

From your editor:

Welcome to the Wildflower News for October. Aren't we blessed with fabulous fall weather? We've still time to do more seed collecting!

Aren't the leaf colours of both trees and forbs spectacular this fall? I can't remember seeing so many gorgeous reds and oranges, as well as the yellows, against our bright blue skies.

In This Issue:

News

- Land Stewardship Centre - 25 Years!
- Nature Alberta Celebrates 50 Years - of "A Community Connected by a Love of Nature"

Articles

- Adventures with Rares!
- Some Native Plants in a Calgary Garden
- Planting a New Pollinator Garden at the Smith-Blackburn Homestead

Websites of the Month



Lindley's Aster, *Symphyotrichum ciliolatum*. Sept. 11, 2021 in Edmonton, Alberta.

Erratum: In last month's article, "Bedstraw, *Galium* spp., Observations ... A new species for Alberta?" by Hubert Taube, the second paragraph contained the line "On a recent trip to the Northwest of Bruderheim Natural Area I discovered species #4 growing in a dried-out wetland: three-petal bedstraw, *G. triflorum*." This should have read "...three-petal bedstraw, *G. trifidum*." The caption accompanying the photo is correct.

Native Plants in Local Gardens

From Manna Parseyan:

Native plants (some still in bloom) in my garden. Photos taken on the evening of Sept. 25, 2021 in Edmonton, Alberta.

From left to right:

Purple prairie clover (*Dalea purpurea*); prairie fleabane (*Erigeron strigosus*); showy aster (*Eurybia conspicua*); Philadelphia fleabane (*Erigeron philadelphicus*).



WN: How lovely to see such gorgeous blooms this late in the year. Thank you.

From Liz DeLeeuw:

Visitors on showy aster (*Eurybia conspicua*) and evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*), September 6:



WN: How great there are still some blooms for our pollinators!

From Patrick Kyle:

Ladybugs on *Solidago lepida* (elegant goldenrod) seed heads



WN: Looks like they enjoy warming up on the cosy fluff!

NEWS... If you have a news item involving native plants that you would like posted, please email us at engedmonton@gmail.com

Land Stewardship Centre - 25 Years!



It was 1996 when three committed individuals brought their vision for the future of stewardship to life and launched Land Stewardship Centre. Congratulations from ENPS on 25 years of engaging, informing and enabling stewardship.

For further information on who they are, what they do, and programs offered check out: <https://www.landstewardship.org/about-us/>

* * * * *

Nature Alberta Celebrates 50 Years - of "A Community Connected by a Love of Nature"



Alberta is home to incredible natural spaces comprised of beautiful and varied landscapes, and rich biodiversity reflected in our abundant and diverse flora and fauna. Across the province, natural history clubs and their members are engaging Albertans in the conservation and appreciation of this natural heritage. Nature Alberta represents a network of these natural history organizations in Alberta. ENPS is a member club and we congratulate Nature Alberta on 50 years of achievements!

For information on Nature Alberta: <https://naturealberta.ca>

A scheduled Celebration and Fundraiser for Oct. 20 has been cancelled due to the COVID public health emergency. If you would like to donate to their 6x matching endowment campaign: <https://naturealberta.ca/donate-endowment-fund/>

* * * * *

Adventures with Rares! by Patsy Cotterill

It is generally agreed that our summer of heat and drought has not been kind to many species of flowering plant here in the north, with only a few that can tolerate dry soils doing well, possibly taking advantage of a lack of competition. Nevertheless, the summer has not been without some compensating surprises. No fewer than five rare plants have recently come within our collective purview.

Northern wild comfrey, northern hound's-tongue, *Andersonglossum boreale* (family Boraginaceae).

