



THE BULLETIN

BRITISH COLUMBIA COUNCIL
OF GARDEN CLUBS

NOVEMBER 2024

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

LYNDA PASACRETA

PLEASE FORWARD TO ALL OF YOUR CLUB MEMBERS

I arrived into this world in 1950, five years after World War 2 ended. Both my parents served in the Canadian Armed Forces.

My parents – especially my father who was in Holland during the time the Canadian Armed Forces rescued the Dutch people – suffered from, I suspect, PTSD all of their lives.

We are now witnessing some terrible conflicts in parts of Europe and the Middle East. Wars and turmoil in other parts of the world have never affected us as much as they do now.

My husband and I always attend our local Remembrance Day services because we are so grateful that we live in a country where our neighbours from all parts of the world fit in and enjoy the freedoms we have today because of what our soldiers have done for us in the past. We are very thankful that we have never had to fight in a war, nor have our children.

My husband and I volunteer in the beautiful perennial gardens in Paulik Park, a City of Richmond neighbourhood park.

We have approximately 60 volunteers – some from China, Hong Kong, Ukraine, Croatia, and other parts of the world. English is a second language that most of our volunteers have.

We truly enjoy being together and love celebrating our differences and our common love of being up to our elbows in dirt.

Regular visitors to the park are from different parts of the world also. We all feel joy for our common goal –

creating beautiful gardens and protecting our wildlife.

Our thoughts are with all the people who are caught in these terrible conflicts. Our prayers go out to families and friends in Canada who are watching from afar and are wishing their families safety and a speedy ending to these atrocious wars.



Martine Arnold, South Burnaby Garden Club

SCHOLARSHIP FUND NEWS

DEBBIE MELLENGER, SCHOLARSHIP FUND COMMITTEE

At a recent luncheon, Debbie Mellenger presented the BCCGC Horticulture Training Program Award to Whitney Carlson. Whitney demonstrated outstanding dedication and commitment, achieving the best attendance in her class and tying for the highest class mark.

Her excellence extended beyond the classroom, as she represented UBC with distinction in the Skills BC Competition, winning a silver medal. Whitney is currently working at UBC Botanical Garden and will continue her education at Kwantlen Polytechnic University.



SCHOLARSHIP FUND NEWS

ANITA IRANI, SCHOLARSHIP FUND CHAIR

Camosun College BC Council of Garden Clubs 2024 Award Recipient

Jessica Giebelhaus, a student at the Horticulture Technician Program at Camosun College, has been awarded the BCCGC Award for 2024.

The award is given to a student "who has demonstrated interest and ability in the field of horticulture" (www.camosun.ca).

Here are comments the Department of Horticulture at Camosun shared about Jessica:

"Jessica possesses an insatiable desire for learning, not only about plants, but anything related to them, inside and out! She consistently sat at the front of the class and during field trips or site visits, you could always find Jessica alongside the host, listening intently and asking thoughtful questions – her mind always a few steps ahead. Her enthusiasm, positive energy, and infectious smile were like a beacon in the class.

Jessica's patience and thoughtfulness made her a great mentor for others. Recently, Jessica partnered with another student to compete in the Trades BC Skills competition in April for Landscape Horticulture, where they were awarded the Bronze Medal!" (Source: www.camosun.ca.)

Congratulations to Jessica!



Rainier cherries, Lonnie Chekerda, Sooke Garden Club



HOW TO DONATE TO THE BCCGC SCHOLARSHIP FUND

If you wish to make a donation by cheque please send it to:

BC Council of Garden Clubs
Scholarship Fund, c/o: BC Council of
Garden Clubs

10952 McAdam Road

North Delta, BC, V4C 3E8

Please ensure that the cheques are made out to the "Vancity Community Foundation" and the memo field shows "BC Council of Garden Clubs." If the person or organization that the donation is from does not clearly show on the cheque, please include a brief note with the cheque indicating who the donation is from and a return address (so that an income tax receipt can be issued).

If you wish to donate online with a credit card:

Go to
www.vancitycommunityfoundation.ca.

Click the "Funds" button on the top right side of the home page.

Locate the BC Council of Garden Clubs Scholarship Fund, either by scrolling through the list or searching "garden clubs" in the search bar.

