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JOURNAL

MAY/JUNE 2003
VOL. 16, NO. 3

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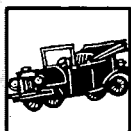
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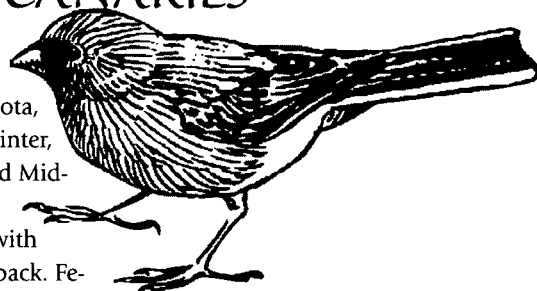
ENVIRONMENT

Birds being mobile can more readily change their habits in response to climate change than plants and so can be used as indicators of changes.

USING JUNCOS AS "CANARIES"

Pat Neuman

Juncos make their spring and summer homes in northern Minnesota, Canada, and Alaska. During fall and winter, juncos are in abundance in the East and Midwest... A round bird, the male junco is easy to distinguish from other birds, with slate gray to charcoal chest, head, and back. Females (also round) have a tan or brown chest, head and back. Both have white bellies, dark eyes, and pink bills. —*Birds of Minnesota*, Stan Tekiela, 1998



U.S. Fish & Wildlife

The Cornell Lab of Ornithology at Ithaca, NY, operates with support from the National Audubon Society. The Lab investigated the wintering habits of juncos in the East and Midwest from 1998 to February, 2001. Juncos in the East, Midwest and eastern Canada "appear to have wintered further north in 2000-2001 than in previous winters." —<http://birds.cornell.edu/pfw/News/daejundeclinemaps.html>.

Water, air, plants, animals, and land surface areas are all affected by and have an affect on the climate. It may be that the northward movement of wintering juncos is—like the canary in a coal mine is for poisonous gas—a warning to us. For some, global warming is too controversial, too far off, and too complex to afford much thought to. Some people would like to "wait and see" rather than make changes in their lifestyles in order to reduce climate warming greenhouse emissions. I think we need to think seriously about the survival of the juncos and many other species. Since 1999, my brother Michael Neuman (Natural Resources Scientist for the State of Wisconsin) and I have intensively researched global warming; for the last 30 years, I have focused my efforts with the National Weather Service on hydrologic modeling, observations, and prediction within the Midwest and Great Plains. The data support the need to exercise strong self-discipline and to loudly demand great reductions in greenhouse emissions.

Official temperature record keeping began in the 1890s in the Midwest and Great Plains and in 1926 at many stations in the East. My analysis of February temperature measurements since 1997 shows increases of 2 to 8 degrees Fahrenheit from average February temperatures (with increases of 2 to 4 degrees in the East, 3 to 7 in the Midwest, and 4 to 8 in the Northern Great Plains). My analysis of annual (yearly) temperatures since 1997 shows increases of 1 to 3 degrees Fahrenheit for stations in the East, Midwest, and Northern Great Plains. (My data can be found at: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/ClimateArchive>.)

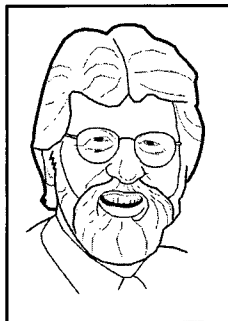
Warmer temperatures affect the weather by leading to longer growing seasons and higher rates of evaporation and transpiration. Rainfall may increase in intensity due to warmer and more humid atmosphere, which may in turn increase soil erosion. Rapid climate warming will not allow species enough time to adapt or to migrate and will lead to species extinctions.

The most knowledgeable scientists in the many branches of climate science are predicting warming for the end of the 21st century. The high end prediction is 10.6 F (5.8 C)

continued p. 3

Links in a Chain

I just got back from the Wildflower Association of Michigan conference in East Lansing, Michigan, and what a conference it was! Roughly 90% of the attendees were Wild Ones members. There were sessions on plants, management, and, more specifically,



on the use of native plants to mitigate erosion and water quality problems and to remove toxic chemicals from contaminated soils.

It is my suspicion that, of the 90% who were Wild

Ones members, a majority had dual (or more) memberships in related organizations. I believe that part of the reason that many of us got involved in Wild Ones is that we were already interested in the envi-

ronmental movement; the act of healing our own area of responsibility (the property that we reside on) was a demonstration of our commitment to the environment. Split interests is also one of the reasons for low attendance at our local chapter meetings and the reluctance of people to involve themselves in leadership activities.

However, multiple involvement in organizations represents a wonderful opportunity for Wild Ones, locally and nationally. Each of us should share our knowledge of Wild Ones with members of the other organizations. Invite acquaintances from other organizations to your local chapter meeting and arrange for joint meetings with programs that will serve both groups' interests! Sharing a meeting night might also relieve some of the schedule conflicts.

The National Board is developing guidelines to formalize relationships and enter into coalitions with like-minded

organizations. I touched briefly on this in an earlier post about my meeting with the New England Wild Flower Society. There are a number of sensitive issues, such as maintaining our tax-exempt status, that need to be considered. However, individual members are urged to reach out to organizations like ours and to form the links that will strengthen all of us through our shared efforts.

Please let me know what other organizations you belong to. We will consider your dual memberships as a guide to other organizations with which we might consider a formal link.

Each one, reach one, Wild Ones!

Joe Powelka, National President

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.

NATIONAL OFFICE:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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

PRESIDENT

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

VICE PRESIDENT & EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

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

SECRETARY

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

TREASURER

KLAUS WISIOŁ • (847) 548-1649
E-mail: treasurer@for-wild.org

PAST PRESIDENT

BRET RAPPAPORT
E-mail: pastpresident@for-wild.org

SEEDS FOR EDUCATION DIRECTOR

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

WEB SITE COORDINATOR

PETER CHEN • webmanager@for-wild.org

LIBRARIAN

ROBERT RYF • (920) 361-0792
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CALENDAR COORDINATOR

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EDITOR

FRAN GUSTMAN • (617) 787-4274
14 Lane Park
Brighton, MA 02135-3118
E-mail: journal@for-wild.org
(please indicate topic in subject line of e-mail.)

FEATURE EDITOR

MARYANN WHITMAN • (248) 652-4004
E-mail: featureseditor@for-wild.org

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increase, which represents rapid and disastrous warming. The low end of 2.6 F (1.4 C) represents climate warming similar to the last thirty years of the twentieth century. Many of these scientists believe that the low end prediction is no longer reasonable, taking into account the continuing heavy accumulation of greenhouse gases. Because gases accumulate and precipitate out of the atmosphere at a very slow rate, climate warming due to the accumulation of greenhouse gases will continue for many centuries into the future.

Associated Press, Dec. 12, 2002: The United States was rated the world's most wasteful user of water by the first Water Poverty Index at the Center for Ecology & Hydrology in Wallingford, England. The U.S. also has the highest per capita water consumption in the world. The Index graded 147 countries. The least wasteful country was Finland.

Action. We must change human activity in ways that will greatly reduce fuel emissions of greenhouse gases. That is our responsibility. We need to do everything we can to ensure the water needed to support life in the future. Water levels for human consumption are already at critical levels in the western U.S. and many areas of the world.

Community-focused education is needed! Wise local landscape decisions need to be made. Using drought-tolerant natives is one of those steps. Vast areas of turf grass receiving heavy watering, high energy-consuming fertilizers, and high energy-consuming machinery in grooming can no longer be justified. More shade-producing trees are needed to provide cooling, rather than greenhouse gas producing air-conditioning systems. Working the soil by hand is to be encouraged. And relaxing in one's neighborhood by gardening should be touted as much more rewarding than long distance vacations, which contribute to the massive pollution from highway and air transportation systems.

