

Manitoba Provincial Earth Challenge

This challenge was developed for Girl Guides of Canada- Manitoba Council in partnership with the City of Winnipeg Naturalist Services Branch, the Invasive Species Council of Manitoba and the Assiniboine Watershed Network.

Objective: To educate girls and inspire conservation of the natural areas that lie within their city.

Part 1: Service

Participate in a community service activity related to protecting our common environment. Some examples include:

- Tree Planting
- Invasive Species Removal
- “Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup”

See the **Resource Section** for more information about these activities.

Part 2: Activities

The activities are divided into five sections: For The Water, Plants For The Future, All Our Little Friends, The Earth As A Whole and Make It Sustainable. Complete the required number of challenges for your branch, as outlined.

- Sparks - one from each section
- Brownies - one from each section, plus one more of your choice
- Guides – one from each section, plus two more of your choice
- Pathfinders – two from each section
- Rangers – two from each section, plus one more of your choice

For the Water

Water Conservation

Brainstorm a list of ways in which everybody can help conserve water, then play charades. Girls try to guess the different conservation ideas while others act them out.

Water Paths

Trace a drop of water from its beginning as a snowflake in Riding Mountain National Park to its entrance into Lake Winnipeg via the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. Think of all the possible obstacles it would face and all the different areas it would see- agriculture, industry, parks, city, roads. Discuss the impacts of all the obstacles on the bigger water picture.

Watershed

A watershed is a geographical area in which all the water drains into a common site, also called a drainage basin. Play the 'Watershed Game' (in the **Resource Section**) and discuss how your game results reflect real life decisions. Think of a real life example of development along bodies of water that can have negative impacts.

Water Quality

Discuss what water quality means. Take a field trip to a creek, pond or other body of water and use your 5 senses to determine the quality of water. (See **Resource Section** for more details)

Plants for the Future

Xeriscape

Xeriscaping is using low maintenance plants, often native to the area, that require little to no additional attention such as watering, fertilizer and pesticides. Visit a garden centre or invite a knowledgeable gardener to your unit and ask them about xeriscaping practices and there advantages and disadvantages. There is a list of garden centers in the **Resource Section**.

Designer Garden

Native Species are plants that are specifically adapted to survive in a certain area. A portion of Southern Manitoba was at one point a tall grass prairie with hundreds of native species that produce a wide spectrum of colourful flowers. Visit a garden centre and ask about native species (You may have to ask ahead of time if the nursery carries native species). After your visit, draw your ideal native species garden. Remember to account for different plant heights and colours. There is a list of garden centers in the **Resource Section**.

Create Your Own Field Guide

Create your own field guide. Take notes and draw pictures of trees, shrubs and wildflowers while on a hike that will help others identify the different species.

Vegetation Sampling

Take a trip to a natural area, of which Winnipeg has lots! (See the **Resources Section** for ideas) Divide into groups and elect someone to throw a hula hoop. The hula hoop thrower then stands in the middle of an open area, with the natural space behind them and the rest of your unit in front. They throw a hula hoop behind them, to imitate taking a random sample. Then note where your hula hoop landed and step out of the way for the next group to throw their hula hoop. Once all hula hoops have been thrown, head to your hula hoop. Using field guides from the library or your own personal collection, write down all the different species that you can find inside the frame of the hoop. Repeat this process three times to get accurate data. Gather as a group to share your findings and discuss whether you think the area has high or low diversity.

Learn about invasive Species

Learn about invasive species. Learn to identify some of these unwanted invaders. Make a skit about the impacts of invasive species on natural environments. (See the **Resources Section** for information)

Riparian Importance

Explore a riparian zone near you. Make a list of all the things that a good riparian zone does for the environment. Determine whether or not the riparian zone you are looking at is in good health. Talk about things like recreational uses, habitat, erosion and whether or not you think the area is being protected. Brainstorm a list of ways that we can help protect riparian zones.

All Our Little Friends

Creek Habitat Hike

Go on a hike down one of the creeks in your community and take note of all the possible habitats for birds and animals. Discuss how the creek is an important feature within Winnipeg and what you can do to help protect the creek's habitat.

