

The Outside Story

newsletter for natural landscapers

Vol. 7 No. 6

November - December 1994

Carol Chew, Editor

President directs federal agencies to promote native landscaping practices

President Clinton's memorandum signed earlier this year directs government agencies to improve landscaping practices on federal grounds and in federally funded projects. In an effort to lead by example, agencies are encouraged to use regional native plants.

Federal agencies are to design, use, or promote construction practices that minimize adverse effect on the natural habitat. They are encouraged to prevent pollution by reducing use of fertilizers and pesticides, use integrated pest management techniques, recycle green waste, and minimize run-off. Additionally, they are to

implement water-efficient practices, such as the use of mulches and efficient irrigation systems. They are encouraged to create outdoor demonstrations which use native plants, promote pollution prevention, and water conservation.

The memorandum was motivated by the Report of the National Performance Review led by Vice President Al Gore.

Public recommendations which have been made into the process will be formalized and issued by April 1995. Agencies are to incorporate these into their programs and practices by February 1996.

Where have all the honey bees gone?

Many people have been wondering what is happening to the honey bee. Wild bees have almost vanished in many urban areas. They have become victims of suburbanites who destroy hives, plant bluegrass where wildflowers once grew, and douse their yards with insecticides.

If that weren't enough, bees are also being decimated by two species of parasitic mites. According to Donna Thomas of the UW-Madison Arboretum staff, the first is a microscopic mite that lives and reproduces in the bees' tracheae, robbing them of oxygen. Hives weaken and die out during winter within one to two years after infestation. The second mite is a visible external parasite which sucks the bees' nourishing hemolymph (equivalent of blood). Despite quarantine efforts, Thomas says,

contaminated bees were brought into the country and transported illegally from state to state.

"The implications in the honeybees' demise for native plant reproduction is unclear," she says. "Honeybees are not native to North America but have been here so long that they have replaced bumblebees, wasps and/or flies as primary pollinators of some native plants." She cites studies of 12 milkweed species at Northeastern Illinois University which found honeybees to be the almost exclusive pollinator of some species and important in others. It is not known what other native plants are dependent on them or what the resulting effect this has on animal populations.

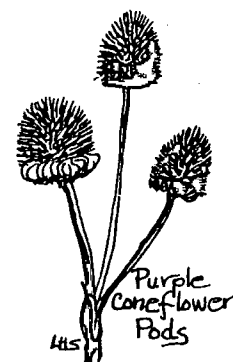
Will other insects fill the void, *(Bees, continued on page 6)*

Missouri tests new law to protect native plants

A new law which took effect last July in Missouri may put brakes on roadside wildflower thefts in that state. It seems that purple coneflowers and other wild plants have become too valuable and tempting for their own good, according to an article in the *Kansas City Star*. Concerns about scenic damage and erosive holes left in embankments promoted passage of the law last year.

Flower snatchers have been digging up coneflowers to sell roots commercially or plant them at home. Echinacea roots are a favored ingredient in herbal teas and medicines. Buyers were paying \$5 a pound for coneflower roots last year.

With the new law in effect, people caught selling roots or entire plants from the public right-of-way can face fines of \$1,000 and a year in jail. Those apprehended digging up plants to transplant to their home gardens can be fined \$500 and spend six months in jail. Picking flowers or gathering seeds from roadside plants is still legal. Digging noxious weeds or gathering plants for scientific research, is exempted from the new law.



^{MHS}
Pods of Spotted Joe-Pye-Weed



President's Corner

Planting, transplanting, collecting is over. Winter is time for planning and dreaming about next spring's awakening. Don't let your photosynthesis stop--keep Wild Ones active all year long.

Happily, our club and the natural landscaping movement is growing rapidly. We have added three chapters in the last few months. The Milwaukee chapter board works hard to plan meetings; coordinate digs and collecting trips; set policy for all chapters; keep the rapidly increasing membership rolls in order; and produce an informative, bimonthly newsletter. Presently, we are without a vice president--someone to attend board meetings for a year, assisting the president, and then assume the presidency. There are other short-term projects that need attention also. Get to know your club better--volunteer some of your time--you won't be sorry!

Best wishes to past president Deb Harwell who'll soon be moving to Lexington, Kentucky with her husband, Jeff and their children. Deb was a strong promoter of Wild Ones during her four-year term. She and her husband loaned the display which has been seen by so many.

