Growing Vine Street

by Maryann Whitman

With creativity that would challenge the best Rube Goldberg inventions, eight blocks of Vine Street, in the old Belltown section of Seattle, at the core of the Pacific Northwest's most densely populated neighborhood, is taking seriously its designation by the City of Seattle as a "Green Street." When Carolyn Geise, an architect and developer of a 1914 factory building on Vine Street, could not ascertain what this designation meant, she and her neighbors invented their own answers.

With Geise as chair of the Growing Vine Street Project's steering committee, the group considered the problems plaguing any urban environment — polluted water, polluted air, polluted soil — and found their solutions in the basic principles of ecology and natural processes. The Belltown P-Patch (a Seattle term for "community garden"), with its greenery and fanciful artwork set the tone for the group. The steering committee embarked on a course of grant writing, designing, and brainstorming that drew on the talents of every member. The goal was not to come up with a fixed design but rather to develop a design concept; a kit of parts, to guide development over the years and one that would permit individual property owners to be creative in the stewarding of their communal environment.

Vine Street is to be a laboratory and a celebration of water, bringing the serenity of nature to the heart of the city. Carlson Architects was hired as the architectural firm of record, bringing into the picture Peggy Gaynor, landscape architect and native plants person; Buster Simpson, an environmental artist of some renown; and planner Greg Waddell, as project manager and shepherd.

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President's Notes...

Developing a Mission Statement; Creating Partnerships

It seems that my message in the last issue struck a note with several of our members. I have heard from many readers who shared their own first steps in using native plants in their particular circumstances. The bottom line is that they are using native plants in their landscaping efforts, and they are working their way toward harmony with nature, not that they have gone totally native. That is how we are going to change our landscapes, one small step at a time. Thank you to all who responded!

In this issue you will read about an exercise that the National Board of Directors has completed in reconsidering what we should call ourselves and redefining our mission statement. Some of you may not see much difference in the final product. What is important, however, is that the Board has reconfirmed our name as Wild Ones! I know the legal name is “Wild Ones: Native Plants, Natural Landscapes,” but most of us will shorten that to Wild Ones in our conversations, as we have for the last 23 years. Many of us have found that calling ourselves Wild Ones has been a catalyst in our conversations with others about the use of native plants. Equally so, Wild Ones, as an organization, continues to be a catalyst in the native landscaping movement.

Recently I met with David DeKing (executive director) and Cheryl Lowe (horticulture director) at the New England Wildflower Society (NEWFS) to compare notes about our organizations. Both organizations are committed to the preservation of our native plant heritage, each in its individual way, and are committed to protecting the natural environment. Based on those discussions, I believe that we have very complementary missions. Wild Ones looks forward to identifying ways that we can work cooperatively with NEWFS and other regional wild flower societies in educating the public about our native plant species and advocating environmental responsibility.

It is essential to our children and their children that we address the environmental questions of our time. We cannot continue, as others have in the past, to ignore the consequences of our actions. As individuals, by taking our own steps, as an organization, by continuing to advocate a more natural approach to shaping our landscape, and by reaching out to like-minded organizations in sharing our belief for a better tomorrow, we will leave a better legacy for our descendants.

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Vine Street...

One of the design’s principal features is the capture, detention, and biofiltration of rainwater, no easy feat in a setting of permeable and impermeable surfaces in all the wrong places. But the design did have one or two facts of nature working for it: storm water arrives on a roof of its own accord; and, water flows downhill. This eight-block section of Vine Street has plenty of roofs, and some wonderful slopes in its street surface, all leading to Elliott Bay and Puget Sound.

On the roof of Geise’s development, the 81 Vine Building, is a “demonstration lab,” aspects of which other owners along Vine Street may choose to copy. The storm water that falls on the roof is channeled through an artificial wetland contained in large, artistically dissected, galvanized culvert pipes, a Buster Simpson design. In the lab, aspects of which other owners along Vine Street may choose to copy. The storm water that falls on the roof is channeled through an artificial wetland contained in large, artistically dissected, galvanized culvert pipes, a Buster Simpson design. In the

Wild Ones Seeds for Education:

School Grounds Replanted with Natives

After the Arbor School of Arts and Science, in Tualatin, Oregon, received a Seeds for Education grant, Students, staff, and parents at the private school lost no time in getting to work. Over the years, non-native plants had invaded the property and previous owners had planted ornamental shrubs in what is now the school’s Saum Creek Woods.

In the fall of 2001, students began the difficult task of removing invasive species. Through the rest of the school year, students were joined by Ameri-corps volunteers, parents, and local environmentalists as they replaced the invasives with native plants.

Almost 400 hours were spent restoring the woods during the 2001-02 school year. Over 540 native shrubs and 220 trees were planted on the grounds — representing a giant step forward in reclaiming a natural area.

In the future, when today’s students bring their own children back to Arbor School, they will be able to point with pride to the work they did “way back when we were kids.”

For more information about the Lorrie Otto Seeds for Education Program, please contact the national Wild Ones office or see the website, www.for-wild.org.

Before you burn your prairie...

How to Manage Small Prairie Fires was written in 1982 and revised in 1988 by Wayne R. Pauly, Dane County (WI) Naturalist, for the county’s Environmental Council and highway department. The booklet is divided into six chapters: What, when, and how often to burn; Equipment (including proper clothing); Weather conditions and controlled fires (including contacting neighbors); Firebreaks; Conducting a simple burn; and Hazards. The appendix explains how fire stimulates prairie plants and how it controls some weeds. This excellent resource is available from the Wild Ones store for just $7 — and that includes shipping and handling. See p. 2 for contact information.
After nearly nine months of hard work, the Mission/Name Committee recommended that the Wild Ones name be modified to "Wild Ones: Native Plants, Natural Landscapes;" that three standard slogans be approved for use interchangeably; and that a new mission statement be adopted. The Board of Directors accepted the recommendations and the new logo wording is now being used in the Journal’s masthead. It will appear on other materials as they are replaced.

**New mission statement**

**Wild Ones: Native Plants, Natural Landscapes** promotes environmentally sound landscaping practices to preserve biodiversity through the preservation, restoration, and establishment of native plant communities. **Wild Ones** is a not-for-profit environmental, educational, and advocacy organization.

While the basic thrust of the mission remains the same, the committee felt that this version will be at once clearer, more concise, and a better reflection of Wild Ones’ true mission as the organization has evolved to what it is today. The new statement clarifies that our interest is in preserving, restoring, and establishing “native plant communities” — a somewhat broader scope than indicated by the old mission statement. The mission statement’s last sentence further identifies Wild Ones as an organization which educates people about the value of native landscaping and advocates the use of native plants in all types of landscapes.

**Wild Ones: Native Plants, Natural Landscapes**

We will now call our organization Wild Ones: Native Plants, Natural Landscapes in order to emphasize our interest in native plants. The legal name will continue to be Wild Ones Natural Landscapers, Ltd. but the new “public” name should help people to understand our overall mission more readily. The logo will be modified to reflect the change.

