



Native Plant News

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Fall 2012

Getting our swamp fix

After years of seaching, finding this rare plant was worth the slogging

By GLEN LEE
NPSS member

The first thing that went through my mind that day... along with *Cypripedium montanum* in the Cypress Hills, this might be the rarest plant in Saskatchewan, with perhaps only one plant known to exist.

I later measured how far the plant was from the Large Yellow Lady's Slippers (*Cypripedium parviflorum* var. *pubescens*) – two metres. Dave, who has a very keen eye for spotting plants, had seen this clump of Lady's Slippers at least twice in the last two years, and had failed to see the Swamp Saxifrage (*Micranthes pensylvanica*, syn. *Saxifraga pensylvanica*) growing nearby.

Swamp Saxifrage is that hard to spot in the forest undergrowth. There is horsetail growing 80 cm tall, and the Saxifrage is so slender and its flowers so non-descript, the plant just blends into its surroundings. Obviously the thing to do is look for the large rosette of basal leaves, and that's what caught Alice's eye when she spotted it.

“

The possibility that the species might be extirpated from the province motivated us to try to locate it.

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PHOTOS BY GLEN AND MAUREEN LEE

The flower of Swamp Saxifrage (*Micranthes pensylvanica*, syn. *Saxifraga pensylvanica*) near Hudson Bay, Sask., in July 2012.

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Native Plant News is a quarterly publication of the Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan (NPSS) and is one of the benefits of membership. Members are invited to submit articles, news, views, photographs and comments. Views expressed by the authors are not necessarily those of the NPSS.

Deadlines:

Submission	Publication
Winter Issue:	November 1
Spring Issue:	December 15
Summer Issue:	February 1
Fall Issue:	March 15
	May 1
	June 15
	August 1
	September 15

Membership Dues (Year end November 30th)

Individual \$30

Family \$45

Student \$15

Corporate \$200

Life \$500

Please contact the NPSS office for information about the lifetime membership instalment payment option.

Your membership money at work

As members of the NPSS, you faithfully pay your membership dues every November (and we greatly appreciate it!). But do you ever wonder where your membership money goes?

Well wonder no longer.

Say you're an individual member, who pays \$30 per year and gets a printed copy of the newsletter. Of that \$30, about \$25 (or 75 percent) goes into the production and distribution of our quarterly newsletter. The remaining \$5 (or 25 percent)

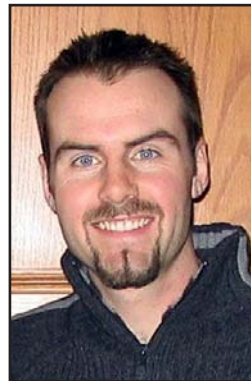
is split up to cover overhead costs such as insurance, utilities, mailing costs, website expenses and storage space rental.

If you receive an electronic version of our newsletter, production and distribution costs go way down (to about \$5), leaving the remaining \$25 to go to overhead costs, projects and savings. If you're a family or corporate member, more of the money is able to go toward overhead costs, projects or savings because you're are paying more. If we receive funding to cover these overhead expenses, your membership dues either go toward our conservation and education projects or into savings.

So what the numbers boil down to is that we can't function without our membership base. You are the most important part of the NPSS, and the reason why we're able to do all we do.

The collective NPSS membership also allowed us to leverage more than \$75,000 in funding in 2011, and we're on track to exceed that amount by the end of 2012. This money goes directly to important conservation and education projects that the NPSS undertakes, making for a better Saskatchewan.

So thank you for your continued support, and don't forget it's November. A membership renewal form is included with this newsletter. *

**CHET NEUFELD**

EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR'S
MESSAGE

125 years of sanctuary

For more than 125 years, Last Mountain Lake Migratory Bird Sanctuary has been a safe haven for more than 300 bird species and resident wildlife.

The sanctuary is also important to a quarter of Canada's vulnerable, threatened, or endangered bird species, like the Whooping Crane, who rest there during the long journey from their wintering grounds in Texas to their summer nesting home in Wood Buffalo National Park in northern Alberta.