- Mandy Ploch

the Front Forty

At the 1993 February's Natural Landscaping Conference at UWM, I picked up a Washington County Land Conservation order form for trees and shrubs. After looking it over, my husband, Curt, and I decided to order a few things--a 120 to be exact. We waited for Earth Day to pick up our order at the fairground in Slinger where we were handed a large garbage bag filled with what looked like little twigs. Curt looked shocked when he realized that was entire \$74 order. I referred to it as our "Forest in a Bag" which is much better than a "Meadow in a Can".

We invited friends for a planting party to set the trees and shrubs out on our berm. Through the summer we watched as oaks got baby leaves.

By fall, we felt everything was doing quite well. When winter came snow covered everything over and we forgot our seedlings until March. Oh-Oh! We hadn't given thought to winter protection from voles, mice, and rabbits. Most little trees and shrubs had been chewed or girdled. Only the elderberry grew stronger. This spring we ordered more plants from the same source. More experienced this time, we started a fenced nursery next to the garage with conditioned soil which the trees love. The quaking aspen is now over 6'.

You can place an order by writing Washington County Land Conservation, Suite 3200, 333 E. Washington St., West Bend, WI 53095. You don't have to live in that county, but you'll have to pick up your order. If you don't live in the area, contact your county extension agent to see if they have native trees and shrubs for sale.

- Judy Crane (414/251-2185)



Home for sale features native landscaping:

Another homeowner is looking for a buyer who will appreciate the year-round beauty of her native plants. She remarks that when Realtors bring prospective buyers many people say that first thing they'd do is cut the prairie. "When I sat outside in July and looked at the lavender monarda and black-eyed Susans with gold finches darting like flying flowers, I wondered that there could be so much beauty others could not see."

Joan Gillespie of Country Wetland Nursery provided seeds and guidance in planting the prairie yard of this Salem, Wisconsin, three bedroom, two bath ranch home. Oversize deck is convenient for observing birds and butterflies attracted by native plants. Call Alice Bennett (414/843-3130) for details.

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Lorrie's Notes . . .

Editor's Note: Lorrie Otto responses below to newspaper photos and captions which missed the message of the accompanying feature story. You may have seen the kind of native landscaping article she describes. It might have been an excellent article about "the hottest trend in landscape design virtually throughout the world. . . (which) emphasizes the beauty of the natural world without structure or restraint" but with photos showing highly manicured, unnatural lawns. Or you could have seen captioned photos in a couple of popular magazines suggesting planting invasive crown vetch and purple loosestrife in wetland areas. The lesson to all of us is to increase our knowledge of native plants and sharpen our observation of how information about them is presented in the media. Then write or call the editor or producer if we spot inaccurate or misleading material. Let us know of any examples you spot.



It is certainly no joke, but what else can one do but laugh or perhaps write a letter after the fact? Milwaukee Wild Ones members who read the *Milwaukee Journal* (8/24/94) must have read the article about the Madison Arboretum. The piece was carefully crafted by the award-winning reporter, Paul Hayes. Nice work! However, the accompanying picture page in full color was a mish-mash of errors or confusing and misleading information.

Beginning at the top, left corner, "Even though it is unwanted foreign plant on the prairie, the wild parsnip has a delicate beauty." That tall, lovely *Cacalia atriplicifolia* is not a wild parsnip. We know it as pale Indian plantain, one of the coveted native plants in our prairie restorations.

The photo beside this is of a bumblebee which looks as if it were sprayed with black road oil. It is nectaring on one of the three native thistles found in our state. Unless noted, this *Cirsium discolor* with the white wool felt under its leaves might easily be confused with the weedy alien species growing along the expressways.

The next photo proclaims, "Bright Rudbeckia smiles in summer, the very symbol of Wisconsin prairies." No, no this is surely not a *Rudbeckia*. It is a false sunflower, *Heliopsis helianthoides*, which is the first tall, yellow flower to show its color in summer in our native gardens and has a long blooming period.

Moving back to the left side of the page, there is a long, green photo of something that looks like a drainage ditch after a storm but which the caption calls a "pond". Beyond it we are told that we can observe the Curtis Prairie, "named for the late Joseph Curtis". How disappointed John (not Joseph!) would have been if this were the only portrait of his famous prairie restoration.

