

Revegetation Experiment

Back to Nature

Researchers have seeded native plant species along the pathway to revegetate this disturbed area. Common Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), Alpine Hedysarum (*Hedysarum alpinum*), Glaucous Bluegrass (*Poa glauca*) and Slender Wildrye (*Elymus trachycaulus*) are plants native to this area that will help to prevent erosion and the growth of invasive species.



Common Yarrow



Alpine Hedysarum



Glaucous Bluegrass

Soil Experiment

In some sections along the pathway researchers have added living organisms called biological soil crusts (moss, lichen, fungi and bacteria) to the soil surface. Researchers will assess whether these organisms enhance plant germination and growth by improving soil quality and water retention. This research will support future decisions on revegetation projects in the North.



Biological Soil Crusts

Bad Seed

Invasive species are a major threat to biodiversity on the planet. These introduced organisms (plant, animal, fungus, bacterium) have negative effects on the environment, economy and human health. Invasive plants flourish in disturbed environments and permanently alter landscapes and ecosystem functions by competing with native plants for nutrients and water. Researchers hope to prevent the growth of invasive species by planting native species along the pathway.



Sweetclover (*Melilotus alba*) is an invasive species that is prolific in the Yukon. Sweetclover should be hand-pulled before it sets seeds. Plants without seeds can be left on the ground where they wilt, but seeded plants should be disposed of in the landfill and not composted.

For more information please visit yukoncollege.yk.ca/revegetation

