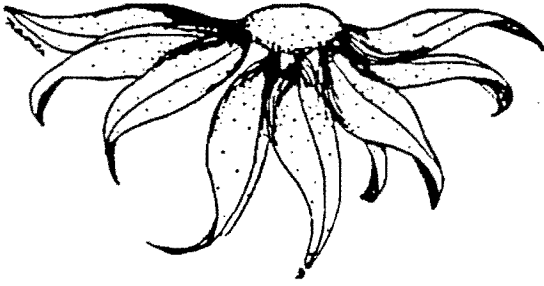


wild ones



The Outside Story

newsletter for natural landscapers

vol. 4 no. 6

November—December 1991

Bayside, Wisconsin

Going Beyond Natural: My observations lead me to believe that imprecise usage of terms related to natural landscaping, combined with a trend to embrace a general concept of naturalism, rather than a more exacting knowledge of native species in community relationships, may constitute a threat to the survival of our native flora.

The "natural" look of unmowed grasses interspersed with flowers (as compared with clipped, manicured lawns) is becoming popular. With it comes a decrease in the use of herbicides, of fertilizers, and of energy for mowing - decreases which are certainly healthy and positive. But by embracing natural appearance, we do not automatically gain the native components which are the heartbeat of our region's biodiversity.

The popular term "wildflower" is widely used in discussing "natural" landscapes, to describe plants growing outside the formal confines of gardens, along roadsides and in old fields. But the term blurs the distinction between native and non-native plants, as many wildflowers are not from this country. Their individual characteristics are often very appealing, yet in celebrating chicory, Queen Anne's lace, hawkweed or Dame's rocket, the native plants that would have grown in their stead 150 years ago are forgotten. Our true natives often struggle for recognition - the blue of spiderwort is quickly eclipsed by that of chicory, which is far more widespread and predominant, while the masses of crown vetch planted by highway crews to prevent erosion are certainly more familiar to passers-by than the delicate native leadplant of dry prairie and hillsides.

Focusing on native plants requires an effort on our part, and spreading the word is even more of a challenge. Natives are not as neatly packaged and readily available, as is the ubiquitous "meadow-in-a-can" found in every mail order catalog with an outdoor theme. Nor are they the subject of well-meaning giveaways, such as those involving single species of trees during Earth Day and Arbor Day.

With many native species facing extinction, it is imperative that we familiarize ourselves with natives both as individuals and as actors in larger plant communities, and thereby become more precise and discerning in our knowledge and appreciation of that which is natural. The world that opens up and is sustained - one that we, as gardeners, can then share with others - is worth the effort.

- Donna Thomas, University of Wisconsin Arboretum Staff. Reprinted with permission of *Newsleaf*, September 1991.



Of Interest ...

Menomonee Falls Update: Our naturalized yard survived last summer with no village "orders of compliance" issued as was the case last year. Apparently, the Property Maintenance Committee relinquished the question of naturalizing to the Protection of Persons & Property Committee which may take it over. One trustee said, "There will probably have to be an ordinance passed next year." It looks like I might have another "educational process" to deliver with this new committee. Hopefully, any ordinance restricting naturalizing will be averted.

Five neighborhood children visited the yard in September to collect seeds, wildflowers, and leaves for grade school and middle school projects. It was so pleasant for me to discuss each plant as it was collected and see their interest. These future "Wild Ones" all received A's and their projects were displayed at school open houses. As one of the mothers thanked me, she told me: "Michael's project was the best in the whole class! He really has a special interest in wildflowers."

My yard is always open to our neighbors, especially children. As I stated in the July-August newsletter, education is a key to understanding nature and habitats. It's very important for us to share our knowledge and educate whenever the opportunity arises. With more informed citizens perhaps naturalizing will become the primary landscaping as we break away from monotypic plantings, non-native ornamentals, and chemicals. - Jan Koel

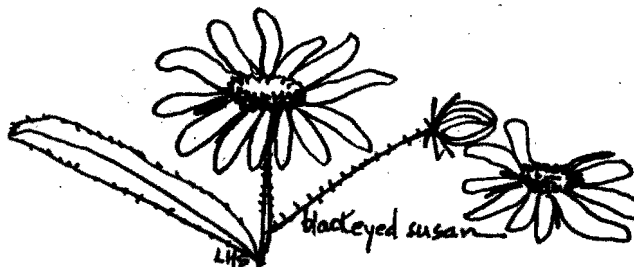
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Representative Louis G. Fortis has sent us information about Wisconsin AB 468 which will require lawn care companies that treat lawns with chemicals to:

- * Notify customers and adjacent neighbors of spraying.
- * Post visible signs warning that spraying has taken place.
- * Sign written contracts with customers.
- * Provide consumer information sheets on the types and potential hazards of the chemicals used including numbers for the EPA Pesticide Hotline and Poison Information Center.