Future. The future is uncertain. Juncos and humans will likely survive rapid climate changes that will eliminate less mobile species. However, if enough of us take the big steps to conserve energy and water, we

may have a chance. More people must develop an understanding and a deep caring for Earth's water, land, air, and all the dependent life systems that are intertwined with climate.

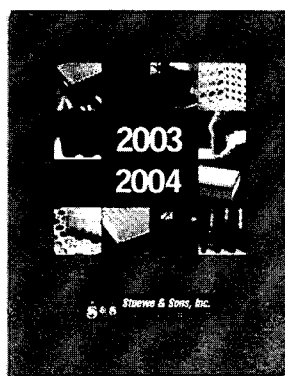
Pat is a member of the Wild Ones Twin Cities (MN) Chapter. He is a hydrologist and has been employed since the 1980s by the National Weather Service (National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration), doing hydrologic modeling and prediction. His work on global warming is a personal project. He can be reached at (952) 906- 2824 (home), (952) 361-6664 x 514 (work) and npat1@juno.com. He welcomes comments and questions.

Climate Warming in Eastern U.S.A

Peter Del Tredici is director of Living Collections at Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum in Boston. He uses non-natives as examples in the excerpt below, but changes to the climate affect natives and non-natives equally.

As the winters have been warming in Boston, the summers have been getting drier, especially over the last decade. This has led to problems with viburnums, umbrella-leaf magnolias and many other plants that have never struggled here before. While a serious drought can kill some plants outright (particularly the very young and the very old), it can also weaken healthy plants, making them more susceptible to insects and disease. Based on my observations, our longstanding concern about the cold hardiness of plants is being trumped by concerns about their tolerance of summer drought. What nature gives with one hand, it takes away with the other.

Certainly the effects of global climate change are unpredictable. All we really know is that the weather is going to be different than it has been in the past. Unheralded species of plants, waiting in the wings like Broadway understudies, may become dominant over time, while old favorites decline. From the garden where I work, the plants seem to be telling us something we may not want to hear: the world is changing. (NY Times, "A Camellia Grows in Boston, November 26, 2002)



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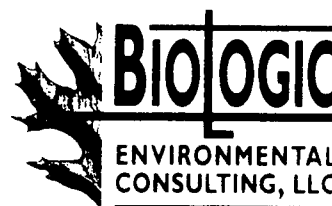
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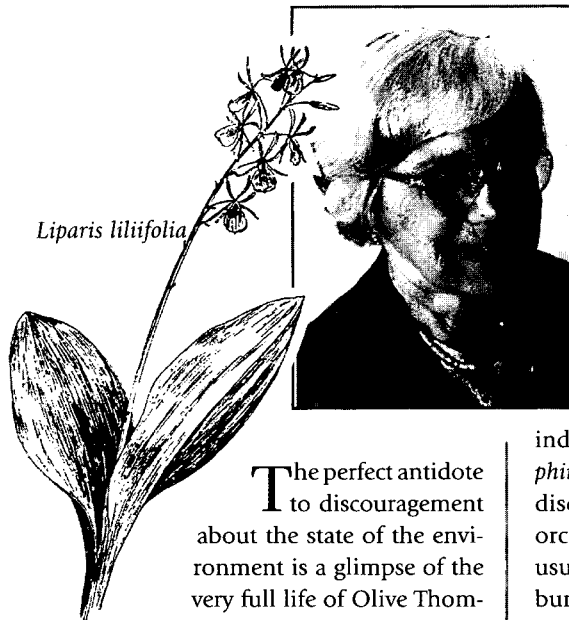


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Science and Stewardship

OLIVE THOMSON

Cindy Crosby



Liparis liliifolia

The perfect antidote to discouragement about the state of the environment is a glimpse of the very full life of Olive Thom-

son, an 87-year-old environmental advocate, who has had a life-long commitment to the preservation of native plants.

Olive grew up in a rural area south of Madison, Wisconsin, where she spent many days rambling among the wildflowers of a neighboring farm. In the mid-1920's, newly-paved Highway 59 improved access to the area from Chicago and "a wealthy man bought the farm, divided it into lots for homes, sold the land and destroyed everything," Olive says, "This was the beginning of my interest in conservation." After marrying botanist John Thomson, Jr. in 1937, Olive's interest in the natural world increased. (John today is recognized as the world's most knowledgeable Arctic lichenologist.) The couple bought 20 acres west of Madison, where they still live. Olive began studying about mosses and ferns. Later, the whole family was involved in collecting lichens and other botanical specimens for John's classes at the University of Wisconsin.

More than thirty years ago, Olive met Lorrie Otto, widely acknowledged as the heart and soul of the natural landscape movement. "We were both trying to foster the native plants along Wisconsin highways, and I found out we only lived 70 miles from each other," says Olive. "We've been friends ever since." In addition to planting a small arboretum and numerous gardens on their property, fifteen years ago the Thomsons established al-

most an acre of direct-seeded prairie, containing fifty species of native plants.

"Most of the seeds I used were gathered in nearby prairies," Olive says. Her prairie spot lacks early spring specimens, "but I have good stands of summer flowers," she says. She has had success with wild quinine plants, *Parthenium integrifolium*, grown from local seed sources, big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), side-oats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*) and compass plants (*Silphium laciniatum*). The deer often make inroads, especially munching on white wild indigo (*Baptisia leucantha* or *alba*) and *Silphium*. In her woodland area, Olive has discovered three or four large twayblade orchids (*Liparis liliifolia*), which are unusual in the area. The prairie is regularly burned to eliminate non-prairie plants and to stimulate the sprouting of seeds.

Olive is known for editing and updating Norman Carter Fassett's *Spring Flora of Wisconsin: A Manual of Plants Growing without Cultivation and Flowering Before June 15* (University of Wisconsin Press), widely used in Wisconsin college taxonomy classes, naturalists and wildflower enthusiasts. For the fourth edition (1976), Olive added keys and descriptions, which doubled the size of the book. Thomson receives no royalties. "I think I got 50 cents an hour for working on it," she reflects, laughing. Olive does not know of plans to update the volume and believes that her involvement is likely finished.

Starting about 1968, Olive became a member and later chaired the Dane County Environmental Council in Madison. The council's "Spruce-up Campaign" won awards for guiding community clean-up efforts. In 1976, the council received an award for Prairie Heritage Trail, a nine-mile stretch of Highway 78, dedicated to permanently protecting of prairie species on the right-of-way. In 1993, the Environmental Council created a brochure, "A Landscape Worth Considering—Landscaping with Native Plants." This was seen at the Byron Nature Preserve in Illinois by Wild Ones member Donna VanBuecken, who asked for permission to adapt it; Wild Ones has used this brochure for seven years, printing more than 30,000 copies. It is now available on the web site

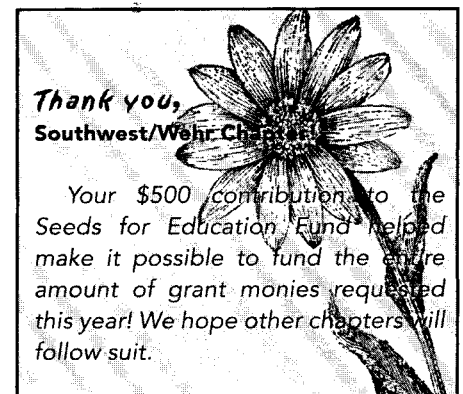
(<http://www.for-wild.org/download>).

In 1987, the Thomsons partnered with The Nature Conservancy and the National Audubon Society, creating the Thomson Memorial Prairie in honor of one of their five children, Dr. Douglas Thomson, who had died tragically. The prairie remnant encompasses 323 acres southwest of Blue Mounds, Wisconsin. 68 species of plants flourish there, including the rare *pomme de prairie* (*Psoralea esculenta*) and green milkweed (*Asclepias viridiflora*). It provides habitat for more than 34 species of birds.