Established in 1887 by Canada's first Prime Minister, Sir John A. MacDonald, Last Mountain Lake was North America's first federal bird sanctuary, and is a great example of Canada's long-lived commitment to conservation. *

— source: Environment Canada news release

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Grow your business, plant the seeds of success here.

A decade of RPR

By SARAH VINGE

Habitat Stewardship

Coordinator & Rare Plant

Rescue, Nature Saskatchewan

Rare Plant Rescue (RPR) had another busy field season in 2012, which also marked the program's 10th anniversary!

In 10 short years we have worked with landowners to conserve more than 67,000 acres of native prairie habitat for rare plants and other prairie species, and we continue to grow.

Spring and summer are always a busy time for the program as we try to carry out as many surveys (both searches and monitoring) as possible during the short growing season. Our six-person summer task force was busy collecting information on many rare plant species. This year, we focused on Slender Mouse-ear-cress (*Transberingia bursifolia* also known as *Halimolobos virgata*), Western Spiderwort (*Tradescantia occidentalis*), Tiny Cryptanthe (*Cryptantha minima*), Smooth Goosefoot (*Chenopodium subglabrum*), Small-flowered Sand-verbena (*Tripterocalyx micranthus*), and Dwarf Woollyheads (*Psilocarphus brevissimus*). Other species included Hairy Prairie-clover (*Dalea villosa* var. *villosa*) and Buffalograss (*Bouteloua dactyloides*). As always, we also have a number of other species which we do not specifically target (in our searches and monitoring), but which occur in our target areas and we always keep an eye out for; such as Plains Grape-fern (*Botrychium camp-estre*), Beaked Annual Skeletonweed (*Shinnersoseris rostrata*) and Bur Rag-weed (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*).

We were also busy travelling through-



FILE PHOTO BY SARAH VINGE

Small-flowered Sand-verbena (*Tripterocalyx micranthus*).

out southern Saskatchewan to visit with our landowner stewards. While we aren't able to visit everyone in a single season, we try to make it out to see as many people as possible. In addition, we're spreading the message of the importance of rare plant and prairie conservation to new landowners all the time.

If you, or someone you know, owns native prairie or potential rare plant habitat and would like more information on getting involved in the Rare Plant Rescue program, please contact us at 306-780-9417, or rpr@naturesask.ca.

We continue to partner with the Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan to promote the conservation of Saskatchewan's native plant species. This summer one of the NPSS tours even took place on an RPR steward's land. We were also hoping to implement a larger joint project in 2012; however, were not able to do so due to funding cuts. Hopefully, 2013 will bring the revival of this project! *

Save the date: Feb. 8 & 9, 2013

The 18th NPSS annual general meeting and conference is quickly approaching and we invite you to join us!

This year it will take place at the German Concordia Club in Saskatoon on Feb. 8 and 9, 2013. As always, it will be an interesting and fun event with an exciting line up of speakers.

If you've been to one of these events

before, you know it's one of the highlights of the year for us. If you've never been to one, why not join us this year.

An agenda will be drafted and registration will open soon (don't worry – we'll send you the details when this happens) but we just want to make sure that you saved the date on your calendar now.

See you in Saskatoon in February! *

Upcoming Events

December 2012

Christmas Bird Counts **Saskatoon Nature Society** **& Nature Regina**

Saturday, Dec. 15: Clark's Crossing

Wednesday, Dec. 26: Saskatoon

Thursday, Dec. 27: Regina

Saturday, Jan. 5: Pike Lake

Christmas bird counts have been a holiday tradition for over 100 years. Set aside some time this holiday season to count wintering birds in the Saskatoon and Regina areas. We welcome everyone to take part especially beginners.

New for this year: *No Fees!*

Contact Michael Williams at 306-242-5383 in Saskatoon or Dale Hjertaas at 306-584-2835 in Regina.

www.saskatoonnaturesociety.sk.ca/christmas-count.html

<http://nonprofits.accesscomm.ca/rnhs/birdcount.html>

Invasive Plant Species Webinar

December 19

Live Internet broadcast.