Judith Golub came across a single specimen of this rare plant while walking the Tamarack Trail in Bunchberry Meadows in June with her husband Dennis. She recognized it as being unfamiliar and posted pictures on Facebook. Lori Skulski recognized it at once as being out of the ordinary and identified it as northern hound's-tongue. When I saw Judith's pictures which included the round fruits, covered in prickles, I agreed. The uniform covering of prickles on the nutlets is the best way to distinguish it from its nearest look-alike, American stickseed (*Hackelia deflexa*). This last species, fairly common in our moist woods, has erect, flattened nutlets whose prominent prickles are confined to their edges.

Northern hound's-tongue is an S1 rare, meaning that only five or fewer occurrences of it have been recorded in the province. Indeed, the Rare Vascular Plants of Alberta shows only one location for it in Alberta. Its preference is for dry, sandy soils in coniferous or mixed woods, and indeed this is exactly where Judith found it, on the sandy downslope of the trail backed by woods. I recall one location for it (most likely the one recorded in the rare plants book) being in sandy, jack pine-forested lands a little south of the Clifford E. Lee Nature Sanctuary. That record is many years old. It has been found in the Mount Butte Natural also in what looks like open woods.

Unfortunately, a search along other similar trails in Bunchberry failed to turn up any more plants. We have been monitoring the lone plant since, and have collected a few of its ripe nutlets in the hope of being able to grow them out. As a perennial, of course, we hope it will reappear next year and perhaps spread naturally.

North America-wide, it ranges across Canada, including the Yukon, and into the northern U.S. In the southern and eastern U.S. it is more or less replaced by its congener, *Andersonglossum virginianum* (formerly *Cynoglossum virginianum*). *A. boreale* has a history of name changes, a good illustration of how taxonomy works. First described as *Cynoglossum boreale* in 1905, it was later thought to be but a variety of its eastern congener, then called *Cynoglossum virginianum*, but was later reinstated as a species with the name *Andersonglossum boreale*. (Too bad the Latin genus name is so ugly!) Its flowers and fruits are smaller than the eastern *A. virginianum*.



L: Northern hound's-tongue (*Andersonglossum boreale*), showing larger basal leaves and upper leaves clasp the stem, with (bottom left) flowering spike with fruits above. Bunchberry Meadows. Photo: Judith Golub, 2021-06-17.

Middle: Flowering cluster. Photo: Judith Golub, 2021-06-17.

R: Round, immature nutlets showing complete covering of prickles. Photo: P. Cotterill, 2021-07-06.



L. Northern hound's-tongue (*Andersonglossum boreale*) photographed in what appears to be open woodland in the Winfield area. Photographer unknown.

R. American stickseed (*Hackelia deflexa*) showing the erect, flattened nutlets whose prominent prickles are confined to their edges. Photo by Peter Dziuk, Minnesota Wildflowers.

The *Cynoglossum* genus still stands in Alberta, represented by its non-native cousin, common hound's-tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale*. With its larger, purplish-red flowers it is much more showy, and common, especially in southern Alberta. However, there used to be a sizeable population of it in Queen Elizabeth Park, Edmonton.

Canada toadflax, blue toadflax, field toadflax, *Nuttallanthus canadensis* (family Plantaginaceae)

This slender, unassuming plant popped up in one of Manna Parseyan's garden pots this year. Since she had taken a photograph of its flowers she was able to match it up with an entry on a Google wildflower app on her phone. With more investigation we came to the conclusion that it was *Nuttallanthus canadensis*, but only after a detour on the identification route when we thought it might be Texas toadflax, *Nuttallanthus texanus*. Here's the thing. In the (2020) *Vascular Flora of Alberta* by Kershaw and Allen, only one species is listed as occurring in Alberta, *N. texanus*, an S2 rare (20 occurrences or fewer) with a distribution restricted to B.C., Alberta and Saskatchewan. However, in *Rare Vascular Plants of Alberta* (2001), the only entry for a *Nuttallanthus* species is *N. canadensis*. In this reference the description fits our specimen, but the distribution given is for that of *N. texanus* in Canada, as well as an extensive distribution in the U.S. Resorting to the Canadensys Vascan database, I found the distribution for *N. canadensis* is from Ontario to the Maritimes (excluding Newfoundland and Labrador). Hence *N. canadensis* may be considered the eastern counterpart of *N. texanus*. But if our ID is correct, somehow it has shown up in our province. Unfortunately, an appearance in a flower pot from an unknown provenance hardly lends itself to official reporting and a representative location on a map!

