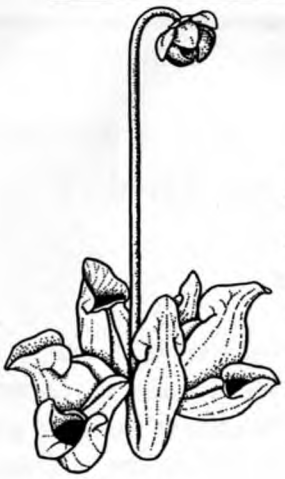

Sarracenia

Volume 14, Number 1 Fall 2005

Newsletter of the Wildflower Society of Newfoundland and Labrador
c/o Botanical Garden, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NL, A1C 5S7

Contents:

Upcoming Meetings:

Nov. 2: November 2: Exploring the unexplored, the magnificent Mealey Mountains
Speaker: Dr. Luise Hermanutz

Dec. 7: Annual Christmas Party.
Members are encouraged to bring along a few slides to share with us this evening. If you have digital, could you forward a maximum of 15 pictures to John Maunder at jem@nl.rogers.com . Clearly state what the email contains pics for the WFS otherwise he may mark them as junk mail! No last minute pictures please. John will then combine them into a compilation on a single disc to show that night. Please bring along some finger foods for this evenings festivities.

Any articles from members would be most welcomed and may be sent via email to todd.boland@warp.nfld.net or via regular mail

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President's Message:

It is hard to imagine another wildflower season has come and gone! I hope all members were able to get out and discover something exciting. Not having the convenience of a car most days over the summer, I would leisurely walk from my workplace, traveling the Johnson Foundation Trail from Wedgewood Park all the way to Airport Heights. This trail passes along a very lovely stream that originates from Windsor Lake, passes through my own backyard, and eventually empties into Quidi Vidi Lake. The variety of plant life along the trail is surprising. A number of years ago, I noticed two cow parsnip plants (*Heracleum maximum*) close to a culvert on Major's Path. I was quite startled when I saw them there, having always considered their home to be the Great Northern Peninsula area. By their numbers now they have clearly moved to the city, as this summer I counted close to twenty plants along this trail. In addition, there were gorgeous patches of spotted touch- me- not (*Impatiens capensis*), a profusion of blue flag irises (*Iris versicolor*), one of my favorite rose bushes, dog- rose (*Rosa canina*), the candy-cane pink morning glories (*Convolvulus sepium*), and in wooded areas one-sided wintergreen (*Pyrola secunda*) and twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*). I must confess to being somewhat ambivalent about goldenrods, only because they remind me of summer nearing an end. However, the massive profusion of lance-leaved goldenrod (*Solidago graminifolia*) with its magnificent brilliant golden sheen on both sides of the path in the late September sun, amid clusters of the toadflax, butter and eggs (*Linaria vulgaris*) opened my eyes to their true beauty. So while I covered less territory botanically this summer these walks allowed me to observe a good deal more!

Newfoundland & Labrador Wildflower Society Field Trip - June 2005

by various participants

The last week in June of 2005 our society explored the west coast of Newfoundland under the capable hands of John Maunder as our field guide along with help from Henry Mann. Nineteen people participated and I contacted each one and asked them what were some of the highlights from their trip. Here are the responses I received. *Glenda Quinn, past-president of the Newfoundland and Labrador Wildflower Society*

Cape Norman - 4 or 5 very wise and knowledgeable old white-bearded men crawl on the ground some 48 minutes, peering at the green weeds growing there. Along comes Maria, surveys the scene from a ledge and, overcome with curiosity at what they might have lost, asks, "What are you looking for?" "Malaxis monophylla" comes back the answer. "Oh, here they are! One, two, three... why, there's over 12 of them just here, right under my feet!" comes back the answer. "I could kiss you", says one of the ugly old gray-beards and does.

- Andrus Voitk

Part one:

Hello everyone. This is one CFA who always enjoys his visit to "THE ROCK."

(1) Although it was my 5th time at Burnt Cape, it was more interesting as FINALLY, there were people about who could show me where these elusive critters were lurking ! Many plants were seen that could not be located in the past and I guess the highlight was seeing *Crepis nana* at last. Many thanks to Elizabeth Smith for showing the location. Also on Burnt Cape as always, trying to figure out the relationships of the various *Coeloglossum*.