Forage Specialists will discuss how to identify leafy spurge, absinth and common tansy as well as potential control options.

Contact Sarah Sommerfeld at

306-867-5559 or email

sarah.sommerfeld@gov.sk.ca.

Register at: www2.gotomeeting.com/register/548183538

February 2013

Prairie Conservation and Endangered Species Conference: Engaging People In Conservation

February 19 to 22

Sheraton Red Deer,

Red Deer, Alta.

This major North American conference is held every three years, rotating between Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The conference will bring together decision-makers, researchers, consultants, industry representatives and community and grass-roots groups along with farmers, ranchers, First Nations and other private citizens who have an interest in sustaining prairie ecosystems.

Early bird deadline is Dec. 21, 2012

<http://www.pcsc.ca/>

To submit your native plant related event to our events list, send your information (including date, contact, phone number and location) to info@npss.sk.ca.

Summer tours leave 'em dancing

By CHET NEUFELD
NPSS Executive Director

This year the Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan embarked on an ambitious summer field tour schedule in order to engage people to enjoy Saskatchewan's beautiful landscapes. We held five tours at various locations across the province throughout the summer months. At each location, we conducted a bio-blitz and compiled a list of all of the plant species we encountered.

Northeast Swale Tour

In partnership with the Northeast Swalewatchers and their partner organizations (of which we are one), we held a joint field tour to Saskatoon's Northeast Swale natural area on June 10.

For those not familiar with "the swale," it is an area of wetlands and fescue prairie knolls that sits on the northeastern edge of Saskatoon near the South Saskatchewan River. It is also part of a larger wetland complex stretching for about 20 km and is home to a diverse ecosystem, including rare species like the crowfoot violet (*Viola pedatifida*, ranked as an S3).

Although it was a wet day, several hearty souls made the trek and were rewarded with many native flowers in bloom, as well as a visit to a large buffalo rubbing stone.



Pincushion Cactus (*Escobaria vivipara*)



PHOTO BY CANDACE NEUFELD

Low Whitlowwort (*Paronychia sessiliflora*) at Saskatchewan Landing Provincial Park.

Due to our efforts, a few more plant species were added to the database of known plant species in the swale. This area has seen a lot of attention recently, as plans are underway to build a new Saskatoon subdivision on either side of the swale, effectively hemming it in. The NPSS is assisting the Swalewatchers and a city advisory committee to ensure that the swale receives proper protection.

Shell Lake Field Tour

On June 17 we were invited to tour Irene Nowosad's land near Shell Lake.

While at first it threatened to rain, the clouds held back and we actually had a very nice day for a walk in the wilderness.

Irene's land is a mix of aspen forest dotted with grassy meadows and wetlands. It didn't take long before we encountered interesting things, including a historical wagon trail that lead to a long abandoned school, and an area full of oyster mushrooms (*Pleurotus spp.*) the size of dinner plates!

The highlight was the discovery of many common moonworts

(*Botrychium lunaria*) which, contrary to its name, is very rare (the Saskatchewan Conservation Data Centre ranks it as an S1). In total, our plant list topped out at 63 native plant species and 7 introduced plant species.

Thank you Irene!

Saskatchewan Landing Field Tour

On June 23 we were out once again, this time to the beautiful South Saskatchewan River valley where it winds through Saskatchewan Landing Provincial Park, north of Swift Current.

The Entomological Society of Saskatchewan accompanied us on the hikes and helped identify the many insects that we encountered along the way. We hiked the Rings, Ruts and Remnants Trail in the morning, then headed across the road to tackle the Prairie Vista Trail in the afternoon. The area was a carpet of wildflowers, encouraged by recent rainfall.

We found a total of 179 plant species, including 31 native species new to park records, and 21 introduced species, five of which were new to park records. We also caught sight of some monarch caterpillars munching on milkweed (*Asclepias spp.*). Thanks to Erin Saunders and the ministry for providing park interpreters, free park passes and camping.

