

a voice
for the natural
landscaping
movement



Wild Ones®

NATIVE PLANTS, NATURAL LANDSCAPES

JOURNAL

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Wild Ones 25th Anniversary 2004

As Wild Ones' 25th Anniversary gets closer, we are collecting information about the twenty-five-year-long existence of the Wild Ones. Send memorabilia to: Carol Chew at 8920 North Lake Drive, Bayside, WI 53217, 414-351-0644, cchew@execpc.com.

In 1965, use of DDT was rampant. But Lorrie Otto, mover and shaker, got things going...

Rotor Rage

Lorrie Otto



I appeared at my Bayside Village Hall. They had been spraying DDT for mosquito control or squirting it up into elm trees along the streets while encouraging private property owners to do likewise for elm beetles. The only recollection I have of that evening is of a man slamming his fist on the table and shouting, "Young lady, keep your mouth shut or this will reverberate all the way to the halls of Congress." He was right. A short time later Senator Gaylord Nelson quoted me...

Other people's words were in the paper as well. George Hafstad, a pathologist with the Agriculture Department, cited a study in which prisoners were fed small amounts of DDT daily for 18 months without ill effects. Charles Koval, entomologist with the University of Wisconsin Extension, said that DDT wasn't nearly as bad as the chlordane we were sprinkling on our lawns. There was a ring of truth to that. While planting bulbs one autumn day, I accidentally shook some powder on an angleworm. That poor creature twisted, twirled and writhed. Never again! Those were fuzzy, unhappy, helpless days in my life.

Helicopter spraying was the next heinous tool used. The men who did the spraying insisted birds were not harmed. "Birds see the plane coming and fly away," they said. Notices appeared in our mailboxes suggesting that we cover the birdbaths and put our cars in a sheltered place. Our village manager asked: "What do you want, Mrs. Otto? Birds or trees?"

On April 14, 1965, at 6:30 a.m., my husband yelled, "Helicopter!" I jumped out of bed, ran down the hall, into the attic, out of the dormer window, climbed the roof to the ridgepole, stood up and shook my fist at the pilot as he flew by...

With permission from Lorrie Otto and CNRA, excerpted from "DDT, CNRA and Me" ☼

Annual Meeting

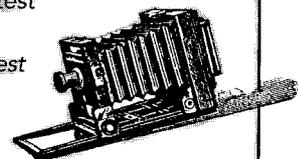
Don't forget the Annual Meeting
at the Shaw Nature Reserve,
Gray Summit, Missouri on September 12-14.

See the May-June *Journal* for details or the Wild Ones web site at <http://www.for-wild.org/whatsnew.html>.
To register, call Ms. Troutman at (636) 451-3512, x 6001.

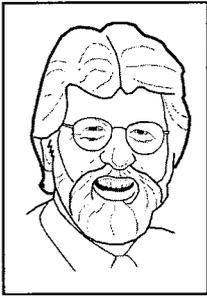


PHOTO CONTEST REMINDER 2003 Annual Meeting Photo Contest

If you haven't started, get snapping!
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!



Notes from the President . . . The Ethics of Plant Rescues



I would like to talk about a lesson that does not come, I hope, too late to be learned. Recently, following a field trip that included several organizations, some of the participants went back to an observed site undergoing development to "rescue" natives. While permission was obtained from the excavator working on the site, the owner of the site was not consulted. Upon discovering the removal of plants from his property, the owner was justifiably upset. When he realized that some of the diggers were Wild Ones members, he targeted the local chapter for "advocating" the violation of his property. Even though the event was not a sanctioned Wild Ones dig, Wild Ones was targeted because, as an organization, we advocate plant rescues.

At issue here is our basic task, both individually and as an organization, to act responsibly and ethically! Wild Ones has set forth very clear guidelines on rescues: permission from the land owner of the property where the rescue is being conducted is a basic element of those guidelines and also a basic fact of law. Without that permission, removal constitutes theft and trespass. Wild Ones cannot condone such action, regardless of the circumstances. It is better to allow native plants to be destroyed than to suggest that members break the law.

The Bylaws of Wild Ones require that members abide by the Policies set forth by the Board of Directors. Failure to abide "shall result in the suspension of membership and the rights thereto" in Wild Ones.

Besides the consequences of breaking the law, what is at risk here is the good name and reputation that so many people

have worked so hard to build for Wild Ones. In addition, the organization is put at financial risk.

Please, go to your New Member Handbook to page 13 and familiarize yourself with the basics of plant rescue. Or, go to our website at <http://www.for-wild.org/download/guidebook/004aPlantRescueProc.pdf> to read the Wild Ones Plant Rescue Guidelines. Both guides state very clearly that permission to dig is a prerequisite for any plant rescue effort. Obtain written permission from a land owner before a rescue is conducted and don't dig without it.

Joe Powelka
Wild Ones National President
president@for-wild.org

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

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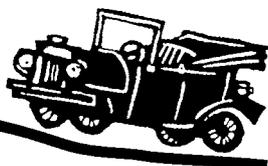
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Chicago's Native Plant Showcase:

The Schulenberg Prairie at the Morton Arboretum

Cindy Crosby

Perhaps it's no surprise that "The Prairie State" of Illinois would have one of the earliest and most complete prairie reconstructions in the United States—the 100-acre Schulenberg Prairie. The real surprise may be that this jewel of the Chicago region was started by an organization devoted to trees and shrubs, the world-renowned Morton Arboretum, established in 1922.

Tucked away in the western corner of the 1700-acres of the Arboretum, the Schulenberg Prairie is unique. "It recapitulates the pre-settlement landscape of northern Illinois by combining tall-grass prairie, oak savanna, and prairie wetlands into a single, coherent ecosystem," says Craig Johnson, Director of External Affairs for the Arboretum. Johnson's experiences with the Schulenberg prairie began 24 years ago as a volunteer, and in addition to his regular duties at the Arboretum, he has managed the prairie—still on a volunteer basis—for 18 years. He's assisted by a crew of about 30 volunteers in spring and summer. They show up once a week to plant, weed out "deadly enemies" white and yellow clover (*Melilotus alba* and *Melilotus offinalis*), and other invasives, and clear the prairie paths. Arboretum ground crews assist with annual burns each spring, removal of storm-damaged trees, and road maintenance.

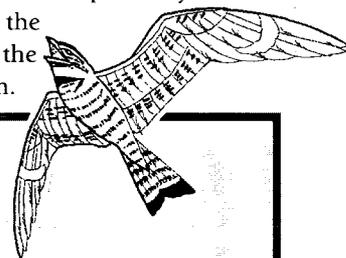
Just a few of the Schulenberg Prairie's rarities include kitten tails (*Besseyia bullii*), prairie bush clover (*Lespedeza leptostachya*), bunch flower (*Melanthium virginicum*), lakeside daisy (*Actinea herbacea*), oval milkweed (*Asclepias ovalifolia*), Mead's milkweed (*Asclepias meadii*) and two rare plantains, Prairie Indian Plantain (*Cacalia plantaginea*) and heart-leaved plantain (*Plantago cordata*).

The prairie reconstruction began in 1962 when the Arboretum purchased 55 acres to extend its boundaries to the west, some planted in corn, most eroded and tilled for drainage. Then-Director Clarence Godshalk commissioned Assistant Propagator Ray Schulenberg as Curator of Native Plants. Land was surveyed to the north and south of Willoway Brook. Strips were plowed along seven contour lines in the hope that prairie plants would eventually take over. That fall, Schulenberg began collecting seeds of prairie plant species from pioneer cemeteries, railroad rights-of-way, and remnant prairies nearby. He also transplanted native plants in blocks of sod from an unplowed prairie remnant at the east end of the Arboretum that had been used as a right-of-way by a utility company until 1964. "He built a prairie with a dizzying number of species representing, in most cases, local genotypes," says Johnson. Schulenberg hoped to establish the type of prairie that had existed in DuPage County in pre-settlement times.

After the seeds were cleaned and stratified, Schulenberg sowed them in flats in the Arboretum greenhouses. In late May of 1963, he rototilled and hand raked the soil in an area now referred to as "The Acre." Some areas were hand planted, others received seed broadcast on the soil and then raked in. Water had to be hauled to the plants in five-gallon cans. Over the next few weeks, Schulenberg and three or four seasonal workers stood or knelt on boards while working to avoid compacting the soil.

