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landscaping
movement



JOURNAL

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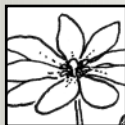
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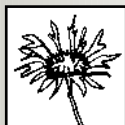
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Celebrating 25 years
restoring native plants
and natural landscapes.

You Don't Have to Fight City Hall

Realizing that municipalities have an obligation to promote and encourage native landscaping is the first step in getting what you want. Your job (our job) is to show local governments how and why native landscaping is good for everyone so they'll stop working against us and start working with us.

By Bret Rappaport

I grew up in Deerfield, Illinois, and spent my summers hiking in beautiful, natural places like Isle Royale. After becoming a lawyer, I joined the Sierra Club Lawyers Round Table, a group that volunteered its time to assist individuals and organizations with environmentally related legal problems.

In 1989 I took on the representation of what became known as "the Chicago Five." Less famous than the Chicago Seven, the Chicago Five were gardeners who grew native Illinois plants on their property. When neighbors complained about the "weeds," the City of Chicago prosecuted these individuals under its existing weed ordinance.

After attempts to work with the city failed, we filed a lawsuit to have the ordinance declared unconstitutional. After a lengthy legal battle, the court dismissed the case, holding that the plaintiffs lacked standing. Even though we lost that battle, the war was ultimately won: we later convinced the city not only that what the Chicago Five was doing was not illegal, but also that it was environmentally beneficial to the city.

That was fourteen years ago. The case exposed me to a network of individuals and organizations promoting natural landscaping across the country. From Maine to California, individuals and organizations work to convince neighbors, municipalities, and state and federal officials that gardening with native plants makes sense. Today, because of the attention raised by the Chicago Five case, as well as a "green" mayor and the persistence of many others, Chicago not only allows native plant gardening, but also encourages it.

Chicago even has an annual award given to the best native landscape.

What Is Natural Landscaping?

Native landscaping is: the practice of cultivating plants which are native to the bioregion without resort to artificial methods of planting and care, such as chemical fertilizer, mowing, watering other than through natural processes (rain/snow), with the goal of harmonizing the landscape with the larger biotic community and ecosystem of the immediate and surrounding bioregion.

A natural garden is a smaller version of a natural landscape. In its most simple terms, it is a garden planned and designed to work with, rather than against, nature. Municipalities have an obligation to not only allow natural gardens and native landscapes, but to promote them within their jurisdiction as a means of protecting the environment and enhancing the quality of their communities.

The Natural Landscape Movement traces its origin to a few pioneers in the Midwest in the early part of the twentieth century. Its main proponents included landscape architect Jens Jensen and, to a degree, Frank Lloyd Wright. These individuals and others promoted a notion of landscaping that was in harmony with the natural environment, using native plant materials, the existing topography, and other natural features such as rocks, rivers, and lakes.

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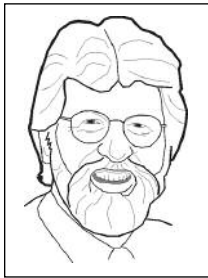


Sanguinaria canadensis

Here in part one of this two-part article reprinted from *Municipal Lawyer*, Bret Rappaport sets the background for his "Chicago Five" court case against restrictive "weed laws" in Chicago. Part two (in the next issue of the *Journal*) presents his "Johnny Prairie Seed Model" and other ideas (including a model weed ordinance) for getting local governments to work *with*, rather than against us.

Notes from the President...

Stepping Away From the Things That Keep Us Too Busy, Stepping Up to the Plate, and Touching Nature Again.



Like many people, I seem to be bogged down at work and can't find time to do many of the things that I enjoy. The other day, however, I tore myself away from the office and retreated to

the native plant park that Diane and I have worked on for the last ten years.

Part of the reason for my sudden departure for the park was a crisis in sustaining the park building effort. The township had allowed the road department to store mountains of bark, ground asphalt, gravel, and sand in the primary parking area of the park. As a result, we recently lost an Eagle Scout candidate's project for the park (we have had five so far). The reason given was that "the appearance of the park had deteriorated" over the last two years since the Scout had first considered a project.

We solved the crisis through some direct negotiation with the town board and road

department. Diane organized a support campaign and several of the town's influential residents showed up at the town meeting offering their support for our efforts. The 14-acre site has now officially been divided into two sections – the park and the road department storage area. We kept the smaller portion where the majority of our work is taking place and the road crew is moving the piles to the other end of the site (and out of view).

Diane can now continue to involve local youth and interested adults in the restoration of the site landscaping to create a native plant preserve. As I suggested earlier, I escaped the office to the park to actually do some physical labor. While it was tiring (as one would expect after sitting on their back end for so long), it was totally satisfying! The fresh air and sense of accomplishment from planting a dozen new native bushes and cleaning up the area where one of those piles had been was every bit as satisfying as designing a new house addition for a client.

So what is the point of this personal account? The first is that while every one of us is busy with something important, we all need to take the opportunity to step away and touch nature time and again! The second is that we each need to step up to the plate when there is a need to obtain the victories necessary in our campaign to return native plants to our landscapes. Sitting idly by allows the excesses typical of road departments to occur. When we organize and challenge, we can effect change! Both points form the basis of who Wild Ones members are – twenty-five years of returning to what is natural, challenging the public's perception of what landscaping should be – and succeeding one step at a time!

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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Writers & Artists

Bret Rappaport is a partner with the Chicago law firm Schwartz, Cooper, Greenberger & Krauss. A committed conservation and native plant enthusiast, he is a leading expert on municipal weed laws and natural landscaping. He is a member of Lake-to-Prairie (IL) Chapter of Wild Ones. His article about weed ordinances starts on page 1.

Sally Hiott, who has donated many drawings to the *Journal*, is a member of the Detroit Metro Chapter (MI), and a talented freelance artist and designer. Her drawings appear on pages 1, 4, and 14.

Barbara Bray is a member of the Oakland Chapter (MI). Her *Next Generation* column is on page 7.

Donald Dann is a member of the Lake-to-Prairie Chapter (IL). His *Seeds for Education* essay is on page 11.

Charlotte Adelman, Greater DuPage (IL) Chapter, transformed her own backyard from lawn into a butterfly and bird-nurturing prairie/savanna. She and her husband, Bernie Schwartz, co-authored *Prairie Directory of North America – U.S. and Canada*. For more information check the web site at www.lawndaleenterprises.com. Her article on how one person can make a difference starts on page 12.

Sally Elmiger has a graduate degree in Landscape Architecture from the School of Natural Resources at the University of Michigan and works as a community and environmental planner for Carlisle/Wortman Associates Inc. in Ann Arbor Michigan. She is a member of the Ann Arbor Chapter (MI) of Wild Ones. Part III of her *Connecting to the Future* series is on page 14.