Wanuskewin Heritage Park Tour

On July 14 the NPSS toured Wanuskewin Heritage Park.

We were invited by the park to

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PHOTOS BY CANDACE NEUFELD

(Left) White Prairie Clover (*Dalea candida*) growing at Wanuskewin Heritage Park. (Above) Hoop dancers perform in the visitor's centre. (Right) Cut-leaf Anemone (*Anemone multifida*) in the park.

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participate in a cross-cultural learning event, where we would talk about the scientific merit of the area and in turn learn about the First Nations who have lived in the area for thousands of years.

After a tour of the interpretive centre, we were treated to an aboriginal dance display by three young hoop dancers. Once the dancing was over, NPSS members were invited to come and try their hand at hoop dancing. I think I'll stick with botany and leave the hoop dancing to the experts!

We hiked the beautiful Path of the People Trail, and found a total of 134 native plant species and 32 introduced plant species. Our appreciation goes out to the park for such a great day!

Maymont Property Tour

Our last tour of the summer was on July 21 and had us visiting the newly-acquired Maymont Property on a joint tour with the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC), who now manages the land. Since it is a new property for NCC, we helped them compile a plant species list of the area to help better manage the land.

In total, we found 136 native plant species and 24 introduced plant species. The property overlooks the South Saskatchewan River and provided beautiful sweeping vistas in every direction. An intriguing hanging wetland is located adjacent to the property, but proved to be too difficult to reach. This frustrated more than a few tour participants, as we were all sure that rare botanical treasures were to be found around the hanging wetland. Our thanks to Renny Grilz and the NCC for helping to arrange and lead the tour.

If you would like to see our plant lists from any of the tours, go to our website, www.npss.sk.ca, and look under the **Info Resources** tab.

If you'd like to see more photos of any of the tours, visit our Facebook page. And if you have photos from any the tours that you'd like to share, send them to us and we'll post them on our Facebook page (www.facebook.com/npss.sk).

We encourage you to participate in our field tours as they are one of the highlights of the year. Planning has already begun for next year and it looks as though we'll have one in every corner of the province. 🌱



PHOTO BY CHET NEUFELD

Common moonwort (*Botrychium lunaria*) near Shell Lake, Sask.



PHOTO BY CANDACE NEUFELD

Crowfoot violet (*Viola pedatifida*) at the Northeast Swale near Saskatoon.

Hudson Bay's Swamp Saxifrage

Continued from Page 1

But that strategy didn't work for any of the rest of us on previous searches, until Alice's discovery. Dave had left Alice by the Lady's Slippers and walked further into the forest towards an even larger clump of Lady's Slippers; Alice turned around and noticed the leaves of Swamp Saxifrage.

A little background first.

Maureen and I live in Regina, are avid wildflower photographers, and over the past seven or eight years we've been traveling to Hudson Bay in east central Saskatchewan to photograph native plants. What makes Hudson Bay so rich in native plant species is its proximity to uplands like the Pasquia Hills and Porcupine Hills, and nearby lowlands, which provide a wide range of habitat.

Maureen and I met Dave and Alice Biggs several years ago when we phoned out of the blue and asked if they'd be willing to show to us the Ram's Head Lady's Slippers (*Cypripedium arietinum*) advertised by the town of Hudson Bay as a tourist attraction. They graciously agreed to our request, and we've been hiking together a couple of times a year ever since.

Dave and I have spent considerable time studying a pamphlet titled *Field Checklist of Rare Saskatchewan Plants of the Hudson Bay Area* written by the late Don Hooper. This served as the basis for many of our rare plant searches over the last few years.

One of the plants from the pamphlet that interested us was Swamp Saxifrage. To our knowledge only one specimen



PHOTOS BY GLEN AND MAUREEN LEE

Moschatel (*Adoxa moschatellina*) found in 2009. This delicate perennial grows to 15 cm tall, has greenish-yellow flowers about 5 mm diameter, arranged in a cube shape (flowers at right angles to one another) on the end of its flowering stems.

of this plant has ever been found in Saskatchewan. It was collected by Dr. Vernon Harms of the University of Saskatchewan, and Hooper on July 7, 1981 and is now a part of the Rare Plant Database in the Fraser Herbarium at the University of Saskatchewan.