After the intense prairie years, Schulenberg moved on to other Arboretum ventures within the Morton. In 1968, he was promoted, to Curator of the Herbarium; in 1977, he was again promoted to Curator of Plant Collections, overseeing all of the Arboretum's woody plant exhibits and collections. He retired in 1987. The prairie was named for him as part of his retirement celebration and the prairie's 25th anniversary. Ray Schulenberg died unexpectedly this past January at the age of eight-one.

Wild Ones Board Member Patricia Armstrong, Greater du Page (IL) Chapter, managed the prairie from 1980 to 1986. Her legacy is a latticed concrete block pathway in the upper prairie, which protects rare plants by encouraging visitors to stay on the path, and the creation of the prairie volunteers organization.



Wild Ones advocates prairie preservation to preserve the habitat for sightings such as these:

I wait, expecting. It's right before dusk. There's a tremor of black-winged damselflies in the willows by the creek. The sun drops behind a cloud; shadows vanish. Suddenly the first nighthawk cuts across the sky, then another, then another. A pounding surfeit of nighthawks. Most nights it's been six or eight, silent and moving faster than a blink. Tonight I count ten nighthawks. Twenty. Twenty-five. I count as fast as I can but lose track at thirty-eight. They speed in, a veritable fleet. Their wide mouths scoop insects from the air as they perform bold maneuvers, whirling, wheeling sharply, nose-diving...

—Cindy Crosby, from *By Willoway Brook*.

Recently, the Arboretum established a visitor's station in the prairie and rerouted the main road on its west to allow better access. More than 360 species of native prairie plants are flourishing, along with communities of dragonflies, butterflies, and wildlife. Because of annual burns and the tireless work of the prairie volunteer corps, "the prairie possesses an almost pristine character," says Johnson, and is functionally weed-free. Visitors come to the prairie for research projects or as a soothing break of quiet and meditation away from the bustling Chicago suburbs that press in on all sides.

Today, only one-tenth of one percent of original prairie remains in Illinois. It is reconstructions like the Schulenberg Prairie that offer the best hope of keeping the prairie landscape alive for future generations.

Cindy Crosby, Greater DuPage (IL) Wild Ones member, walks almost every day at the Schulenberg Prairie. Her newest book, By Willoway Brook: Exploring the Landscape of Prayer (Paraclete Press, 2003) celebrates the prairie's beauty. ☼

Silphiums: aka The Rosin-Weeds

Maryann Whitman

I love silphiums. If I had my druthers this genus would comprise the National Flower instead of the English Rose chosen by former President Reagan. They're tough, they're hardy, and they are ever so giving to wildlife, both above and below the ground.

For the first two to four years their above-ground growth is not as significant as it will be later because most of their energies are being directed into root growth. Some species are tap-rooted; others have fibrous roots. Whichever type, silphium roots are incredibly extensive and account to a large degree for their hardiness; they break up the soil and introduce life-supporting conditions for soil microfauna, to depths of 15 feet and more.

At maturity, the plants are strikingly large, with exaggerated leaves and flower stalks that reach heights of 6-10 feet. Both surfaces of the leaves have pale, hard, tiny projections (papillae), sometimes with a tiny, sharp tip; they appear to be deer fodder only early in the growing season, when the new growth is still soft.

Native to the tallgrass prairie of North America (approximately the 100th meridian eastward), they can hold their own with their usual companions: big bluestem, Indian grass, yellow coneflower, angelica and Joe-Pye weed (*Andropogon gerardii*, *Sorghastrum nutans*, *Ratibida pinnata*, *Angelica venenosa*, and *Eupatorium maculatum*).

Silphium flowers are sunflower-like, placing them in the family *Asteraceae*. While they have ray and disk flowers like the rest of the family, they are opposite in that the disk florets at the center are sterile, and the ray florets around the edge are fertile. In the fall the seeds of the 10-20 flowers per plant are a favorite of songbirds.

They are called rosin-weeds because when the stem is cut it exudes a resinous sap. When dried, it was used as chewing gum by Native American children.

Silphium perfoliatum, Cup Plant. This is my favorite, possibly because a friend gave me the seeds. The seeds germinated readily and the plantlets transplanted outside without any fuss. Later experience has shown me that there was no need to start it indoors; it seeds around readily on its own. New plantlets should be moved only during their first two years. In moist rich soils, their dense, fibrous roots will quickly attain depths of 6-8 feet.

S. perfoliatum earns its common name "Cup Plant" from the stemless, heart-shaped leaves that join around ("perfoliate") the inch-thick, square stem, forming a cup that catches rainwater. Insects and butterflies quickly learn they can find morning dew here on the



Silphium terebinthinaceum

driest days. In fact, during a recent drought I found tree frogs on the plants—they also knew where to find moisture and food. When the plants bloom in late July through September (third year from seed) they attract every bee, butterfly and pollinating insect in the area. On hot summer days my ten-plant colony sounds like it is about to lift skyward. Of the silphiums, this one produces the greatest numbers of flowers.

Silphium laciniatum, Compass Plant. Maybe this is actually my favorite. I thought I had stumbled on some primordial fern in a tall grass prairie planting when I first found some previous year's leaf carcasses. When the plant grows in full sun, the 3-foot tall, deeply cut, basal leaves grow vertically, their edges oriented north and south to escape the full midday radiation that a horizontal leaf would receive. This is the source of the common name of "compass plant." The long-lived tap-root can reach a depth of 15 feet; the flower stalk can be 8' tall. Try to do any transplanting during the first or second year of growth, getting as much of the root as possible.

Although books say these plants like deep moist soil, mine are growing on a dry, clay hill-top. They are establishing slowly. Four or five years from seed they finally have two and three leaves and one has a 6-foot flower stalk



Silphium perfoliatum

Silphium terebinthinaceum, Prairie Dock. But then, I'm also really fond of prairie dock. Like *S. laciniatum*, Prairie Dock has a tap-root that speaks Chinese. It has two-foot tall basal leaves and an eight- to ten-foot flower stalk. The leaves are heart-shaped and can be a foot wide. They also try to orient their edges north and south, maximizing photosynthesis while minimizing transpiration, but not quite as successfully as *S. laciniatum*. If you place your palms on a leaf, one on the upper, one on the lower surface, you will find it remarkably cool, regardless of the air temperature.

I have seen this plant in calcareous, moist prairie remnants along railroad tracks in southeastern Michigan, growing with big bluestem, bush clover, flowering spurge and yellow coneflower (*Andropogon gerardii*, *Lespedeza capitata*, *Euphorbia corollata*, and *Ratibida pinnata*). In a city planting I've seen it put to good use in the patch of soil that runs in front of houses, between the sidewalk and the curb. Its tough elephant-ear leaves can withstand a good deal of abuse.

Silphium integrifolium, Rosin Weed. At 5 feet this is the smallest of the silphiums, but many stems can grow from a single caudex, the woody perennial base, and the dense, deep, fibrous roots make the plant very hard to transplant after the second year. Unlike the other silphiums, its leaves are not particularly outstanding; like the others, in bloom it is a favorite of pollinators and in the fall its seeds attract birds.

continued on p. 5

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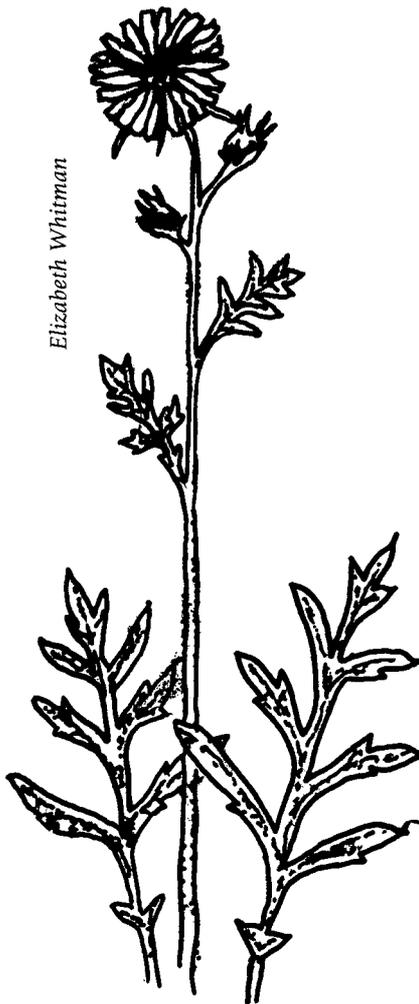
*Drawings by Elizabeth Whitman were adaptations from the last three books listed above. **

Being a bit smaller than the other silphiums, *S. integrifolium* might lend itself better to a prairie companion planting in a small city lot.

