



Northfield Prairie Partners Chapter Newsletter

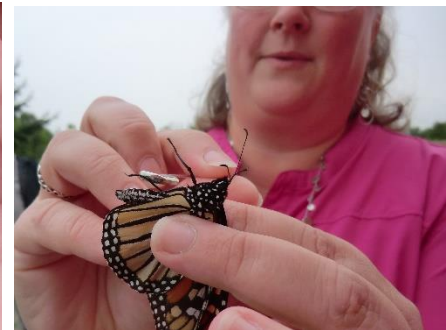
September 2021 Volume 10 issue 2



Holly releasing tagged Monarchs at the Ney Nature Center. Photo by George Watson



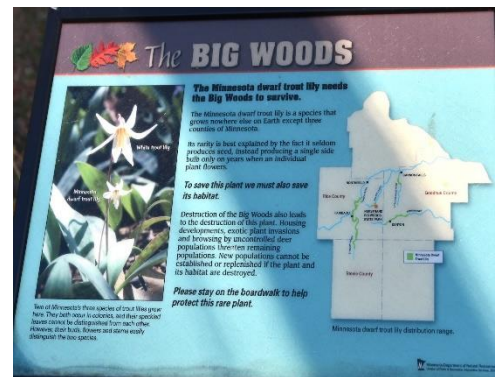
Tagged Monarch. Monarchs are now headed to Mexico for the winter. Tags help track where they go, how many survive and what happens to them.



Becky Pollack, executive Director, Ney Nature Center tagging a Monarch. Photo by Holly Fischer



Merl on the hunt for butterflies to at Ney Nature Center, August 2021.



Nerstrand State Park Big Woods. Photo by Bruce Dybvik



Marsh Marigolds at Nerstrand State Park. Photo by Eric Dierks



Bloodroot. Photo by Sue White



Cutleaf Toothwort. Nerstrand State Park. Photo by Paula Corsi



Katie Gillispie, our tour guide, shows us some of Nerstrand State Parks spring ephemerals. Photo by Bruce Dybvik



Sharp-lobed Hepatica. Photo by Sue White

Prairie Partners Chapter 2021 officers

President – Barb Bolan
Vice President – Nancy Schumacher
Secretary – Pat Johnson
Treasurer – Jennifer Munnings
Web Master – Jim Sipe
Membership Chair – Alice Burmeister
Newsletter Chair – Ann Dybvik

Wild Ones Mission: Native Plants, Natural Landscaping promote environmentally sound landscaping practices to preserve biodiversity through preservation, restoration and establishment of native plant communities. Wild Ones is a not-for-profit environmental education and advocacy organization.

Wild Ones National Address: 2285 Butte des Morts Beach Road, Neenah, WI 54956
www.wildones.org

Membership: Sign up online at www.wildoneones.org/membership.html or by mail at above address. Cost is \$40 per year for a household (family) membership. Student and other membership types also available.

Northfield Prairie Partners Mission Statement: To preserve, maintain and provide knowledge of native and restored plant communities in a way that fosters friendship.

Northfield Prairie Partners online:
www.northfield.wildones.org
facebook.com/NorthfieldPrairiePartners/

Newsletter Committee:

Lead: Ann Dybvik, Chief Photographer: Bruce Dybvik, Committee: Nancy Schumacher, Jim Sipe, Gary Bullemer, Barb Bolan

Submitting articles for the newsletter – We welcome stories about natural areas, a native garden you have visited or designed, a nature-based vacation, a special flower, bird, butterfly, etc. Please contact Ann Dybvik at anndbvk@gmail.com to discuss your ideas.