The Oswego tea drawing on page 10 is by **Lucy Schumann** of the Milwaukee North (WI) Chapter.

The photo on page 20 is courtesy of the **Forest Preserve District of DuPage County (IL)**.

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Keynote Robert Michael Pyle on...The Heart of the Matter: Wild Landscapes, Intimacy, and the "Extinction of Experience."

Everyone who cares about the wild can remember a special place of inspiration and discovery; a place where intimate contact with creatures, plants, soil, and water made all the difference. Today such places are disappearing. We run a serious risk of alienation and still more losses. It's an insidious syndrome Bob Pyle calls the Extinction of Experience.

Native landscapers have a special opportunity to save, restore, and create the kinds of places where wonder lives on and hearts warm to the natural world. Making opportunities for intimacy with the wild, we preserve the chance of a better world for all species.

These are words that have been used to describe Bob Pyle and his speaking style: a lively, engaging story teller; funny; quick witted; dynamic; passionate and deeply caring about natural areas, but never preachy.

Please note that the **Leadership Workshop** has been rescheduled to 7 a.m. – 9 a.m. on Sunday morning. Workshop location will be provided at the time of registration.

Make checks payable to Madison Wild Ones:

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S-H-H-H-H-H-H

SILENT AUCTION

Plans are well under way for the first annual national Wild Ones silent auction.

Commitments for donations have

already started coming in and we're looking forward to a very successful auction. Donations can be made by businesses or individuals, and especially by Wild Ones chapters, and must be native landscaping-oriented.

Examples might be seed mixtures, books, art pieces, special t-shirts and mugs, or gift certificates.

To see a list of auction items, go to the Wild Ones web site at www.for-wild.org/chapters/national/SilentAuction.htm. All items will have been committed by July 24, 2004. To make a bid

by e-mail, write to silentauction@for-wild.org and use the word "BID" in the subject line.

Bidding will cease as

of 5:00 p.m., Saturday, August 7, 2004. To make your bid by mail, send a note to Silent Auction, Wild Ones, P.O. Box 1274, Appleton, Wisconsin 54912, and mark the envelope with the word "BID."

All proceeds from the silent auction will be used toward sustaining national Wild Ones educational efforts. This is the first fund-raiser National has attempted outside of its annual funding appeal. Please help make it a success.

For more information please e-mail silentauction@for-wild.org or contact the national office at 877-394-9453.

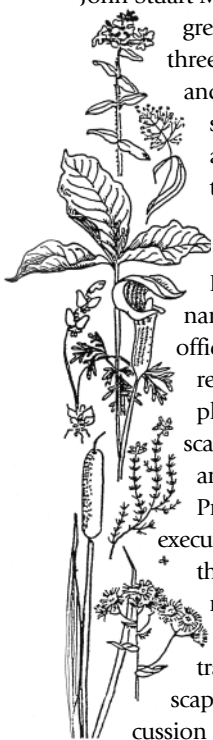
City Hall

[continued from page 1] The Depression brought an end to most suburban development, and with it, the early Natural Landscape Movement came to a halt. The emergence of suburbia following World War II buried whatever was left of the early Natural Landscape Movement beneath a carpet of lush, green lawns, closely cropped shrubs, and lollipop-shaped trees. "Levittown" gave rise to a sea of conformity, as subdivision after subdivision was built without regard for native plant material or the natural topography.

A Modern Movement Takes Root

The environmental consciousness of the 1960s, spawned by Rachel Carson's book, *Silent Spring*, outlining the disastrous environmental effect of DDT, caused some individuals to question standard suburban landscape practices. These leaders of the modern Natural Landscape Movement, began to plant prairie plants in the Midwest, wild flowers in the East, cacti in the West, and other species native to their ecoregion in place of the exotic lawns, tulips, and roses in their suburban yards. These pioneering natural landscapers met with ridicule and disdain, and were frequently cited by municipal officials for violating weed ordinances. Some of them gave up. Others persevered and continued to make the case for native landscaping.

More than a century ago, philosopher John Stuart Mill commented that every great movement goes through three phases: ridicule, discussion, and adoption. The Natural Landscape Movement of the 1960s and '70s met with ridicule, but those who persevered were able to transform this ridicule, and progress into the next phase. Books were written and seminars conducted as government officials and others began to realize the merits of using native plants and a natural landscape rather than exotic plants in an artificial setting. When President Clinton issued an executive memorandum mandating the use of native plants and natural landscapes at all federal facilities, 1994 marked the transition of the Natural Landscape Movement from the discussion phase to the acceptance phase.



Landscape Movement Acceptance Phase

Once the federal government mandated the use of such landscapes at post offices, army bases, and other federal facilities around the country, others began to "jump on the bandwagon." State departments of transportation are now using native plants on roadsides. Corporations are using native plants on their corporate campuses. The traditional homeowner is beginning to look at his or her lawn – which takes hours and

The Natural Landscape Movement of the 1960s and '70s met with ridicule, but those who persevered were able to transform this ridicule, and progress...

hours of work a month, thousands of dollars a year, and oodles of precious resources to maintain – not as an asset, but as a liability. In the place of this green monster that carpets our nation, native landscapes are taking hold.

The Natural Landscape Movement has also begun to take root in other countries. Canada, Great Britain, and many other nations have all begun to embrace natural landscaping by returning their suburban and residential landscapes to native plants and natural topography.

The Municipal Route

Municipalities have an obligation to be pro-active with respect to native plants and natural landscaping. City officials must not just tolerate native plants in their community, but actively promote native plants in their community. City attorneys must review laws that advocate natural landscaping. The benefits of a pro-active municipal natural landscape policy are substantial. Ecologically, there is no doubt that natural landscapes are preferable, particularly when compared to traditional suburban exotic lawns. Since natural landscapes do not require pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers, the harmful effects of these chemicals on human and non-human residents are eliminated. In light of water shortages and other problems with non-point source pollution, natural landscaping has profoundly positive ecological effects. "Xeriscaping," the practice of planting native, low-water-consuming plants, is now the law in many cities, particularly in the arid West. In addition to eliminating the problems associated

with exotic lawns, natural landscapes provide habitat for native animals.

There are also positive economic consequences to the use of native landscapes. First, direct costs are reduced because natural landscapes are less costly to maintain than traditional lawns or other landscapes. Once established, natural landscapes are not mowed, fertilized, or treated with pesticides or herbicides, and they do not need watering. Natural landscapes also reduce the costs of pollution cleanup by filtering runoff. Finally, natural landscapes offer a significant benefit with respect to flood reduction by holding rainwater in the roots and plants, rather than allowing the water to run off into rivers and lakes.