It is action on the grassroots level like this that encourages others to preserve native plants. "Olive inspires us with the knowledge that one individual can make a vast positive difference for her environment, her community, and the people she works with," said Mindy Habecker, (Dane County UW-Extension, Natural Resource/Community Development Educator). "She does this by taking the knowledge, values, and love she holds and skillfully using this within community organizations and local government to tangibly get things done...and make long-term differences."

In her long commitment to the preservation of native plants, Olive has received numerous awards. Olive describes her greatest award like this: "My life has been fun! I've done what I've enjoyed. It's very gratifying now to know how many organizations and people are into the things I was pioneering."

Cindy Crosby is a full-time freelance writer and author of two books about nature and faith: *Waiting for Morning* and *By Willoway Brook*. She is a member of the Greater (IL) DuPage Chapter. Reach her at phrelanzer@aol.com.



PLANT RESCUE GUIDELINES

Tim Lewis

Plant rescues are important events that Wild Ones chapters provide for their members. They are opportunities to salvage native plants in the path of destruction due to development. Those who participate obtain plants at no cost but the time and energy involved. An added benefit is that, the rescued plants provide seeds for further planting and thus we help preserve the genotype. In some cases rescued plants are transplanted into conservation areas such as local forests and preserves. Sometimes the plants are given to local organizations, such as schools and religious organizations.

This guide will explain how a plant rescue is planned and conducted. Your chapter may schedule as many rescues as it can handle. They are for members only, except for guests invited by the property owner or volunteers arranged by the organization receiving the donated plants.

Finding Sites. Let people know that your chapter conducts plant rescues and is looking for sites. Finding these sites may seem like a difficult task but often it is not. Most are identified by word-of-mouth as people learn about development.

The more difficult task is to maintain a good relationship with property owners so we may continue to have these opportunities. The chapter Dig Chair will contact the property owner. The Chair will also explain to the property owner what Wild Ones is and what will become of the plants. He/she must explain that participants will be constantly supervised and that all must sign waivers releasing the owner and Wild Ones from claims of injury. (The Chair should arrange to collect the signed Release Waivers BEFORE anyone enters the property.) The Dig Chair must secure written permission to dig from the person in authority. And the Chair must ascertain property boundaries ahead of time.

Both Dig Chairs and participants should be considerate of owners' privacy and should not give out names, location, contact names or phone numbers to those who are not Wild Ones Members. Members should not make contact individually or ask permission to come back at a

later date. A major purpose of the dig is to provide supervision.

Planning Rescues. Ideally, to ensure the survival of the plants, rescues are conducted in early spring, while the plants are at their smallest and before the weather gets hot and dry, or in the fall after first frost, when plants have gone dormant.

To accommodate the participants' schedules, rescues are generally held on the weekend. For the sake of both plants and people, they are held as early as possible in the day and end no later than noon. However, emergency digs are held whenever possible.

Dig Chairs enlist assistants in advance to help at the site. The assistants' responsibilities include getting people signed in, instructing on procedures, and monitoring dig boundaries. The Chair should organize relief for assistants and himself so that everyone has time to dig.

Getting the Word Out. A telephone tree or an e-mail list should be arranged by the Chair ahead of time. If time permits, a postcard to members ONLY can include site description, directions, dates and time. Remember, keep this information confidential.

During the Rescues. Members should arrive a little early to assist in getting things organized. They should have read the Code of Ethics and turned in their signed waivers. They should know where the dig boundaries are. Those who need help identifying plants, should ask the Dig Chair or assistants. Participants should be observed and instructed if necessary on how to dig so as to protect the plants.

Except for emergency digs, rescuers are asked to dig no more plants for themselves than they can replant within twenty-four hours, so that plants will have the best chance at survival. If there are more plants than can successfully be rescued in one day, the Dig Chair should arrange to have the chapter return another day. Holes should be filled in immediately to reduce the chance of someone tripping in them.

After the Rescue. Assistants should check

the site before leaving to make sure that nothing has been left behind and to repair damage.

Members should feel free to suggest improvements for future plant rescues.

Seed Collections. Include seed collection as part of plant rescues. Many sites will have enough plants with viable seed to be revisited in the fall for seed collecting.

When you learn of a potential plant rescue site, advise your Chapter President or Dig Chair and get the ball rolling. For more information, go to http://www.forswild.org/chapters/foxvalley/resc_oww.html. There you will find the Dig Code of Ethics, Do's and Don'ts, guidelines for participants, how to transplant, and an example of a Waiver of Liability form. Good luck with your plant rescues!

Wild Ones tax-exempt status:

To protect the federal non-profit 501(c)(3) status of Wild Ones, the organization may not participate in partisan politics. Individuals have the right to work to stop development but not as representatives of the Wild Ones organization.

Tim Lewis is the Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter President and has been Rescue Chair in the past. He owns Lewis Communications, which provides technical writing services to businesses. Contact him at Writer.lewis@att.net, www.lewiscomms.com or (815) 874-3468.

Please seek out gift programs from your employers for the benefit of Wild Ones!

Thank you, Allstate Giving Campaign and Jack L Kaskell!! Wild Ones received \$57.50 from Allstate Giving Campaign in the name of Jack L Kaskell of the Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter. Allstate's Giving Campaign increased Jack's gift of \$50 by 15%.



The Grapevine

Maryann Whitman

Ecoregions and Robert Bailey of the U.S. Forest Service

Every now and then I leaf through past issues of the Wild Ones Journal (which you can do easily if you put all your past issues in 3-ring binders on publication hangers, available from Donna VanBeucken), and revisit an issue that impresses the socks off me. The May/June issue of 2002 is one such. In fact I would call it a milestone issue. On three pages a small cadre of members/volunteer writers restated the Wild Ones mission statement and brought us up to date on new ideas. They very succinctly introduced us to ideas of ecoregions and local ecotypes. Portia, Mariette, Pat, Lorraine and Christine, thanks again for a complicated task well done!

It is up to us, the readers, to educate ourselves more deeply, to take ownership of the ideas of ecoregions and ecotypes. I've been doing just that on the web. Following are some useful sites. (Some of these sites have addresses you may write to for free maps and information.)

WEB SITES



•<http://for-wild.org/land/ecotype.html>. "The Importance of Local Ecotype" is on this site at Wild Ones. Selecting "The Nature Conservancy" will take you to <http://gis.tnc.org/data/MapbookWeb>. The Nature Conservancy's Ecoregion map. It is based on Bailey's map of U.S. ecoregions (Bailey 1994).

Maps like this one, covering large areas like the continental U.S., are on a very gross scale. However, you can "zoom in" to more detailed scales. Each region of North America is broken down into six levels.

As an example, one Michigan map shows Michigan's two provinces subdivided into four sections:

200 HUMID TEMPERATE - DOMAIN

210 Warm Continental - Division

212 Laurentian Mixed Forest - Province

212H Northern Great Lakes - Section

212J Southern Superior Uplands - Section

220 Hot Continental - Division

222 Eastern Broadleaf Forest

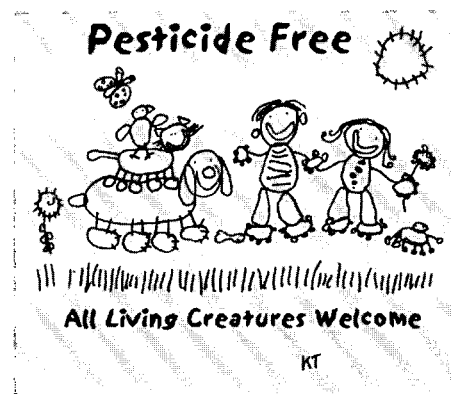
(Continental) - Province

222I Erie and Ontario Lake Plain - Section

222J South Central Great Lakes - Section

•Descriptions of the terms used above can be found at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/land/pubs/ecoregions/>. Do read the useful introduction. Then explore. Information is available on any place from the Aleutian Islands, off the coast of Alaska, to the Everglades of Florida. Don't be put off by the terminology. Keep reading and you'll find friendly sentences, such as: "The Everglades is a shallow, broad (60 mi, 95 km) river with freshwater flowing southward from Lake Okeechobee to the Gulf of Mexico."