I looked at the specimen in the herbarium and noted the location info filed with it. This along with the information in the pamphlet became the starting point for our search for the plant.

Dave added to our knowledge with an article from the June 1982 edition of the *Blue Jay* titled *Rare Plants Found Near Hudson Bay, Saskatchewan* also written by Hooper, in which he described the botany trip he had in the summer of 1981 with Dr. Harms in a number of locations around Hudson Bay. Several new species were collected for the Fraser Herbarium on that trip, including one specimen of *M. pensylvanica*. In the article Hooper wrote he subsequently found no other instances of the plant.

Swamp Saxifrage is native to swampy and marshy places such as Tamarack swamps and wet woods. It is a perennial, has a rosette of large basal leaves, and a single flowering stem 80 to 120 cm tall. It's much more common in the United States than in Canada where it can be found growing from Minnesota to Maine, and as far south as North Carolina.

Swamp Saxifrage is considered very rare in Canada and in the three provinces in which it occurs. Its Canadian range is limited to the extreme southeast corner of Manitoba, across the border in the Rainy River District in northwestern Ontario, and this single location in Saskatchewan. It has been given a Nature Conservancy Element Ranking of N1, meaning critically imperiled in Canada.

Dr. Harms lists the plant as possibly extirpated in *Checklist of the Vascular plants of Saskatchewan and the Provincially and Nationally Rare Native Plants in Saskatchewan*. The possibility that the species might be extirpated from the province motivated us to try to locate it.

The collection location for Swamp Saxifrage in 1981 was half a mile west of the recreation site at mile 15 of the Fir River Road, north west of Hudson Bay.

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PHOTOS BY GLEN AND MAUREEN LEE

A showy clump of Large Yellow Lady's Slippers (*Cypripedium parviflorum* var. *pubescens*) nearly overshadowed the prize find.

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Dave first traveled into the area on April 29th, 2009 wanting to look around before all the trees leafed out. Maureen and I first traveled with Dave and Alice to the location on June 13th, 2009, and spent several hours looking for *M. pensylvanica*. At the time we weren't sure if we should concentrate our search in the fen, or in the surrounding black spruce woods. It was a rather daunting task, as near as we could tell we had an area of 160 acres or more to search.

On our first trip there in 2009, we photographed a number of plants, but two species in particular stand out.

First and foremost we found a large colony, 200 plants or more, of Northern White Violet (*Viola macloskeyi*). This species is known only from a few sites in Saskatchewan, and this site along the Fir River Road was unknown to the Fraser Herbarium collection. It is a small perennial, native to the edges of bogs and swamps in the Boreal forest.

We also photographed at this same boggy area another uncommon plant – Moschatel (*Adoxa moschatellina*).

Since 2009, Dave and Alice were very determined in their search for the elusive *M. pensylvanica*. Dave estimates they travelled to the site 10 times. They even travelled into the fen in October, when the ground had begun to freeze, mimicking a search Hooper had conducted in the fall of 1981.

No luck. Dave did note and mark locations in the fen of Great Water Dock (*Rumex orbiculatus*), a species Hooper reported in the fen in his 1982 *Blue Jay* article. Great Water Dock has large basal leaves as does Swamp Saxifrage, but its leaves didn't match photos of the leaves of *M. pensylvanica*, which Dave and I have viewed on the Internet.

Fast forward back to July 6, 2012.

The four of us arrived at the Fir River Road at about noon and our first stop along the road was at a small pond where Dave had found a species of *Sparganium* in flower. This genus was new to me, we spent a couple of hours in the water and mud of the pond photographing and keying out Narrow-leaved Bur-reed (*S. angustifolium*). I wanted to use the best light of the day photographing a Bur-reed because I had no expectation of finding Swamp Saxifrage. Mid-afternoon we drove on to mile 15 to search for Swamp Saxifrage.