An additional economic argument in favor of natural landscaping is the doctrine of diminishing marginal value – the less of an asset that remains, the more valuable it becomes. As suburban sprawl continues to gobble up open space, the elements of nature that remain and can be preserved increase in value. Accordingly, many developers view natural landscapes retained in their developments as a positive asset. Prices of homes in such subdivisions are often higher than similar homes in areas without natural landscaping. ●

Notes

Schmidling v. City of Chicago, 1 F.3d 494 (7th Cir. 1993). A comprehensive law review article discusses all the legal arguments raised. See Rappaport, Bret, *As Natural Landscaping Takes Root We Must Weed Out Bad Weed Laws – How Natural Landscaping and Leopold's Land Ethic Collide with Unenlightened Weed Law and What Must Be Done About It*. 26 J. MARSH L. REV. 865 (1993), available online at www.epa.gov/grtlakes/greenacres/weedlaws/jmlrover.html. For an update to that article, see Rappaport, Bret and Horn, Bevin, *Weeding Out Bad Vegetation Control Ordinances*, RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT NOTES, Vol. 16, No. 1 (1998).

An excellent discussion of natural landscaping and municipalities from an urban planning and sociological viewpoint is John Ingram's doctoral thesis, *When Cities Grow Wild – Natural Landscaping from an Urban Planning Perspective*, at <http://www.for-wild.org/whenciti/whenciti.htm>.

JENS JENSEN, SIFTINGS (Johns Hopkins Univ. Press 1990).

For a full discussion of the Natural Landscape Movement, see ANDY & SALLY WASOWSKI, *The Landscape Revolution* (Contemporary Books 2000).

RACHEL CARSON, *Silent Spring* (Penguin Books 1962).

The first section of Patricia Taylor's book, *Easy Care Native Plants* (Henry Holt & Company, 1996), also gives a readable review of natural landscaping with natives, and some of the controversies and politics that surround it.

Few of us have seen a native American chestnut tree. All of us have heard of the chestnut blight that, a hundred years later, still strikes down any young American chestnut volunteers. And we still see American elms infected by fungal Dutch elm disease, dying.

In 1995 a disease called Sudden Oak Death (SOD) was found in California, having come in with horticultural shipments from off-continent. The infecting agent, or pathogen, is *Phytophthora ramorum*, a soil-dwelling fungus whose spores are spread by the wind, or by droplets of splashing water, as from rain or spray irrigation. It seems to do best in cool moist conditions. Foliar tissue is thought to be infected more readily (within twenty-four hours of inoculation in the lab), and then the disease spreads, in the same plant, to the woody tissue. Usually by the time visually obvious symptoms (brown leaves, weeping cankers and blisters on woody tissue), are noted on a tree, it is dead within a season. The only recourse for limiting its spread has been to cut down and burn infected trees along with potentially healthy trees close by, as they may have been exposed to the pathogen.

SOD has been tracked in more than sixteen hosts, including several species of oak, coast redwoods, Douglas firs and plants such as huckleberry and rhododendrons. It appears that the disease may not infect or be fatal to tree species that are in the "white oak" group. However the disease appears to be quite deadly to those oaks in the "red" group.

Sudden Oak Death

By Maryann Whitman
Oak Trees Are Dying.
Can We Stop the Spread of This Fatal Pathogen?

SOD has spread through eleven counties in northern California and southern Oregon. It has killed 40 to 45 percent of live oaks in the hardest-hit areas, such as Marin County, north of San Francisco.

On March 11, 2004, the *San Francisco Chronicle* reported an

outbreak of SOD at the Monrovia horticultural nursery. Panic ensued as shipments to the East were tracked.

On May 26, 2004, a bonsai camellia tree in southeastern Pennsylvania was confirmed, by the state Department of Agriculture, as the state's first case of sudden oak death. The infected tree likely did not spread the fungus, because it had been indoors, but it was shipped east in January from the Monrovia nursery in Southern California. Officials said they want to contain the infection for fear it could spread to the eastern forests of the Appalachian Mountains in what could be the worst fungal infection there since 1960. The federal Agriculture Department announced this month that it would spend about \$15.5 million to try to stop the spread of sudden oak death, which has killed thousands of trees across the West Coast. The agency will spend about \$6.9 million to survey the nation's nurseries, and the remaining \$8.6 million on "quarantine and identification programs" in California.

We seem to be learning from our past experiences with potentially disastrous diseases. One can only hope that we have learned well, and move in on this disease with sufficient funding for the necessary manpower and research. ♣



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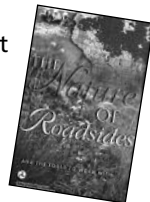
How to Manage Small Prairie Fires

Covers: what, when, how often to burn; equipment; weather conditions; firebreaks; a simple burn; hazards; how fire stimulates prairie plants and how it controls some weeds. \$7



The Nature of Roadsides

This reference guide includes information about roadside beautification, from "Invasives 101," to management practices, to policies. Contains a complete list of references including books, web sites, and more. \$3



For more information, contact the national office at 877-394-9453 or e-mail to merchandise@for-wild.org. Checks payable to Wild Ones at: Wild Ones Merchandise, P.O. Box 1274, Appleton, WI 54912. Prices include shipping and handling.

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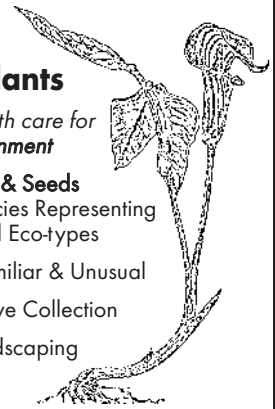
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From Lawns to Sock Gardens: My, How Seeds Do Travel!

By Barbara Bray

My mind is usually tuned out when I sit atop our mower, chopping down the weeds and grass that make up our backyard lawn. One early summer day, however, I almost crashed into a bush as I suddenly veered out of the way of a small plant growing in a spot where some grass had died. I managed to cut a circle around it and returned later to identify the mystery plant. The plant was only about five inches tall with coarsely toothed leaves, similar to those of stinging nettles. The stem felt somewhat square to the touch. A quick look in my *Newcomb's* guide led me to confirm my discovery. Nothing fancy, nothing rare – but it was a native plant – white vervain (*Verbena urticifolia*) with its own uniqueness and its own story.

I ran excitedly inside and dragged my two children outside to see the vervain. They gazed quizzically at me trying to understand why this plant was so special. We walked to the back of our yard and I showed them a few other vervain plants growing in the wooded strip along the stream. I asked them how they thought the new plant had ended up so far from the parent plants. We soon had a guessing game about how seeds travel, and we came up with two likely possibilities. A deer or other animal could have transported it on its fur or in mud crusted on its feet, or maybe the seed stuck on my shoe one of the times I walked

through the yard. That simple, not very exciting plant turned into a lesson on how seeds travel by animals, wind, water, and birds. That plant also earned a place in one of my gardens for being such a tenacious little survivor.