(2) Finding the white Malaxis on Cape Norman and a special thanks to Maria Voitk for doing so.
(3) The early morning (5am) field trip at Cow Head revealed one of my most elusive ferns, *Cryptogramma stelleri*.
(4) The big letdown was finding NO HOOKERS at the Table Point airstrip. (I guess their plane hadn't arrived yet.) There were none on the way back either.
(5) Last but not least...I finally know what a *Braya* looks like although I can't see why they enjoy that kind of weather !
(6) Perhaps the most important of all is the fun and camaraderie of like-minded people and "THE HUNT.
(7) Many thanks are in order to John for this truly enjoyable and very knowledgeable expedition

Braya longii; photo by Todd Boland

Part two:
(8) My trip back was very interesting as well although not necessarily botanical. I had an extra week to kill by myself before arriving at PAB. I
explored the area Main Brook, Croque, St. Juliens and Conche where I found a Marl-bottomed Lake at old Marble quarry near Croque (Henry take note.)
Outside of Roddickton was the Beaver Dam River underwater stream with literally a hundred huge Salmon trying to enter the cave opening.
(9) I tried two dirt roads to the higher ground that I had always threatened to explore. The road from Three Mile Lake campground to Mount St. Gregory. While up there. I saw a bird that looked weird. Not being a birder, I did a couple of pictures and a positive ID turned out to be a Hawk Owl.
(10) The next trip was right to the top, very end of the Squid Cove Forestry Road. What a view and close to late lying snow beds!.
(11) A retry of the Port au Choix "back road" found one clump of white campanula at the curve were we looked at the Grass of Parnassus.
(12) Another very interesting dirt road was River of Ponds to Spirity Cove. On this road you can botanize from your car.
(13) Next stop I spent over 3 hours looking and still NO HOOKERS !!
(14) Camped at Lomond Lodge overnight were I found my next tent lot neighbour was Glenda's son. "Small world." The next morning I went in to photograph the *Corallorhiza maculata var. occidentalis*, just starting to fade. Went down the hill and found the Corallorhiza maculata in flower, so they really moved fast in just one week.
(15) Spent a couple of hours exploring around Howley and then out to Blow Me Down campground at Bay of Islands. Botanized a bit at Bottle Cove, probably one of the ROCK'S more scenic locales.
(16) The next 2 days were spent going around the Port au Port Peninsula but not much was done due to the lousy weather. I guess you all know what Cape St. George looks like in the fog! Nothing much from there to Port Aux Basques....weather still rotten.

HERE ENDETH THE LESSON !

-Carl Munden

For an Englishman making his first visit to Newfoundland this was a great opportunity to see an interesting part of the island. It proved to be an unique experience as nowhere else do I know where such a kind of trip is available. In the UK we have nothing like it as our society excursions are usually only day trips. If one wants a week of botanizing the only organized thing to do would be to take an overseas escorted visit. These vary tremendously in quality. Very often the leader is merely taking a freebie without real local knowledge so the whole thing becomes a hit /miss affair. Needless to say there are large costs involved to cover leaders going free and of course company profits to consider ! The experience I had with you was just remarkable. Not only did we have expert knowledge available but the leadership was so enthusiastic and the plants seen never failed to amaze. The whole affair was well planned and researched.

Cypripedium pubescens Photo by Todd Boland

My ambition to photograph an orchid with an iceberg in the background was not realized. Thanks to Glenda's eagle eye I did see an iceberg but I had to make do with a piece of grass in the foreground! Perhaps I can cook up a composite in Photoshop! However I did get pictures of both *Cypripedium* and *Calypso* with seascape in the background and there can't be many places in the world where you can do that!

This was a superb event. The party were a welcoming and sociable group and John Maunder did a great job for us all. Can I come again please?

-Graham Giles

Any number of highlights could be cited for Wildflower 2005. Regardless of the winds and weather, it is always a treat to encounter unfamiliar plants in diverse habitats only occasionally visited. Each time I travel to places like Cape Norman or Burnt Cape, the experience is always informative, enlightening, and exciting! So many interesting species inhabit the nooks, crannies, crevices and cliffs in these sites, and at least some can always be found at their photographic best on any given day. Whales, icebergs, fossils, animal life and local community activities always provide a varied and fascinating background to botanizing. However, this year I will choose an immediate post-fieldtrip event as my highlight.