While I have seen the other silphiums overtop the eaves of a single-story house, I think people might find them less overbearing away from the house and at the back of a garden behind shorter prairie plants, like black-eyed Susans, bergamot and Culver's root (*Rudbeckia hirta*, *Monarda fistulosa* and *Veronicastrum virginicum*).

Fortunate are they who can just let grow freely these giants that "tickled the bellies of buffalo." [Aldo Leopold]

Mary Ann Whitman is a member of the Oakland (MI) Chapter and the Journal's feature editor.



Silphium laciniatum

Aldo Leopold

*When we see land as a community
to which we belong,
we may begin to use it with love and respect.*

1887-1948
Inducted 1985 into
Wisconsin Conservation Hall of Fame



Few names are known so well in conservation circles as that of Aldo Leopold. Leopold is most remembered for his collection of essays based primarily on his experiences and observations at his little shack along the Wisconsin River, near Baraboo. "A Sand County Almanac" resounds with truth, beauty and simplicity. So enduring is its message, it is destined to be read and reread for centuries to come.

In Wisconsin, a state with a rich conservation legacy of many great men and women, Aldo Leopold rises to the top. A native Iowan, born in Burlington, Leopold accomplished most of his life's work in Wisconsin but its impact is felt around the world. Leopold espoused the ethic that each person must be a steward of the land. Humans, he said, need to integrate themselves into the pyramid of life, rather than attempt to control it, and personal ethics should extend to the natural world.

Leopold was a scholar at Yale. He went to work with the Forest Service, helping to establish the Gila Wilderness Area in New Mexico. He first came to Wisconsin in 1924, as Associate Director of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Products Laboratory. His wildlife study, "Report on a Game Survey of the North Central States," was called the country's most intensive study of game populations; "Game Management," a 1933 text set the standards for what is now the sophisticated science of wildlife management. In 1933, Leopold joined UW-Madison's faculty as the country's first professor of game management. His students fanned out across the country, and included fellow Conservation Hall of Fame inductees Francis and Frederick Hamerstrom and Wallace Grange.

In addition to being an academician and author, Leopold was a conservation activist, working in Wisconsin on game management, land use and zoning issues. He was an early member of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, forerunner of today's Natural Resources Board.

Teacher, writer, conservation activist, Leopold's legacy will long be an inspiration to all who love the land.

*By permission of the Wisconsin Conservation Hall of Fame. For a list and biographies of other inductees, including Wild One's own Lorrie Otto, the second person inducted while still living (the other was Gaylord Nelson), go to www.wchf.org. **

"Every July I watch eagerly a certain country graveyard that I pass in driving to and from my farm. It is time for a prairie birthday, and in one corner of this graveyard lives a surviving celebrant of that once important event.

It is an ordinary graveyard, bordered by the usual spruces, and studded with the usual pink or white marble headstones, each with the usual Sunday bouquet of red or pink geraniums. It is extraordinary only in being triangular instead of square, and in harboring, within the sharp angle of its fence, a pinpoint remnant of the native prairie on which the graveyard was established in the 1840's. Heretofore unreachable by scythe or mower, this yard-square relic of original Wisconsin gives birth, each July, to a man-high stalk of compass plant or cut-leaf Silphium, spangled with saucer-sized yellow blooms resembling sunflowers. It is the sole remnant of this plant along this highway, and perhaps the sole remnant in the western half of our county. What a thousand acres of Silphiums looked like when they tickled the bellies of buffalo is a question never again to be answered, and perhaps not even to be asked.

—Aldo Leopold, from *A Sand County Almanac*

Asters: for Where the Sun Doesn't Shine

Russ Bragg



Aster spectabilis

The calendar says it's time to think about pumpkins and scarlet maple leaves and frost. It's also time to think about late blooming natives to extend the illusion of summer. Happily, there are several native woodland asters that will get the job done. They are the species asters found filling northeastern woodlands with great sweeps of blooms from August to October. Their easy nature and long bloom period provide a pleasing finale to the growing season.

Aster acuminatus, whorled aster. 12-30" tall, 1/2" flowers, with white rays and yellow disk. Sometimes I'm smart enough (or lazy enough) to allow "weeds" to reach the size where I can identify them. Whorled Aster volunteered in a fairly shady area of our nursery, which was all the reason I

needed to let it grow. The gray-green toothed leaves are broadest at the base, tapering sharply to the tip. Though the leaves alternate along the stem, they are grouped so closely as to create pseudo-whorls. The corymbs of flowers are held above the foliage, blooming from August into September. Grow in average soil in part to full shade.

Aster cordifolius, heart-leaved aster. 24-36" tall, 1/2" flowers, pale blue rays with yellow disk. It thrives equally well in garden loam or dry gravel, taking drought in stride. Medium-green, toothed, heart-shaped leaves are largely pest-free, giving a nice foliage effect through early summer. The bushy, upright form is crowned by a multitude of blossoms starting in mid-August. Part to full shade.

Aster divaricatus, white wood aster. 12-24" tall, 1/2" flowers, white rays with yellow disk. Probably the toughest of the woodland asters, it will carpet dry woods, laughing at drought and poor soil. The dark green leaves are deeply toothed and heart-shaped. The flowers create a long lasting drift of white from late August through September, accented by the dark foliage and purple-black stems. It grows in part to full shade.

Aster linarifolius, bristly aster. 6-24" tall, 1" flowers, violet rays with yellow disk. An aster for the woodland edge, where it will receive a few hours of direct sun, it is a low grower with stiff, upright stems and whorls of 2" needle-thin leaves. It will grow in terrible soil and is often found colonizing the gravel fill along sunny roadsides. If grown towards the front of the garden, its gorgeous violet blooms won't be lost among taller plants. Blooms in September.

Aster macrophyllus, big-leaved aster. 12-40" tall, 1" flowers, white to pale lilac with yellow disk. This is one of my favorites for the woods,

Check with your local Wild Ones Chapter or other local resources to learn which plants are native to your local ecoregion. For more on ecoregions, check the May/June 2002 issue of the *Journal* or the Wild Ones web site at <http://www@for-wild.org/land/ecotype.html>. (For ecoregion maps, look under "Local Ecotype Guidelines;" in the fourth paragraph, click on "The Nature Conservancy.")

cover foliage. Big-leaved aster will grow in dry, stony New England soil, but prefers some leaf mold to hold in moisture during prolonged droughts. It blooms (when it is in the mood) late August into September.

Aster novi-belgii, New York aster. 36-54" tall, 1" flowers, violet with yellow disk. A popular garden aster, New York aster does best in full sun, but will perform well in part-shade. I have living proof; our current stock is descended from a seedling that volunteered in a fairly shady bed and blessed us with plenty of flowers and seeds. Long elliptical to lance-shaped leaves grace the upright stem beneath a cluster of rich violet flowers. Grow in well-drained soil in as much shade as you dare. Blooms from September to October.

Aster Schreberi. 12-36" tall, 3/4 to 1" flowers, white with yellow disk. According to Gleason and Cronquist, *Manual of Vascular Plants*, it is a naturally occurring hybrid of *A. divaricatus* and *A. macrophyllus*, and in my view, it captures the best features of each. From *A. macrophyllus*, it takes its large, pale-green foliage. From *A. divaricatus*, it gets a burgundy-colored stem and numerous white flowers. So far it appears to do well in the shade of dry woods, growing in leaf litter. In a year or two, this could be my favorite aster. Blooms from August on.