In the spirit of learning about how seeds travel, take your child on a special walk in his or her socks! Using an old pair of socks, wet them on the bottoms and then help him or her put them on. Walk through the grass or through your garden (with your guidance, of course!) until the bottoms of the socks are covered with dirt and seeds. Then take them off carefully and place in the bottom of an aluminum loaf pan or other container. Cover the socks, dirt sides up, with about an inch of soil. Place outside or inside in a sunny location. Let your child water her own new "sock garden" and watch as she learns about the wonders of nature! ♣

For more information on how seeds travel, check out the following books:

Newcomb's Wildflower Guide. Lawrence Newcomb. Little, Brown & Co.: ISBN 0-316-60442-9.

How Seeds Travel. Cynthia Overbeck. Lerner Publications Company: Minneapolis. 1982.

Seeds Pop, Stick, Glide, Patricia Lauber. Crown Publishers: New York. 1981.



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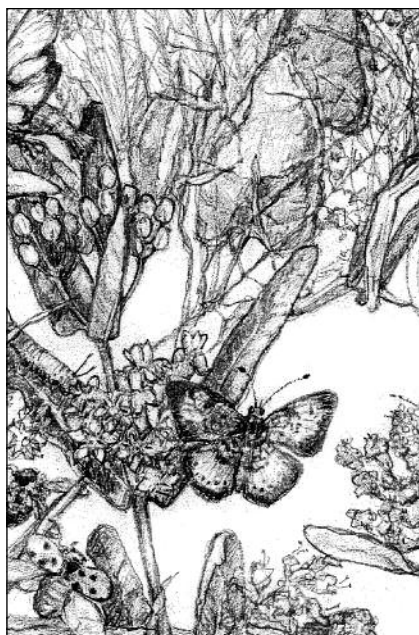
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Wild Ones 25th Anniversary Commemorative Historical Booklet

The 25th anniversary commemorative Wild Ones historical booklet is on its way to production and will soon be available for purchase. This 32-page booklet will detail the history and growth of Wild Ones, and the special challenges and people we have met.

Filled with interesting old photos of Wild Ones people and events, special stories of interest, great graphics, and tons of information about native landscaping, this is a publication you won't want to miss having in your library.



For more information on how to obtain a copy of this booklet, go to the Wild Store at www.for-wild.org/store/ or contact the national office at 877-394-9453.

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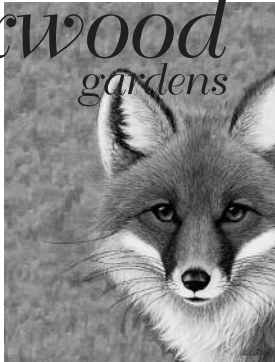


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The Grapevine

By Maryann Whitman

Some 20 years or more ago, I was touring the Ann Arbor (MI) Flower Show, which, at the time, was like the State Fair of Horticulture. My feet were tired, and I needed to sit down, when I saw a board advertising the three o'clock talk "on wildflowers." The speakers were a husband and wife team, both evidently botanists. He did the talking, charmingly amusing patter, but so full of information it made my head spin; and she controlled the slides, while acting as a spare memory bank for him when he couldn't recall where they had found a particular specimen or "the fourth name on a list" when he could only recall three. They were wonderful together.

That was a turning point in my life. I became a "groupie," an intellectual fan, attending all the lectures I could, of Fred and Roberta Case.

I recently spent the day in Fred's garden. His "good morning" hug was followed by, "I have a bone to pick with you." Not long ago I had gifted him a subscription to the *Wild Ones Journal*. Over tea I received a lecture on my misdoings.

"If you want serious people to take you seriously you don't tell them misleading half-truths, even in the cause of good conservation. Half-truths, if they know otherwise, will make them doubt whatever facts may be in your statements.

"For instance, what's all this rubbish about wild orchids not being transplantable? Many are – you just have to know what you're doing and how to do it. Often you must prepare certain soils and even specific temperatures. But it is doable."

"Well, that's fine for you to say Fred," I responded, "but 99.99% of folks don't have your esoteric knowledge and experience, nor do they have your enclave, surrounded by ten-foot fencing, to bring them home to."

"That's beside the point," Fred replied. "You don't lie in science. And lasting conservation is based on good science, not on prejudice and emotion. You tell the scientific facts and expect your readers to educate themselves and behave responsibly. Tell them to read a book!"

Some books by Fred Case

• *Orchids of the Western Great Lakes Region*, by Frederick W. Case Jr. 2nd edition, 1987. ISBN: 0-87737-036-2.

First published in 1964, by the Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, the second edition, 1987, contains identification keys, species descriptions, and ecological notes, as well as valuable information on conservation and cultivation of native orchids.

• *Wildflowers of the Western Great Lakes Region*, by James R. Wells, Frederick W. Case, and T. Lawrence Mellichamp, 1999. ISBN: 0-87737-042-7.

The western Great Lakes region is home to a diverse assemblage of habitats that offers exceptional opportunities to see numerous interesting wildflowers. In an approach unique to wildflower books, *Wildflowers of the Western Great Lakes Region* presents more than 270 wildflower species in a full-color, coffee-table format according to the habitats in which they are most commonly found. Within the eleven habitat groupings, the species follow as closely as possible the order in which the flowers bloom in this area.

Mail order purchases can be made by contacting the Cranbrook Institute's distribution agent, Wayne State University Press at 1-800-WSU-READ, or by visiting their web site to order online: Wayne State University Press.

• *Trilliums*, by Roberta B. and Frederick W. Case, 1997, Timber Press. ISBN: 0881923745.

Native to North America and Asia, trilliums hold a special place in the hearts of naturalists, botanists, horticulturists, and woodland lovers worldwide. The elegant and showy flowers of this woodland plant are eagerly awaited each spring. This unprecedented book-length treatment of trilliums is part field guide, part monograph, and part gardener's handbook. All forty-three species are discussed, including plants found throughout North America and Asia, with special attention to propagation and cultural requirements. Written for amateurs through commercial growers, *Trilliums* offers something for all who love these beautiful plants. 🍷



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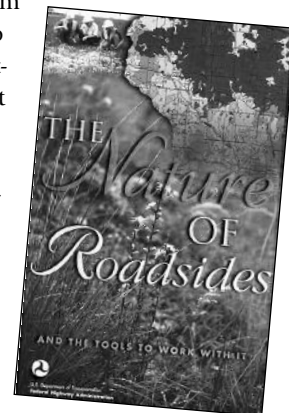


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The Nature of Roadsides

and the Tools to Work with It.
*published by the Federal Highway
Administration.*

This reference guide includes a variety of information about roadside beautification, from "Invasives 101," to management practices, to policies. It also contains a complete list of references, including books, web sites, regional plant centers, and invasive plant councils. This guide is yours for the shipping and handling. Supplies are limited, so don't wait too long to order this very helpful reference guide. Just send your check for \$3 to Wild Ones, P.O. Box 1274, Appleton, Wisconsin 54911.



