

a voice
for the natural
landscaping
movement



Wild Ones®

N A T U R A L L A N D S C A P E R S

JOURNAL

MAY/JUNE, 2002
VOL. 15, NO. 3

inside

Why Hardiness Zones,
Native Ranges,
Ecoregions? 2



Guidelines for Selecting
Native Plants;
The Importance of Local
Ecotype, 3

Symbols of Our Country:
The Oak and the Rose, 4



The Oaks, 5

2002 Seeds for Education
Grants Awarded, 6



The Grapevine, 8



The Inside Story:
Carolina Rose, 9

Planning Meeting Sets
Goals, Direction, 10

On the Horizon, 11

The Meeting Place, 14

2002 Annual Conference
Update, 20



'Tis the Season
to be Digging, 20

Why Wild Ones?

by Portia Brown

As more and more of us acknowledge the value of environmental stewardship, we seek ways to help. We may contribute to organizations that work to protect the natural world in a wide variety of ways and places. Many of these groups tackle highly significant "big picture" issues, like saving sacred places such as the Arctic Wildlife Refuge, like agricultural health (from pesticides, antibiotics, and genetic engineering to saving family farms), like air and water quality. . .the list goes on. There is much important work to be done and many ways to do it.

So why Wild Ones? After all, we don't lobby in Washington — indeed, as an organization, we stay out of politics, and we don't have teams of scientists working in the rain forests or in other endangered habitats. Sure, Wild Ones encourages environmentally sound practices such as less mowing, less lawn, fewer pesticides, and less fertilizer. We also promote the use of native plant communities that provide habitat for indigenous species. But more than that, Wild Ones encourages us to establish a personal relationship with the natural world, a relationship that literally invites native plants and wildlife back into our immediate lives.

Perhaps right there in the words "immediate lives" we touch on that which is most significant in the natural landscaping movement Wild Ones seeks to promote. When we get up close and personal with the natural world over which we have dominion — be it our own urban/suburban yard, a community park or schoolyard, or even a small balcony of potted plants — the whole environmental movement is viewed in a different light. In many ways we are better able to evaluate the information we receive from distant places precisely because we have chosen to establish an intimacy with the natural world in the place where we live and work.

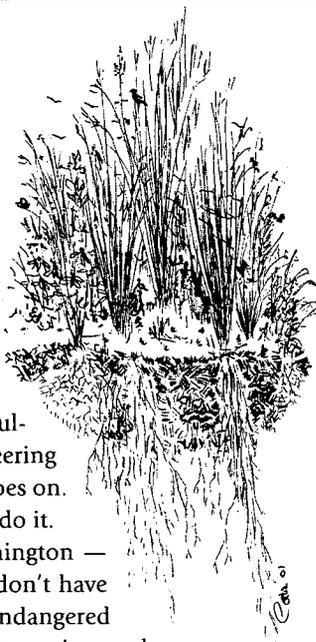
If you talk to the animals
they will talk with you
and you will know each other.
If you do not talk to them,
you will not know them,
And what you do not know
you will fear.

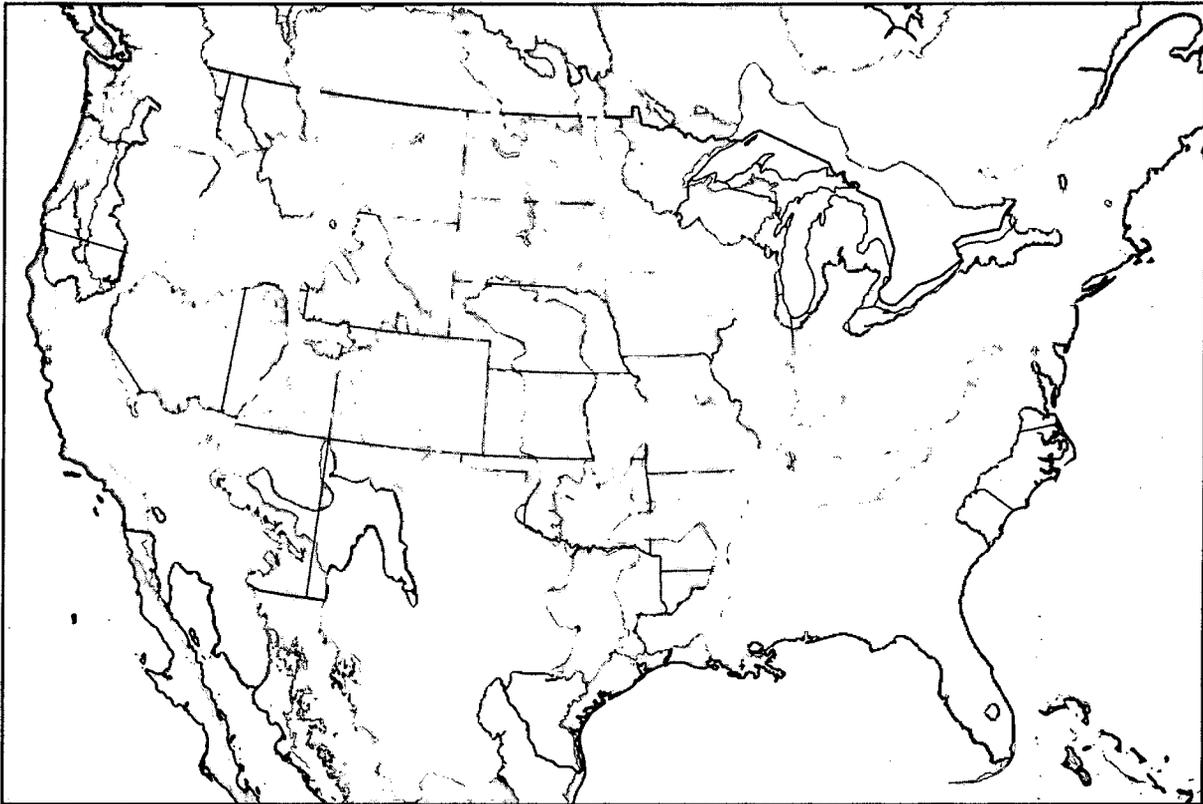
What one fears one destroys.

—Chief Dan George

This quotation from Chief Dan George says it well and I am confident that in practice his reference to talking with the animals includes plants. Our ancestors lived in constant awareness of the natural world around them and shaped their activities accordingly. While no one is suggesting that we abandon the comfortable homes and work places of the modern world, Wild Ones asks us to accept and appreciate natural forces, to invite nature and natural order into our lives again, and in so doing, become a part of a healthier continuum between society and the natural world. ☘

Portia Brown is co-president, with her husband Jerry, of the Louisville (KY) Chapter and secretary of the national board of directors. Portia also supplied the artwork for this article.





The Nature Conservancy's ecoregion map is the most helpful U.S. guide for helping native plant enthusiasts choose plants from within a specific geographic region. The boundaries are based on a combination of climate, topography, geology, and vegetation. To see the map in color and for more information, please try the link from the Wild Ones website, <http://for-wild.org/land/ecotype.html>.

Why Hardiness Zones, Native Ranges, Ecoregions?

by Mariette Nowak

Can hardiness zones be used by natural landscapers interested in selecting native plants? What about using native ranges or ecoregions for selection? Is there a difference? To help clear up the confusion, these various approaches to selecting plants are described and contrasted below.

Hardiness Zones

Many gardening catalogs give hardiness zones for plants, based on the Plant Hardiness Zone Map published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This map divides most of North America into 11 climate zones, based on the average winter minimum temperatures. Subtropical Zone 11 has minimum temperatures above 40 degrees F, while Zone 1 has minimum temperatures of -50 degrees F. Because temperature is the single most important factor in determining whether a plant will survive, these zones help

gardeners determine whether plants that are not native to their areas will be able to survive. Obviously, these Hardiness Zones are not useful for native plant gardeners who want to plant truly native plants on their properties.

Native Ranges

Native Ranges are a better criteria for natural landscapers. Most field guides and taxonomy texts give native ranges for plant species, listing the states in which the species naturally occur.

Ecoregions

Selecting plant species from within your geographical region or ecoregion is the best way to select plant species, as mentioned in the Wild Ones "Guidelines on the Selection of Native Plants" on the opposite page. This is because, although the same species may be found in several states or regions, the plants may have subtle differences in their genetic make-up in different areas of their native ranges. A locally-derived plant will generally do best in its "home" region due to its unique adaptations to that region's unique environmental conditions. The ecoregions within the US are best delineated by The Nature Conservancy and in Canada the Conservation Data Centres. ♻️

Welcome...

To the Red Cedar Chapter of the greater Lansing Michigan area! The Red Cedar Chapter was chartered in March. Officers are: Mark Ritzenhein, president; Elise Harvey, vice-president; and Nancy Popa, secretary/treasurer.

Meeting information for this and all Wild Ones chapters can be found in "The Meeting Place" starting on p. 14.

Mariette is a member of the Milwaukee Southwest-Wehr (WI) Chapter and serves on the national board of directors as vice-president and editor-in-chief of the Journal.



Guidelines for Selecting Native Plants: The Importance of Local Ecotype

The following guidelines are intended to assist Wild Ones® members and others in their natural landscaping efforts. They were developed by a committee of national board members and others who read widely in the scientific literature and consulted with experts. While there is ongoing debate within the restoration community concerning the issues below, we offer the following guidelines with the hope that they will help make our natural landscapes places of health, diversity, and ecological integrity.

Wild Ones Natural Landscapers advocates the selection of plants and seeds derived, insofar as is possible, from local or regional sources at sites having the same or similar environmental conditions as the site of planting. Such plant material is often termed the local ecotype.

Environmental Conditions: These include everything from soil, climate, elevation, drainage, aspect (such as north/south slope), sun/shade, precipitation, etc.

Local or Regional Sources: Plant material that originates in, and is native to, your geographic region is generally the best to use. These regions have ecological, not political boundaries, i.e. it is better to use a source from your geographic region but outside your state than to use a source from a different geographic region inside your state. Such regions are often referred to as ecoregions by scientists. The ecoregions within the US are best delineated by The Nature Conservancy in the US and the Conservation Data Centres in Canada. (Maps of the ecoregions can be obtained from these groups; a copy of each set of maps is in the Wild Ones library.)

Why choose local ecotypes?

1. To insure the greatest success in your landscaping efforts.

In general, the more closely you match the environmental conditions of the source of your plant material to that of the planting site, the better it will grow. Studies show that this is because species have become genetically adapted to the local conditions to varying degrees — some species more than others. Since there is little species-specific information, it is best to take a conservative approach so plantings will do better both in the short term and in the long term.

Example: A red maple from the deep south will not do well in the north. Also, a red maple from a lowland will not do well if transplanted to an adjacent upland site.

Exception: Threatened and endangered species which have reduced genetic variability, may need an infusion of genetic variability from plants from other, maybe distant locales, in order to insure their survival over the long term. Work with such species should be conducted under the supervision of the state and federal agencies which have jurisdiction over them.

2. To help preserve local pollinators, insects, birds, and mammals, and other wildlife which have co-evolved with plants of local ecotype and depend upon them for food, shelter, etc.

3. To preserve the genetic diversity and integrity of native plants.

An all-important concern today is the preservation not only of a diversity of species, but also of the genetic diversity within each species. A native species varies genetically in its adaptation to the particular localities and environmental conditions under which it grows. This results in a number of ecotypes of the same species or gradations (clines) between populations.

You can help preserve the local ecotypes in your area by using them in your landscaping. There can also be significant genetic variation within an ecotype in terms of form, size, growth rate, flowering, pest resistance, etc. You can help preserve this gene pool by asking for seedling stock, not clonal stock or cultivars.

How to find your local ecotypes. To prevent the local extinction of native plants, plants should be bought from reputable nurseries, not dug from natural areas.

Exception: Plants rescued from a site slated for immediate development. (However, every effort should be made to save such sites whenever possible.)

Where to buy. A list of nurseries carrying native plants of local ecotypes can often be obtained from local nature centers, from state natural resource departments, from local Wild Ones chapters, or from native plant organizations. Nature centers or nurseries dealing exclusively with native plants are more apt to have stock of local ecotypes.

Ask the nursery about the source of the plant material. Does it originate within your ecoregion?

Beware of plant material dug from the wild or plants which are “nursery grown” in pots after being dug from the wild. Plants should, instead be “nursery propagated” from seeds or cuttings, not collected from the wild. It is environmentally unethical and contrary to the mission of Wild Ones to buy plants dug from our last remaining natural areas in order to naturalize your yard.

