

# Wetland Journal

Updated June 2021

Submitted by:

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1. Aspen
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5. Little pine trees
6. Rocky mountain juniper
7. Saskatoon Berry
8. Highbush Cranberry/American Highbush Cranberry
9. Hazelnuts
10. Dogwood

# Trembling Aspen

Secwépemc name – Meltállp

Scientific name - Populus tremuloides

Alternative names – Quaking Aspen, mountain or golden Aspen, white poplar, trembling poplar, American Aspen.

## Journal Entry – June 2021

We currently have three Aspen trees located in our wetland, standing to the East of our wetland ponds, overlooking the East bank. We unfortunately lost one of Aspen trees over the cold of the winter, we believe it suffered from the frost, but the cause is unknown. However, despite loosing one of our precious trees, we have managed to care for the three others. With watering restrictions it makes it difficult to make sure all our trees have an equal amount of water, however we definitely monitor our Aspens, along with our Birch trees, to make sure the soil doesn't dry out completely. We are fortunate in the fact we haven't had any pests or insects attacking our Aspens, especially since they are prone to :

1. Gelechiid moth.
2. Lombardy leafminer.
3. Northern tent caterpillar.
4. Poplar gall borer.
5. Bruce spanworm.
6. Fall webworm.
7. Forest tent caterpillar.
8. Gypsy moth.

# Paper Birch

Secwépemc name – Qwllínllp (tree) Qwllín (bark)

Scientific name – *Betula papyrifera*

Alternative names – White paper birch, canoe birch, silver birch, western paper birch, paper birch.

## Journal Entry – June 2021

Currently we have two Paper Birch trees in our wetland, we believe they are seven or eight years old, however they've only been a part of the wetland for two or three years. Planted next to, if not under our big Ash trees where they receive lots of shade during the heat of the day 12:00 am – 3:00pm. The ground is covered in grassy- moss which helps keep the ground around the trees wet, along with the hazelnut and gooseberry shrubs we've planted around the trees. This summer has been unusually hot, however this is no surprise due to the rapid rate in which climate change is happening. When water restrictions aren't in effect, we do our very best to make sure our trees receive as much water as they can have, however it has been tricky with water restrictions, but none the less we make it our mission to water our trees when we can. However despite this 40°C heat, our paper birch trees have and are continuing to do well in our wetland.

# Choke Cherry

Secwépemc name – Tekwlóse7 / Tkwelse7éllp

Scientific name – *Prunus virginiana*

Alternative names – bitter-berry, chokecherry, Virginia bird cherry, and western chokecherry

## Journal Entry – June 2021

We currently have one Chokecherry tree that is 4-5 years of age, we also have a few younger Chokecherry trees in our wetland garden. Our biggest chokecherry tree is located next to the wetland ponds, between our Pincherry and sugar-Maple tree. It has grown incredibly since we first planted it, three years ago. It gets full sun, but fortunately this year it continued to thrive even in temperatures above normal. We make sure to continuously monitor it as the temperature fluctuates throughout this summer. We are able to water our more mature trees 2-3 times a week if watering schedules are followed.

The following are common pests known to attack chokecherry trees :

1. Aphids
2. Fall web-worm
3. Apple maggots
4. Scales (can only be treated by hand using a horticultural oil)
5. Ants

# Pincherry

Secwépemc name –

Scientific name – *Prunus pensylvanica*

Alternative names – bird cherry, fire cherry, pin cherry, and red cherry

## Journal Entry – June 2021

We have one Pincherry tree in our wetland, we believe it to be around 5-6 years old, planted about three years ago. It's located next to the wetland pond, next to the chokecherry, it does get full sun, fortunately it survived the intense heat this summer. We pay close attention to this tree as it is the only one of it's kind we have in our wetland, we water this tree along side our chokecherry tree, 2-3 times a week if watering schedules are followed. We hope in the future we are able to add more Pincherry trees to our wetland gardens this year, or early next spring. We are very lucky in the fact that we haven't had any run in's with pests that this specific tree is prone to :

1. Different types of aphids
2. Cherry slug
3. Ants
4. Tent worms
5. Spider mites
6. Leafrollers
7. Different types of caterpillars and larvae

# Little Pine Trees

Secwépemc name – qwli7t or qweqwli7t

Scientific name – Pinus contorta

Alternative names – Twisted pine

## Journal Entry – June 2021

We have quite a few little Pine trees located at the far west of our wetland, actually they are planted in a patch between our wetland and our barn. They were donated to us by some friends/volunteers, they were only around a year or so old when they were planted in the wetland. Unfortunately we lost a few but most are doing well in their new environment, they do get full sun but they seem to have done well for being only around 3 years old now. They get watered a little less than other trees but they do get watered nonetheless. We are fortunate that they have not died during the heatwave, or that no pests have made their home in the trees despite the numerous pests they're prone to :

1. Ambrosia beetles / Red turpentine beetle / Pine engraver beetles / Shore pine bark beetle
2. Sap rot
3. Silver spotted tiger mot
4. Wood borers
5. Aphids