In conjunction with the 25th Anniversary Conference.

25TH ANNUAL • LORRIE OTTO *Go WILD!* August Yard Tour

25th
anniversary
conference

You've seen photos of Lorrie's yard in natural landscaping books and magazines. Now take our Wild Ones tour and see it for yourself.

Don't you remember? That's what roadsides once looked like.

Lorrie Otto's nostalgic words are etched into a limestone sitting stone at the corner of her suburban Milwaukee property, hard by Lake Michigan's steep bluff. The stone was presented to Lorrie in 1996 by the Natural Landscaping Alliance as a tribute to her many lasting contributions to our environmental awareness.



On August 8th you will have an opportunity to join Lorrie on an exclusive **Wild Ones-only** natural yard tour. During this daylong event, in addition to Lorrie's property, you will be able to visit more than a half dozen other front yards that were once turf grass and clipped hedges. Have you seen Sally Wasowski's latest book, *Gardening with Prairie Plants*? Now you can tour the property shown on the front cover, ask

questions, and discover varied, long-established residential habitats including woodland, prairie, and savannah and rain gardens.

You will leave Madison at 9 a.m., and be bussed to the properties, stop to enjoy your box lunch (included in the tour cost), and returned to Madison by 6 p.m., filled with ideas to try on your own properties.

Lorrie has many stories of her property's evolution. She moved to the charming cottage-style home on the edge of a wooded ravine fifty years ago. At that time the plant life on the 1-acre site

consisted of sixty Norway spruce, and turf grass that Lorrie would mow bare-foot with a push mower. Remember that *clickity-clack* sound? After her successful crusade to ban DDT, in 1970 she began her landscape transformation.

Lorrie literally had to fight city hall and the "weed police" to develop her environmentally healthy landscape. Today there is nary a spruce tree, and the turf grass has been replaced by trees, shrubs, forbs, and grasses native to the area. Her "sand sandwich" prairie (ask her about that) is sure to be in its full summer glory.



Lorrie Otto
Natural Landscape Pioneer

Lorrie was a proponent of rain gardens before we knew what to call them. Her goal is to ensure that all the rain that falls on her property stays to enrich her flora and fauna and not add to the expense and waste of processing our precious resource via storm sewers. Over the years she has developed handicapped-accessible paths to accommodate the many year-round visitors and photographers. Perhaps you have seen photos of Lorrie's yard in the numerous natural landscaping books and magazines where it has been showcased.

Don't miss this opportunity to **spend some personal time with Lorrie**, and to view the many varied landscapes on this jam-packed tour. Bring your camera, and note pad – and join your fellow Wild Ones. 🐾



CONVERSATIONS

The Conversations column gives us an opportunity to print some letters from the *Journal's* readers recounting their stories, comments, or opinions regarding topics discussed in the *Journal*.

Wild Ones Partner-at Large, Lance Smeltekop, of Traverse City Michigan, writes: "My city is proposing to enact a lawn care ordinance as outlined below. I have contacted the city manager and city commission several times to express my concern over the vagueness of the proposed nuisance ordinance and the potential impact it will have on wildlife and natural landscapes such as my own if enacted without specific exclusion of natural landscapes and wildlife areas."

Lance is "looking for any assistance which may be available through my association with Wild Ones to assist in educating the Traverse City municipality and commission on natural landscaping. The Wild Ones web site has provided me with a great resource of information and I have forwarded much of it (including sample weed ordinances), to the city manager and city commission."

Contact Lance (lances@us.ibm.com) if you would like to lend support in the form of a letter "asking that the Traverse City Commission and manager enact an ordinance which enables and promotes the practice of natural landscaping, thereby lending momentum and legitimacy to my battle to ensure that this ordinance does not force damage to natural landscapes such as mine due to vagueness and inadequate exclusionary clauses for natural landscaping practices."

Nuisance Ordinance as proposed by Traverse City 662.01

- a) Every owner or occupant of a dwelling or dwelling unit shall maintain their front, side and rear yards and adjoining easements and rights of way (including treelawns) so as to prevent tall seeding grass and weeds from reaching a height of eight inches or more.
- b) Exceptions from this requirement are:
1. cultivated flowers and gardens
 2. ornamental grasses
 3. meadows
 4. farm land
 5. grasses located along or in a body of water
 6. wetlands
 7. natural wooded areas

The environment ranks 28th in importance to Americans among all non-economic issues, based on a recent Gallup Poll. Yet the League of Conservation Voters reports that 81% of us are "pro-environment," which leads us to ask why there is an absence of real conservation consciousness with so many Americans.

Could the root of the problem lie in how we are raising our children? For most people born before 1950, today's shopping mall was a rare part of growing up. We walked to school, to friend's houses, to shops and movies. The afternoons were spent with friends

Seeds for Education

Playing in the Mud: Can Kids Learn About Nature in the Malls?

By Donald Dann

playing sports or in nearby "empty lots," using our imaginations endlessly. We would look for insects or snakes or turtles or just explore nature. The "outside" was a neat place to be and to learn about all sorts of critters, breathe fresh air, pick pretty wildflowers (before learning that was not good to do), and more. In short, many of us developed a bond with the natural world and a commitment to conservation that stems from that period.

In today's world, kids grow up in a totally different and regrettably "antiseptic" atmosphere. Children are driven just about everywhere. After school, they're at home with friends on "play dates". They play board games, use electronic toys (including computers) or are riveted to TV comedy, cartoons, video games or the like. The sense of "danger out there" that most parents feel precludes their kids' environmental explorations.

Will Nixon put it well in describing what children "miss out on in their bug period – the years of middle childhood, in which children traditionally roamed their local swamps, woods, creeks, and other natural places in search of whatever fascinates them...the freedom and rich trove of discoveries afforded by natural places."

