



DATE

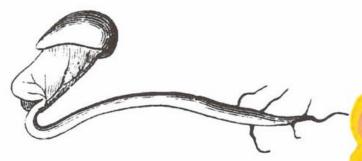
SPECIES OBSERVED

### RADICLE?

"What IS this?" you might be asking. What you are holding is issue #3 of Radicle 'zine. A 'zine, short for magazine, is a small, self-published work of art, words, and ideas created for the sole purpose of spreading information. This is ours.

Botanically, the radicle is the first part of the seed to develop, growing into the main root, and feeding the plant. A metaphor for the environmental education we so strongly believe in, we hope that Radicle will be the root of many inspiring nature ideas to come.

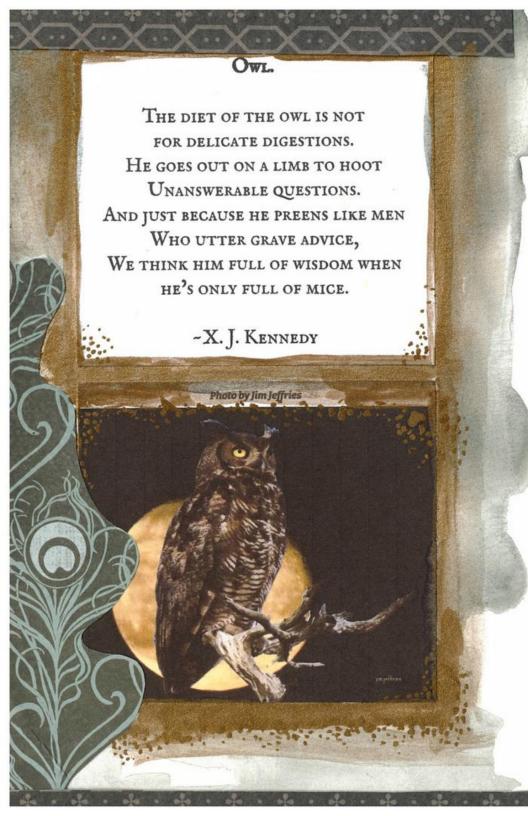
Radicle is a radical new way of reaching our community with all things earth-centric. We hope you enjoy Radicle *issue 3*: Autumnal Flash. If it inspires you, share it with friends, family, or strangers, let us know on social media, send an email, or just stop by to say hey!



Have an idea you'd like to share? Email your ideas to: jennifer.eppolito@stvincent.edu

This zine is published quarterly by
The Winnie Palmer Nature Reserve at Saint Vincent College.

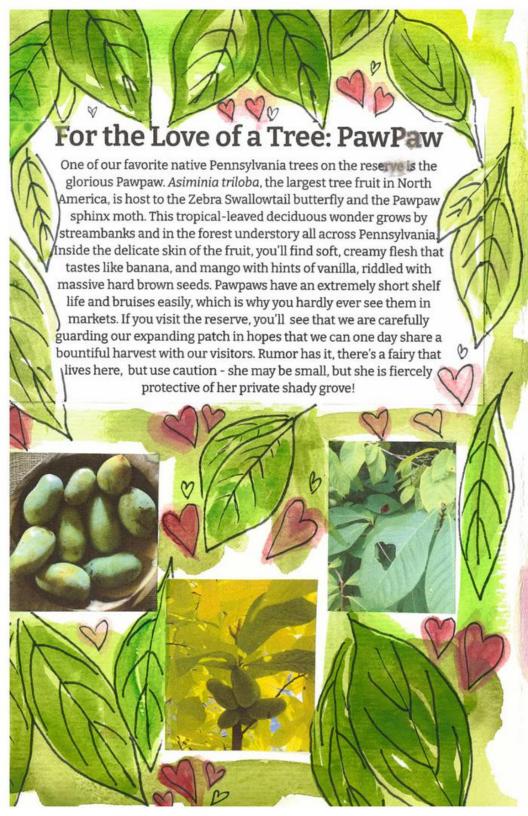
Find us in our Little Free Seed + Book Library, the Learning Center Barn, the Saint Vincent College Library, and in digital form at www.wpnr.org.



Nature Journaling. Try it.