"Consumers should be aware that the same chemicals used by commercial applicators are in the bag of weed and feed they purchase at the local garden shop. The do-it-yourselfer should use extreme caution when handling these products.

Contrary to the impression given in advertising by lawn care companies, pesticides are not 'safe' or 'friendly to the environment' and it is against the law for companies to use this language in any materials.

Consumers have become increasingly aware of the potential dangers of using these toxic substances on their lawns and deserve to have every opportunity to be informed of the hazards that their use might cause to their health. Put simply, we all have the right to know." The Wisconsin Legislative Hotline is 1-800-362-9696.



The Inside Story

Compiled by
Janice Stiefel

CARDINAL FLOWER

(*Lobelia cardinalis*)
Bluebell Family

OTHER NAMES: Scarlet Lobelia, Red Lobelia, Hog's Physic, Red Betty, Slink-Weed, Highbelia.

HABITAT: Damp meadows, swamps, shores, especially along streams.

DESCRIPTION: An elongated cluster of brilliantly red, tubular flowers on an upright, rigid stem. The flowers are five-petaled with two lips; upper with two lobes, lower with three. The leaves can be up to six in. long, and are alternate, lanceolate and toothed. **Height:** Two to four ft.

FLOWERING: July to September

COMMENTS: The Cardinal Flower is a native of North America. It was one of the first plants sent to Europe in the 1600's. The Europeans were very excited when they saw this flower, imagining that there were many more new and luxurious plant specimens to be shipped to them. The bright red flower is pollinated by hummingbirds. Bumblebees have a difficult time clinging to the blossom, because the lower lip is split and weak. Since the hummingbirds hover in the air as they gather their nectar, this is not a problem for them. In the process, they pollinate the flower. The language of Cardinal Flower is distinction and splendor or social affection. The root was thought to be a potent love charm. At one time it was a relatively common plant, but overpicking and loss of habitat has made it scarce in most areas.



On August 13, 1842 Nathaniel Hawthorne had this to say about the Cardinal Flower:

"For the last two or three days, I have seen scattered stalks of the Cardinal Flower, the gorgeous scarlet of which it is a joy even to remember. The world is made brighter and summer by flowers of such a hue. Even perfume, which otherwise is the soul and spirit of a flower, may be spared when it arrays itself in this scarlet glory. It is a flower of thought and feeling, too; it seems to have its roots deep down in the hearts of those who gaze at it. Other bright flowers sometimes impress me as wanting sentiment, but it is not so with this."

MEDICINAL USE: The Cardinal Flower was used by the Cherokee Indians to successfully expel or destroy intestinal worms. Caution should be taken in trying this cure, since if it is taken in great quantities, it will cause dizziness, sweaty palms, irregular pulse, and nausea. Other tribes used the root tea for stomachaches, syphilis and typhoid. The leaf tea was used for colds, croup, nosebleeds, fevers, and as a nerve tonic. The plant contains the poisonous alkaloid, lobeline — much more than its relative, the Great Blue Lobelia.

NAME ORIGIN: The **Genus Name**, *Lobelia* (Lo-bee'li-a) is dedicated to Matthais de l'Obel, 1538-1616, Flemish botanist. The **Common Name** and **Species Name**, *cardinalis* (kar-din-nay'lis), comes from the scarlet-colored blossoms, the same color worn by a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church. The songbird, Cardinal, was also named for the scarlet robes worn in the Catholic Church.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: I thought this would be a grand and elegant flower to feature for November and December. It would be great if we could keep them blooming for the holiday season. When they are in blossom in our wetland, I just want to keep walking past them and experience the same thrill that Nathaniel Hawthorne did back in 1842. That's what makes wild flowers so exciting, they brightened the lives of people who lived hundreds of years before us. Some of them date back to before Christ. Let's hope that it is not our generation that will be responsible for their extinction. It is up to us to educate our children and grandchildren as to their importance in our whole ecosystem. Domestic flowers, which have been manipulated by man's ingenuity, will never possess the mystery and awe of a wild flower.

Wildcare →



We are introducing an "enjoy-your-natural-yard's-maintenance" column by Barbara Glassel. Format will be calendar-style, two months at a time. She will include all plant communities (woodland, prairie, wetland, savannah, etc.) native to southeastern Wisconsin and Zone 5. Although there are a variety of microclimates, it is hoped that the information given will have a wide application to many yards.

NOVEMBER/FIRST WEEK: You still may be able to harvest seeds of asters: big and little bluestem; Indian dogbane; stiff coreopsis; tall, smooth-stemmed and grassleaf goldenrod; purple, pale purple, and gray-headed coneflower.

