

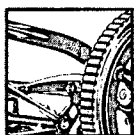
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movement



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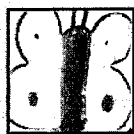
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Why We Cannot Ignore Invasive Plants

by Elizabeth J. Czarapata

Something has become glaringly apparent to me over the last 10 years or so, ever since my concern about invasive weeds firmly took hold: greater education about the fragile and amazing natural world that surrounds and sustains us could not be more needed.

A tragedy is silently but relentlessly unfolding before our eyes, but so many cannot see. All around the world, as the human population becomes increasingly mobile, the spread of ecologically invasive plants is taking its toll. Yet few people recognize these weeds of the wild or are aware of the consequences of allowing them to proliferate.

As defined by an Executive Order from President Clinton in 1999 that called for increased national attention to, and coordination of, control of invasive non-native species, an "invasive plant" is "an alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health." (Alien plants are also sometimes referred to as exotic, non-native, or non-indigenous species.)

It is important to note that the vast majority of non-native plants, about 85%, cause little if any environmental damage, other than perhaps taking up space that could be occupied by native species. They politely occupy their place in the landscape and pose little threat to natural areas. Even our food supply is even primarily made up of exotic species.

But some exotic plants are not so innocent. Once removed from their native habitats, they begin to reproduce abundantly in their new settings, causing significant environmental disruption. Invasive plants have competitive advantages over native plant species that often include:

- An absence of the insect predators and plant diseases that helped to keep their numbers in check in their homelands.
- A longer growing season that allows them to shade out native plants before the natives have a chance to grow, or to take more than "their share" of moisture and nutrients from the soil.
- An astonishing ability to reproduce and form colonies in disturbed soil due to rapid growth rates and massive seed or shoot production.
- The capacity to adapt to a wide range of growing conditions.
- Effective means of spreading.

If a plant happens to be "blessed" with all of the above



Continued next page.

We Cannot Ignore Invasives

Continued

characteristics, it is sure to be an ecological nightmare.

The impact that invasive weeds can have on our quality of life can be staggering. Allowing them to proliferate has many consequences.

Invasives shade or crowd native plants out of existence

High quality woodlands, normally bursting with springtime beauty and diversity, are being quietly and sadly transformed into haunting Eurasian jungles of buckthorn, honeysuckle, and garlic mustard. The amazing springtime arrangement of diverse wildflowers, the "Mona Lisas" of our woodlands that delight so many, is being lost in the process. Trilliums, Jack-in-the-pulpits, ferns, lady's-slippers, shooting stars, violets, wild geraniums, May-apples, trout lilies, doll's eyes, Dutchman's breeches, and so many other treasures of our time will be gone forever unless more is done to save them soon.

Our mighty oaks, unusually sensitive to intense shade as saplings, are being overwhelmed by common buckthorn. Once the older trees eventually die, there will be no young oaks available to replace them. Name just about any other native

tree such as hickory, ironwood, ash, beech, basswood, butternut, aspen, sugar maple, cherry, or elm. It will eventually lose in a face-off against buckthorn. To lose these vital components of our woodlands is unthinkable.

Similar stories of native plant decline due to invasive weeds can be told about our wetlands or aquatic areas and prairies.

Invasive weeds destroy wildlife habitat and food sources. Having evolved with native plant species, our wildlife often relies on them for survival. If invasive weeds cause the diversity and quantity of native plants to diminish, the diversity and quantity of native wildlife will diminish as well.

The economic impact of invasive weeds is staggering, costing the US economy over \$35 billion a year. Besides decreasing property values, invasive weeds are a major threat to tourism (hunting, fishing, swimming, hiking, photography, birding, and other activities), forestry, and agricultural production. They are often thorny, scratchy, poisonous, or simply too dense to get through, limiting access to recreational and other areas.

Other impacts caused by invasive weeds:

- ❑ Soil instability and run-off may increase.

- ❑ Herbicide use increases the longer invasive weeds are ignored.
- ❑ Hybridization (crossing) with native species can occur, potentially leading to loss of original strains.
- ❑ Insect life cycles, microbial activity, soil characteristics, and other natural processes can be altered.
- ❑ Water quality and quantity may decrease.
- ❑ Threatened and endangered species, particularly vulnerable to environmental disruptions, undergo rapid decline once areas are infested with invasive weeds.

To the untrained eye, the lush, green landscapes often associated with invasives may create the illusion of a vibrant, flourishing ecosystem when, in fact, many species have been lost and complex natural processes have been disrupted. But this is one environmental problem we can do something about. Early detection and monitoring of natural areas can make a huge difference in the effort required for invasive weed control, the cost of control, and the number of species saved. Properly trained individuals can often undo a lot of damage caused by invasives and help give future generations more than a weed patch for an inheritance.

The ability to properly identify invasive weeds and utilize safe and effective control techniques is vital. Insist that your legislators support greater funding for educational programs about invasive weeds, and get involved in control efforts. Contact The Nature Conservancy, your local extension office, nature center, parks department, conservation organization, or state office of natural resources for more information. Invasive weeds cannot be ignored. ☘

Information adapted from Invading Weeds – A Growing Threat to Biological Diversity, Upper Midwest, publication pending, 2003.

Betty is a member of the Milwaukee Southwest-Wehr (WI) Chapter of Wild Ones and coordinated the Weed-Out project for Milwaukee's Park People for several years. Her upcoming book was described in the March/April issue of the Journal. Because Betty is recovering from a serious illness, she is not able to respond to requests for information about her book. Its publication will be announced in the Journal.

More information about controlling invasive plants can be found on pp. 4 & 5.

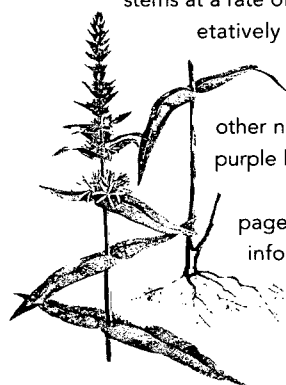
'Sterile' Loosestrife? Nope!

Clyde Dilly, member of the Columbus (OH) Chapter and organizer of the Wild Ones Annual Conference, suggested that we remind Wild Ones members that there is no such thing as "sterile" purple loosestrife, even though some may make that claim.

Here's what the Plant Conservation Alliance web site has to say about so-called sterile loosestrife: "Purple loosestrife also readily reproduces vegetatively through underground stems at a rate of about one foot per year. Many new stems may emerge veg-

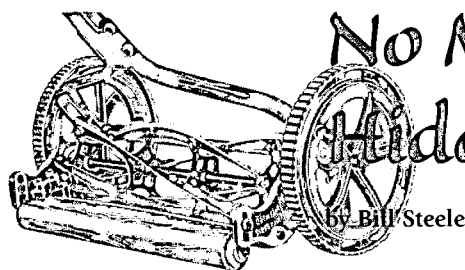
etatively from a single rootstock of the previous year. 'Guaranteed sterile' cultivars of purple loosestrife are actually highly fertile and able to cross freely with purple loosestrife and with other native *Lythrum* species. Therefore, outside of its native range, purple loosestrife of any form should be avoided."

See the Plant Conservation Alliance's purple loosestrife page at <http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/fact/lysa1.htm> for more information. From this page, you can also link to other terrific sites about invasives. Or start with the Alliance's home page (<http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/index.htm>) and go from there.



Editor's note: As a native of Minnesota and current resident of Wisconsin, I was pleased to learn from the same site that Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois now have regulations which prohibit the sale, purchase, and distribution of purple loosestrife. If only our legislators had acted in time to prevent the spread of this particular invasive. MMW

Drawing by Jim McEvoy used courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.