•Another, even more refined, map based on Bailey's work, by Dennis Alberts, a Michigan ecologist, shows subsections and sub-subsections of ecoregions. It is at <http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/1998/rlandscp/rlandscp.htm>. Though this site covers only Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, it gives you an idea of what you might find for your own area. A map for the country is available on



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CD from Jim Keys (jkeys01@fs.fed.us) at the Forest Service headquarters, Washington, D.C.

•Schematics of domains, divisions and provinces are drawn out at: http://www.fs.fed.us/land/ecosysmgmt/ecoreg1_home.html.

•Robert Bailey delineated ecoregions in the first place. You may order information and maps from him at http://www.fs.fed.us/institute/ecoregions/bob_pubs.html. Those without web access may write to:

Robert G. Bailey
USDA Forest Service
2150 Centre Ave. Suite 300
Ft. Collins, CO 80526
(970) 295-5727

The Oakland Wild Ones Chapter (maryannwhitman@comcast.net) has a small stock of one of Bailey's publications, *Ecoregions-Based Design for Sustainability* (mailed in the continental US and Canada for \$56 U.S., shipping included). The book is also available for \$50, plus shipping, at Amazon.com—but you won't be supporting a Wild Ones Chapter!

Bailey is currently working on a manuscript that summarizes and illustrates the rationale he used in identifying ecoregion boundaries. It's aimed at getting at the question that invariably arises, "What are the differences between all these maps?"

continued on next page

MOTHER NATURE PLEADS FOR HER WILD ORCHIDS

Ruth Freye



Cyripedium calceolus var. *pubescens*,
Cornut, 1635

Hello, Humans! I am the world around you, commonly known as "Mother Nature." I have dominion over lands of diverse physiology and climate, abounding with beauty, but it is with a heavy heart that I come to you now. Spring, that beautiful time of rebirth, has arrived and with it hordes of your clan, intent on satisfying their desires for beautiful plants by what they see as a simple process—dig or yank.

My plea today is on behalf of my extra-sensitive babies, the orchids native to North America. The lure of things beautiful is as old as I am and my orchids' beauty is leading to their destruction. These exquisite plants are not easily procurable and so are especially fascinating to collectors. Although the majority are protected by human law, uncounted numbers fall prey to people determined to have unusual plants in their personal gardens.

Please, please, PLEASE, let them grow and bloom where they have chosen to live! My babies can only survive with help from specialized fungi, mycorrhizae. Sudden change causes them to die, even those for

which I am responsible—violent storms and climate changes—but humans cause more than their fair share. Uprooted orchids may survive for a year or two, or even

three, after transplanting, but it takes a very skillful grower to develop a permanent colony.

Let's look just at the *Cyripedium* genus—Lady Slippers, Lady-Slipper, or Lady's Slipper, as you commonly call them. These are especially vulnerable to poaching because they are so visible. The brilliant yellow of *Cyripedium calceolus* var. *pubescens* or var. *parviflorum* is like a ray of sunshine in the late spring and acts like a magnet to a shovel. *C. acaule* with its beautiful pinks is even more finicky in its homesteading and has a survival rate to match. *C. candidum* with its little pristine white pouch prefers open spaces, where there is no hiding. The queen of the species is *C. reginae*. It appears in all its glory at the beginning of the summer and its spectacularly big pink and white blooms have led to near extinction in many areas. These four are the most visible and most poached.

Lady slippers have many other beautiful cousins, which for some reason, are less attractive to collectors. Biomes are shared by several but each has its own personal mycorrhizae. The sweet faces of the *Corallorhizas*, *Calypsos*, *Liparis*, *Goodyeras*, *Spiranthes*, *Calopogons*, *Arethusas*, *Pogonias*, *Listras* and *Platantheras* fill my heart with joy.

Personal and commercial collecting are the most public means leading to the demise of my orchids but many popular forms of recreation, such as dirt bikes or ATV's (All Terrain Vehicles/four-wheel-drive vehicles) damage the habitats of my orchids. Stay on the marked trails! Most of the damage is done by adventurous souls "doing their own thing," who have no idea what they are grinding beneath their wheels.

The "touch with your eyes" rule is a good rule usually but it doesn't help when my children are in the path of destruction in the form of land development. Road construction leaves no choice but the removal of threatened plants by people like Wild Ones members, who make it their business to study the conditions necessary for orchid survival and who attempt to duplicate habitat. I give my blessings to all Wild Ones for their efforts.

If you want to raise one of my fragile babies to a long, healthy life, learn all you can about their requirements and purchase only laboratory-propagated plants. Native orchids are treasures and their survival depends on you!

Mother Nature (as told to Ruth Freye)

Ruth Freye is a member of the Fox Valley Area (WI) chapter. She is also a member of many orchid groups, including a native orchid alliance at http://neworso.home.att.net/native_orchids.htm, associated with the Northeastern Wisconsin Orchid Society. She is doing propagation research with yellow ladyslippers, showy lady slippers and pink acaules that grow on her land to learn how to preserve these special plants for the future. She may be contacted at ruth@namespeed.com.

Grapevine (continued from p. 6)

Which came first, the blue jay or the oak...

In a hollow by my pond not far from the house is a grouping of three bur oaks. They are all of an age and three or four feet apart. I have wondered how they came to grow there, so close together, as if all planted at the same time, at the edge of a deep woods. They aren't in a straight line or equidistant so they don't seem to have been tended by a human hand.

I believe I found my answer in an essay in "Living Bird," published by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology.

It seems that in the fall blue jays engage in an instinctive and secretive burying behavior. They carry four and five acorns at a time in their mouths to spots at the edge of the forest and bury them as part of their winter cache. If the jay happens not to find all his cache before spring, the acorns are at just the right depth to sprout and survive—sheltered, but not as deeply buried as by a squirrel.

Radio tracking work has found that an individual jay may cache as many as 5000



Quercus macrocarpa

acorns in a single season, carrying them a distance of more than a mile or sometimes flying from one tree to the next, in spurts of less than 100 yards.

To understand the physiological challenge faced by the jay, you might pop three or five acorns inside your mouth, hold another in your teeth, and run around the block. If the warm-up lap doesn't get your heart racing, spit out the acorns and replace them with coconuts for a more proportionate sense of the jay's burden.

continued p.8

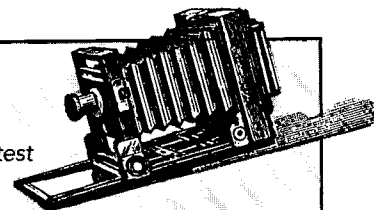
In *Oecologia*, *Natural History* and *Journal of Biogeography*, W.C. Johnson of South Dakota State University has argued "air transport by jays must have been a primary reason for the swift range extensions of oaks and beeches northward up the continent as the ice retreated from North America following the most recent Ice Age. Because their seeds were so often carried to the leading edges of the forest—where jays prefer to cache—oaks and beeches moved north much faster than they could possibly have done without avian assistance".

Other biologists have noted that oaks reach their greatest diversity where jays are also most represented and are absent from areas of the globe that jays don't inhabit.

Maryann Whitman is a member of the Oakland (MI) Chapter and the Journal's features editor.

PHOTO CONTEST REMINDER

2003 Annual Meeting Photo Contest



If you haven't already started snapping, get started!

The 2003 Photo Contest Entry Form and the rules for the photo contest are available on the web at photo2003@for-wild.org. Or you can call Diane Powelka at (877) 394-9453 for a snail-mail copy. Snap! Snap! Snap!