Prairie Partners member local Services

(Please let us know if you have one to list)

Minnesota Native Landscapes (MNL), INC:
Dwayne Vosejпка 651-214-2357

RBNC –River Bend Nature Center, www.rbnc.org,
Breanna Wheeler, 507-332-7151

Halfpint Hollow Miniature Donkeys: Rod and Sue White, 507-263-2716

Cannon Valley Herbals: LuAnn Raadt
<https://www.cannonvalleyherbals.com/>

Goat Dispatch: Jake Langeslag, Faribault 507-333-5959

CRWD – Cannon River Watershed Program:
Paula Corsi at <https://crwp.net/>

Notes from Prairie Partners President
by Barb Bolan

I hope you've been having a wonderful year out seeing the natural world! Once again we plan to dedicate our December newsletter to member photos and experiences of native plants, nature, or natural area you've visited in 2021 or anything from nature so please have your photos ready to share soon!

We are so eager to be able to meet at the church again for our indoor events and meetings but are waiting until it is safe and people are comfortable with it again. Soon!

Upcoming Chapter Programs –

Oct 14 7PM: *Shade Gardens* - Zoom presentation. More information to come.

Nov 11 7pm: *Backyard Photography* by Kevin Corrigan. Planned to be in person, may change

Dec 9 11AM: *Lunch* - *St. Olaf in Buntrock*

Dec: Pick a day for nature watching

Jan 13, 2022: *"Mushrooms: Delicious, Deadly and Fascinating!"* By Laura Teele

Member Profile: Laurie Sieve

My name is Laurie Sieve, and I am a member of Prairie Partners and live in Northfield. I was introduced to Wild Ones after I attended a meeting that I had seen advertised locally, a few years ago. I had recently moved from New Ulm, MN where I had resided for close to 20 years. I met Arlene Kjar at this first meeting and she has been very influential in my interest in this wonderful organization. Coincidentally, we live in the same neighborhood. I'm mostly a novice gardener but I have a great interest in native plants, pollinators, and ecology in general. One of my goals is to complete the Master Gardener course in the next three years.

I grew up in Nobles County, down in the corner between Iowa and South Dakota. My maternal grandmother undoubtedly instilled a love of plants and gardening in me, taking me through her flower gardens each time I visited when I was a child. Growing up on the prairie and helping my dad walk bean and corn fields for rocks and weeds probably is the source of a love of the prairie, as well as prairie flowers and plants. Fast forward to today and now I teach nursing at St. Catherine University in St. Paul. My areas of expertise are mental health and LGBTQI+ health, specifically teaching students about transgender/gender diverse health and

experience. I also work on the secure mental health unit for Allina at the Owatonna Hospital. I have a studio art/art history degree from Hamline University and have studied botanical painting and drawing and hope to do much more of this when I fully retire in 3-4 years.

My husband David Crittenden is a classical guitarist, teacher, composer, performer, and he currently teaches guitar at Hamline and Bethel Universities and at Minneapolis College (formerly Minneapolis Community and Technical College). Other interests of mine include yoga (I just obtained my yoga teacher certification), travel, biking, knitting, drawing and painting, cooking, entertaining and spending time with my three adult children and friends and neighbors.

This spring I participated in the Lawns to Legumes program and planted a boulevard of wildflowers and pollinator plants, 36 native shrubs and a half dozen native honeysuckle bushes. I worked at the annual plant sale at Emmaus Church and was also part of the June Garden tour. It has been challenging to keep everything alive through this long hot and dry summer, but I believe I have mostly been successful. I received abundant help thus far from Nancy Schumacher and Barb Bolan.

I hope to become increasingly involved in Wild Ones and Prairie Partners as I ease into retirement over the next few years. Last month David and I had 14 solar panels installed on our back roof to generate clean solar power. I am deeply committed to doing all I can to preserve the beautiful planet we inhabit. I hope to meet many more of you over the coming years.