Create a Diorama

Create a Diorama, using recycled materials, of a habitat along a stream that would be perfect for a plant or animal. Be able to explain the different elements of your habitat.

Critter Dipping

Go critter dipping! Examine what you have caught in your nets up close! Don't be afraid to touch your findings! Using a macroinvertebrate key, determine the actual names of your critters. (See the **Resource** Section for info)

Make a Fish Model

Make a Fish Model. Using clay, papier mache or other medium, create a replica of a fish that can be found in our creek. Be able to identify its fishy parts such as dorsal fin, anal fin, gills and barbells, if it has any. (See the **Resource** Section for info)

Fish at Home

Head to the library and research what kinds of fish you would find in the creeks of Winnipeg. Discover what adaptations the fish have, that make them perfectly suited for their environments such as when they eat, how they eat and what they eat.

The Earth As A Whole

Earth Celebration Campfire

Plan a campfire for another level based on the theme: Planet Earth. Your song selection could include songs about animals, bugs, trees and water.

Composting

Learn how composting works and make a poster of tips for people looking to start composting.

Plan a theme night

Plan a theme night based on the planet Earth for a young branch of Guiding. Make games and activities that teach the importance of protecting our planet to others. Celebrate at the end of your event with a themed campfire.

Invite to your unit

Invite into your unit, someone who works in the outdoors! This could be a botanist, fish biologist, forestry worker, etc. and ask them to share their thoughts on the health of the urban waterways. Everyone has a different story to share, so be open to new information.

Create a game show

Create a game that shows how important healthy water is in an environment. Make sure your game includes a link to watersheds and habitats. Play your game with another unit. Afterwards, ask the participants what they learnt about water from your game.

Make it Sustainable

Recreation Impacts

Make a list of recreation activities that are environmentally friendly and then some that aren't? Were you surprised by your list? Make your own kite using recycled materials and plan a day to go fly your kites as a group. Discuss how kites are an environmentally friendly form of recreation. What kind of energy do they use?

Air Pollution

Track your vehicle usage. Record how much you walk, car pool, take the bus and drive in a week. Then use a fuel consumption calculator or take an ecological footprint test to determine your impact on the environment. Discuss how you can lower this number. Talk about idling and how important it is not to idle.

Air Power

Learn about windmills and how they are used to generate reusable energy. List their advantages and disadvantages.

Shopping Sustainably

Visit a local big box store such as Home Depot, Safeway, Michaels or Future shop and learn about their environmentally friendly products. These products will vary depending on the type of store you head to. Think outside the box (pardon the pun!)

Zero Waste

Participate in a zero waste initiative, such as a litter less lunch for a large group event. Or challenge yourself to go a whole week packing litter less lunches for school!

Resource Section

Definitions

Native Species

A native species, is a species of plant or animal that is originally from the area it is located. Native species are uniquely adapted for the surroundings and can thrive through a variety of environmental stressors that may occur in its niche, such as flood, drought, fire and pests. Native species can be threatened by habitat destruction and invasive species.

Invasive Species

An invasive species is a species of plant or animal that is successfully competing with other species in the area. A non-native invasive species is not native to the area it is located. These plants or animals can cause problems by competing with native species for resources, such as land, water, sunlight and nutrients. Because they are not native to the area, they may also have the advantage of having no natural predator or competition. An example of a common non-native invasive species is *Canada Thistle*, which can be found in almost all natural spaces, agricultural fields and even backyards!

Watershed

A watershed is a geographical area in which all the water drains into a common site, also called a drainage basin. A watershed diagram looks much like a tree with many branches. There can be many tributaries, in the form of creeks and streams, which all feed water and other nutrients into a common source. Manitoba is uniquely situated at the center of several watersheds, the largest of which are the Assiniboine River watershed, the Red River watershed and the Churchill River watershed. Watershed health is an important issue, as any negative additions to a watershed compounds as the waters flow downstream. When thinking of the watersheds, Manitoba is like the toilet bowl of North America, due to its position in the center of so many watersheds.

Xeriscape

Xeriscaping is using low maintenance plants, often native to the area, that require little to no additional attention such as watering, fertilizer and pesticides. While this method may take a little longer to plan and establish, the overall health of the landscape is often easier to maintain of a longer lifetime.