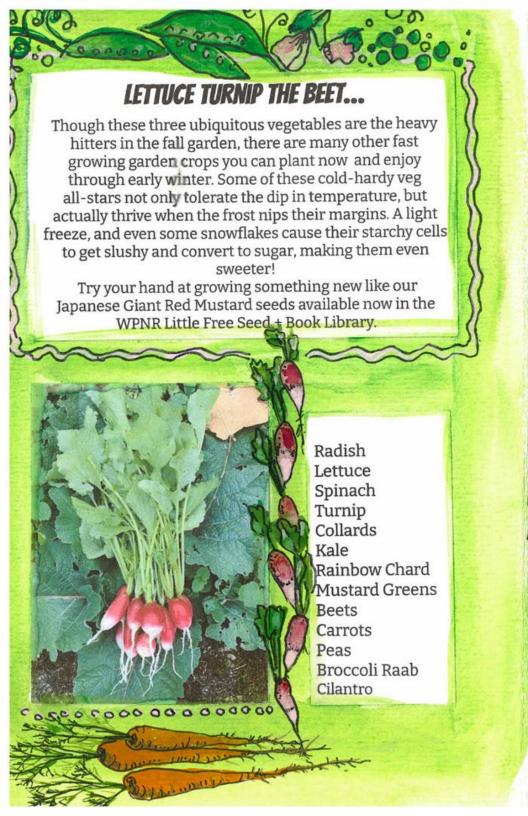
Go outside. Look around you. What thing makes you smile? Draw it.

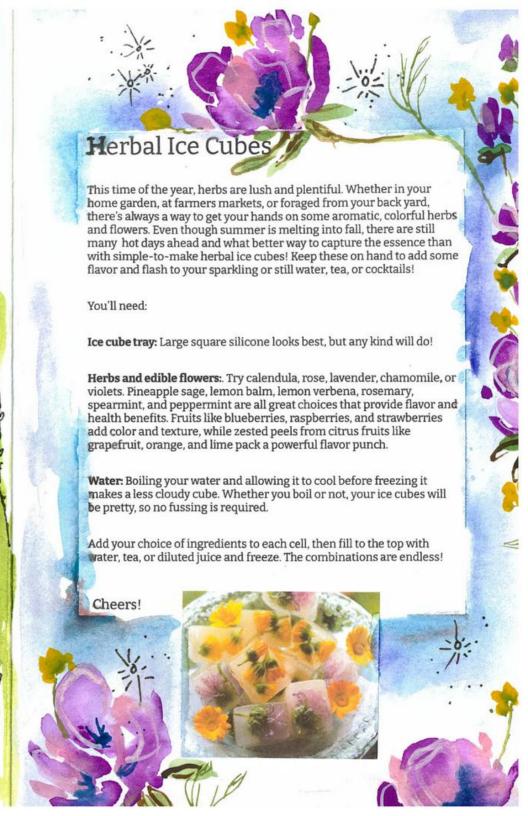
Now write a thank you note to it, and tell it why it makes you smile.



### OBSERVE. DRAW. CREATE.











# PENNSYLVANIA NATIVE Wildflower Favorite: Goldenrod

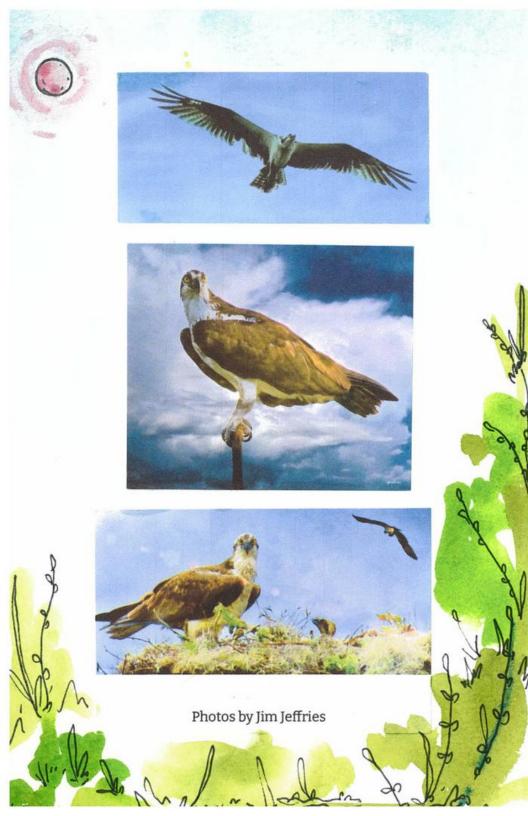
Goldenrod is a highly underappreciated and underutilized plant. Unfairly blamed for seasonal allergy woes, the solidago species encompasses over 100 different herbaceous perennials of varying sizes and shapes. Most of those species are native to North America and provide important pollen, nectar, and resins for bees and other beneficial insects. Foraged for centuries, this cheerful late-bloomer has been used for both food and medicine, as well as a utilitarian ingredient in dyes and decor.