Aster spectabilis, showy aster. 12-30" tall, 1-2" flowers, violet with yellow disk. This is a beautiful flowering plant for the woodland edge, in part-shade with some sun. The lance-shaped, smooth-edged leaves are a pleasing grass-green. In a colony, the basal leaves form a nice open ground cover early in the season. The showy aster is well-named, filling the September garden with large flowers whose rich violet hue is almost iridescent. It thrives in dry or well-drained soil and competes well with tree roots.

Cultural tips. All but the heart-leaved and bristly asters are strong spreaders by creeping rhizomes. They form wonderful ground covers in open woods, but may overpower the smaller garden.

Keep in mind that all asters will self-seed freely.

Russ Bragg is owner of Underwood Shade Nursery, PO Box 1386, North Attleboro, MA 02763. Contact him at (508) 222-2164, fax (508) 222-5152 or shadeplant@ici.net.

Reference:

Manual of Vascular Plants of Northeastern United States and Adjacent Canada, second edition. H.A Gleason and A. Cronquist, The New York Botanical Garden: 1991. ISBN 0-889327-365-1. ☼

but not because of the flowers: large, hand-sized pale-green basal leaves form a beautiful ground cover where the big-leaved aster is allowed to colonize. Though the basal leaves appear every year, the plant doesn't always send up flowering stems. When stems do appear, they are topped by a few lovely, pale-lilac flowers. I like to think of them as a bonus to the great ground

Native Plants: East of the Mississippi

Made in the Shade:

Viburnum Prunifolium, Blackhaw

Nancy Forbes

What can you plant against a north-facing wall or fence, or as understory to a dense forest? The woody plant that seems most impervious to the deepest shade and driest soil is *Viburnum prunifolium*, the blackhaw viburnum.

The most shade-tolerant of the genus, the blackhaw will fight its way upward towards whatever light it can reach. Even when not growing in dense shade it has a rather gangly growth habit. But it stands being pruned at any time, in any way, to fit any space. In urban gardens it can be shaped to become a sort of free-standing espalier to confine it to the couple of feet between a patio and a fence.

Is it a shrub or is it a tree? It answers affirmatively to either question; you can literally shape it to your will. It can sometimes get large enough to be considered a tree at twenty to twenty-five feet and it can be pruned to a single leader. It does, however, seem to prefer being a multi-stemmed shrub that grows at a moderate rate to about fifteen feet.



White flowers appear in mid-spring on short spur-like stems. They are followed in late summer by rosy fruit that turns a bloomy blue-black and is quickly taken by birds. The flowering and fruiting are reduced in deep shade, as is the fall coloration, which can be bronze, red or purple depending on the individual plant and the available light. The relatively large size of this plant gives all these features more of an impact, and the small oval leaves are lovely throughout the summer.

Without leaves, this viburnum's habit is reminiscent of a hawthorn, which has been said to lend it an air of "handsome coarseness." Naturalist Donald Culross Peattie, however, in *A Natural History of Trees* (1950) has a less favorable opinion, although he does concede it a few virtues: "...this bushy understory tree, with its short, crooked, spindling, bandy-legged trunk and its graceless rigid branches like widespread arms...is not impressive, but it has its beauties. The heads of creamy flowers have much the charm of elder blossoms, the dark green foliage is very cleanly and neat; but it is in fall that the Black Haw comes into its own. The leaves turn either a brilliant scarlet or a deep Burgundy red, while the blue-black fruits, on their red stalks, make a handsome contrast... [and are] popular with gray foxes, white-tailed deer, bobwhites, wood-wandering boys, and botanists." Add to these attributes the blackhaw's shade and drought tolerance and you have a valuable addition to your plant vocabulary.

(c) Nancy Forbes, 2000. Reprinted from HortResources July 2000, by permission.

Nancy Forbes is the owner of a design/build business, Nancy Forbes Gardens, and a partner-at-large of Wild Ones from Belmont, Massachusetts. Contact her at forbesgardens@aol.com. ☼



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Wildlife

Mountains, Meadows, and Monarchs

Janice Cook

Monarch life cycle. Monarchs, *Danaus plexippus*, are the orange, black, and white butterflies that decorate our summer gardens. We wouldn't expect such fragile wings to accomplish much but they are encouraging support for an ecological network that covers a three thousand- by two thousand-mile patchwork of fields, meadows, wetlands and mountains. The territory of the monarch is extraordinarily large and includes all three countries of North America.



Monarch caterpillars

Sixty-some years of studies have given us an outline of monarch migration, which takes the butterflies from mid-Canada into mid-Mexico. As daylength shortens, the last seasonal generation of adults does not reach sexual maturity. Gonadial development halts until daylight lengthens again in the spring. This generation will head south, based on sun direction and perhaps to magnetic orientation, as their bodies contain magnetite. By the time the monarchs reach the Neo Volcano area of the state of Michoacan in Mexico, the mild dry winter is beginning. The butterflies roost in a mixed *Pinus ocojal* and *Abies religiosa* fir forest for a diapause (resting) period, when they neither fly or feed for several months.

In February, spring begins to warm them and as day length increases they finish maturing. Then they fly to nectar sources, drink water, and mate in a wild swirl spilling down the mountain slopes. By mid- to late-March they begin to journey north, just as the milkweed plants begin to grow again throughout the U.S. and Canada. The fertilized female butterfly spends time finding milkweed for egg laying, the only food of the monarch caterpillar. Should the female make a mistake, like the larvae of most species of butterflies, the monarch caterpillar will starve rather than eat another plant.

The same butterfly that leaves Mexico does not make it all the way into southern Canada. In the spring, monarchs start laying eggs as soon as they hit milkweed, which, when they have passed through the larva and pupa stage, will eclose (hatch) to fly as butterflies and move north again and repeat the egg laying process. By the fourth generation the monarchs should have reached Canada. Soon day length tells them to head south and repeat the process.

Habitat protection. Adult monarchs can nectar on many plants but the only larval food source is milkweed. By protecting wetlands, prairies, and highland meadows, in which many types of milkweed (*Asclepias spp.*) grow in Canada, the U.S. and Mexico, we also providing monarchs with sanctuary in all three countries.

The monarch is such a far-ranging and common butterfly that we forget that it is vulnerable to habitat destruction anywhere in its area. In 2002, an ice storm in Mexico killed 75% to 80% of the migrating monarch population, or up to 500 million, leaving dead butterflies a foot deep at the base of trees. Scientists worried that if a secondary disaster were to hit, the population would be eliminated. Fortunately, a benign spring and summer in 2002 lead to an estimated 95% recovery. Further good news is that the resultant publicity has brought more volunteers and money to sanctuary projects.

Canadian groups and the Bosque Modelo Mariposa Monarca AC

Wild Ones
has raised
\$250 for
Monarch
Watch!

GOT MILKWEED ??

Monarch butterflies depend on milkweed for survival



WWW.FOR-WILD.ORG

Go to the Wild Store at <http://www.for-wild.org/store/#MILK> to order bumper stickers: \$5.00 each or \$3.50 each in quantities of 10 or more. For every sticker sold, \$1.00 goes to the tagging program of Monarch Watch, www.monarchwatch.org.

The bumper sticker was the idea of a National Wildlife Federation (NWF) habitat steward host Helen Milan. It was later brought to Wild Ones by Jim Gallion, NWF Habitat steward and Wild Ones partner-at-large from Walkersville, Maryland.

of Mexico work in conjunction to support ecological restoration of the mountain forests of Mexico. Much of the area had been logged over and is now being used for subsistence farming. Plans include reforestation, cultivating a buffer zone of useable forest, and planting fields of native plants for butterflies nectaring at lower elevations.

In order to discourage clear cutting, simple and sustainable uses are being developed for local residents. Local farmers are encouraged to tap pine trees for resin to produce incense and fire starter. Weavers collect pine needles from the ground to create baskets for tourists. Greenhouses, still in the planning stages, will provide year-round jobs and guarantee the availability of the proper seedling trees and native nectaring plants, such as *Eupatorium*, *Cacalia*, *Senecio*, *Lupine*, *Helianthus*, and *Solidago*. Windmills will provide power for small sawmill operations, encouraging selective harvesting of trees for local furniture industries. Trout farming, composting projects, and bee keeping are other sustainable businesses. Protecting and restoring the habitat will increase eco-tourism and provide local jobs in hotels, restaurants, shops selling locally made products, entertainment, touring and transportation services—all of which will help end the monoculture of slash and burn farming that has been the only job choice.