Riparian Area

A riparian area is a transition area between land and a flowing body of water, such as a river, creek or stream. They are too wet to be dry and too dry to be wet. Certain grasses, shrubs and trees prefer to grow in these areas and have developed adaptations that make them perfectly suited for the conditions, such as flood resistance and higher water demand. A healthy riparian area has several key ecological functions. They can trap sediment, build and maintain streambanks, store floodwater and its energy, recharge groundwater, filter water and maintain biodiversity.

Macroinvertebrate

An invertebrate is an animal lacking a vertebral column. Invertebrates comprise 97% of all animal species—all animals except fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals. Aquatic macroinvertebrates are the insects, crustaceans, molluscs and worms which inhabit a river channel, pond, lake, wetland or ocean. Their abundance and diversity within a body of water can be used as an indicator of water quality.

Activities

Watershed Game

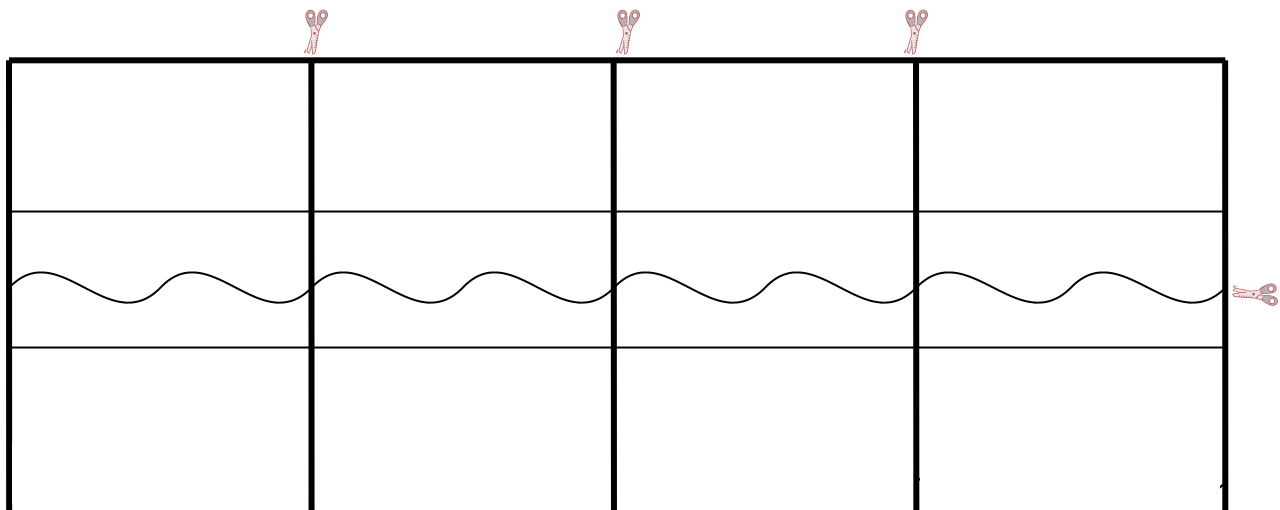
(This game is adapted from Project WET)

Supplies

- Markers
- Game boards (as shown below)
- Pieces of paper to be used as pollution

Game Boards

To make the game boards, copy the pattern below on legal size sheets of paper so that each game board has a section of the wavy line in it. The section of the wavy line to the thin straight line represents 'river', and should be coloured blue while the section from the thin straight line to the top or bottom thick line represents each groups riverside property in which they can develop and should be left blank or green, like grass.



How to play

1. Divide unit into smaller group of approximately 3-4 girls (if your unit is small, each girl can be given a game board)
2. Give each group a game board and some markers and explain to them the following situation:
Congratulations! You have won the lottery! You have received a piece of exquisite, river front property that you can develop ANYWAY YOU WANT!! On top of that you have also won one MILLION dollars, to help develop your property.