Once on the BCCGC Scholarship Fund page, click "Give to this Fund" and complete the form.

OR

Go to www.bcgardenclubs.com.

Go to the "Scholarship Fund" on the top bar and click on the "Donate" page below.

Scroll down to the link to Vancity Community Foundation and click on it. This will take you to the BCCGC Scholarship Fund page.

Click on "Give to this Fund" and complete the form.

Thank You!

**KEEP THOSE DONATIONS FLOWING IN.
IT FEELS SO GOOD TO HELP STUDENTS
LIKE JESSICA AND WHITNEY!**

DONATE TODAY!

FLORAL ARRANGING COURSES

CINDY TATARYN, CANADIAN WESTERN FLORAL ASSOCIATION OF FLORAL ARTS CLUB

We have developed floral courses and student books for the hobby gardener who would like to bring their garden into their home.

Level 1 – Introduction to Traditional Designs. This is a beginners' course and teaches you how to make basic arrangements with hands-on workshops with help from trained instructors.

In this course we teach you how to make traditional table centrepieces both round and oval, vertical designs, crescent, inverted crescent, and Hogarth curve designs, traditional triangle and asymmetrical, triangle designs and pavé designs. We also teach you the basics on elements and principles of design.

The next course is for those who have taken Level 1 and would like to learn more.

Level 2 – Introduction to Contemporary Designs.

This course will teach you a little bit more about arranging with flowers with hands-on workshops with help from trained Instructors.

In this course, you will learn how to make several styles of parallel designs, creativeline, creative line-mass and creative mass designs, Italian mass design, plants and flowers design, miniature and petite designs. You will

also learn how to use colour in a design, as well as accessories, and more on elements and principles of design.

Level 3 – Contemporary Designs will include construction/structural designs, reflective and illuminary designs, spatial thrust, transparency and abstract designs, landscape and sea scape designs, and leaf manipulation.

Each course is taught by trained volunteer Instructors and is seven lesson of approximately two hours per lesson. The prices vary depending on the number of students, price of the venue and cost of the Instructors demonstration plant material. Courses are organized when I have enough students to fill a class in an area.

If you would like to take a course offered by the BC Council of Garden Clubs, please let me know! I would love to hear from you: ctataryn@telus.net or 1vicepresident@bcgardenclubs.com.

If your club has flower arrangements on your show bench you might consider having a floral art judge come to do a demonstration at your club meeting, or if your club would like to host floral lessons, contact me for more information.

Traditional triangle design



Designed by Cynthia Tataryn

Traditional asymmetrical triangle design



FLORAL ARRANGING COURSES, CONT'D

Traditional table centrepiece - round



Designed by Cynthia Tataryn

Traditional table centrepiece - oval



Designed by Sandra Froese

Traditional crescent design



Designed by Cynthia Tataryn

Traditional inverted crescent design



Designed by Lynne White

Traditional vertical design



Traditional Hogarth curve/design



Designed by Cynthia Tataryn

Traditional pavé design



Designed by Mary Shwanke

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR 'KEYSTONE' PLANTS

LISA COLBY, RICHMOND GARDEN CLUB

The centre stone at the summit of a roman arch is called the keystone because without it, the whole arch falls down. Similarly, keystone plants are important to a healthy local ecosystem and without them the ecosystem will functionally collapse. Only a small percentage of the native plants out there are keystone plants.

Some keystone plants mainly support the food web in your garden, sending converted energy from the sun up through the food chain via the caterpillars eating their leaves. These keystone plants will feed 90% of the butterflies and moths out there. The caterpillars, moths, and butterflies in turn then become food for other wildlife up the food chain. Other keystone plants mainly support the equally important pollinator web, including specialist bees and generalist bees. Some keystone species support both webs.

Understanding which native species are the keystone species can help you be strategic about which native plant choices to favour in a small yard. That way even if you only have room for a couple of native plants, you can pick those power hitters that will deliver a massive impact on your ecosystem.