And finally, the common goldfinch is photographed as if it were perched in any weedy lot. "Bird feeders know well that goldfinches eat thistle seeds. . ." That is doubtful. Most people who are filling their feeders with Niger seeds don't know that they aren't thistle seeds even though garden center call them that. These oil-rich, tiny, black seeds were originally imported from Nigeria at the time of civil rights rioting. Big business didn't like the Niger connotation so they called the guizotia seeds "thistle" even though they aren't in the sunflower family. They are the same size, but you can easily tell the difference by their taste. Try them.

In the meantime, if you've added the article to your nature education scrap-book, staple these corrections to the colored photo page. - Lorrie Otto

Save the wild, unused places

I was lucky enough to grow up on a street at the edge of a small town where there were still unused spaces...

Places where, when we tired of jump rope and marbles, kick the can, and king of the mountain, we played some version or another of hide and seek...

Places where, quietly hiding, we watched butterflies and bugs, beautiful or weird, and could feel the tickle of caterpillars hurrying on finger or arm. We searched for the handsome chrysalis of the monarch, and brought it home to watch, day by day, as it prepared to burst into a butterfly.

Today, I look down over my tiny prairie planting. Monarchs are sipping at the asters, fueling up for their long migration to Mexico, and birds feed on the seedheads of coneflowers that were beautiful yellow and purple blossoms in July. Waves of big bluestems and Indian grass blow in the wind, and I can imagine the inland sea of tall grass prairie that stretched across the Midwest 200 years ago.

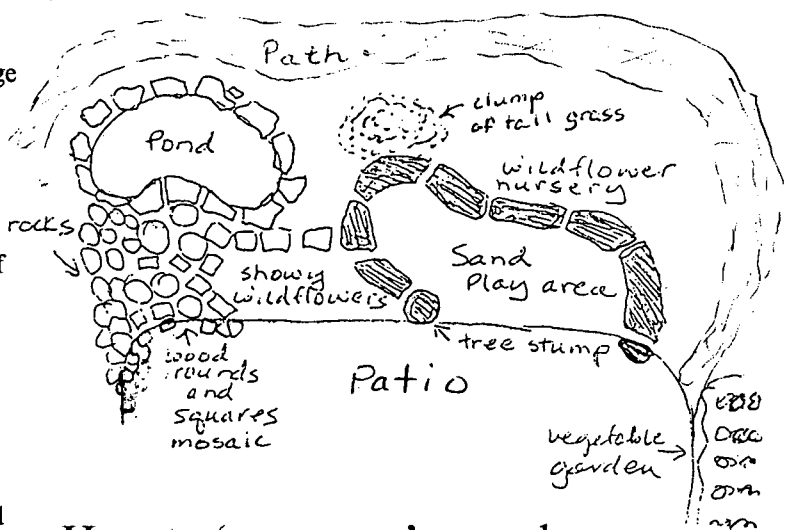
Just as we fly the flag in our yard to honor our nation, we planted this prairie as a small symbol of our love of the land that became our country, and as a way to honor our history.

How sad it would be if, amid all of the clipped British lawns, with shrubs and trees imported from everywhere from China to Norway, there would be no room for beautiful American plants, no room for the wild things that have prior claim to the land we now occupy.

How sad it would be if there were no more close-to-home places for kids to explore, to marvel at natural things, and to learn about the earth.

I hope Greendale, in all of its many acres of manicured greenery, can find a little space where American plants can shine, where American creatures can thrive, and where another kind of beauty may be admired.

How do you do it? There are lots of local experts, or read *Noah's Garden* by Sara Stein--a wonderful book that tells why as well as how. - Mary Lavelle from *The Milwaukee Journal*. Used by permission.



How to 'unsquare' a yard

Robbie, Carol, and I had a wonderful experience transforming a very dull backyard into an exciting, mysterious, and attractive garden for children, birds, butterflies, and bugs.

We began by removing boards from a sandbox that was located next to the patio. Sand was used for planting wildflower gardens. We worked from a "treasure map" drawing of what we envisioned the yard could be (see drawing above). Friends gave us all the materials used except the new sand in the play area.