The key to the two *Nuttallanthus* species in Flora of North America (FNA) is based on characters of the flowers (the corolla and spur are much smaller in *N. canadensis*) and of the seeds. For a while I was unable to collect viable seeds but eventually a capsule produced some tiny, black, wedge-shaped, angled jobbies that fit the description in the key quite well. (Confession: it was the size of the flowers we saw in online pictures that made us query *N. texanus*, the only species now officially recorded for Alberta, and sent me to the FNA species key for confirmation of *N. canadensis*.)

Nuttallanthus species were formerly included in the well-known genus *Linaria* (*L. vulgaris* is yellow toadflax) and the flowers on our specimen have the typical, two-lipped toadflax structure. The pale blue, three-lobed lower lip has a white protruberance reminiscent of a swollen lip which brings it close to the upper lip consisting of two erect, pale blue lobes that resemble rabbit ears, and ends in a slender spur. The corolla on our specimen barely reaches the 8 mm limit in length for *N. canadensis* and the spur is consistent with a length of about 7 mm.

Our plant consists of both erect stems and horizontally spreading stems, all bearing linear leaves and flowers, with broader leaves on non-flowering stems, although by late August most of the latter bear the pale, upturned capsules that split open at the top.

According to FNA, *Nuttallanthus* species usually grow in well-drained, sandy soil, in native plant communities that experience disturbance, and also in disturbed habitats, including former cropland. We wonder therefore if it might have come from the McLeod Creek Farm area north of Gibbons, which fits the habitat description and where we have done extensive collecting and salvaging in the past. Horses also graze in the farm field; could it have slipped in from eastern Canada in forage or other farm material? It's an annual or biennial so we can't guarantee that our plant will reappear in its pot next year. However, three or four small rosettes are also present in the pot so there's a chance we may have more plants in 2022. If anyone comes across a plant of this description, of course, please let us know!



L: Whole plant of Canada toadflax showing typical growth pattern with upright stems and spreading ones. Photo: P. Cotterill, 2021-09-02.

Middle: Flowers and developing capsules. Photo: Manna Parseyan, 2021-08-14.

R: Flower cluster showing two-lipped "toadflax" flower. Photo: Manna Parseyan, 2021-08-14.

Fox Sedge, *Carex vulpinoidea* (family Cyperaceae)

Strictly speaking, the 10 robust clumps of fox sedge growing at the Bunchberry Meadows dugout wetland were not a new discovery, merely a clarification of identity. Cherry Dodd had collected seeds from the original plant which appeared one year in a wet spot on the path in the growing plots at Oldman Creek Nursery. Cherry figured that the seed had been introduced by a bird or an animal since she had never seen that species before. She grew out some of the seeds so she would have a larger population to work with, and planted the seedlings at Bunchberry Meadows. They proved to be very sturdy and all survived. They have many erect leaves to the clump and stiff, three-angled stems that are especially rough to the touch near the top. Their long, narrow, cylindrical brown flower clusters are distinctive, consisting of small, congested spikes of fruits (perigynia) pressed against the axis and subtended by spreading bristles.

Fox sedge occurs naturally in riparian habitats such as lake shores, creek edges or wet meadows, although so far it seems to be doing well enough in organic soil at the top of the dugout bank. (A check of the internet suggests it is often used horticulturally because of its erect, leafy tufts.) It could be confused with the much more common awl-fruited sedge (*Carex stipata*), a rather more sprawling sedge with soft, easily flattened stems, and possibly with two-stamened sedge (*Carex diandra*), whose narrow spikes are blackish.

