



Native Plant News

Vol. 12, No. 4

Winter 2007

Fighting aliens among us

By ANGELA SALZL,
NPSS Invasive Alien
Plant contractor

For those who may not be aware, invasive alien plants (IAP) are species that are not native to our region and cause severe damage to our natural areas by reducing biodiversity.

In fact, invasive alien species are now ranked as the number one threat to biodiversity. Besides the cost to our ecosystems, invasive alien species have proven to be very costly economically. In the year 2000 it was estimated that invasive alien species cost taxpayers in the United States \$138 billion annually. This translates into approximately \$400 per person, per year, in Canada.

Because the easiest and cheapest way to keep invasive species out of the environment is by early detection and control, the Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan (NPSS) recognized there was a need for education related to the identification, reporting, and management of IAP. For this reason the NPSS developed IAP workshops that were held in the fall of 2007.

In total, there were five workshops held; two in Moose Jaw and three in Saskatoon. Four of the five workshops



PHOTO BY DEBBIE NORDSTROM

Participants identify plants at an IAP workshop.

were geared toward environmental stewardship organizations and urban/park vegetation managers. The fifth workshop was held at the Saskatchewan Greenhouse Growers' Association conference in November and is highlighted on Page 6 of this newsletter.

The other four, day-long, workshops combined presentations and hands-on identification of IAP. The presentations included general information on invasive species plus the identification, reporting, and management of various IAP.

The IAP were categorized into the following plant groups: aquatic, woody, herbaceous and grass species. Unfortunately, there was not enough time for all species from each group to be discussed in the workshop presentations – even

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Native Plant News goes green

You may have noticed this issue of the *Native Plant News* has a new look.

After years of the same old format, it was decided that the newsletter needed some sprucing up.

A new mast and front page design was created by our new editor, David Freeman, using elements of previous NPSS letter heads and logos, as well as some of our own. We've also decided to put a splash of colour on our frontpage – as you'll see in this printed issue. The new design was created with a colour format in mind, and green seemed an appropriate colour. And as an added bonus members who receive the electronic version get a full colour edition!

Along with design changes, it has become our goal to provide you, our members, with a better overall product.

To that end, all submitted articles and pictures must meet minimum publishing standards that may not have been emphasized in the past. Photos need to be of high resolution quality and text must be provided in a easy to handle format (text or Word document).

Hope you enjoy the issue! 🌱

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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.

Submission Deadlines:

Winter Issue: November 15

Spring Issue: March 1

Summer Issue: June 1

Fall Issue: September 1

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Battling alien plants

Continued from Page 1

though presentations that included the identification, habitat, distribution, reproduction, and management had been developed for 36 species. The identification, habitat, and distribution of four species from each group were presented, as well as the management for one of the species in each plant group.

Nancy Gray and Harvey Anderson of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities (SARM) gave an excellent presentation on IAP management plans for all four workshops.

Afternoon at the workshops were mainly devoted to hands-on identification. There were tables set up for each of the four plant groups. The tables had identification sheets (taken from presentations) spread over them for all 36 IAP, and most species had both dried and frozen specimens on display. For some species, we even had plastic weed models that were purchased from the Center for Invasive Plant Management (Montana State University). There was also a resource table that showcased various IAP books, brochures, videos/DVD and posters.

A resource package was given to all workshop participants. The packages consisted of various fact-sheets, an IAP species list, brochures, an IAP calendar and a CD containing the presentations for all 36 IAP species as well electronic fact sheets for each species, links to IAP websites, a bibliography used to make presentations, a weed control manual published by The Nature Conservancy of Canada and a digital version of the IAP reporting card.

The resource package was created so that the participants could pass it along to others, refresh their memories and learn details specific to each species we did not have time to cover in the workshop presentations.

Each participant was asked to complete an evaluation sheet before leaving the workshop. Overall, the feedback was very positive. For example, 98 per cent of the participants planned to implement some of the information they received from the workshop and 84 per cent of the attendees stated that the workshop had given them hope that IAP can be managed effectively. One important note was that 87 per cent of participants felt the material presented was at the right level – not too introductory nor too difficult. The evaluations told us that we were on the right track with the workshop material developed by NPSS contractors, Debbie Nordstrom and myself.

In 2008, the NPSS plans on holding seven more IAP workshops, if funding is secured. One will be held in each of the following cities: Prince Albert, Yorkton, Humboldt, North Battleford and Weyburn (an additional one in Melfort may go ahead if time and money allow). We are also organizing two smaller workshops that will be held in conjunction with horticultural societies' meetings (locations to be determined at a later date). Anyone interested in obtaining one of the IAP CD's mentioned above can e-mail Chet Neufeld at info@npss.sk.ca.