When other participants were motoring home Saturday, Ed Andrews and I spent a beautiful sunny morning on Burnt Cape taking some last minute wildflower photos, followed by lunch at the local Burnt Cape Café. It was there that Noah ("Tiny") Smith tracked us down to tell about some of the local initiatives taking place in Raleigh to help rejuvenate the community. Tiny was one of the leading residents instrumental in the creation of the Burnt Cape Ecological Reserve. He explained with great enthusiasm the recent creation of the Raleigh Historical Corporation to preserve and celebrate the rich cultural heritage of Raleigh and to play a strategic role in its future economic development. We then toured through the rebuilt wharf complex and newly constructed facilities where visitors will be able to partake and experience traditional life styles, meals, lodging, and fisheries-related activities that existed at the

height of the local fishery (see "Adventure" on the web-site). A museum is also being assembled by residents. The development is truly impressive and along with the Burnt Cape Ecological Reserve, and other initiatives being taken in the community, Raleigh should once again become a vibrant and economically viable society.

I urge readers to check out their web-site www.raleighhistoricalcorporationinc.com, and to consider a return trip to Raleigh and Burnt Cape in the near future. No matter how many times I visit "The Cape", there is never enough time and even before leaving I already am looking forward to my next visit. The exciting developments in Raleigh as well as the unique botany will keep the area at the top of my list of Newfoundland places to enjoy each year. **-Henry Mann**

For me, three things stand out:
1) the friendliness and cooperativeness of everyone in the group; 2) the fantastic, enthusiastic and encouraging leadership of John to keep us moving, together and to see the most spectacular flowers of the Northern Peninsula, and 3) for botanical species, I must say the *Corallorhiza striata* (at the little motel on the road to Cormack). This was the first time I had seen a full, fleshy coral root and it was beautiful! Now I know what all the fuss is about every time someone points to a shriveled, upright brown stalk and gets excited. The potential for its beauty must be seen to be appreciated.

-Karen Herzberg

On our summer field trip to the Baie Verte Peninsula last year, Henry Mann suggested we choose an earlier date for our excursion next year (they have usually been carried out in mid-July). Henry pointed out that an earlier trip would allow us to see plants in bloom that we normally miss. I was delighted because after fifteen years as a Wildflower Society member I finally might be able to fulfill a long desire to see *Calypso bulbosa*, the fairy orchid. This species is very rare, and found only at a few sites in Newfoundland, where it may be at risk (COSEWIC). It can be found only on the west coast of the province where the substratum is calcareous. I did see it two years ago on the little island of Flowerpot, in Lake Huron, but finding it in Newfoundland would be exhilarating. Burnt Cape was one site of a couple in our province and I had gone there with our group once, in 1995. On that occasion we saw many rare plants under extremely wet and windy conditions, nonetheless exciting and adventurous, but too late in the season for the Calypso. This time on our trek up the coast, two days of foul weather hit us midweek but when we arrived at the Cape it was a glorious day. The first plant to greet me was Calypso! Mission accomplished!

Seeing the fairy slipper did not diminish more wonderful botanical treats along the way. John had prepared a thorough agenda and it worked well. The weather threw a few glitches which were to be expected but they did not dampen our enthusiasm. At Doctor's Brook torrential rain hit us and we were unable to take photographs where *Anemone canadensis*, Canada Anemone, flourishes. Lorne and I stopped there on our return trip home and I happily took some photographs of the lovely white flowers.

Other outstanding moments for me were seeing the four Corallorhizas found in the province *Corallorhiza striata var. vreelandii* , Striped Coralroot (rare, not quite in bloom), *Corallorhiza maculata var. occidentalis*, Western Spotted Coralroot (more red and earlier bloomer than var. maculata), *Corallorhiza maculata var. maculata* Spotted Coralroot (not in bloom) and *Corallorhiza*

trifida, Early Coralroot (in bloom). At this site *Chimaphila umbellata subsp. cisatlantica,* Pipsissewa, was found, a new location for this rare plant

Anemone canadensis Photo by Todd Boland

On the Lomond Trail, Henry pointed out, *Arceuthobium pusillum* a type of minute mistletoe which I was always curious to see. Its host is black spruce. Interestingly, it is responsible for the formation of evergreen witches' brooms. This completed the local Sandalwood Family, Santalaceae, for me as I saw all three- *Comandra umbellata subsp. umbellata*, Bastard Toadflax, and *Geocaulon lividum*, Northern Comandra.