It's pine-scented leaves make a pleasant tea when used either as a vehicle for herbal medicine, or pure enjoyment. Use caution, though, as goldenrod has many poisonous dupes like ragwort and fireweed. Never consume any plant unless it has been positively identified it first! Unless you're a trained professional, it's probably best to err on the side of caution and only enjoy goldenrod as the floral centerpiece at your next picnic.



By the way, goldenrod pollen is so heavy it can't easily travel by wind, and usually falls to the ground before having a chance to make it into your nasal passages. Ragweed, which blooms inconspicuously at the same time of the year, and has lightweight micro-fine pollen grains, and is most-often the irritating culprit. Follow the bees lead - embrace goldenrod!



### **OSPREY**

By: Jim Jeffries

In medieval Latin "avis praedae" meant "bird of prey." Over the centuries "avis praedae" mutated linguistically into its present form...Osprey.

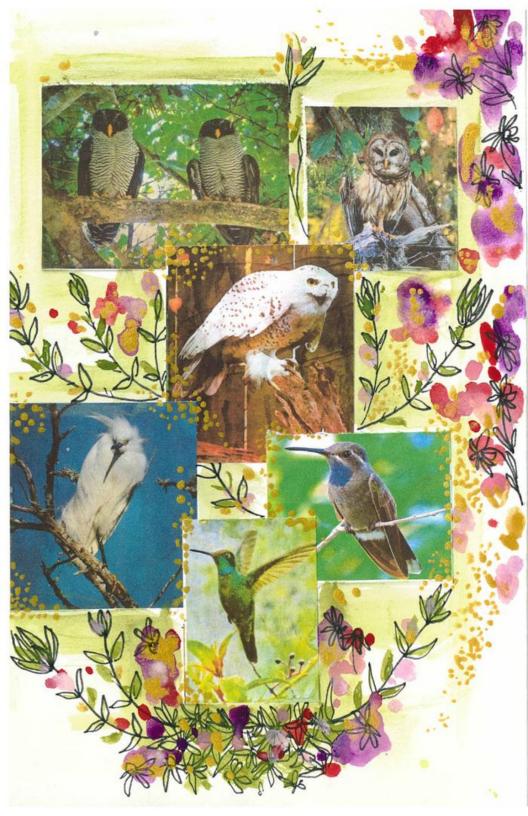
The awe-inspiring Osprey can be found in our area in the spring, summer, and early fall.

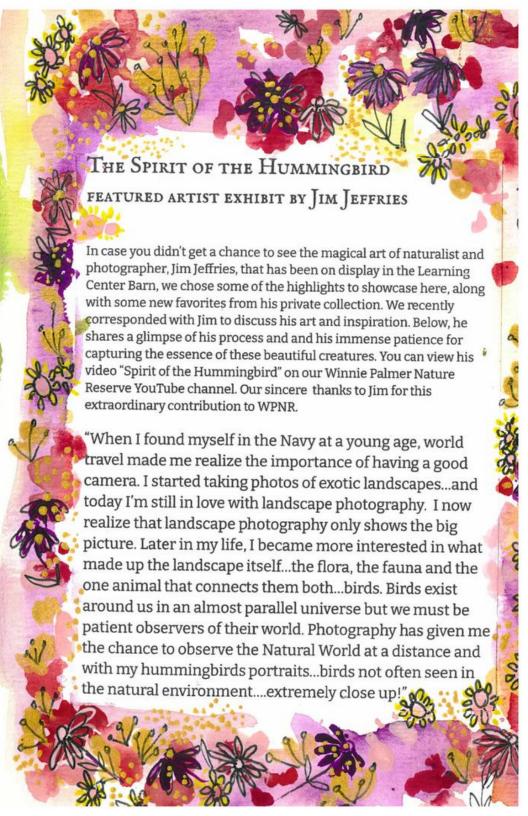
Native Americans, in their own language, referred to the Osprey as the "Fish Hawk"...an apt description because fish make up 99% of this raptor's diet.