We changed the shape of the sand box and added height, color, and drama by planting a wildflower garden around it. To the right of the sand play area is the childrens' vegetable garden which also overlaps and softens the concrete patio area.

Our garden is evolving into a great source of diversity and enjoyment. - Annette Alexander (Editor's Note: Annette's pond, her first backyard project, was described and diagrammed in the March - April 1992 issue.)

Flowers past their bloom have value, beauty

What do you do with that "brown stuff" in your yard during this time of year? Should you cut down those dried stems now standing in your butterfly garden?

There is an attractiveness and value to dried seedheads. Goldfinches appear in twos or threes to pick out seeds on purple coneflowers and blazing stars. Chickadees land on woodland sunflowers. Cardinals bend down compass plants to get to seeds. Ants like seeds too. Unlike purchased plastic bagged bird seed, seeds from your garden don't have pesticides. Soon last summer's plants will be covered with snow and emerge with a new beauty.



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COMMON or BROAD-LEAVED CAT-TAIL

(*Typha latifolia*)

Family: Typhaceae (Cat-Tail)

Other Names: Flags, Reed Mace, Great-Reed-Mace, Marsh Pestle, Cat-O'-Nine-Tail, Marsh Beetle, Cattail Flag, Flax-Tail, Blackamoor, Black-Cap, Bull-Segg, Water-Torch, Candlewick, Shelter Weed, Fruit for Babies Bed.

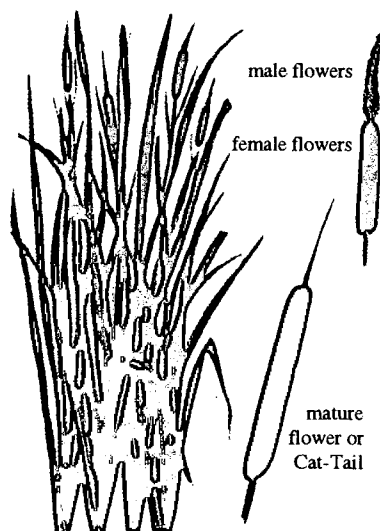
Habitat: Marshes or shallow water.

Description: Yellowish club-like spikes of tiny male flowers, extending directly above a brown cylinder of female flowers are borne on a tall, stiff plant. The flowers (corolla and calyx) are represented by bristles. Male and female flowers are on separate spikes, each to 6 in. long. The female flowers have 1 stalked pistil; male flowers usually have 3 stamens. Male flowers fade after pollen falls off, leaving a bare stalk. The leaves are up to 1 in. wide, taller than the stem, sword-like, flat, and sheath the stem. Height: 3-9 ft. **Note:** There is also a Narrow-Leaved Cat-Tail (*Typha angustifolia*) found in our area. Its leaves are only ½ in. wide and the male and female flowers are well separated on the flower spike.

Comments: Cat-Tail is most conspicuous in early spring when the seeds develop downy parachutes. These seeds were used for stuffing in quilts and pillows and as insulation. As a protection against the cold and frostbitten toes, they were stuffed in boots. At one time, the seed heads were dipped in fat and used as torches. Collected pollen from the male flowers was used for dusting powder and the female flowers were used for tinder. The pulp was converted to rayon.

North American Indians ate the young shoots like asparagus and the immature flower spikes were boiled and eaten like corn-on-the-cob. The dried stalks were used by Indians for making mats and bags, while the twisted leaves were the prime material for making rush seats, which were very comfortable and lasted a long time. The Menomini Indians used the root as a natural oakum for caulking leaks in boats.

From the Cat-Tail Research Center at Syracuse University...“It has been claimed that competent chemists find the Cat-Tail’s food value nearly equal to that of corn or rice...Cat-Tail roots are said to contain as high as 30% sugar



and starch...when macerated and boiled, a syrup of excellent flavor is produced. Cat-Tails could be grown commercially for the flour and cornstarch from the roots. The flour can be fermented to produce ethyl alcohol, the fibers used to make burlap, an adhesive can be made from the stems, the fuzz compressed to make insulation, the seeds produce oil and the waste makes chicken feed.” In 1830 it was reported, “the burs or hairs of seeds used to fill cushions, united to ashes and lime make a cement as hard as marble. Seeds kill mice. Ought to be cultivated in swamps.”