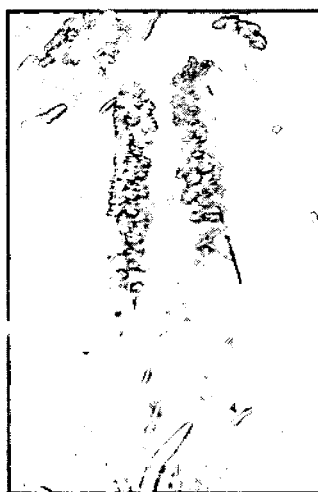
No More Mowing Yields Hidden Surprises in the Lawn

Ideas acquired in childhood often persist a lifetime. Such is the case with my disdain for lawn mowing. As a boy growing up in a small town in northeastern Indiana, mowing a lawn did not seem like a worthy way for an intelligent being to spend a significant number of his precious few hours of life on Earth. There were many more interesting things to do: practicing the violin, swimming in nearby lakes, or exploring the few remaining woods that surrounded my town.

My parents insisted, however, that I mow the grass, and they were willing to reward me with an allowance for performing this and a few other chores. In the early 1950s, the small boy struggled to perform the task with a push mower, but by the time I was bigger and stronger and the labor was not physically so demanding, my parents purchased a power mower. Nevertheless, I viewed the task as a waste of my time and vowed then, that as an adult, I would live in the country where a lawn was not required. At that time, I was totally unaware of the ecological reasons not to have a lawn.

When I purchased 33 acres of ponderosa pine woods in eastern Washington State, I had an old farmhouse moved into the woods with minimal destruction of a few of the smaller trees. And I planted no grass. Buttercups, grass widows, and lupines grew up next to the house. I enjoyed these native flowers. There was nothing to mow.

After 27 years in Washington, my wife Carol and I moved to rural northern Minnesota. The Minnesota house came with 31 acres of land, an acre of which was lawn. Many northern Minnesotans have enormous lawns, perhaps because it gives landowners some sense of having subdued the wilderness. During that first Minnesota summer, I purchased a lawnmower and diligently mowed the tidy acre, initially thinking that by maintaining this likeness of a city park, I was protecting my monetary investment. It didn't take much mowing to rekindle boyhood thoughts of



*Two flowering stems of the largest purple fringed orchid, *Platanthera psychodes*, in front of a cow parsnip in Bill and Carol Steel's yard in northern Minnesota. The orchids and other natives just "popped up" when Bill stopped mowing his lawn. In addition, the Steels have many of the stemless orchids (*Cypripedium acaule*) growing in their tamarack swamp.*

wasting precious hours. Not only was time on my mind, but I was now subscribing to *Wildflower* magazine, which explained the ecological benefits of converting lawn to native plants. I vowed to cease mowing the next season. The second summer saw the lawn grow into a weed patch. I planted trees — birches, maples, and basswoods — in the hope that eventually the trees would shade out the grass and that native plants would replace both turf grass and the dandelions that were now taking over.

I did not have long to wait.

The very first summer that I stopped mowing, I found two purple fringed orchids (*Platanthera psychodes*) blooming in the former lawn. Talk about instant gratification! These plants could not have grown from seed to flowering in a single short Minnesota summer. They must have persisted through years of mowing. The next summer there were seven or eight more blooming plants, and by last summer (2001) there were a couple dozen flower-

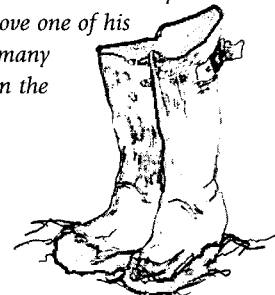
ing stems plus a great number of seedlings coming up in the former turf.

Meanwhile, the "lawn" is still a work in progress. Carol completed a lot of paperwork and got the yard registered as a "Backyard Wildlife Habitat" with the National Wildlife Federation. We put up a sign proclaiming this registration, part in pride and part to discourage a neighbor kid who repeatedly came to the door seeking employment mowing our lawn. Eventually we hope to put up a Wild Ones sign, but only after the dandelions are gone.

As much as I like the purple fringed orchids, I realize that as the shade increases and ecological succession progresses, they will eventually be gone as will the native goldenrods that are now taking over from the dandelions. As the yard begins to merge with the northern Minnesota forest, ferns and large-leaved asters will predominate, and the new stars of our lawn will be trilliums, Jack-in-the pulpits, and, I hope, both the showy and yellow lady's-slippers (*Cypripedium reginae* and *C. acaule*). The purple fringed orchids will mostly be a fond memory, but I dearly hope one or two will continue to persist in openings in our low woods. ❁

*Bill and Carol Steele own Spangle Creek Labs, which offers laboratory-propagated seedlings of various *Cypripedium* species. Spangle Creek advertises in the Journal in the spring. Bill and Carol are also members of the Arrowhead (MN) Chapter of Wild Ones, where Bill is vice president and Carol is retiring as treasurer.*

Bill reports that this summer, there are even more purple fringed orchids in his yard. In fact, he had to move one of his paths because so many were coming up in the old one.



Dealing with Alien Invasives: Know the Enemy

by Maryann Whitman

Eradicating invasive plants (native and non-native) can be a frustrating and time-consuming process. Relax, take your time, and remember that the invasion(s) took a long time to become established. You cannot expect to cure the problem in a day. But your efforts are worthwhile! Getting to know the enemy is the first step in winning the war, or at least the battle.

Become familiar with the invasive plants of your area so you can recognize them on sight. The list of undesirables varies from state to state and even from area to area within a large state. In Montana, spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*) grows so densely on grazing land that in places nothing else can grow. In Michigan, knapweed is not as profuse and can be managed with prescribed burns and competition; garlic mustard and buckthorn are far greater problems.

This east-west phenomenon depends largely on where the infestation started. Knapweed came into the San Juan Islands of Washington State in 1893. Garlic mustard, on the other hand, is spreading across the continent from Long Island, New York (1868) on the east coast.

To select the best approach for dealing with a specific invasive plant, we suggest you learn as much as possible about it.

Most invasive plant websites will include the following about each plant: native range, origin, distribution, description, ecological threat, the plant's ecology, successful control or elimination methods, and finally, failed or ineffective practices. You might wonder why one might need all this information, but the more you know, the easier it will be to get rid of your particular plant problem.

A few of the information categories and their importance, are described here.

Native range, origin: Apart from historical curiosity, this information permits us to surmise where in this country the plant might grow. Its history of spread will also give you some idea of what you are up against.

Description, similar species: Being able to recognize a target without hesitation is critically important, after all you are about to try to kill it. Knowing what looks like your target plant helps you avoid killing the good with the bad.

You will have to learn to identify seedlings from experience, especially because the invaders are easiest to eradicate in their earliest stages of life. Unfortunately, most photos and drawings show these plants only at maturity.

Ecological threat, effect upon natural areas: Specific invasives can offer specific threats and reasons for removal. Knowing of the phytotoxic effect of spotted knapweed, for instance, (it exudes chemicals through its roots which interfere with some

aspects of the life processes of other plants), would help to explain why other plants have trouble moving into an area that had been occupied by a dense stand of knapweed, even though it has been eliminated.

Plant's ecology: Along with the plant's description, this information can help you make logical, common sense decisions about how to appraise and approach any specific infestation.

You can learn the plant's life cycle, methods of reproduction and dispersal, response to seasonal changes, and amount of seed production, as well as the longevity of the seed in a seed bank. This is all very useful information when one is on the warpath. For

instance, if you learn that the plant is clonal (like Tree of Heaven), then you must treat every specimen in the area within a short time frame in order to avoid resprouting of the roots.

Successful control/elimination methods, failed or ineffective practices: This information will save you time, money, and frustration.

Resources

Two of the best places to start your search for information are your County Cooperative Extension Service and your state's natural resources department. In addition, your local park department may have knowledgeable staff. And remember to ask other Wild Ones members!

The list of useful websites is extensive; here are a few to help you get started.

❑ Plant Conservation Alliance's Alien Plant Working Group, <http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien>. Very user-friendly site if you want the facts and nothing but the facts. Good photos of adult forms. Many links to other helpful sites.