3. Allow them 15 minutes to draw what they want on their riverfront property. Instruct each group that they must include the following things, as these are our needs. Don't give them anymore help! Let them be as creative as they want!
 - a. A place to live
 - b. A place to play
 - c. A transportation method (boat (needs dock), car (needs roads), airplane, helicopter, etc.)
 - d. Somewhere to work and make money (after all... a million dollars only lasts so long!)
 - e. Somewhere or somehow to get rid of your garbage. (saying 'in the garbage can is not sufficient, because the garbage can will eventually get full then what?? Burn it, dump it in the water, heap it up somewhere (land fill), shot it into space, you will be surprised by the answers kids come up with!)
4. After 15 minutes has passed, call the girls back to a central location. Have them arrange their pictures back into the original shape, with the blue section, or 'river', flowing down the middle.
5. Take turns and go around the diagram having each group describe their picture and point of how they addressed the criteria listed below. If a group forgot to include one of the criteria, make something up to explain its absence but don't dwell on it. As the groups are explaining what they drew, the leader's job is to point out all the different ways that each picture is polluting the waterways. Use the pieces of paper to indicate the pollution. The more pollution something produces, the more pieces of paper you put into the water in front of their property. Get the girls to help point out pollution that you may not have seen.
6. After everyone has had their turn, ask the girls how they feel about their property now? Do they feel good? Maybe a little upset? Did anyone plant trees or vegetation close to the water?? If they did, take some pollution pieces away... because trees and vegetation help absorb some pollution and stop it from flowing into the water. Ask them how they feel now?
7. Now remind them that rivers don't stay still, they are constantly moving and the pollution moves with it. Move all the pollution to one end of the diagram, so that all the pollution is 'downstream' and piled up on two people's property. Ask the girls with nothing how they feel? Ask the girls with ALL the pollution how they feel? Ask them if they would swim in the water with all the pollution? Ask them who we should blame for all the pollution at the end? Is it one person's fault or EVERYONE'S fault?
8. You can relate this to Lake Winnipeg's pollution problem, because Lake Winnipeg is downstream of everyone and is currently polluted to the point that we can't even swim in it!

Water Quality: 5 Senses

Take a field trip to a creek and use your five senses to help determine if the creek is healthy. Below are some things to look for when investigating the creeks:

5 Senses		
Sense	Unhealthy Creek	Healthy Creek
Hearing	In an unhealthy creek, you would hear... construction, traffic, a lot of people	In a healthy creek, you will hear... birds, bugs and other wildlife; the sounds of the wind moving leaves on trees
Touching	In an unhealthy creek, you will feel... water that is cold like ice OR warm like room temperature water; ground that is too hard or has standing water with nowhere to go	In a healthy creek, you will feel... Water that is cold like milk out of the fridge; ground that is soft but firm enough to walk on; ground that is moist enough to grow plants
Tasting	PLEASE DON'T TASTE UNKNOWN WATER!! In an unhealthy creek, you will taste... the air may taste funny, or un-natural, like sunscreen, smoke, or salt.	PLEASE DON'T TASTE UNKNOWN WATER!! In a healthy creek, you will taste... nothing in the air!
Seeing	In an unhealthy creek, you will see... a lack of nature: things like roads, culverts, man-made structures; you will see exposed soil; you will see a lack of vegetation or a lot of weeds; you will see water that is clear to the bottom, or unnatural in colour (ie. Foamy, milky, green)	In a healthy creek, you will see... vegetation of several varieties; natural meanders and curves in the stream; naturally muddy looking water; evidence of wildlife;
Smelling	In an unhealthy creek, you will smell... rotten eggs; urban smells like car pollution	In a healthy creek, you will smell... flowers blooming; natural decay from leaves falling

Unwanted Invaders – A Quick Invasive Species Training

What are invasive species or “unwanted invaders”?

Invasive species are plants, animals or other organisms that are growing out of their country, or region of origin, and are outcompeting or even replacing native organisms. Since they come from ecosystems in other parts of the world, “unwanted invaders” escape their natural enemies. That means they are missing the natural checks and balances that hold them back in their home environments. They have a distinct advantage over our native species whose populations are kept in check by native predators, competitors or disease.

Why should you care?

Invasive species tend to be aggressive and reproduce at a high rate, often “taking over” entire areas and choking out native plants and animals. This reduces the bio-diversity in the area, taking away habitat for wildlife that evolved with native organisms. Invasive species can also become costly crop weeds, impede water flow and quality and interfere with recreation activities like boating or fishing.