The most dramatic and widely publicized style swing is toward the "naturalistic" garden: that is, landscapes that look natural but aren't. An example is a new development here, where the roadsides and other common spaces are planted with low-maintenance species—hundreds of ferns, sweeps of ornamental grasses, bold areas of daylilies, sedums, or astilbes interrupted on occasion by drifting shrubs. Or shrubs adrift: most of the species chosen are exotics that aren't at all at home in New England communities, and the flowers, grasses, trees, and bushes support no more wildlife by being placed naturalistically than they would if they were planted with geometric precision. —Sarah Stein, *Planting Noah's Garden*



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SPRING BLOOMS IN EASTERN WOODLANDS

Cheryl Lowe

It is most definitely winter as I write this article about spring in an eastern woodland garden. It is the second week of March; the snow is two feet deep in most places, and the temperatures chilly. But at 5:30 P.M. the day is still light, and I saw the first soft pussy willows bursting from their buds in the swamp today. Soon, the garden will be coming to life.

Garden in the Woods in Framingham, Massachusetts, is a special place, a 45-acre sanctuary of tall trees and quiet water, with rich foliage and an incredible array of wildflowers in 13 acres of naturalistic displays. You approach by driving up a narrow, winding road through quiet woods, an experience that sets the tone for the rest of your visit.

Even before you have paid your admission fee at the Visitor Center, the woodland envelops you. In the spring, visitors stop to admire a wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*) growing near the path, its clear pink flower petals and deeply scalloped leaves reminding them of something they saw in the woods, but this time with a label. A few steps more, and they stop again, surprised by the lush display of nodding Dutchman's breeches (*Dicentra cucullaria*), blue wood phlox (*Phlox divaricata*), trillium (*T. grandiflorum*, *T. luteum*, and *T. cuneatum*), Virginia bluebells (*Mertensia virginiana*), the delicate peppermint-striped flowers of spring beauty (*Claytonia virginica*) and more than twenty other species.



Cornus florida

At this point you might start to worry that it will take all day to walk the one-mile trail, but then you begin to absorb the rhythm of the place. The path goes through a hemlock grove, where fallen hemlock needles and shredded leaf mulch decorate the forest floor. Past the Nursery and just beyond the old cottage where Will Curtis, the garden's founder once lived, you must again stop to wonder.

The path drops down into something reminiscent of an Appalachian cove, like



Kalmia latifolia

the lush ravines of my Ohio childhood, but without the bedrock and boulders. The hundred-year-old oaks and pines (*Quercus rubra*, *Q. nigra*, *Q. alba*, *Pinus strobus*) tower overhead, but at eye level, the curves in the pathway are hidden by mature

rhododendrons and azaleas, mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) and hobblebush (*Viburnum alnifolium*). This is the heart of the Woodland Garden, an acre or two of textures, colors, and elusive fragrances that entice you to stop and look. This garden is in its glory in the spring, although I love its cool, quiet shade in the heat of summer.

Down the old stone steps into the cove you walk, past the soft yellow merrybells (*Uvularia grandiflora*), the dainty, lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*) and a curious wild ginger (*Hexastylis speciosa*) with its fairy ring of speckled, burgundy-brown jugs arranged like yaks in a snowstorm, facing out and "protecting" the stems of the large, smooth, beautifully patterned leaves. The position of the tropical-looking flower "jugs" makes it easy for ground beetles to pollinate its flowers and ants to disperse its seeds.

As you wander further down the path, the large yellow lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium parviflorum* var. *pubescens*) usually grabs your eye, although I favor the more delicate small yellow lady's-slipper (*C. parviflorum* var. *parviflorum*) [see p. 7 for more on orchids] mingling with many of the species from the entrance bed and drifts of creeping and wood phlox (*Phlox stonolifera*, *P. divaricata*). Rosebay rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*) is one of the most common garden "room dividers"; dog-hobble (*Leucothoe fontanesiana*) is another. But the deciduous native azaleas (*R. prinophyllum*, *R. calendulaceum*, *R. cumberlandense*, and *R. vaseyi*), with their colorful flowers in spring and summer, rich brown seedpods in August, and bright foliage in autumn, are the featured furniture in these rooms.

One of the oldest and richest carpets in the lower part of the garden is a mosaic of wandflower, Oconee bells and box huckleberry (*Galax urceolata*, *Shortia galacifolia*, and *Gaylussacia brachycera*). Although ever-

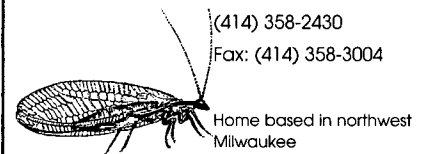
green, the leaves of these species shift from bright green with lacy red borders in spring to dark, glossy greens in summer, and then to rich burgundy-greens in winter. One of my favorite rooms in the lower Woodland garden is a boreal corner, a cool, moist, deeply shaded area, where you will find bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*), dewberry (*Dalibarda repens*), and twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*). These species are not found in the surrounding drier, oak-pine forests. They flourish here because the humusy soil is cool, damp and acid.

Beyond this, the Woodland Garden ends. The paths take you out into a sunny, wetland basin, slow to leaf out in spring with the water keeping the soil cool, but filled in summer with a kaleidoscope of colors and sounds of birds, insects and frogs. But that is a tour for another day.

Cheryl Lowe is the Horticulture Director for New England Wild Flower Society, located in the Garden in the Woods, in Framingham, MA. Contact her at clowe@newfs.org, 508-877-7630, x 3401.



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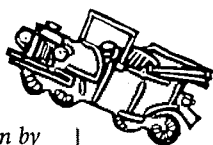
GREAT DETOURS

Native Plant Sites

These native plant sites have been chosen by Chapter Presidents as places so special that everyone go out of the way to see them!

Here is a location that is worth a detour: **Morton Arboretum**, Route 53, Lisle, IL, (630) 719-2465, www.mortonarb.org. Of particular interest to Wild Ones members is the Schulenberg Prairie, one of the earliest prairie restorations. Visitor center, restaurant, gift shop. —Rich Whitney, whitney@inil.com, Greater DuPage (IL) Chapter.

We have a great site to visit at **Miami Whitewater Forest**, located in Harrison Ohio-Western Hamilton County. This is maintained by the Hamilton County Park District and has over 130 acres of restored wetlands, with a wildlife viewing shelter along the Shaker Trace Trail. There is a large diversity of native prairie plants and grasses as well. The website is www.greatparks.org, or call (513-521-park). Great for butterfly and dragonfly viewing as well. —Kathy McDonald, kmc@one.net, Greater Cincinnati (OH) Chapter.



The University of Wisconsin Arboretum is 1260 acres of prairie and woodland just ten minutes southwest of the capital in Madison. Curtis Prairie is the most spectacular site: <http://wiscinfo.doit.wisc.edu/arboretum/> —Sue Ellingson, ozzie@chorus.net, Madison (WI) Chapter.

One of the Twin Cities premier wildflower gardens is **Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden and Bird Sanctuary**, a city park about 5 miles west of Minneapolis. It is said to be the oldest public wildflower garden in the nation. The woodland, swamp and prairie areas provide visitors with a seasonal display of native wildflowers. The meandering trail is approximately 2/3 mile long (which is not wheelchair accessible.) Guided tours are available by reservation. It doesn't have its own web site, but a word search will bring up info. The phone number is (612) 370-4903. —Marty Rice, jcrnfr@msn.com, Twin Cities (MN) Chapter President.

Nachusa Grasslands is a 1,600 acre preserve in Illinois containing large sections of native prairie. It is open to the public for hiking and bird watching. The grasslands are in bloom from April through October

and the ruddy fall and winter color of little bluestem grass makes the rolling landscape beautiful year round. For more info, go to <http://nature.org>, enter Nachusa in the Search text box, click Go; click Illinois/Places We Protect/Nachusa Grasslands (<http://nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/illinois/preserves/art1116.html>), or contact bkleiman@tnc.org or (815) 456-2340. —Tim Lewis, Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter, Writer.Lewis@worldnet.att.net.