Hopefully, the international support system of the butterfly phenomenon will preclude damage to the fragile sites. By providing sanctuary for the monarch, we also provide sanctuary for other local wildlife, plants, and for ourselves.

Programs to contact. To learn more about international monarch projects, look for Monarch Watch, the Michoacan Reforestation Project, LeCruz Habitation Protection Project (628 Pond Isle, Alameda, CA 94501). Benigno Salazar Martinez, Executive Director of Bosque Modelo Mariposa Monarca, can be contacted at mbsf.org/current.html.

In the United States, we must also protect butterfly habitat. Contact the San Diego Zoo at sandiegozoo.org. Butterfly monitoring and restoration projects are available through The Nature Conservancy, Open Lands Projects, and many other conservation organizations.

Janice Cook is an urban naturalist. She serves on the Comco Journal team and is a member of the North Park Nature Center (IL) Chapter. Contact her at (847) 675-0372 or Jdcookwiring@aol.com. ☼

The Next Generation

Monarch Baby and Butterfly Box are geared towards elementary and middle school level children.



Bringing Up Monarch Baby!

Elaine Swanson

- 1 Search for Monarch caterpillars were patches of common milkweed grow. You will need to return to the patch in order to provide fresh milkweed leaves for the caterpillar. The distinctive Monarch caterpillars, glossy black and bright white and yellow, are usually found on the undersides of the leaves.
- 2 Collect one or more caterpillars in a plastic jar protected from the sun.
- 3 Bring home several fresh milkweed stalks which will provide the fresh leaves the caterpillar needs for food.
- 4 Bend one of the stalks so it fits upright into your butterfly box. (Do not set the stalk in water, as the caterpillar may fall in and drown.)
- 5 Every 1-2 days, remove the leaves and replace with fresh ones. Also remove the frass (droppings) that fall to the bottom of the box.
- 6 Wehn the caterpillar is about 2 inches long, it is ready to form its chrysalis. It will do this by hanging in a J shape from the top of the box or one of the branches you have provided.

7 After 1-2 days hanging upside down, the caterpillar will shed its exoskeleton and change into a beautiful jade-like jewel (chrysalis) with golden spots.

8 Between 1-2 weeks, depending upon temperature and length of day, the Monarch butterfly will develop within the chrysalis. The remarkable changes from caterpillar to butterfly are complete when the chrysalis becomes transparent, and the orange and black wings of the Monarch can be seen.

9 If you are very lucky, you will have a chance to watch the Monarch gradually emerge. The chrysalis skin will split open, and the butterfly will break free into the fresh air. A butterfly birth!

10 The wings will be damp and crumpled at first, and the Monarch will need 1-2 hours before its wings and body have reached their full size. The butterfly will flex its wing muscles and practice uncoiling its proboscis - the delicate tube used for drinking nectar.

11 If your Monarch has a black spot on the upper surface of each rear wing, it is a male. The spots are scent glands and attract females for mating.

12 Now you can carry your box outdoors, offer the butterfly your finger, and release it to your garden of wildflowers. A good time to take pictures!

13 With a sense of adventure and the spirit of curiosity, you can take time for one of our quiet yet radiant resources - THE BUTTERFLY!

Elaine and Severin Swanson are long-time members of Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter of Wild Ones.

MATERIALS

Sand
1" x 12' x 12' board
glue
screws
4 hinges
screening
2 turn buttons

Barnboard or Rough Sawn Lumber
[joints glued and screwed]

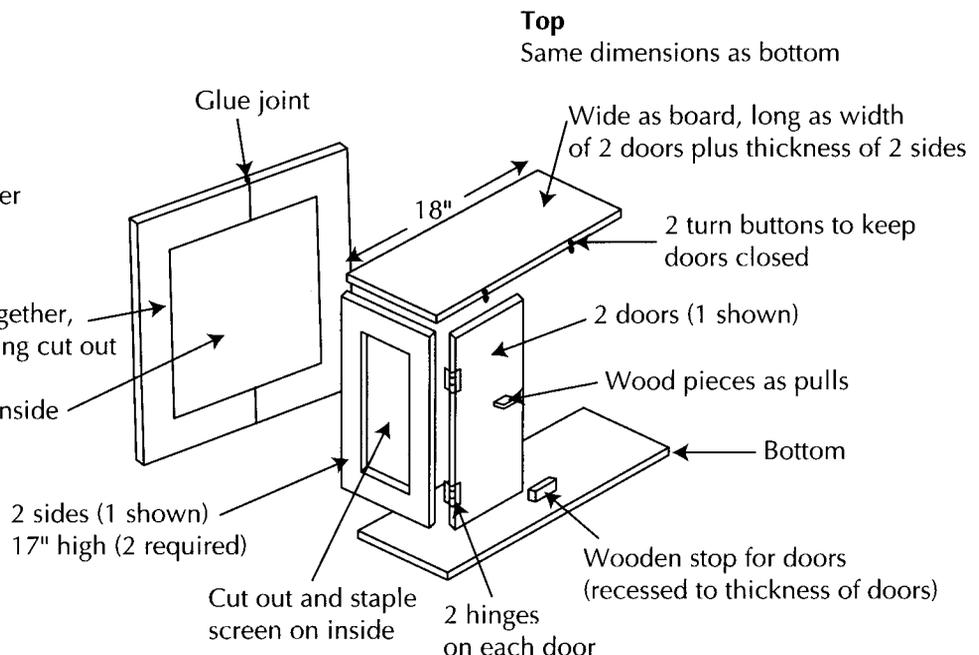
Front

2 boards glued together, then square opening cut out
Staple screen on inside

To disinfect the box for next year's use, wash thoroughly with a 10% bleach solution between "broods".

BUTTERFLY BOX

Severin Swanson



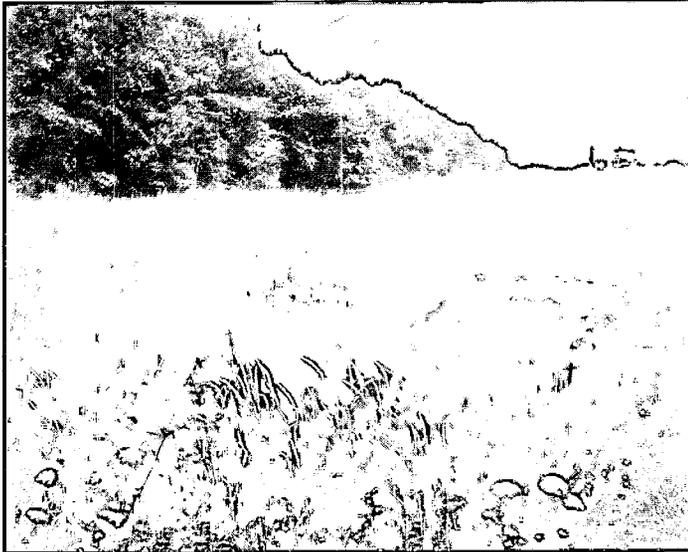
Seeds for Education

Friess Lake School

Fran Gustman

The Friess Lake School Outdoor Classroom in Hubertus, Wisconsin, used its 2002

Seeds for Education funding to create a scenic and utilitarian four-pond area near the school. The area was engineered by a Washington County conservationist and then constructed by a parent volunteer. This was done to prevent erosion of a filled gully, the site



Friess Lake School Outdoor Classroom

of an old dump. The three ponds became holding basins for water washed from the athletic fields of the middle school into the filled area. Beyond the dump are virgin woods and the floodplains of the Oconomoc River. Seeds and plants were used to cover the hillsides with prairie forbs to further impede the flow of water and to allow it to be filtered before reaching the river. Water plants were added around the ponds.