How did they get here?

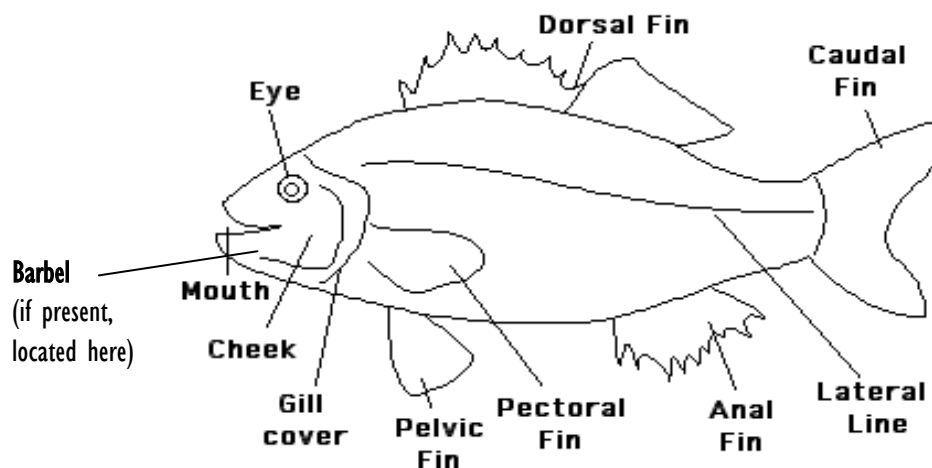
Invasive species can be introduced, or spread, through global and regional movement of goods and people via air, rail, water or roads. They can also spread through their own natural dispersal methods, such as using wind and especially water flow. Climate change, with its warming environment, may allow less cold tolerant species to spread north and invade new territory.

Invasive Species				
Type	Physical Description	Location	Threat	Prevention
Purple Loosestrife	Mature Purple Loosestrife plants have upwards of 50 stems per plant, reaching 2 m (7 feet) in height. The stems are square shaped. Dark green, lance like leaves are arranged opposite to each other on the stem. Showy purple flowers are arranged in a spike at the end of each stem and bloom from July to September. Purple Loosestrife fruit is a small capsule containing over 100 seeds.	Purple Loosestrife is found in mostly wet areas such as riverbanks, wetlands and ditches.	Purple Loosestrife is highly prolific and can produce up to 2 million seeds per year from a single plant. Purple Loosestrife’s impact is severe and can cause a loss of native plants and animals in infested areas.	Although Purple Loosestrife is already in Manitoba, we can prevent its further spread. Do not include the plant in gardens.
Canada Thistle	Canada Thistle is a tall, spiny perennial that grows to heights of 120 cm (4 feet). Its long alternating leaves contain spines and have very prickly edges. Canada Thistle flowers in mid summer with purple to white coloured flowers. The flowers go to seed in mid to late summer and can spread widely. The root system is also extensive, and produces horizontal rhizomes giving Canada Thistle its ability to spread quickly.	Canada Thistle is found nearly everywhere in Manitoba, but is especially problematic in natural settings where it competes with native species.	Canada Thistle, due to its extensive root system and long lasting seeds, can quickly colonize an area. In natural settings, Canada Thistle can dominate areas and crowd out native species.	Regular manual removal from natural areas is the most effective tool we have to prevent further spread.
Common Burdock	Often called Wild Rhubarb, first year Burdock plants have large heart shaped leaves up to 50 cm (18 inches) long. The leaves are hairy underneath and the sides are wavy. Out of the large rosette, formed in the first year, comes the second year growth, a tall flowering stalk. The flowers are pink to purple in colour and appear in mid to late summer. The flowers form a round, Velcro-like bur that is 10-20 mm wide (1/2 -3/4 inches).	Common Burdock can be found in almost all natural areas in Winnipeg.	Common Burdock’s large leaves can shade out native vegetation. It’s burs can be a nuisance to wildlife and recreational users.	To avoid spreading burdock to new areas, ensure that burs are not attached to clothes, equipment or pets.
European Buckthorn	European Buckthorn is a large shrub that can grow to a 6 meter (20 feet) tall tree. The outer bark is dark with small pores and the inner bark is orange. It usually has a stout thorn at the end of twigs. The leaves are in pairs but not exactly opposite to each other. Leaves are dark green ovals, 3.5 – 7.5 cm (1¼ - 3 inches) long with slightly serrated edges and curling veins. Female trees produce many small blue to black berry-like fruit which each contain four seeds.	European Buckthorn is abundant in natural areas within Winnipeg. It grows along streams and river banks.	Substances in the bark, leaves and berries have a strong laxative effect if consumed. European Buckthorn produce areas of dense shade that can reduce bio-diversity in a habitat.	Avoid buying and planting this species to prevent further spread.
Leafy Spruce	Leafy Spurge is a deeply rooted, perennial that grows from 40-90 cm (15-36 inches) tall. Stems are pale green, hairless, tough and smooth. A milky white Latex-like substance is secreted from damaged areas. Numerous, smooth, narrow green leaves that are 2-7.5 cm (¾ - 3 inches) long. They are arranged in numerous small clusters surrounded by green to yellow shaped modified leaves, called bracts. Leafy Spurge fruit is a three seeded capsule that explodes upon ripening and hurls seeds up to 5 meters (16 feet) from the plant.	While leafy spurge is commonly considered a pest in agricultural settings, it is being brought into Winnipeg via waterflow down the creeks.	Leafy Spurge is capable of dominating habitats. This unwanted invader spreads rapidly by seed production and vegetative reproduction. All parts of the plant contain poisonous latex sap, capable of killing cattle on farms and causing skin problems in humans and other wildlife.	Check boots, vehicles including lawn mowers and animals for leafy spurge plants and seeds when leaving an area that contains leafy spurge.