# Rocky Mountain Juniper

Secwépemc name – Punllp

Scientific name – *Juniperus scopulorum*

Alternative names – Western Juniper, Rocky Mountain Red Cedar, River juniper, Colorado Red Cedar

## Journal Entry – July 2021

We fortunately have one, 5 year old Rocky Mountain Juniper which was planted in the fall of 2020. We previously had thought it died over winter as it turned brown and branches were breaking off, however, in the spring of 2021 when our wetland flooded as usual, our juniper was slightly underwater, or at least standing in a pool of water. This seemed to be a good thing, as our Junipers fresh green-blue colour came back, it also has new growth at the ends of it's branches. Our Juniper is located next to our wetland ponds, between both of our western Red Cedars and Saskatoon Berry Bushes. It gets full sun and sometimes partial shade from our one bigger Red Cedar, it seems to be surviving in this heat wave. We are fortunate in the fact that we haven't had to deal with any pests or insects attacking our Juniper tree, even ones they are prone to.

1. Aphids
2. Bagworms/tent worms
3. Scales
4. Spider mites

# Saskatoon Berry Bushes

Secwépemc name – speqpeq7úw’l or speqpéq

Scientific name – *Amelanchier alnifolia*

Alternative names – Pacific serviceberry, western serviceberry, alder-leaf shadbush, dwarf shadbush, chuckley pear, or western juneberry

## Journal Entry – July 2021

In our wetland we have quite a few Saskatoon Berry Bushes throughout the wetlands. We have one patch that is flourishing, it's located by the bank of one pond, next to our Red Cedars and Rocky Mountain Juniper, so they do receive sunlight all day, however it hasn't seemed to effect them much, but their leaves are changing colours, from lush green to yellowish brown. Our other patch is closer to our wetlands forest garden, we have a small berry patch, within the berry patch are junipers, coral berries, snow berries, Saskatoon berries, spireas, bee-balm, mint, and our Red Hawthorne tree. All plants seem to be doing well, surviving the hot temperatures, the Hawthorne tree provides slight shade for the other plants. We make sure to water this berry patch as often as we are aloud to with water restrictions in place, however the plants seem to be thriving nonetheless. Lucky we haven't had to deal with pests attacking the fruit or plant it's self.

1. Saskatoon Bud Moth
2. Saskatoon sawfly
3. Aphids / leafrollers

# High Bush Cranberry

Secwépemc name – T'nis (W), T'anis (E), Steqstiyúse7, Seketúcwé7 (W), Sketúcw (E)

Scientific name – *Viburnum trilobum*

Alternative names – *Viburnum opulus* var

## Journal Entry – July 2021

We currently have two High Bush Cranberry shrubs, located in the center of our wetlands forest garden, next to our black Hawthorne tree. We have had several High Bush Cranberry shrubs previously, unfortunately, however, they died, I believe it was due to lack of water they received. Our two cranberry bushes now are struggling, but they're still alive, we make sure that these shrubs are watered, when watering schedules are met, it's been hard too keep up with the heat and water restrictions now in place. They receive full sun which I think is one of the biggest reasons they are struggling, that and lack of water/moisture in the soil. Cranberry bushes thrive in wet, mossy bogs which may explain why ours are doing poorly. However, despite the heat, we are fortunate that we haven't had to deal with pests and insects, especially ones they're prone to.

1. Burrowing Beetles
2. Scales
3. Tent worms
4. Leafrollers

# Hazelnut

Secwépemc name – Qé7pcw (W), Qá7pucw, Qá7pcw

Scientific name – Corylus

Alternative names – Cobnut

## Journal Entry – July 2021

In our wetland, we have two more mature hazelnut plants, located next to our paper birch trees and gooseberry shrubs. At first our hazelnut plants were struggling, but this spring they showed promise, growing new leaves and branches, returning to it's lush green color instead of being semi-leafless and brown. We make sure to water our hazelnut shrubs 2-3 times a week when we can, although they have been doing wonderful throughout this temped heat. They receive shade from the giant Ash trees along with the paper birch trees, so they aren't in direct sunlight during the hot part of the day. We have quite a few other hazelnut shrubs located in our wetland garden, they are only a year or so old, not even 2ft tall yet, however they seem to be doing well despite the heat. We again are very fortunate in the fact we haven't had any pests, diseases or insects attack our hazelnut shrubs.

1. Bacterial blight
2. Eastern filbert blight

# Dog-wood

Secwépemc name –

Scientific name – *Cornus florida*

Alternative names – Flowering Cornus

## Journal Entry – July 2021

Currently in our wetland, we have two small dogwood trees at the eastern end of our wetland pond, across from the Aspen trees. They are located right on the bank of the pond, next to a few Kinnikinnick plants that are low to the ground. We maintain weeding around these plants as the grass gets fairly tall in this area, we also don't have to water this bit as much as it is right next to the pond, however we do keep up watering in this area. These small trees have been able to survive this summer despite the heat wave, they do get full sun, aside from the partial shade cast down by the tall reeds, the ground is also kept moist considering they are planted on the banks edge. We are also fortunate that nothing has attacked our dogwoods, despite how many different types of pests and diseases they are prone to.

1. Dogwood borer
2. Dogwood club-gall midge
3. Scales