The Board has also formally decided that chapters may now use the following three slogans interchangeably, following the name Wild Ones, to suit the focus of their materials and events:
- Promoting Native Plants for Natural Landscapes;
- Toward Harmony with Nature; or,
- A Voice for the Natural Landscaping Movement.

**Background**

The Mission/Name Committee was formed in response to one of the top ten action items identified during the national strategic planning retreat held in February, 2002. The committee was charged with examining the organizational mission with an eye to clarifying and possibly expanding our actual mission. The committee was also asked to consider a related issue, the name: Wild Ones Natural Landscapers. Some thought the term “Wild Ones” was frivolous, offensive, or misleading, while others felt that the term “landscapers” sounded too much like a private business.

The committee received terrific input from numerous chapters and individual members, all of which was considered before the committee presented its report at the July national Annual Meeting in Columbus. The discussion following the presentation was excellent and included ideas expressed by not only Midwest and Mid-Atlantic chapter members but also by partner-at-large members from several northeastern states.

After allowing time for additional input, a mission/name writers group formed to consolidate ideas and finalize recommendations. The recommendations were adopted by the entire committee and presented to the board for action at the fourth quarterly board meeting.

Based on member input, the committee’s major discussion points included:
- Keeping “Wild Ones” in the name and adding a clarifying phrase;
- Avoiding sounding like a business;
- A reluctance to embrace and define all aspects of sustainable living as part of our mission;
- Incorporating urban and rural, public and private, existing and newly designed landscapes into the overall mission;
- A realization that while we share interests with native plant societies, our organization has a different, somewhat more active and less academic, focus;
- Creating a short mission statement and catchy slogan to satisfy immediate strategic planning goals.

The committee thanks everyone who voiced ideas, suggestions, and opinions along the way. We received literally hundreds of e-mails, letters, and comments. Your input was our guide — we couldn’t have done it without you.

Portia is president of the Louisville (KY) Chapter and secretary of the national Board of Directors.

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*Serving on the Name/mission Committee were:
- Portia Brown*, chairperson, Louisville (KY)
- Carol Andrews, Arrowhead (MN)
- Patricia Armstrong, Greater du Page (IL)
- Mark Charles, Ann Arbor (MI)
- Dan Dieterich, Central Wisconsin (WI)
- Lorraine Johnson*, partner-at-large, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
- Steve Maassen, Fox Valley (WI)
- Mariette Nowak*, Milwaukee-SW/Wehr (WI)
- Mary Paquette, Menomonee river Area (WI)
- Mandy Ploch, Milwaukee-North (WI)
- Joe Powelka*, Madison (WI)
- Susan Rademacher*, Louisville (KY)
- Bret Rappaport, Lake-to-Prairie (IL)
- Lynn Schoenecker, Milwaukee-SW/Wehr (WI)
- Tom & Nancy Small, Kalamazoo (MI)
- Christine Taliga, partner-at-large (IA)
- Craig Tufts, partner-at-large (VA)
- Donna VanBuecken*, Fox Valley Area (WI)
- Maryann Whitman*, Oakland (MI)
- Karin & Klaus Wisiol, Lake-to-Prairie (IL)
- Marilyn Wyzga, partner-at-large (NH)

*These writers compiled all the suggestions and developed a series of statements that could then be voted upon by the committee.
Lawns Beat Crop Circles
As Curious Phenomena

by Ellen Goodman

I've never been especially taken with extraterrestrial activity. There are quite enough terrestrials to feed my fantasies without going intergalactic.

You want aliens? Consider the northern snakehead fish from China that was walking around behind a Dunkin' Donuts in Maryland. You want scary? Consider the giant hogweed from the Caucasus that is now causing blisters in Massachusetts. You want aggressive? I give you the purple loosestrife coming soon to a neighborhood near you.

As for crop circles, I never even thought of them before they turned up on the Pennsylvania farm where the corn is growing as high as Mel Gibson's eyebrow.

"Signs" of the times? If I were doing a horror film, it wouldn't be about navigational graffiti on the back forty. I'd start with a benign aerial view of a suburb — manicured oddly and uniformly in rectangles. I'd close in ominously on a shot of a single blade of, gasp, grass.

To me the most verdant mystery on the national landscape isn't about little green men but about the little green spaces. It's the bizarre drama of the great American lawn.

Once upon a time the only lawns in the world were created by sheep. The father of the lawn as we know it was mid-18th century British landscaper, Lancelot Brown, who got nicknamed "Capability" because he described every country estate as having "a great capability for improvement."

Our forefathers, nature's imperialists, wanted to make New England look like Olde England and then make the West look like the East. They went about wiping out the natives and replacing them.

So my lawn thriller would have something for every audience. Conspiracy theorists? Lawns were promoted by the combined efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Golf Association and The Garden Club of America, which held contests all over the country to make Americans turn their yards into putting greens.

Got a military-industrial complex? The horror story reaches its climax after World War II when the Cold War rhetoric was used to sell lawn care as a military operation. There were articles comparing crab grass to Fifth Columnists. There was "Weed-A-Bomb" and "Weed Gun," and one pesticide was advertised, I kid you not, as "the atomic bomb of the insect world."

Baby-boomer suburban dads "were sold on the whole idea of power tools and chemicals and poisons and weapons of mass destruction," says Virginia Scott Jenkins, author of "The Lawn: A History of an American Obsession." Men were told, "They had the power of protecting their lawn from alien invaders and beating Mother Nature to a standstill."

Finally, do you prefer battles of the sexes? Lawnkeeping was and is mostly a guy thing. "Maybe riding around on lawnowers," muses Yale environmental professor Gordon Geballe, "is like leaving pheromones around, marking your territory. It says my life is in order, my lawn is green, I'm the squire of the village."

On a more humble scale, mowing is to housekeeping what grilling is to cooking.

And you think our lives haven't already been taken over by an alien?

Last weekend, millions of Americans went to the movies to see a father and fallen away minister defend his family and recover his faith in a war of worlds. But every weekend, millions more rev up their lawn mowers, their weed-whackers and edgers, and spend hours defending their families from crab grass and the disapproval of the neighbors.

In one weekend, we spent $60 million on "Signs." But in one year we spend $25 billion on 20 million acres of a crop that we can't eat, wear, or sell. We use 32 million pounds of pesticides, 580 million gallons of gasoline, and more water than we shower on ourselves in order to color and keep the grass green.

Somehow I don't think this is what Walt Whitman meant when he wrote, "I believe a leaf of grass is no less than the journey-work of the stars."

"Beating Mother Nature to a standstill" doesn't seem like a great idea any more. The great divide these days is between industrial lawns and "freedom lawns." It's between the manufacturers trying to raise genetically altered grass that won't grow and the folks who just want to let it go. It's between the zoning covenants that demand green and a community that pays "cash for grass." It's between people who grimace at dandelions and people who applaud the sign declaring that a liberated lawn is a bird sanctuary.