Medicinal Use: The root was often given to women and animals in labor, and when boiled in milk, it was effective against diarrhea. Cat-Tail tea was drunk to help stop hemorrhaging. Even Dr. Quinn, Medicine Woman used it in one of her TV episodes to stop bleeding. American Indians poulticed jelly-like, pounded roots on wounds, sores, boils, carbuncles, inflammations, burns, and scalds. The Flambeau Ojibwe Indians used the fuzz of the fruit for a war medicine. They claimed that the fuzz thrown into an enemy’s face would blind him.

Name Origin: The Genus Name, *Typha* (ty’fa), comes from the Greek word, typha, meaning “cat’s tail.” The Species Name, *latifolia* (la-ti-fo’li-a), means “broad-leaved.” Shelter Weed and Fruit for Babies Bed are Indian names.

Author’s Note: Considering this plant’s history and that it is often considered a nuisance, we should be making wise use of this great natural wetland gift. Surely there must be a way to harvest, manufacture the various components, and market them. Cat-Tail could be of great benefit to mankind if we would make an effort to realize its potential.

© 1994 Janice Stiefel

Janice recently won two photo awards at the Milwaukee Public Museum’s Annual Mushroom Photographic Competition. She placed FIRST in Div. II with her slide of Gypsy Nitecap (*Rozites caperata*) and SECOND in Div. I with an Ashy Coral Mushroom (*Clavulina cinerea*).

Group learns about propagating native trees and shrubs

Milwaukee Wild Ones recently met with Michael Yanny at Johnson's Nursery to see how native trees and shrubs are propagated and grown. Much of the propagation is done with seeds which are collected within a 100-mile radius of the nursery.

We learned that to check an embryo, the seed coat is cut. If the inside is white, the seed should be viable. However, some seeds bear as little as 30 per cent germination rate. With regard to acorns, the first acorns dropped are damaged by weevils so they will not germinate.

Seeds are then stratified in plastic bags with a 50/50 peat and sand mix. Mold may appear but it acts to scarify the seed coat.

The fleshy coat of berry seeds acts as an inhibitor and must be removed. They are soaked, mashed, and rinsed so clean seeds can be collected.

Stratified seeds are planted in raised beds in October. By the following fall, seedlings are graded, root-pruned, potted, and put into cold storage for winter.

Propagation is also done by stem cuttings and grafting. Cuttings are potted in a moist green house and heeled into flats for winter just after the first frost. They go through dormancy dark and frozen. Then they are potted after thawing in spring.

Grafting is done by placing the mother plant deep in long pots of sand in the fall. Also stored cold during winter, they are then cut close to the graft in spring.



We thank Michael for the many propagating tips which will help us to experiment with native trees and shrubs. It's so satisfying to produce a species from seed and fun to try cutting and grafting. - Jan Koel

Ohio Wild Ones rescue plants

Purple coneflowers, black-eyed Susan, and coreopsis were among the wildflowers saved by Wild Ones from a highway project north of Delaware, Ohio that would have buried the plants under paving. Now they'll bloom at in new plantings along Route 315, at Ohio State University's Chadwick Arboretum, and in dozens of home yards.

Ohio Department of Transportation helped coordinate the project and provided 500 plant containers. Joyce Stephens, Steven Wilson, Janet Oberliesen, Sue Nelson, and Bonnie Welty were interviewed by Rita Price of *The Columbus Dispatch* for an article about the club's preservation of hundreds of Ohio native plants.

Pond course offered

"The Water Crisis: A Pond of Your Own - Water Gardening for Residential and Commercial Development," is being offered by Wilderness University at the UW - Waukesha Center on November 9. Call 414/521-5445 for information.

(Bees, from page 1)
including native insect species? Will native species increase? Or have pollinators which might have come in become extinct in certain regions? Should they be reintroduced? Some scientists think so.

Donna Thomas asks in an article in the September 1994 *Newsleaf*, "As gardeners can we also help? Would linked backyards provide these small populations of insects the access to the plants they need?"