We began hiking, slowly working

our way through the forest westwards towards the fen. Dave pointed out along the way several Large Yellow Lady's Slippers, a rare plant with a provincial S2 ranking.

We searched the forest and then the fen for a couple of hours. Slogging around in the fen wasn't much fun, it was hot with no shade and full of flies and mosquitoes. At 4:10 pm, Maureen and I decided to call off our search and walk back to the car, grab my camera gear, and head back again to photograph the Lady's Slippers. Dave and Alice searched a while more in the fen, then headed back to the Lady's Slippers.

After retrieving my camera gear from the car, travelling back into the woods about 500 metres down the cutline, we saw Dave and Alice about 10 metres to the south in the black spruce woods.

Alice was standing next to a big clump of Large Yellow Lady's Slippers, 12 flowering stems, slippers up to 45 mm long – very showy. Her face lit up and she said, "We also found something else."

Two metres away was a Swamp Saxifrage in full bloom. **Bingo!**

It later occurred to me Alice and Dave found the Swamp Saxifrage in shady, wet, mossy black spruce woods, 300 metres to the east of the open fen where Hooper reported collecting it. Dave and I had read the plant grows in woods as well as open swamps, so it likely means it can be found growing here and there throughout the forest along the Fir River Road.

The plant was growing on a sphagnum hummock along a watery game trail of the type that typically criss-cross, wet, black spruce woods. The flowering stem was 98 cm tall. Leaves were all basal; we measured a leaf at 33 cm long and 5 cm wide. The leaves were ciliate and had a few small teeth. Its flowers grew in a loose panicle, had white petals, flowers were 9 mm in diameter, petals were 4 mm long. The stem was densely covered in short hairs.

After the plant was found, we spent another hour on July 6, and a couple of hours on the morning of the July 7 looking for more Swamp Saxifrage, but couldn't find any.

For Maureen and I at least, the search would have to wait for another year. 🌱



PHOTOS BY GLEN AND MAUREEN LEE

Northern White Violet (*Viola macloskeyi*) found in 2009.



PHOTOS BY GLEN AND MAUREEN LEE

The entire Swamp Saxifrage (*Micranthes pensylvanica*) stood 98 cm tall and had large basal leaves.

More of what we've been up to

By CHET NEUFELD
NPSS Executive Director

In our last newsletter we discussed some of the projects that the NPSS is busy with. However, we're so busy that we couldn't fit it all into one issue! Here are some of the other projects that we've got on the go:

Native Plants in the Classroom

This project is brand new, and involves developing educational materials and hosting activities to complement the new science curriculum – which was updated recently, leaving teachers with few resources that fit the learning objectives of the new curriculum, and virtually none that dealt with native plants and habitats.

The NPSS already has two booklets that are recommended reading in the Saskatchewan school curriculum, but we wanted to improve on that.

And we're doing so in a big way! We've hired two educational consultants to help develop lesson plans for every grade (K to 12). We're also developing electronic resources such as online learning games, hosting interactive outdoor activities (like our summer field tours), and helping to establish more native plant gardens in schoolyards. The lesson plans will be launched in late 2012 in teacher resource kits that will be available to more than 800 schools in the province.

This project is being supported by EcoAction (Environment Canada), Go Green (Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment) and SaskPower.

Native Plants in the Community

This project is a sister project to Native Plants in the Classroom and is designed to create awareness about the NPSS and native plants among the general public.

To do this, we teamed up with the Edwards School of Business (University of Saskatchewan) to create a marketing plan. The result was a multi-faceted approach aimed at people who enjoy outdoor activities. We created new brochures distributed through in-store displays at outdoor stores in Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Regina, had billboard and digital billboard advertising in Prince Albert, Saskatoon and north of Regina (near Bethune, Sask.), and we ran a full page ad on the inside back cover of the summer issue of *Prairies North* magazine. ✱

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