For more information about the Lorrie Otto Seeds for Education Program, please contact the national Wild Ones office or see our web site at www.for-wild.org/seedmony. *



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Charter Schools

Steve Maassen

The Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter is one of the partners in an exciting project, the establishment of an environmentally focused charter school. The Oakwood School in the Oshkosh public school system will use hands-on learning and apply the theme of the environment to the usual curriculum, putting into practice the theory that children learn better by doing. Sheldon Nature Area, adjacent to the school, and other natural areas will serve as laboratories. And, in the spirit of "it takes a village to raise a child," many community partners will enrich this learning experience.

In an important sense, understanding the environment is the very foundation of all education. If we cannot teach our children to live sustainably, eventually our culture will disappear. Today's children will have complex decisions to make in the future as the effects of global warming, ozone depletion, overpopulation, fossil fuel depletion, and mass species extinction become apparent. They will need to understand and appreciate the natural world, its principles, and the relationship of our species to the earth.

Reminder! Seeds for Education Grant

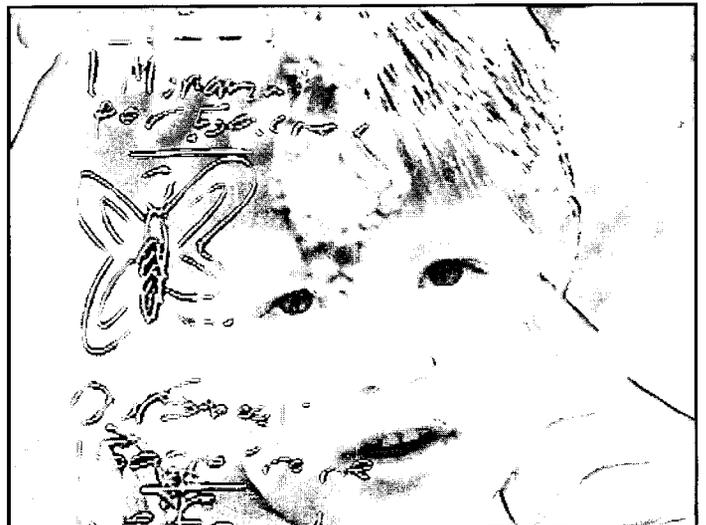
Applications due

November 15

Please go to the
Web at
<http://www.for-wild.org/seedmony.htm>
to download a
copy of the grant
application
or call
(877) 394-9453
to receive a copy via
snail mail.

Several other schools in Wisconsin are also working to improve environmental education. Maplewood Middle School in Menasha, WI, also has an environmentally focused school within a school, called "School on the Lake." Steven's Point, WI, started one with an entire grade school. Wouldn't you have liked to attend a school like one of these? How wonderful it would be if the model succeeded and was disseminated.

Steve Maassen is the Chair of the Fox Valley Area (WI) Seeds for Education Committee, a National Board Member, and the national SFE Director. He can be reached at (920) 233-5914 or maassen@charter.net. *



Wild Ones Library



Thank you, Oakland (MI) Chapter for the donation of the books listed below. Contact Wild Ones Librarian Rob Ryf, of the Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter, to borrow these or others. Rob is a gold mine of information. Feel free to call on him for help in researching plants at: library@for-wild.org or at (920) 361-0792.

• *Plant Identification and Terminology: An Illustrated Glossary*, J. G. Harris, M. W. Harris. Spring Lake Publishing: 2001, 2nd ed. ISBN 0-9640221-6-8, soft cover, \$20

• *American Plants for American Gardens*, E. Roberts and E. Rehmann, foreword by Darrel Morrison. University of Georgia Press: 1996. ISBN 0-8203-1851-1, hardcover, \$28

• *Field and Forest: A Guide to Native Landscapes for Gardeners and Naturalists*, Jane Scott. Blackburn Press: 2002, reprint of first US edition 1992. ISBN 1-930665-61X, soft cover, \$25

• *The Earth Manual: How to Work on Wild Land Without Taming It*, Malcolm Margolin. Berkeley: Heyday Books, revised ed., 1985. ISBN 0-930588-18-5, soft cover, \$16

• *Forest and Thicket: Trees, Shrubs and Wildflowers of Eastern North America*, John Eastman. Stackpole Books: 1992. ISBN 0-8117-3046-8, soft cover, \$17

• *Watersheds: A Practical Handbook for Healthy Water*, G.C. Beck and C. Dobson. Firefly Books: 1999. ISBN 1552093301, soft cover, \$14

• *Woodland Garden*, A.T. Johnson. New York, Lyons Press: 1999. \$16 ☼

Correction to Chigger Article

The article, "Arghh! Darn Chiggers!" by Tim Lewis, in the July/August issue of the Journal, contained an error of fact that Tim had corrected before publication. The editor apologizes to both author and readers. Tim clarifies:

There are a lot of legendary "cures" for chigger bites. One that I had used for several years was fingernail polish. I was under the impression that it suffocated the chigger. That is not true.

Chiggers can crawl from your feet to your head in about fifteen minutes and pierce the skin through pores and hair follicles. They then inject digestive enzymes that harden some of the surrounding cells to form a tube, called a "stylostome," through which the chigger sucks up other digested cells. Scratching usually knocks the chigger off but the feeding tube, which causes the red welts and severe itching, remains until the body dissolves it and the wound heals.

Before venturing into a chigger infested area, put on loose-fitting clothes that cover skin. Shorts and short-sleeved shirts are invitations to dinner for chiggers.

If you are not sensitive to repellents containing DEET, you should apply them to your skin on your ankles, neck, waist and any exposed areas. Also apply it to your shoes, socks and pants. DEET products are not effective after about two hours and need to be reapplied. An alternative to DEET products are permethrin-based repellents, which last longer. This latter type of repellent is not for skin applications, however. Read and follow the instructions on the container. ☼



Native plants may be better adapted,
but what is most important is that they have proved their ability
to co-exist within the balance of a forest community,
something that cannot be said for many exotics. —Rick Darke

Book Review

Joy Buslaff

Rick Darke's latest publication, *The American Woodland Garden: Capturing the Spirit of the Deciduous Forest* (Timber Press, 2002. ISBN 0-88192-545-4, \$49.95), is, in essence, two books. In the first half, Darke wends his way through a forest examining light and shadow, color and structure, and the manifestations of the seasons. He goes on to model an exercise all of us would do well to imitate: he examines a site over a period of years, taking notes and photos in order to comprehend all that he observes. Offering readers sixty-six images of one woodland stream (with most photos from the same vantage point), he introduces us to this ecosystem and opens our eyes to its transitory qualities. The illustrations are followed by a smorgasbord of landscape photos, each scene captioned with insightful text pointing out the tints, textures, forms, or layers that give rise to visual reward.

The second part of this book provides textual and photographic profiles of Darke's favorite native trees, shrubs, herbs, ferns, grasses, sedges, and wood-rushes. Each plant gets on average two paragraphs of description. This section pales in comparison to more specialized books. Guy Sternberg and Jim Wilson's *Landscaping with Native Trees*, for example, outshines Darke's quickie tree profiles. As for Darke's treatment of herbaceous plants, Lorraine Johnson's *100 Easy-to-Grow Native Plants* does a better job of describing landscape uses and suggesting companion plantings.

Given this, you might wonder what could motivate you to add *The American Woodland Garden* to your library for \$49.95. I recommend the book for 738 colorful reasons: its photos. Printed with Hong Kong's customary eye-popping reproduction, all aspects of the book's layout and typography are exemplary.

The photos remind us how the sensory pleasures of a forest are the result of nature going about its relatively predictable biological business. If we can learn about those natural processes and keep them in mind, then, as landscapers, we can use them to contrive a sustainable and visually successful design.

Joy Buslaff is a member of the Milwaukee-Southwest/Wehr (WI) Chapter. She is a past editor of the Wild Ones Journal. She may be contacted at <http://www.quarryschool.com>, Quarry School Publishing Services (formerly Publishers Studio), W233 N671 Redford Blvd, Waukesha, WI 53186-1502, voice/fax: (262) 547-5171; cell: (262) 894-1188.

This article was reprinted from *The Ecological Landscaper*, Fall 2002, of the Ecological Landscaping Association (www.ela-ecolandscapingassn.org). ☼

Rick Darke has authored or contributed to these other notable books: *Manual of Grasses*, *In Harmony with Nature: Lessons from the Arts & Crafts Garden*, and *The Color Encyclopedia of Ornamental Grasses*.