My movie? It would be about the struggle with an alien species that forced humans into slavery while it took over 20 million acres of land. If it works, I even have a sequel in mind, a terrestrial thriller for autumn titled "The War of the Leaf-Rakers."

Mel, sweetheart, have your people call my people.

Native Plants for Winter Bird Food, Shelter

by Michael R. Hall

As do all living things, birds have three main requirements: food, shelter, and water. The more of these you are able to meet during the winter, the greater the number of birds (and species) you will be able to attract to your property during the months when such resources may be the most difficult for birds to obtain.

Birds eat snow for moisture. However, when there is no snow or open water, a small heater in a bird bath will act as a magnet, drawing winter birds to your yard.

Because shelter from winter winds is important to birds, especially near feeders, experts recommend that 8 to 12 percent of the plants in your yard should be evergreens. Fortunately, every region has native evergreens that grow well. To shelter a bird feeder (or your yard), plant your evergreens on the side of the feeder (or yard) that faces the prevailing winds in winter (usually the west and north). Evergreens also make great nesting sites and often provide food for many species as well.

A shrubby zone can also help provide shelter and may be created in several ways, depending on the location of your feeders and the size of your yard. A zone of shrubs alone should be at least six feet wide and may include a variety of species.

A cedar wax-wing does not appear to be too eager to share a heated bird bath on snowy December day in Wisconsin.

If you have enough room, you might build a protective mound of earth, planted withshrubs on the side away from the prevailing winds. (Make sure you don’t create drainage problems for your neighbors.)

A third approach, often used around rural homes, is to plant a wind break with taller trees in back, moderately tall, shade-tolerant evergreens (such as white pine) next, and shrubs in front. If you don’t have much land to work with, use narrower evergreens such as spruce or arborvitae, but these will need more sun. Most evergreens require good drainage and should be planted high if possible. Check the plants’ individual requirements before making your selection.

A loose brush pile can also provide winter shelter as well as protection from predators for birds and other creatures. Start with logs at the base and build a pyramidal structure with small openings at each level. The wildlife openings should be too small for cats, foxes, or coyotes to enter.

The overwhelming majority of berries ripen in late summer or early autumn, just in time for birds to fatten up for migration or winter. Berries and seeds with high fat (lipid) content are especially

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desirable sources of migratory fuel. Native plants high in lipids in later summer/early autumn include spice bush (Lindera benzoin), sassafras (Sassafras albidum), dogwoods (Cornus genus), and native magnolias, including the cucumber tree (Magnolia acuminata).

Another way to feed birds naturally in winter and early spring is to plant a little prairie garden in your yard and leave the seed heads standing upright until early spring. This will also help protect beneficial insects such as butterflies that over winter in or on your plants. Mowing (or burning) in autumn will deprive birds of this important winter food source.

Of course, bird feeders will attract birds closer to view. Birds most need supplemental feeding in late winter or early spring or when heavy snow covers the ground. Screen mesh placed a short distance from your windows will help keep birds from flying into the glass.

Some of the plant foods mentioned in the list below will be consumed greedily by birds while others, such as chokeberries, will only be eaten as emergency foods if all other resources are exhausted. Enjoy feeding your birds in winter. Your plantings will benefit many other small creatures as well.


Michael is the president of the Columbus (OH) Chapter.
When natural shorelands are replaced with traditional suburban landscaping, a myriad of problems can arise. The good news is that from the Chesapeake Bay, to the Rock River in Wisconsin, to shores of the Pacific in Washington, people and communities are recognizing the benefits of natural shorelands and actively restoring them. So, how do natural shorelands benefit the natural world? (And yes, that includes humans.)

Water quality

Native shoreland vegetation traps and filters sediment and debris from rainfall and snow melt. Depending on a variety of factors, 50% - 100% of the solid particles can settle out as plants slow sediment-laden run-off. In general, deeper shorelands (in terms of distance between plant-life and water), are more effective than shallow shorelands, and trees, shrubs, and grasses are more effective than grass alone. On slopes of less than 15%, most sediment settling occurs within the first 35 feet. Greater distances are needed on steeper slopes or where sediment loads are particularly high. To filter fine-grained sediments, such as silt or clay, more depth may also be needed.

Aquatic habitat

Shorelands protect aquatic habitat by improving the quality of adjacent waters through shading, filtering, and moderating water flow. On cold-water fisheries (such as trout streams), trees and tall grasses shade the stream channel, maintaining cooler, more constant water temperatures, especially on small streams. Cooler water holds more oxygen and reduces stress on fish and other aquatic creatures. A few degrees difference in temperature can have a major impact on their survival. Warm-water fisheries do not require as much shade, but the fish and aquatic insects still benefit from the cleaner water filtered through natural shorelands.

Leaves, twigs, and other organic matter from shoreland vegetation are both lunch and breeding grounds for aquatic insects. These insects in turn feed many others farther up the food chain. Besides providing insects with the food and cover they need, trees supply woody cover in lakes and streams. For example, fallen logs and branches provide places for fish to rest and hide from predators. Birds and turtles also use the woody cover along the shore as resting places and basking spots.

The rich diversity of emergent, floating, and submergent plants found just offshore provide important habitat for aquatic animals. Some fish, such as bluegills, graze directly on the leaves and stems of these aquatic plants, while ducks and other animals feed off the bugs and other delicacies found living on or beneath the plants. These shallow plant beds are also important spawning areas for a number of species of fish including bass, bluegills, and northern pike.

Wildlife habitat

Shorelands have the unique ability to support species from both adjacent uplands and waterways. As roads and houses creep into shoreland areas, the behavior, reproduction, and survival of animals can be affected as human activities and structures degrade the surrounding wildlife habitat. Although researchers have estimated that animal habitat can be affected as far as up to 1,500 feet away from human activities and structures, it may not be realistic to expect to provide such a wide berth. But preserving and restoring shoreland vegetation can help limit the impact of these disturbances, which might include subtle changes in vegetation and animal travel patterns. In other words, how you manage your shoreline will determine how attractive it is to birds, frogs, turtles and other wildlife.

Wood ducks, for example, use trees with a minimum diameter of 14 inches (at breast height) for nesting, but prefer trees between 24 and 30 inches in diameter. Kingfishers use shrub cover along the water to conceal their broods and common loons rely on shoreland vegetation to build their mounded nests. If these vital shoreland habitats are not protected, many shoreland-dependent species including birds, frogs, mammals, and reptiles, will disappear and may eventually be lost from entire lake and river systems.

Allowing native plants to grow along the shoreline provides privacy for humans, habitat for birds and animals, slows run-off, and stabilizes the shoreline.
Property values
Restored shorelands not only provide habitat, but may also increase property values. One study found that home values near stream restoration projects were worth 3% to 13% more than similar homes on unrestored streams. The perceived value of the restored streams included the enhanced shoreland buffer, wildlife habitat, and recreation opportunities resulting from the restoration. Another study found that good water quality, which natural shorelands help to protect, added as much as $200 per frontage foot to the value of shoreland properties.