If learning more about which plants are keystone plants is of interest to you, here are a couple of resources:

The **National Wildlife Federation** (NWF) offers a free list of top keystone native plants (trees, shrubs, and flowering perennials) organized by North American ecoregion. We in Vancouver / Richmond fall into Level I Ecoregion 7: Marine West Coast Forests. The keystone plants list for this Ecoregion 7 can be found here: [Keystone Native Plants - Marine West Coast Forests - Ecoregion 7](#). One nice feature of this list is that it shows how much each keystone plant is supporting the food web or the pollinators, or both.

The **Homegrown National Park Initiative** (HNPI) has also developed free lists of keystone plants (perennials, shrubs, and trees) suitable for containers as well as in-

ground gardening. These keystone plant guides are also organized according to ecoregion although they have zeroed in on a more detailed level of ecoregion. The Vancouver and Richmond areas fall within the Level II Ecoregion 6.2 'Western Cordillera', and the keystone plant lists for that zone are provided [here](#).

If you are more of a hard-copy gal or guy, a new pocket-book called **50 Keystone Flora Species of Coastal BC and the Pacific North West** has been published this year by local author and arborist Colin Varner. (It is not a free resource, but can be purchased.)

Wondering how to get hold of native plants or seed? Try these sources:

- [Satinflower Nurseries](#)
- [Northwest Meadows Natives Native Seed](#)
- [native-plant-seed-source_2023april.pdf \(wnps.org\)](#)

References:

- <https://fraservalleyconservancy.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/FVC-Native-Plants-guide-Aug-2018-web.pdf>
- [Keystone Plant Guides - Homegrown National Park](#)
- [Keystone Plants by Ecoregion](#)



The keystone - Wikimedia Commons



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vancouver master gardeners

Master Gardener Basic Training

Classes start in January

JOIN US!

The Master Gardener Basic Training program is for everyone with an interest in gardening, from backyard and community gardeners, to garden designers and landscapers. Our program is science-based with instructors from local universities and colleges, as well as ministry specialists, growers and other professionals.

- ✉ basic_training@vancouvermastergardeners.org
- 🌐 www.mgabc.org
- 📘 vancouver master gardeners

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GARDENING IN A CHANGING CLIMATE:



ADAPTING TO DROUGHTS, HEAT WAVES, COLD SNAPS AND OTHER EXTREMES

With Gardening Expert Linda Gilkeson



TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3RD | 7PM - 9PM | LIVE ON ZOOM

Register: tinyurl.com/ClimateGardeningWebinar

If you're yearning for an in-person, deep dive into Living Soil, Composting, Compost Extracts and Teas, join Jo Tobias at Burnaby Community and Continuing Education from **November 16th** to **December 7th**.

WHEN: November 16, 23, 30, December 7, 2024 (Saturdays) 9:00 AM - 3:00 PM

WHERE: Burnaby Community and Continuing Education - Riverway

- Learn practical techniques to **restore soil life** that **enhance plant growth**.
- Discover **real-world case studies of growers** who have adopted soil health principles.
- Understand how to make, apply, and **leverage the benefits** of compost, compost extracts, and teas.
- Explore the unseen world of soil under the microscope! We will have microscopes in class.

This four-day intensive is designed for ecologically minded gardeners and landscape stewards committed to improving plant and animal health.

About Jo Tobias

Jo Tobias, the founder of [RootShoot Soils](#), is a Regenerative Soils & Living Compost Specialist passionate about helping land stewards improve soil health.

She collaborates with farmers across different provinces in Canada to spread the knowledge on using biodiverse compost to regenerate degraded landscapes. Her expertise lies in meticulously tending to the composting process to create an ideal habitat for diverse microorganisms, promoting plant health. Jo's use of microscopy and practical strategies has helped numerous farmers restore soil life effectively.

Click here to register: <https://www.burnabyce.ca/courses/restoring-soil-health/>



Healthy Soil for a Healthy You

COMMUNITIES IN BLOOM 2024

CATHERINE KENNEDY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, BC COMMUNITIES IN BLOOM

Thank you to all our 2024 Participants and Looking Good feature communities.

