



OUR MISSION -

“To ensure the preservation of the character and biological biodiversity of Wagner Natural Area for Educational, Scientific and Research purposes.”

Friends of the Fen



*A female Polyphemus Moth (Antheraea polyphemus) found near Villeneuve Field.
Photo courtesy of: Kiera Coleman*

WAGNER NATURAL AREA SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

Upcoming Event

Wagner Weed Pull August 5 & 6

Help us preserve diversity at Wagner by stopping the spread of weeds!

Time: From 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Meet at Wagner parking lot.

Gloves and rubber boots recommended. Gardening tools will be available for those who don't bring their own. Dress for the weather!

Snacks and water provided. Let us know you are coming out by sending an email to info@wagnerfen.ca.

Future Event:

Fall Clean-up Day

Saturday, Sept. 23

There is always work to do to keep the Natural Area clean and inviting.

Lend us a hand in ridding WNA of unsightly garbage before it is buried under snow for several months!

All newsletter stories by WNAS Summer Student, Kiera Coleman, unless otherwise noted.

Water and Waves

Finally, after a very hot and dry May, we got some much-needed rain in the middle of June. The marl ponds filled up and even the trail pooled over. It did not last long, but the frogs briefly went back to calling and more mosquitoes appeared. Unfortunately, while good for some creatures, the colder weather was terribly hard on nestling birds. Nature's balance is sometimes cruel.



*Water pooling over the Marl Pond Trail on June 21.
Photo courtesy of: Kiera Coleman*

Parks on the Air at Wagner Natural Area

Parks on the Air (POTA) is a program and community dedicated to amateur/ham radio. Through the program, licensed amateur radio operators can hone their skills, promote their hobby, and raise awareness for the different parks they are operating from.

In 2016, the American Radio Relay League had a special event called "National Parks on the Air". That event's goal was to create a fun, year-long activity for amateurs to participate in. Some ham operators, called activators, would set up portable radio stations in parks and start calling. Then, other operators, "hunters", would try to contact them. The event was popular enough that a group of volunteers decided to continue it beyond 2016 as POTA. They opened it to parks and protected areas worldwide. For the true enthusiasts, they offer certificates at different tiers of successful activation (as an activator) or contact (as a hunter) numbers.

Wagner Natural Area is one of many parks on POTA's Park List. If you also happen to see someone setting up a radio station at Wagner, ask them some questions! What a fascinating hobby!

Support Us!



*A Solitary Sandpiper (Tringa solitaria) near one of the marl ponds.
Photo courtesy of: Kiera Coleman*

The Wagner Natural Area Society welcomes new supporters, volunteers, and all people interested in natural history and the preservation of the ecological integrity of this delightful natural area.

VOLUNTEERS / MEMBERS

People of all talents and interests are desired and welcomed to become more closely involved with the Natural Area and the Society.

Email: info@wagnerfen.ca

DONATIONS

All donations help maintain the integrity of the Natural Area and its surroundings, provide educational material, enhance visitor experiences, and support on-going research studies and surveys.

Please see page 15 for the donation/volunteer form.

By Golly! Insect Galls Abound



A bud gall likely left by a species of Willow Gall Midge (*Genus Rabdophaga*).
Photo courtesy of: Brian Pratt

If you have ever seen what looks a bit like a dead rose or a pine cone on a willow and thought: “But willows don’t flower like that!”, you would be correct. That structure, like the one to the left, is an insect gall. Galls come in all shapes and sizes, meaning that the common ones depicted here are just the tip of the iceberg.

Many insects form galls: wasps, flies, midges, mites (not an insect but still an arthropod!), beetles, and even moths to name a few. These insects (and mites) feed or lay eggs on new and developing plant tissue. So, most galls start to form in spring and early summer while vulnerable tissue is available. Chemicals that mimic plant hormones are secreted by the insect while it is feeding or laying eggs. Consequently, plant cells multiply rapidly in a spurt of irregular growth (a gall). The insects take advantage of this phenomenon by placing eggs in the developing gall. Once they hatch, the new larvae have shelter and plenty of food created by the abnormal plant growth. Although the exact process varies for each gall-forming insect and host plant, the above principles behind gall formation are the same.