A vision for the future
Lakes, rivers, and shorelands provide us with many benefits. Some are as simple as enjoying the view from the end of a pier, while others are more complex and less apparent, like protecting water quality and preventing shoreline erosion. Next time you take a trip to the water’s edge, take a moment to appreciate the diversity and beauty found there. Whether we enjoy fishing, water-skiing, or the simple beauty of a white water lily, by protecting and restoring our shorelands, as individuals, we can help to ensure that clean water, abundant fish and wildlife, and beautiful vistas are enjoyed for many years to come.

Additional resources
Lakescaping for Wildlife and Water Quality, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, 1-800-657-3757 or http://www.comm.media.state.mn.us/bookstore/
Carmen Wagner works for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Artwork, © Sheri Snowbank, Barronett, WI, 54813.

For more information about native shoreline plants suitable for your ecoregion, contact the local office of your state’s department of natural resources, your lake association, or, if there is one, your state’s native plant society.
Vegetation Changes as Temperatures Rise

by Robert W. Freckmann

Although the focus of this article is Wisconsin, the general issue of climate change and its potential effect on plants is one that should concern all of us, no matter where we live.

Botanists have studied the distribution of wild plants in Wisconsin since the 1830s. The records of the original surveyors include names and measurements of the trees that served as markers near each section and quarter section corner. Their notes also described the vegetation along their surveyed lines. These surveyors' records have been used to map the distribution of vegetation before European settlement brought on major changes. Numerous papers about Wisconsin plants and plant communities have been published since then. Over a half million specimens of native and introduced plants have been collected and preserved at Wisconsin's major universities and museums. Every specimen has a label indicating when and where it was collected, thus providing a record of species movements.

Although it will take many years to enter the information from all of the specimens into a statewide database, enough information has been entered to document changes in plant distributions.

Wisconsin has about 2,600 species of flowering plants, conifers, ferns, and fern relatives in the wild. Nearly 1,900 of these species are native and were here before European settlement; about 700 species are alien. Many of the aliens are weedy species, and they spread between the mid-19th and mid-20th centuries, aided by agriculture, logging, road building, other activities accompanying settlement and development, changing the botanical composition on farmland and in urban areas. Now we are seeing another wave of change, probably resulting from warming of the climate.

Temperatures affect plant distribution in several ways. One obvious effect of climactic warming is that many plants are moving northward. For example, narrow-leafed cattail is a species of southern U.S. marshes and first appeared in a marsh near Madison 80 years ago. It has now spread throughout the state and is often more abundant than the native broad-leaved cattail. Several other southern plants such as arrow-arum and prairie cup-grass have arrived recently and are spreading northward. Peruvian daisy, a Latin American plant that has spread northward steadily, arrived here about 30 years ago and is now one of the most abundant garden weeds.

Landscape and garden plants also seem to be responding to warmer conditions. In the last few years I have had many plants, including seven species of magnolia, bald cypress, and even bamboo, survive unprotected through the winter, even though horticultural books indicate that they are supposedly not hardy here. Crop plants such as soybeans, previously planted mostly in the southern part of the state, are now grown in central Wisconsin.

The warmth of recent years is often accompanied by drought, encouraging the spread of many plants native to the Great Plains, such as wild licorice, clammy-weed, wild begonia, velvety goldenrod, and western spiderwort, into central Wisconsin. Gumweed, native to the arid west, is becoming common, joining the very aggressive spotted knapweed from Europe in taking over dry fields.

The losers in this shift to warmer and drier conditions are those cool-season plants that cannot tolerate heat. For example, turf is usually composed of cool-season grasses, which normally go dormant in hot weather (although many people try to keep them green in summer by heavy watering), while crabgrass and other warm-season grasses take over. Many of the rare or endangered plants in Wisconsin, such as bird's-eye primrose, Lapland azalea, and lingonberry, are cold-loving relics of the post-glacial period whose survival is further jeopardized by global warming.

The change in recent years has not been confined to higher average summer and winter temperatures, favoring warm-season plants over the cool-season species, and allowing less hardy species to survive our winters—now we have a dramatic increase in length of the growing season, especially in the autumn.

According to our records, in the previous 30 years eight species of plants flowered in the wild in December in the Stevens Point area. But in December, 2001 we found 42 species in bloom, including henbit, cheeses, lamb's-quarters, hoary alhysum, ragwort, and speargrass. On January 27, 2002, speargrass and chickweed were back in bloom. It should also be noted that almost all of the plants taking advantage of our longer growing seasons are aliens, many of them aggressive weeds.

The lengthening of the growing season may be part of the reason for the dramatic changes in Wisconsin's broadleaf forests. The trees of these forests—sugar maple, basswood, white ash, red and white oaks, etc.—leaf out in May and drop their leaves in October. When undisturbed, these woods are carpeted in early spring with wildflowers such as bloodroot, trillium, spring beauty, Dutchman's breeches, and many others. The deep shade of summer keeps other plants in check, and the woods go dormant early in autumn. But when an extended growing season combines with logging and the introduction of...
alien species adapted to longer growing
seasons, the native wildflowers are replaced by
garlic mustard, honeysuckle, buckthorn,
and many other European species.

These extensive botanical records for
Wisconsin leave little room for doubt that
our vegetation is changing as our climate
becomes warmer. Some people may wel-
come longer growing seasons, milder win-
ters, and the chance to grow plants that
were not considered hardy here. But the
price of global warming will likely be the
loss of native species, especially the cool-
season plants, and great increases in weedy aliens.

Robert W. Freckmann is a member of the Cen-
tral WI Chapter and a professor emeritus of
biology at the University of Wisconsin Stevens
Point where he taught plant identification
courses for 33 years. This article was published
in the Stevens Point Journal (©2002) and is
reprinted with permission. Drawing by Linda
Pohlod, courtesy of Wisconsin DNR.

About the Journal . . .

Dear Wild Ones readers,

This is my last issue as the Journal's editor. I am retiring from the business of producing
regularly-published newsletters, but will continue to take on "one-shot" projects.

I will have more time to wage the Battle of the Buckthorn in my yard and the adjoining
city park. I will also be able to spend more time at our lake place in northern Minnesota where
I hope to learn how to make jelly and jam from high-bush cranberries and chokecherries. And, of course, in good years, find
eight Juneberries (service berries) to make pies! (This assumes we humans will be able to compete successfully with the birds.)

I have enjoyed my year as editor of the Wild Ones Journal and especially getting to know many of the board members and
Donna VanBuecken, our executive director. What a wonderful, dedicated, knowledgeable group of people! All have devoted untold
hours working to make Wild Ones Natural Landscapers a vital, nationally-known organization.

During this year, I have also come to realize that, on the envi-
ronmental front, Wild Ones is a perfect example of the directive to "think globally and act loc-
ally." Every time someone helps restore a prairie or woodland, or plants a small native garden,
or restores a bit of shoreland, that person is healing our environment by preventing runoff, pro-
viding habitat for birds, animals, and insects; maintaining the genetic diversity; and just plain
showcasing Mother Nature's inherent beauty.