Researching your Ecotype/ Native Plants: Pennsylvania

A Common Question Gets a Detailed Answer

Geoffrey Mehl

Coming to the decision that one is going to "get rid of the grass" and plant natives is one small step in a much more intricate process, one that can become the labor of a lifetime. While there is an ever-increasing library of information on native plants becoming available to us, we may find ourselves consulting some books that are, in fact, horticulturally inclined. No book is proscribed; all it needs is an intelligent reader who can take away its information and apply it to her/his own needs.

How did I learn which plants are native to my dry upland woods that had been denuded by deer? By doing a lot of research. I found some 179 species of herbaceous plants!

I started with *The Natural Shade Garden* for a theory of shade landscaping and *Flora and Fauna of the Poconos* for the flora and fauna of the immediate area, which also informed me that I live on a chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*) ridge and might as well hang it up when it came to gardening: "very rocky, almost sterile soil, subject to drought." Yikes.

Plants of Pennsylvania only discussed habitat in very broad terms—"likely in wetlands," for example. Another reference said a plant was "found in NE, NC Pennsylvania," but did not mention the eco-regions and microhabitats. However, I live in a country with everything from prairie to bogs to rock piles, so these references weren't very helpful. Books also sometimes differ about whether some plants are native to a particular area. A good source of information is the biology department of a local college—sometimes students produce booklets on local areas.

Sometimes it takes a bit of tracking, but when you stick with species appropriate for and native to your specific neighborhood and habitat, you usually achieve high levels of success. Use standard books, colleges, the web, state parks, wildflower societies, local environmental groups, The Nature Conservancy, etc. Build and cross-reference a list of plants native to your special neighborhood. Hang onto every scrap of information you can get!

Major references for Pennsylvania:

- *The Plants of Pennsylvania: An Illustrated Manual*, Ann Fowler Rhoads & Timothy A. Block. Penn Press: 2000. ISBN 0-8122-3535-5, Cloth, \$69.95. The definitive botanical guide to PA species, and the most accurate identification of native and non-native species.

- *Wildflowers of Pennsylvania*, Heywood and Monk, (Botanical Society of Western Pennsylvania), Venture Graphics: 2001

- *Wildflowers of the Eastern United States*, Duncan and Duncan. University of Georgia Press: 1999

Others suggested:

- *Wildflowers: How to Identify Flowers in the Wild & How to Grow Them in Your Garden*, Rick Imes. Chartwell Books: 2001. ISBN 1402810466, \$25

- *Newcomb's Wildflower Guide*, Lawrence Newcomb. Little, Brown & Company, 1989. ISBN 0316604429, paper, \$20. A thorough field guide with an easy-to-use key system for identification. Great on field trips.

- *The New England Wildflower Society Guide to Growing and Propagating Wildflowers of the United States and Canada*, William Cullina. Boston, Houghton Mifflin: 2000, \$40

- *Natural Shade Garden*, Kenneth Druse. Clarkson N. Potter: 1992, \$40. Helpful in deciding where plants should go.

- *The Poconos: An Illustrated Natural History Guide*, Carl S. Oplinger, J. Robert Halma. Rutgers University Press: 1990, second edition, paper, \$12.95. Helpful in deciding where plants should go.

Geoffrey Mehl is a member-at-large in Pennsylvania and the Director of Publications of Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania, (570) 389-4488, gmehl@bloomu.edu. ☼

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Exciting news in Pennsylvania!

Our first Wild Ones Chapters in Pennsylvania are in the works. Don't stay out in the cold.

Get in touch with Nathaniel Whitmore at plants@plantsavers.org. who is organizing a chapter in Northeast Pennsylvania or Angela Eichelberger at (717) 793-8440 or aeichelberger@psyc.umd.edu. who is organizing a chapter York, PA, area.

Thank you!!

National Wild Ones receives \$200.00

The gift of \$100 from Fred Hessen, Jr. of the Milwaukee Southwest/Wehr (WI) chapter was matched by the Wisconsin Energy Corporation's Arts and Environmental Matching Gifts Program. All employees of WEC are eligible to have a gift doubled.



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Grapevine

Maryann Whitman

Turf or Concrete? "I was stunned when I read this [below]," writes Kim Lowman Vollmer, member of (Rock River, IL Valley Chapter), who teaches fourth grade. "Every year we use a free booklet, "This Business called Agriculture." On page 23 of the 2002-2003 issue, it says:

Turf not only looks nice, but provides many healthy benefits to us and our environment... Turf also catches rainfall. This is good for two reasons. First, the turf holds the water in place so it doesn't run off to cause erosion. Secondly, as water flows through the grass and its roots, it is cleaned before it reaches the underground aquifer... Lawns act like air conditioners and filters, cooling us down in the summertime and catching dust and dirt in the air.

Kim says, "I have been taught that turf is similar to concrete when it comes to rain-water runoff. Prairie plants stop the runoff much better. I can't believe the four-inch roots on turf can do as much of the filtering as can prairie plants with their wonderful root systems."

Journal readers, please write to and correct these people regarding their turf-grass claims at: WI Agribusiness Foundation, 211 Canal Road, Waterloo, WI 53594. Their website is: www.wisagri.com

A Weed is in the Purse of the Beholder: a lesson in bureaucratic logic. Kim also sends in a problematic clipping from the *Janesville (WI) Gazette*. A hillside along a busy street in town has been planted in wild bergamot, purple prairie clover, purple and yellow coneflowers, black-eyed Susans, big bluestem, switch grass and Indian grass. Boy Scouts participated in the planting and city staff will burn the prairie about every third year. It sounds like a wonderful project. But... the planting also includes dame's rocket (*Hesperis matronialis*). When the dame's rocket came into bloom, the Park Director received a flurry of calls, some



USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown, 1913. Illustrated flora of the northern states and Canada. Vol. 2: 175.

wanting to know more about the purple and white flowers, others to say that dame's rocket is a noxious weed.

The director stands his ground, maintaining that dame's rocket is attractive and low-maintenance. Furthermore, he figures "the plantings will save a couple thousand dollars a year in maintenance costs, keeping noxious weeds under control."

Huh??

Martha discovers Natural Landscaping with Natives!! The July 2003 issue of *Martha Stewart Living*, had a very complementary article on Lorrie Otto and her native garden in Milwaukee with excellent photographs. It included the contact information for all the Wild Ones chapters (except South Carolina's Foothills Chapter; did they run out of space?). I wonder how many calls came in for information following this nod from Martha Stewart about "how roadsides used to look."

Copyright free illustrations. Dover Publications has an extensive array of books of designs and drawings. Some of them carry no copyright. Others are "free or without special permission, provided that you include no more than four in the same publication or project." You may want to illustrate your newsletter with them, for in-

stance. Among them are the coloring books *American Wildflowers*, *Backyard Nature*, and *Common Weeds*, featuring clear line drawings. If you are interested in buying these coloring books through Wild Ones, let Donna VanBuecken know at (877) 394-9453 or execdiretor@for-wild.org. With a sale price of \$6 per book to cover acquisition and mailing costs, Wild Ones will make \$2 on each book sold.

Maryann Whitman is a member of the Oakland (MI) Chapter and the Journal's feature editor. To submit items, please contact Maryann at Wild Ones Journal, PO Box 1274, Appleton, WI 54912 or featuresedit@for-wild.org.

Karolyn Beebe of the Madison (WI) Chapter sends this information from ENS-news.com: The science advisor to Interior Secretary Gale Norton, Jim Tate, testified to the House Resource Committee that the problem of invasive species is growing so severe that the federal government needs to create an interagency strategy and foster partnerships with state and local officials. Tate estimated that invasive plants, animals and pathogens cost the U.S. economy more than \$100 billion.

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N2026 Cedar Rd., Adell, WI 53001
(920) 994-2505 • meeting@for-wild.org
(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

GREATER DUPAGE CHAPTER #9

MESSAGE CENTER: (630) 415-IDIG
PAT CLANCY: (630) 964-0448, clancypj2@aol.com
Greater Dupage #9: Change meeting info to: Third
Thursday Jan. Feb., Mar., Sept., Oct., Nov., 7 p.m.
College of DuPage, Building K, Room 161. See
web site for details.