However, it is not an easy life for gall-formers. Other organisms will also make use of the gall or the larvae inside it. If the newcomer can coexist with the gall-forming species, it is called an *inquiline*. Both species will inhabit the gall without negatively affecting one another—at least in theory—making it a form of commensalism. The gall-former’s larvae are often subjected to parasitism or predation as well. Parasitic wasps may lay eggs inside the gall (or its creator’s larvae) which, upon hatching, devour the larvae. As for predation, take the example of the goldenrod gall to the bottom-right. If you are lucky, you may be able to find one of these with a large, round hole in it: the aftermath of a downy woodpecker attack. Chickadees are also known to go after goldenrod galls, but their damage is not as tidy as the woodpecker’s.

Check out the May 2023 newsletter to read about the Canada thistle stem gall fly (*Urophora cardui*) and how we are using it to combat Canada thistle at Wagner!

Top: Galls likely left by a Spiny Leaf Gall Wasp (*Diplolepis polita*) on a rose leaf.
Bottom: A previous year’s stem gall left by the Goldenrod Gall Fly (*Eurosta solidagnis*).
Photos courtesy of: Brian Pratt

Fluttering Friends at the Fen

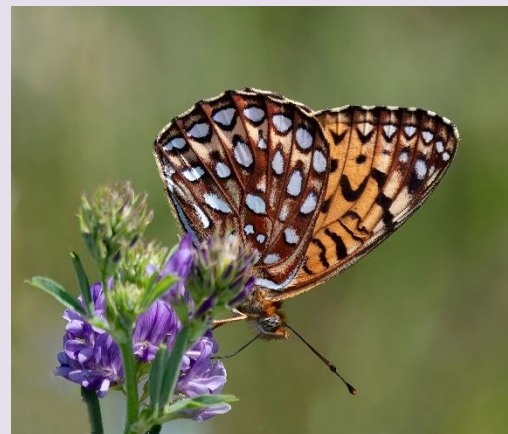


For a few days in a row, I passed by a photographer with a macro lens on the Marl Pond Trail. In my mind, a macro lens could only mean two things: flower photography or insect photography. I narrowed it down to the latter given that no one could be that interested in the alfalfa—pretty though it may be—in Centre Field. My inkling was butterfly photography.

It turns out that I was right, and the photographer was Don Delaney! Don is a bird photographer whose passion for birding started at age five. He got into photography in 2006 once digital cameras became readily accessible. According to the self-described “enthusiastic amateur”, summer birding gets a bit boring. Migratory birds have already passed through, and you start to see the same species over and over. That is where Don’s interest in butterflies began. At first, he started taking pictures of butterflies with his bird lens. He then upgraded to a macro lens once his summertime focus shifted to the fluttering insects.

As for tips on butterfly photography itself, Don highly recommends patience and looking carefully at grasses and flowers. A sure way to see something is to stand still near lots of flowers. If you are interested in a particular species, he says it is best to learn its habits. Species are often habitat-specific in addition to being time-specific, so you need to know where to look (Wagner is a great spot!) and when. For instance, the painted lady butterfly shown above only occurs in the Edmonton area every few years. Don also mentioned that different species tend to act differently. Some are a little more forgiving of beginners and only fly a couple of metres if disturbed. For identifying the butterfly, it is best to get both a ventral (underside) and a dorsal (back) picture.

Don finds the local insect-enthusiast community to be very welcoming and encouraging. He was quick to point out that locally famous John Acorn is incredibly helpful, patient, and a great resource on the topic of insects for anyone wanting to learn. Other great resources include the Edmonton Nature Club (ENC), the Alberta Lepidopterists’ Guild, and the book “Alberta Butterflies”.



From top-left to bottom-right: *Ventral view of Painted Lady (Vanessa cardui)*; *dorsal view of Painted Lady*; *Silvery Blue (Glaucopsyche lygdamus)*; *Western White (Pontia occidentalis)*; *Northern Pearly Eye (Enodia anthedun borealis)*; *Atlantis Fritillary (Speyeria atlantis)*.
A huge thank you to Don Delaney for the stunning photos from WNA and taking the time to chat!

Weeds at Wagner Natural Area



If you have been to our previous weed pulls this year, you are already familiar with wild caraway (*Carum carvi*). It is a biennial plant that has escaped from cultivation as a spice. As a member of the carrot family, caraway has a deep taproot which is difficult to extract from compacted soils like those in Villeneuve and Atim fields at WNA. So far, its distribution at Wagner is confined to those fields.