Laurie Sieve with her L2L garden and the 'Garden Crew' - Barb Bolan, Nancy Schumacher and Norma Gilbertson

Native Plant Profile, Rudbeckias –by Nancy Schumacher

There are four species of Rudbeckias native to Minnesota:

Rudbeckia hirta –Black-eyed Susan

Rudbeckia triloba –Brown-eyed Susan

Rudbeckia subtomentosa –Sweet Black-eyed Susan or Sweet Coneflower

Rudbeckia lancinata –Cut Leaf Coneflower

I chose this species for this fall edition because most are late season bloomers. The species also gives me an opportunity to get on my soap box about the value of knowing a bit about botanical names. Whenever someone asks me about “Black-eyed Susan” my first task is to try to figure out what plant they are talking about. In addition to the four species of Rudbeckias there are other plants that are sometimes referred to as “Black-eyed Susan”, including (but probably not limited to) *Ratibida pinnata* (Grey Headed Coneflower or Yellow Coneflower) and *Heliopsis heliantoides* (Early Sunflower, False Sunflower, or Ox Eye – but not to be confused with Ox Eye Daisy, *Lecanthemum vulgare*, which is considered a noxious weed in many areas).

If this all seems confusing, I’ve succeeded in making my point. *Rudbeckia hirta* means exactly one plant and it means the same plant wherever you go in the world. Whereas Black-eyed Susan may mean one of several different plants.

Okay, off the soap box and on to Rudbeckias. They are all classic, easy to grow natives and useful in both gardens and native plantings. Excellent for pollinators and prolific seed producers for many birds. Rudbeckias are often cited as being unattractive to deer.

***Rudbeckia hirta* – Black-eyed Susan**

This is the most common of the species, the one often seen growing along roadsides. It is often promoted and sold as a perennial though it is,

at best, a very short-lived perennial and more often a biennial or annual. It is very easy to grow and seeds sown early in the season will most



likely bloom the first year and provide seeds for a new flush of plants the

following year. Black-eyed Susan will grow in sun or part shade and in just about any soil except those that are extremely wet. It averages about 2 feet in height but can vary depending on fertility and moisture.

There are numerous cultivars and selections of *Rudbeckia hirta*. Many are sold as Gloriosa Daisies. Some have stunning coloration and exceptionally large blooms. Like their parents (*R. hirta*), they tend to be short lived.

***Rudbeckia triloba* – Brown-eyed Susan**

Like its sister, the Black-eyed Susan, this species tends to be both short lived and quite easy to

grow. It is more shade tolerant and a bit less drought tolerant. Brown-eyed Susan is a prolific self-sower



making it a great choice for naturalizing in semi shaded areas such as along wood land edges and openings. It can be distinguished from Black-eyed Susan by its tri-lobed leaves, though not all leaves display. The plant has a distinctly different stature with branching stems that support masses of smaller flowers, and it is usually taller, averaging about four feet. It has a long bloom period – four weeks or more from late summer into fall. Brown-eyed Susan will grow in just about any average soil but not those that are very wet or extremely dry.

I acknowledge the self-seeding tendency of this plant can cause some frustration in a garden setting, especially in a smaller planting but I love its carefree and easy nature and always appreciate the late summer blooms in my semi shaded areas.

Rudbeckia subtomentosa – Sweet Black-eyed Susan or Sweet Coneflower

According to Minnesota Wildflowers, “Sweet Coneflower has only been recorded once in Minnesota, in Mower County near the Iowa



Courtesy Minnesota Wildflowers

border, putting Minnesota at the extreme northern tip of its range.” Despite not having a widespread Minnesota range the website author praises it as a personal native species favorite. A sentiment that I share.

Unlike the above two Rudbeckias this species is very long lived. I have it planted it at a garden edge where it borders smooth brome and has held its own for a dozen years with just a bit of assistance. Some years I get around to cutting growth back by about half when they’re two to three feet tall which results in shorter, more branched plants that stand up better. When not cut back the plants reach four to five feet. It is best in full sun but will grow in a light or partial shade. It is easy to grow in a wide range of average soils including those that are rocky or contain a lot of clay. Soils that are waterlogged and extreme sands should be avoided. I leave the plants standing after the flowers are spent. The seeds are readily gobbled up by finches.