Debbie and I would like to thank everyone who donated their wonderful photos and provided input in the development of the IAP presentations.

The NPSS would also like to thank the following for their financial support of the development and delivery of the IAP workshops: Saskatchewan Environment, Invasive Alien Species Partnership Program, EcoAction Community Fund, Saskatchewan Watershed Authority and True North Specialty Products. 🌱

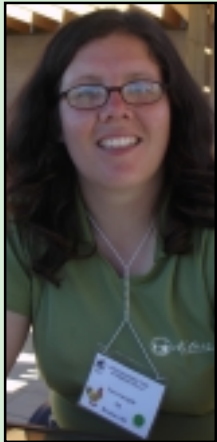
NPSS board member profile: Tara Sample

For as long as I can remember, I have been interested in plants.

As a child I loved exploring the forests near Turtle Lake ... always eager to go picking berries with grandpa or take walks through the bush with grandma, the whole time asking what all the plants were called.

This childhood interest lead me to study biology at the University of Saskatchewan, with most of my classes focusing on botany.

Since graduating in 2000, I have been fortunate to work on a



variety of interesting projects, including building interpretive hiking trails in a regional park and mapping remnant grassland in Northern Alberta.

I have been with

Nature Saskatchewan since April 2004, where I currently work as the Habitat Stewardship Manager and co-ordinate the development and delivery of the Rare Plant Rescue Program.

The opportunity to work with landowners and leasees supporting habitat for some of our rarest plants has been a wonderful experience and I continue to learn new things about stewardship on the prairies from the people I meet every year.

I joined the board of directors for the Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan in 2005. I served as the Treasurer in 2006 and I am currently Vice President. Recently, I joined the *Native Plant News* newsletter committee and I am really excited about being involved with the publication in the coming year. 🌱

Native plant cover up

Is drilling waste putting pressure on prairie plants?

By *CHERYL BRADLEY*,
*Alberta-based botanist
and conservationist*

EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS ARTICLE WAS ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN THE ALBERTA NATIVE PLANT COUNCIL'S NEWSLETTER, *THE IRIS*.

Alberta Native Plant Council members (as well as NPSS members) interested in minimizing the effects of the oil and gas industry on native prairie will be interested in a report entitled "Landspraying While Drilling (LWD) Review" prepared by a team within Alberta Sustainable Resource Development (ASRD).

Although it was written in Dec. 2003, the report was not publicly released until the summer of 2006. This is probably because the results of the review of landspraying while drilling reflect badly not only on industry's operations, but also on government's ability to effectively monitor and enforce compliance.

Landspraying while drilling (LWD) is the practice of disposing of waste drilling fluids by spraying them onto land using vacuum trucks. LWD began in the 1990s on cultivated land as a way of avoiding the need to construct sumps for drilling waste disposal or haul to a disposal facility. It began as a practice on public land grasslands in 1998 after a two-year field study (by Pedocan) and a further two-year trial period led to the conclusion that at appropriate application rates there were not significant effects on rangeland function and soil quality. Conditions were applied to the practice on public land. LWD was widely used by Encana on CFB Suffield, but was not allowed by the Special Areas Board.

In 2001, provincial public land managers noted increased vegetation stress from drought conditions – conditions that appeared to aggravate potential impacts of LWD. The practice was suspended on public rangelands. On CFB Suffield the practice was allowed to continue on industry pipelines and trails. A government review of LWD was initiated in 2003 when oil and gas companies requested a lifting of the moratorium.

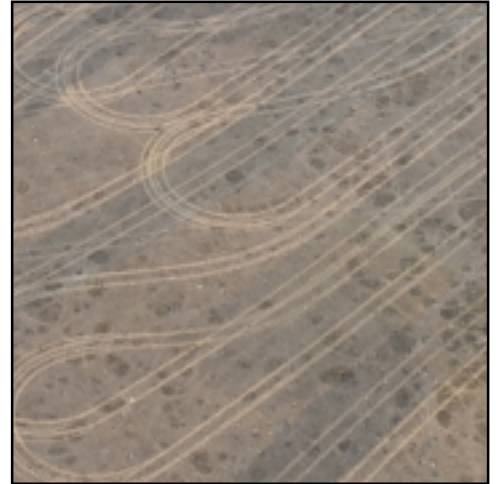


PHOTO BY LORNE FITCH

Tracks left from spraying drilling waste on native prairie at CFB Suffield, Alberta.