Ask for seedling stock, not clonal stock, cultivars, or horticulturally-enhanced plants. Clonal stock, cultivars and horticulturally-enhanced varieties lack genetic variation. They are usually selected for bigger, showier flowers or more sturdy stems and this goal of aesthetic uniformity is at the expense of genetic diversity. Cultivars and horticulturally-enhanced varieties are often propagated asexually and thus are clones rather than unique, genetic individuals. (A variety of an individual species can be a naturally occurring variety or a horticulturally produced variety.) Check with local lists of native plants to see if the varieties are native locally or horticulturally produced.

Seed collection. When collecting seeds, collect from many individual plants from within the same ecotype of each species (rather than taking seeds only from the biggest plant, for example), and do not take all the seeds from any plant. This will help preserve and increase the genetic variation of the population. Also, be sure to get permission for seed collecting; it is not allowed in some natural areas.

Document your project. Keep records of the origins of the plant material you use. This is particularly important for large-scale restorations, especially if they are at nature centers or other places of education. Detailed records about sources of plants used can help us understand their success or failure and adapt our plant selection strategies, as needed. This may become increasingly important given the changes in climate expected with global warming. ☘

*Guideline drafted by the Wild Ones Local Ecotype Committee:
Pat Armstrong, Lorraine Johnson, Chistine Taliga, and Portia Brown;
final revisions made by committee chair, Mariette Nowak, March 19,
2002.*

Symbols of Our Country: The Oak and the Rose

by Mariette Nowak

"But we are, we Americans, inheritors of the New World that so astonished the explorers when they came upon it. Perhaps we have forgotten how exotic this land is to others. Fireflies don't light the sky in England; they glow as grubs and flightless females on the ground. Europeans have no skunks, chipmunks, raccoons, or possums. No sugar maples flame on other continents. Our milkweeds are unique. So are the Monarch butterflies that milkweeds feed across the kaleidoscopic landscapes of this amazing land of sand shore and rock mountain, grass plain, fir forest, cactus desert. The bluebird lives only in America's backyard."

Sara Stein, *Noah's Garden*

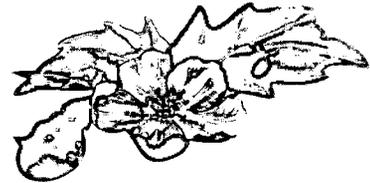
In keeping with the renewed spirit of patriotism that has swept our country since the tragic events of last September, this issue of the *Wild Ones Journal* celebrates America's unique and extraordinary native plants. In particular, we focus on our national tree, the oak, and our national flower, the rose.

Congress selected the rose as our national floral emblem in 1986, and on October 7, during a ceremony in the White House Rose Garden, then-President Ronald Reagan signed the joint resolution into law. In this issue, Janice Stiefel writes about our often overlooked native roses. Planted in

their native habitats, these beautiful species have no need of all the herbicides and fertilizers so often needed to sustain cultivated, non-native roses.

Last year, we Americans chose the oak as our national tree. It was selected as the tree which most suitably represents the spirit of America and of its people in a nationwide vote hosted on the Arbor Day Foundation's website. In celebration, a young oak tree was planted on the US Capitol grounds on National Arbor Day, April 27, 2001. One of our native oaks, the magnificent bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), was chosen the "2001 Urban Tree of the Year" by the Society of Municipal Arborists. Mike Schneider writes more about oaks in this issue.

By planting these roses, oaks, and other native species on our properties, we will be helping to preserve America's outstanding natural heritage. Moreover, by using native plants of local ecotype, as described in our Guidelines on the Selection of Native Plants on page 3, we will be preserving the natural heritage of our particular locale. If this were done across the country, America would truly be the kaleidoscope of landscapes that Sara Stein celebrates, instead of a growing monoculture of sea-to-sea lawn. ❀



From our readers. . .

Coming up marigolds

I loved your article about the marsh marigold. We live and run our natural landscaping business from our home about 12 miles east of Superior, Wisconsin. A magic occurs each spring on our property. Our alder swamp becomes filled with the yellow blossoms of marigolds. And since my spring work is still at home, I do have the pleasure of sitting amongst the blossoms and later in the evening hearing the spring peepers. My young children (7 and 11) love the marigolds.

In 1997, we buried our family cat, Cassie, in the swamp in an area devoid of marigolds. The next spring, there was a hint of a plant. Now "Cassie" is a spectacular plant with many blossoms. It has been a great lesson for all of us about the cycle of life and how from death comes life. My spirit and soul would be so lessened without special places like this.

Paul Hlina,
Arrowhead (MN) Chapter

All that glitters is not gold

I am perturbed about the article in the March/April issue touting the desirability of marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*). The article omits any reference about distinguishing it from lesser celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*). Here in southwest Ohio lesser celandine is an invasive alien. I made the mistake of planting some before realizing how invasive it is. It's almost impossible to pull up by the roots so I'm having to resort to weed killers - something I'd rather not do. From just a couple plants it has taken over large areas that remain mostly bare after the leaves die off.

I looked up both in Peterson's *Field Guide to Wildflowers* and find even with pictures, the two are not easy to distinguish without having examples in front of you.

Of course problems like these point out the desirability of Betty's Czarapaa's book *Invading Weeds: A Growing Threat to Biological Diversity in the Upper Midwest*. [See March/April, 2002 issue, p. 20.]
Carol Scott,
Greater Cincinnati (OH) Chapter

Tale of the wandering wahoo. . .

Thanks to all our readers who pointed out that the eastern wahoo (*Euonymus atropurpureus*) mentioned in the March/April "Shooting Star" does in fact have a wider range than just southern Wisconsin. According to *Trees of North America, Field Guide and Natural History*, the eastern wahoo's range is "eastern and mid-western US and southern Canada." The book includes a map showing the plant's range.

Correction:

Due to an error in typesetting, the article "Grow It, Don't Mow It" in the March/April, 2002 issue, contains a serious error. On page six in the middle column, the paragraph should read:

"Properly managed naturalistic landscapes do not present any greater fire hazard than any other landscape type. Not only does prairie grass burn quickly and a low temperature, but natural landscapes comprise mostly green, leafy material that does not burn easily." We apologize for leaving out the word "not."

Oaks are, without question, one of the most important and best-loved of all trees. Just the word "oak," with no other words preceding it to influence or sway opinion, implies strength, durability, and long life. One is as "strong as an oak," not as an ash or a hickory or a maple, all fine and upstanding tree clans to be sure, but not, somehow, in the same category as oaks. Where "mighty oak" sounds right, "mighty birch" and "mighty willow" do not. One ties a yellow ribbon around an oak tree, not an aspen or a pine, even though these trees have trunks perfectly capable of supporting a ribbon. They simply don't do it as well as an oak.

When it was decided to select a national tree, oak was the clear favorite. Those making the selection felt that, more than any other tree, oak reflected the American character.

Oaks have been our companions throughout history. Oak fruits have fed us and our animals. Oak wood has kept our home fires warm and made our shingles, barrels, and fence posts. Oak lumber has built our boats, buildings, and furniture. Oak bark has tanned our leather and corked our wine bottles. Oak leaves have shaded our houses. And everything about them – their emerging spring leaves, their shiny brown "capped" acorns, their red, orange, and yellow fall leaves on the bright, clear Indian summer days, their picturesque winter branching pattern and, most of all, their dignity and grace – have given us pleasure and pause to reflect.

Oaks belong to the genus *Quercus* (pronounced KWERE-cuss, with the accent on the first syllable). It's a huge genus, at least for trees, and includes somewhere around 450 species. Except for a few species that are native to high altitudes in tropical Asia and America, all of them are from the temperate zones of the Northern Hemisphere, being fairly evenly distributed between North America, Europe, and Asia. Most are large trees with deciduous foliage, but some are large shrubs, and some have evergreen foliage, including the famous live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) of the south. (The Spanish moss that hangs on them is not a moss at all. Spanish moss a bromeliad, so is actually related to pineapple.)

All oaks have simple, alternate leaves. On most species, the leaves have the classic shape that almost everyone can identify as an oak – about two times as long as wide, with the leaf margin moving in and out in a series of lobes and sinuses. Some species, however, have leaves that look more like beech or chestnut leaves. And some species have willow-like leaves.

Male and female flowers are separate on all oaks, but appear on the same tree. (This condition is called monoecious, Greek for "one house.") Male flowers are comprised of many small florets in a long, slender, golden structure called a catkin. They grow in clusters and dangle from the branches in spring as they shed their wind-blown pollen. Female flowers grow singly or in groups, are small spike-like structures that are not considered showy, but, like all flowers, are wondrous when examined up close. The fruit that develops from the female flower is, of course, the much-loved acorn. The cute

little cap that covers the acorn is, botanically, an involucre. The spiny coverings of beechnuts (beech are in the same family as oaks) and hazelnuts are also involucre.

Oaks are divided into two subgenera, commonly referred to as the white oak group and the red oak group. Species in the white oak group have leaves with veins that do not extend beyond the leaf margin to form bristles (rounded leaf lobes, not pointy leaf lobes), have six to eight stamens in each floret, have thick, woody (sometimes knobby) acorn caps, have acorn shells that are smooth on the inner surface, and have acorns that mature in one season. Of the common oaks native to Eastern North America, those in the white oak group

include white oak (*Q. alba*), bur oak (remember, there's only one r in this bur!), (*Q. macrocarpa*), swamp white oak (*Q. bicolor*), chestnut oak (*Q. prinus*), chinkapin oak (*Q. muehlenbergii*), post oak (*Q. stellata*), overcup oak (*Q. lyrata*), water oak (*Q. nigra*), and live oak (*Q. virginiana*).

Species in the red oak group have leaves with veins that extend out beyond the leaf margin to form bristles (pointy leaf lobes, not round leaf lobes), have four stamens in each floret, have thin acorn caps, have acorn shells that are lined with wooly hair on the inside, and have acorns that take two seasons to mature, so that "baby" acorns are present over winter. Common eastern North American oaks in the red oak group include red oak (*Q. rubra*), black oak (*Q. velutina*), pin oak (*Q. palustris*), scarlet oak (*Q. coccinea*), sawtooth oak (*Q. acutissima*), Hill's oak (*Q. ellipsoidalis*), Spanish oak (*Q. falcata*), shingle oak (*Q. imbricaria*), willow oak (*Q. phellos*), and black-jack oak (*Q. marilandica*).

The division of oaks into two groups is not just academic. Oaks in the white oak group are, generally speaking, more slow-growing than oaks in the red oak group,

although, under the right conditions, even oaks in the white oak group could not be considered slow-growing, as is widely believed. Oaks in the red oak group are more susceptible to oak wilt disease, a potentially devastating vascular fungus that kills oaks the same way Dutch elm disease kills certain elms.

Oaks are certainly the "All American" tree. They seem to be everywhere, from the stand of 80-foot-tall red oaks in the northern hardwood forest, to the lone, broad-spreading bur oak in the Midwestern prairie, to the stately white oak in the New England hills, to the Spanish moss-draped live oak shading a fine old southern home. They are our companions throughout the country and throughout our lives. And they're pretty good company at that! 🌿

Mike Schneider is the executive director of The Clearing, an adult folk school in Ellison Bay, Wisconsin. The Clearing was founded in 1935 by renowned prairie school landscape architect, Jens Jensen.

Artwork copyright 2001, Betsy Brigham. Betsy is an illustrator with a love for natural history, botany in particular, a native Vermonter, avid gardener, musician, and mother. Contact information: 836 Route 232 Marshfield, VT 05658 or engstrom@together.net.

The Oaks

by Mike Schneider



2002 Seeds for Education Grants Awarded

by Steve Maassen, Seeds for Education director

The Lorrie Otto Seeds for Education Fund, established in 1995, supports schools, nature centers, and other places of learning for projects involving students creating natural landscapes and outdoor classrooms using native plants. Through the generous donations of Wild Ones members and income from the growing SFE Fund of the Milwaukee Foundation, this year's grants total \$2,995.

Applications came from all the coasts in the U.S. and many of the states in between, as did the 16 judges who rated them. There were 27 qualified applications this year! Although each was deserving of praise and support, Wild Ones was able to fund only some of the projects. Grants were based on the available funds, the actual dollar requests, and the judges' ranking which compared all 2002 grant applications.

Chapters named in this article are those located closest to the recipients.

Wild Ones is pleased to announce the 2002 Seeds for Education grant recipients.