Although wild caraway is considered noxious in some counties, provincially, it is unregulated. We have decided that it is a concern at Wagner and have acted accordingly with our weed pulls.

The closest-looking native plant is common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*). Early on, there are a few key differences: the leaves of yarrow are fuzzy whereas caraway leaves are not; the newest yarrow leaves come out as a tight cylinder whereas caraway leaves are loose and clearly divided.

Another group that we have been battling in Villeneuve Field is invasive hawkweeds. We have both meadow hawkweed (*Pilosella caespitosa*) and orange hawkweed (*Pilosella aurantiaca*). These two perennials are both prohibited noxious weeds: a designation reserved for weeds that spread easily and are highly competitive with native vegetation, necessitating their eradication.

Both of these hawkweeds have a rosette of hairy, basal leaves and lack leaves on their stem. Native hawkweeds (and a few different invasive ones not mentioned here) have leafy stems. Meadow hawkweed has a



All left: Invasive weed Wild Caraway (*Carum carvi*).
 All right: Native plant Common Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*).
 The white arrow shows the "cylinder" of a new yarrow leaf.
 Photos courtesy of: Kiera Coleman

prominent, light-coloured midvein on its leaves. Orange hawkweed is the only hawkweed in Alberta with orange flowers. Particularly difficult plants, these hawkweeds spread by seed, rhizomes, and stolons. They will form dense clumps and outcompete surrounding vegetation. The potential to spread from rhizomes makes pulling/digging up these weeds a pain as any little piece left in the ground could resprout.

Due to that difficulty and the sheer number of plants, we sprayed Villeneuve Field with an herbicide that kills all broadleaf plants. It will get rid of the hawkweed infestation there and kill the abundance of Canada thistle lurking in the area.

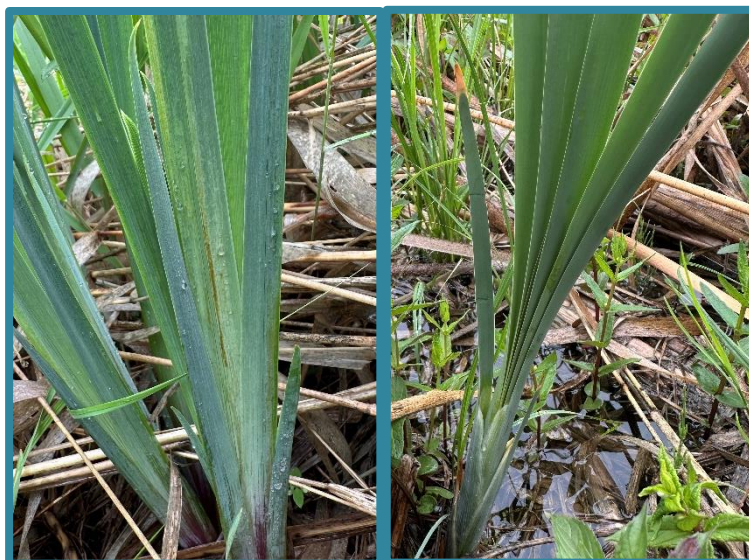


Left: *Invasive weed Meadow Hawkweed (Pilosella caespitosa)*.
Right: *Invasive weed Orange Hawkweed (Pilosella aurantiaca)*.
Photos courtesy of: Kiera Coleman

At Wagner, we have found both hawkweed species in Villeneuve Field. Orange hawkweed seems to be the more shade tolerant of the two. I have yet to finish scouting for hawkweed, but I have already found a few new orange patches along the old east-west road allowance.

Onto the focus of our next weed pull: pale yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*). It is another perennial prohibited noxious weed. Similar to the hawkweeds, it spreads by rhizomes making it difficult to hand pull. Thankfully, the rhizomes are bright pink inside so broken pieces are easier to spot. Pale yellow iris also spreads by seeds and bulbs.

When not in bloom, pale yellow iris can resemble common cattail (*Typha latifolia*). I have noticed that the flat leaves of the iris align edge to edge whereas the cattail leaves align flat plane to flat plane. Hopefully the pictures help to illustrate what I mean. Additionally, the iris tends to have a deep red to purple colouration near its base.