The review included examination of hundreds of LWD case files and field inspection records, a field audit of LWD sites at CFB Suffield, a review of LWD alternatives and feedback from land managers in ASRD, the Special Areas Board, Eastern Irrigation District and CFB Suffield. The review of files and records revealed a number of major issues including: LWD outside of approved areas; no final field report; field plans of poor quality; heavy loading rates and siting problems. The survey of sites within CFB Suffield revealed poor distribution of LWD residual solids resulting in skins and mudpacks that smothered grassland vegetation and rutted soft soils. The survey also found LWD applications on sensitive sites, including sand dunes, watercourses, wetlands and steep slopes.

The study committee concluded that several key issues and operational deficiencies must be addressed before LWD can be resumed on native prairie on public rangelands. Seventeen recommendations were made regarding government administrative procedures, industry operations, environmental protection measures and research needs. Another controlled study, funded by industry, is currently underway on CFB Suffield to examine the effects of LWD on native range, however, operational deficiencies remain unaddressed. Currently a moratorium on LWD remains in effect on provincial public lands although it can, and does, occur on private lands.

The "LWD review" can be found at: <http://issues.albertawilderness.ca/PL/archive/RP0312LWD.pdf>. 🌱

Do you have the winter blues?

By LAURA HERMAN,
Arcola-based naturalist

EDITOR'S NOTE: IN JANUARY, 2006, LAURA HERMAN PUBLISHED A VERSION OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE AS PART OF A SERIES OF WINTER BOTANY ARTICLES ON HER WEBLOG, ARCOL-O-GIST WWW.ARCOLOGIST.BLOGSPOT.COM). IF YOU HAVE STRUGGLED TO UNDERSTAND SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTIONS OF GRASS SEED HEADS, YOU MAY APPRECIATE HER TRANSLATION FOR A MORE GENERAL AUDIENCE. SHE ADAPTED THE ARTICLE SLIGHTLY FOR PUBLICATION HERE.

One of my favourite, familiar, friends among the native grasses of the Moose Mountain area is blue grama grass (*Bouteloua gracilis*). It's a tough little survivor, often found on the drier hilltops and ridges around here, and forming a larger component of the short-grass prairie that occurs farther southwest.

The seed heads are very distinctive, like little combs or thick downcast eyelashes (see below).

I'm trying not to get into heavy terminology here, but it is really tough to describe the intricate flowering parts of a grass without using special words. Please take a deep breath and bear with me. I hope you will discover that you, too, can tease useful information out of the apparent gobbledygook of a systematic description of flora.

Here is the description from the *Flora of the Great Plains* (don't worry, I'll translate):



PHOTO BY LAURA HERMAN

Blue grama grass (*Bouteloua gracilis*) seed head

curved branches, each branch persistent, 14-30(40) mm long, bearing numerous spikelets; . . .

Ahem.

An "inflorescence" simply means a flowering portion of a plant. Well, that may be an oversimplification, but it will do for starters.

You may find it helpful to think of the flowering portions of the composites (daisies and dandelions and such). In those plants, one flower head is an inflorescence. It consists of a dense cluster of tiny flowers, and it may be only one inflorescence among many on a single plant.

The term "inflorescence" draws attention to the arrangement of the individual flowers and other structures that go with them. Of course, in winter, we're not looking at flowers, but many of the parts remain in basically the same positions in the seed stage.

Now before I do any more translation, I'll blend the above statements into one concise description of the flowering portion of a blue grama grass plant:

[for grama grasses in general:] "*Inflorescence consisting of one, many spicate branches; spikelets sessile in two rows on one side of each branch rachis; each spikelet consisting of one perfect floret below one or two rudimentary florets, disarticulating above the glumes; . . .*"

[for blue grama grass in particular:] "*Inflorescence with one to three*



PHOTO BY LAURA HERMAN

Here is an inflorescence with two spicate branches, and all the spikelets fallen, so all that remains are the slender glumes like a row of ribs.

Inflorescence with one to three curved spicate branches; each branch persistent, 14-30(40) mm long, bearing numerous spikelets; spikelets sessile in two rows on one side of each branch rachis; each spikelet consisting of one perfect floret below one or two rudimentary florets, disarticulating above the glumes; . . .