EVALUATED

Village of Chase (Since 2024) May

District of Sicamous (Since 2016) June

Grow 3-Criteria Grow 3

District of Hope (Since 2006) June

FRIENDS

District of 100 Mile House May

City of Coquitlam Oct

City of Kelowna Sept

City of Prince George June

Town of Qualicum Beach Sept

COMMUNITY SHOWCASE — Great Places

Castlegar CiB and Partners July

City of Castlegar Berwick Qualicum Beach

Kelowna Garden Club

Vernon & District Garden Club

The Garden Club of Vancouver

2024 RESULTS – October 7

LOOKING GOOD - AMBASSADOR PROGRAM

Langley City - Sendall Gardens May

Kamloops - BC Wildlife Park June

Chilliwack - Vedder Traffic Circle June

Vancouver - Lane July

Richmond - Airport Garden July

Peachland - Swim Bay July

Osoyoos - Nk'Mip Desert CC July

Enderby - Cornerstone Garden Aug

Armstrong - IPE Office Garden Aug

Lake Country - Oyama Isthmus Park Aug

Kelowna - Sculpture and Gardens Aug

Nelson - Gateway Signage Aug

Penticton - Festivals and Volunteers Sept

Summerland - Memorial Park Sept

West Kelowna - WB Towne Centre Park Sept

Pender Harbour - Maderia Park Sept

Lake Country - Davidson Rd Mural Sept



For more information here is the website link to the [Newsletter](#).



Martine Arnold, South Burnaby Garden Club

2025 ENVIRONMENTAL GRANT

LYNDA PASACRETA, RICHMOND GARDEN CLUB

Every year the City of Richmond gives us an opportunity to apply for an environmental grant.

We are very eager to apply for the opportunity to get some financial assistance to help us with our goals. The grant goes to our work in Paulik Park, a city-owned neighbourhood park. We continue to increase the health of our soil, provide healthy habitat for our wildlife, provide nectar plants for our pollinator-friendly insects, and add drought-resistant plants to replace plants that are unable to survive in our changing climate.

This year we were awarded with the full grant of \$2,500 and used it to increase fruit-bearing shrubs and trees to feed birds all year round.

Next year our focus will be to ensure that we are attracting and maintaining a healthy population of butterflies. Butterflies are like panda bears. They need their host plants to lay their eggs and support their young as they mature into butterflies. They absolutely love to have their nectar plants close by!

And of course, each type of butterfly has its favourite host and nectar plants, as we know from Cindy Tataryn's first-rate ongoing series in this newsletter.

We also are very keen to partner with a local artist to design something for our garden to attract visitors to find out more.

The gardens will have signage all about host plants and nectar plants and the importance of having both of these plants in a garden space.

We are locating the garden right across from the children's playground in the park.

Late in the season we will collect seeds and hand out to visitors to the park little packets of host and nectar plant seeds.

If any of you have created butterfly gardens, please do let us know. We appreciate your ideas. Send to communications@bcgardenclubs.com.

Keep your fingers crossed that the City of Richmond approves of our grant.

Paulik Park. Photo by Lynda Pasacreta, Richmond Garden Club



Growers Delight is now a member of COTA, the Canada Organic Trade Association. Check us out: <https://organicdirtsupplements.ca/>. Use code BCCG12 for special discounts.