Johnson Elementary School, Milford, MI: \$300 for a grassland habitat project to restore a grassland area near the school to pre-settlement oak savannas and openings. This is the second area at the school to be planted with native plants. (Ann Arbor Chapter)

Robidoux Middle School, St Joseph, MO: \$195 for a project entitled "Putting down Roots" which, with the help of the students, will change the open area within the bus turnaround into a haven of native grasses and wildflowers. (Wild Rose Chapter)

Bagdad Elementary, Leander, TX: \$150 toward a project called "Bagdad Courtyard Learning Environment" which will convert an enclosed outdoor courtyard into an outdoor learning environment filled with prairie grasses and forbs.

Doudna Elementary School/Doudna Parent-Teacher Organization, Richland Center, WI: \$400 to help establish the prairie phase of the Doudna Elementary Nature Preserve on a half-acre site near the school. All the children will be involved in all aspects of the project. (Madison Chapter)

Friess Lake School, Hubertus, WI: \$400 to establish an outdoor classroom and pond area at the school on a 1-acre site which features three retention ponds and several berms. Students will do the planting and learn about prairie lowlands and their value. (Menomonee River Area Chapter)

Oakhill Day School, Gladstone, MO: \$400 to establish an outdoor discovery Classroom featuring prairie and shade plants to offer students opportunities for hands-on learning related to the traditional classroom curriculum. (Mid-Missouri Chapter)

Seeds for Education Grant Report: Amery Middle School

Getting down and dirty was a necessary part of the fun (and the work) for students at the Amery Middle School in Amery, WI. Recipients of a 2001 Seeds for Education Grant, students used native plants to landscape the school's courtyard which previously consisted of grass, dandelions, and a cement patio with a picnic table. Windows from the school's main foyer, as well as from classrooms, look out over the courtyard at the back of the school.

Although the school was built 10 years ago, this was the first landscaping effort on the grounds.

The work was divided among three classrooms, with students from each responsible for designing and planting a portion of the courtyard.

Students could select only native plants which would thrive under the specific soil and light conditions and which would grow to an appropriate height for viewing from inside the building as well as from the patio. In addition, students chose varieties of forbs which would bloom from May through October.

After ordering the plants, students began preparing the site and learning about weed management. Planting was completed by the end of October.

Then the waiting began. Students watched eagerly as the new shoots appeared and were thrilled to see some blooms that first spring!

This prairie garden project inspired a similar project at the district's elementary school and the start of a restoration project at another site. ♻️



Velma Hamilton Middle School, Madison, WI: \$300 to help create an outdoor classroom which will include both prairie and woodland habitat. Currently, students are inventorying existing plants in the woodlands and removing exotic species. (Madison Chapter)

Mill Creek Elementary, Statesboro, GA: \$100 toward a project called "Mustangs Care about Environmental Science (MCES)" which will have seven stations (one for each grade) featuring prairie and shrubs.

Arbor School of Arts & Sciences, Tualatin, GA: \$300 for a project entitled "Woods and Streams" which, with the help of the students, will restore 2.5 acres of deciduous/riparian forest and the associated Saum Creek Greenway.

Hughes Elementary School/Red Lake Falls Public Schools, Red Lake Falls, MN: \$150 cash award toward an outdoor classroom which will include a tall grass prairie restoration/demonstration site.

Lorado Taft Field Campus, Oregon, IL: \$100 for a project entitled "North Field Prairie Restoration." Soon, athletic teams will play their games next to a prairie. (Rock River Valley Chapter)

Nicolet Area Technical College, Rhinelander, WI: \$200 toward the restoration of displaced species along a newly-developed path through the campus. The project, entitled "Nicolet: A Sense of Place," will feature prairie, wet/mesic, and shade plants.

Nursery partners

Each year, nursery partners supply seeds, plants, discounts, and, of course, advice to grant recipients in their areas.

By participating in the Wild Ones Seeds for Education program, our nursery partners demonstrate their commitment to natural landscaping. Many also advertise in the *Journal*. We thank them for their support!

Grant recipients are encouraged to contact the partner(s) closest to their project site for seeds and plant materials. Using native grass and forb plants and seeds that originated as close as possible to the project site will go a long way toward ensuring a project's success.

In addition to the seeds, plants, and discounts from nursery partners, each grant recipient also received a copy of the

Wild Ones video *A Tapestry of Learning: Creating School Natural Areas* to use in future development efforts.

When the grant requirements are met, each recipient will receive a Wild Ones yard sign for its project to show that the project truly is in harmony with nature.

We encourage Wild One members to learn more about the Seeds for Education projects in their communities and to support them in any way possible.

This year's nursery partners and their specialties are:

Georgia

Four Seasons Nursery, Savannah; (912) 925-8258; trees, shrubs.

Wise Nursery Inc., Pembroke; (912) 823-3983; shrubs, prairie plants.

Michigan

Design by Nature, Mason; (517) 251-8585; prairie plants, seed.

The Native Plant Nursery, Ann Arbor; (734) 994-9592; prairie plants.

The Michigan Wildflower Farm, Portland; (517) 647-6010; prairie seed.

Wetlands Nursery, Saginaw; (989) 752-3492; wetland seeds, plants.

Wildtype Design Native Plants & Seed Ltd., Mason; (517) 244-1140; prairie plants.

Illinois

Genesis Nursery Inc., Tampico; (815) 438-2220; prairie seed (wholesale only).

The Natural Garden Inc., St Charles; (630) 584-0150; wet/mesic and woodland plants, seed.

Missouri

Hamilton Seeds & Wildflowers, Elk Creek; (417) 967-2190; prairie plants, seed.

Missouri Wildflowers Nursery, Jefferson City; (573) 496-3492; prairie, wet/mesic, and woodland plants, seed.

Shadow Valley Greenhouse, St Joseph; (816) 475-2442; prairie plants.

Minnesota

Carlson's Prairie Seed Farm Inc., Newfolden; (877) 733-3087; prairie seed (primarily wholesale).

Kaste Inc., Fertile; (218) 945-6738; prairie seed (wholesale only).

Prairie Restorations Inc./Bluestem Farm, Hawley; (218) 498-0260; prairie plants, seed.

Wisconsin

Agrecol Corp, Madison; (608) 226-2544; prairie seed, prairie and woodland plants (primarily wholesale).

CRM/Prairie Ridge Nursery, Mt Horeb; (608) 437-5245; prairie and wetland seed, plants.

Great Lakes Nursery Co, Wausau; (888) 733-3564; trees, shrubs, woodland, wet/mesic, and prairie seed, plants.

Hanson's Nursery, Rhinelander; (715) 365-2929; prairie plants.

Midwest Prairies, Ft Atkinson; (920) 563-3165; prairie seed.

Oak Prairie Farm, Pardeeville; (800) 894-3884; prairie plants, seed.

Prairie Future Seed Co, Menomonee Falls; (262) 820-0221; prairie seed.

Prairie Nursery, Westfield; 608-296-3679; woodland, prairie, and wet/mesic seed, plants.

Prairie Seed Source, North Lake; (262) 673-7166; prairie seed.

Taylor Creek Nurseries, Brodhead; (608) 897-8641; wetlands, woodlands, prairie, and wet/mesic seed, plants.

Texas

Barton Springs Nursery, Austin; (512) 328-6655; prairie plants.

Natural Gardener, Austin; (512) 288-6113; prairie plants.

Oregon

Bosky Dell Natives, West Linn; (603) 638-5945; woodland, wetland, alpine, wet/mesic, and prairie plants.

In closing, I would like to thank the donors, judges, and nursery partners for caring enough about this program to keep it happening each year. And I'd also like to thank the Wild Ones members who assisted with the administrative process involved in this year's grant program. Thank you for helping make this year's program such a success. ☘

For a complete listing of all previous SFE grant recipients, see the Wild Ones website, www.for-wild.org.

Video in the spotlight

Last winter Wild Ones submitted the video *A Tapestry of Learning: Creating School Natural Areas* for consideration for the Third Annual Spirit of the Land Awards to be presented in conjunction with the Winter Olympics. Although Wild Ones did not receive a monetary award, we did receive a Certificate of Outstanding Achievement.



The Grapevine

by Maryann Whitman

Michigan wildflower conference

The 15th Annual Wildflower Association of Michigan (WAM) Conference took place as usual on the Michigan State University campus, the first Sunday and Monday in March. For two days, some 450 registrants from all over the state milled about trying to choose prudently from a line-up of 24 speakers, who addressed every conceivable topic related to native plants. Wild Ones members, of course, figured very prominently among the registrants. This is the annual conference not to be missed, with so much potential for learning and exchanging new ideas. I bring you three things I took away from this one.

At the book table I met Mike Tiedeck and Betsy Pollock of the Detroit Metro (MI) Chapter and asked flippantly, "And what did you learn today?" Mike launched enthusiastically into a tale about his stand of yellow lady slippers that each year comes up in the middle of a path. They looked so healthy he thought he could move them without doing much damage. That morning he heard Bill Cullina's talk. Mike said "I had no idea of how important mycorrhizae [fungus] were to orchids. And they must exist in the soil around those lady slippers because they planted themselves in that spot."

Cullina had explained how tiny orchid seeds are and how low the germination rate is. Though a flower might produce 10,000 to 20,000 seeds, so few germinate that orchids are a relative rarity. The seeds carry no endosperm to feed the new seedlings. Each seed needs to be infected by a soil fungus [mycorrhizae] and partly digest that fungus in order for a plantlet to survive. Once the plantlet has chlorophyll-producing leaves and a few roots it becomes less reliant on the fungus for sustenance. Some orchids, however, grow roots so slowly that they depend on a symbiotic relationship with the mycorrhizae even when they are mature.

From a drawing of a dissected lady slipper sac, Mike learned how to reach the pollenia with a Q-tip so that he could pollinate his flowers, control where the seeds fall (they're usually wind-dispersed), and wait for his stock to multiply. He added as an afterthought "I'm going to have to move that path."

Bill Cullina is the author of the *New England Wild Flower Society's Guide to Growing and Propagating Wildflowers of the United States and Canada*. He was the keynote speaker at the WAM Conference.

At lunch, Ann McInnis, of the Flint (MI) Chapter, positively could not wait to share a tidbit that had captured her imagination. In a lecture that morning she had learned that "our great galloping night crawlers are not native to this continent! Their eggs were probably introduced here on the boots of Europeans. Of course they do wonderful things for our garden soils but problems arise when they migrate into our woods. They eat the litter on the ground, depriving some moths, butterflies, lady-bugs, and other

insects of protected places to spend the winter." Now there's a conundrum: an invasive alien that can also be most beneficial. It's not an entirely unheard of concept, it's just strange to think it in terms of earthworms.

And, as for me, I learned what to do about my ever-spreading stand of *Ailanthus*. (I refuse to refer to it as tree of heaven because of the sympathy that name might elicit.) It seems that because this genus is clonal, spreading by underground roots, when a freshly cut stump is treated with glyphosate, the larger plant simply gives up on that stump and channels its energies into the rest of the clone. Some new (expensive) tools have appeared on the market that are capable of injecting larger quantities of glyphosate into the stump than might be delivered by a sponge applicator, which is usually plenty to kill buckthorn and the like. Jack McGowan-Stinski, the lecturer, a steward and land manager for the Michigan Nature Conservancy, was proud of his own "more cost effective" invention. With a portable drill he drills holes into the tree trunks. Using a 3/8" drill bit he makes a series of 1-1/2" deep holes, at a 45-degree angle downward, about every 1-1/2" around the circumference of the trunk and fills the holes with glyphosate from a squirt bottle. He says he has a better success rate the more members of the clone he treats. He still pays attention to the five-minute rule: deliver the chemical within five minutes of the cut, before it glazes over.

You've gotta love a good conference! If you're interested in getting on the mailing list for next year's conference, e-mail Marji Fuller at marjif@iserv.net.

Seeding the Snow

Loving the earth is a personal business, and we all express this love by whatever means we can. I envy the people who can express their feelings in words that touch or entertain me, in words that speak to my heart. The best writing both reflects and shapes my feelings and gives voice to my yet unformed thoughts.

Such is the writing I found in *Seeding the Snow*, a 28-page journal a friend shared with me recently. This journal aims "to provide a medium for writers and artistic expression of women about nature; to foster connections to our Midwestern landscapes; to build a sense of community among writers, artists, and readers through social and cultural events." I should not have been surprised at how much I enjoyed reading the poetry and essays. As I leafed through, I recognized some of the names of women who supported this journal as fellow members of Wild Ones: Patricia Armstrong, Greater du Page (IL) Chapter; Celeste Watts, Detroit Metro (MI) Chapter; and Kim Herman, Ann Arbor (MI) Chapter. I recognized also some names of women who should be members of Wild Ones.