A favorite place for our group is the **University of Wisconsin Waukesha Field Station**. The field station includes 20 acres of oak woods, 8 acres of prairie restoration, pine woods, a spring-fed stream, access to a small lake and a greenhouse to germinate seedlings for further prairie development. This is the place to see an area undergoing complete restoration. It is managed by well-known naturalist, Marlin Johnson. The Glacial Drumlin bike path and the Ice Age Trail for hiking run through the property. It is located in western Waukesha County, WI: www.waukesha.uwc.edu/ur/news. —Diane Holmes, Menomonee River Area (WI) Chapter, hmsdiane@aol.com. *

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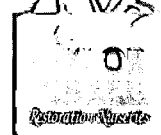
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BOOK REVIEW

Diane Stevenson

Phillips, Kathryn. *Paradise by Design: Native Plants and the New American Landscape*, New York: North Point Press, 1998. 0-86547-519-9, 261 pp., \$25.

In *Paradise by Design: Native Plants and the New American Landscape*, Kathryn Phillips follows Joni Janecki, a California landscape architect specializing in native plants, through several design projects. Phillips weaves courses in Landscape History and Landscape Architecture 101, invasive species, garden therapy, biological diversity, and horticultural marketing into Janecki's story.

Janecki rejects the "McDonaldized" landscape garden culture—one whose rules, as Kathryn Phillips puts it, include "new and different is usually good; the best plant is one that will grow under almost universal conditions; there is no such thing as too much lawn; and the bigger and brighter the flower, the better. The human-made landscape has become as removed

from the natural landscape as a fast-food hamburger patty is from the cow." Phillips also delves into the difficulties in using (and finding!) native plants and the challenges of "selling" the sustainable, ecologically sound landscape to corporate committees, professional contractors, homeowners, and park volunteers.

Phillips emphasizes the use of plants that are native to a given area to re-create a "distinctive regional identity." Spring ephemerals in Massachusetts, New Mexico's annuals after late summer rains, and Oklahoma's tall grass prairies come to mind as examples. My own landscape experience has been in climates that differ vastly: the Chihuahuan desert in the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico, the prairies and woodlands of Oklahoma, and, now, eastern Massachusetts woodland/wetland/meadow habitats. It makes perfect sense ecologically to reintroduce native plant communities as natural habitats are destroyed. Creating biodiverse landscapes is important for the health of our increasingly suburban ecosystems. Designing with local plant communities is an idea that I

heartily embrace. Come see my backyard!

One of the most interesting discussions in the book is that of the marketing success of the Flower Carpet® rose. Since its initial patenting in Europe in 1989, it was so aggressively marketed that over 2.2 million roses were sold in the United States during its 1995 introductory year. The irony is that garden writers were used (or abused?) as part of the marketing strategy to make these patented plants a ubiquitous part of the American landscape.

The ecologically astute author tells an important story and the book is well-written and entertaining. However, the reason I received the book in the first place illustrates the difficulty in changing the traditional American landscape mindset to one willing to use regionally appropriate native species: it was a gift from a knowing friend who found it on the dollar rack in a bookstore.

A "blow-in"—most recently from New Mexico, Diane Stevenson is an ecologist/ horticulturist/gardener. She lives with her husband and son on a diverse acre in Billerica, MA. E-mail her at DiStevenson331@hotmail.com.

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ADVERTISER'S CORNER:

Enders Greenhouse

Enders Greenhouse is not closing, not being torn down, and not changing from production of wildflowers to hosta by the hundreds. In January 2003, Owner Anne Meyer handed the keys of Enders Greenhouse to Shannon Neuendorf, Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter member.

Enders Greenhouse, located in Cherry Valley, IL, was established in 1912 to grow annuals, cut flowers and bedding plants. In 1983, Anne Meyer bought the business from her aunt and started growing natives, specializing in woodland wildflowers.

Shannon will continue growing native plants. Her first priority is to keep Anne's current customers happy. "Anne is so good to her customers and so knowledgeable about how to grow native plants, I've got big shoes to fill," says Shannon.

Anne, who has been growing native plants for over 20 years, isn't worried. "She knows a lot, she works hard and she's got good ideas," says Anne. "She's been in the field studying the habitats of these plants for twelve years. Shannon is starting out with a lot more knowledge than I had when I first started."

Shannon will be adding a few new twists. She plans to consult, contract grow, contract seed collect, and to install a twelve-acre native plant garden behind the greenhouse and, of all things, an organic cafe. "We won't be serving up any prickly pear but we might start serving Jerusalem artichoke," she says. "It will be a seasonal organic cafe next to the greenhouse, and the food will be from produce we have grown right here."

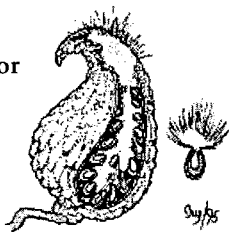
The greenhouse was built in 1912 by Anne's grandfather with bald cypress and glass from Rockford's army base, Camp Grant. When Shannon learned that the 10,000 square-foot antique greenhouse was slated for demolition, she investigated the possibility of buying the place. "The trees were cut down in Southern Illinois in what is now the Shawnee National Park," says Shannon. "If you enter the first house and look up, the words 'Camp Grant' are pretty obvious on the glass. I wanted to restore the greenhouse."

"And, well, here I am."

Enders' grand opening is Sunday, May 18, 10 A.M. - 6 P.M. Contact (815)332-5255 or endrsnatvs@aol.com for more information.

2003 Seeds for Education Grants Awarded

Steve Maassen,
Director Seeds for
Education



The Lorrie Otto Seeds for Education Fund (SFE), established in 1995, supports schools, nature centers, and other places of learning for projects involving natural landscapes and native plants, funded through the generous donations of Wild Ones members and income from the SFE Fund of the Milwaukee Foundation. This year's grants total \$3,982—the highest total awarded to date.

Applications came from coast to coast, as did the 25 judges who rated them. There were 25 qualified applications this year. Grants were based on the amount requested, judges' ranking of all 2003 grant applications, and funds available.

I thank the donors, judges and nursery partners for caring enough to keep this program happening year after year. Thank you also to the Wild Ones members and non-members who assisted with the administrative process. For a listing of previous SFE grant recipients and nurseries that have volunteered to partner in the past, see <http://www.for-wild.org/seed-mony.htm>.

2003 Seeds for Education Grant recipients

Audubon Vermont, Huntington, VT: \$434 Wildscaping with Audubon at Home. Create a teaching garden to model Audubon at Home guidelines at Green Mountain Audubon Center. (Partner-at-Large)

Barrington Middle School - Station Campus, Barrington, IL: \$500 Courtyard for Creative Learning. Second year of three year plan to develop habitat to supplement and enhance the education of grades 6-8 students. (Lake-To-Prairie)

Blue Springs South High School, Blue Springs, MO: \$400 Thomas Young Park Prairie Project. Advanced placement environmental science students will develop a research area in park adjacent to school. (Mid-Missouri Chapter)

Burley School PTA, Chicago, IL: \$500 Burley School Native Plant Garden. Develop native plant garden as tool for teaching. (North Park Village Nature Center Chapter)

Challenger Elementary School, Thief River Falls, MN: \$475 Challenger Nature Area.

Enhance wetland habitat near pond area. (Partner-at-Large)

Crossroads at Big Creek Historical and Environ Learning Preserve, Sturgeon Bay, WI: \$400 Wetland at the Crossroads. Develop wetland garden near entrance of new John & Helen Collins Learning Center. (Door County Chapter)

Crown Point Ecology Center, Bath, OH: \$450 Youth Greenhouse Prairie Garden. Extension of garden around newly constructed greenhouse. (Partner at Large)

Marshfield High School/Marshfield Science Dept., Marshfield, MO: \$273 Wetlands Ecology. For use by K-college students and the general public, the project is designed to promote the development of a naturally forming wetlands area. (Partner-at-Large)

Morehead State University, Louisville, KY: \$500 Conservation Design Project. As an educational opportunity for students, the community & facility planners, the project will serve 3 functions: bioretention, wildlife habitat & landscaping. (Louisville Chapter)

Our Lady of Lourdes School, Toledo, OH: \$50 Lady of Lourdes School Meadow. Develop meadow area on the front of the school property. (Partner-at-Large)

Nursery Partners

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

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

Grant recipients are encouraged to contact the nursery partners for seeds and plant materials. Using native grass and perennial plants and seeds that originated as near as possible to the project site will go a long way toward ensuring a project's success.