Ospreys can be found feeding and nesting along Pennsylvania rivers and lakes. I have seen them along fresh water creeks as well. With a six-foot wingspan, the Osprey can easily be mistaken for our local Bald Eagles. During the winter months they migrate South, and some Ospreys fly as far south as Central and South America.

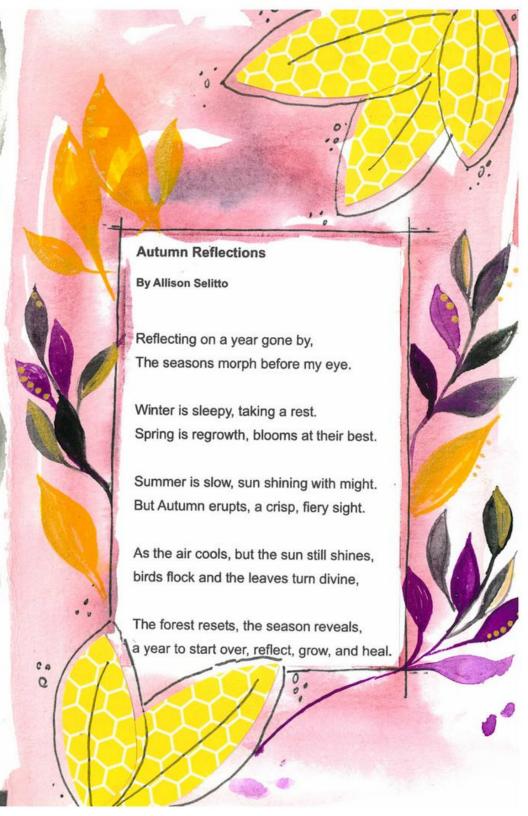
The Osprey's giant curved talons with barbed gripping pads help it pluck fish out of the water. It also has reversible outer toes that help orient its catch aerodynamically while in flight. It is able to move a fish to a "head first" position that helps streamline its flight and cut wind resistance.

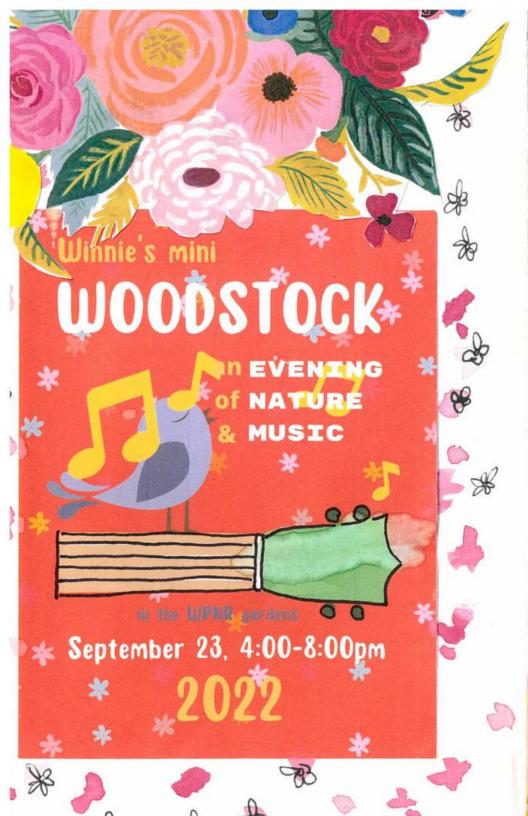
The Oprey builds its nest in trees. In recent times, many have come to favor man-made platforms. Osprey nests are constructed with large sticks and clumps of sod. They will return to the same nest year after year to lay eggs and raise their young. It's large yellow eyes are built for clear vision...even when diving into the water chasing down a fish! A sight, if seen, that you will never forget.











## NATURE NOTES

September flower: Aster