I will always remember nineteen of us squeezed into Henry's cabin at Griquet where he did an excellent presentation on the Family Saxifragaceae and the Family Primulaceae. I was amazed we all fitted! Our field trips and events like these are some of my reasons for my interest in our flora. Visiting new places, meeting old and new friends, while enjoying the beauty of the natural world make my hobby rewarding and satisfying.

- Glenda Quinn

For me the highlights were The Church of Braya site, despite the weather; and the talk given by Henry Mann at the cabins. John Maunder did a splendid job leading the trip and I would like to extend my most heartfelt thanks to him for his efforts. I learned so much from this trip that I am not able to recount all that I have seen in this short note. I was also delighted to meet Glenda's husband, Lorne, as I have not seen him in over thirty years.

Sarah and I went back to visit many of the same sites as we made our way back down to Picadilly Head campground. The best side trip we made was to Watts Point, accessed from Big Brook one day and from Eddies Cove the next day. I have to go back again, perhaps next summer. Thank-you all for a wonderful time.

We did briefly mention a possible trip to Nova Scotia by your group. We would be glad to host this for you. The best time for Coastal Plain Flora would be mid to late August. This would be a very long trip for your group and plans will have to be made well in advance. Contact me if you see this possibility in the future. The Nova Scotia Wild Flora Society extends an open invitation to the Nfld. group to join us any year for this purpose, and as President I extend this invitation. Sincerely Charlie.

-Charlie Cron

Bird-Poop Loving Lichen and Witches' Broom Among Intriguing Flora on the East Coast Trail

by Edmund Hayden, R.S.W.

Lately I've been paying more attention to plants and birds when I take a hike. Along with my sandwich and thermos of tea, I poke a wildflower book and a shrub book in my knapsack and carry a magnifying glass in my pocket. After my dog Jupe chewed up the jeweler's magnifying glass that my son gave me for Father's Day last year, a friend gave me one that he had used in his geology class. It's a metal fold-up one that fits snugly in my pocket. Curious to know more about birds and wild plants of the province, I was one of the first to sign up for a botanical interpretive hike in June led by John Maunder, recently retired Curator of Natural History of the Newfoundland Museum. What a glorious treat it turned out to be!

The morning, however, started out iffy. Driving to Witless Bay in the drizzle and cold wind to join the group, I expected to be the only participant. Not so; fifteen others were there getting bundled up in hoods and rain gear. We all bitched about the cold spring and RDF. Then John Maunder appeared in his shorts and said, 'Let's be off,' and we set out for the three kilometer trek to South Head, a stroll that turned out to be truly delightful.

Within twenty feet of the trailhead, John pointed out huge patches of rhodora (*Rhododendron canadense*), their terminal clusters of lavender flowers in full bloom. These are Newfoundland's wild rhododendron that we've all seen from car windows as blurs of purple flowers as we drive through barrens in the spring. Nearby were Chuckley-pears (*Amelanchier sp.*) with clusters of white showy flowers that bloom from mid-May to late June. In late July and early August, their reddish or dark purple fruit becomes juicy and sweet. Many Chuckley-pears later, John found the one he was looking for -- Bartram's Chuckley-pear -- one of the six species identified in the province.

We passed by a swath of blueberry bushes (*Vaccinium angustifolium*) and, not yet having berries on them, we took no heed until John encouraged us to kneel down for a closer look. With magnifying glasses we were awed by little droplets of water on the tinged pink lips of their bell-shaped, white flowers. Crackerberries (*Cornus canadensis*), the only herb in the dogwood family, were everywhere in bloom, each with their four white, petal-like bracts above a whorl of leaves. I think children are the only people who eat these bright red berries in the fall, or lice berries, as we called them because of all the pits.

Vaccinium angustifolium; photo by John Maunder

We looked at cinnamon ferns (*Osmunda cinnamomea*) along the boardwalk, some just curling out of their fiddlehead stage. When I said that all these ferns look more or less the same to me, a fellow hiker showed me a stalk poking

straight up out of this fern that turns the colour of cinnamon later and looks like a tall, round cinnamon stick.

The barren slopes here are carpeted with black crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*), an evergreen low shrub, the drupes of which some people use in boiled puddings to go with Jiggs' dinners and other delicacies. Two other crowberries, pink and purple, also grow in Newfoundland, but we didn't see them at Witless Bay. Standing out conspicuously from these dark crowberry carpets are the shiny, pale-green leaves of Wild Lily of the Valley, or Canada Mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*), their sometimes zigzag stems holding up dense clusters of tiny, white flowers. This common forest herb, spreading by rhizomes, will later have a few green berries that will turn a beautiful pale speckled red in late summer.