I am a member of the Fox Valley (WI) Chapter of Wild Ones and have, in a moment of
great weakness, volunteered to help with future national publicity and marketing. The Journal
Committee and new editor Fran Gustman are already hard at work, planning future issues, so
the newsletter is in good hands!

From my perspective, this is not "good-bye," but rather "see you later"!

Merry Mason Whipple

Other changes

Beginning with this issue, the Journal will no longer include chapter meeting details in
"The Meeting Place." All chapters will continue to be listed, along with their regular meeting
and contact information. After consulting with chapter presidents, the Journal Committee
made this change in order to include more articles and news in each issue. Printing meeting
details is no longer necessary because many chapters now publish their own newsletters and
most have websites which include up-to-date information about programs and special events.

Readers will also note that advertisements are now displayed throughout more of the
Journal, rather than being placed at the end of the publication. The Journal Committee felt
that this would allow more flexibility in the overall layout and would also draw a little more at-
tention to the ads themselves. Wild Ones does not, of course, endorse any of the products or
services advertised in the Journal, but we do appreciate advertisers' support and encourage
readers to contact them for more information.

These changes are just the most recent steps in the Journal's natural evolution as part of
the Committee's and Board of Directors' on-going evaluation of Wild Ones' efforts to commu-
nicate with members and the general public. Remember, your suggestions are always welcome!
Although Sara Stein had written several excellent books prior to 1986 when Weeds was published, few of her fans know of them. Even Weeds is known by most fans in a retrospective sort of way; they look it up after they have read Noah's Garden. It was with the publication of Noah's Garden in 1993 that Stein became a heroine to many environmentally sensitive gardeners in the northeastern US and into the Midwest. In fact, if you are new to Wild Ones, look on the page in the Journal that lists our national officers and board members—you'll find Sara Stein listed just below Lorrie Otto in the list of honorary directors.

With the publication in 1997 of Planting Noah's Garden, Stein's accidental trilogy was complete; accidental because when she wrote each of the first two books she had no idea what a smashing success she was about to become.


Written in 1988, this was the first of Stein's "garden" books, before she became Sara Stein, the icon. As lines on the inner flap say, "a beguiling gardening book that is a mixture of seduction and instruction; both a meditation and a manual." This book, classic Sara Stein in tone and research, is indeed "a gardener's Botany." She chose "weeds" as a convenient vehicle; everyone has some notion of weeds.

First, she defines what we mean by "weeds." (It seems this is largely a matter of aesthetics or economy.) Then she goes on to deal with weeds as if they were a poorly defined subclass of the plants, period. She guides the introductory reader through Latin binomials (botanical names); through the five kingdoms ("you are how you eat"); through reproductive strategies of plants and plant genetics; through photosynthesis and life spans; through ecological succession and human activity. For good measure she throws in tools and how to use them most effectively.

There are two very powerful paragraphs in this book for me. In my edition, the first lies in chapter 10, page 106: "I saw the creatures on the rock for what they are. They are lives within lives, interdependent." The second lies in chapter 17, titled "Weed Free," in my edition on page 211, in the paragraph that reads, essentially, "We needn't have done anything at all. ...Never weeded."


This is the book that most people cite as the one that started them thinking about natural gardening and habitat gardening.

When, in the late '80s Stein and her husband, Marty, bought "almost six acres" of land, in up-state New York, they quickly proceeded to "clean up the place." Not long thereafter they started noticing unwelcome changes in their surroundings: the song of the bobolink became less frequent; the grouse disappeared; even the chipmunks were less plentiful. The Steins had disposed of the very reasons they had found the acreage attractive in the first place.

With wit and clarity of thought, Stein takes the reader along on her journey of self-education and discovery. She shares her insights on such concepts as biodiversity, ecosystems, the water cycle, native plants, and why we need woodchucks. She tells the reader: "...cleverly ...the suburban landscape can be teased to control its own pests, maintain its own soil, conserve its own water, support its own animal associates, and altogether mind its business with minimal interference from us." She gives us an inkling of how this might be achieved.

The reader can take Stein at her word, accept her discoveries and go on from there—sadder, wiser, and more environmentally responsible. Or, the reader can use this book as a jumping-off place; a place from which one departs on one's own journey of self-education and discovery. With further reading, one may start to put together 2 and 2 and arrive at one's own personal sum, thereby taking ownership of concepts to which Stein introduces us.

You can read this book at one or two sittings, but I would suggest you keep it by your bedside and read a chapter or perhaps just a few paragraphs each night, and think about what you have read.
adventures in backyard ecology,
(1997), New York, Houghton Mifflin

With the publication of this book Sara Stein's unintended trilogy was complete. What started out as a straightforward botany for gardeners (My Weeds, 1988), developed into a three volume (Noah's Garden was number two) journal that spanned a decade and might fairly be called "The Education of Sara." In the course of that decade, one who was a gardener came to appreciate ecology: learned what John Muir meant when he said, "When one tugs at a single thing in nature, he finds it attached to the rest of the world."

Planting Noah's Garden is actually divided into two parts. The first, subtitled "The further adventures of a Gardener-Ecologist," tells the stories of a number of people across the country who increased the biodiversity of their yards by changing their gardening practices. Chapter 4, titled "Ellen's Lot", recounts how Sara and her niece Ellen landscaped Ellen's fresh-from-construction yard in an upscale, no-fences subdivision. There are many lessons to be learned in this chapter and many new things to think about. In fact, to dive into this book feet first, start with Chapter 4 and then go back to the beginning of the book.

The second part of the book tells "How to plant Noah's Garden." A great deal of information and "how to" instructions are compiled in these 200+ pages. You might want to use this section as a reference, and skip around to the chapters that are particularly relevant to you. Maryann is a member of the Oakland (MI) Chapter and the journal's feature editor.

Lorrie Otto, one of the founders of Wild Ones and the "grande dame" of natural landscaping, will be featured in January, 2003 issue of House & Garden. Look for the article "Gardeners Almanac." This is just another indication that native landscaping is, at long last, going mainstream.

Remember, we will celebrate Wild Ones' 25 anniversary in 2004. Do you have memories, photos, or stories to share? Send them to Donna VanBuecken, executive director, via phone, e-mail, or mail so we can include them in a commemorative booklet. (See p. 2 for contact information.)

Spicebush - A Native Jewel for the Home Landscape
by Mark H. Charles

Spicebush (Lindera benzoin L. Blume) is an attractive native shrub that is easy to grow in the home landscape. Not only is it a handsome addition to a garden, it also supports a native butterfly, the spicebush swallowtail (Papilio troilus L.).

In the natural habitat
Spicebush thrives in "cool, moist to wet, fertile, moderately shaded habitats, including beech-sugar maple forests and deciduous swamps. Best growth in muck soil of deciduous swamps on slight rises above the water table." (Barnes and Wagner, p. 319).