Note flowering dates of common witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*) in your yard, any other information that would help others decide where to plant one. Also need input on the other native, vernal witchhazel (*H. vernalis*), which flowers later in February or March. To quote Lorrie, "Every yard should have one!"

Short on yard time? Decide which wetland and prairie plants will be best left as winter food and shelter for birds and other wildlife. Concentrate on raking leaves and debris in areas that are wetter. Foliage of certain shrubs and forbs (wildflowers) are a little more prone to mildew, so start with total removal of leaves under these: dogwood, viburnums, hawthorns, sumac, hickory, black walnut, butternut, hazelnut, American plum, and black cherry. Also check prairie plants such as monarda and sunflowers. Mildewed leaves should be no problem in a properly-maintained compost pile.

Stalks of cup plants and other silphiums make excellent base layers for new compost heaps. Simply change direction 3 or 4 times so the criss-cross effect will allow needed air circulation at the bottom.

Wait until the ground is really frozen (in some years that will be after Thanksgiving) before putting marsh hay or chopped leaves around plants that need it such as New England asters.

SECOND WEEK: Take a quick trip around your yard to look for plants you can't identify and bring a leaf or other part to a Wild Ones meeting for help. Use paint or cloth ties to mark buckthorn, honeysuckle, or mulberry leaves for winter removal. If your lawn is still growing, keep on mowing. Healthy lawns and trimmed paths keep neighbors more receptive to future changes, and provide a better seedbed when you decide to take the plunge and convert to prairie or woodland.

THIRD WEEK: Avoid guilt while pruning off berried branches of buckthorn by putting out another feeder and starting to research which viburnums will best replace them next spring. You won't miss the hundreds of buckthorn seedlings that crowd out native wildflowers.

FOURTH WEEK: If your haws (hawthorn berries) are big, mealy and plentiful, pick a few cups and try a recipe for haw jelly, chutney, or wine.

DECEMBER/FIRST WEEK: Oaks need pruning? Late fall is considered better than spring because of the danger of oak wilt. Inform yourself via university publications or consult a reputable arborist.

SECOND WEEK: Using natural material in indoor holiday decorations provides a smooth transition to the beauty outdoors. Even after seeds are removed from milkweed pods, the remaining colors and shapes can be quite attractive.

THIRD WEEK: If you need holiday greens, prune a few shoots randomly from established junipers, pines, and other evergreens. It is a good time to start giving too-geometrically shaped yews a more natural look, a little at a time

FOURTH WEEK: As the year ends, think ahead 6 months. Take a lopper or pruning saw on a walk in the woods. Look for a suitable walking stick for next Mother's Day, Father's Day or another special occasion. Try ash, hazelnut, or wild plum that need pruning. Be sure the 44" - 54" branch you cut is dormant, not dead, and fairly straight. In *A Country Harvest*, Pamela Michael recommends a sapling, or a branch which has a knob for a handle, or divides like a Y for a thumb stick. Trim off the side shoots, leaving about 2" on each, and 2" longer than desired for the final length. Don't peel off the bark. Leave in a shed or garage for 6 months to season. Learn how to finish off this project in our March-April notes . . . Or, if you can't wait for the conclusion, see page 64 in the book (May also be found under the title, *All Good Things Around Us*).

Here's What You Said



Our question this issue is: "What reaction have your neighbors had to your native yard?"

"Our neighbors copied our yard. A designer/photographer admitted to us that he had been taking pictures of our landscaping as an example of beautiful native plants. We've lived on the West Coast and natural landscaping doesn't seem so much of an issue there in our experience."

"Let's just say that some like it alot and most of the rest are getting used to it."

"Anonymous hostile notes to me and the weed commissioner. Admiring comments to me. Curious kids."

"As we were putting in New England asters, milkweed, and other natives in our front yard, we overheard a passing jogger remark to her companion, 'I wonder if they realize what they're planting?'"

"Some neighbors have begun attacking buckthorn. Several have asked where to get native stock. I'm the expert in their opinion."

"Positive comments from my very compulsive neighbor. He realizes I'm not being lazy by not mowing."

"Naturalization in the front yard needs clipped edges, fences, and some design elements for neighbors to feel 'safe' from 'weeds'."

"People either love my yard or hate it - there is no middle ground."

"There have been no contacts from the weed commissioner in three years. No nasty notes in my mailbox this fall."

Next issue: "If you have naturalized areas, what influenced your decision?"
Send comments to the editor: Carol Chew, 8920 N. Lake Dr., Bayside, WI 53217

Growing awareness...

Project planting seeds of respect for all nature

By Shirley Stevens

For kids at a North Shore elementary school, environmental awareness is far more than an attitude.