The conservation status of fox sedge is S3 in Alberta, meaning it has been recorded in 20 to 100 locations. It is surprising that it is so uncommon in the three westernmost provinces, while being common in the eastern provinces and over much of the U.S. The *Rare Vascular Plants of Alberta* book suggests it needs non-saline, non-acid soils that are permanently wet but also experience drainage. Perhaps it might be a good idea to scatter a few of the Bunchberry plants' perigynia closer to the water's edge to establish a population in a more natural habitat?



L: Fox sedge (*Carex vulpinoidea*) at Bunchberry Meadows. Photo: Cherry Dodd.

Middle: Fruiting spikes of fox sedge, Bunchberry Meadows. Photo: P. Cotterill, 2021-08-27.

R: Awl-fruited sedge (*Carex stipata*), something of a look-alike. Wagner Natural Area, Photo: P. Cotterill, 2021-07-13.

The remaining two species to be discussed are non-native weeds, and as such are not assigned provincial conservation values. Nevertheless, their appearance and distribution are of interest to the discerning naturalist, and can be of ecological and commercial importance.

Smooth or hedge bedstraw, *Galium mollugo* (family Rubiaceae)

In the September 2021 issue of Wildflower News, Hubert Taube drew attention to the existence of a non-native species of bedstraw, *Galium* species, in Oleskiw River Valley Park and a nearby neighbourhood. Along with five native species of bedstraw in Alberta, there are three recorded non-native species. Two, both called cleavers (*Galium aparine* and *G. spurium*), are weeds of garden beds and fields, scrambling and attaching to fur and clothing by means of hooked bristles; the third is yellow or lady's bedstraw (*G. verum*), distinctive with bright yellow flowers and whorls of very narrow leaves.

Interestingly, yellow bedstraw also occurs in the meadows and along the trails in the Oleskiw floodplain, along with the white-flowered bedstraw that Hubert has reported, and another rare weed, burnet-saxifrage (*Pimpinella saxifraga*) which is in the carrot family and resembles the fairly common weed caraway (*Carum carvi*). Both yellow bedstraw and burnet-saxifrage form extensive ground cover along the riverside trail and in the meadow at Oleskiw. This suggests to me that the floodplain area, formerly a hay field, was subject to European influence from farm imports. One possibility for Hubert's white-flowered, scrambling *Galium* with smooth stems is smooth or hedge bedstraw (*Galium mollugo*), a perennial herb native to Europe. According to the Canadensys Vascan database, *G. mollugo*'s occurrence is "doubtful" in Alberta, and hence does not appear in the Kershaw/Allen *Vascular Flora* key. The species does occur in B.C. and eastern Canada, and has a wide distribution in both western and eastern American states, making it a likely occasional import into Alberta.

Galium mollugo (and our Oleskiw specimens) can be distinguished from the common native, northern bedstraw (*G. boreale*) by the fact that the stem leaves are arranged in whorls of 6-8, mixed with whorls of 5 or 9, and are broader (compared to *G. boreale*'s whorls of 4 and slender, deeply impressed, three-veined leaves). Smooth bedstraw is more likely to be confused with the common, native, woodland sweet-scented bedstraw (*G. triflorum*) which has somewhat broader leaves in whorls of 6, and slightly yellowish flowers. As well, its fruits are covered in prickles, unlike those of *G. mollugo*. (Both *G. boreale* and *G. triflorum* also occur along the riverside trail.)