My most memorable encounter with spice bush came on a sunny day in early spring when I discovered a grove of the shrubs adorned with delicate yellow blossoms. The bushes had not yet leafed out, and the buds on the surrounding swamp white oaks (Quercus bicolor Willdenow) were just beginning to swell. I'd been helping to remove invasive exotic glossy buckthorn (Rhamnus frangula L.) from the wetland nearby, so it was exciting to find that native shrubs could re-colonize the site.

When I returned to the site in early summer, I searched amidst the fragrant, glossy leaves for butterfly larvae, but was not able to find any. Perhaps they were too well camouflaged.

In the home landscape
Spicebush does well in the rich soil and partial shade found in many home landscapes. It fits well with woodland wildflowers and wet meadow plantings. Year-long interest is provided by early yellow blossoms, glossy, fragrant summer foliage, and small red fruit (on pistillate plants) contrasting with the bright yellow leaves of fall.

While the multi-stemmed shrubs can become tall, it seems much less prone to do so than the related sassafras. Native to the Eastern Deciduous Forest Region, from Maine to Kansas, and south to Florida and Texas, it is common in appropriate habitats in lower Michigan and southeast Ontario.

Planting and growing tips
Spicebush plants may be obtained from nurseries that specialize in native trees and shrubs. Native genotypes are a wise choice, since they are well adapted to climate and soils in your area. Seedlings come in 1 gallon containers or 3 inch plant tubes.

Seeds may be sown directly in the fall, or may be stratified for 30 days at 77 degrees F, followed by 90 days in peat at 34 to 41 degrees or 105 days in sand at 41 degrees. Mature specimens are reportedly somewhat difficult to transplant from the wild due to the plant's coarsely fibrous root system.

Wildlife habitat
Spicebush and sassafras are the hosts of the spicebush swallowtail butterfly. The fruits are reportedly eaten by birds, including grouse, quail, and pheasants.

Reference

Mark is a member of Ann Arbor (MI) Chapter and is very active in the Wild Ones Seeds for Education Program. ©2002, Mark H. Charles.
by Maryann Whitman

...and now, for something completely different... (thank you Monty Python)

If you ever are in a position to handle turtle eggs, and want them to hatch, you need to know (at least) one absolutely critical thing: You must keep them in the identical orientation that you found them. No turning, no jostling, no oops-I-dropped-it-but-it-didn't-break. It seems that the turtle embryo, very early in its development, attaches to the eggshell; jostling, before another developmental stage is completed, breaks this attachment and the embryo dies.

Because of development along our ocean shorelines a number of rare ocean-faring turtles are becoming even more rare. Development affects the native dune vegetation, which subsequently affects the slope and the ability of dunes to withstand storms. Rare turtles come ashore on moonless nights and lay their rare eggs...
Lake Michigan dunes.

Dear Editor:

As relatively new members of Wild Ones, we have enjoyed the Wild Ones Journal and the information it provides. Like other Journal articles, Sonia Uyterhoeven's "Are Deer Overeating in YOUR Garden" in the November/December 2002 issue, contained some interesting and useful facts. These included the widespread overpopulation of deer, the "Bambi factor" resistance to killing any deer, and methods that may help to minimize deer damage to one's garden.

However, a serious omission, in our opinion, was the failure to even mention the catastrophic ecological damage to woodlands and forests caused by too many deer. Overabundant deer can eliminate many shrubs and wild flowers and prevent regeneration of many native trees. This in turn decreases the ecological diversity of plants and jeopardizes the survival of small animals and low-nesting birds.

Her list of "Native Plants Seldom Damaged by Deer" suffers from the problem we have experienced with other such lists—namely, that the deer have not read the list. Of the 31 listed plants that we grow on our one-acre suburban lot, all have been severely browsed by the deer, in spite of our deterrent efforts using nets, sprays, electric fencing, etc.

Because of the 70-90 deer per square mile in our area, and the damage they do, most gardeners without the resources (physical, psychological, and monetary) to do battle with these critters have given up all efforts to continue with their previously rewarding hobby. We all need to confront reality and the need to use lethal methods to decrease overabundant deer (and donate the meat to food pantries).

People need to be educated about the adverse effects of deer overpopulation, and humane methods for decreasing their numbers. We are attempting to do just that through a website developed for Missouri communities and residents by People for Ecological Balance (PEBL). Please visit www.pebl.org to learn more about methods of deer management available in Missouri as well as in other states.

Sincerely,

Janet and Joe Williamson, St. Louis (KY) Chapter

Ed. note: The problems which result from over-grazing by a too-large population of deer have been addressed in Audubon (March-April, 2002) and The New York Times (science section, Nov. 12, 2002).

Lake Michigan dunes.

Oh, Deer! Readers Respond...

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JANUARY/FEBRUARY, 2003 & WILD ONES JOURNAL
WILD ONES NATIONAL QUARTERLY BOARD MEETINGS

All members are invited and encouraged to attend the quarterly meetings of the national Board of Directors.

Mar. 1: Sponsored by Oakland (MI) Chapter; hosted by Michigan Wildflower Conference (see below).

June 6: Hosted by Green Bay (WI) Chapter.

Sept. 13: Wild Ones Annual Meeting, hosted by Michigan Wildflower Conference - “Flowers and Habitats,” 7th annual conference seminar about native landscaping. Location: Park Plaza Hotel and Convention Center, Oshkosh, WI. Sponsored by Oakland (MI) Chapter; Contact Carol Niendorf, phone - (920) 233-4853; e-mail - LaceWinggardening,Consulting & Design Services.

OTHER CONFERENCES & MEETINGS

Jan. 18: All day. “Toward Harmony with Nature,” 7th annual conference seminar about native landscaping. Location: Park Plaza Hotel and Convention Center, Oshkosh, WI. Sponsored by the Fox Valley (WI) Chapter. Contact: Carol Niendorf, phone - (920) 233-4853; e-mail - HarmonyVII@for-wild.org.

Keynote speaker, George Meyer, former secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Other speakers: Bob Ahrenhoelter, Prairie Seed Source (a journal advertiser), - prairies; Rochelle Whitman, a Wild Ones member featured in the September/October, 2002 Journal, and Lorelei Allen — the natural backyard; Robert Freckman, retired University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point botanist — woodland flowers (author of article on p. 10 this issue); Tim Gutsch, owner of Great Lakes Nursery — woodland management; Andrew Hipp, graduate student at UW-Madison — sedges; Jeff Nania, head of the Wisconsin Waterfowl Association — wetlands; Rebecca Power from the Winnebago County (WI) UW-Extension — shoreline restoration.

Feb. 15: Second Annual Thoughtful Gardener Symposium: Successful Gardening with Native Plants, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay Union, Green Bay, WI. Contact: Barbara McClure-Lukens, phone – (920) 465-222; fax – (920) 465-2552; e-mail – mcclureb@uwgb.edu; website – www.uwgb.edu/outreach/ProfEd.


Feb. 28 - March 1: Ninth annual Ecological Landscaping Winter Conference, Boxborough, MA. west of Boston, hosted by New England Wildflower Society (NEWFS) and Ecological Landscaping Association; sponsored by NEWFS and University of Massachusetts Extension.