Rudbeckia Lacinata – Cut Leaf Coneflower, Wild Golden Glow

Of all the Minnesota native Rudbeckias, this is the only one I have no experience growing – either for sales or on



Courtesy Minnesota Wildflowers

my property – mostly because it prefers a bit more moisture than is available here. I have admired it along the Cannon Valley Trail where it does well in a fair amount of shade. It has lemon yellow flowers on stems up to eight feet tall – brightly attractive on the woodland edge in late summer. But I’ve seen some thuggish behavior when used in a garden setting where the tough rhizomes spread readily. No doubt a good candidate for a woodland edge with average to moist soil.

Myre-Big Island State Park by Gary Bullemer

Located one hour south of our home base of Northfield lies a wonderful destination for a day....or more. Although I had been to this park several times during my career with the DNR, my last visit was a camping trip with my wife Sue, and our lab Maggie. It was during this visit that I gained a new appreciation for the multitude of features that add up to make this such an outstanding state park.



Park Entrance Sign

First established in 1949, this park was named Helmer Myre State Park, in memory of the local state senator that was instrumental in getting the park created. The Park started out very small, with only the 117 acre Big Island included in the boundary. Although this beautiful remnant of the big woods surrounded by Albert Lea Lake was cause to create a park, growth was required to preserve the special nature of the lands near the island. Attributes such as lakeshore, wetlands, prairie remnants, glacial features such as eskers, and a rich archaeological history were all factors to consider. Another development helped push the park expansion, as the new additions to the interstate highway system, I-35 and I-90 suddenly brought a huge increase of travelers to the area. So, after 30 years of growth and change, the park was renamed Myre-Big Island State Park in 1990 and had most of its facilities that we enjoy now in place.

Myre-Big Island State Park has many of the amenities that our state park system is known for. Included are two modern campgrounds with drive in sites and restrooms with showers (one is brand new, built in the Big Island Campground in 2020!), two group campgrounds (one rustic, and one that includes buildings for dining and modern restroom/showers), and many miles of multi-use trails. One of the trails is the Blazing Star State Trail, which begins in Albert Lea and goes through the park. This trail is not yet complete, but there is some new funding from the latest legislative session. The trail will soon connect to Hayward with the upcoming construction in 2022 of a bridge on the east edge of the park. The eventual goal is to connect to the city of Austin, and the Shooting Star State Trail that continues to the east. Additionally, the recent funding has allowed for a resurfacing of the existing trail segment in the western part of the park, according to park manager Adam Kurtz. One other new feature that Manager Kurtz recommended we see is a new prairie garden and adjoining interactive interpretive display. Located in the picnic grounds on the Big Island, this new addition to the park helps visitors to learn about native prairie plants and pollinators.



Blazing Star State Trail within Myre-Big Island State Park.

A major attraction for visitors is the high number of birds that use this park for all or part of the year. With the collection of lakes, wetlands, prairie and savannah, there have been 234 species of birds recorded within the park. High numbers of waterfowl, shorebirds, warblers, and grassland species can be seen, especially during the spring and fall migrations. For native plant enthusiasts, many hundreds of acres are managed as prairie and oak savanna, and the efforts of many DNR staff over the years is outstanding! Another parcel of private land within the park boundary is likely to be purchased soon and will be converted from agricultural to prairie. So watch for yet another change of land use that will benefit the wild things at Myre-Big Island.



A view of Big Island across a bay of Albert Lea Lake...

The Park preserves a few small examples of marshes that were much more extensive in this part of Minnesota in the past. The hiking trail system in the park leads past many of these wetlands and provides opportunities to see birds and animals up close. For the avid birder, the book "Birds of Minnesota State Parks" by well-known birder and ornithologist Robert B. Janssen is my recommendation!

As always, I hope my story of this special park inspires one or more of our Wild Ones members to visit and enjoy a great place in Minnesota! Especially if you enjoy hiking, biking, birding, photography, camping, picnicking, scenic drives, seeing wildlife, observing native grasses and forbs, group gatherings, or quiet moments by yourself! This place has it all.