Left: *Invasive weed Pale Yellow Iris (Iris pseudacorus)*.
Right: *Native plant Common Cattail (Typha latifolia)*.
Photos courtesy of: Kiera Coleman

Pale yellow iris is located along, and sometimes in, Morgan Creek. It originated from a garden upstream of WNA and has spread through the Natural Area via the creek. Its distribution extends all the way to where the creek flows under the Yellowhead.

2023 June/July Weed Pull Thanks

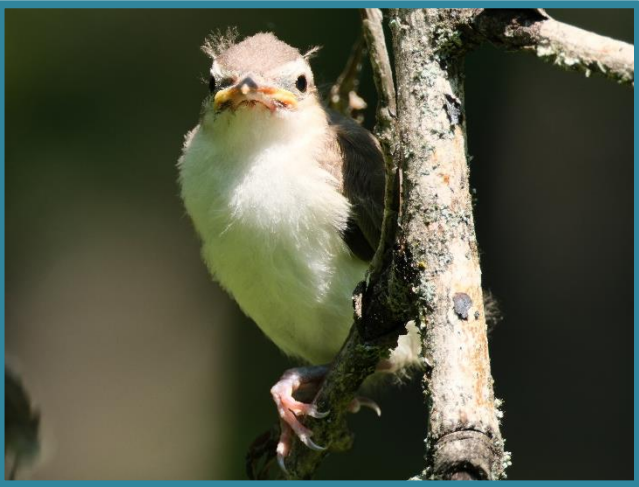
Thank you so much to everyone who came out to our June and July weed pulls!

From the small sample of weeds that I just mentioned, it should be clear why we are so grateful for your help. Every set of hands is greatly appreciated, whether you stayed the whole day or only a couple of hours!

We dug up all of the wild caraway in Atim Field, achieved a lot in Villeneuve Field, and took up arms (shovels) against pale yellow iris along Morgan Creek! Hopefully the next pull will be just as productive.



Above: A volunteer showing off a good example of a dug-up wild caraway plant.
Left: A pile of dug-up wild caraway.
Photos courtesy of: Kiera Coleman



Some grumpy-looking fledglings to break up the monotony of the weeds.
Left: Chipping Sparrow (Spizella passerina).
Right: Red-eyed Vireo (Vireo olivaceus).
Photos courtesy of: Kiera Coleman

History of Wagner Natural Area

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the Marl Pond Trail and managing WNA! To honour that achievement, I have decided to delve into the history of Wagner Natural Area. I have another excerpt regarding a name for today. These two pieces, both from the March 1991 newsletter, discuss Bill Morgan for whom Morgan Creek (the location of the next weed pull) was named:

In December of 1990 Bill Morgan passed away. Bill did a lot for conservation and he will be missed, particularly by members of the Wagner Natural Area Society. At the November 1990 executive meeting, we decided to name the creek in Lot 14, Morgan Creek. This is a rather small memorial to a man who did so much towards preserving the Wagner Natural Area. It will serve as a constant reminder of just how much we owe to Bill Morgan.

- Terry Thormin

The following was written by Edgar T. Jones as a tribute to Bill Morgan:

Prior to the establishment of the Wagner property, I had spent a good amount of my time visiting the Wagner property to film and photograph flowers and wildlife of the area. Many of the pictures taken during this time were used in my films as a lecturer on conservation for the National Audubon Society, New York City and in a series of educational programs for the school children of Alberta. Many thousands saw these programs which were personally presented by Dr. Cy Hampson and myself throughout our school systems. No financial help was available at that time.

In the course of filming such unusual subjects as Bonaparte Gulls, Solitary Sandpipers, Lesser Yellowlegs and many other species nesting on the Wagner property at that time we came to know Bill Wagner very well. It was during these years, in the 1950's and early 1960's that I decided a sincere attempt should be made to raise funds to acquire this property from Mr. Wagner. A great effort was put into submittals to Shell Oil, Red Rose Team, Imperial Oil and many others with little results as the environment and preservation of it meant very little during those years.

Bill (W.R.) Morgan joined the Alberta Wildlife Foundation in 1970 and immediately commenced to work on the acquisition of the Wagner property as Managing/Director. An option was secured to acquire the 320 acres and much effort was put into raising the funds necessary. Through Bill's discussions with Dr. Ed Ballantyne, at that time, the Deputy Minister of the Environment, the balance of funds was secured to purchase the property. Nature Conservancy of Canada also contributed financially to the conclusion of the purchase just prior to the option expiry date.