I am almost, but not completely, certain that the Oleskiw plants are *G. mollugo* and, according to my British flora (2005), with their rather erect (as opposed to widely spreading) inflorescence branches, they could be the subspecies *erectum*. However, the fruits are a bit problematic. In *G. mollugo* they are described as being "minutely wrinkled" whereas I would have said the fruits of ours are "minutely tuberculate," a feature characteristic of some other exotic species. The leaf margins of the Oleskiw plants have minute prickles that are directed forward, a character that occurs in both *G. mollugo* and the exotic heath bedstraw (*G. saxatile*), although the latter's occurrence on dry, acid soils makes it an unlikely contestant. Next year when our plants are

in flower again, measurements need to be taken of the length of the point (apiculus) on the tips of the petals, which might help with confirmation of the smooth bedstraw identity. Taxonomy is about nothing if not precision or, in other words, being nit-picky!



L: Hubert's smooth bedstraw (*Galium mollugo*), showing stem with whorls of 5-9 leaves. Oleskiw River Valley Park. Photo: Hubert Taube, 2021-07-04.

R: Bright-white flowers of putative smooth bedstraw. Oleskiw River Valley Park. Photo: Hubert Taube, 2021-07-17.

Hairy nightshade, *Solanum nitidibaccatum* (family Solanaceae)

I recently came across several patches of this species growing in a ditch along Spruce Valley Road near Spruce Grove. It had clearly come from garden waste that had been dumped by an acreage owner along that road. Fortunately, it was in flower and fruit, and I was able to identify it immediately as belonging to the nightshade genus, *Solanum*. The tiny white flowers were of the typical tomato type (*Solanum lycopersicum*), with five, spreading petal lobes in a star-like formation and the anthers forming a central yellow cone. When I identified it to species I was intrigued by the Latin specific name, which means “nested berry” and clearly refers to the fruit, a small green “tomato” sitting in the calyx which forms the “nest.” The plant is covered in glandular hairs making it sticky to the touch, and is somewhat succulent. Its many, dark green leaves lack teeth in my specimens. As an annual it may not persist in the ditch but its appearance, again with an unknown origin as a horticultural contaminant, is intriguing. Formerly known as *S. sarrachoides*, it is described in *Flora of Alberta* (1983) as a rare weed occurring on waste ground and in gardens.



L: Hairy nightshade (*Solanum nitidibaccatum*): part of plant showing white “tomato-like” flowers.

Middle: Developing fruits (berries) “nested” in the cup-like calyx. Note the glandular hairs on stems and leaf veins. Spruce Valley Road. Photos: P. Cotterill, 2021-09-05.

R: Wild tomato or cut-leaved nightshade (*S. triflorum*). Image: gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org

It should not be confused with the native wild tomato (*Solanum triflorum*) which also occurs on disturbed, (usually sandy) soils and is relatively common. This plant is much less robust than *S. nitidibaccatum* and the fewer leaves are deeply lobed.

Coming across unusual plants is one of the rewards of botanizing, and these species, native and otherwise, certainly helped to make a rather un-floriferous summer more interesting!

References:

Alberta Native Plant Council. 2001. Rare Vascular Plants of Alberta. Edmonton. University of Alberta Press and The Canadian Forest Service.

Canadensys Vascan <https://data.canadensys.net/vascan/search>

Check out this link for more information on Canada toadflax:

<https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/old-field-toadflax>

Flora of North America. Volume 17, page 41.

Kershaw, Linda & Lorna Allen. 2020. Vascular Flora of Alberta: An Illustrated Guide. Self-published. Kindle Direct Publishing.

Moss, E. H. Flora of Alberta. 1983. 2d ed. rev. by J.G. Packer. Toronto, University of Toronto Press.

Stace, Clive. 2005. Field flora of the British Isles. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Various Wikipedia sources.

Some Native Plants in a Calgary Garden - by Lori Skulski. Photos by author.

I don't have a "native garden" in the sense that some other people do. What I have is some native species amongst a bunch of non-native plants - the real interest was in trying as many interesting species as possible. (WN: All the species shown here are also native to the Edmonton area.)