"Spicate" just means spike-like, but we don't call it a spike because that term is reserved for the very simple arrangement where all the flowers of the inflorescence are in one long cluster. In this case, the cluster may be all on one branch, or there may be several branches (which look like separate seed heads, but are all parts of a single inflorescence).

Picky, aren't we? But with the hundreds of possible variations in different species, we have to be picky if we're going to communicate at all. So, when you look at the little comb pictured, you're looking at a spicate branch of the inflorescence.

"Persistent" just means they don't fall off. Plants have all sorts of variations on the theme of dropping seeds, and each species has its own particular way of falling apart.

Next we see ". . . bearing numerous spikelets . . ." Ah, more spiky stuff.

You might think that each tooth in that little comb is a seed, but it's not. It's a seed plus other little parts attached to a tiny side branch. It's a spikelet: a "small or secondary spike."

Recognizing these tiny sub-clusters of flowers (or seeds) is crucial to deciphering descriptions of grasses.

"Sessile" means "without a stalk". The spikelets are tight to the branch rachis.

What's a rachis? It's the longitudinal support up the middle of a spike or spicate branch, or such like. Basically the branch rachis is the branch itself, but the word "rachis" helps clarify where the spikelets are attached: along the branch, not at its tip or on side branches or anything fancy like that.

Speaking of a rachis, the description mentions that the

... the blue gramas that is!

spikelets are attached “in two rows on one side of [the] branch rachis.” This is important. This is what makes blue grama so distinctive in appearance that you don’t really need all this description – you can just look at the picture and say, “I know that plant!” (But then there’s hairy grama, which I’ve never seen, or at least, never noticed that I was seeing, which differs from blue grama by having the “rachis of [the] spicate branch projecting beyond the terminal spikelet,” besides being just a little more hairy where the leaves meet the stems. . .)

Anyway, notice that all the spikelets are crowded to one side of the spicate branch; that’s what creates the appearance of a little comb or eyelash.

When it says, “each spikelet consisting of one perfect floret. . .” this is where I say, “Bother. That stuff is too small to see anyway.” I do have a dissecting scope and I’m not afraid to use it, but we already know this is blue grama grass. I won’t get into the minute details of individual grass flowers (or florets) today.

However, that last bit about “disarticulating above the glumes” is interesting, and it’s something that you can easily check in the field without picking a plant, rushing home to your dissecting scope, and then finding out that you picked something rare.

First, “disarticulating” means coming apart at the seams, er, joints. We’re back to the topic of how plants fall apart. “Glumes” are bracts found at the base of a spikelet. “Above” means – wait, you do need to learn this word – “above” means farther from the roots, closer to the outermost tips of the plant. In the case of blue grama, it usually doesn’t mean higher off the ground. The spikelet dangles, so it’s closer to the ground than the glumes where it attaches, but we say the spikelet is “above” the glumes. When it falls off, the glumes remain attached to the branch rachis.

Above and to the left (opposite page) is an inflorescence with two spicate branches, and all the spikelets fallen, so all that remains are the slender glumes like a row of ribs.



PHOTO BY LAURA HERMAN

Here is blue grama grass mat (on the left). Note the strongly curling leaves. Each one is only one to two mm wide.

I’ve omitted a good deal of additional detail from the description, where it discusses how many nerves are in each glume, and what sort of awns are found on the parts of each floret – like I said, “Bother.” But if I keep talking about grasses long enough, you’re going to hear about the lemma and the palea, and I’ll have to admit that you don’t absolutely have to have a dissecting scope to find them; a hand lens and some patience will do.

Whew! Thanks for bearing with me through all that.

Now we’ll go back to some straightforward general-appearance qualities of blue grama grass.

As you’ve probably noticed, it’s usually a low-growing plant. Even the flowering stems are rarely more than about 30 cm tall and the leaves are much shorter, forming a curly mat on the ground. The mat creeps outward in an expanding circle by short rhizomes (underground stems).

Pictured above is a blue grama grass mat (on the left). Note the strongly curling leaves. Each one is only one to two mm wide.]

I suspect that the fine leaves and stems on the right belong to a dryland sedge species. What’s a sedge? Well, for the most part, sedges are easily mistaken for grasses (unless you know what to look for). I say dryland, because sedges in general are known for their affinity for wetlands and damp habitats, but in our area there are just a few sedge species that have the opposite preference. You find them on those dry ridges and hilltops, along with blue grama grass, and growing only 5 or 6 cm tall.