The land secured, Bill Morgan then obtained money from a S.T.E.P. program and hired Dr. Gerhard Beniak to do a complete study of the flora and fauna of the property using students from the University of Alberta. This thorough and excellent study was carried out over a two year period in 1973 and copies of the study, photographs and samples were provided for the University of Alberta, the Provincial Museum and the Public and Separate School Boards.

It is interesting to note that in the mid 1970's much time was spent by Bill Morgan negotiating with the Department of Highways as they proposed to extend Highway 16X through 300' of the north boundary of the Wagner property. After many meetings and heated discussions with Dr. Hugh Horner, Minister of Highways at that time, Bill finally convinced him that the damage of taking 300' off the north side of the property would cause great problems for the proposed environmental centre. The Department of Highways then agreed to shift the highway north for the mile along the north boundary (118 Avenue).

This is just a part of the story as to how the present Wagner facility came to be and is ample reason in itself to name the creek on the east side of Wagner as "Morgan Creek".

Note: S.T.E.P. stands for Summer Temporary Employment Program.

Updating Wagner Natural Area Conservation Planning

By Dave Ealey

Since 1982, when Wagner Natural Area Society came into being, there have been two Master's theses produced by Alberta graduate students resulting in core documents contributing to conservation planning for Wagner Fen. The first was by Catherine Mowat, from the University of Calgary; her thesis led to the Wagner Natural Area Management Plan, approved in early 2000 following signoff by Wagner Natural Area Society and three government employees in Alberta Environment and Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development. The second thesis was "Three-dimensional Numerical Modelling of the Wagner Natural Area Groundwater Flow System" by Heather von Hauff, University of Alberta, Fall 2004. This second thesis led to the incorporation of the Wagner Recharge Zone into Alberta Environment files and into Parkland County planning documents, particularly the Acheson Area Structure Plan.

Those Master's theses, along with numerous research initiatives by specialists, and inventory and monitoring efforts conducted by volunteers, and past Wagner newsletter articles have all contributed to significant understanding about the ecological characteristics and biodiversity values represented in Wagner Fen.

But it takes more than just knowing what is special about the Wagner Fen in order to protect it. At the 40th anniversary of the Society last year, it became clear that it was long past due to update our management plan, so we embarked upon a project to

work toward that updating. Because the Wagner Fen is primarily on Crown land and is designated a Conservation Natural Area under policy associated with the *Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves and Natural Areas Act*, ultimate approval of an updated management plan will need to go through provincial government channels.

However, our members, visitors and associates are the ones who best understand the on-the-ground realities about Wagner Fen. They are the ones who have seen the following:

- pressure from increasing numbers of visitors,
- have observed the drying up of the ponds along the Marl Pond Trail—likely associated with regional drought conditions but also undoubtedly due to dwindling groundwater and surface flow from Spruce Grove's developed eastern boundary,
- are aware of the actions of rogue loggers,
- are apprehensive about fire due to natural or human causes and
- equally apprehensive about fire suppression actions, and
- have sweated through weed pulls, clean-ups, and perimeter fence repairs.

Those same members, visitors and associates are also the ones with the following insights:

- see the potential for environmental education of youth and general publics,
- are aware of the significant biodiversity and representative boreal fen features identified by various researchers studying the natural area,
- are keen for opportunities to enjoy passive recreation that's compatible with a sensitive landscape, and
- look forward to making their contribution to the long-term survival of the environmental gem that is Wagner Fen.

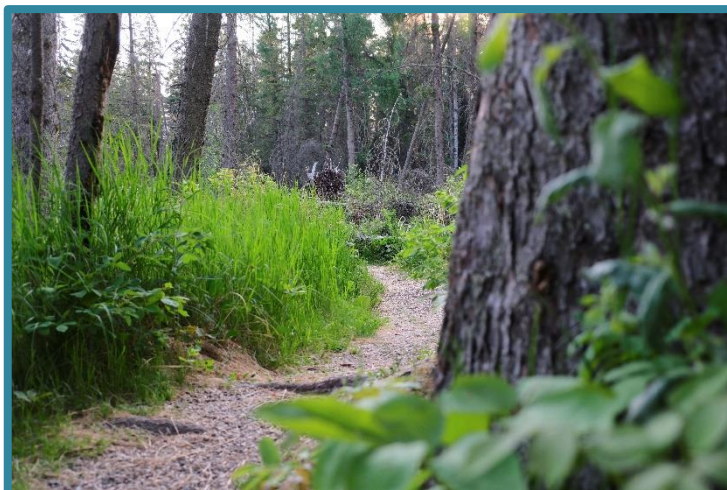
It is my hope that through an updated management plan, we are better able to deal with the pressures upon the natural area and better able to realize the potential for wise use of Wagner Fen.