Empetrum nigrum; photo by John Maunder

Passing through a wooded glen, John said, 'Take a look around. Why all the spruce and fir? Why aren't these slopes covered with maple and other leafy species? What advantage do you think the evergreens have on this lousy soil scraped away by glaciers?' Photosynthesis all year round, someone volunteered. 'Yes', said John, 'even to minus seven degrees Celsius. Good. Anything else?' How about the roots of evergreens being spread out horizontally? asked another. 'Good, again; anything else?' said John. A voice towards the end of the group wondered if it might have anything to do with the maples losing their leaves. And as the drizzle softened to a mist, we stood enthralled as John explained why the maple, in losing its leaves and growing new ones every year, conducts an operation to scrabble up minerals and chemicals that is just too expensive for our lousy soil. Why not just keep the leaves? John asked. Simply put, that is precisely what the evergreen does. These ultra-conservative, waste-not, want-not trees drop their needles only every third or fourth year. Along with the added advantage of not losing water or photosynthesizing as fast, the spruce plods along doing exceedingly well with what it has got. A lesson for our own lives, someone murmured as we strode on.

Coming out of the thicket, John pointed out maidenhair berries, or capillaire (*Gaultheria hispidula*), and we leaned down and gently lifted these trailing, delicate evergreens to see their tiny, greenish-white, lantern-shaped flowers blooming on the undersides. With a magnifying glass, you can see their slender stems covered in long hairs, from which they get their common name. By August you'll be able to taste the cool wintergreen flavour of their white, fleshy, berry-like capsules.

In the next patch of trees, John told us about fungus filaments, the enormous networks of whitish, spidery-web stuff in the soil underneath the moss. Fungus filaments connect to the tiny hair-like roots of trees and penetrate them to form a mycorrhizal (my-cor-ry-zel) structure of trillions of threads fused into the roots of the trees. This intimate association between the tubular filaments of fungi and the roots of trees is of mutual benefit, or symbiotic. The fusion extends the root structure through the entire forest floor, enabling the trees to

draw up liquids and nutrients from the fungal filaments, without which a lot of trees would have a hard time to survive -- another reason our trees do well when the soil is not great. Above the ground, mushrooms in the autumn become the fruiting bodies of these miles of fungal filaments. In my field, social work and social policy development, we talk about the importance of creating supportive environments, of practicing inclusion and helping people get connected to community. I am struck by a similar need shared by trees and mushrooms.

Gaultheria hispidula; photo by John Maunder

A little further, Allan Stein pointed to a young birch that had been stripped of three feet of bark all round; it felt weird, almost too intimate, as I touched the rough grooves carved by the rabbit's two front teeth. And then, overlooking the five hundred and fifty million-year-old sandstone cliffs in a cove near South Head, a hiker asked the question of the day: Why are some lichens orange? 'Oh, yes, glad you asked. These are the bird-poop loving lichens,' said John, and explained that when naturalists in helicopters search for peregrine falcons in their solitary nests, for example, they often scan the cliffs for orange lichen because these are the lichen that thrive on guano, fertilizer extra-ordinaire!

The 'Bird Poop Loving Lichen'! Photo by Todd Boland

These are a few of the more than sixty plants that John and Allan spotted and helped us to see more clearly on this stunning stretch of East Coast Trail. The hike that began with cold and drizzly rain ended with a group of hikers more awed and fascinated with the universe and how it all fits together. Symbiotic relationships all around.

On the way back to our cars, a hiker asked if the large clump of raggedy twigs and sprouts with yellow cones attached to a tree had a name. 'Witches' Broom,' John said. 'A deciduous growth caused by a fungus affecting fir trees.' I had seen these dense growths on trees before and I had heard of Witches Broom; it was a pleasure to put the two together. For great photos of Witches Broom and other plants, visit John Maunder's web site at the address below, which has hundreds of colour photographs of wild flowers, trees and shrubs of Newfoundland and Labrador. As well, I've listed below the books that I pull out of my knapsack with my tea and buns and magnifying glass while stopping to rest along the East Coast Trail.

John Maunder's web site: http://nfmuseum.com/flora.htm

Nieiring, William. (1979). The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Wildflowers: Eastern Region. New York: Knopf.

Ryan, A. Glen. (1978). Native Trees and Shrubs of Newfoundland and Labrador. St. John's: Parks Division, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Titford, William and Titford, June. (1995). A Travellers' Guide to Wild Flowers of Newfoundland. St. John's: Flora Frames.