If you're interested in subscribing or in submitting material, contact *Seeding the Snow*, 2534 N. St. Louis, Chicago, IL 60647 or Karengorge17@cs.com. ☘

Maryann is a member of the Oakland (MI) Chapter and the Journal's feature editor. "The Grapevine" is a place to exchange information about special chapter happenings or other things of interest to Wild Ones members. To submit items, please contact Maryann at Wild Ones Journal, PO Box 231, Lake Orion, MI 48306 or featuresedit@for-wild.org.

The Inside Story

by Janice Stiefel

Family: Rosaceae (rose)

Other names: pasture rose.

Habitat: Dry, sandy, rocky terrain; fields, roadsides; along streams; open woods.

Description: This beautiful 2- to 3-inch-wide rose blossom has five heart-shaped, pink petals, five sepals and numerous stamens. The leaves are divided into five to nine dull green, smooth, toothed, oval leaflets. The leafstalk "wings" (stipules) are very narrow. The fruit, or "hip," is red and fleshy.

CAROLINA ROSE (*Rosa carolina*)



Height: 1 to 3 feet.

Flowering: June to July

Comments: Worldwide, there are more than 10,000 varieties of roses. However, they are all derived from a small number of roses that grow wild in our fields and open woods. One of those wild roses is the Carolina or pasture rose.

Roses are the most popular, beloved flower in the world and have been recorded since the beginning of time. Armies marched off to war under the banners of roses. Cleopatra lured Mark Anthony to her golden barge with rose petals stuffed in pillows, their fragrance permeating the air. One time when Mark Anthony visited Cleopatra at her palace, everything was "covered with rose petals" — the courtyard, floors, tables, pools, and lakes. Even Shakespeare referred to roses in his writings. Who can forget his "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet" line from *Romeo and Juliet*?

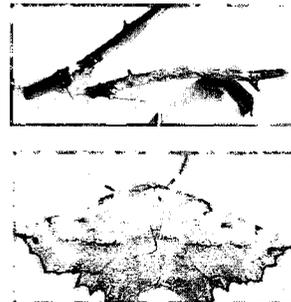
Native American Indians saw beneath the loveliness of the rose because the plant was of great importance to the Indians' well-being.

Medicinal use: Distilled water of the wild rose reduced eye irritation. It was also used to treat cuts, sores, wounds, coughs, sore throats, ear infections, colds, fevers, liver and stomach disorders, and was even used to strengthen the heart. Rose-water tea, added to meat or broth, was given to weak or ill patients and was drunk by the Indians to ensure rest and sleep. Oil of roses soothed headache and was made into healing ointments. The fungus galls of the rose were mashed into a poultice for boils. For mouth sores, a salve of ground rose petals (combined with grease) was applied. For fever blisters, dry rose powder was employed.

During World War II in England and the Scandinavian countries many children might not have survived, except for the vitamin C they received from the hips of wild roses. Weight for weight, rose hips contain 40 times the vitamin C of oranges.

Name origin: The genus name, *Rosa*, is from the old Latin name for "the rose." The species name, *carolina*, means "from North or South Carolina."

Author's note: According to my data base, our wild Carolina rose is a host plant for the larvae of at least 13 moths. I reared the larvae of the obtuse euchaena (you-KLEE-na) moth on Carolina rose in the summer of 2001. You will notice from the photo that the caterpillar (lower portion of photo) looks exactly like the stem of a rose, including the protrusions that resemble the rose thorn. Note how its legs clasp the leaf stem on the left. The larvae hatched on July 12 and continued eating until I placed them in our cold fruit cellar in November, where they spent the winter months in diapause (hibernation).



What could be more beautiful to the eyes and the soul than to find a patch of Carolina roses blooming on a warm summer day. The UW-Madison Herbarium web site <http://wiscinfo.doit.wisc.edu/herbarium/search.html> features 11 photos of the 20 plants belonging to the *Rosa* genus found in Wisconsin. If you are fortunate to have a similar website in your state, check out the wild roses in your area. Then, take a walk in a wild habitat where they are waiting for you to admire them. Who knows, you may even find an obtuse euchaena larva now that you know their secret camouflage.

©2002 Janice Stiefel, text and obtuse euchaena photos.
Jstiefel@itol.com

©2002 Thomas G. Barnes, rose photo

Janice is a member of the Door County (WI) chapter of Wild Ones and a frequent Journal contributor.

Notes from the president. . .

Planning Meeting Sets Goals, Direction

On February 9 several national board members, local chapter presidents, and Wild Ones members gathered in Milwaukee to define goals and objectives for the organization's future.

In the five years since we chose to develop a national Wild Ones presence, we have accomplished a great deal. We have hired an executive director, rewritten the by-laws, restructured the board of directors, and reorganized our business practices. This year, the board felt that it was time to look ahead.

During the strategic planning meeting, led by Sheila Ritter, Ann Arbor (MI) Chapter, the group created a road map for the next three to five years. In addition, we reviewed the Wild Ones mission statement and the name itself. Committees have been formed and the exciting process of growing into the future has begun.

Much discussion focused on the Wild Ones name and mission statement (found on p. 12). Modifying either goes to the heart of what Wild Ones is as an organization. Many of us were surprised to learn that the name Wild Ones is not always graciously received. In some places, it conjures up the suggestion of a motorcycle gang or something similar. Others hearing the name may think we are an organization of landscape architects or nursery people. Most of us like the name and wear it proudly; after all, there is a bit of the rebel in all of us! The question is, does the name Wild Ones Natural Landscapers accurately describe our organization? Should it be changed? With your help, we will be considering this issue during the next several months.

After reviewing the mission statement, the board will likely recommend changes at the annual meeting in July. A strong, clear, up-to-date mission statement defining Wild Ones is critical as we work to develop a greater national presence.

In addition, the planning group considered several other topics. The next day, at its quarterly meeting, the board of directors adopted ten goals designed to help Wild Ones grow into the future. Each was assigned to a committee chaired by a board member. They are outlined here.

WE NEED YOUR HELP!

Your input is essential to the future of Wild Ones Natural Landscapers! Send your ideas and thoughts to either Donna VanBuecken (executive director, execdirector@for-wild.org) or Joe Powelka (president@for-wild.org). Donna has e-mail lists for each committee. Let Donna know if you'd like to be added to one or more.

Or write to us at Wild Ones, P.O. Box 1274, Appleton, WI 54912-1274.



1. Evaluate and improve communication.

Leader: Mariette Nowak, Milwaukee Southwest-Wehr (WI) Chapter, comtools@for-wild.org

Starting with the *Wild Ones Journal* and web site, the committee will consider these and other tools for improving communication with members, among chapters, and with the public.

2. Become financially stable.

Leader: Klaus Wisiol, Lake-to-Prairie (IL) Chapter, finstab@for-wild.org

Financial stability is essential for organizational strength. The committee will develop a plan for Wild Ones to become financially secure.

3. Improve leadership development.

Leader: Mandy Ploch, Milwaukee North (WI) Chapter, leaddev@for-wild.org

The future lies in the leadership, which arises from the membership. The committee will establish guidelines to assist chapters identify, recruit, and train new leaders, something that is especially important in this day and age of ever-busier schedules.

4. Expand interaction with other organizations.

Leader: Joe Powelka, Madison (WI) Chapter, interorg@for-wild.org

As a voice for the native landscaping movement, Wild Ones must cooperate and communicate with other like-minded organizations. The committee will promote and nurture the links that will make it possible for Wild Ones to be part of the national conversation about environmental issues.

5. Re-examine the Wild Ones mission statement and consider changing the name.

Leader: Portia Brown, Louisville (KY) Chapter, missname@for-wild.org

6. Build Wild Ones into a more cohesive working unit.

Leader: Lorraine Johnson, Partner-at-Large Member, workunit@for-wild.org

The heart of the organization is its chapters and its members. This committee will focus on chapter health and interaction.

7. Increase the number, diversity, and participation of members.

Leader: Mark Charles, Ann Arbor (MI) Chapter, diversity@for-wild.org

The committee will create strategies for building a larger and more diverse and active membership.

8. Establish Seeds for Education Committees in all chapters.

Leader: Steve Maassen, Fox Valley (WI) Chapter, sfecom@for-wild.org

On the national level, Seeds for Education has proven to be an exciting, successful outreach program. This group will propose ways to include a chapter-level Seeds for Education focus in order to continue to "grow" the next generation of natural landscapers and environmentalists.

April 2002

Wild Ones® Member:

In accordance with our Articles of Incorporation and by-laws, the Wild Ones Nominating Committee is presenting six board member nominees. If you will not be attending the Annual Meeting on July 13, 2002 at Columbus, we would like you to cast your vote for these board members by completing the enclosed ballot and returning it to Wild Ones headquarters by July 1, 2002. All nominees are Wild Ones members. All will serve a four year term. Since we do not have a seventh nominee at this time, if you wish to nominate a candidate for the board, including yourself, please so indicate on your ballot. The seventh member can be appointed.

The following table lists the nominated Wild Ones board members:

NOMINEE	CHAPTER	STATE	FUTURE VISION FOR WILD ONES
Carol Andrews	Arrowhead	MN	My vision for the future would be for Wild Ones to continue our focus on being a high-quality source of information to help people understand the benefits and "how to" of landscaping with native plants. While we should continue to provide information to individuals for use in home landscaping, I would like to also promote the message to communities, college campuses and others that make landscaping decisions, often for large tracts of land. The current Board has recently developed a strong strategic plan that I believe can form the backbone of our activities for many years and I would enjoy helping to further the progress of the plan.
Jerry Brown	Louisville	KY	As a voice for the natural landscaping movement, we have the potential to serve as a hub for information from a variety of perspectives relative to awareness of, appreciation for and the technical know-how for preserving, restoring and establishing healthy natural areas in our communities – through this experience participants reconnect with the natural heritage of the earth and our human place in relation to the earth.
Diane Powelka	Madison	WI	Wild Ones is as an organization that supports not only individuals but the country at large. By working together we can halt the spread of monoculture grass yards and return them to areas of the natural vegetation that supports and nurtures our native wildlife communities. Wild Ones should be the voice of the land. Too many landowners have no concept of what to do to keep the land healthy. That is where we as an organization need to step in. Wild Ones needs to start new chapters and strengthen older chapters to help spread the word. We need to share our knowledge, plants and seeds with those that live around us. We need to assist others in locating and planting local native species on their land. We need to preserve the natural areas that still remain. These activities are what I see Wild Ones being about. Education is the key.
Joe Powelka	Madison	WI	Wild Ones has a two-part future. First, we need to strengthen and increase national's support of the local Chapters. This is where our primary work takes place. The chapters educate the public about the benefits of natural landscaping and how to do it. This is our original mission and will continue to be our primary mission as an organization. Leadership development, resource support and monitoring the health of the chapters are a few of the areas the Board needs to focus on. The second area is to truly become a national organization, to become the voice of the natural landscaping movement. This will require a solid business plan to help us become financially stable, outreach efforts to interact with related organizations such as wildflower societies, etc, and improved and expanded resources to facilitate the dissemination of information about the use of native plants in our landscapes. This means Wild Ones needs to be identified with the sustainability movement since this is in reality what Wild Ones is about -- preserving and restoring today so tomorrow's generations can live and enjoy what we and our ancestors have enjoyed.
Maryann Whitman	Oakland Chapter	MI	Among the public, there is a growing recognition of the importance of local ecosystems in the functioning of the overall system that sustains life on our planet Earth. Wild Ones, by having reached out to individuals "at the grass-roots level" is in a responsible position now to continue educating and empowering individuals to act on the bit of earth they touch in a manner that will increase its health and ability to sustain life. We will do this by teaching individuals about the importance of native plants to the functioning of all ecosystems. Wild Ones has recognized and filled a role unlike that of any other large national organization. In order to grow and increase our influence, I believe we must reach out to, interact with and support other local or national organizations that have goals similar to ours by making ourselves available to them.
Klaus Wisiol	Lake-to-Prairie Chapter	IL	Wild Ones is recognized as the leader of the natural landscaping movement. We should have enough members and money to create some buzz around the country for our activities and values.

Brief biographies of the nominees:

Carol Andrews is a founding member of the Arrowhead Chapter and has served as Vice President and is currently President. Educated as a civil/environmental engineer, Carol now works in commercial landscaping. When Carol first got into landscaping with native plants, she lived in the oak savanna area of St Paul where she developed a beautiful native plant shade garden when her sister said she could plant whatever she wanted under a big old blue spruce because "nothing grows there." Carol's interest in native landscaping grew enough to motivate her to quit her day job as a water quality and environmental engineer to take a seasonal job working with a small company that specialized in native plant landscaping. In 1999 she moved to Duluth in northeastern Minnesota where the last date of frost is considered to be mid-June. She is now in the never-ending process of learning more about plants that are native to the coniferous and hardwood forests that dominate the area as well as appropriate plants for sunny outcrops that may be similar to many urban yards in her area.