Native Garden tours – July 2021



Touring Carolyn's established native gardens. Photo by Bruce Dybvik

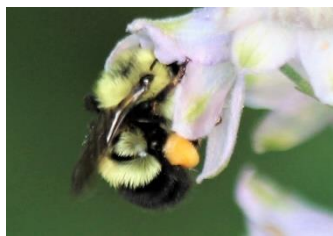
This summer we toured native gardens and Lawns to Legumes projects in Northfield. We saw newly developed rain gardens, boulevard wildflower plantings, pocket prairies, native shrub gardens and well-established native plantings. Thank you so much to all who shared their plantings and yards with us!



Coneflowers and Wild Bergamot (with a 2 spotted bee) in a yard planting. Photo by Bruce Dybvik

Bumblebees by Barb Bolan

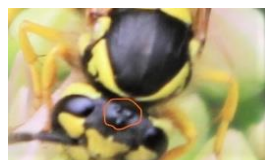
We all hear bees buzzing as they fly from flower to flower, but have you listened to their higher pitched, super-fast buzzing from inside flowers? During flight their rapidly moving wings rub together and create wind vibrations that we hear as buzzing. Even their breathing can cause some buzzing. But bumblebees also use buzz pollination, or sonication, to get plants to give up their pollen. If you listen closely when you see a bumblebee diving into a flower, you may be able to hear the high pitch buzzing.



Female Half-black bumblebee (*B. maculatus*) pollinating a Larkspur flower – note pollen basket

Which bees are most aggressive? Only female bees have stingers so irritated males may buzz around you but can't do the jab. Bumblebees typically only sting if they are seriously threatened, but honeybees, with their forked stingers that cause them certain death after use, are much more prone to attacking. Female wasps can sting repeatedly without dying and can be very aggressive.

Though we jokingly say human mothers have eyes in the back of their heads, bees, like flies, actually do have 3 extra eyes, or Ocelli, on the top of their heads. They have 2 large compound eyes to see color and objects while the 3 small



The 3 Ocelli eyes circled in red, on Yellow Jacket

Ocelli are used for navigation and to determine light intensity. People see more clearly than bees do but bees can see UV light that we can't. This comes in handy as

some flowers have patterns in UV color range that we can't see but help bees navigate to the goodies in the flower.

Minnesota has over 450 species of bees, including at least 24 native bumblebees. Bumblebees are in the genus *Bombus* of the Apidae family of the insect order Hymenoptera. They typically have stout bodies, black hair on their heads, thorax and abdomen as well as

some yellow, white, brown or orange hair. Females of most species have pollen baskets, or corbicula, on the hind tibiae. Males differ from females in that



Rusty-patched (*B. affinis*) male. Photo by Arlene Kjar

they often have larger compound eyes, 13 instead of 12 antennal segments and 7 rather than 6 abdominal sections, and no stingers.

However, some species, such as the Lemon Cuckoo bumblebees, (*B. citrinus*), are parasites and don't have pollen baskets since they don't need to provision a nest. They invade a nest, dispatch the queen, lay their eggs, use pheromones to force the host worker bees to



Lemon Cuckoo Bumblebee

care for their young then leave the nest forever. The eggs will produce males and females but no queens or workers. Bumblebees can be challenging to identify. Queens, workers and males may have very different colorations plus there may be huge variations between individuals. Basic identification is done mainly by patterns on thorax and abdomen, but face shape and colorations and other factors are used too. To add more complexity, mimicry is huge in the insect



Bumblebee mimic Robber fly.

world. Many flies mimic bees to fool predators.

Bumblebees are social bees with annual nest colonies. A lonely female begins and ends the colony's life. Each fall, impregnated females (gynes) forage furiously to store up food while searching for a safe,

insulated winter home. In the spring, the female emerges and starts collecting food and selecting a summer nest site in the ground, in rocks or crevices or rodent hole or shed. Once in her nest, she secretes wax from glands between abdominal segments

to create a wax nectar pot to store nectar that she'll need during bad weather days when she can't forage. Her next order of business is to collect pollen, mix it with nectar, roll it into a large ball, lay her fertilized eggs in it, then cover it all with more wax. She'll perch on the ball to keep her eggs warm on cold days. They hatch in three to five days. For the next two weeks the larvae feed on the pollen ball as they grow,