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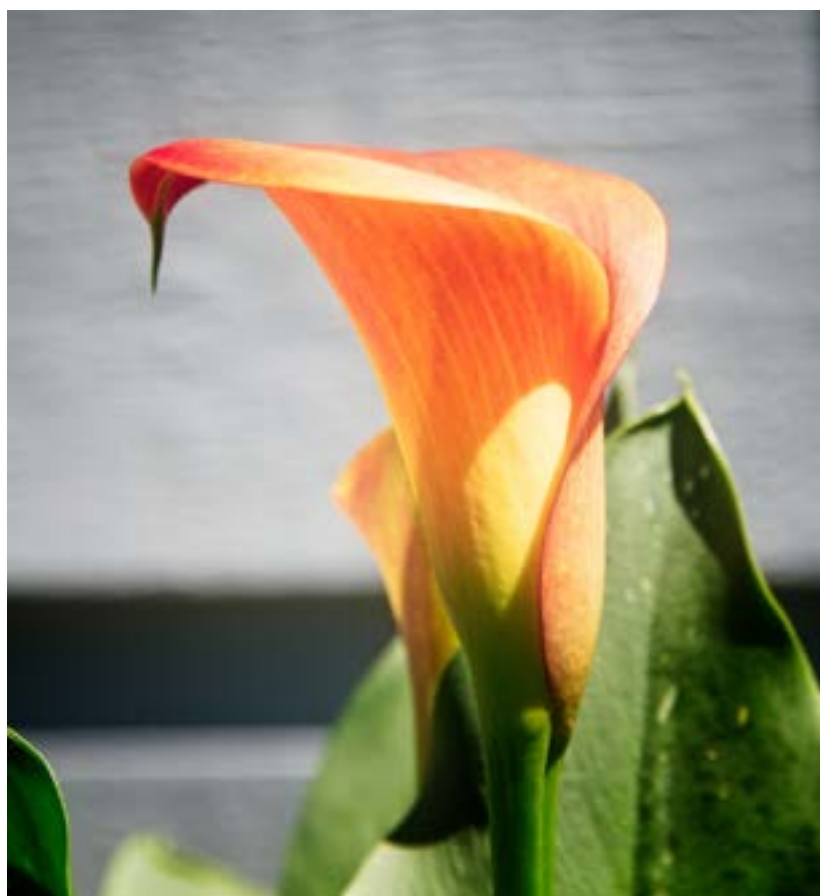
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- Lawn maintenance & care



Philip Knight, South Surrey Garden Club (philtography.ca)

CANADIAN HOMEGROWN NATIONAL PARK INITIATIVE (HNPI)

REPRINTED WITH PERMISSION FROM JIM SCOTT

People feel a longing for a connection to the natural world. Instead of enjoying nature as a way of life, we fill our daily lives with all sorts of uninspiring, attention-robbing activities — entertainment, shopping, doomscrolling, and of course, nonstop work. Nature is over there in some far-away nature preserve or national park, and we're over here eking out an existence in the city or suburbs.

What if we could bring the natural world to our own yards? What if we could connect our yards in such a way that we create a kind of continuation of our national parks, where nature is restored and we can be right in the middle of it all?

This is precisely the vision of Douglas W. Tallamy, a professor in the Department of Entomology and Wildlife Ecology at the University of Delaware. What he calls the "Homegrown National Park" is explained in his book, *Nature's Best Hope: A New Approach to Conservation That Starts in Your Yard* (Timber Press). And if you're reluctant to read the whole book, there's a snappy video summarizing the main ideas: <https://homegrownnationalpark.org/whats-the-rush/>.

Tallamy argues that by "renaturing" homeowners' backyards en masse with native plants, a giant wildlife corridor can be created, a 20-million-acre area larger than the combined acreage of the Everglades, Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Teton, Canyonlands, Mount Rainier, North Cascades, Badlands, Olympic, Sequoia, Grand Canyon, Denali, and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks. Such a mega park could be created if all landowners in the United States converted just half their lawns to productive native-plant communities. Clearly, Tallamy's idea of a Homegrown National Park applies equally well to Canada — or pretty much anywhere else in the world.

But why is such a crazy idea so attractive? Well, obviously, it allows us to enjoy nature in a beautiful backyard. More importantly, however, it enables us to restore ecosystems, the intricate interconnections between native plants, insects, geography, and the humans and other animals whose lives depend on their interplay. In other words, restoring nature in our own backyard is good for the world, and what's good for the world is good for us, too. Tallamy is telling us that we don't need to wait for government to do something to

correct ecological degradation; we have the ability to do this ourselves.

My wife and I have been thinking about our own yard for several years. It started in the summer of 2021, when the heat dome brought unprecedented temperatures approaching 40 degrees Celsius. As a result, our lawn turned to brown stubble and struggled to recover long afterward. That's when we began looking for a drought-resistant and low-maintenance lawn substitute. The following year, we got rid of our monoculture grass and replaced it with Bee Turf™ from West Coast Seeds, a seed combination that provides a steady rotation of different low-growing, flowering plants from early spring and on into the fall.