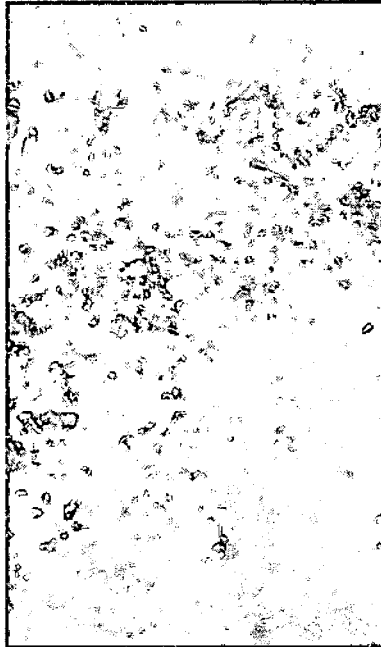
❑ Vegetation Management Manual, <http://www.inhs.uiuc.edu/edu/VMG/VMG.html>. Developed by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission to provide volunteer groups, laypersons, natural area owners, wildland owners, and others, with easy-to-understand methods for controlling undesirable vegetation in natural areas.

❑ The Nature Conservancy, <http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/>. As might be expected, this site includes easy access to information about any state in the union. More technical than the first two sites; includes photos of seedlings and young plants. Many links to other helpful sites.

❑ The Natural Resources Conservation Service, <http://plants.usda.gov/>. This data base has information about plants in any part of the country. Many references to printed material.

Many states have invasive plant societies which have printed material and/or websites. In addition, the agricultural sections of many state university websites will include information about controlling invasive species.

Other resources include *Weeds of the Northeast* by Richard Uva. Cornell University Press; 1997. ISBN 0-8014-8334-4. Excellent general book about "weeds" (299 listings), but be careful because many natives (which you may or many not consider to be weeds) are listed. Each listing has at least four photos of the plant in question, at various life stages. ☘



©2002 Thomas G. Barnes

This may look like a leafy, woody glade. It's not. The only plant with leaves in this photo is honeysuckle, an invasive which is taking over Kentucky's parks and woodlands.

Suggestions for controlling invasive species. . .

. . . from Ken Solis, vice-president of The Park People of Milwaukee, WI and chairperson of the Weed-Out program.

Removing or killing an invasive plant often greatly depends on the particular species. Some general rules for dealing with invasive weeds are:

1) Eradicate them early before they become established. Most invasive weeds produce a prodigious number of seeds or spread by extensive rhizomes. Usually you will have to spend many years fighting seedlings after you have removed the mature plants.

2) Work from the least infested area(s) toward the worst infested area(s). You've already lost the battle or will spend many hours for many years dealing with badly infested areas; keep the less infested areas from reaching that point.

3) Consider the overall botanical quality of the area. In Milwaukee, we've had to give up in many parks because we were essentially pulling garlic mustard to benefit other weeds such as buckthorn, creeping Charlie, or burdock. We try to concentrate on areas that have a lot of good native plants already established.

4) Know thy enemy. (See article on opposite page.) There are a number of educational resources to help you learn the best way to fight an invasive weed. The wrong approach may cause even more work. For example, cutting down a black locust tree will induce it to send up many shoots from its root system.

On the other hand, a particular feature of a weed species may work to your advantage. Buckthorn leaves stay green later than most natives and garlic mustard (first year growth) stays green through the winter. Therefore, if you decide to spray the appropriate herbicide in the late fall, you will do little harm to native species.

5) Environmentally-minded people are rightfully concerned about the use of herbicides. However, as with nearly any similar issue, it is a matter of weighing the risks against the benefits. If it appears that your favorite natural area is going to "die" due to an overwhelming infection of invasive weeds, you might decide that the benefits of the herbicide as an antibiotic outweigh the risks.

For more information about Milwaukee's Weed-Out program and some of the upper Midwest's invasive weeds, see the website at www.weedout.org.

An emergency physician in "real life," Ken is a member of the Milwaukee-Wehr (WI) Chapter of Wild Ones.

And for even more help in dealing with invasive plants, check out the lengthy list of helpful North American websites compiled by Kelly Kearns of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. It's posted on the Wild Ones site, for-wild.org.

Maryann Whitman, who wrote the article on the opposite page, is a member of the Oakland (MI) chapter and the Journal's feature editor.

Wild Ones® Plant Collection Code of Ethics

As we work with other Wild Ones members — or on our own — to rescue native plants in danger of destruction, we need to remember and follow this important code of ethics.

I will respect both private and public property and will do no collecting on privately owned land without the owner's permission.

I will keep informed about all laws, regulations, or rules governing collecting on public lands and will observe them.

I will, to the best of my ability, ascertain boundary lines of the property on which I plan to collect.

I will cause no willful damage to any type of property, such as fences, signs, buildings, or other items.

I will leave all gates as found.

I will discard no burning material, such as matches, cigarettes, or cigarette lighters.

I will fill all excavation holes which may be dangerous to livestock or people.

I will cause no willful damage to collecting material and will take home only what I can reasonably use.

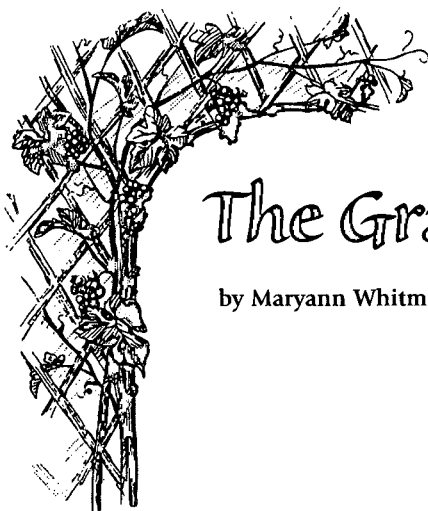
I will remove litter, regardless of how found, from collecting areas.

I will cooperate with plant rescue leaders and those in designated authority in all collecting areas.

I will report to Wild Ones officers any plants on public lands which should be protected for the enjoyment of future generations for public educational and scientific purposes.

I will observe the Golden Rule, will use good outdoor manners, and will at all times conduct myself in a manner which will add to the stature and public image of Wild Ones members everywhere.

Adapted from the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies Code of Ethics.



The Grapevine

by Maryann Whitman

Dandelion: Friend or foe?

It seems that the lowly and much maligned, alien dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) does benefit the soil in which it grows. It prefers to root in decalcified, poor soil. Its strong taproot then breaks into the soil and, from below the hard pan, brings up calcium and other minerals, which become available to other plants when the dandelion dies. I suppose what this means is that you should compost the dandelions you pull, after removing the seed heads.

Dandelion seed, by the way, is somewhat different from most other seeds. It contains an asexually produced embryo that is a clone of the mother plant (you might say that you're killing the same plant over and over). Since the embryo is genetically identical to the mother plant, which survived and reproduced in a given region, the embryo stands a much greater chance of survival than might a sexually produced seed.

Members of the families *Rosaceae* and *Asteraceae* are also capable of this sort of reproduction, called apomixis, which is independent of fertilization. You can check this for yourself in Peter Raven's sixth edition of *Biology of Plants*.

Storing past issues

What do you do with your old copies of the *Journal*? Do they end up in teetering piles on shelves, under your bed, or next to your favorite chair? I know some of you tenderly punch holes in them and store them for posterity in three-ring binders. But, do you find that in punching the holes you lose parts of some words, and find yourself wondering whether the word was (sp)eaK, (st)eaK, (str)eaK, or (l)eaK? You need suffer no more. Donna

VanBuecken, our executive director, is working on making available to us (for a modest sum), attractive three-ring binders which contain special, thin magazine holders that will do away with the need to punch those pesky holes.

Gift memberships

When the Oakland (MI) Chapter of Wild Ones started and didn't have much money in its treasury, someone suggested we "pay" guest speakers by giving them Wild Ones memberships. We still do that.

A Wild Ones membership also can be the perfect housewarming gift for a brand new homeowner. Or, if you've just sold a home which is naturally landscaped, how about leaving behind a Wild Ones membership (and *Journal* subscription) to encourage the new owners to maintain that natural yard.

Donna VanBuecken tells me that some of our members also use gift memberships as birthday or simply I'm-glad-you're-my-friend gifts. What a great idea!

Wild Sprouts

Kim Lowman Vollmer, the Kids' Committee Chair of the Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter sent us this inspiring bit of news. (The Rock River Valley Chapter has

134 urban, suburban, and rural member households.)