March 2-3: 16th Annual Michigan Wildflower Conference, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI. Contact: Marij Fuller, phone – (269) 948-2496; e-mail – marji@iserv.net; website – http://www.wildflowersmich.org. The speakers include Joe Powelka, National Wild Ones president, and Marilyn Wyngaard, National Wild Ones board member, as well as other Wild Ones members.

The conference will host the Wild Ones first quarterly meeting of the year at the University’s Kellogg Conference and Hotel Center on March 1.

May 15-17: Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council Annual Meeting, Campbell House, Lexington, KY. Contact: Deborah White, phone - (502) 573 2886, e-mail - deborah.white@mail.state.ky.us.

Also of interest:

The New England Wild Flower Society is accepting applications for fellowships offered jointly by the National Science Foundation and NEWFS to advanced undergraduate and early graduate students “demonstrating potential for completing outstanding research in biology.” Deadline: Feb. 5, 2003. Contact: http://www.newfs.org or Elizabeth Farnsworth, phone - (508) 877-7630, ext. 3207; e-mail - efarnsworth@newfs.org.
meet us on line at www.for-wild.org

Chapters, please send your chapter contact information to:
Calendar Coordinator Mary Paquette
N2026 Cedar Rd., Adell, WI 53001
(920) 994-2505 • meeting@for-wild.org

The meeting place

 Listed are the usual meeting times and places for Wild Ones chapters. Because special events are not included and because changes may occur, members should check their chapter's newsletter or website, or contact the person listed here for up-to-date information. Wild Ones members are invited to visit other chapters as they travel.

ILLINOIS

GREATER DUPAGE CHAPTER
MESSAGE CENTER: (630) 415-IDIG
PAT CLANCY: (630) 964-0448
cclancy@juno.com
Third Thursday of month, 7 p.m., College of DuPage, Building K, Room 161.

LAKE-TO-PRairee CHAPTER
KARIN WISIOI: (847) 548-1650
Second Monday of month, 7:15 p.m., Byron Colby Community Barn at Prairie Crossing, Grayslake (Rt. 45, about 1/2 mile south of I1l. 120).

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.

ROCK RIVER VALLEY CHAPTER
TIM LEWIS: (815) 624-4225
Meetings at Burpee Museum of Natural History, 813 N. Main St., downtown Rockford; (815) 624-4225.

IDAHO

PALOUSE (Seedling)
BILL FRENCH: (208) 883-3937
prairiedoc@moscow.com

INDIANA

GIBSON WOODS CHAPTER
JOY BOWER: (219) 989-9679 or
(219) 844-3188
jbower@1126@aol.com
First Saturday of month during winter months, 10 a.m., Gibson Woods Nature Center, 6201 Parrish Ave., Hammond, IN.

KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT CHAPTER
KATIE CLARK: (502) 226-4766
katieclark@vol.com
Second Monday of month, 5:30 p.m., Salato Wildlife Education Center Greenhouse #1 Game Farm Rd, off US 60 W (Louisville Rd.), Frankfort.

LEXINGTON CHAPTER
SUSAN HOFMANN: (859) 252-8148
sillyserpent@wildmail.com

LOUISVILLE CHAPTER
PORTIA BROWN: (502) 454-4007
wildones-lou@insightbb.com
Fourth Tuesday of month. Location varies. Contact for Wildflower Woods Saturday Work Day: Ward Wilson (502) 299-0331; ward@wwilson.net

MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR CHAPTER
JOHN LOWRY: (810) 231-8980
john@kingbird.org
SHANNON GIBB-RANDALL: (734) 332-1341
gibbrand@mich.com
Usually second Wednesday of month; see www.for-wild.org/annarbor

DETROIT METRO CHAPTER
ELIZABETH MCKENNEY: (248) 548-3088
ebmck@hotmail.com
Third Wednesday of month, 7:00 p.m., Royal Oak Library, Historical Room, 222 E. Eleven Mile Rd., Royal Oak, MI.

Ft1NT CHAPter
GINNY KNAG: (810) 694-4335
mtknag@ameritech.net
Second Thursday of month, 7 p.m., Woodside Church, 1509 E. Court St., Flint.

KALAMAZOO CHAPTER
NANCY & TOM SMALL: (616) 381-4946
Fourth Wednesday of month, 7:30 p.m., Christian Church, 2208 Winchell.

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JANUARY/FEBRUARY, 2003  •  WILD ONES JOURNAL 17
RED CEDAR CHAPTER (LANSING)
MARK RITZENHEIN: (517) 336-0965
mritz@acd.net
Third Wednesday of month, 7-9 p.m., Hancock Turfgrass Research Center, MSU campus. See www.for-wild.org/redcedar/

OAKLAND CHAPTER
MARYANN WHITMAN: (248) 652-4004
maryannwhitman@comcast.net
Third Thursday of month, 7 p.m., Old Oakland Township Parks/Police Building, 4392 Collins Rd., Oakland Township.

MINNESOTA
ARROWHEAD CHAPTER
CAROL ANDREWS: (218) 727-9340
carol_andrews@hotmail.com
Fourth Thursday of month, 6:00 p.m. Location changes each month; see www.cl.umn.edu/~wildones

OTTER TAIL CHAPTER
KAREN TERRY: (218) 736-5520
kcarlso@c1emson.edu
Fourth Thursday of month, 6:00 p.m., Strongs Ave., Stevens Point.

ST. CLOUD CHAPTER
GREG SHIRLEY: (320) 259-0825
dvanbuecken@new.rr.com
Fourth Monday of month, 1:30 p.m., Wehr Nature Center, 9701 W. College Ave., Franklin.

TWIN CITIES
MARTY RICE: (952) 927-6531
jcmmr@msn.com
Third Tuesday of month except Dec., 7 p.m., Nokomis Community Center, 2401 E. Minnehaha Pkwy, Minneapolis, 6:30 p.m. social time; 7 p.m. meeting.

MISSOURI
MID-MISSOURI CHAPTER
LESA BEAMER: 882-6072
wildonesmo@yahoo.com
Second Saturday of month, 10 a.m. Location varies; see website at wildones.missouri.org.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER
SCOTT WOODBURY: (636) 451-3512
scott.woodbury@mobot.org
First Wednesday of month except Dec., 6 p.m. Location varies.

NEW YORK
NEW YORK CITY METRO/LONG ISLAND CHAPTER
JENNIFER WILSON-PINES: (516) 767-3454
jwpines@juno.com
Members Room, Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

OHIO
GREAT CINCINNATI CHAPTER
KATHY MCDONALD: (513) 941-6497
kmc@one.net
Second Saturday of month, 10 a.m., Innis House, Inniswood Metropolitan Park, 940 Hempstead Rd., Westerville.

COLUMBUS CHAPTER
MICHAEL HALL: (614) 939-9273
mhallblacklack@hotmail.com
Second Saturday of month, 10 a.m., Innis House, Inniswood Metropolitan Park, 940 Hempstead Rd., Westerville.

SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND
JENNIFER WILSON-PINES: (516) 767-3454
jwpines@juno.com
Third Saturday of month, Red Caboose, State Botanical Gardens, Clemson University.

WISCONSIN
CENTRAL WISCONSIN CHAPTER
PHYLIS TUCHSCHER: (715) 384-8751
tocsh@batnet.com
Fourth Thursday of month, 7 p.m., Rooms 1&2, Portage County Extension Building, 1462 Strongs Ave., Stevens Point.

DOOR COUNTY CHAPTER
JUDY RENINGER: (920) 854-5783
jreninger@dcdwi.com
November - April, first Monday of month, 7-9 p.m. Location varies.

ERIN CHAPTER
BOB & BEV HULTS: (262) 670-0445
Third Thursday of month, 7 p.m., Erin Town Hall, 1846 Hwy. 83, Hartford.

FOX VALLEY AREA CHAPTER
CAROL NIENDORF: (920) 233-4853
niendorf@northnet.net
Fourth Saturday of month, 9:30 a.m., Schlitz Audubon Center, 1800 N. Brown Deer Rd., Bayside.

MADISON CHAPTER
SUE ELLINGSON
ozzie@chorus.net
Last Wednesday of month, 7 p.m. Location varies.

MENOMONEE RIVER AREA CHAPTER
JAN KOEL: (262) 251-7175
DIANE HOLMES: (262) 681-4899
Indoor meetings second Tuesday of month, 6:30 p.m., Valley View, W152 N8130 Town Hall Rd., Menomonee Falls.

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.

MILWAUKEE SOUTHWEST-WEHR CHAPTER
MESSAGE CENTER: (414) 299-9888
Second Saturday of month, 1:30 p.m., Wehr Nature Center, 9701 W. College Ave., Franklin.

NICODET TEC (Seedling)
DIANE WILLETTE: (715) 362-6870
diane@bfm.org

ROOT RIVER AREA CHAPTER
NAN CALVERT: (262) 681-4899
prairiedog@wi.rr.com
Meets Sept.-May, first Saturday of month, 1:30-3 p.m., Riverbend Nature Center, Racine.

GREEN BAY CHAPTER
HAL SUNKEN (920) 469-0540
hsunken@cs.com
Third Wednesday of month, 7 p.m., Feb.-Nov. Most meetings at Green Bay Botanical Garden, 2600 Larsen Rd., except in summer.

GARDEN OF THE GODS (LANSING)
Lynn Powers: (517) 942-6300
lynn.powers@msu.edu
Second Wednesday of month, 7 p.m., Discovery Center of the Great Lakes, University of Michigan-Dearborn.

HUMMINGBIRD (LANSING)
Diana McDonald: (517) 942-3565
dianamcdonald@msn.com
April-September, 7-9 p.m., Discovery Center of the Great Lakes, University of Michigan-Dearborn.

PLANE TRAVEL (LANSING)
Karen Terry: (248) 746-9362
Andrea Barrett: (517) 351-0934
Fourth Monday of month, 10 a.m., The Clearing, Ellison Bay, WI 54210 (to order our free catalog call: 800-553-5331 online: www.stuewe.com
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For more information, or to request a class schedule, please contact:

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Ellison Bay, WI 54210
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Basically Wild Annual Family Membership—$30; Wilder Donation—$50; Wildest Donation—$75+; Full-Time Student, Senior 65+, Disabled—$20
Amount enclosed _________________________________________________________
Chapter preference (chapters listed in “The Meeting Place”)____________________

ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP FEE IS TAX DEDUCTIBLE

Wild Ones membership form

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State/ZIP _____________________________________________________________
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E-mail address________________________________________________________________
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Paying for: □ 1 year □ 2 years □ ______ years
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Business 200 500 1,000+
(Full-time student, senior citizen 65 and older, disabled individual — household membership: $20 per year)
Amount enclosed _________________________________________________________
Chapter preference (chapters listed in “The Meeting Place”)____________________

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USE FORM ON PREVIOUS PAGE TO RENEW. NOTIFY US IF YOU MOVE AS BULK MAIL IS NOT FORWARDED.

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Time to start snapping!

No, not turtles, or rubber bands, or fingers. Get out your camera and start snapping pictures!
(And go through your file of photos taken since January 1, 2002.)

Wild Ones Natural Landscapers is holding a photo contest to give members a chance to “strut their stuff” when it comes to photos and native landscaping. The photos will be displayed and judged at the Annual Meeting on September 13 at the Shaw Nature Reserve in Gray Summit, MO (near St. Louis). Only current Wild Ones members may enter.

Deadline for receipt of submission(s) is September 12, 2003; no exceptions. Mail them to 2003 Wild Ones Photo Contest, Shaw Nature Reserve, PO Box 38, Gray Summit, MO 63039.

Contest rules
1. One entry per category; two entries per member.
2. Photos must have been taken on or after January 1, 2002.
3. All photos must be 5”x7” (no exceptions).
4. Photos may be in color or black and white.
5. Each print must be mounted on a matte board and then displayed through (or framed within) a beveled “window cut” in another piece of matte board.
6. A completed entry form must be affixed to the back of each entry. Entry forms may be photocopied.
7. Photographs will be judged according to the following criteria:
   A. Technical merit: composition, sharpness of focus, depth of field, color balance;
   B. Presentation: matte choice, neatness of mounting and matting, photo solidly mounted; and
   C. Appropriateness to category.

Categories
Flora: Native plant specimens
Scenery: wood (woodland, wooded trails); prairie (dry, wet mesic, clay); water (wetlands, ponds rain gardens)
Native insects or bugs
Child/Children exploring prairies, woodlands, or wet areas
Landscaping: with residences as part of the subject; with businesses as part of the subject
Wild Ones activities: educational programs (monthly meetings, conferences, seed exchanges, seed gatherings, garden tours, etc.); public relations activities (home & garden shows, festivals, etc.); plant rescues.

Notes
Winners may not be selected if the judges deem the photos submitted in a specific category are not worthy of an award. Judges will be those attending the Annual Meeting who have not entered the contest.

Entries will be returned in person only to the photographer or his/her representative. Entries to be returned by mail must be accompanied by self-addressed, postage-paid packaging.

By entering the contest, each photographer will be giving Wild Ones Natural Landscapers, Ltd. permission to publish his/her photograph. With the photographers’ permission, photos desired for publication will be held for future use.

For a contest form or for more information, contact Donna VanBuecken, executive director (toll-free) at 1-877-394-9453, e-mail her at photo2003@for-wild.org; or see the Wild Ones website www.for-wild.org.

Welcome, New Business Members
Two businesses have recently joined Wild Ones. Welcome to:
Agrecol Corp., Madison (WI) Chapter
Hiawatha National Forest, Marquette, MI, Central Upper Peninsula (MI) Chapter.

We appreciate the support of all our business members. In the coming months, we will be introducing our business members to Journal readers.