More recently, after we learned about Tallamy's concept of the Homegrown National Park, we decided that our next step would be to purchase native plants from the Fraser Valley Conservancy, focusing on shrubs that would attract pollinators and birds. We're excited to see what will come of our new additions: red-flowering currant, Pacific ninebark, oceanspray, Saskatoon, chokeberry, common snowberry, and evergreen huckleberry. These are our first steps in creating a Canadian Homegrown National Park.

If everyone were to do something similar in their own yards, even if it's just a plant or two, think of the healing that it would bring not only for the land but also for our culture. Renaturing is a way we can reclaim our own attention and spend it on things that really matter. Join us!

Dr. James M. Scott is a former professor of religious studies at Trinity Western University, Langley, BC. He is the author of several books focusing on how people can get together and make a positive change in the world.. He lives in Abbotsford, BC.

See https://www.goodreads.com/author/list/32028484.James_M_Scott

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR WEEDS

AANDRA CURRIE SHEARER, VANCOUVER MASTER GARDENERS



Photos by Wikimedia Commons

BOTANICAL NAME	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>
COMMON NAME	Ground elder, goutweed, bishop's weed
SIZE	30-60 cm (12"-24") tall
HOW THEY SPREAD	Rapidly, via underground rhizomes.
HOW BEST TO REMOVE	Hand pulling and digging to remove as much of the rhizomes as possible. Will sprout from fragments left in the soil so must be carefully monitored. Removal in spring may have best results as rhizomes are depleted at this time.
DISTINGUISHING FEATURES	The upper leaf is split so it looks like three leaves, while each of the lower leaves split into an asymmetrical pair. The stem has a distinctive triangular cross-section and a deep groove running along one side.
INTERESTING FACTS	The tender leaves may be picked up until flowering (May) and used much like spinach. Leave picked after this point will produce a laxative effect.



Shhhh! Don't tell anybody. Communities in Bloom Canada announced the Theme of the Year 2025 at their recent conference held in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

It is a change from announcing the colour of the year so stay tuned for some fun and photos as we delve into a year of celebrating Edible Gardening in 2025!

Celia Owen, View
Royal Garden Club



MILBERT'S TORTOISESHELL BUTTERFLY

CINDY TATARYN, VANCOUVER MASTER GARDENERS

Milbert's Tortoiseshell (*Aglais milberti*)

Range: Milbert's tortoiseshell is found in wet meadows and swampy edges of deciduous forests, forest verges, and fields. This butterfly adapts easily to gardens. It overwinters as adults which appear in early spring and can be migratory. It is widespread, and common-to-rare depending on the habitat.

Larval Food Plants: The larvae feed on stinging nettles and occasionally on mallows.

Adult Food Source: The adult tortoiseshell butterfly can be found feeding on fruit juice, daisy, aster, goldenrod, ageratum (*Ageratum houstonianum*), members of the Compositae family, lilac, wallflower, rockcress, sedum, cinquefoil, crambe (*Crambe cordifolia*), fleabane (aster species), Japanese burnet (*Sanguisorba obtusa*), red valerian (*Centranthus ruber*), shasta daisy (*Chrysanthemum* species), thistle (*Cirsium*) and marigold (*Tagetes* hybrids).

Time of Flight: They can be found in flight from April to October. Adults emerging in July may remain dormant and hibernate for the winter. There are some studies that suggest that low elevation butterflies will migrate to higher elevations.

Milbert's tortoiseshells are found throughout BC at all elevations. In August they are found frequently numerous in mountain meadows, to which they have flown for nectar from the low-elevation areas where breeding occurs.

Life Cycle: Some of the pupae are coloured gold, like polished Yukon gold nuggets!

The Milbert's tortoiseshell larvae are black with a yellowish horizontal band. They feed communally and have the habit of dropping off the food plant if disturbed. After a few minutes, they creep back up the food plant to resume feeding.

The eggs are green and conical with a flattened base and rounded top with vertical ribs. Eggs are laid en masse on stinging nettle leaves, and the larvae form a cluster for feeding. They feed in aggregations and skeletonize the nettle leaves through the first three instars. Some webbing

is spun, apparently to provide a secure foothold. The fourth instar larvae begin dispersing and cut, fold, and roll leaves around themselves in the same way as the other nettle-feeders. More than one larvae may inhabit a single folded leaf, and larvae of more than one nettle-feeding butterfly species may share a single leaf. Larvae in the fifth and final instar disperse and feed in the open without rolling leaves.