"Because children are our future and all too soon they will be in charge, it is important for them to have respect for and love of nature. As Wild Ones members we can help children become responsible protectors of earth.

"Therefore, it seems important to include children in nature activities. Last fall our chapter began this process when we had our first activity for members' kids, grandkids, and young friends. We had a wonderful time collecting seeds, learning about all the ways seeds travel, how to germinate them, and to identify new plants.

"Based on our initial success, we formed a Kids' Program Committee. In addition to educating and inspiring our own children and grandchildren, we hope to be a resource to other educators/organizations in our community.

"With Earth Day activities in the air we had our first Children's Activity for the year on April 28. On a cold blustery day we spent two hours hiking, investigating, learning, and enjoying nature with five enthusiastic four- and five-year olds. The children, with the help of the adults, identified 25 species, most of them in bloom. Everyone had a great time and the kids all left with smiles.

"Up-coming activities include Binoculars-to-Berries in late June, Insect Investigation in August, and Seed Collecting in October. We may even attempt a community service/stewardship project. Our young environmentalists are called the Wild Sprouts."



The Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter is developing a program for members' children and grandchildren. Here the "Wild Sprouts" take a break from learning all about seeds in April.

Rescue or salvage?

A friend recently asked me this question: When we dig plants from a site about to be bulldozed, are we performing a rescue or a salvage operation?

He argued that if the plants are replanted in isolated places, never to communicate with another of their own kind, which is what we do when we plant them in most urban and many suburban gardens, it is a salvage operation.

On the other hand, if the plants are moved to a protected natural area, where they grow with other members of the same species and within a natural community, the genotype of the stand is en-

Grants Keep Wild Ones Growing

Grants, whether from industry, organizations, or individuals, are important sources of funds for Wild Ones National Landscapers at the national level.

Wild Ones has had its greatest success in procuring grants through personal contacts. Klaus Wisiol, our national treasurer, secured a grant for Wild Ones from a local conservancy group, while Bret Rappaport, our former national president, obtained a grant from one of his clients. Both men are members of the Lake-to-Prairie (IL) Chapter.

In view of this, the Board of Directors urges all members to consider pursuing grants for Wild Ones through local and/or personal contacts. Such grants could be designated for the Wild Ones' general fund or for some particular aspect of Wild Ones work such as the website, brochures, the Wild Ones *Journal*, the Seeds for Education program, or a special publication celebrating our upcoming 25th anniversary. Any additional funds will enable Wild Ones to improve and expand its services to members and the public at large.

If you know about a possible source of a grant and need more background information about Wild Ones and its programs, please contact Donna VanBuecken, executive director, at 1-877-394-9453 (toll free) or execdirector@for-wild.org.

riched and the plants' life spans will be longer. This, he argued, is a true rescue.

What do you think?

Local miracle under the oaks

One of the places where the Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter meets is Evergreen Retirement Community, a non-profit, full-spectrum housing complex for the elderly in Oshkosh.

Along one side of the site is a lovely six-acre oak-hickory savanna. As most readers know, an oak-hickory savanna is a rare, ecosystem which is threatened around the globe. Some chapter members have worked hard to remove the invading buckthorn, releasing the shooting stars, wild geranium, fringed loosestrife, Michigan lily, starry Solomon's plume, wood violets, great blue lobelia, and other flora which are part of the natural community.

The challenge now is to manage the buckthorn and remove as much of it as possible. In order to do this the savanna has been divided into smaller parcels that an individual "steward" might adopt and

manage. The idea is that many hands make light work and that a sense of ownership keeps a volunteer enthusiastic about a project. Stewards will work independently after training and will probably spend about 40 hours volunteering during this growing season. A sign in each area will name its particular steward.

Evergreen's management is very excited about and involved with this project. The area, which is too low to develop and borders Sawyer Creek for more than 1,000 feet, is open to the public and has paths through it.

For more information, please contact Steve Maassen at 920-233-5914, or maassen@charter.net. Steve serves as Seeds for Education Director on the Wild Ones Board of Directors. ☘



Delicate surprises, such as wild geranium (above) and shooting star (lower left) have been found in the oak-hickory savanna adjacent to Evergreen Retirement Community in Oshkosh, WI. Members of the Fox Valley Area Chapter are among the volunteer stewards working to remove buckthorn from the property. Resident's condominiums overlook the savannah.

Maryann is a member of the Oakland (MI) Chapter and the Journal's feature editor. To submit items, please contact Maryann at Wild Ones Journal, PO Box 231, Lake Orion, MI 48361 or featuresedit@for-wild.org.

Seeds for Education grant report:

Stowe Elementary School

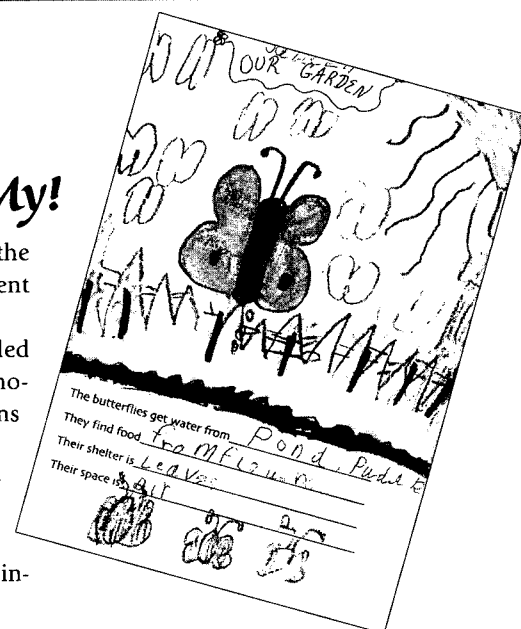
Birds, Butterflies & Kids: Oh My!

Harriet Beecher Stowe Elementary School in Duluth, MN received one of the Wild Ones Seeds for Education grant in 2001. As part of the grant, each recipient sends a report about the project to the Wild Ones national office.

Stowe Elementary School's report came in the form of a scrapbook, compiled by students and teachers. We at the national office wanted to share some of the photos and student artwork so that members could see for themselves what happens when Wild Ones is able to help children "grow wild."

As the introduction to the scrapbook explains, "The first and fourth grade students spent the year learning about topics such as habitats, native and exotic species, bird and butterfly migration, and the types of native trees and flowers that attract birds and butterflies in the Duluth area. Graduate students from the University of Minnesota-Duluth Outdoor Program taught weekly lessons to the students."

With the help of UM-Duluth students, classroom teachers, and Arrowhead Chapter Wild Ones members, the students planned, designed, and planted a butterfly garden next to their school. Paul Hlina, owner of Leaning Pine Native Landscapes in South Range, WI and a member of the Arrowhead Chapter, donated his time and expertise, wood chips and straw, and supplied the children with bulb planters and shovels.



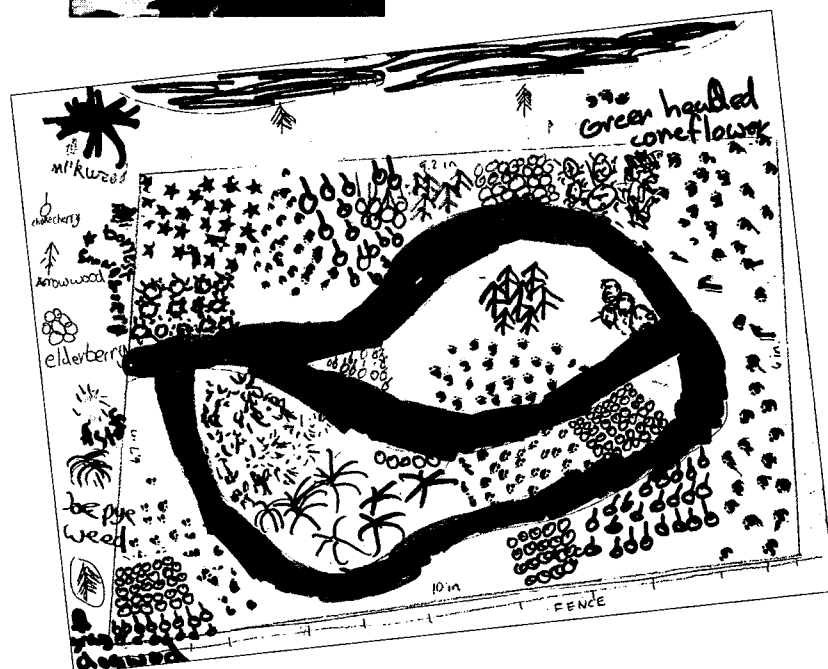
Worms are part of the ecosystem, too.