In addition to the seeds, plants and discounts from nursery partners, each grant recipient also receives a copy of the Wild Ones video *A Tapestry of Learning: Creating School Natural Areas*.

The grant requirements include a year-end report. Upon submission of the report, recipients receive a Wild Ones yard sign, which declares that the site is moving towards harmony with nature.

We encourage Wild Ones members to learn more about the SFE projects in their communities and to support them in any way possible.

This year's nursery partners are:

Illinois

Blazing Star, Woodstock (815) 338-4716 prairie, woodland plants

Enders Greenhouse, Ridott (815) 332-5255 prairie, woodland plants & prairie seed

The Natural Garden, St. Charles (630) 584-0150 prairie, woodland, wetlands plants and seed

Kansas

Kokpelli Nursery, Lenexa, KS (913) 397-0020 prairie plants, trees and shrubs

Kentucky

Rider Mill Farm, Upton (270) 531-2353 prairie plants and seeds

Shooting Star Nursery, Frankfort (502) 223-1679 prairie and woodland plants

Tree Farm, Louisville (502) 778-6155 woodland plants, trees and shrubs

Manitoba, Canada

Prairie Habitats, Argyle (204) 467-9371 wetland plants

Minnesota

Prairie Habitats, Newfolden (877) 733-3087 prairie seed (primarily wholesale)

Missouri

Flick Seed Co, Kingsville (816) 597-3822 prairie seed

Hamilton Seeds and Wildflowers (417) 967-2190 prairie & wetland plants, prairie seed

James Whitley, Columbia (573) 442-6929 wetland plants

Missouri Wildflowers, Jefferson City (573) 496-3492 prairie and woodland plants, trees and shrubs, prairie seed

Wet Spot Aquatics, Ash Grove (417) 491-4739 wetland plants

Ohio

Land Reformers, Rutland (740) 742-3478 prairie plants and seed

Ohio Prairie Nursery, Hiram (330) 569-3380 prairie plants and seed

Vermont

Gardener's Supply Company (802) 660-3500 prairie, woodland, wetlands plants, trees and shrubs

Wisconsin

Agrecol, Madison (608) 226-2544 prairie and woodland plants and seeds

Great Lakes Nursery, Wausau (715) 845-7752 wetlands plants, trees and shrubs

Hanson's Nursery, Rhinelander (715) 365-2929 prairie, woodland and wetland plants

Leaning Pine Native, South Range (715) 398-5453 wetland plants, trees and shrubs

Reeseville Ridge Nursery, Reeseville (920) 927-3291 woodland plants, trees and shrubs ☼

Chapters, please send newsletters and events notices to:

Calendar Coordinator Mary Paquette
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(Please note new e-mail address.)



The meeting place

Check chapter events at www.for-wild.org/calendar.htm

Chapter ID #'s are listed after names.

ILLINOIS

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Third Thursday Jan., Feb., Mar., Sept., Oct., Nov., 7 p.m., College of DuPage, Building K, Room 161. Check www.for-wild.org for other events.

LAKE-TO-PRAIRIE CHAPTER #11

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NORTH PARK CHAPTER #27

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ROCK RIVER VALLEY CHAPTER #21

TIM LEWIS: (815) 874-3468
Third Thursday of month, 7 p.m.
usually at Burpee Museum of Natural History,
737 N. Main St., Rock River

IDAHO

PALOUSE CHAPTER #65

BILL FRENCH: (208) 883-3937
prairiedoc@moscow.com
Second Sunday of month, 2 p.m.,
Room 2B, Latah County Courthouse,
522 S. Adams St., Moscow.

INDIANA

GIBSON WOODS CHAPTER #38

JOY BOWER: (219) 989-9679 or (219) 844-3188
Jbower1126@aol.com
First Saturday during winter, 10 a.m.,
Gibson Woods Nature Center,
6201 Parrish Ave., Hammond.

KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT CHAPTER #24

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

LEXINGTON CHAPTER #64

SUSAN HOFMANN: (859) 252-8148
sillyserpent@wildmail.com
Usually first Wednesday, 7 p.m.,
McConnell Spring. Schedule & location vary.

LOUISVILLE CHAPTER #26

PORTIA BROWN: (502) 454-4007
wildones-lou@insightbb.com
Fourth Tuesday. Location varies.
Woods Saturday Work Day:
Ward Wilson: (502) 299-0331,
ward@wwilson.net

MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR CHAPTER #3

JOHN LOWRY: (810) 231-8980
john@kingbird.org
SHANNON GIBB-RANDALL: (734) 332-1341
gibbrand@mich.com
Usually second Wednesday.
For details: www.for-wild.org/annarbor

CADILLAC CHAPTER #51

PAT RUTA: (231) 745-4631
pat_ruta@hotmail.com
Fourth Thursday, 7-9 p.m.,
Lincoln School, 125 Ayer St.

CALHOUN COUNTY CHAPTER #39

MARILYN CASE: (517) 630-8546,
mcase15300@aol.com
Fourth Tuesday, 7 p.m.,
Calhoun Intermediate School District building
on G Drive N. at Old US27, Marshall.

CENTRAL UPPER PENINSULA CHAPTER #39

THOMAS TAUZER: (906) 428-9580
ttauzer@chartermi.net

DETROIT METRO CHAPTER #47

ELIZABETH MCKENNEY: (248) 548-3088
ebmck@hotmail.com
Third Wednesday, 7-9 p.m.,
Royal Oak Library, Historical Room,
222 E. Eleven Mile Rd., Royal Oak.

FLINT CHAPTER #32

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

KALAMAZOO AREA CHAPTER #37

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

RED CEDAR CHAPTER #41

MARK RITZENHEIN: (517) 336-0965
mrutz@acd.net
Third Wednesday, 7-9 p.m.,
Hancock Turfgrass Research Center, MSU
For details: www.for-wild.org/redcedar.

OAKLAND CHAPTER #34

MARYANN WHITMAN: (248) 652-4004
maryannwhitman@comcast.net
Third Thursday, 7 p.m.,

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

MINNESOTA

ARROWHEAD CHAPTER #48

CAROL ANDREWS: (218) 727-9340
carol_andrews@hotmail.com
Fourth Thursday, 6:00 p.m. Location varies.
For details: www.d.umn.edu/~wildones

OTTER TAIL CHAPTER #25

KAREN TERRY: (218) 736-5520
terry714@ptel.com
Fourth Monday, 7 p.m.,
Prairie Wetlands Learning Center, Fergus Falls.

ST. CLOUD CHAPTER #29

GREG SHIRLEY: (320) 259-0825
shirley198@charter.net
Fourth Monday, 6:30 p.m., Heritage Nature
Center

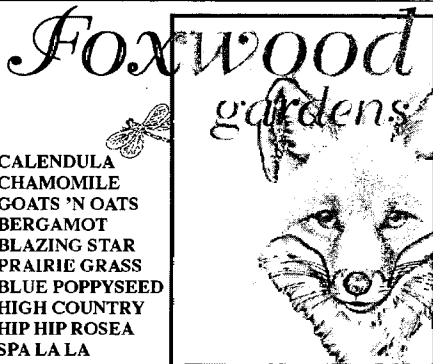
TWIN CITIES CHAPTER #56

MARTY RICE: (952) 927-6531
jcrmf@msn.com
Third Tuesday except December,
6:30 p.m. social time; 7 p.m. meeting.
Nokomis Community Center,
2401 E. Minnehaha Pkwy, Minneapolis.
Location may vary.