It's transforming mowed, grassy lawns into meadows of wildflowers. It's laughing with your principal while she drives a tractor like a pro, hauling loads of weeds to the dumpster. It's rescuing trillium herbs from the jaws of a developer's bulldozer and planting them in a safe bed you've learned to prepare. It's the ability to distinguish wildflowers from weeds. It's working as a team with parents, teachers and friends to create something beautiful.

And the creation will be a landscape of native Wisconsin wildflowers and shrubs on 12 acres surrounding Indian Hill Elementary School in River Hills.

Several people have pooled their efforts to make this happen.

Principal Karen Winicki, just beginning her second year at Indian Hill, is a woman of resolve. She wanted the school to undertake a project that would involve the entire student body, a population ranging from four-year-old kindergartners through third graders.

Natural Wisconsin landscape restoration suggested by Deb Harwell, president of Wild Ones, a group of natural landscapers was the choice. Winicki wrote up a proposal and submitted it to the state.

"Quite an ordeal," she said. "So much paperwork. But it got us an \$11,000 grant. We agreed to create a prairie, woodland and pond with water lilies. We'll also bring in salamanders and possibly frogs and fish."

Harwell, who lives in River Hills, began a push for natural landscaping last spring. "We had a school board meeting," she recalled. "There were Cub and Girl Scout leaders and Building and Grounds Superintendent Ray Kirkpatrick in attendance. I described all the advantages of prairie restoration. To my surprise, the idea was quickly approved."

Grinning mischievously, she pointed out that the low-maintenance aspect of the project probably clinched the deal. "I explained that once a native landscape is established, you have very little to do but sit back and enjoy," she said.

Harwell is compiling a history of the project. She keeps a photographic record of its progress, as well as newsletters and all correspondence related to it.

Several weeks ago, she and Winicki burned a section of the natural growth south of the school. The expanse of land runs all the way to Frontage Road.

She described it as being quite a sight. "There were several firemen supervising and making sure nothing got out of control," she said. "We did it on a windless day, of course. Our purpose was to provide a better foundation for the prairie plants we were going to put in. The burned area absorbs heat faster and the plants will grow more quickly."

Harwell's two children, Jefferson, 5, and Abigail, 8, both attend Indian Hill. For them the best part of the prairie is the wildlife it attracts. They expect to see meadow voles, swallowtail butterflies and hummingbirds.

Environmental activist and natural landscaper Lorrie Otto of Bayside contributed her knowledge, experience and work to the project.

Otto reminisced about events of last fall when the prairie and woodland area in front of the school were planted. "The children spread newspapers, layers of sand and mulched leaves donated by the Bayside and River Hills departments of public works," she said. "This was to hasten the demise of grass and provide suitable bedding for plants."

When news came to her of a wildflower site that was to be dug up for a commercial enterprise, she arranged with Winicki, volunteer members of Wild Ones, parents and children to go on a dig. "We were going to rescue as many plants as we could and bring them back to school for our landscape," she said.

Otto smiled as she recalled the enthusiasm of the children. "They dug the plants out so gently and handled them most tenderly," she noted.

Weather cooperated fully. Although it was November 3, it was a beautiful, balmy day.

Harwell remembered several children remarking that it was a shame all the beautiful flowers would be covered over with pavement by the development. "They are sensitive little souls," she said.

Among the treasures brought back were wild geranium, asters, trillium, wild strawberries, meadow rue, trout lily and Solomon's seal.

Winicki is proud of her pupils and their dedication. Every child in the school planted wildflowers, she said. They all know what they planted and exactly where it is located.



River Hills resident Dennis Anderson lends a hand in the landscaping project at Indian Hill School, which two of his children attend.

(Photo by Jeff Watson)

On the day of the plant dig, a very quiet little boy pulled at her sleeve and pointed to his flower. "This is going to be beautiful and purple next fall," he said.

Eagerness to participate in the restoration is contagious.

Every Monday night at 7:30, parents, youngsters and teachers gather to volunteer their help at the school site. Kindergartners pulling plastic sleds loaded with weeds scoot over to dumpsters. Adults get down on their knees and tussle with tough weeds.

Derrick Wright, whose four-year-old daughter, Ashley, attends kindergarten at Indian Hill, said he's been digging weeds for the last three weeks. "I like working with landscaping. It's relaxing," he said. Wright, who lives in Milwaukee, plans to volunteer right into the fall.

Sarah Pittelman, Bayside, is a freshman at Nicolet. She was pulling weeds with her young sister Marissa who is four-and-a-half. "I like flowers. My favorite is the purple coneflower," Marissa said.

Everyone agrees prairie restoration is creating a great school pride.