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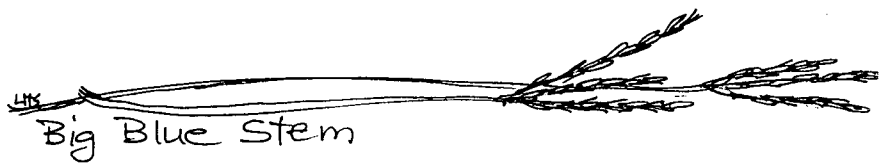
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Wild Ones - Natural Landscapers, Ltd. is a non-profit organization with a mission to educate and share information with members and community at the "plants-roots" level and to promote bio-diversity and environmentally sound practices. We are a diverse membership interested in natural landscaping using native species in developing plant communities.

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Adding to public places list

Here are a few names to add to your list of schools and public areas using native landscaping:

DeForest High School DeForest, Wisconsin

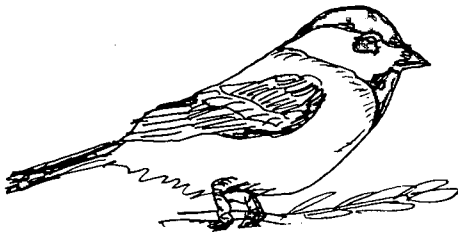
Mr. Potter of the biology department has turned about 15 acres of village land into an outdoor laboratory of prairie. He uses it every year for his ecology classes and other community groups which use it too. Part of it is 10-12 years old, and another is only three or four, which makes an interesting contrast. The Village of DeForest has cooperated on the project.

Mt. Horeb High School, Mt. Horeb, Wisconsin

Mr. Frye of the English department is the advisor for the Ecology Club which has restored approximately one acre of prairie in front of the school. They have received financial and physical assistance from the Mound View Garden Club and Prairie Ridge Nursery. Part of it is 16 years old, but the largest piece is only two years old.

West Bend Park/Recreation Department, West Bend, Wisconsin

When the river was re-routed for the Woolen Mills Dam project, about 1989, the area was restored with wetlands and prairie seedlings. Call West Bend for more information (414/355-5080 or fax 414/335-5164.)
- Andrea Miel Powers



Wildcare

November/December: STILL HARVESTABLE: seeds from little bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius*), Indian hemp/dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*), prairie coreopsis (*Coreopsis palmata*), tall coreopsis (*C. tripteris*), pale purple coneflower (*Echinacea pallida*), purple coneflower (*E. purpurea*), purple love grass (*Eragrostis spectabilis*), and five native gentians: bottle gentian (*G. andrewsii*), fringed gentian (*G. crinata*), yellow gentian (*G. flavida*), downy gentian (*G. puberula*), and stiff gentian (*G. quinquefolia*).

DIVISIONS may be quicker next spring if you mark which asters and sunflowers you want now. Their seeds can still be collected, if you prefer.

THREE BUSH CLOVERS: hairy (*Lespedeza hirta*), roundheaded (*L. capitata*), and narrowheaded (*L. leptostachya*) probably still have seeds to collect.

THREE LIATRIS may also still have seed to collect: rough blazingstar (*L. aspera*), cylindric blazingstar (*L. cylindracea*), and Rocky Mountain blazingstar (*L. ligulistylis*).

LONG-STALKED wildflowers such as grayheaded/yellow coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*), & stiff goldenrod (*Solidago rigida*) often lean without prairie grasses' support. Break off some near ground level & dry in the garage. When the snow is really deep and there are large white expanses, you might haul them out and tie them to a fence post with a colorful cord.

SEED STORAGE: Experts recommend keeping seeds in relatively constant temperature and humidity. While we like unheated garages for drying autumn seedheads, often basements maintain a more constant temperature (if you watch humidity) for seeds that need to be stored longer than through the winter. Try a closed trash container elevated on a few bricks for air circulation. Never store seeds where temperatures will climb above 100 degrees.

When you are finally ready to plant seeds stored a few years, do a sample germination test with dampened paper towel. This will help determine how thickly to sow and what to expect.

REREAD the four main propagation methods in Harold Rock's *Prairie Propagation Handbook*. Published by Wehr Nature Center, this 74-page booklet is packed with useful information.

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS selection can be overwhelming. Take time to look at the evaluations in Patti Sinclair's *E for the Environment: An Annotated Bibliography of Children's Books with Environmental Themes*.

BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN puts out good booklets on various garden topics, usually a set of articles by different authors. Midwesterners have learned to read them with a grain of salt--No, our lawns don't need lime and no, southern dogwood doesn't survive here. (Don't complain, try to stay broad-minded.) A recent one, *The Natural Lawn & Alternatives*, is worth investigating as long as you remember to find appropriate native plants to substitute. Sally and Andy Wasowski's articles are super, and Neil Diboll convinces you all over again that native plant communities are the way to go.

BOOKS which remind me of Wild Ones: *Gifts from the Earth: A Basketmaker's Field Guide to Midwest Botanicals* by Char TerBeest & Kathleen Stocking's *Lake Country* with sections about development.

THANK YOU to all who helped at the Wildlife Garden at the State Fair. Some pulled buckthorn, donated plants, answered fairgoers' questions, and helped provide material for the brochure which was handed out. We benefited from the knowledge & commitment of the DNR specialists who staffed the area with us.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE Wild Ones interested in promoting natural landscaping in urban areas, call Susan Mudd at Citizens for Better Environment, 271-7280 for information on projects and meetings. - Barb Glassel



Calendar

Milwaukee & Milwaukee Wehr Chapters' program is given at Schlitz Audubon Center, 1111 E. Brown Deer Rd., Milwaukee, at 9:30 a.m. and repeats at Wehr Nature Center, 9701 W. College Ave., Franklin, at 1:30 p.m.)

Saturday, November 12: Annette Alexander's yard in Whitefish Bay will be featured as she tells about how she rolled up her turf and started natives.

Saturday, December 10: Annual HOLIDAY PARTY & SEED EXCHANGE with Richard Barloga as the guest speaker.

Saturday, January 14: Interested in expanding your expertise into community projects? Learn what schools are doing with outdoor classrooms. Ideas for your own yard as well.

Green Bay, Wisconsin Chapter Call 414/434-6309 for more information about chapter events.

Wednesday, November 16 at 7 p.m. SEED EXCHANGE at Heritage Hill. Business meeting with election of officers. Gary Fewless will give information about Wildflowers.

Northern Illinois Chapter meets at 7 p.m. in Rm. K157, Building K, College of DuPage, Glen Ellyn.

Thursday, November 17: THIRD ANNUAL SEED EXCHANGE & HOLIDAY PARTY! Trade for unusual seeds, partake of delicious food, and enjoy our Wild Ones Players!

No December meeting.

Thursday, January 19: Vicki Nowicki will discuss GETTING STARTED. She will explain five approaches to getting rid of lawns and beginning native plantings.

Rock River, Illinois Chapter meets at Jarrett Prairie Center, Byron Forest Preserve, unless noted.

Call Josh (815/234-3268) for weekend date of mini-course on fire safety for prairie burns.

Sunday, November 13: SEED COLLECTING in local prairie remnants. Meet at Jarrett Center at 12:30 p.m.

Thursday, November 17 at 6 p.m. PARTY & SEED EXCHANGE. Share project information.

Thursday, December 15 at 6 p.m. "How does your landscape fit in the big picture of the Rock River Bioregion?" Seed propagation demo also.

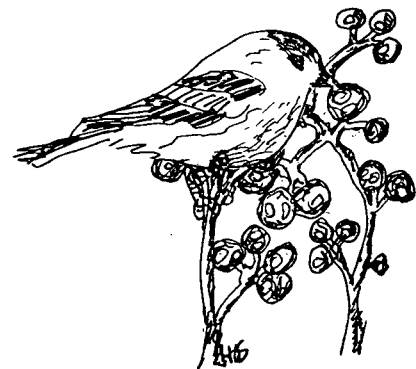
Thursday, January 19 at 6 p.m. NATURAL LANDSCAPES IN WINTER. Share photos, dried plant material. Information on selected natives for wildlife and winter beauty.

Columbus, Ohio Chapter meets in Rm. 139, Howlett Hall, 2001 Fyffe Ct., on the Agricultural Campus at Ohio State University.

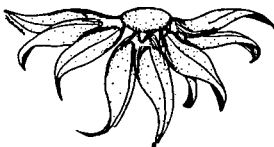
Saturday, November 12 at 9 a.m.: Meet at Chadwick Arboretum at 9:00 a.m. to hear representative of Nature Conservancy discuss their preservation projects in central Ohio.

Saturday, December 10 at 9 a.m.: HOLIDAY PARTY & FIRST ANNUAL SEED EXCHANGE.

January meeting TBA.



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