Common Carp	Common Carp is a large, robust, deep-bodied fish recognized by its small eyes, thick lips with two barbells (whiskers) at each corner of the mouth, large scales and strongly serrated spines on its fins. Colour is variable but is often brassy yellow, olive green or silvery grey on its back, fading to silvery yellow on the belly. Adult length is 30 – 64 cm (12-25 inches) or more. Large individuals may reach 9-27 kg (20-60 lbs). Carp have a very high growth rate.	Common Carp was introduced to Manitoba in the 1800's as a food and ornamental fish. Carp are bottom feeders that can be found in most bodies of water within Winnipeg.	Carp are constantly stirring up the creek or river bottoms when they feed, greatly decreasing the clarity of the water and causing other damage. This makes waterways unattractive, destroys habitat, reduces the abundance of aquatic plants and can render the water unsuitable for swimming or even drinking for livestock.	Avoid transporting young and adult carp between lakes while fishing or other recreational activities.
Rusty Crawfish	Rusty Crayfish have large claws with black bands near the tips and are larger in size than our native crayfish. They have dark, rusty spots on each side of their brown bodies (as if you picked up the crayfish with paint on your forefinger and thumb). The spots may not always be present, or well developed, on rusty crayfish from some waters.	Rusty Crayfish is a new invader to Manitoba, being first found in Falcon Lake in 2007. Rusty Crayfish. The rusty crayfish inhabit freshwater lakes, ponds, and streams and generally live on the beds of these bodies of water.	The major threat is the reduction of aquatic plant beds and the species that live in these environments. It is said that the damage rusty crayfish does to the aquatic systems is the equivalent of clear cutting forests. Rusty crayfish, especially juveniles, feed heavily on aquatic plants, small fish and water insects, often twice as much as native crayfish. This puts strain on the food sources for young fish and other invertebrates.	There are laws prohibiting the possession of crayfish in Manitoba. This law will help prevent the spread of this species between bodies of water from bait bucket transfers.
Zebra Mussels	Zebra Mussels are small invertebrates named for the striped pattern on their shells. Colour patterns can vary to the point of having only dark or light coloured shells and no strips. Size is less than 50 mm (2 inches) long and most are around 30 mm (1¼ inches) or smaller. When placed on a surface, zebra mussels are stable on their flattened underside.	Zebra Mussels are not currently in Manitoba but have been expanding their range, moving northwards in Minnesota and west through Ontario. They are typically found attached to submerged objects, surfaces, or each other by threads underneath their shells.	Zebra mussels are notorious for colonizing and constricting water flow through supply pipes of power plants and industrial facilities. They can also have profound effects on the ecosystems they invade through reducing the amount of food available to other species.	Check boats, trailers and other equipment while moving between lakes.
Emerald Ash Borer	The Emerald Ash Borer is a long, slender insect with dark, metallic green coloured wings on top fading to a lighter, metallic brassy green colour over the rest of its body and has a flat head. It can be between 8.5 – 14 mm (0.3 -0.6 inches).The adult Emerald Ash Borer emerge from D-shaped holes, it has made in the tree, between mid May to late June. Adults feed on the leaves of the ash trees producing irregular shape patches with jagged edges. The adults mate and females produce anywhere from 65-90 eggs during its life cycle.	The Emerald Ash borer is not currently found in Manitoba. Sections of Southern Ontario and Northern Michigan are currently infested with Emerald Ash Borer.	The Emerald Ash Borer attacks and kills all species of ash trees. the beetles can fly up to several kilometres to seek new host material. The emerald ash borer can be spread to new areas on firewood, nursery stock, trees, logs, and any lumber or wood with bark attached, including bark chips. An emerald ash borer can kill a single mature ash tree in 1-3 years.	The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) placed an Infested Places Order on specific communities in Ontario, quarantining outbreaks. Do not transfer plants or firewood or other wood or lumber by-products between areas