Winicki envisions it as a learning project that will benefit all schools in Southeastern Wisconsin. "I see it as a nature center that children will visit for field trips," she said. "Youngsters will see this section of Milwaukee County blooming as the Indians once saw it long ago."

The learning possibilities the project offers are exciting for parents and faculty alike. Parts of the landscape will, in effect, be open air labs for science study. Unusual plants, birds and an abundance of insects and small mammals will be available for observation and investigation.

Art teachers plan to sketch the landscape at the school, which is a ready-made source for studies in line, texture and color.

Most important, all involved feel the restoration will teach reverence and respect for nature in all its manifestations.

A different grade of pupils will weed and tend the gardens each week. Winicki has already made up her supply lists. "We'll need work gloves for every child plus garden tools," she said.

The school's recycling effort has contributed much to the project. Last year, students raised \$400 from donations and aluminum cans. The money was used for additional plants purchased from Don Boehlke of Woodland Gardens in Germantown. Boehlke supervised the landscaping of the prairie and woodland.

Cup plants, beebalm, golden Alexander, penstemon, bittersweet, nodding onion, baptisia and mixed tall grasses such as big blue stem and Indian grass were added.

Sunflowers, velvet plants, Indian corn and gourds grown along the eastern boundaries of the school provide additional visual pleasure.

It is imperative that the school raise \$5,000 to match some of its grant money for the project. To that end, an October 3 festival is planned.

There will be a ceremonial dedication of the prairie garden. Wildflower T-shirts, prints and natural bird feeders will be on sale. A mix of prairie seed will be offered to encourage parents and youngsters to develop sections of prairie in their own yards.

Winicki sums up the philosophy behind this concerted effort by students, parents and teachers: "Schools have to take the lead in educating the public in sound environmental practices. By involving children in this restoration, we are teaching them to love, respect and care for natural Wisconsin resources. Hopefully, they'll grow into responsible, conservation-minded adults."



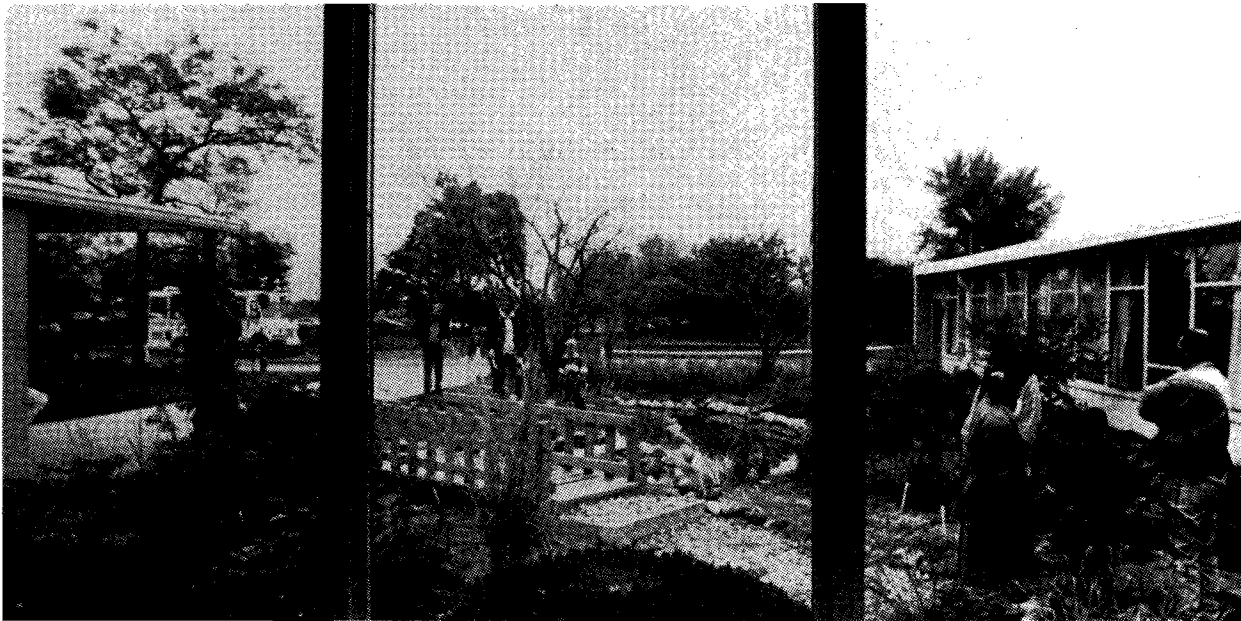
Deb Harwell, president of Wild Ones, brings in a wagon load of reinforcements to help beautify the school grounds.