MISSOURI

MID-MISSOURI CHAPTER #49

LESA BEAMER: (573) 882-6073
wildonesmo@yahoo.com
Second Saturday of month, 10 a.m.
Location varies. See: wildones.missouri.org.



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ST. LOUIS CHAPTER #31

SCOTT WOODBURY: (636) 451-3512

scott.woodbury@mobot.org

First Wednesday except December, 6:00 p.m.

Location varies. See web site.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY METRO

/LONG ISLAND CHAPTER #30

JENNIFER WILSON-PINES: (516) 767-3454

jwpines@juno.com

Members Room, Brooklyn Botanic Gardens,

1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

OHIO

GREATER CINCINNATI CHAPTER #62

ROBERTA TROMBLY: 513-751-6183,

btrombly@fuse.net

Leslie Haid: 513-868-1488

Monthly meetings or field trips; see web site.

COLUMBUS CHAPTER #4

MARILYN LOGUE: (614) 237-2534,

mlogue@sprintmail.com

Second Saturday, 10 a.m.,

Innis House, Inniswood Metropolitan Park,

940 Hempstead Rd., Westerville.

MAUMEE VALLEY CHAPTER (Seedling)#66

LYNETTE TITUS: (419) 878-4201

titus@buckeye-express.com

SOUTH CAROLINA

FOOTHILLS CHAPTER #58

KAREN HALL: (864) 287-3294

kcarlso@clemson.edu

Third Saturday, Red Caboose,

State Botanical Gardens, Clemson University.

WISCONSIN

CENTRAL WISCONSIN CHAPTER #50

PHYLLIS TUCHSCHER: (715) 384-8751

toosch@tznnet.com

Fourth Thursday, 7 p.m., Rooms 1&2,

Portage County Extension Building,

1462 Strongs Ave., Stevens Point. Times, places vary in summer. Check web site.

DOOR COUNTY CHAPTER #59

JUDY RENINGER: (920) 839-1182,

jreninger@dcwis.com

November - April, first Monday, 7-9 p.m.

Location varies. May - October, check web site

ERIN CHAPTER #57

BOB & BEV HULTS: (262) 670-0445

twowildones@juno.com

Third Thursday, 7 p.m., Erin Town Hall,

1846 Hwy. 83, Hartford.

FOX VALLEY AREA CHAPTER #8

CAROL NIENDORF: (920) 233-4853

niendorf@northnet.net

DONNA VANBUECKEN: (920) 730-3986

dvanbuecken@new.rr.com

Indoor meetings: 7 p.m.,

either at Memorial Park Arboretum,

1313 E. Witzke Blvd., Appleton,

or Evergreen Retirement Community,

1130 N. Westfield St., Oshkosh.

GREEN BAY CHAPTER #10

HAL SUNKEN: (920) 469-0540

hdsunken@cs.com

Usually third Wednesday.

Most meetings at Green Bay Botanical Garden,

2600 Larsen Rd., except in summer.

MADISON CHAPTER #13

SUE ELLINGSON: (608) 259-1824, ozzie@

chorus.net. See web site for meeting info.

MEMOMONEE RIVER AREA CHAPTER #16

JAN KOEL: (262) 251-7175

DIANE HOLMES: (262) 628-2825

Indoor meetings: second Tuesday, 6:30 p.m.,

teachers' lounge, Valley View School,

W180 N8130 Town Hall Rd., Menomonee Falls.

MILWAUKEE NORTH CHAPTER #18

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 #23

MESSAGE CENTER: (414) 299-9888

Second Saturday, 1:30 p.m.,

Wehr Nature Center, 9701 W. College Ave.,

Franklin.

NORTHWOODS OF WISCONSIN (Seedling) #63

DIANE WILLETTE: (715) 362-6870

diane@bfm.org

ROOT RIVER AREA CHAPTER #43

NAN CALVERT: (262) 681-4899

prairiedog@wi.rr.com

Sept. - May, first Saturday of month, 1:30-3 p.m.,

Riverbend Nature Center, Racine ☼



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All Wild Ones members are invited to attend the quarterly meetings of the National Board of Directors. Details will be printed as they become available or they can be obtained from your officers, at www.for-wild.org/calendar.htm or from the Executive Director.

June 21: Green Bay (WI) Chapter
Sept. 13: Annual Meeting,
St. Louis (MO) Chapter
Sept. 14: St. Louis (MO) Chapter
Oct. 25: Twin Cities (MN) Chapter

OTHER CONFERENCES

May 5-10 North America Native Plant Society. 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. - Plant sale. 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. - book signing by noted Canadian author Lorraine Johnson. New Ontario Naturalized Garden, Civic Garden Centre, Toronto, Ontario. Contacts: www.nanps.org, e-mail nanps@nanps.org, (416) 631-4438.

June 5, 6 and 7 13th Annual Native Plants in the Landscape Conference at Millersville University, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The conference includes a spectacular array of thought-provoking speakers, a native plant sale, pre-conference tours, workshops, exhibits and many opportunities to network. Wild Ones Executive Director Donna VanBuecken will be a panel member on Thursday evening, June 5th. For more information, contact the Professional Training and Education office, Millersville University, at (717) 872-3030, fax: (717) 872-2022, e-mail: roma.sayre@millersville.edu or web-site: <http://muweb.millersville.edu/~npitl>.

September 13-14 Shaw Nature Reserve Conference, Gray Summit, MO (near St. Louis) and site for the Wild Ones Annual Meeting. Conference will include presentations and workshops relative to natural landscaping using native plant species. Accommodations are available in the newly re-constructed Nature Reserve log cabins. See pp. 13, 14 for registration information.

Information listed as space is available. E-mail to: Fran Gustman, Editor, Wild Ones Journal, journal@for-wild.org.

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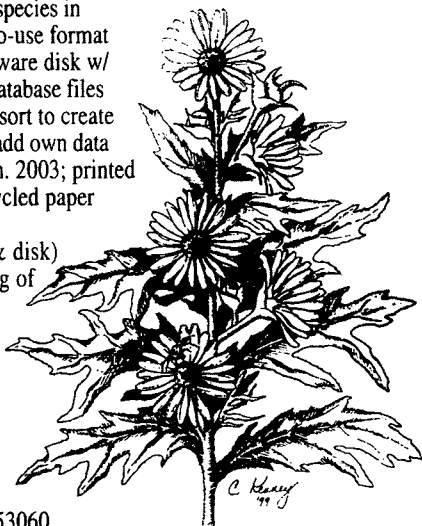
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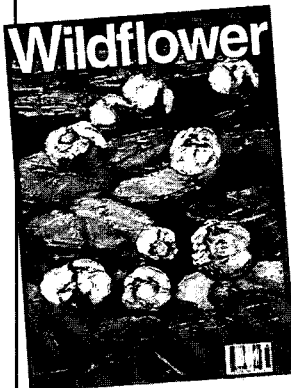
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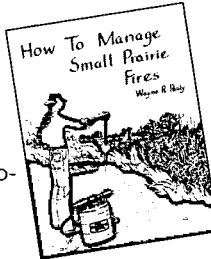
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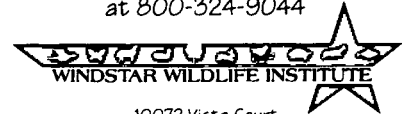


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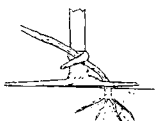


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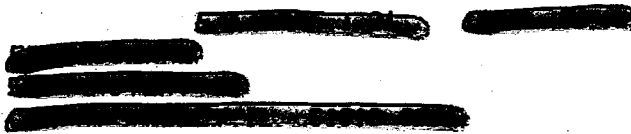


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