I’ve heard it said that short-grass prairie might be more properly called “short-sedge” prairie. As for the details of what to look for in a sedge, well, I think I’ll leave that till I can catch one flowering in early, early spring. Wish me luck. 🍀

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How horticulture has a role in protecting native plants from invasive alien species

By ANGELA SALZL,
NPSS Invasive Alien Plant contractor

Invasive alien plants are the second largest threat to our native species – after only habitat destruction. In North America, garden introductions of invasive plants are estimated to account for 50 per cent of the serious pest plants in natural areas.

That is why the NPSS hosted a workshop on invasive alien plants at the Saskatchewan Greenhouse Growers Conference in November and brought in Valerie Vartanian, the Horticultural Liaison from the Nature Conservancy in St. Louis, MO.

Many invasive alien plants have characteristics that appeal to gardeners. For example they usually have traits like rapid growth, early maturity, high seed production, low maintenance, pest free, effective dispersal and an ability to alter their habitat (by creating dense shade for instance).

However, some of the plants that we are growing in our backyards are harming our natural areas, threatening our native plants and animals and costing taxpayers a lot of money. Here are some examples:



PHOTO BY DEBBIE NORDSTROM

Purple Loosestrife
(Lythrum salicaria)

■ In 1992, it was estimated that purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) was responsible for the loss of more natural habitat across North America than human development pressure.

■ Saltcedar (*Tamarix spp.*) increases soil salinity by pulling salt up from deep in the soil and concentrating it at the soil's surface. This is fine for saltcedar, but most native plants don't like the increased salinity. Saltcedar is then able to form a dense layer of vegetation that doesn't allow other species to establish themselves.

■ Autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*) fixes nitrogen, changing the fertility of the soil and enabling it to colonize infertile soils. Native plants that are adapted to nutrient-poor soils are at risk when these nitrogen-fixing plants move in.

■ Although the fruits of the exotic bush honeysuckles (*Lonicera spp.*) are high in carbohydrates, they lack the high fats and nutrients that migrating birds require.

■ People that use recreational areas complain that mats of yellow floating heart (*Nymphoides peltata*), a floating lily pad-like plant that grows in dense patches and creates stagnant water, make it difficult to fish, water ski, swim, or even paddle a canoe.

So, how can we help our native species? One way is to stop growing invasive plants in our yards and start growing some new hip non-invasive plants.

As Valerie Vartanian from the Nature Conservancy put it: "who wants to grow that [insert invasive plant name] anyway? It's sooo '70s".



PHOTO BY DEBBIE NORDSTROM

Valerie Vartanian, the Horticultural Liaison for the Nature Conservancy in St. Louis, MO, at an IAP workshop in November.

The workshop was held over two days – Friday night's session was not very well attended by the greenhouse owners, but it was videotaped for future use. Saturday's session had a much better turnout and Valerie presented a very interesting and entertaining talk on how the greenhouses in the U.S. are getting behind the Don't Sell Invasives campaign, with programs like Plants for a Livable Delaware, Eco Nurseries and the Meijer campaign to remove invasive plants. They also have special tags labeling the recommended non-invasive plants people can use.

Getting the word out about invasive alien plants and the harm they do will go a long way to saving our native species.

A big thank you to Valerie for showing us what our neighbours to the south are doing about invasive alien plants. If anyone wishes to view a copy of Valerie's presentation, please contact Chet Neufeld at (306) 668-3940 or e-mail info@npss.sk.ca. 🌱

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The Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan, Inc.

is pleased to present its 13th Annual General Meeting and Conference

March 7-8, 2008
University of Regina, University Club
215 College West Building
Regina, Saskatchewan

Friday, March 7th

7:00 p.m. Keynote Address: "Invasives as Threats to Plant Species at Risk in Saskatchewan", Dr. Darcy Henderson, Environment Canada

8:00 p.m. Wine and Cheese Reception
Slide Show (open to all, bring your slides)

9:00 p.m. Resolution Meeting (if needed)

Saturday, March 8th

7:30-8:30 a.m. Registration & Breakfast

8:00 -9:45 a.m. Opening Remarks and Annual General Meeting (during breakfast)

9:45-10:00 a.m. Coffee break

10:00 a.m. Panel Discussion: "Impacts of Climate Change: Changes in Weather, Water Supplies and Plant Communities" (Dr. Michael Schellenberg, Semi-arid Prairie Agricultural Research Centre; Dr. Dave Sauchyn and Dr. Norman Henderson, Prairie Adaptation Research Collaborative)