Key Elements of the 1999 Wagner Management Plan

Rather than just summarizing the sections of the current management plan, I thought it would be useful to interpret the key elements in a journalistic manner. Typically, this involves answering the Five W's and How.

Who? Following the production of the original thesis by Cathy Mowat, there were many members of Wagner Natural Area Society and a number of provincial government employees who helped craft the management plan. Indeed, in another life as the departmental technical editor, I played a role in the final editing and production of the plan. But even though the intent of the plan was to manage users in order to avert impacts to the Wagner Fen, there was not much attention given to soliciting input from those users for their insights into how the Fen should be managed. At the same time, frequent reference to the need to secure local and regional support from the broader community is found in the management plan. How to clarify and address obtaining support from that community should likely be part of any updating of the plan. Recent changes to how natural areas are being managed by provincial staff will also need to be clarified for a new management plan to be effective.

What? The 1999 plan is presented as a series of guidelines to influence the actions of users on the Wagner site itself and regional land users whose actions could impact the survival of the Fen. The main objectives address four themes: Conservation, Education, Research, and Recreation. Groundwater security, minimal impacts from on-site human activity, undiminished



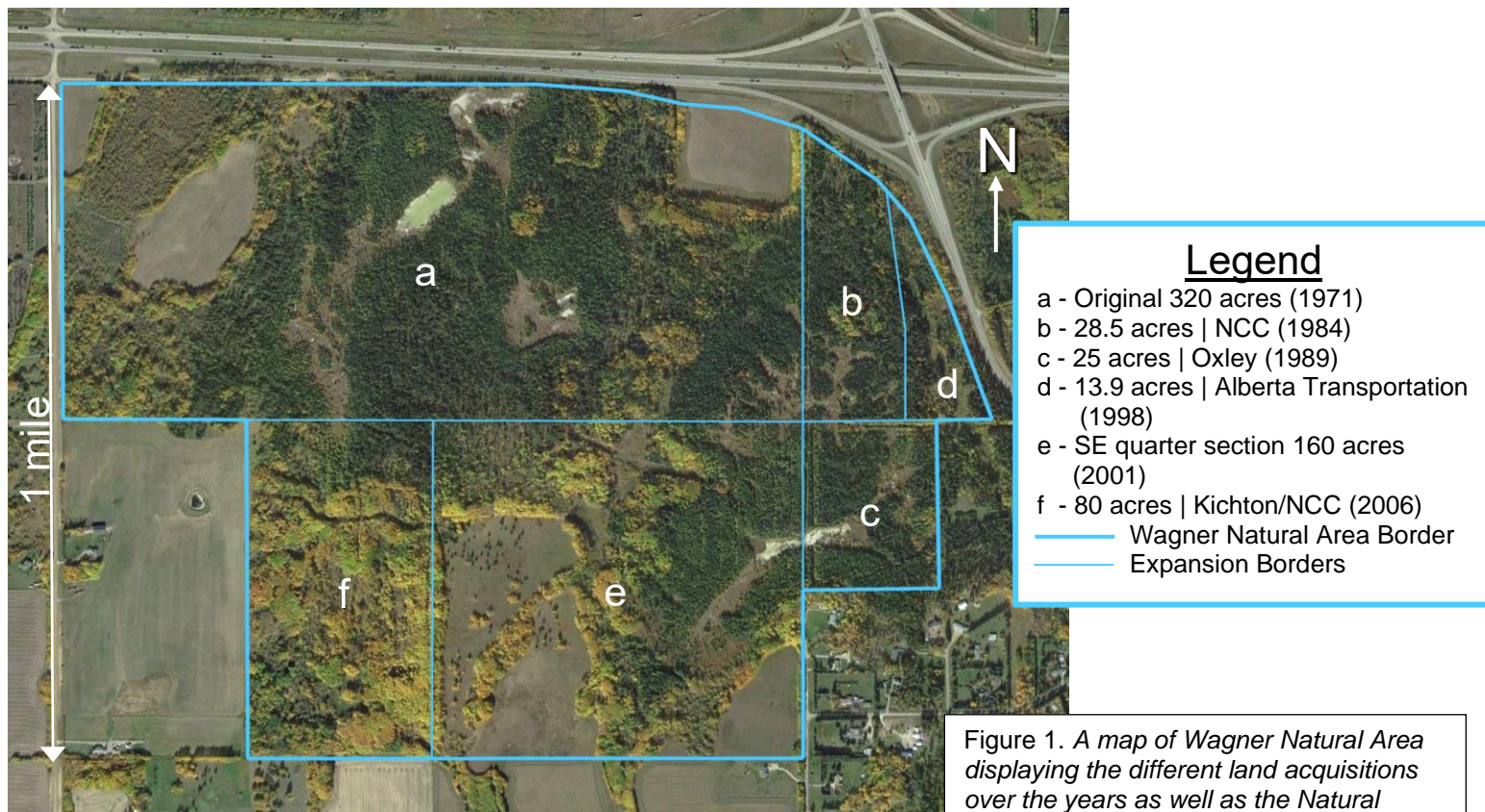
*Planning the path ahead.
Photo courtesy of: Kiera Coleman*