(Staff photo by C.T. Kruger)

What an exciting evening October 3 was for the students of Indian Hill School! Over 400 people showed up for the Fall Festival. Since a good number of Wild Ones were involved in the transformation of the school yard, I thought you might be interested in what happened. The Festival was intended to familiarize the faculty and families of the school with the landscaping that has occurred already and prepare them for the prairie development in the back to come. We were so happy the both the *Journal* and the *Sentinel* found it worthy of coverage. (Photo and story here are by their permission.)

Families had picnics on the grounds and then were given tours by willing third graders. Carol Krahn, teacher and new Wild Ones member, had prepared the children by regularly taking them to the newly planted areas and teaching them about the plants. That night they all proudly carried clipboards to help them with identification. What amazed me was the speed with which these children learned about the plants and the fun they had in showing strangers around!

Our Wild Ones' booth was displayed for the school community. We had a number of items for sale including Dan Boehlke's terrific selection of plants, Lucy Schumann's design on a canvas bag, the Audubon's nature books, and David Kopitzke's print. By the way, it is shown on the following page and can still be purchased by anyone unable to attend the event for \$21.10. All of the limited edition prints have been signed and numbered by the artist. We were also pleased to have him give a talk and to have our State Assembly Representative Alberta Darling present a proclamation. We are proud that we made a difference . . . not only in the appearance of the school . . . but in getting people more familiar with our efforts. Thanks for your support. Deb



Indian Hill School's new native landscaping and wooden bridge is framed by a classroom window. (*Milwaukee Journal* photo by Jack Orton.)

A YEAR'S WORTH OF WILDFLOWERS

JANUARY - American Bittersweet (Celastrus scandens)

This vine provides food for over-wintering birds, and bright color for winter hikers.

FEBRUARY - Showy Goldenrod (Solidago speciosa)

Small seed-eating birds like chickadees depend on plants like this to get them through winter.

MARCH - Hazelnut (Corylus americana)

On warm days in early spring the catkins of these native shrubs elongate and drop pollen.

APRIL - Pasque Flower (Anemone patens)

As Eastertime approaches, the furry buds and blossoms of this plant appear on hilltops.

MAY - Jack-in-the-Pulpit (Arisaema atrorubens)

This woodland native thrives in humus-rich soil, which keeps its bulb cool and moist.

JUNE - Columbine (Aquilegia canadensis)

Along woodland edges these scarlet and yellow blossoms dangle from their slender black stems.

JULY - Gray-headed Coneflower (Ratibida pinnata)

This sunny yellow wildflower joins a host of other blossoms in summer prairies.

AUGUST - Virginia Creeper (Parthenocissus quinqui-

folia) The cool days of late summer begin to turn this native vine's leaves deep red.

SEPTEMBER - New England Aster (Aster Novae-Angliae)

Asters and goldenrods are important sources of nectar and pollen for autumn insects.

OCTOBER - New England Aster (Aster Novae-Angliae)

Fall is a good time to collect seeds of asters and other wildflowers for later planting.

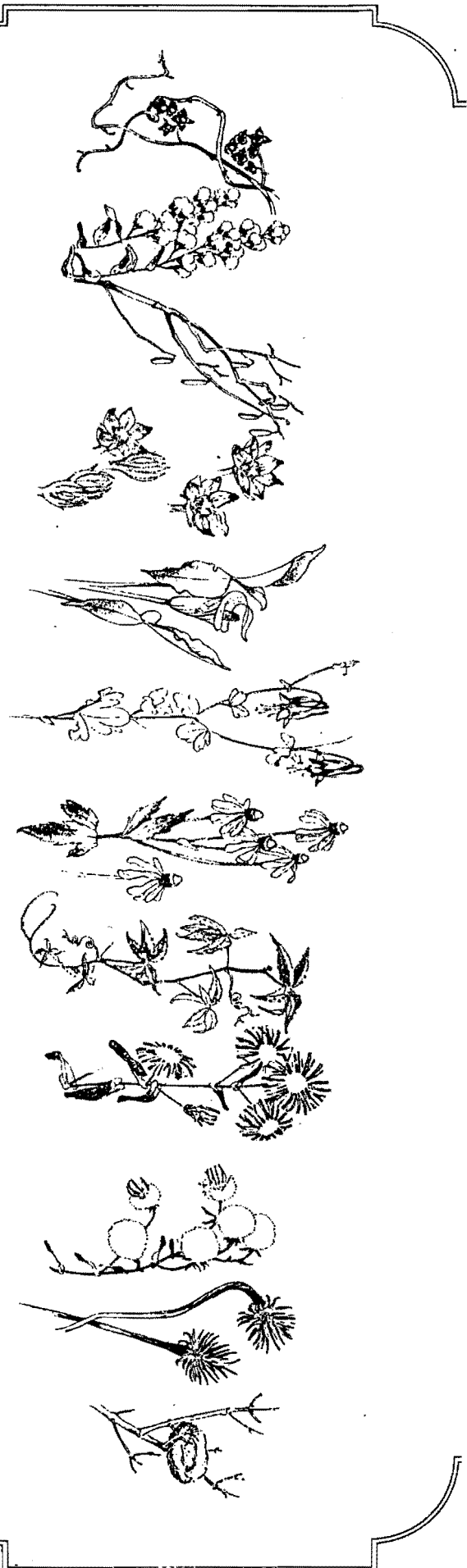
NOVEMBER - Purple Coneflower (Echinacea purpurea)