Carol has most recently served on the board of directors of the local food co-op which provided an excellent education on running an organization that is financially healthy and balances the input of the board vs the work of the staff. Previously she served as a member and president of the St Paul Bicycle Advisory Board. Carol is a member of the Minnesota Native Plant Society.

Jerry Brown is a charter member of the Louisville Wild Ones Chapter and has served as Vice President and is currently co-President. As Sr Engineer and manager of the Planning and Design Group with the Louisville and Jefferson County Parks Dept, Jerry has focused his professional career on working in harmony with nature. He promotes using native plants and native materials, such as dry-stone masonry, on park projects that would typically utilize hard engineered materials such as steel and concrete. He enjoys working with the Louisville Olmsted Parks Conservancy, a public-private partnership, to restore Louisville's classic Olmsted Parks. When he isn't managing public park projects, he is working on his own eco-system restoration projects with his wife, Portia, on their 143 acre nature preserve/native seed farm. Jerry and Portia hosted the Wild Ones annual meeting last August on their property and had their first harvest of native grass seed off their third year stand in the fall of 2001.

Diane Powelka has been a Wild Ones member for 7 years and has served as President of the Madison Chapter, Vice President and Secretary. She currently serves on the National Board of Directors. Professionally, Diane works as a nursery person. Personally, she has held officer and director positions in the Sun Prairie Garden Club, Madison District of Wisconsin Garden Club Federation and Wisconsin Garden Club Federation including Operation Wildflower, as well as various committee chairmanships in these and other related garden and religious organizations. Her leadership in these organizations has included working with kids of all ages. Diane is currently involved with planting native plants (prairie, woodland and wetland) in a 14 acre native plant preserve she and her husband, Joe, are developing in her township with the help of grant money and donations from the community. Assistance in planting is mostly from teenage kids who are in alternative schooling. Besides the fun for her, she feels this project has been a positive influence on the teenagers. Through the WI Garden Club Federation she is planning a state-wide native plant workshop to educate gardeners about native plants. Diane and her husband, Joe, are eclectic in their approach to natural landscaping. They are developing a wet prairie planting over their septic system, will be developing a bog area for their pond and have native plants interspersed throughout other garden areas on their 1 ac home site.

Joe Powelka has been a member of Wild Ones for the past 7 years having served as President & Vice President of the Madison Chapter. He currently serves on the National Board of Directors holding the office National President; previously, as National Secretary. He also has served as Vice President and President of the Southwest Chapter AIA Wisconsin, Director of AIA Wisconsin, President of Business Recovery Planners Association of Wisconsin, and various committee chairmanships in these and other related professional organizations. Having served as a managing principle in a major architectural-engineering firm, Joe now has his own architectural firm and has acquired significant experience in operating a business, which he feels will be important to be an effective and efficient Director for Wild Ones. In addition, as a practicing architect with a focus on and experience in sustainability/green architecture, he feels he has the ability and the desire to visualize and develop concepts relating to environmentally responsible activities. Personally, he is committed to preserving natural areas and improving our environment through daily living, work and advocacy activities.

Maryann Whitman has been a Wild Ones member since 1996 and was founding President of the Oakland (MI) Chapter in 1999. She continues to handle membership and programming responsibilities for her chapter, and also serves on the National Communications Committee Journal Team where she is Features Editor and responsible for chapter news. While in graduate school, Maryann became enamored with botany and hasn't missed an opportunity to develop her knowledge about wildflowers since. Maryann handles the book sales for her chapter as well as the Wildflower Association of MI (WAM) so she can "get to see all the good stuff coming on the market and that which has been around for a while." Maryann serves on the Board of the WAM, and is an active member of a number of local environmental organizations such as rails-to-trails, and steward of several parcels for the Oakland Land Conservancy. Last fall she chaired a committee that helped pass a millage for preservation of open space in her township and continually assists in whatever way she can to share information on the benefits of landscaping with native plants and in preserving and reconstructing our remnants of healthy ecosystems. She and her husband, Doug, live on acreage that has a wetland, a woodland and a dry open upland. Her stewarding, educating and preservation activities have introduced her to a broad variety of systems about which she had to educate herself.

Klaus Wisiol has been a member of Wild Ones since 1997. He is a co-founder and a board member (Treasurer) of the Lake-to-Prairie (IL) Chapter. He has also been a member of the National Board since August 1998 functioning as National Treasurer. Klaus has a background in corporate financial management and continues to consult in that area. He is currently involved on the boards of several not-for-profit organizations including hospitals, civic organizations, performing arts, and social services. Klaus and his wife, Karin, live in an environmentally friendly community known as Prairie Crossing in Grayslake, which is part of the Liberty Prairie Reserve. They are interested in prairie landscaping. Their home has been featured on occasion in the Prairie Nursery catalog and Better Homes and Gardens publications.

By order of the Wild Ones Board of Directors and the Nominating Committee

Donna VanBuecken
Executive Director

9. Develop and maintain lists of natural landscaping resources.

Leader: Pat Armstrong, Greater DuPage (IL) Chapter, sources@for-wild.org

This committee will initiate the effort to develop a central data base of resources, including lists of plants specific to regions and ecosystems, advocates with specific expertise, native plant providers, native landscape designers, examples of ordinances, and other resources specific to natural landscaping issues.

10. Raise the profile of Wild Ones at the local and regional levels.

Co-leaders: Lynn Schoenecker, Milwaukee North (WI) and Carol Andrews, Arrowhead (MN) Chapter. profile@for-wild.org

The committee's primary focus will be on helping chapters become more visible in their communities.

I look forward to working with anyone who is interested in the future of Wild Ones and in working with the committees. With courage and vision, Lorrie Otto and her peers started this natural landscaping movement almost 25 years ago. It is now our turn to pick up the baton and move Wild Ones forward to the next level. Please join us in that effort.



Joe Powelka, National President

Thank you!

The following Wild Ones chapters have contributed to the Fast Forward Communication Campaign:

Otter Tail Chapter (MN)
Central Wisconsin Chapter
Menomonee River Area Chapter (WI)
Milwaukee North Chapter (WI)
Oakland Chapter (MI)
Milwaukee-SW/Wehr Chapter (WI)

A full report about the Fast Forward campaign will be included in a future issue.

In recognition of the volunteer efforts of Marilyn Stroud, Fox Valley (WI) Chapter, Wild Ones received a donation from the Kimberly-Clark Corporation's Community Partners Program.

Mark Charles, Ann Arbor (MI) Chapter, the creator of the Wild Ones national web site, has moved on to other endeavors (but is continuing to be a very active member). Thank you so much Mark for your creative talent and technical support! Peter Chen, Greater du Page (IL) Chapter, has volunteered to assume the responsibilities for the web page. Welcome aboard, Peter.

on the horizon...



QUARTERLY NATIONAL BOARD MEETINGS

All members are invited and encouraged to attend the quarterly meetings of the Wild Ones national board of directors. More details will be printed as they become available, or can be obtained from your chapter officers.

Saturday, May 18, 2002: 8:30 a.m. - noon at the Kalamazoo Nature Center, 7000 N. Westedge Ave., Kalamazoo, MI. Co-hosts are the Kalamazoo Chapter and the Nature Center; Tom Seiler is the meeting coordinator. Steve Allen, director of the Center's Community Wildlife Program, will present a program following lunch. The Nature Center grounds are extensive and include a variety of wetlands, upland forest, and prairie restoration. Splendid spring ephemerals may still be in bloom.

Contact: Donna VanBuecken, executive director, at 1-877-394-9453 or execdirector@for-wild.org.

Lunch: box lunch, \$10 (vegetarian available); contact Donna by May 10 to order.

Accommodations: Super 8 Motel, 618 Maple Hill Drive, phone/fax 616-345-0146. Non-smoking rooms with two beds; can accommodate up to four persons per room, \$59.99 plus tax; no breakfast. Baymont Inn and Suites, 2203 S. 11th, 1-800-301-0200 or www.baymontinns.com. Room with one double bed, \$69.95 per night (\$5.00 for additional adult); two double beds,

\$74.95; king-size bed, \$77.95. Continental breakfast. Contact: Steven Pott (616-372-7999).

Camping: Contact Tom and Nancy Small at yard2prairy@aol.com.

July 12-14, 2002: Columbus Ohio Chapter will host the 2002 Annual Meeting and Conference. See pp. 8 and 9 for details.

October 19, 2002: hosted by St. Louis (MO) Chapter.

OTHER MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

June 6-8, 2002: The annual Native Plants in the Landscape conference will be held at Millersville University in Lancaster County, PA. "Changing the World - Starting in Your Own Back Yard" will include a native plant sale, expert speakers, break-out sessions, and field trips.

Contact: Office of Professional Training & Education, Millersville University, roma.sayre@millersville.edu or (717) 872-3030.

June 23 - 27, 2002: 18th Annual North American Prairie Conference, Kirksville, MO. Topics include using the prairie to help control pollution, legislative initiatives to preserve prairies, and more. Contact: (660) 665-3766 or see www.napc2002.org.

Information about conferences and meetings will be listed as space is available. Preference will be given to meetings sponsored or co-sponsored by Wild Ones chapters. To submit information, e-mail it to journal@for-wild.org or send it to Merry Mason Whipple, editor, Wild Ones Journal, 922 S. Park Ave., Neenah, WI 54956.

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

NATIONAL OFFICE:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DONNA VANBUECKEN
P.O. BOX 1274, APPLETON, WI 54912-1274
(877) FYI-WILD [394-9453]
(920) 730-3986
Fax: (920) 730-8654
Email: execdirector@for-wild.org

PRESIDENT

JOE POWELKA • (608) 837-6308
Email: president@for-wild.org

VICE PRESIDENT & EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

MARIETTE NOWAK • (262) 642-2352
Email: vicepresident@for-wild.org

SECRETARY

PORTIA BROWN • (502) 454-4007
Email: secretary@for-wild.org

TREASURER

KLAUS WISIOL • (847) 548-1649
Email: treasurer@for-wild.org

SEEDS FOR EDUCATION DIRECTOR

STEVE MAASSEN • (920) 233-5914
Email: sfedirector@for-wild.org

WEB SITE COORDINATOR

PETER CHEN • webmanager@for-wild.org
Email: webmanager@for-wild.org

LIBRARIAN

ROBERT RYF • (920) 426-2433
Email: library@for-wild.org

CALENDAR COORDINATOR

MARY PAQUETTE • (920) 994-2505
Email: calendar@for-wild.org

BOARD MEMBERS

PATRICIA ARMSTRONG, Illinois
Portia Brown, Kentucky
Mark Charles, Michigan
LORRAINE JOHNSON, Ontario
STEVE MAASSEN, Wisconsin
MARIETTE NOWAK, Wisconsin
MANDY PLOCH, Wisconsin
DIANE POWELKA, Wisconsin
JOE POWELKA, Wisconsin
BRET RAPPAPORT, Illinois
LYNN SCHOENECKER, Wisconsin
CHRISTINE TALIGA, Iowa
CRAIG TUFTS, Virginia
LYNN WHITE, Wisconsin
KLAUS WISIOL, Illinois

HONORARY DIRECTORS

DARREL MORRISON, FASLA, Georgia
LORRIE OTTO, Wisconsin
SARA STEIN, New York
ANDY & SALLY WASOWSKI, New Mexico

Wild Ones Journal is published bimonthly by Wild Ones Natural Landscapers. Views expressed are the opinions of the authors. Journal content may be reproduced for non-profit educational purposes as long as the Journal is credited as the source. Individual articles that carry a copyright symbol are the property of the author and cannot be reproduced without the author's written permission. No artwork may be reproduced, except to accompany its original companion text, without written permission of the illustrator or photographer. Contact editor if in doubt about use rights. Manuscripts and illustrations are welcome; contact editor. For guidelines for submitting material, contact editor or see Wild Ones website. ADVERTISERS: Contact national office for rates and schedule.

EDITOR

MERRY MASON WHIPPLE • (920) 722-5087
The Newsletter Service
922 S. Park Ave.
Neenah, WI 54956
Email: journal@for-wild.org

FEATURE EDITOR

MARYANN WHITMAN • (248) 652-4004
Email: featuresedit@for-wild.org

ADDITIONAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The complete bibliography for the Ecotype Guidelines on p. 3 is available on the Wild Ones website at www.for-wild.org or by contacting the executive director.

