosum*

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Update to Vascular Flora of Alberta: An Illustrated Guide

Lorna Allen and Linda Kershaw

The *Vascular Flora of Alberta: An Illustrated Guide* (Kershaw and Allen 2020) includes illustrated keys to all of the native and naturalized vascular plant species known to grow wild in Alberta. Prior to VFAB (as we like to call it), the most comprehensive reference to the Alberta flora was Moss 1983. By the time we began VFAB in 2015, more than 240 species had been added to the list of vascular plant species for Alberta. This, combined with some major taxonomic revisions since 1983, meant it was clearly time for a new, comprehensive reference to Alberta's vascular plants.



Wild carrot (*Daucus carota*)

enhancements to update their version of the guide. If you have the first printing (June 2020), be sure to download them all!

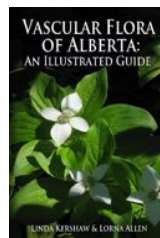
Although the approach of producing a series of printings has allowed us to make improvements and correct errors, there are now over 30 new species and a variety of other taxonomic changes that will require a major rewrite to some keys. In a few years, we plan to incorporate these changes in a major revision, a second edition, but meantime, we will continue to publish periodic updates (printings) with tables of errata and enhancements posted on the ANPC website.

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Northern slender ladytresses (*Spiranthes lacera*)



Oeder lousewort (*Pedicularis oederi*)



Meadow hawkweed (*Pilosella caespitosa*)



Dragon's mouth (*Arethusa bulbosa*)

Since 2020, when VFAB was first printed, taxonomic work has continued and as the keys have been used, ideas have emerged on potential improvements. We have continued to update VFAB, correcting errors, enhancing the keys and incorporating new information. For example, the beta version of Volume 17 of the Flora of North America recently became available online. This volume includes updated descriptions and measurements for many Alberta species, so we were able to use it to make a significant number of the improvements to the keys. After incorporating these changes plus other corrections from user feedback, we published a fourth printing in February 2022. With each new printing, we have posted a list of errata and enhancements on the ANPC website so that users can update and correct their copies. Anyone can go to the ANPC website (anpc.ab.ca) to download a table of errata and

News and Events

Rare Vascular Plants of Alberta Book Update

The Rare Vascular Plants of Alberta, Second Edition is nearly here!

January 2022 Update: The RVPA Steering Committee has completed their review of the second edition manuscript and submitted it to our publisher, UBC Press, where the final rounds of pre-publication screening and edits will be applied. Print books are expected by spring 2022, just in time for field season!

This exciting milestone couldn't have been achieved without the Herculean efforts of the Steering Committee, and of course our wonderful supporters, including grants from the Canadian Forest Service/Natural Resources Canada, the Alberta Culture and Tourism Community Initiatives Program, the Alberta Ecotrust Foundation, and the ANPC, in addition to contributions from 40 volunteer writers, 19 expert reviewers, 4 technical editors, and countless other volunteers, illustrators and photographers.

The Steering Committee's next step is to pursue funding avenues to cover printing costs for an initial print run of 1,000 copies. Due to supply chain issues, increasing paper costs and increased page numbers (compared to the first edition), the book project is presently roughly \$16,000 short of its expected funding needs.

Book purchase information will be provided as soon as it is available. Keep checking the ANPC website for updates!
anpc.ab.ca

Flora of North America

Flora of North America is working to complete the 30 volumes in the series, and here are the ones most recently published:

Volume 10, Magnoliophyta: Proteaceae to Elaeagnaceae 2021

Volume 17, Magnoliophyta: Tetrachondraceae to Orobanchaceae 2019

Check it out at Flora of North America website. floranorthamerica.org/Main_Page



Botany Alberta 2022

Botany Alberta is ANPC's yearly weekend trip to a natural area in Alberta. This year we will be visiting the Peace Country on July 8-10. Currently our plan is to visit Kleskun Hill Natural Area and Young's Point Provincial Park and have a meet and greet on Friday. As plans develop, the most up-to-date information will be posted on the ANPC website.

If you are interested in more information about the trip or to RSVP please email Anna at amazolik@gmail.com with Botany AB as the topic.