How can we give these experiences back to our children so they grow with a sense of the awesomeness of nature and its critical place in our lives, and yet provide for their safety? Here are some possibilities:

- Take a child for a wildlife-watching day, bringing binoculars. With patience you can see small mammals and birds, turn over a log and look for insects, or sweep prairie grasses with a butterfly net to examine the critters there.
- Nature centers in nearby parks, botanic gardens, natural history museums, forest preserves, etc., frequently run educational programs and field trips in which your family can participate. Volunteers are needed for a variety of work, including "workdays" for restoration, e.g., eliminating invasive plants. It's best to participate in these activities as a family and encourage your children and grandchildren to learn about our native plants and animals.
- Plan a nature vacation with children/grandchildren. The national parks, wildlife refuges, and monuments of America are among the world's greatest natural treasures. In many, rangers provide interpretive walks and lectures, which can be not only educational but also inspiring, especially to the youngsters, so they can grow with a sense of the awe and wonder of the natural world.
- Encourage your local schools to develop environmental curricula and/or outdoor learning centers, and volunteer to chaperone.

The environment will not matter to us as a society unless we learn about it and are conscious of living in it in our daily lives. Then we will come to love it and take care of it. ♡

Web Sites: Ours and Others



Don't Forget to Vote

Just a reminder: Don't forget to vote for the new members of the Board of Directors. Mail in your ballot, or cast your vote electronically on our web site. See instructions below for accessing the members-only pages of the web site. Voting ends August 1, 2004.

FOR-WILD.ORG

Now Accepting Credit Cards

Did you know that you can use your credit card for Wild Ones membership renewals and merchandise purchases? Even though it's a bit more costly for us to accept credit card charges, we felt that it was time we moved into the modern age and got with the program. This new service has been quite successful, and we've seen an increase not only in membership purchases via the web site, but also in merchandise purchases. Thanks for hanging in there with us while we were deciding to take this big step.

New Web Site Features

Check out the new features Webmaster Peter Chen, Greater DuPage (IL) Chapter, has created for us: Events, Wild People, and Next Generation. Also, with the assistance of Christian Nelson, Coulee Region (WI) Chapter, we have begun to add some items to these features. Check them out, and if you have any suggestions for material we can or should add, please let us know by e-mailing us at wildmanager@for-wild.org. Or, if you can offer some volunteer assistance to help us get more information on the web site, e-mail us at wildmanager@for-wild.org. And of course you can always call us toll-free at 877-394-9453 any time.

Accessing Members-Only Pages

To access the Members-Only pages of the Wild Ones web site (www.for-wild.org), click the "Member Log-In" in the upper right-hand corner of the Wild Ones home page. If you've never been in the members-only pages before, you'll have to register first. Follow the instructions, and then once you're registered, you'll just enter your e-mail address and your password to get in. You are the only person who will have access to your personal Wild Ones information.

Wild Ones Photo Contest Deadline Extension

The guidelines for the 2004 Photo Contest have changed just a bit. We have made arrangements to receive photo contest entries personally delivered to the conference site, Union Terrace, on Friday, August 6th. Photos must be delivered no later than 5 p.m.



Mailed photos, however, must be received at the national office no later than July 20th, the original deadline. The photo judges will make their selections in the various categories Friday evening. Conference participants will be able to vote for "Best of Show" categories the following day, Saturday, August 7th. All winners will be announced at Saturday evening's banquet. You can view a slide show presentation of all the 2003 photo contest winners at www.geostar.com/wophoto03.

How One Person Can Help in a Small Way to Change the Course of a Non-Conservation-Minded World

By Charlotte Adelman

I'm one of those annoying people who is always looking for ways to improve the world; and I've succeeded, in some small ways. Neither tact, nor coalition building is my style. Hardheaded, do-it-alone persistence is my secret weapon. Being in the right place at the right time also helps.

Pesticides on Public Spaces

One of my battles involved a specific pesticide use. It began when the village library refused to stop pesticing a lawn, on which were hosted children's reading events. I took my quest to the board of health. They told me to pursue the issue on my own. I contacted the village president who told me to take a hike. This I did via the Freedom of Information Act and sending voluminous pesticide records to the not-for-profit Chicago-based Safer Pest

Control Project. The Project prepared a chart for me, free of charge, linking pesticides to cancer, genetic defects and reproductive difficulties.

Armed with my chart, I testified before village committees until a village trustee finally took my point. The board of health asks residents not to use pesticides – but the

Unless someone like you
cares a whole awful lot,
things aren't going to get better,
they're not!

Dr. Seuss

village uses pesticides, he observed. This is inconsistent. The battle was won. It took a full six years.

Mowing Roadside Prairie Plantings

The sight of miles of yellowing windrows of

mowed grass is annoying, especially when the state mows roadside prairies planted using federal funds. I approached all and sundry who witnessed the damage to the prairie planting to sign my petition asking the Department of Transportation (IDOT) to stop routine mowing. For a few years, IDOT ignored the dozens of petitions I sent. At a fair, U.S. Rep. Mark Kirk noticed me collecting signatures on yet another petition. He facilitated a letter to IDOT from a local state senator. IDOT apologized and promised not to mow. Spring came and the mowing continued.

I called IDOT, asking them to let my husband and me show them the offended areas. Shocked by "mowed-out" areas, they promised to do better. I will be watching.

Garlic Mustard Pull

When garlic mustard invaded a park, I asked the park district to let me organize a garlic mustard pull. Three years of requests later, a



*"you can't turn
back the clock,
but you can wind
it up again" by
Benjamin Franklin*

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commissioner called with good news! The park district would allow *me* to pull garlic mustard. A couple of friends and I vanquished tons of the pernicious weed. We asked the park district to make this an annual community event. Last year, joined by the local Sierra Club, we conducted the First Annual Garlic Mustard Pull. We are working on the second. The three-year delay permitted the garlic mustard to gallop around the five-acre park at will. The task is a daunting one now, but we are on our way.

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Every small step helps our environment and produces beneficial changes for the butterflies, the birds, and the myriad other organisms that share this land with us. ♡



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Corridors for a Healthier Environment

By Sally Elmiger

This is the third article in a series that discusses how corridors that connect natural areas can help sustain our environment, native plant communities, and local wildlife. At this point, readers are surely seeing the benefits and possibilities for greenways in their own communities. In the first two articles, greenways were described as vegetated corridors connecting a series of natural areas. These corridors can be used for recreation and simultaneously to protect native plant and wildlife habitats – among other benefits.

Greenways result when residents and community leaders work together for the common purpose of natural area preservation.

A Linear Park - The Paint Creek Trail, Oakland County, Michigan

The Paint Creek Trail's beginnings go back to the early 1800s, when a railroad was constructed on the route by the Detroit and Bay City Railroad. Running for ten and one-half miles from the village of Lake Orion to the Oakland/Macomb County line in southeast Michigan, the Paint Creek Trail follows the abandoned railroad right-of-way that was once the route of the Penn Central Railroad.

The railroad's property was purchased in 1982, with assistance from a grant through the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund, by the Paint Creek Trailways Commission, which was formed specifically for the purpose of maintaining the trail. The commission is an intergovernmental entity made up of two commissioners from each community through which the trail runs: Orion and Oakland Townships, and the cities of Rochester Hills and Rochester.

