

# BOD Wetland Report

## November 14, 2020

Joyce Arleen Corson, Part 2

We are looking forward to planting these wetland plants by broad casting mixed with sand or with seed balls which we have used before. Our work shop two years ago made seed balls out of Crayola dry clay, top soil and water. The Echinacea, cone flower is evidence of the many we have seen growing in the wetland since that time. You can also see the zennias and hibiscus growing at the East end of Tri 2 planted last spring with sand. After the required warm/cold pattern of seed treatment they will all join our wetland.

1. *Juncus effusus* Lamp Rush;  
This plant seems to be eaten continually by the Sandhill Crane. We will plant replacement seed hoping it will replenish the desired food for our wild life.



### 2. Giant Burr Reed

*Sparganium eurycarpum*:

Michael VanLaeken, Earth Source, has suggested and it is believed to be aggressive enough to keep cattails with easier control. We already have a shorter variety *Sparganium eurycarpum* Broad-Fruit Burr-Reed, as of December, 2019. Vegetation planted in the wetland is designed to provide food for native terrestrial wild life as well as flood control advantages.

3. *Angelica atropurpurea* and Compass plant in the silphium family did not survive. They will be replaced by bare root and planted in spring or fall. Both attract pollinators.

*Angelica* - the hollow stems are processed and used as candy, the seeds are prime ingredient in vermouth.



Compass leaves have Cardinal Points. The vectors are planet-based and face North and South. Cup plant *perfoliatum*, with compound leaves, hold water for wildlife and insects.



Just sayin,' the more you read the more you know!