The Path To Wild Food

Sandra Walker's book, *The Path to Wild Food*, has been reprinted and is back in stock at multiple online stores. The book looks at a variety of local plants and how to cook with them once they are harvested. Trees, shrubs, herbs and wetland plants are used in a variety of recipes while also talking about the ethics and risks of wildcrafting. She also covers poisonous plants that should be avoided.

The NPSS has the book available with proceeds going toward supporting education and conservation programs.
www.npss.sk.ca/store/publications/the-path-to-wild-food



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ANPC Display at Wood Buffalo Regional Library

The ANPC will have their display and information table set up at Wood Buffalo Regional Library in Fort McMurray on Friday, July 22 from 10:15 am to 8:00 pm.

Come on down and learn about our exciting native plant organization, with lots of interesting opportunities to learn about native plants, unique native plant workshops, botany outings and much more!

Northern Plant and Ecology Study Group

An outing will take place on Saturday, July 23 at Crow Lake Provincial Park and Ecological Area (located between Fort McMurray and Lac la Biche). To find out more about this unique family-oriented native plant hike or to register, contact info@anpc.ab.ca or wildloonart@mcsnet.ca.

More News and Events

2022 Grant Recipients

We are pleased to announce our 2022 small grant recipients. Congratulations to all grant recipients!

Fish Creek Plant Exchange and Outreach Pilot Project

This project is designed to engage users of Fish Creek Provincial Park and residents of neighbouring communities in education and action associated with the importance of using native plants in home gardening. Grant funds will be used for plant materials and outreach/educational materials.

Reader Rock Native Plant Garden

The long-term goals of this project are to design, create and establish a native plant bed; maintain and showcase the garden; increase biodiversity and attract pollinators; and increase interest in and knowledge of the value of native plants. Grant funds will be used for seeds, plants, plugs and soil.

Highfield Farm's Living Seed Bank, Habitat and Beautification

The short-term goal is to transform the entrance of the Highfield Farm (15-acre underutilized piece of land in an industrial area) into a native plant sanctuary. This area would be a welcoming entrance for the community urban farm hub; provide habitat for native plants, animals, and pollinators; and act as a teaching and demonstration feature of the farm. Grant funds will be used for plugs and soil.

SALMTEC 2022 Biophysical Bootcamp – July 16, 2022

This course was designed to give participants an opportunity to get their hands dirty and ask questions with Subject Matter Experts, hone technical skills, and benefit from cross-learning and networking opportunities. This workshop will be held at SALMTEC's field station near Bragg Creek. Topics will include applying Grassland Vegetation Inventory (GVI) in the field; exploring the songbird, raptor, and mammal wetland habitat function using the Alberta Wetland Rapid Evaluation Tool – Actual (ABWRET-A); characterizing soil and terrain in the field; and identifying plants. Spaces are limited. For more information visit www.salmtec.com.

National Tree Seed Centre

The Centre is leading a national assessment of ecologically appropriate tree and shrub seed supply to support large-scale nature-based solutions for climate change, including the Government of Canada's 2 Billion Trees program. This work expands upon the last assessment of reforestation needs completed in 1999.

The bilingual surveys are designed to identify available tree and shrub seed supply from wild and domestically produced sources and to determine organizational capacity and needs across Canada.

www.nrcan.gc.ca/science-and-data/research-centres-and-labs/forestry-research-centres/atlantic-forestry-centre/national-tree-seed-centre/national-tree-and-shrub-seed-supply-assessment/23980

Edmonton Nature Club

Melissa Penny talks about her experience. Destruction of habitat is a leading cause of species extinction. Learn how to use the land you have to create a wildlife habitat in your yard by adding native plants, shelter and clean water. Melissa has been working on her yard for 10 years, and specifically gardening for birds for the last 3 years. She now has nightly Northern Flying Squirrel visits and multiple species of annual nesting birds, and this past year, 71 different bird species visited her city backyard in Edmonton.

Watch the recording on YouTube here: youtu.be/6-tDFm3X8ik

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If you have an announcement, article or other item, you are invited to submit it to the editor for publication. Items concerning native plants will be given highest priority.

The editors reserve the right to edit submissions, but will review changes with the authors whenever possible. Disputes will be resolved in favour of the audience.

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