Line drawings on pp. 3, 4 & shovel on p. 20 are by free-lance artist and gardener, Judy Catlin, Neenah, WI.

Printed on recycled paper.

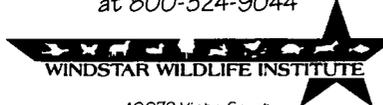
Become a... 

Certified Wildlife Habitat NaturalistSM

Take your interest in wildlife and native plants to new heights and achieve professional level expertise to improve your habitat with our Internet-based course.

This revolutionary new way of educating features 14 of the nation's top professionals in online training that synchronizes video, audio, text, hundreds of photos, and linked supplemental information, whenever and wherever you want.

Visit www.windstar.org or call WindStar Wildlife Institute at 800-324-9044



10072 Vista Court
Myersville, MD 21773
Phone: 301-293-3351 • Fax: 301-293-3353
Internet: www.windstar.org
E-mail: wildlife@windstar.org

Native Prairie Seed and Plants

DESIGN • INSTALLATION • RESTORATION

500 Species of Native Seeds & Plants

Natural Landscaping of Corporate Campuses

Prairie & Wetland Restoration

Planting Design & Installation



Phone: 608.897.8641 • Fax: 608.897.8486
email: info@appliedeco.com
www.appliedeco.com

Take flight for birding fun...

3rd Annual... 

November 1-2-3, 2002
(Fr-Sa-Su)
**Washington County Fair Park
West Bend, WI**

(come hear Ken Kaufman)

NEW!!! • Birding trips • Big Name Birding Speakers • Photo Contest (More youth hands-on activities • 30+ seminars on birds, prairie, birds, habitat, birds, aquatics
PLUS -- • BSA & GSA merit badge courses
• Live birds, live animals • Birds of Prey (live!)
• Backyard wildlife habitat demo site
• "Eyes on Wildlife" optics activities

SPONSORS:  

produced by
TARGET COMMUNICATIONS, Mequon, Wisconsin
www.backyard-birds.com
1-800-324-3337 1-262-242-3990

Kinnickinnic Natives Native Plant Nursery

Native Perennials
from the St. Croix Valley

Prairie, Wetland, Woodland

Rare & Uncommon Species
(Nursery Propagated, Container Grown)

Open weekends
May through September
(call for hours)

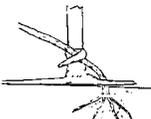
Native Plant Nursery

235 State Road 65
River Falls, WI 54022
715-425-7605
Whunke@presenter.com



REMOVE INVASIVE, NON-NATIVE
TREES BY THE ROOT WITH THE

ROOT TALON™



Major credit cards accepted,
or send check or money order
for \$54.95 (\$47 plus
\$7.95 shipping) to:

Lampe Design, LLC
262 South Griggs Street
St. Paul, MN 55105

Sturdy
36"
fiberglass
handle.
Solid
metal

Toll-free (866) 334-9964
Minn. residents add 6.5% sales tax

Visit our website: www.lampedesign.com



Native Plants

Great selection, including
Wood Lilies, Yellow Star Grass,
and Grass Pink Orchids

Local genotype

Competitive prices

Potted plants ready to go

Come and see us at the
Dane County Farmers' Market
in Madison

No mail order sales!
Farm visits by appointment only,
please.

S5920 Lehman Road
Baraboo WI 53913
608-356-0179

Prairie Nursery

PO Box 306
Westfield, WI 53964



"We wanted to do it right ...
so we called **Prairie Nursery!**"

800-476-9453

Native Wildflowers & Grasses

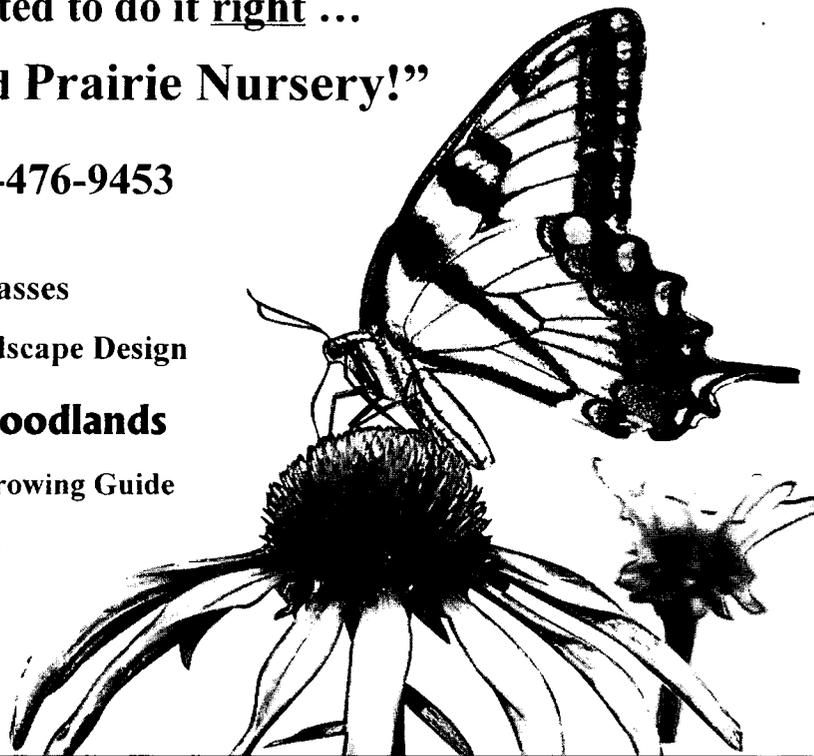
Plants, Custom Seed Mixes, & Landscape Design

Prairies • Wetlands • Woodlands

Call for your FREE Catalog and Growing Guide

www.prairienursery.com

Helping People Help Nature Since 1972



take a walk in our wildflowers! Free Nursery Tours 1 hour north of Madison on Interstate 39. Call for Tour Dates.

meet us on line at www.for-wild.org

Chapters, please send your chapter newsletters or events notices to:

Calendar Coordinator Mary Paquette
N2026 Cedar Rd., Adell, WI 53001
(920) 994-2505 • calandar@for-wild.org

The meeting place



You are invited to participate in all Wild Ones activities, even when you travel! For complete details about upcoming events, consult your local chapter newsletter or call the local contacts listed for each chapter. Customary meeting information is included here, but because it is subject to change, please confirm dates and locations.

ILLINOIS

GREATER DUPAGE CHAPTER

MESSAGE CENTER: (630) 415-IDIG

PAT CLANCY: (630) 964-0448

clancypj2@aol.com

Usually third Thursday of month, 7 p.m.,
College of DuPage, Building K, Room 161,
unless otherwise noted.

May 4: Edwin Evert yard tour. Contact Pat
Armstrong (630) 983-8404.

May 18, 12:30 p.m.: Midewin plant sale pick-up and private tour; Midewin National Tall Grass Prairie, Wilmington.

LAKE-TO-PRAIRIE CHAPTER

KARIN WISOL: (847) 548-1650

Usually second Monday of month, 7:15 p.m.,
the Byron Colby Community Barn, Prairie
Crossing, Grayslake (Rt. 45, about 1/2 mile
south of Ill. 120).

May 13: "Inviting Wildlife to Your Garden" with
Master Gardener Marian Thill. Last program of
season.

NATURALLY WILD of LA GRANGE CHAPTER

MEREDITH AZARK: (708) 482-9325

dazark1@juno.com

First Thursday of month, 7 p.m., The Natural

Habitat Wildlife and Organic Garden Supply
Store, 41 S. LaGrange Rd., LaGrange, unless
otherwise noted.

NORTH PARK CHAPTER

BOB PORTER: (312) 744-5472

Usually second Thursday of month, 7 p.m.,
North Park Nature Center, 5801 N. Pulaski,
Chicago, unless otherwise noted. Call Bob
Porter for more information.

May 4 (Sat.): Wildflower walk in SW Michigan's
Warren Woods. See chapter newsletter or call.

June 29 (Sat.): Nature Conservancy's Nachusa
Grasslands Tour. See chapter newsletter or call.

ROCK RIVER VALLEY CHAPTER

SHEILA STENGER: (815) 624-6076

Usually third Thursday of month, 7 p.m.,
Jarrett Prairie Center, Byron Forest Preserve,
7993 N. River Road, Byron, unless otherwise
noted. Call (815) 234-8535 for information.

Public welcome.

May 18: Panel discussion about native land-
scaping with Tim Lewis, Fran Lowman, Mary
Ann Mathwich, Jeff Stack.

May 24, 4-6 p.m., Plant sale pick-up.

May 25, 8 a.m. - 12 p.m., Plant sale pick-up.

For plant pick up details, call Fran Lowman,
(815) 874-4895.

June 20: Tour of Enders Greenhouse, Cherry
Valley, IL. Special plant discounts for members.

BEGIN WITH A SEED

The Riveredge Guide to Growing Wisconsin Prairie Plants

A UNIQUE NEW RESOURCE

* In-depth information on propagating 400+ prairie species
native to Wisconsin & Upper Midwest;

111 pages

* Details for each species in
compact, easy-to-use format

* Companion software disk w/
spreadsheet & database files
from book; can sort to create
custom lists, or add own data

\$19.95/book

\$29.95/ set

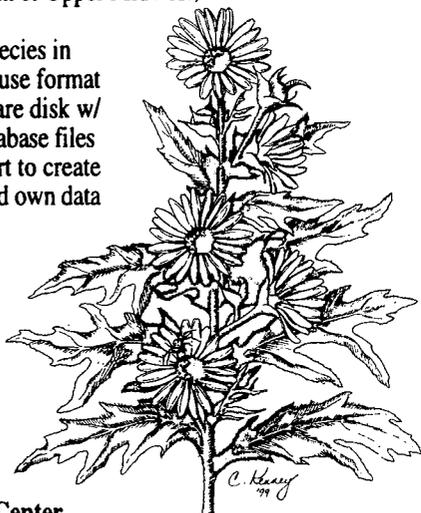
(book & disk)

plus shipping
& handling of

\$2.75/book or set

WI residents add

5.6% sales tax



Available from:

Riveredge Nature Center

P.O. Box 26, Newburg, WI 53060-0026

Tel: 262-675-6888(local) 262-375-2715(metro)

Fax: 262-375-2714

POSSIBILITY PLACE NURSERY

Grower of:

Oaks

Native Trees

NATIVE Shrubs

Native Prairie Plants

7548 W. Manhattan-Monee Rd.

Monee, IL 60449

(708)534-3988

www.possibilityplace.com

Mention this ad and receive 10% off your 1st order
of \$100 or more!

(mail order unavailable at this time)

INDIANA

GIBSON WOODS CHAPTER

JOY BOWER: (219) 989-9679

jbower1126@aol.com

Usually second Monday of month, 7 p.m., at Gibson Woods, 6201 Parrish Ave., Hammond, unless otherwise noted.

IOWA

WILD ROSE CHAPTER

CHRISTINE TALIGA: (319) 339-9121

Second Monday of month, First Presbyterian Church, Iowa City, unless otherwise noted.

Contact above for information.

KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT CHAPTER

KATIE CLARK: (502) 226-4766

herbs@kih.net

Usually second Monday of month, 5:30 p.m., Salato Wildlife Education Center Greenhouse #1 Game Farm Rd, off US 60 W (Louisville Rd.), Frankfort, unless otherwise noted.

May 13: General meeting.

May 28: Invasives cleanup, Cove Spring. Call for information.

May 28: Joint meeting with Louisville Chapter, Skylightland Farm, Shelby County. For information, call 454-4007 or e-mail Louisville Chapter.

June 10, 5:30 p.m.: Frankfort Wild Ones Garden Cleanup & Transplanting. Lakeview Park, off Steadman's Town Rd. or US 460. Bring garden tools.

LOUISVILLE CHAPTER

PORTIA BROWN: (502) 454-4007

wildones-lou@insightbb.com

Usually fourth Tuesday of month, 7 p.m. unless otherwise noted.

May 28: Joint meeting with Frankfort Chapter at Skylightland Farm in Shelby County; car-pool from LNC, 5:45 p.m.

June 1: Salato Native Plant Program, 4th Annual Native Plant Seminar.

June 25: Show Me/Help Me at Kate Cunningham's, 8606 Whipps Bend Rd., 339-1381.

4th Saturday Work Days, 9 a.m. - noon (weather permitting): Wildflower Woods, Cherokee Park. Contact Ward Wilson, 593-9063 or ward.wilson@insightbb.com.

MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR CHAPTER

JOHN LOWRY: (810) 231-8980

john@kingbird.org

SHANNAN GIBB-RANDALL: (734) 332-1314

gibbrand@mich.com

Usually second Wednesday of month. For meeting information see www.for-wild.org/annarbor or contact above.