Description:

Larvae: The first instar larvae are yellow-green with rows of black tubercles. Each tubercle has a long black barbed hair.

Mature larvae are black on the top and yellow-green on the bottom. They are thickly sprinkled with yellow-white or white dots and fine whitish hairs producing a greyish appearance. The body is covered with branching black spines. There is a greenish yellow line down each side with another line of brighter orange yellow dashes above it. The spines coming from a greenish yellow line are also greenish yellow. The underside of the body is greyish green.

The pupae are generally brown with numerous bright metallic gold points, but are highly variable, and the thorax and head are polished gold tinged with green.

Pupae that are parasitized by ichneumonid wasps have dull red abdomens.

Adult: The name tortoiseshell refers to the upper side of the wings of butterflies resembling the mottled yellowish brown tortoiseshell of some sea turtles. There is only one species in the genera native to North America.



MILBERT'S TORTOISESHELL, CONT'D

Native Plant:

Stinging Nettle (*Urtica dioica*)

There are two sub-species of *Urtica* in BC. *Urtica dioica* is rare in Southwest BC. It has male and female flowers on different plants, and both surfaces of leaves have stinging hairs. *Urtica gracilis* is common in BC and has male and female flowers on the same plant. The leaves may or may not have stinging hairs.

Stinging nettle is a perennial herb that grows from strong spreading rhizomes, with erect stems. It has stinging hairs and grows from one to three metres tall.

The leaves grow opposite each other and are narrowly lanced-shaped, or oval, or heart-shaped. They are coarsely toothed. The stipules are prominent and are 5–15 mm long.

The flowers are greenish, tiny, and numerous in dense drooping clusters or spikes in the leaf axis and at the stem tips. The male and female flowers grow on separate spikes with the female spike being uppermost.

Stinging nettles grow in meadows, thickets, stream banks, open forest, and deciduous woodlands, and often grows in disturbed habitats such as avalanche tracks and alluvial flood plains, middens, slash piles, barnyards, and roadsides. Always in rich moist soil from lowlands to subalpine elevations.

The stinging hairs are hollow and each one has a gland containing formic acid. If the hairs are broken the acid is secreted causing an irritating rash on contact with the skin.

The leaves can be cooked and eaten as greens when young.

Sources:

Butterflies and Butterfly Gardening in the Pacific Northwest, by Mary Kate Woodward (2005, Whitecap Books).

The Butterfly Garden: Creating Beautiful Gardens to Attract Butterflies, by Jerry Sedenko (1991, Villard Books).

Butterfly Gardening: Creating a Butterfly Haven in Your Garden, by Thomas C. Emmel (1997, Cavendish Books).

Plants of Coastal British Columbia including Washington, Oregon & Alaska, by Jim Pojar & Andy Mackinnon (2014, BC Ministry of Forests, Partners Publishing and Lone Pine Publishing).

E-Fauna BC: Electronic Atlas of the Fauna of British Columbia [efauna.bc.ca]. Lab for Advanced Spatial Analysis, Department of Geography, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, by Brian Klinkenberg, 2020/2021.

E-Flora BC: Electronic Atlas of the Plants of British Columbia [eflora.bc.ca]. Lab for Advanced Spatial Analysis, Department of Geography, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, by Brian Klinkenberg, 2020/2021.



Photos by Wikimedia Commons



NEWSLETTER CONTRIBUTIONS

We would love to feature your club or community garden in the newsletter.

Tell us about some of the projects your club or community garden is involved in.

You are invited to submit an article at any time (please include photos and name of author). Photos should be high resolution and you should include the name of the photographer if possible. Articles should be in the range of 300–500 words. If you have an idea for a

longer piece, connect with the newsletter editor in advance to discuss your idea.

Articles are due on the 15th of the month preceding publication. If they are submitted after that date, they will be held for the next issue.

The **next due date is November 15 for December 1**. Submissions/inquiries:

newsletter@bcgardenclubs.com

Lynda Pasacreta, Editor

Pam Robertson, Copy Editor

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