Two spotted Bumblebee (*B. bimaculatus*)



Tri-colored Bumblebee (*B. ternarius*)- reddish band on abdomen bordered by yellow above and below

molting four times before spinning their cocoons. Two weeks later the female workers emerge. At this point, their mother is dubbed the queen of the nest and the worker bees

take over bringing provisions back to the nest and care for the young. The queen stays in her nest, laying more fertilized eggs which will produce more female workers. In June or July, she will begin laying some non-fertilized eggs, destined to become male bees, as well as more fertilized eggs of which some will become the gynes destined to become queens of new nests the next year. Larvae of the future gynes are fed

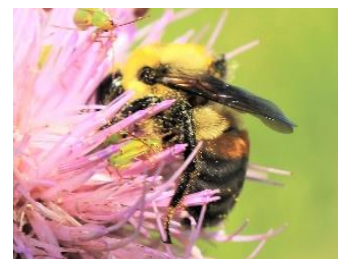
more than the worker bees and grow larger. Males leave the nest, and don't return, so they have no need for pollen baskets. Their job is to feed themselves and find females from other nests to mate with, keeping the lifecycles going.



Golden Northern (aka Yellow) Bumblebee (*B. fervidus*) in August. Likely a gyne as she was very large.

Males, queens and workers die off before winter. Only the newly mated females, now gynes, survive to overwinter start a new nest for a new colony in the spring.

Bumblebees are amazing and critical pollinators of our crops, flowers, vegetables and trees. Their survival is necessary for us to produce our food.



Brown-belted Bumblebee (*B. grissicoculus*) male - no pollen basket, no yellow below the brown



Black and Gold Female Bumblebee (*B. auricomus*)

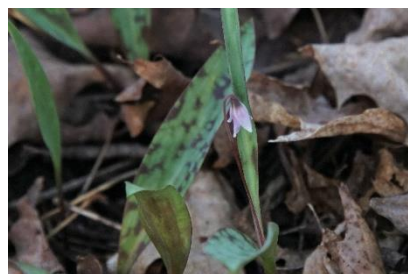
For more information look for Heather Holm's books on bees. They are really excellent and very informative.

2021 Prairie Partners Native Plant Sale

Nancy Schumacher grew the plants, planned, organized, and managed the sale. Please take time to thank Nancy for her amazing knowledge and hours and hours of work! In addition to being a good fundraiser, these plant sales are great opportunities for people to check out different native plants. Amazing and fun sale!

April 2021 – Nerstrand Park Ephemeral Tour

Our first Wild Ones tour of the season began in the early evening of April 22 when 20 people met in Nerstrand State Park to discover the secrets of early spring ephemerals. Our guide for the evening was Katy Gillispie, a Master Naturalist and member of Friends of Nerstrand Park. While walking the paths through the park, Katie shared her insights and knowledge of the plants we discovered tucked into the wooded area. Spring ephemerals bloom early and almost never make seeds. They experience their entire life cycle before trees leaf out in the spring. Many of us also were not aware that Rice County is one of only three counties in the state in which the trout lily exists.



The tiny dwarf trout lily is endangered and believed to have originated from a single

plant mutation that occurred over nine thousand years ago. Now, two of Minnesota's three trout lily species can be found within Nerstrand State Park. Both occur in colonies and are distinguished from one another by differences in their buds, flowers, and stems. They are extremely slow to reproduce making them an even more compelling sight to see.

Other plant sightings along our walk included early meadow rue, louse wort, ferns, wild ginger,

marsh marigold, zig zag goldenrod, rue anemone, trillium, and dutchman's breeches and wood bettony, a plant that is very difficult to propagate. As we completed our tour, we left with new knowledge, shared experiences, and excitement for the plant miracles that occur in the woods every year.

"You power River Bend Nature Center"

by Breanna Wheeler



Breanna Wheeler, Executive Director, River Bend Nature Center.