The main purpose of the acquisition was to provide a recreational trail for non-motorized activities, such as cycling, jogging, walking, and horseback riding. But as the trail gained in popularity, the Trailways Commission realized that the trail provides many other benefits. For example, trail users have many opportunities for viewing wildlife, such as painted turtles sunning themselves on logs in the wetlands or a large snapping turtle crossing the trail, finches as they dart from plant to plant, or bluebirds that nest in trees or nest boxes, and monarch butterflies feeding on the numerous milkweed plants.

The trail right-of-way is typically 100 feet wide, although the trail limestone surface itself is only 10 feet wide. Most of the remaining space in the right-of-way is filled

with a variety of wetland, woodland, and grassland habitats, that harbor native plants and seed banks from the time when the railroad ran.

Also flowing through the right-of-way is Paint Creek, a designated trout stream set in a suburban background. Because of the relationship of the creek to the trail, there are many areas of land between the creek and the trail that were not easily accessible, and therefore left undeveloped. Even though the railway and its adjacent habitats contain many native species, they still require maintenance to preserve them.

For example, due to the linear nature of the railway corridor, there is a greater amount of "edge" area that invasive plants can penetrate. Oakland Township has devoted significant funds, staff time, and volunteer hours to removing invasive species from the trail edge. One unexpected benefit of fewer invasives – like honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*), buckthorn (*Rhamnus spp.*) and autumn olive (*Eleagnus umbellata*) – which grow faster than many native shrubs, is that pruning for safety is required less often along the trail; this reduces one category of trail maintenance expenses. Of course, the other benefit is that the additional space provides greater opportunities for native plants to re-establish themselves.

The prolific native plant seed source has, with appropriate management activities, produced some exciting results. A few years ago it was evident that a tall-grass prairie remnant existed next to the trail right-of-way in Oakland Township. The Trailways Com-

mission acquired the three-acre piece and hired an ecologist to conduct a plant inventory and develop a management plan.

The Director of Parks and Recreation for Oakland Township, Mindy Milos-Dale – a Wild Ones member, Oakland (MI) Chapter – has been heading up the management of the prairie, and explains what they've done so far: "We're in our second full year of management, and we're still discovering what's in the seed bank. We haven't been doing this long enough to know what's out there. We've conducted prescribed burns, and we are inventorying the plants that appear, including those in the deer exclosures, which a local Boy Scout troop built for us.

These exclosures are necessary since the large deer population in our area eats many plants before they can be inventoried. The exclosures are built with metal posts and chain-link fencing. We recognized that prescribed burns would be necessary in the management of this area and that wood fencing would not meet our needs. The dimensions (10 x 30 feet) of the exclosures were based on research done by Michigan State University. The research showed that deer rarely enter narrow exclosures. ("Narrow" being defined by the breadth of a deer's fence-crossing leap.) An extension of the logic of these findings suggested that we could go with five-foot fencing. In the two years that the exclosures have existed we have seen no evidence that deer have entered them.

By following the management plan, which, to provide adequate sun exposure to the prairie species, includes the removal of invasive and woody species in the prairie, we've seen a transformation in the native prairie plant community. Last year we recorded a blanket of lupine (*Lupinus perennis*) in the deer exclosures. It looked just like what we had seen in old photographs of the area."



Trillium nivale

Recently Oakland Township acquired and started managing another prairie – a wet prairie – that is on a 10-acre parcel adjacent to the trailway. This site has an unusual mix of plants because the soil is calcareous and sandy, while the water table is high. The species list includes *Potentilla fruticosa*, *Liatris cylindracea*, *Tofieldia glutinosa*, *Parnassia glauca*, *Gentian procera*, and *Andropogon scoparius*.

Access to these sites has generated some discussion. Milos-Dale explains, "Some people feel that if a property is bought with public money, all of it should be accessible through the building of trails and other support facilities on that property. However, one of the purposes of acquiring these parcels is to preserve the native plant and animal communities. We reason that the small populations of the native species would not fare well with a lot of disturbance. If a feature can be seen from the main trail, we feel that in some delicate places, side trails and other public facilities are not necessary."

The Paint Creek Trail is an example of cooperation – cooperation among adjoining communities, cooperation between the communities and the residents who own land along the trail's right-of-way, and cooperation among the various community maintenance departments and resident volunteers who help maintain the trail and its environmental integrity.

The next issue of the *Journal* will feature the final installment in this series – an example of a greenway that is less traditional in nature, but that also represents a cooperative relationship – cooperation between a community and the developers building in that community. 🍄

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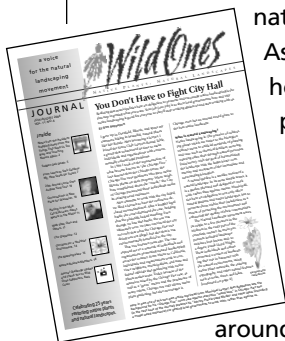
CHAPTER MEETING I♦D♦E♦A

Consider arranging a monthly chapter meeting at a nearby nature center.

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less. It's a good way to spread the word about Wild Ones, possibly bring in new members and friends – and if nothing else, they'll enjoy reading the *Wild Ones Journal*.



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The Meeting Place

Chapters, please send your chapter contact information to:
Calendar Coordinator Mary Paquette
N2026 Cedar Road • Adell, Wisconsin 53001
920-994-2505 • meeting@for-wild.org
Chapter ID numbers are listed after names.

Meet us online at www.for-wild.org



ILLINOIS

Greater DuPage Chapter #9

Message Center: 630-415-IDIG
Pat Clancy 630-964-0448, clancypj2@aol.com
Third Thursday Jan., Feb., Mar., Sept., Oct.,
Nov., 7 p.m. Willowbrook Wildlife Center,
525 South Park Blvd. (at 22nd Street), Glen Ellyn.
See web site for details.

Lake-To-Prairie Chapter #11

Karen Wisol 847-548-1650
Meetings at Prairie Crossing, Grayslake, west side
of Rt. 45, south of IL 120, north of IL 137.

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 writer.lewis@att.net
Third Thursday, 7 p.m., usually at Burpee Museum
of Natural History, 737 N. Main St., Rockford.