12:00 p.m. Lunch and Closing Remarks

Keynote Address: "Invasives as Threats to Plant Species at Risk in Saskatchewan" *The causes for plant rarity in Saskatchewan include natural limitations, artificial boundaries, detectability problems, and anthropogenic threats. Invasive plant species form part of the latter, and may be the final 'nail in the coffin' for some plant species at risk. Dr. Darcy Henderson, a grassland ecologist at Environment Canada, and current chair of the Plant Species at Risk Recovery Team in the Prairie Provinces, will review the causes for plant rarity, the plant species at risk in Saskatchewan, and case studies of invasive species that are now, or could be in the future, significant threats to the conservation and recovery of plant species at risk. Dr. Henderson will also discuss some ideas about how we can apply the National Invasive Alien Species strategy in these cases.*

Panel Discussion: "Impacts of Climate Change: Changes in Weather, Water Supplies and Plant Communities" *What will a change in climate mean to Saskatchewan? Panel members will present research on climatic variability in Saskatchewan and consequences for precipitation patterns, water supplies and plant communities. In order to address questions on the impacts of changes in climate, scientists are collaborating across disciplines. Panel members will address emerging questions such as: Will plant species currently considered native to Saskatchewan be able to adapt to changes in temperature and water availability? Will we be required to introduce plant species that perform better under new climate conditions? What implications will this have for conservation efforts, resource management, agriculture and forestry?*

What is the NPSS?

The NPSS is a non-profit organization founded in 1995 with a mission to increase awareness about native plants by facilitating education, communication, and research. By doing so we hope to increase interest in native plants, their sustainable use, and conservation of their habitats.

Registration Form

Registration deadline is March 1, 2008.

Mail or fax this form & mail payment by cheque to:
Native Plant Society of Saskatchewan
P.O. Box 21099
Saskatoon, Sask. S7H 5N9
FAX: 306-668-3940

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Corporate 1-year Membership \$200

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Please note that the member rate is applicable only to PAID members. Memberships purchased at the time of registration entitles individual to membership rates.

For More Information Contact:

Chet Neufeld, NPSS Executive Director

Phone and Fax: (306) 668-3940

email: info@npss.sk.ca

Website: www.npss.sk.ca

The 13th Annual NPSS AGM is quickly approaching. It is being held this year March 7-8 at the University Club, University of Regina, Regina, Sask. The board decided to have a different format for the AGM this year. There will be a keynote address and reception on Friday night open to the public and the AGM will be held during breakfast on Saturday morning followed by a panel discussion and lunch. Saturday events will require registration. If you only wish to attend the annual general meeting portion of the weekend without breakfast, there is no charge. We hope to see all of you there, and are interested to know your feelings on this new format and reduced cost to members.

As a reminder, the board decided at a meeting in spring 2006, that resolutions that are sensitive and pertaining to complex issues, including any directive not strictly that of the NPSS or pertaining to its activities, must be submitted in writing to the NPSS Board of Directors a minimum of two weeks prior to the AGM. The resolution must include adequate background information for Board review and a clear indication of why the proposed resolution should come from the NPSS.

U of L looking for a few good Yucca

By JOYCE GOULD,

*Botanist and Science Co-ordinator for
Alberta Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture*

Do You Have a
Yucca Plant?

The University of
Lethbridge is conduct-
ing a study and we
need your help.

Yucca (*Yucca
glauca*), also called
soapweed, is pollinated
by the Yucca moth, and
both are species at risk
in Canada.

Most Yucca plants
on the Prairies are
found at two small
concentrations in
southeastern Alberta
(Onefour and Pinhorn),
but scattered Yucca
plants are grown across
the Prairies, usually in
yards, gardens or semi-
natural plantscapes. We
are attempting to find
out where the Yucca moth successfully pollinates the Yucca.
Your information will help make a map.

Please participate in our survey, and provide any informa-
tion on Yucca plants that you are aware of. We would like to
know the location of the plants, whether they flowered (as
well as the years, if known), and whether they produced fruit
with seed (also with the year, if known). We will provide
participants with a summary of our study.

Contact us by e-mailing: yucca@uleth.ca. 🌱



PHOTO BY CANDACE NEUFELD

A yucca plant in northern Montana.

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Saskatchewan
Ministry of
Environment



Ducks Unlimited Canada
CANADA'S CONSERVATION COMPANY



Saskatchewan
Watershed
Authority



Nature
SASKATCHEWAN



Agriculture and
Agri-Food Canada

Agriculture et
Agroalimentaire



Saskatchewan
Ministry of
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