Dividing plants carefully before planting.



Carol Andrews (right), president of the Arrowhead (MN) Chapter of Wild Ones shows children (above) how to plant trees and wildflowers.



Wild Ones Making Transitions

By the time you read this, spring will have passed into summer. At the time I am writing this message, however, I am not sure that summer will ever come. It's been cold and rainy for soooooo long! Oh, well.

Spring is a time of transition and Wild Ones is in transition also. As mentioned in my letter to you in the last issue of the *Journal*, the Board is going through a strategic planning process. Major issues being discussed are our name — Wild Ones — and our Mission Statement. Your input is very important and I would appreciate hearing from you.

Another important transition is the change in membership categories. A key goal in the Board's strategy planning process is to build a more diverse membership.

Originally Wild Ones focused primarily on the homeowner. The intent of the organization was first to restore health to our residential landscapes and then to our communities. Our communities, however, consist not only of homeowners and neighborhoods, but also of businesses. Most businesses have landscapes to maintain; many are involved with the landscape in one form or another. Other businesses are simply committed to creating and or maintaining a healthier, more sustainable environment.

Keeping diversity of membership in mind, therefore, the Board has established a business membership category and programs more specific to those needs are being considered. If you are

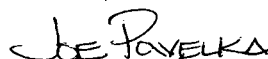
aware of a business that could benefit from membership in our organization or that would be willing to support our educational efforts, please contact an appropriate person at the company and explain how the company could benefit by joining Wild Ones.

In addition to the business membership, three more categories have been established for those with limited income. These include households with senior citizens over the age of 65, full-time students, and persons with disabilities. The new categories carry all of the rights and privileges of a regular Wild Ones membership. The only difference is that the local chapters to which the members belong will subsidize these members by forgoing some membership reimbursement from the national organization.

Of course, other transitions common to this time of year are graduations and weddings — Diane and I have three graduations during the next five months and three weddings in the next 15 (contributions and/or condolences are appreciated)! A student at an award ceremony I recently attended suggested that "we cannot work to change the past, but we can work to change the future." What a great thought from someone so young. Einstein stated that "Problems cannot be solved by the same thinking that created them."

These two ideas represent, I believe, the essence of Wild Ones. In the past we thought that we could control nature, and many of our contemporaries still believe this. As a result we have damaged our earth and continue to do so. However, Wild Ones and other like-minded organizations are trying to change the thinking about our relationship to our surroundings — so we will have a future. Here's hoping you will think a little about how you interact with your environment, and that you will reach out to others to encourage a change in their thinking. Together we can build a future, for our children and theirs.

Wild forever,



Joe Powelka, President



QUARTERLY NATIONAL BOARD MEETINGS

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

July 12 - 14, 2002: Columbus (OH) Chapter will host the Annual Meeting and Conference. See website, for-wild.org, for details.

Oct. 19, 2002: Hosted by St. Louis (MO) Chapter. To be held at Shaw Nature Reserve's brand new education center. There will be a tour of the center and a hike in the wetlands.

OTHER CONFERENCES

October 27-30, 2002: A major conference about invasive plants, hosted by the Chicago Botanic Garden, will be held in Chicago, Ill. The title is "Invasive Plants—Global Issues, Local Challenges." Registration materials will be available starting in July. Contact: <http://www.chicagobotanic.org/symposia/jmptsymp.html>.

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 has received an anonymous donation of a video tape about the creation of the Sheldon Nature Center in Oshkosh, WI. Taped from the television program "It's Your Environment," it features people discussing how dedicated volunteers transformed a dumping area into a thriving environmental community. You may borrow the video from the Wild Ones library by contacting librarian Rob Ryf at (920) 361-0792 or library@for-wild.org.

Fast Forward Capital Campaign

Receipt of the Wild Ones *Journal* prompted me to reply to your request for support. I'm more than glad to do what I can to help assure Wild Ones' continuance as well as all your other services.

Mary S. Huggins
Ann Arbor (MI)
Chapter



Book reviews:

Two Great Books for Gardeners/Birdwatchers

by Mariette Nowak

The *Complete Backyard Birdwatcher's Home Companion* by Donald S. Heintzelman published by Ragged Mountain Press/McGraw/Hill, 2001. Soft cover, 310 pages, \$21.95. (ISBN 0-07-134520-5)

Natural Gardening for Birds, Simple Ways to Create a Bird Haven, by Julie Zickefoose and the editors and writers of *Bird Watcher's Digest*, published by Rodale (Distributed by St. Martin's Press), 2001. Soft cover, 244 pages, \$16.95. (ISBN 0-87596-883-X)

Both books are outstanding contributions to the literature about backyard landscaping for birds — better by far than any of those I have read in the past. To an extent the books complement each other and, depending on your "library budget," you may want to acquire both. I must add that they both disappointed in one major regard.

The Complete Backyard Birdwatcher's Home Companion is just what it purports to be — complete. Approximately half of the book deals with bird identification techniques, the natural history of birds, and detailed descriptions of various field guides, bird watching equipment, and much more. The second part focuses on landscaping to attract birds. The book offers an extensive compilation of resources in its six appendixes. In one of these Wild Ones Natural Landscapers is listed. The text also includes a description of our organization, a reference to our website as "an excellent source of information," and even a map of the state distribution of our chapters.

Heintzelman's coverage of backyard habitat is particularly useful to Wild Ones members, providing basic advice about landscaping for birds. He also discusses a very relevant notion: "good matches between native plant and bird species" in various ecological regions within North America. As is typical of the author's helpful, informative approach throughout the book, he describes the many resources available at the state and national levels, both private and public, making the *Home Companion* an ideal reference book for your library shelf.

Natural Gardening for Birds deals only with landscaping for birds. It is a wonderfully readable book, apt to inspire bird-lovers to go beyond the bird feeder, dig up their lawns and plant all the wonderful natives — berry bushes, prairie plants, and trees — which will make their entire yards a haven for birds. The book appears to be a collection of articles that were originally published in *Bird Watcher's Digest* and then woven together in related chapters. In most cases, this is skillfully done, but there is some redundancy in the treatment of topics and indeed apparent discrepancy in the advice offered.

Nonetheless, Zickefoose's book contains a wealth of detail, not found in Heintzelman's, about landscaping for birds, in-

cluding such things as testing your soil, the pros and cons of seeds vs. transplants, site preparation, and more. I also loved all the small anecdotes offered in the "Tales from a Birder" pieces in every chapter. These detail-related experiences and advice from various writers and give a warm, personal touch to the book. Another great feature was the chapter describing "The

Messy, Marvelous Ways of Nature," with its emphasis on letting leaves lie, incorporating deadwood and brush piles, mowing less, and even harboring some of the non-invasive weeds that birds love to feed on — all so contrary to the sterile tidiness of suburbia. Lorrie Otto, one of Wild Ones' guiding stars, who coined the phrase "the tyranny of the tidy yard," would love it.

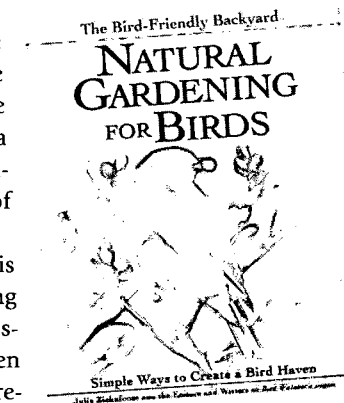
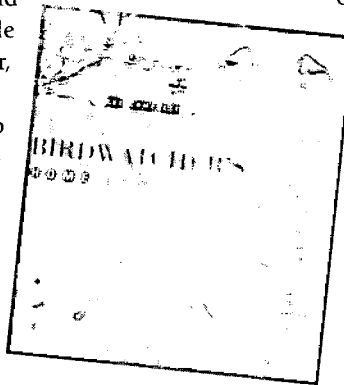
Both books offer lists of recommended plants native to various regions of the country. Most importantly, they both emphasize the use of plants native to each region — a welcome contrast to past books about gardening for birds, many of which included non-natives and sometimes even invasive exotics.