Fish Model

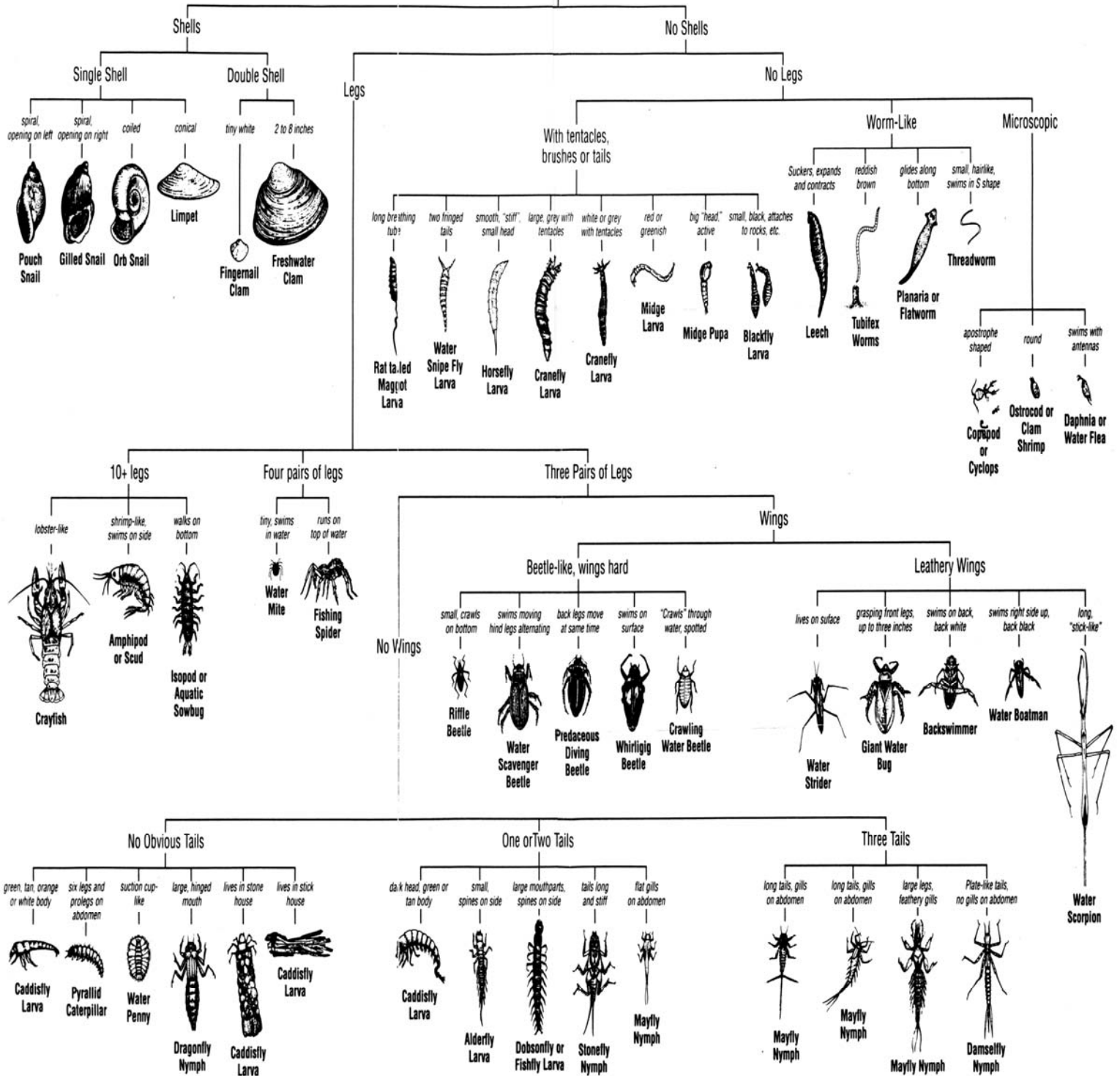
This model of the fish outlines the basic fish anatomy that girls should be able to identify.