ecological processes, and support in the local community for Wagner as a Conservation Natural Area are the bases for the first theme. Educational activities need to be suited to the specific features present and undertaken with minimal interference on the habitats. Research is encouraged to continue through inventory and monitoring practices that have minimal impacts and that will contribute to ongoing management. Recreation is to be of a low-intensity nature.

Where? Much is made of the fact that Wagner Fen is one of the few rich peatland areas east of the Rocky Mountains and south of Fort McMurray, and that it is located in a highly populated region. Indeed, the regional population has grown by at least 250,000 since the plan was written. Within the Wagner property, the public activity areas overlap the Marl Pond Trail and are zoned for educational and recreational uses, with

buffers separating that area from the core fen habitats in the central and eastern portions of the natural area. Additional lands have been added to the Wagner Natural Area complex since the 1999 plan was produced, including lands owned by Nature Conservancy of Canada and former agricultural land containing significant fen features (Figure 1).

When? Timing of ownership and land acquisition (see Figure 1), the date of obtaining a water licence protecting natural water conditions, the recognition of WNAS as the Volunteer Steward for the natural area, and the ongoing renewal of a Recreation Lease held by WNAS are all time-related matters that influence the role that the Society has played in its management of the natural area. An intent to review and update the management plan every five years was perhaps wishful thinking, but



certainly a desire to continually improve the management of the natural area has been a core theme for the WNAS Board. Coinciding with this updated management plan project

is the renewal of the Recreation Lease coming up in 2024. Other influential happenings that have occurred since the 1999 management plan and which will have to be taken into consideration for an updated management plan include the Parkland County's Municipal Development Plan and its Environmental Conservation Master Plan, as well as the Acheson Area Structure Plan.

Why? The purpose of the management plan is to provide guidelines on how to ensure Wagner Natural Area persists as a Conservation Natural Area under the protection of the *Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves and Natural Areas Act*. This purpose should continue with any updated plan.

How? Administration and day-to-day management of the natural area was foreseen as a collaborative effort between the Wagner Natural Area Society and provincial government staff under the 1999 management plan. Changes of focus within Public Lands versus Protected Areas "divisions" over the 20+ years since then have resulted in much greater responsibility falling to the WNAS. Regulatory requirements under the *Public Lands Act*, and *Weed Control Act*, as well as the necessity to monitor potential impacts to the natural area's Water Recharge Zone due to subdivision and development activities outside the natural area are all part of the day-to-day site management efforts of WNAS. Fire prevention and management supporting that prevention has become

more complicated in light of weed management concerns. In addition, because of recent incidents of unauthorized intrusions into the natural area and attempts by some users to challenge the restrictions on types of activities permitted in the natural area, a more conspicuous approach is needed for communicating what activities are compatible with the Wagner Fen's biodiversity and sensitive landscapes.

What's changed? Why update?