Prairie-crocus, *Pulsatilla nuttalliana*



Prairie-crocus/pasqueflower, *Pulsatilla nuttalliana* (formerly *Anemone patens*), was grown from a very small pinch of wild-collected seed. A couple of these are on the edge of the rock garden, although it's not for any necessary reason... it just makes them easier to observe. Germination occurs at room temperature within a couple or a few weeks, and blooming starts in the second or third year (although it takes a few years to develop into big, floriferous plants). Not difficult to grow and they are long-lived perennials. In a rocky substrate like this rock garden, the seeds catch easily among the pebbles, providing some new seedlings that can be moved around.

The last photo shows the seed heads in mid-May. Note how leaves are now fully present, long after most of stems bloomed.

Golden alexanders, *Zizia aptera*



The distinctive basal leaves of *Zizia aptera*, golden alexanders, May 2, 2020

Canada violet, *Viola canadensis*



Viola canadensis makes an attractive groundcover in shaded areas. It is rhizomatous (creeps from the roots) but does so much less aggressively than the non-native *Viola* species (*Viola sororia*, with purple flowers, and *V. odorata*, purple-white-pink highly scented flowers) that often escape from plantings to roam around widely, e.g. through lawns. It will tend to go dormant in drier areas (e.g. Calgary) later in the summer, so far as I've experienced, so keeping it well shaded or watered helps to keep it looking good through the season.

Red baneberry, *Actaea rubra*



Red baneberry, is a very beautiful plant for a dappled shade area. The red fruits reportedly contain toxic compounds so warn kids (or compulsive adults) not to eat them, if you grow it. June 2, 2021.

Canada anemone, *Anemonastrum canadense*



Canada anemone (*Anemonastrum canadense*; older publications will show it as *Anemone canadensis*). This one showed up on its own somehow. I knew it was very invasive (spreading by thin, thready roots) but somehow... against my better judgement... I let it be - after all, it was willing to grow in an otherwise inhospitable area. It's a great plant in the wild, of course, and for areas where there is no concern about it spreading (say, in very, very large beds or where it would be confined by a border of poured concrete)... but not one I'd recommend for most situations where people

tend to be concerned about plants that spread vigorously. It blooms starting in late May or early June and sometimes into July, all depending on the year. (There tends to be some confusion between this native species and the commonly-grown European *Anemone sylvestris*, which differs fairly subtly and is also rather invasive.)

Northern hedysarum, *Hedysarum boreale*



Exquisitely beautiful flowers in early summer and interesting seed pods later on. It's also tap-rooted and perfectly well-behaved.

Nodding onion, *Allium cernuum*



Nodding onion is one of our 4 native onion species. Here's a white form and the more usual pink-flowered form. *Allium* species tend to produce a lot of seed but if there gets to be more than desired (I haven't experienced it with this species), excess seedlings can always be weeded out, of course. (Gardening with native plants *doesn't* mean there's no weeding, and there's no such thing as "no maintenance".)

Purple prairie clover, *Dalea purpurea*



Here's *Dalea purpurea* in the god-forsaken hell-strip out along the sidewalk, between the fence and the yard. Despite the horrible, rocky clay soil that is impossible to keep watered or even mulched, it thrives with roots that penetrate down at least a couple of feet and produces plants that are many times larger and more floriferous than any I see in nature... it's one tough prairie plant!

Planting a new Pollinator Garden at the Smith-Blackburn Homestead by Cherry Dodd. Photos by Meghan Jacklin.

In early spring this year, ENPS received a request from the Edmonton and Area Land Trust to help with a new pollinator garden being planned for the Smith Blackburn Homestead. Liz Deleew and I were excited to get involved with this new project. We went out to the site to have a look at it and Megan Jacklin and Nikki Paskar met us there. Meghan is our contact at Bunchberry Meadows and Nikki is in charge of the Pollinator Garden project at Smith Blackburn.



The site chosen for the pollinator garden was perfect. It was a nice open patch of land on either side of the main trail. The right hand side would be planted and the left side of the trail developed another year.