However, my major disappointment with both books was the inadequacy of these lists. As in all gardening books national in scope, it is difficult, if not impossible, for the authors to adequately cover species native to every area of the country. I can illustrate this best by describing the lists given for my own area. In Heintzelman's list of woody plants for the Midwest, nearly one-third (such as pitch pine and flowering dogwood) are not native to Wisconsin. Similarly, in Zickefoose, three species of 14 prairie flowers recommended for my ecoregion are not native to Wisconsin. Readers in other states will find similar problems and will need to investigate other sources to insure that the plants they buy are native to their areas. Truly native plants, with which the birds in one's neighborhood evolved, will best provide for local birds. In addition, the plants will grow far better in the climate and soils to which they, likewise, have evolved.

In her introduction, Zickefoose advises the reader: "Imitate nature with your plantings and you'll welcome nature nearby. The dividends pay out in birds, small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and insects, all riches beyond measure for the naturalist in each one of us."

Both books can help the reader create such a yard.

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.



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

SEEDS FOR EDUCATION DIRECTOR

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

WEB SITE COORDINATOR

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

LIBRARIAN

ROBERT RYF • (920) 361-0792
Email: library@for-wild.org

CALENDAR COORDINATOR

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

What's that again?

In January, environmental officials in Denver denied Bromwell Elementary School a permit to burn its homemade prairie grass garden, which was planned as a demonstration of the cycle of nature, citing the air pollution the fire would cause. The officials suggested, instead, that the 300 students take a field trip to the prairie-grass exhibit at the Denver Botanical Garden. However, according to Colorado Air Pollution Control Division estimates, one fume-spewing school bus on a field trip produced more pollution by itself than would the entire controlled burn.

From the Denver Post, 3-18-02, and sent to us by Mark Feider of the Milwaukee North Chapter of the Audubon Society.

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EDITOR

MERRY MASON WHIPPLE • (920) 722-5087
The Newsletter Service
922 S. Park Ave.
Neenah, WI 54956
Email: journal@for-wild.org (please indicate topic in subject line of e-mail.)

FEATURE EDITOR

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

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Line drawing on p. 3 by free-lance artist and gardener, Judy Catlin, Neenah, WI.

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Chapters, please send your chapter newsletters or events notices to:
Calendar Coordinator Mary Paquette
N2026 Cedar Rd., Adell, WI 53001
(920) 994-2505 • calendar@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

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

July 20 (Sat): 7 a.m. - 6 p.m. Bus trip to Prairie Nursery in Westfield, WI, followed by tour of International Crane Foundation (including prairie restorations) in Baraboo. Meet at 7 a.m. at College of DuPage west parking lot (Lambert & 22nd St.). Bring lunch. Cost: \$50/person, includes light breakfast, snacks, transportation, entrance/tour fees. Contact: Pat Armstrong at 630-983-8404. Non-members welcome.

Aug. 17 (Sat.): 10 a.m. - noon. Tour of Ray Schulenberg and Dave Kropp's prairie yard. Bring sack lunch; beverages & dessert provided.

Aug. 25 (Sat.): 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. Garfield Farm's Heirloom Garden Show & Member Toru. Wild Ones display during show & prairie tour with Karma Grotelueschen at 3:45 p.m. Cost: \$6; volunteers needed; contact Pat Clancy.

LAKE-TO-PRAIRIE CHAPTER

KARIN WISOL: (847) 548-1650

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

NATURALLY WILD of LA GRANGE CHAPTER

MEREDITH AZARK: (708) 482-9325
dazark1@juno.com

This chapter has dissolved and memberships have been transferred to other area chapters.

NORTH PARK CHAPTER

BOB PORTER: (312) 744-5472

bobporter@cityofchicago.org

Second Thursday of month, 7 p.m., North Park Nature Center, 5801 N. Pulaski, Chicago, unless otherwise noted. Call Bob Porter for info.

July 21 (Sun.): 1 - 4 p.m., Annual Member Garden Tour. Contact above for details.

Aug. 10 (Sat.): 10:30 a.m. Tour Ginsburg-Markham Prairie. See chapter newsletter or contact above for details.

ROCK RIVER VALLEY CHAPTER

SHEILA STENGER: (815) 624-6076

Meetings at Burpee Museum of Natural History, 813 N. Main St., downtown Rockford, unless otherwise noted. Call (815) 624-4225 for info.

July 27 (Sat.): Native Landscape Tour. Chapter sponsors this annual tour to showcase area native landscapes. No regularly scheduled meeting.

Aug. 15 (Thurs.): 7 p.m. "Rain Gardens: Healthy for Nature & People," presented by Jack Broughton & John Gishnock III of Taylor Creek Nursery.

INDIANA

GIBSON WOODS CHAPTER

JOY BOWER: (219) 989-9679

jbower1126@aol.com

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 info.

KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT CHAPTER

KATIE CLARK: (502) 226-4766

katieclark@vol.com

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.

July 8: Members only summer party.

LOUISVILLE CHAPTER

PORTIA BROWN: (502) 454-4007

wildones-lou@insightbb.com

Fourth Tuesday of month, 7 p.m. unless otherwise noted.

July 23: Show Me/Help Me Day at Lucy & Gary Lee's home, 210 Clark Station Rd., near Eastwood. Bring advice about landscaping a house foundation, weedcontrol in the woodland, & growing a 4-acre meadow. If lost, call 254-2115.

Aug. 17 (Sat.): Field trip to Riders Mill Farm, Hart County. 1600 acres managed for wildlife, with 300 acres in various stages of establishment with Kentucky ecotype native warm season grass. Farm is home base for Roundstone Native Seed Cooperative; see native grass production fields & equipment used to harvest, process, & store seed. Meet at 9:30 a.m. at Louisville Zoo parking lot to carpool; returning by 6 p.m. Members only; reservations required by July 31; \$8 per person, includes lunch.

4th Saturday Work Days: 9 a.m.-noon, weather permitting, wildflower woods, Cherokee Park. Contact: Ward Wilson, 593-9063 or ward.wilson@home.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 info see www.for-wild.org/annarbor or contact above.

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CADILLAC CHAPTER

PAT RUTA: (231) 876-0378

pat_ruta@hotmail.com

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

July 20: 10 a.m. - noon. Meet at Cadillac DNR office on Mackinaw Trail for native plant work-bee. Bring tools for weeding & possible seed collection.

Aug. 17: 10 a.m. Edible Native Plants field trip. Site to be determined; contact above closer to date.

CALHOUN COUNTY CHAPTER

MARILYN CASE: (517) 630-8546

mcase15300@aol.com

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

July 23: 5:30 p.m. Visit native plant gardens of Marji and Don Fuller, 3853 Farrell Rd., Hastings, MI. Gardens are recognized by National Wildlife Federation as Backyard Habitat. Hot dog roast at Fuller's.

Aug. 27: Tour of a Battle Creek prairie establishment. Call Marilyn Case for info.

CENTRAL UPPER PENINSULA CHAPTER

JAMES LEMPKE: (906) 428-9580

jlempke@chartermi.net

July 27 (Sat.) 10 a.m.-2 p.m. First annual native plant garden tour of several native plant projects in Gladstone & Escanaba; includes residential, commercial & municipal gardens. Meet at 10 a.m. at Delta County USDA Service Center, 2001 Minneapolis Ave., Gladstone, MI.

Aug. 24 (Sat.): field trip to Alvar Plants. To carpool, meet at 9 a.m. at USDA Service Center, 2001 Minneapolis Ave., Gladstone, MI.