Macro invertebrate Key

The below key is used to determine which critter you have when you go critter dipping. To print a larger size image go to the following link and select 'Key to Macroinvertebrate Life in the River' <http://www.bellmuseum.org/distancelearning/bteachers.html>

Key to Macroinvertebrate Life in the River



Contact Information

City of Winnipeg Naturalist Services Branch

(204) 986-7233

<http://www.winnipeg.ca/publicworks/Naturalist/ns/>

- contact them for help with tree planting or direction to local stewardship groups.
- Visit their website for a list of natural spaces for your unit to visit.

Assiniboine Watershed Network

(204)986-7235

Assiniboine.watershed.network@gmail.com

<Http://www.awnonline.org>

- contact them for environmental education and information on how to become a part of the Adopt-a-Creek Program

Invasive Species Council of Manitoba

(204) 232-6021

<http://www.invasivespeciesmanitoba.com/>

- contact them for more information on invasive species, such as types you can help remove and projects going on in your area

TD Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup

<http://www.vanaqua.org/cleanup/home.php>

- Contact them to register your unit to be a part of the national cleanup!

Local Garden Centers

(the below list of garden centres is not an exhaustive list of garden centers but just a starting point of ones which carry native species)

Aubin Nurseries Ltd.
Box 1089, Hwy 3
Carmen, Manitoba
(204)745-6703

Jefferies Nurseries Ltd.
Box 402
Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
(204) 857-5288

Prairie Originals
27 Bunns Road
Box 25, Grp. 310, RR.3
Selkirk, Manitoba
(204)785-9799

A.J.Lacoste Garden Centre
2787 St.Mary's Rd
Winnipeg, Manitoba
(204)256-2377

Jensen Nurseries Ltd.
230 Kirkbridge,
Manitoba
(204) 488-5042

Ron Paul Greenhouses & Garden Centre
2641 St. Mary's
Winnipeg, Manitoba
(204) 257-2393

Boughen Nurseries Valley River Ltd.
Box 12
Valley River, Manitoba
(204)638-7618

Kackenhoff Nurseries Ltd.
Hwy 75 St. Norbert
(204)269-1377

St. Mary's Garden Centre
2901 St. Mary's Road. Box 174
St.Germain, Manitoba
(204) 255-7353

D.J. Paterson Garden Centre
4894 Portage Ave, Box 185
Headingley, Manitoba
(204) 832-4313

Lower Fort Garry Nurseries
5613 Hwy.9
St. Andrews, Manitoba
(204) 334-4919

Shelmerdine Nursery & Garden Centre
7800 Roblin Blvd.
Headingley, Manitoba
(204) 895-7203

Evergreen Valley Nursery
Box 16-500 RR 5
Brandon, Manitoba
(204) 727-2647

Morden Nurseries
Box 1270
Morden, Manitoba
(204) 822-3311

Schreimer's Greenhouse & Garden Centre
1505 Molson Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
(204) 668-8357