Seed heads of this plant and others too are a delight to see above early winter snows.

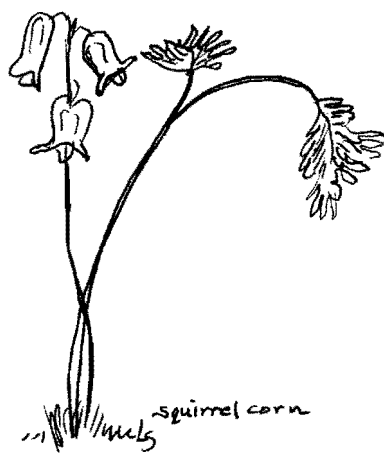
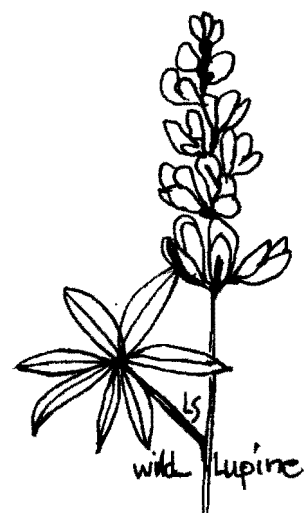
DECEMBER - Nest in Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum)

Native plants are necessary to wildlife as homes and sources of food and cover.

David Kopitzke, Route 1 Box 287, Richland Center, WI, 53581



Photos from 1991 "Help Me Day" in August and Richard Barloga's talk at Hales Corners Library at the September meeting.



From the Secretary ...

September: Richard Barloga lead our bus tour to view established prairie plantings. Our first stop was the Hales Corners' Library where several years ago he had given a slide presentation on natural landscaping which sparked interest in planting a prairie at the new building. The village wanted to reduce their mowing load, so he supervised the sowing of 1/3 acre in prairie seed in 1984-85. Canada wild rye was used as a cover crop. Now there are at least 33 native species on the site. Some of the early succession plants such as evening primrose, black-eyed Susan, and frost asters have migrated to other areas by "jumping" the sidewalk, and moving to the roadside. Although the only weeding that was done was when Richard pulled out the white sweet clover in the third year, the area has been burned three times. He cautioned that it is often difficult to maintain plantings at public sites because of unforeseen changes to the property. For instance, after the Hales Corners area was planted, the installation of underground cables disturbed the site.

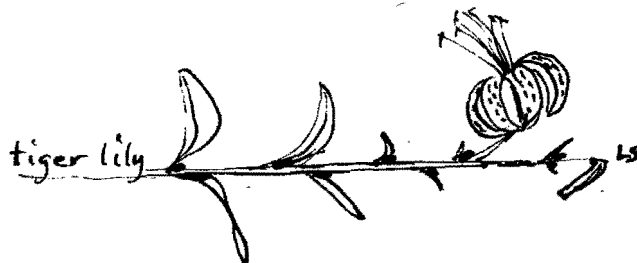
Richard shared many interesting facts about prairie plants in general. For example: An annual plant invests most of its energy output in its top (seeds) for the next generation while a perennial plant expends more energy on its roots. Smooth blue aster have smooth leaves and can grow in moist, clay soil, while the skyblue aster has rough, hairy leaves and prefers well-drained soil.

Our second stop was the Greg Septen's yard in Franklin. This property was a former oak savanna with some existing bur and white oaks. Most of the site was planted by seed several years ago. While there we learned that plants have many survival techniques. One of them is that the seeds don't all germinate at the same time. Therefore, if you are growing seeds in flats, don't get discouraged if some seeds don't germinate; throw these seeds on the ground and they may start later.

We were cautioned to watch out for reed canary grass which displaces native species in wetlands and sedge meadows. We were advised to always plant native grasses with native flowers to create a plant community.