Have you visited River Bend Nature Center on the southeast side of Faribault? I

highly encourage Wild Ones

members to check it out! This past year has shown us that we cannot ignore how much we need nature and what it does to renew and restore us as we face life's challenges. You don't have to look far to see examples of where nature teaches us that, whether our experience is good, bad or in between, nothing lasts forever and change is constantly happening. Nature helps us to slow down, be present and enjoy the moment unfolding in front of us.

For over 40 years, people like you have made it possible for River Bend Nature Center



to be open to the public with no entrance fees offering year-round opportunities. The mission of RBNC is more important than ever – the earth is sending us SOS signals and the urgency grows every day. RBNC provides environmental education, conservation of 743 acres of forests,

prairie, and wetlands. Outdoor recreation on ten miles of multi-use trails ignites a love of nature in RBNC visitors and participants that inspires people to protect our world. You, the community, make this happen at RBNC.

During all seasons, RBNC provides outdoor learning and a nature connection. As a nonprofit, none of this would be possible without your support. Please consider becoming a member, donating, volunteering, interning, or booking programs or rentals, and, most of all, spreading the word about the opportunities to connect with nature at RBNC. Visit our website rbnc.org, like us on facebook and instigram at RiverBendMN or email rbncinfo@rbnc.org or call 507-332-7151 for mor information. Thank you!!

The RBNC interpretive center is open form 10-4PM on Fridays and the 1st and 3rd Saturdays from 10-2pm. Staff are available Monday-Thursday for prescheduled programs, rentals, and appointments. Hope to see you soon!

Prairie Partners Board Meeting

Following are highlights of the July 2021 Northfield Prairie Partners Board Meeting. Attending: Barb Bolan, Nancy Schumacher, Jennifer Munnings, Alice Burmeister, and Ann Dybvik. Submitted by Barb Bolan

1. **Secretary report:** Minutes approved.
2. **Treasurer's update:** Jennifer: Have \$11,300 in bank, grossed about \$6500 from plant sale (receipts still coming in)
3. **Membership update: Alice:** National Website is confusing but they are making changes. They also contact members about 5 times when memberships are expiring.
4. **Webmaster update (Nancy):** Jim updates web page as changes to events are made.

5. **Plant Sale: Nancy:** Next year we will do a combination source sale. Nancy will provide some plants; more will come from South Cedar Nursery.
6. **Poster board/display will be used at Rice County Fair booth, along with a few handouts such as 'native plant vendors.**
7. **HS Senior scholarships:** We received thank-you notes from the scholarship recipients.
8. **DVD donations:** We purchased 4 copies of "Decoding the Driftless" and are gifting them to libraries and nature centers.
9. We are considering renaming our chapter to make it geographical more general and include the areas of our members better.
10. We are finalizing the 2022 schedule; inputs are still welcome!

St. Olaf Natural Lands Prairie Tour led by Wes Braker

Wes discussed the history of the Natural lands and highlighted many of the species in the prairies. We saw blooming Bottle Gentians, Native thistles (loved by bees), Bastard Toad Flax, Stiff Goldenrod, native grasses and so much more. St Olaf owns and maintains 350 acres of natural lands, including about 150 acres of reconstructed prairie, 15 restored wetlands, and 100 acres of trees they planted, plus ponds and mature woods. About 64 bluebird houses dot the prairies. Really easy spacious trails are maintained to make hiking easy. If you haven't visited it, it's a really great place to walk and explore. Throughout the year there is a lot to see with blooming plants, trees and grasses, butterflies, bees and other pollinators, birds and other wildlife. Beautiful easy hikes!

Return Address:

Barb Bolan

9700 Baldwin Ave Northfield, MN 55057

Address Label



Photo by Bruce Dybvik



Pond at St Olaf Natural Lands. Photo by Gail Gates



Wes Braker speaking about the history of the St. Olaf Natural Lands and the current work and status. Photo by Bruce Dybvik



Evening on St Olaf Prairie. Photo by Gail Gates



Bottle Gentian. Photo By Arlene Kjar



Hiking St. Olaf Prairie. Photo by Gail Gates



Anise Hyssop. Photo by Norma Gilbertson