CADILLAC CHAPTER

PAT RUTA: (231) 876-0378

enviropat@aol.com

Usually fourth Thursday of month, 7-9 p.m., Lincoln School, 125 Ayer St., Cadillac, unless otherwise noted.

May 11 (Sat.), 10 a.m. - noon: Work day at Lincoln School native plant garden, 125 Ayer St., Cadillac.

CALHOUN COUNTY CHAPTER

MARILYN CASE: (517) 630-8546

mcase15300@aol.com

Usually fourth Tuesday of month, 7 p.m., Calhoun Intermediate School District building on G Drive N. & Old US27, unless otherwise noted.

CENTRAL UPPER PENINSULA CHAPTER

JAMES LEMPKE: (906) 428-9580

jlempke@chartermi.net

May 21: "Plant Salvage Techniques" followed by native plant rescue. For location & details, call above or Tom at (906) 428-3203, ttauzer@chartermi.net.

June 25: "Invasive Plant Education" followed by habitat improvement for monarch butterflies. For location & details contact above or Pat at aries1@chartermi.net.

DETROIT METRO CHAPTER

CAROL WHEELER: (248) 547-7898

wheecarol@aol.com

Usually third Wednesday of month, 7 p.m., Royal Oak Library, unless otherwise noted. Public welcome; \$5 fee for non-members.



Lady Slippers
blooming size
4 varieties
(permit/rescued)

Trilliums

Virus-Tested
Blueberries

You may pick up your plants at

Bill's Greenhouse

25687 US Hwy 2

Grand Rapids, MN 55744

(218) 326-3379

Plants shipped in Aug. & Sept.

Open May - Sept.

Closed every Saturday.

CRM ECOSYSTEMS
CONSULTING · RESTORATION · MANAGEMENT

*25 Years Native
Restoration
Experience...
In Prairies,
Wetlands,
and Woodlands*

*Catalog of Available
Plant Materials \$5.00*

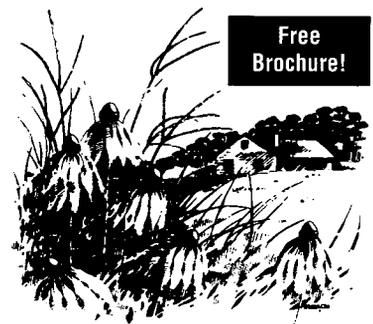
9738 Overland Road
Mt. Horeb, WI 53572-2832
608/437-5245
fax 608/437-8982
ermeco@chorus.net

Quality Native Seed from South-
eastern Wisconsin

*Custom seed mixes available
for your prairie landscape.*

-CONSULTING SERVICES-

*Experienced with residential,
school and commercial plantings.*



Free
Brochure!

KETTLE MORaine

NATURAL LANDSCAPING

Connie Ramthun

W996 Birchwood Drive

Campbellsport, WI 53010

(920) 533-8939

FLINT CHAPTER

GINNY KNAG: (810) 694-4335

Mtknag@ameritech.net

Usually second Thursday of month, 7 p.m.,
Woodside Church, 1509 E. Court St., Flint.

May 11 (Sat.): Hike at MNA Timberland
Swamp Sanctuary, Oakland County. Meet at
10 a.m. at Miller Rd. K-Mart. Bring sack lunch,
water, boots. Members & guests only.

June Saturday (date to be announced): Hike at
MNA Timberland Swamp Sanctuary, Oakland
County. Meet at 10 a.m. at Miller Rd. K-Mart.
Bring sack lunch, water, boots. Members &
guests only.

KALAMAZOO CHAPTER

NANCY & TOM SMALL: (616) 381-4946

Fourth Wednesday of month, 7:30 p.m.,
Christian Church, 2208 Winchell.

May 18 (Sat.): Wild Ones quarterly national
board meeting, co-hosted by Kalamazoo
Nature Center. Program following meeting will
be presented by Steve Allen, director of the
Nature Center's Community Wildlife Program..

(LANSING) RED CEDAR CHAPTER

MARK RITZENHEIN: (517) 336-0965

mritz@acd.net

Usually third Wednesday of month, 7-9 pm,
various locations. For details, see www.for-wild.org/redcedar/.

OAKLAND CHAPTER

MARYANN WHITMAN: (248)652-4004

maryannwhitman@comcast.com

Usually third Thursday of month, 7 p.m.,

Oakland Township Parks/Police Building, 4392
Collins Rd., Oakland Township.

MINNESOTA

ARROWHEAD CHAPTER

CAROL ANDREWS: (218) 727-9340

carol_andrews@hotmail.com

www.d.umn.edu/~wildones

Usually fourth Thursday of month, 6:00 p.m.
unless otherwise noted. Different location
each month. For details check website

www.d.umn.edu/~wildones; public welcome.

May 16: Spring wildflower walk at Jay Cooke
State Park, led by naturalist Larry Webber.

Meet outside park headquarters building.

May 19, 9 a.m.: Guided outing with MN
Native Plant society to Magney Snively Park,
Duluth & a Two Harbors location to look for
rare plants. Pre-registration required; call
above or Ethan Perry.

June 27: Visit local native plant growers; share
tips about weed & animal control.

OTTER TAIL CHAPTER

KAREN TERRY: (218) 736-5520

terry714@prtcl.com

Fourth Monday of month, 7 p.m., Prairie
Wetlands Learning Center, Fergus Falls.

Visitors always welcome.

May 11: Second annual native plant sale.

May 18: Assist Girl Scouts in planting demon-
stration plot at Prairie Wetlands Learning
Center.

June: Field trip, to be announced.

ST. CLOUD CHAPTER

GREG SHIRLEY: (320) 259-0825

shirley198@charter.net

Usually fourth Monday of month, 6:30 p.m.,
Heritage Nature Center.

TWIN CITIES

MARTY RICE: (952) 927-6531

jcrmfr@qwest.net

Usually third Tuesday of month, 7 p.m.,

Nokomis Community Center, 2401 E.

Minnehaha Pkwy, Minneapolis, unless other-
wise noted.

MISSOURI

MID-MISSOURI CHAPTER

LESA BEAMER: 882-6072

wildonesmo@yahoo.com

Usually second Saturday of month, 10 a.m.

unless otherwise noted. Location varies.

May 11, 10 a.m.: Maintenance workshop at
Forum, Rockbridge native plant gardens. Meet
at Forum site.

June 8: Native plant workshop for Habitat for
Humanity homeowners. Location to be
announced.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER

SCOTT WOODBURY: (636) 451-0850

scott.woodbury@mobot.org

Usually first Wednesday of month, 6:30 p.m.

unless otherwise noted; call Shaw Nature

Reserve (636) 451-3512 for directions & info.

Public welcome.

May 1: 6 p.m. Meet at Rick Clinebell's garden
& nursery in MBG neighborhood.

Reeseville Ridge Nursery

North American
Native
Trees, Shrubs, Vines
& Groundcovers
Small plants,
bareroot and potted

512 South Main Street

Reeseville, WI 53579

Ph. & Fax 920-927-3291

E-mail rrn@charter.net



CALENDULA
CHAMOMILE
GOATS 'N OATS
BERGAMOT
BLAZING STAR
PRAIRIE GRASS
BLUE POPPYSEED
HIGH COUNTRY
HIP HIP ROSEA
SPA LA LA

NEW: BOTANY BALM

*Practicing the Simple and Elegant Art
of Fine Soapmaking with Fragrant
Botanicals and Pure Goat Milk.*

*Silky and aromatic, lovingly crafted
and individually wrapped. We have
all your favorite Garden Scrubs, pure
Moisturizing Complexion Cakes and
Body Bars.*

www.foxwoodgardens.com

Call (847) 223-7072

EMAIL soap@foxwoodgardens.com

NATURAL AROMASPHERE



32494 FOREST DRIVE • GRAYSLAKE, ILLINOIS 60030

Services For The Landowner

Native Restoration

site analysis, species selection,
design, installation, maintenance

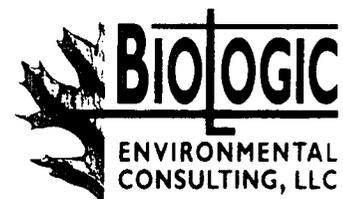
Consulting

plant and animal surveys,
wildlife habitat improvement,
site-specific management plans

Management

prescribed burns, exotic
species control, brush removal

Call or Write For A Free Brochure



2505 Richardson Street
Fitchburg, WI 53711
(608) 277-9960

Science and Stewardship

May 11, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.: Wildflower sale at Shaw Nature Reserve in Gray summit. Call (636) 451-3512 for info. VOLUNTEERS NEEDED.

May 5, 6 p.m.: Meet at Nathan Pate's garden in Ballwin.

June 23 -27: 18th North American Prairie Conference, Kirksville, MO. Call (660) 665-3766 or see www.napc2002.org.

NEW YORK

CHENANGO VALLEY CHAPTER
HOLLY STEGNER: (315) 824-1178
hollystegner@hotmail.com

For location, date, meeting times please contact above.

NEW YORK CITY METRO/LONG ISLAND CHAPTER

ROBERT SAFFER: (718) 768-5488

Held in Members Room, Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

OHIO

GREATER CINCINNATI CHAPTER
KATHY MCDONALD: (513) 941-6497
kmc@one.net

May 18 (Sat.), 10 a.m.: Butterfly Gardening forum, Civic Garden Center, 2715 Reading Rd.; led by Mary Ann Westendorf & Jim Hansel.

May 22 (Wed), 6 p.m.: Wildflower hike, Butler County Cliffs; led by Don Brannen. Meet at McKie Center, 1655 Chase for carpooling. Hike is moderate to difficult.

June 1 (Sat), 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.: Native plant

sale at Annual West Side Garden tour.

June 29 (Sat), 10 a.m.: tour of Imago Earth Center in Price Hill, led by Chris Clements. Focus is on invasive species & replacing them with natives. Bring lunch. See www.imago-earth.org.

COLUMBUS CHAPTER

MICHAEL HALL: (614) 939-9273

Usually second Saturday of month (unless otherwise noted), 10 a.m., Innis House, Inniswood Metropolitan Park, 940 Hempstead Rd., Westerville. Meetings free; public welcome.

May 11: Field trip to Marianist Environmental Education Center, Dayton. Tour of the 130-acre restored ecosystem led by Dr. Don Geiger, MEEC Director. Carpool 9 a.m. from Westland Mall NW parking lot.

June 9: Field trip to tour Don Beam's 3-acre prairie/native landscape & prairie habitat on Killbuck Marsh Wildlife Area, Holms County. Bring lunch. Leave Inniswood parking lot at 9 a.m.

SOUTH CAROLINA

FOOTHILLS CHAPTER, CLEMSON

KAREN HALL: (864) 287-3294

Third Saturday of month (unless otherwise noted), Red Caboose, State Botanical Gardens, Clemson University.

May 4 (Sat.), 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.: Symposium "Chaotic Gardening: Appreciating the Natural Landscape," Keowee-Toxaway State Park meeting house, Pickens County. Speakers include nationally-known authors, scientists, & horticulturists.

June: To be announced.

WISCONSIN

CENTRAL WISCONSIN CHAPTER

PHYLLIS TUCHSCHER: (715) 384-8751
toosch@tznet.com

Usually fourth Thursday of month, 7 p.m., Rooms 1 & 2, Portage County Extension Building, 1462 Strongs Ave., Stevens Point, unless otherwise noted.

May 3, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.: Field trip with Bob Freckmann to eastern Portage Count & adjacent Waupaca County to see spring plants. Leave from UWSP. Will walk through wet or mucky areas.

May 11, 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.: Field trip to Powers Bluff & Eau Pleine Flowage County Park to see spring flora. Leave from UWSP at 9 or from Powers Bluff at 10. Bring lunch.

June 21 - 23: Chapter members will volunteer at Renewable Energy & Sustainable Living Fair, Renew the Earth Institute, Custer.

DOOR COUNTY CHAPTER

JUDY RENINGER: (920) 854-5783

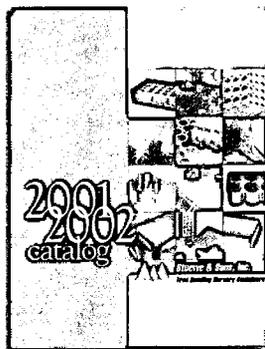
jreninger@dcwis.com

Meets November - April, first Monday of month, 7-9 p.m. Location varies.

May 4; 1 p.m.: Field trip, "Wildflower Identification Walk" at the home of Roy & Charlotte Lukes.