Our final stop was at Wehr Nature Center. Here, Mariette Nowak lead us on a quick tour through 20 acres of prairie plants! Back in 1964-65, some of this area was planted with prairie plants in large east-to-west strips. The strips were each separated by 50 feet of Kentucky bluegrass. Prairie plants have jumped into these bluegrass strips over the years. The site is maintained by burning sections one at a time. We were "dazzled" by the blue-fringed gentians blooming in the moist areas along the lake bank. We did not have enough time to stop - we'll have to go back!

October: We had good weather for our October seed gathering. We divided into groups to gather prairie seeds at various North Shore locations or to dig aster at a future construction site. Anyone who gathered seeds was advised to store them in brown paper bags in a garage until Robert Ahrenhoerster gives us more instructions at our November meeting.



From the President ...

It's time to renew dues. Our dues are for the calendar year January through December. This year the Board has had to make the decision to increase dues from \$12 to \$15 because of higher printing and programming costs. Your membership checks are put to good use as we make every effort to keep improving our publication and meetings. We ask that you pay promptly by using the form at the bottom of this page. It will keep our efforts going to get information out about the benefits of natural landscaping.

Jan Kohl and Dennis Anderson are working hard to get a slate of officers ready for our January meeting. Please note that there is a place to give your name or those of others you feel should be nominated.

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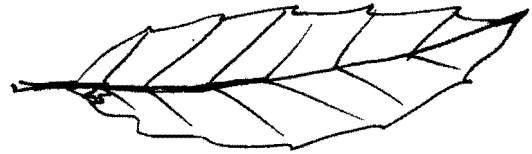
"Wild Yard Walk" is a 4.4 mile Bayside hike described by Cari Taylor-Carlson in her recent guide called *Milwaukee Walks*. It takes walkers past several yards of Wild Ones' members and mentions our organization by name.

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A **Naturalist** is being sought by the Chicago Park District. If you are interested in the job description and other details contact: Susan Robinson, Department of Personnel, 425 East McFetridge Drive, Chicago, IL 60605 (312/294-2410).

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Don't Forget ...



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Please pay your 1992 membership dues now. Send a check for \$15 to Wild Ones, c/o Jean Palm, 625 Orchard, West Bend, WI 53095.

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Benefits include:

Informative monthly meetings, Six natural landscaping newsletters, Field trips to nurseries and sites, "Bulldozer Alert Digs" to rescue plants, Seed gathering, How-to hints, Sharing of information and resources.

Are you interested in serving on the Wild Ones' Board? We are looking for new officer candidates. Do you know of someone we should consider for a position? Please give name, address, and phone number:

Calendar

Meetings are held on second Saturdays at 9:30 a.m. at Schlitz Audubon Center, 1111 East Brown Deer Road, Milwaukee, WI 53217 (414/352-2880) and repeated at 1:30 p.m. at Wehr Nature Center, 9701 West College Avenue, Franklin, WI 53132 (414/425-8550). Annual dues are \$15.

November 9: Robert Ahrenhoerster will lead the discussion on prairie restorations. Bring paper and pen because you'll want to take notes.

December 14: Our annual holiday meeting with seed exchange and program.

January 11: Deb Harwell will tell about the Indian Hill School native landscaping project. She will emphasize plants that are easy for beginners.

February 15: The annual Natural Landscaping Seminar will again be held at the UWM Union. Among the guest speakers will be: David Kopitzke, Evelyn Howell, State Representative Louis G. Fortis, Neil Diboll, Don Vorpahl, and Rae Sweet.

March 14: Attorney Bret Rappaport will update us on the Chicago lawsuit.



Wild Ones - Natural Landscapers, Ltd.

President: Deb Harwell, 8712 N. Spruce Rd., River Hills, WI 53217 414/351-4253
V. President: Lucy Schumann, 8108 N. Regent Rd., Fox Point, WI 53217 414/352-0313
Secretary: Kristin Summerfield, 7910 W. Bridge, Cedarburg, WI 53012 414/375-1230
Treasurer: Judi Ficks, 10848 N. Pebble Ln., Mequon, WI 53092 414/241-3034
Program: Lorrie Otto, 9701 N. Lake Dr., Bayside, WI 53217 414/352-0734
Membership: Jean Palm, 625 Orchard, West Bend, WI 53095 414/334-3956
Hospitality: Barb Glassel, 8709 N. 66th, Milwaukee, WI 53233 414/354-8018
Display: Leslie Grove, 8029 N. Linksway, Milwaukee, WI 53217 414/351-3239
Newsletter: Carol Chew, 8920 N. Lake Dr., Bayside, WI 53217 414/351-0644
Dig Watch: Irene Macek, 4836 W. River Hollow, Mequon, WI 53092 414/242-7769
Community/Public Relations: Jan Koel, W176 N8610 Sunset Ridge, Menomonee Falls, WI 53051 414/251-7175

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