The only problem was that it was the former cattle corral and so the soil was very rich. Because the soil was so rich, the site was covered by a thick turf of invasive smooth brome grass that was tall and healthy. There were also several patches of thistle. I suggested laying tarps down for a year to kill the grass, but unfortunately the terms of the Ecotrust grant stated that the site had to be planted by summer.

Liz and I knew that the pollinator bed would only be successful if planted on a clean, grass-free site, so I had an idea. When I had originally chosen the location for the ENPS Bunchberry Meadows reclamation plot, I deliberately chose an area of subsoil. The topsoil had been removed, and with it all the grass and weeds. It was a fairly clean site, and Adrian and I didn't have to do too much preparation for planting. So at Smith Blackburn I dug down to see what the subsoil looked like. Thirty centimetres down the subsoil looked great, it was sandy and had no grass roots. I asked Nikki if it was possible to remove the top layer of soil. From my experience planting at Bunchberry Meadows, I knew that native plants could do well in subsoil if they were planted with a handful of compost or manure. Nikki said they had access to the right equipment, so we made an arrangement to return with the plants that Nikki had ordered on planting day.



The site cleared down to the subsoil.

The site was ready to be planted by June, so Liz and I arrived on the day with 250 assorted native plants to meet up with the volunteers. The site looked great. There were only a few small scattered patches of grass left and a few thistles. The volunteers were going to do a final weeding of the site before planting, and Nikki had arranged for frequent weeding parties throughout the summer. Nikki also brought tarps and mulch to put around the border of the garden so the surrounding grass would have a hard time invading. Liz and I placed the plants. The garden had a slight slope so there was space for wetland plants at one side and upland plants on the other side. Short species went in close to the path. Only one side of the path was planted this year. The other side will be developed later.



Weeding before planting



Nikki's large volunteer crew were diverse and enthusiastic and they efficiently got the plants in the ground, watered and mulched over the course of the morning.

Planting. The border tarp is in place.



Since then a bee hotel and a garden sign have been installed and native shrubs have been planted around the exterior. Liz and I can't wait to go back and see the changes and how the garden is progressing.

The finished garden

Websites of the Month:

Wild Ones - Native Plants and Nativars

An excellent discussion on straight-species native plants and nativars, includes issues of genetic biodiversity, and ecosystem services. There is also a great list of reference material.

<https://wildones.org/revised-nativar-statement-2021/>

Why You Should Consider A Prairie-Style Yard

A Nebraska gardener advocates for more prairie—and less lawn—to support wildlife across the Midwest.

https://www.midwestliving.com/garden/featured-gardensl/bringing-prairie-to-your-yard/?fbclid=IwAR0fuzuTfWWmfk2HqXTUBGhQI0IjqJaDPnFfdWJ7cp-Tsw_aeAl4OyGIJZk

Aims of the Edmonton Native Plant Society:

- ❖ Promote knowledge of the Edmonton area native plants.
- ❖ Conserve our native plant species and their habitats.
- ❖ Preserve native plant species and habitat for the enjoyment of present and future generations.
- ❖ Educate individuals, business and local governments about native plants.

Lifetime ENPS Membership

You can now become an Edmonton Native Plant Society member for life. Memberships are \$20 and can be purchased by emailing engpmembership@gmail.com or visit one of our booths at plant events in your area.

Please send compliments, concerns and complaints to engedmonton@gmail.com.

To unsubscribe, or subscribe, email engedmonton@gmail.com

Cherry Dodd, editor

Judith Golub, publisher

www.edmontonnativeplantgroup.org



The colours of fall - red leaves of *Ribes oxycanthoides* (northern gooseberry); *Rosa arkansana* (prairie rose); *Anemone cylindrica* (long-headed anemone) seed head; *Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum* (high bush cranberry). Photos by Patrick Kyle.