May 24 & 25: The Ridges Sanctuary Wildflower Pilgrimage.

June: Date & location to be announced.



**Nursery containers
ideal for native plant
propagation.**

To order our free catalog
call: 800-553-5331

online: www.stuewe.com
email: info@stuewe.com



Stuewe and Sons, Inc.

Tree Seedling Nursery Containers



**Intensive ten-month
Master of Arts Program**
trains students in ecological site design
and land planning, applied to residential
and community-scale projects. Small
yet diverse classes, unique rural setting,
accredited by NEASC.

By designing real projects for clients,
Conway students learn important design skills
including practical problem solving,
communication of design solutions and
ecological advocacy.

Attend our informational sessions
to learn about our program leading
to a Master of Arts degree.

Call, write, or check our web site for
further information about CSLD
www.csl.edu
413-369-4044

ENDERS Greenhouse

Swan Song

Again this season, proceeds
from all wholesale and retail
sales, as well as thousands of
native plants, will go to the
Natural Land Institute for
restoration of the Nygren
Wetland near Rockton, IL
We wish to thank our
customers for their support
and to encourage them to buy
from our large selection of
plants, thereby assisting the
Natural Land Institute.

Anne Meyer, Owner
104 Enders Dr.

Cherry Valley, IL 61016
815/332-5255

E-mail: endersnatvs@aol.com
Fax: 815/397-1505

ERIN CHAPTER

BOB & BEV HULTS: (262) 670-0445

Third Thursday of month, 7 p.m., Erin Town Hall, 1846 Hwy 83, Harford.

May 16: Tour of Nancy Matthisen's 1-acre prairie.

June 20: Dr. Alan Parker of UW-Waukesha will speak about Edible & Poisonous Mushrooms of WI.

FOX VALLEY AREA CHAPTER

CAROL NIENDORF: (920) 233-4853

niendorf@northnet.net

DONNA VANBUECKEN: (920) 730-3986

dvanbuecken@new.rrr.com

Indoor meetings at 7 p.m. at either Memorial Park Arboretum, 1313 E. Witzke Blvd., Appleton, or Evergreen Retirement Community, 1130 N. Westfield St., Oshkosh.

May 11: Spring plant sale pick up.

June 1 (Sat.): Spring ephemeral tour at Tellock's Hill Woods State Natural Area. See chapter newsletter or call.

June 29: Ripon-area tour of 200-acre wet mesic prairie remnant with rare & endangered plants led by Randy Maurer. See chapter newsletter or call.

GREEN BAY CHAPTER

CHUCK MISTARK: (715) 582-0428

mistark@webcncrl.com

Usually third Wednesday of month, February - November; most meetings at Green Bay Botanical Garden, 2600 Larsen Rd., except in summer.

May: Plant rescues; dates, locations to be announced; members only.

May 8, 6:30 p.m.: Spring wildflowers, yard of Jerry Landwehr, Horticulture Director at GBBG.

June 1, 2: Botanical Garden Fair, GBBG; native plant sale.

June 12: Yard tours; location to be announced.

June 22: Show Me/Help Me Day. Members visit selected yards to give advice.

MADISON CHAPTER

LAURIE YAHR: (608) 274-6539

yahrkahl@aol.com

Last Wednesday of month, 7 p.m., UW Arboretum, Madison, unless otherwise noted.

Public welcome. Meetings listed are tentative; contact above to confirm.

May 29: Slide show & plant sale with Steve Banovetz of Agrecol, a local native plant grower & wholesaler; The Garden Market, 4950 Femrit Dr.

June 26: "Shoreland Restorations Using Native Plants" with Nancy Hill & Carmen Wagner.

MENOMONEE RIVER AREA CHAPTER

JAN KOEL: (262) 251-7175

JUDY CRANE: (262) 251-2185

Indoor meetings on second Wednesday of month, 6:30 p.m., Community Room, Wildwood Highlands Senior Apts., N78 W17445 Wildwood Dr., Menomonee Falls.

May 8: Woodland Walk at the Koels.

June 8: Native plant sale.

June 12: Tour of UW-Waukesha Field Station with Marlin Johnson.

MILWAUKEE NORTH CHAPTER

MESSAGE CENTER: (414) 299-9888

Second Saturday of month, 9:30 a.m., Schlitz Audubon Center, 1111 E. Brown Deer Rd., Bayside.

May 11: Annual native plant sale.

June 8: Show Me/Help Me Day.

MILWAUKEE SOUTHWEST-WEHR CHAPTER

MESSAGE CENTER: (414) 299-9888

Usually second Saturday of month, 1:30 p.m., Wehr Nature Center.

May 11, 12:30 p.m. Annual walk in the woods, Jacobus Park, Wauwatosa.

June 8, 12:30 p.m.: Show Me/Help Me Day; visit members' yards to share advice & ideas. Meet at Wehr to carpool.

ROOT RIVER AREA CHAPTER

NAN CALVERT: (262) 681-4899

nj@ticon.net

Meets September - May, first Saturday of month, 1:30 - 3 p.m., Riverbend Nature Center in Racine, unless otherwise noted.

May 5: Basic plant identification tutorial by Mark Verhagen, Wehr Nature Center Land Manager.

Prairie Moon Nursery
More than 450 species native to the midwest
 Prairie • Woodland
 Savanna • Wetland

Free Catalog & Cultural Guide
 Rt. 3 Box 163, Winona, MN 55987
 Phone 507-452-1362 Fax 507-454-5238
 E-mail pmnrsy@luminet.net
 www.prairiemoonnursery.com

EVERYTHING FOR BEAUTIFUL PONDS AND STUNNING AQUASCAPES



Waterlilies (50 varieties) - hardy & tropical
Marginals (150 varieties) - hardy & tropical
Pond Fish - koi * golden orfes * shubunkins
Accessories - koi nutrition * aquatic fertilizers
Water Gardening Design
Consulting * Installation * Landscaping

WINDY OAKS AQUATICS

W377 S10677 Betts Road

Eagle, WI 53119

Phone * Fax

(414) 594-3033

Retail Catalog \$1.00

Prairie Seed Source
 P.O. Box 83, North Lake
 Wisconsin 53064-0083

Over 170 species from southeastern Wisconsin prairies

PLEASE SEND \$1 FOR SEED CATALOG

Bob Ahrenhoerster, Prairie Restoration Specialist

VISIT OUR WEB SITE AT <http://www.Ameritech.net/users/rasillon/Seed.html>

At the Wild Ones store

WILD ONES YARD SIGNS

Colorful aluminum sign proclaims "This land is in harmony with nature." \$25*



TAPESTRY OF LEARNING VIDEO

A Wild Ones-produced video for parents, teachers, and community groups, featuring Lorrie Otto. Introduce your neighbors to outdoor school natural areas.—\$10*



WILD ABOUT WILDFLOWERS VIDEO OR CD-ROM

A showcase of Midwestern seasonal blooms, their identities and habitats. Includes "how to" advice.—\$25.**

WILD ONES JOURNAL REPRINTS, BACK ISSUES

Consult Sept./Oct. 2001 issue for an index of articles. Don't have that issue? Send \$3 to receive a copy, or see our website www.for-wild.org

*Includes S&H.

**\$5 S&H for first item; \$2 for each additional item.

For more information, contact Donna by calling (877) FYI-WILD or by e-mailing merchandise@for-wild.org (sorry, charge cards not accepted). Mail your check (payable to Wild Ones) to: Wild Ones Merchandise, P.O. Box 1274, Appleton, WI 54912-1274.

Your chapter may offer these items and more at your regular meetings.

Wild Ones membership form

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State/ZIP _____

Phone _____

E-mail address _____

Please check: new renewal new address

Paying for: 1 year 2 years ____ years

	Wild	Wilder	Wildest
Family	\$ 30	\$ 50	\$ 75+
Business	200	500	1,000+
Associate*	20		



(*Full-time student, senior citizen 65 and older, disabled individual.)

Amount enclosed _____

Chapter preference (chapters listed in "The Meeting Place") _____

ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP FEE IS TAX DEDUCTIBLE

Wild Ones, P.O. Box 1274, Appleton, WI 54912-1274



Native Solutions

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

Restoration Ecology • Project Management • Habitat Development

Providing the Fox Valley and all of Northeast Wisconsin with excellence in Ecological Consulting

Build a complete eco-system! We specialize in designing and installing projects of all sizes, including prairie, savanna, wetlands, and wildlife ponds.

The most expensive project is the one done wrong.

Let us help you design it *right* from the start!

Contact us today —

Phone: (920) 749-7807

Fax: (920) 830-2822



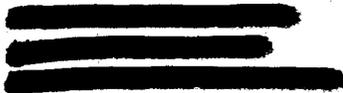
P.O.Box 1274
Appleton, WI 54912-1274
www.for-wild.org

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Non-Profit
Organization
US Postage
PAID
Permit #201
Appleton, WI 54912

*****AUTO**5-DIGIT 53092

EXP:9/1/2003 347 3 5



DATED MATERIAL



Don't get stung!

If the imprint above is dated 7/1/01 or 8/1/01, your membership's about to expire.

YOUR TIMELY RENEWAL SAVES PAPER AND THE COST OF MAILING RENEWAL NOTICES.
USE FORM ON PREVIOUS PAGE TO RENEW. NOTIFY US IF YOU MOVE AS BULK MAIL IS NOT FORWARDED.

2002 Conference Lodging Update

Hotel rooms for the Wild Ones Annual Conference (July 12 - 14) will be at a premium because two other major events will be taking place at the same time. Reserve your room early! Due to a mix-up, rooms are available at the Fawcett Center on Thursday and Friday, July 11 and 12, but not on Saturday. Some Saturday rooms may be released to us on June 12; to be placed on a waiting list, send an e-mail to dilley.2@osu.edu.

Wild Ones has a block of rooms available Thursday through Saturday nights, July 11-13, at the Holiday Inn on the Lane at 328 West Lane Avenue, Columbus, OH 43201. The Holiday Inn is within walking distance (1/2 mile) of the Fawcett Center (a hotel van will transport you if it is not on an airport run). It has an on-site restaurant, heated pool, whirlpool spa, outdoor jogging track, and offers free airport transportation from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Phone: 1-800-465-4329, fax: 614-294-5366; online reservations: www.holidayinnosu.com, e-mail: reservations@holidayinnosu.com. Special rate reservation deadline: June 12.

Wild Ones also has a block of Friday and Saturday night rooms available at the Red Roof Inn (1-800-874-9000; cite confirmation #B121000991), which is 3/4 mile from the Fawcett Center. Special rate reservation deadline: June 12.

Rates and other nearby motels are listed on the Wild Ones website, along with registration forms, Columbus attractions, membership applications, directions, and updated information about sessions and field trips.

(Conference Information and a registration form are also in the March/April, 2002 issue of the Journal.)

'Tis the Season to be Digging

by Donna VanBuecken

This is the time of year we start thinking about Wild Ones plant rescues and wondering whether or not we may have the opportunity to join one. While it is unfortunate that development may destroy many of our native plant remnants, it is fortunate that Wild Ones members are able to come to their rescue.

Before heading out to a rescue, take time to review Wild Ones guidelines.

First, see your Wild Ones New Member Handbook (p. 13) which includes a brief synopsis about "How to Conduct a Plant Rescue."

Second, go to the Wild Ones website (www.for-wild.org) and choose "Policies, Procedures and Helpful Information" to double-check:

- the Wild Ones Code of Ethics related to plant rescue activities;
- a list of "dos and don'ts" which describes the appropriate way to identify sites, obtain landowner permission, prepare the transplant site(s), and other necessary information;
- procedures for the dig itself.

Under "How To Get Involved" you'll find the liability waiver which all participants must sign on the day of the plant rescue.

Third, talk to your chapter's plant rescue coordinator or chairperson and offer your assistance. Keep your eyes open for sites in danger of being destroyed. Offer to contact the landowner or to supervise a plant rescue.

Do not rescue plants in potential danger without taking the proper legal steps. Remember that you must also have permission to remove plants from property owned by a governmental agency.

Trespassing is illegal and may result in fines and/or incarceration.

Just because a plant lies "in the way" or is on a site "where nobody cares," it is still illegal to remove the plant if the landowner does not give permission. It's tempting, but DON'T DO IT!

So this summer, follow the Wild Ones plant rescue guidelines, have fun, enjoy your natural landscaping — and save those plants! ♻️

In addition to serving as Wild Ones' executive director, Donna is dig coordinator for the Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter. FVAC covers 13 counties in Central Wisconsin and currently has seven dig chairs and 30 dig supervisors.