DETROIT METRO CHAPTER

ELIZABETH MCKENNEY: (248) 548-3088

ebmck@hotmail.com

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

July & Aug.: TBA

FLINT CHAPTER

GINNY KNAG: (810) 694-4335

mtknag@ameritech.net

Second Thursday of month, 7 p.m., Woodside Church, 1509 E. Court St., Flint unless otherwise noted.

KALAMAZOO CHAPTER

NANCY & TOM SMALL: (616) 381-4946

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

July 21 (Sun.): Field trip to Bill Schneider's Wildtype Native Plant Nursery, 900 N. Every Rd., Mason (near Lansing). Carpool at 8:30 a.m. at carpool lot at i-94 & Oakland Dr. in Portage or meet at 10 a.m. at Wildtype.

July 27 (Sat.): Field trip to prairie restoration at Fernwood Botanic Garden, 13988 Range Line Rd., Nile. Led by Nate Fuller, SW Michigan Land Conservancy's Stewardship Coordinator. Carpool at 11:30 a.m. at carpool lot at US 131 & Centre Ave. in Portage or meet at Fernwood at 1 p.m.

Meeting Place continued on p. 14

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(LANSING) RED CEDAR CHAPTER
MARK RITZENHEIN: (517) 336-0965
mrirtz@acd.net

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

July 20 (Sat.): 10 a.m. - noon. Field trip to Sylvia & Lyle Heaton's farm to see 5-acre wild-flower meadow.; 4747 W. Stoll Rd., NW of Lansing between Airport & Grove Rds; (517)2171. For more info, contact Mark Ritzenhein. All are welcome.

Aug. 10 (Sat.): 9 a.m. - noon. Field trip to new Ingham Conservation District property, 1031 W. Dexter Trail, Mason; host Susan Tangora, District Executive Director. Meeting is also an open house for Red Cedar Chapter; for more info, contact Mark Ritzenhein.

OAKLAND CHAPTER

MARYANN WHITMAN: (248)652-4004
maryannwhitman@comcast.net

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
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.

July 25: Presentation about nature photography, followed by tour & photography practice at Wild Ones Community Garden at Lief Ericson Park at First Lutheran Church, London Road.

Aug. 23: Tour local native plant nurseries; time & location TBA.

OTTER TAIL CHAPTER

KAREN TERRY: (218) 736-5520
terry714@ptel.com

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

July & Aug: Field trips; for info, contact above.

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
jcrmf@qwest.net

Third Tuesday of month, 7 p.m., Nokomis Community Center, 2401 E. Minnehaha Pkwy, Minneapolis, unless otherwise noted.

MISSOURI

MID-MISSOURI CHAPTER

LESA BEAMER: 882-6072
wildonesmo@yahoo.com

Second Saturday of month, 10 a.m. unless otherwise noted. Location varies. For details, see website at wildones.missouri.org or contact above.

July 13: Visit Prairie Garden Trust in New Bloomfield, about 45 min. from Columbia.

Aug. 10: Kill lespedeza at Tucker Prairie, off I-70 near Kingdom City, MO.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER

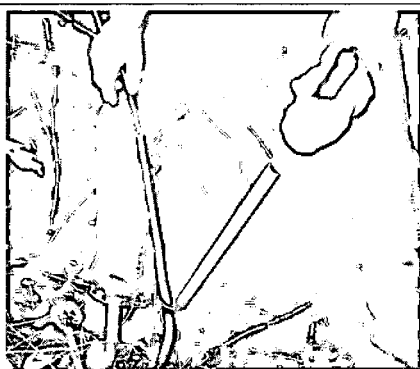
SCOTT WOODBURY: (636) 451-0850
scott.woodbury@mobot.org

First Wednesday of month, 6:30 p.m. unless otherwise noted; call Shaw Nature Reserve (636) 451-3512 for directions & info. Public welcome.

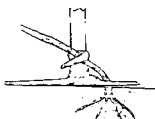
July 3: 6:30 p.m. Tour Forest Park Prairie Savanna restoration with Gary Schimmelfennig. Contact Scott for details.

Aug. 7: Meeting at home of Simon & Jen Davis. Contact Scott for details.

Meeting place continued on p. 16



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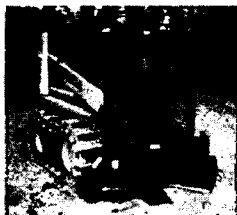


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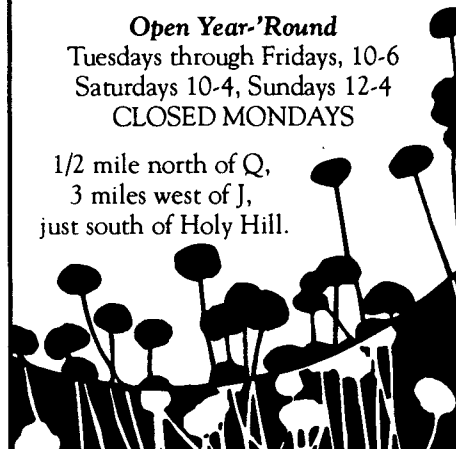
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CHENANGO VALLEY CHAPTER
HOLLY STEGNER: (315) 824-1178
hollystegner@hotmail.com

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

July 27: 10:30 a.m. Fahback-Warner.

Members meeting & program by Park Naturalist Penny Borgman about using native plants to attract butterflies. Noon potluck followed by member meeting. Bring a friend!

Aug. 3: Spend day helping at Shaker Trace Nursery at Miami Whitewater Forest. Valuable field experience led by Scott Peak. Meet between 9 & 10 a.m. Call above for info. Public welcome.

Aug. 17: Day hike to natural prairie areas in peak bloom in Adams County. Hike is moderate difficulty. Bring lunch. Contact above for info; free & open to public.

Aug. 17: Day hike to natural prairie areas in peak bloom in Adams County. Hike is moderate difficulty. Bring lunch. Contact above for info; free & open to public.

COLUMBUS CHAPTER

MICHAEL HALL: (614) 939-9273

Second Saturday of month, 10 a.m., unless

otherwise noted, Innis House, Inniswood Metropolitan Park, 940 Hempstead Rd., Westerville. Meetings free; public welcome. July 12 - 14: Wild Ones National Conference & Annual Meeting at Ohio State University Fawcett Center. Program & registration info on Wild Ones website, www.for-wild.org or contact above.

Aug. 10: 8:30 a.m. Carpool leaves Inniswood for Monroe County to tour Raven Rocks, a 1,000-acre preserve established in 1970 by Quakers. Trip includes hike & 2-hr. tour of facilities designed to decrease fuel consumption & reduce pollution. Bring lunch. Free & open to public.

SOUTH CAROLINA

FOOTHILLS CHAPTER, CLEMSON

KAREN HALL: (864) 287-3294

kcarlso@clemson.edu

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

July 24-25: Chapter is holding a plant sale during 19th Annual Landscaping with Native Plants Conference at Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC.

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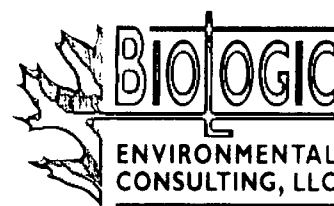
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WISCONSIN

CENTRAL WISCONSIN CHAPTER

PHYLLIS TUCHSCHER: (715) 384-8751

toosch@tznet.com

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

July 12-13: Portage County Master Gardener Garden tour. Staff our Wild Ones information booth at CWWO member Elaine Rubel's home/garden.

Aug. 3: 1 p.m. Field trip to Mosquito Hill Nature Center.

DOOR COUNTY CHAPTER

JUDY RENINGER: (920) 854-5783

jreninger@dcwis.com

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

July 13: 1 p.m. Bayshore Blufflands Plant Identification Walk with Mary Standish, Door County Land Trust Board member.

Aug. 10: 1 p.m. Prairie & Wetland Wildflowers at Hidden Corners Sanctuary, led by Jon & Janice Stiefel, 2125 Grove Rd., Bailey's Harbor. Members only.

ERIN CHAPTER

BOB & BEV HULTS: (262) 670-0445

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

July 18: Field trip to members' yards. Contact above for info.

Aug. 15: Field trip to Bob Ahrenhoerster's prairie. Contact above for info.

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.