LAKE-TO-PRAIRIE CHAPTER #11

KARIN WISIOL: (847) 548-1650
Second Monday, 7:15 p.m., Byron Colby
Community Barn at Prairie Crossing, Grayslake
(Rt. 45, about 1/2 mile south of Ill. 120).

NORTH PARK CHAPTER #27

BOB PORTER: (312) 744-5472
bobporter@cityofchicago.org
Second Thursday, 7 p.m., North Park Nature
Center, 5801 N. Pulaski, Chicago.

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., Rockford.

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
SUSAN BRYAN, (734) 622-9997,
susanbryanhsieh@yahoo.com
Usually second Wednesday.
For details: www.for-wild.org/annarbor.

CADILLAC CHAPTER #51

PAT RUTA: (231) 829-3361
pat_ruta@hotmail.com
Various Saturdays May-Sept. Call for specifics.

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) 428-3203
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
mrirtz@acd.net Third Wednesday, 7-9 p.m.,
Room 139, Radiology, MSU campus.
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.
See web site for program info.

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
September: First and third Tuesdays, 6:30 p.m.
to sunset; October: 3rd Tuesday, 7-9 p.m.
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.

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

JAN HUNTER: (419) 878-7273,
naturallynative@buckeye-express.com

SOUTH CAROLINA

FOOTHILLS CHAPTER #58

KAREN HALL: (864) 287-3294
kcarlso@clermson.edu
Third Saturday, Red Caboose,
State Botanical Gardens, Clemson University.

WISCONSIN

CENTRAL WISCONSIN CHAPTER #50

PHYLLIS TUCHSCHER: (715) 384-8751
toosch@fibernetcc.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
Varies. 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
KAREN SYVERSON, (920) 987-5587,
ksyve@core.com
SHARON DUERKOP (920) 734-1419,
sduerk@execpc.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 #63
DIANE WILLETTE: (715) 362-6870
diane@bfm.org
Fourth Monday of month,
Fireside Room, Univ. Transfer Center at Lake
Julia Campus of Nicolet Area Tech. College,
Rhineland area

ROOT RIVER AREA CHAPTER #43
NAN CALVERT: (262) 681-4899
prairiedog@wi.rr.com
Sept-May, first Saturday, 1:30-3 p.m.,
Riverbend Nature Center, Racine. ☼

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(715) 362-6870
diane@bfm.org



QUARTERLY NATIONAL BOARD MEETINGS

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

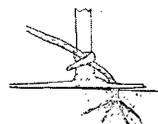
September 13 Annual Meeting,
St. Louis (MO) Chapter
September 14 St. Louis (MO) Chapter
October 25 Twin Cities (MN) Chapter

OTHER CONFERENCES

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 reconstructed Nature Reserve log cabins. See *WO Journal* May-June for registration information or <http://www.for-wild.org/whatsnew.html>.



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September 19-20, 2003 New England Invasive Plant Summit, Framingham, Massachusetts. The New England Wild Flower Society, the nation's oldest plant conservation organization, invites the public and professionals to learn about research and solutions to the invasive plant problems in the Northeast. Register at www.newfs.org. For more information, contact: cmattrick@newfs.org, phone (508) 877-7630 x 3204, or see <http://invasives.eeb.uconn.edu/ipane>.

September 24-27, 2003 Natural Areas Conference, Madison, WI. Pre-conference field trips to the Driftless Area, Miss. River Bluffs, Baraboo Hills, Kettle Moraine, and to the haunts of Leopold and Muir. (The trips alone are worth the conference.) Sessions will include Landscape Ecology, Fire Ecology, Land Ethics, an Invasive Plants Symposium on Sat. with the Native Plants Association of WI and others. Contact Thomas Meyer, DNR, Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707, 608-266-039, thomas.meyere@dnr.state.wi.us.

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

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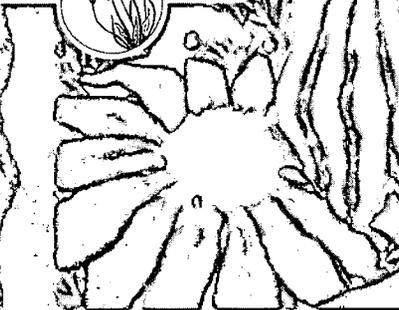
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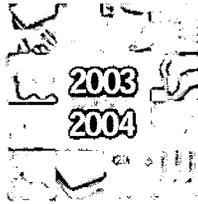
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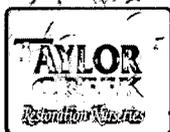
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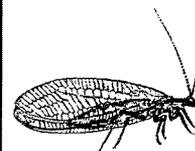
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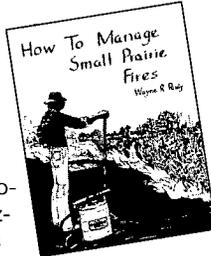
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Wild Ones Outreach Activities

Master Gardeners. The Greater Cincinnati chapter of Wild Ones participated in the trade show held in conjunction with the International Master Gardener Conference. The conference, in Covington, Kentucky, June 18 through 21, 2003, attracted over one thousand master gardeners from the U.S. and Canada. The Wild Ones display generated great interest. An illustrated notebook of Ohio's non-native species sparked lively conversations about the subject and how the species vary from state to state. The sale of native wildflowers was profitable, and discussions were held on local or regional genotypes.

Sponsored by the state, Master Gardeners programs train participants in botany, entomology, plant pathology, soils and fertilizers, plant disease and diagnosis, fruit and vegetable gardening, tree/shrub identification and care, composting and organic gardening, perennials, annuals, turf, and community leadership. After the course work is completed, each master gardener, to be certified, must complete an internship that varies from state to state and county to county from 40 to 50 hours. Each year, to retain certification, additional education and volunteer hours must be completed. Master Gardener interests vary widely, and to accommodate these interests, some states are now offering advanced training. The state of Texas has a Texas Master Naturalist program, Ohio has Gypsy Moth, Weed, and Master Composter specialization training.

Using the model of the Texas Master Naturalist program, Wild Ones members may be able to exert gentle pressure on county and state extension services to offer similar programs. With an internship and volunteer component in place Master Naturalists could prove to be a boon to Wild Ones' ideals. —Chris McCullough is a member of the Greater Cincinnati Chapter (OH) of Wild Ones: (513) 860 - 959 or gordchris@fuse.net.

Wild Sprouts. Wild Sprouts is part of our Rock River Valley (IL) Wild Ones Chapter activities for children. The Wild Sprouts met on June 30 for "Berries to Binoculars," a fun and educational day having to do with the letter **B!** We had five sprouts: Naoto (6) and Kana Hall (4), Loanne Collier's grandchildren Spencer (8) and Payton (5), and Carly Vollmer (5). They learned about five common

Birds; they listened to their calls and songs and examined different nests and nest building techniques. Then they made "Beaks" out of clothes pins and discovered that short beaks were stronger and that they could smash things more easily—even fingers. They learned how to focus Binoculars to find twelve bird pictures that were hung in the prairie and woodland areas. Carly shared her monarch caterpillars and taught the Sprouts about them: the four stages that Butterflies go through, what they eat, how to find and raise them, and how to tell the male from the female. The final activity was to pick Berries and enjoy them with ice-cream. These future environmentalist and caretakers of our environment had a great morning learning and exploring.

Take time to share nature with a child. Go berry hunting. Watch



Kim Lowmann Vollmer

butterflies flutter around the prairie and notice their habits and food plants. You might be lucky and find a caterpillar to raise. Do some research so you can demonstrate responsible stewarding. Share your binoculars and teach your child how to see and enjoy nature as you do! — Kim Lowman Vollmer, Kimlowvol@aol.com

Naoto with binoculars

WELCOME BUSINESS MEMBERS

EnergyScapes Inc. of Minneapolis, MN has recently become our newest business member. EnergyScapes specializes in design, installation and maintenance of all native species eco-systems including ponds.

And we're pleased to have Bowood Farms Inc. continue their business membership. Bowood of Clarksville, MO is a plant nursery.