The original lands set aside for Wagner Natural Area totalled 130 hectares (320 acres), which formed the majority of the natural area covered by the 1999 management plan. The doubling of that land base to 251 hectares (620 acres) with the addition of significant fen habitats, but also formerly cultivated lands has provided WNAS with opportunities and challenges. We also have opportunities with our original lands and challenges that have come with the passage of time.

To help with developing an updated management plan, we are looking for your input on the opportunities and challenges from a series of issues that the Society and Wagner Fen face.

I have provided some examples for one issue:

Issue--- increased visitors:

Opportunities: more ambassadors for Wagner Fen; more skills from potential volunteers; more potential donors, expanded commitment to Parkland County residents who are more likely to support Wagner when development issues arise.

Solutions: enhance communications to engage visitors; establish mechanism to enable more visitors to become volunteers to help with the site management; delegate duties for site management through enhanced training of volunteers.

Challenges: increased disturbance on main activity areas; more pressure for visitors to go off trail; increased demands for services.

Issues		
--increased visitors	--increased weeds	--increased complexity in site administration
--increased outreach	--increased site management needs	--new opportunities for conservation of environmentally significant area
--impacted condition of Marl Pond Trail	--increased complexity to land development surrounding WNA	--future threats
--more land	--increased abuse	--etc.

Please take the time to get back to us with your ideas. Forms in different formats available on the website.

Dream big or go home!

BOARD BULLETIN:

Typically, the Board of the Wagner Natural Area Society meets approximately monthly to deal with the business of managing the natural area. Summer has usually been the time when Board members are more involved with hands-on activities on-site and forego holding meetings. However, business and obligations that require more meetings are becoming more frequent, so we may be pressed into meeting more often!

Your Board will next meet on August 15. If there are questions you have about Wagner, don't hesitate to ask by sending an email to info@wagnerfen.ca. Or if there is something you would like the Board to address, please send that request and we will include on the agenda.

We hope some of you will be able to come out to the Weed Pull (Aug. 5/6), Fall Cleanup (Sept. 23), and the Open House (Oct. 28—further details to come).

Wagner Natural Area Society Board

President: Dave Ealey

Vice-President: vacant

Secretary: Cheryl Johnson-Dempsey

Treasurer: Melissa Chisholm

Elected Directors: Beth Jenkins, Chris Saunders, Claudia Palylyk, Larissa Clayton,

Appointed Directors: Carolyn Vanderveen, Eagle Willier

See you on the trail!



Left: An entire Bog Adder's-mouth (*Malaxis paludosa*) orchid next to a—yes, that is a dime. These things are tiny!

Right: A close-up of the flower. This one is past its prime.

Photos courtesy of: Kiera Coleman

MEMBERSHIP – WAGNER NATURAL AREA SOCIETY

Support / Donate / Volunteer

For more Information about Wagner Natural Area or the Society and about field trips and other activities, go to wagnerfen.ca.

Wagner Natural Area is a Registered Charity. Donations will help maintain this very special area; \$20 or more are receipted for Income Tax purposes, CRA B/N119287522 RR 0001

Society's annual fee is \$10 for Supporting Members and \$15 for Voting Members. Voting Members are key to run WNAS; must qualify through nomination. See website. The Society's fiscal year is January 1 to December 31.

Annual fee (Supporting \$10/Voting 15): \$ _____

Donation: \$ _____

TOTAL: \$ _____

May the Society CONTACT you by: **EMAIL: Yes /No**

PHONE: Yes / No

Email Address: _____

Phone: _____

If you can VOLUNTEER to help with the Society with maintenance of the Natural Area (circle): **Yes**

Name(s): _____

Mailing Address: _____

Mail this form with cheque/money order, payable to Wagner Natural Area Society, to:
Treasurer, Wagner Natural Area Society, 30531-118 Ave., Acheson, AB T7X 6M5

Or scan the completed form and pay online. Submit your membership/donation by Interac bank transfer to treasurer@wagnerfen.ca [July 2023]

Mail Mystery



*Apparently, signposts are not the only things that mysteriously uproot themselves from the ground overnight. Mailboxes have also seemingly gained this ability. No matter, we at Wagner are still diligent in retrieving the mail!
Photos courtesy of: Kiera Coleman*



*The seedhead on a Marsh Marigold (Caltha palustris) just to show that they are pretty both in and out of bloom.
Photo courtesy of: Kiera Coleman*