July 20: 1 p.m. Tour of Mosquito Hill Nature Center Prairies & Butterfly Garden. (Center located off County S, New London.) Slide show by about Center's maintenance techniques by Naturalist Steve Petznick. Tour follows.

To carpool, meet at 12:30 p.m. at SW corner of Appelton K-Mart

August: Neenah-area yard tour. See newsletter or contact above for info.

GREEN BAY CHAPTER

CHUCK MISTARK: (715) 582-0428

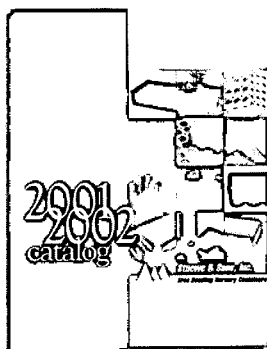
gmistark@new.rr.com

Usually third Wednesday of month, Feb. – Nov.; most meetings at Green Bay Botanical Garden, 2600 Larsen Rd., except in summer.

July 17: Member yard tours. Learn by observing members' projects. Location TBA.

Aug. 21: Member yard tours. Learn many ways to use natural landscaping. Location TBA.

Meeting place continued on p. 18



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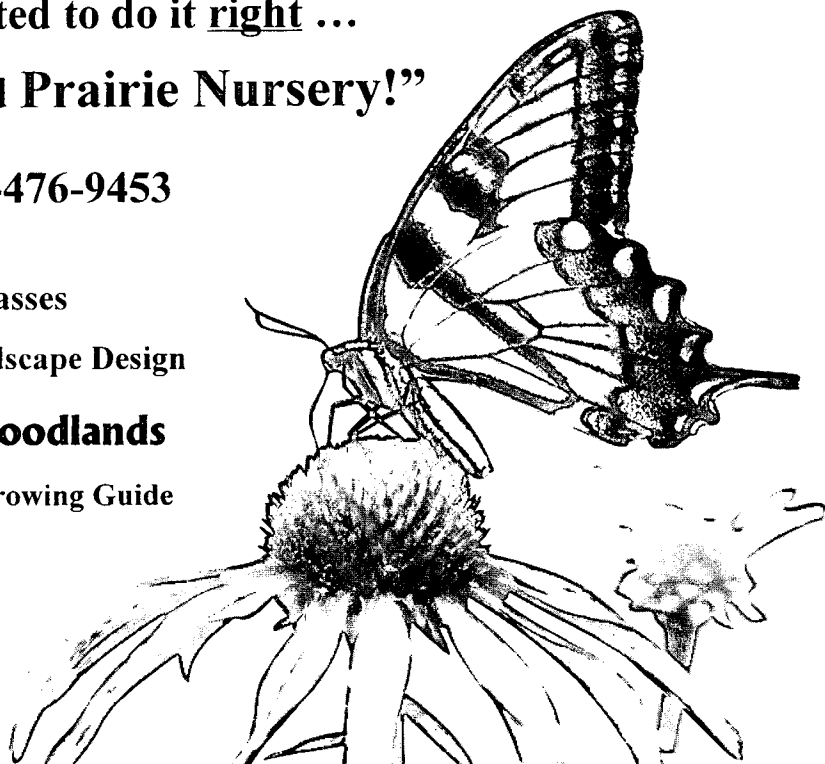
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MADISON CHAPTER

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.

July 31: Soil Invertebrates with Kerry Katovich, McKay Center at Aboratum.

Aug. 17: 8:30 - 11:30 a.m. Tour of Green Lake with Nancy Hill. Contact above for more info.

MENOMONEE RIVER AREA CHAPTER

JAN KOEL: (262) 251-7175

DIANE HOLEMS: (262) 628-2825

Indoor meetings on second Wednesday of month, 6:30 p.m., Community Room, Wildwood Highlands Senior Apts., N78 W17445 Wildwood Dr., Menomonee Falls. July 10: Marlin Johnson guildes tour of UW-Waukesha Field Station. To carpool, meet at 6:30 p.m. at P. Haass Library lot.

Aug. 14: Prairie walk at Amy Myers, 1120 Platt Rd., off County Rd. S.; park in field.

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 unless otherwise noted.

July 13: "Little Wild Yards of Milwaukee," by Else Ankel. To carpool, meet at 9:30 a.m. at Schlitz Audubon Center.

Aug. 3: 24th Annual Lorrie Otto Audubon Wild Yard Tour. All day bus tour of natural yards. Bring lunch. Meet at Center at 8:30 a.m. Reservations required by Friday, Aug. 2. Cost \$17, members; \$20 non-members. Call (414) 352-2880.

MILWAUKEE SOUTHWEST-WEHR CHAPTER
MESSAGE CENTER: (414) 299-9888

Second Saturday of month, 1:30 p.m., Wehr Nature Center unless otherwise noted.

July 13: 12:30 p.m. Tour of naturally landscaped yards featuring small urban lots. To carpool, meet at Wehr. Members only.

Aug. 10: Time TBA. Natural yards tour of several naturally landscaped yards in southwest metro area. All day tour; carpooling a must. Members free; non-members, \$10 (applicable to membership). Registration required; call above number, ext. 2 for info & registration.

ROOT RIVER AREA CHAPTER

NAN CALVERT: (262) 681-4899

prairiedog@wi.rr.com

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



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2002 National Conference Columbus-Area Attractions

Your bags are packed and you're ready to head off to Columbus, Ohio for the national Wild Ones conference July 12 -14. (Complete details were included in the March/April issue of the Journal.)

Just in case you want a break from thinking about natural landscaping — or if you want more information — here are just a few attractions you might consider visiting.

"American Originals," some of the country's greatest historic documents from the National Archives, will be on display at the Ohio Historical Center, one of eight locations in the United States for this outstanding exhibit.

See a full-scale replica of Christopher Columbus' Santa Maria, which is anchored in the Scioto River.

The Ohio Prairie Association's 2002 annual conference will be held July 19-21 at the Ohio Historical Center in Columbus. Register by phoning Columbus and Franklin County Metro Parks (614-891-0700). Registration fee: \$40; additional information: www.ohioprairie.org and 614-895-6239.

For a more extensive listing of Columbus attractions and to learn more about the conference, see www.forwild.org/conference/amatt02.html. For maps, directions, visiting information, and current promotions, go to www.columbuscvb.org. For Ohio tourist information, phone 1-800-BUCKEYE.

You've got Wild Ones mail!

E-Mail Network (E-Net) Up & Running

Wild Ones Natural Landscapers now has its own e-mail network to help members learn by sharing their knowledge and experiences about natural landscaping with each other. The network functions much like any e-mail you might send to friends and family, except that it goes through a hostess who screens the content for appropriateness and to protect against viruses. She also gathers all the responses to questions and sends them out to participants in a digest format, so instead of getting several individual messages, they receive only one.

Wild Ones' E-Net guidelines

1. Wild Ones is not a political organization. To protect our non-profit, federal 501(3)(c) status, Wild Ones cannot participate in partisan politics. E-Net cannot be used for lobbying.

2. All messages must be related to the Wild Ones' mission which is to educate and share information at the "plants roots" level and to promote biodiversity and environmentally sound practices using natural landscaping with native plant communities.

3. Participants must include their first names, as well as the names of their cities and states in all communications to E-Net.

4. Participation in the e-mail network is a benefit for Wild Ones members. If you wish to be removed from E-Net, send a notice to wildones@for-wild.org.

5. To submit questions or information, e-mail them to wildones@for-wild.org.

Wild Ones does not share personal information

Remember, no personal e-mail addresses are used in conjunction with this network. Wild Ones does not share or exchange mailing addresses, phone numbers, or e-mail addresses with outside sources. Because all E-Net messages go through a hostess, it should be virtually impossible for Wild Ones E-Net participants to receive SPAM because of their affiliation with this network. If you are not currently participating in the Wild Ones E-Net, contact wohostess@for-wild.org and get involved.

As with everything Wild Ones does, the Board of Directors will reassess this process periodically. We welcome any suggestions which might improve the way the e-mail network functions. We believe this network will be a great resource for members to learn and share their knowledge and love of natural landscaping.