Book Review: Deadly Slipper: A novel of death in the Dordogne by Michelle Wan

Review by Carmel Conway

In the "Deadly Slipper" Michelle Wan has crafted a delightful botanical who-done-it. The story is set in Dordogne, in southwestern France, an area known for its magnificent flora. Mara Dunn an attractive Canadian moves to the region in hope of solving the mystery of her twin sister's, Bedie, disappearance some twenty years earlier. Bedie had been a wildflower enthusiast and hiker. As far as the local gendarme is concerned the case is "cold". By chance Mara stumbles upon her sister's old Canon camera in a local second-hand store. To her surprise inside the camera Mara finds film that when developed reveals a collection of wildflower photos. Mara is convinced these pictures are the work of her sister just prior to her disappearance. The last photograph is that of a Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium calceolus).

What makes this picture so interesting is that the Lady's Slipper is not known to the Dordogne area and is now almost extinct in most of Europe due to picking and environmental changes. Mara believes if she were to determine the whereabouts of this plant, she might well discover what happened to Bedie. To help her in her quest, Mara seeks the expertise of an Englishman by the name of Julian Wood, a renown orchid expert and landscape designer. Julian is highly skeptical of a Lady's Slipper in the Dordogne, but the prospect of an undocumented species intrigues him.

All the local characters are amusing, and the possible murder suspects are intriguing; from the aristocratic de Sauvignacs to the cruel mother and son duo, La Binette and Vrac. However, it is the character of Julian that is incredibly fascinating. He is hardworking, independent and sometimes irritable. As expected there develops an interesting chemistry between Julian and Mara, with a plot that keeps on twisting. Mixed with Wan's description of the French countryside and fine culinary references, "Deadly Slipper" makes for a wonderful read.

Book Release: FEEDING THE VIKINGS

Wildflower member, Peter Scott, in conjunction with Martin Klimer, have released a new book "Feeding the Vikings". It is an excellent field guide to edible plants of Northern Newfoundland and Labrador coast. Through the beautiful photography of Klimer, they have examined the plant life that sustained our early Viking settlers, and photographed them during winter, early spring and late fall stages. Published by the University of Ottawa, it is now available on-line through Chapters.

The Internship Program between the Conservation Corp of Newfoundland and Labrador and the MUN Botanical Garden...a Personal View

by Laura Beresford

To the members of the Newfoundland and Labrador Wildflower Society, I would like to introduce myself. My name is Laura Beresford and I am currently working as an intern at the Memorial University of Newfoundland Botanical Garden. The 12 week internship program is a partnership between the Conservation Corps of Newfoundland and Labrador (CCNL), and community proponents- such as the MUN Botanical Garden. The CCNL is a non-profit organization with the mandate to provide young people with meaningful work, training, and educational opportunities in the areas of environmental and cultural heritage conservation. The CCNL has a wide variety of ongoing programs, with this internship program being just one of them. The Internship Program began in 1997 as an international experience program. Re-launched in 2004, the Provincial Internship Program now focuses on providing local opportunities for youth to bridge the gap between academics and employment. The CCNL Intern program has provided me an opportunity to work as a restoration ecologist and nursery assistant.

Here at the Garden I have been working on a restoration project at Granite Canal- a hydroelectric development in South Central Newfoundland. As part of this project, Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro were required to compensate for fish habitat altered during construction of the canal. The habitat is now well underway to being re-vegetated. As part of my internship, I help propagate native species such as mountain alder (*Alnus crispa*), white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*) and meadowsweet (*Spirea latifolia*). These four species are among the best woody plants for riparian restoration in the Province. I have also participated in the planting of these cuttings/seedlings at the Granite Canal hydro site. It has been a great way to learn about native ecosystems, as well as the different ways to propagate plant material.

I also have the opportunity to work in the greenhouse and nursery and learn about the many different initiatives at the Garden. The CCNL internship program has been an excellent partnership with MUN Botanical Garden, providing me with challenging training and work experience. I have worked with the CCNL in the past on the Environmental Leadership Program, also as a regional supervisor for the Green Team Program. Each position has helped strengthen my leadership, teamwork, and employment skills. The internship program is proving to be yet another wonderful experience provided by the Conservation Corps of Newfoundland and Labrador.

For more information on the Conservation Corps go to www.conservationcorps.nf.ca