INDIANA

Gibson Woods Chapter #38

Joy Bower 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
First Wednesday of month, 7:30 p.m.,
McConnell Spring

Louisville Metrowild Chapter #26

Portia Brown 502-454-4007
wildones-lou@insightbb.com
First Wednesday of month, 6:30 p.m.,
Location varies.
See web site for July-August meeting schedule.
Woods Saturday Work Day:
Ward Wilson: 502-299-0331, ward@wwilson.net
Allan Nations: 502-456-3275

MAINE

The Maine Chapter #75 (Seedling)

Barbara Murphy 207-743-6329
bmurphy@umext.maine.edu
Oxford County

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor Chapter #3

Susan Bryan 734-622-9997
susanbryanhsieh@yahoo.com
Second Wednesday of month (except April), 7 p.m.,
Matthaei Botanical Garden, Room 125

Calhoun County Chapter #39

Carol Spanninga 517-857-3766
spanninga8@hotmail.com
Fourth Tuesday, 7 p.m.
Calhoun Intermediate School District building
on G Drive N. at Old US27, Marshall.

Central Upper Peninsula Chapter #61

Pat Landry 906-428-4053
aries1@chartermi.net

Detroit Metro Chapter #47

Connie Manley 248-538-0654
cmamfarm@mich.distance.net
Meeting dates and times vary. Please call for details.

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

Barbara Bray 248-601-6405
kbray@bigzoo.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
May through summer, meet fourth Thursday for
outings; see web site.

Otter Tail Chapter #25

Karen Terry 218-736-5520 terry714@ptel.com
Fourth Monday, 7 p.m.,
Prairie Wetlands Learning Center, Fergus Falls

Welcome

Wolf River and Lake Woods Chapters.

St. Cloud Chapter #29

Greg Shirley 320-259-0825 shirley198@charter.net
Fourth Monday, 6:30 p.m., Heritage Nature Center.

St. Croix Oak Savanna #71

Mary-Clare Holst 651-351-7351
mcholst_7351@msn.com
Third Thursday, 7 p.m., Stillwater Town Hall

Twin Cities Chapter #56

Marty Rice 952-927-6531 jcrmf@msn.com
Several hands-on experiences for summer.
See web site or call above for July-August
meeting schedule.
Nokomis Community Center,
2401 E. Minnehaha Pkwy, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI

Mid-Missouri Chapter #49

Lesia Beamer 573-882-6072
wildonesmo@yahoo.com
Second Saturday, 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

Central New York Chapter #76 (Seedling)

Janet Allen 315-487-5742
jkallen@twcny.rr.com
Syracuse

New York Capital District #69 (Seedling)

Melinda Perrin 708-579-5695
BlueCloudM@aol.com

OHIO

Greater Cincinnati Chapter #62

Roberta Trombly 513-751-6183,
btrombly@fuse.net
Chris McCullough: 513-860-4959,
gordchris@fuse.net
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
Field trips: See web site or contact above.

Maumee Valley Chapter #66 (Seedling)

Jan Hunter 419-878-7273
naturallynative@buckeye-express.com

North Chagrin Chapter #73 (Seedling)

Barb Holtz 216-382-3595
bph@clevelandmetroparks.com
Cleveland

Continued next page.

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The Meeting Place (continued from previous page)

PENNSYLVANIA

NE Pennsylvania Chapter #70 (Seedling)
Nathaniel Whitmore plants@plantsavers.org

Susquehanna Valley Chapter #68
Angela Eichelberger 717-793-8440
wild_ones@earthlink.net
Third Saturday, 5 p.m.
Spoutwood Farm, 4255 Pierceville Rd.,
Glen Rock, PA

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
Dan Dieterich 715-346-2849
dan.dieterich@uwsp.edu
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.

Coulee Region Chapter #67
Chuck Lee 608-785-2205, speakbobo@aol.com
Second Thursday in April, 7:30 p.m.
LaCrosse Main Branch Public Library

Door County Chapter #59
Judy Reninger 920-839-1182
jreninger@dcwis.com
Time & location vary; 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
No indoor meetings May-September. See web site
or contact above for summer meetings/tours.

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.

Lake Woods Chapter #72
Jeanne Munz 920-793-4452
flower_power@wildmail.com
Woodland Dunes Nature Center,
Hwy 310 just west of Two Rivers

Madison Chapter #13
Sue Ellingson 608-259-1824
SuEllingson@sbcglobal.net
See web site for meeting info.

Menomonee 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

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.

Wolf River Chapter #74
Marge Guyette 715-787-3482
jkgmeg@athenet.net
Menominee, Oconto & Waupaca counties.

Wisconsin Northwoods Chapter #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, Rhinelander area.

Newest Business Members

Horticultural Associates Inc., Lake-to-Prairie (IL) Chapter, of Gurnee, Illinois, recently joined Wild Ones with a business membership. Michelle D'Arcy can be reached at 262-694-7881 or via e-mail at hortassoc@pghmail.com/

From Upton, Kentucky, we have Randy and John Seymour rejoining us from **Roundstone Native Seed LLC**, Louisville Metrowild (KY) Chapter. Roundstone producers grow warm season native grass and wildflower seed from the Southern Ohio Valley and the Southeast. Currently twenty-seven growers and 1,500 acres of seed are in production under the brand name Roundstone Native Seed, LLC. Contact the Seymours at 270-531-2353, and check out their web site at www.roundstoneseed.com.

Pizzo & Associates Ltd., Greater DuPage (IL) Chapter, of Leland, Illinois, is dedicated to the use of ecologically sound principles in planning and development for both public and private sectors. They bring together the disciplines of planning, consulting, contracting, stewardship, and nursery in one company for their public and private land owners who are committed to the restoration of natural processes on their land to create stable, cost-effective and beautiful solutions to today's problems. Contact Jack Pizzo at 815-495-2300, or via e-mail at jack@pizzo1.com. See their web site at www.pizzo1.com.

LaceWing Gardening and Consulting Services, Menomonee River Area (WI) Chapter, of northwest Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is continuing their Wild Ones business membership. LaceWing provides design and maintenance for all types of ecosystems from prairie and wet mesic to xeric ecoclimates and environments for habitat gardens in natural landscaping and sustainable living. Diane Olson-Schmidt can be reached at 414-358-2430 or via e-mail at phidijsn@execpc.com.



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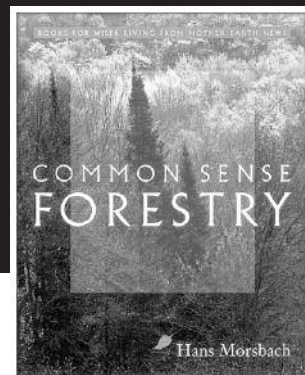
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Members and Chapters Come Through to Support Wild Ones Projects

Thank You

Thank you to **Lakewinds Natural Foods** of Minnetonka, Minnesota, for a \$300 donation toward the 25th commemorative history book. Lakewinds has a green patch program where any person using a recycled bag for carrying groceries receives a patch, valued at five cents. Every quarter, Lakewinds selects a recipient for the donation, which must be a non-profit organization with an environmental or food focus. Wild Ones was the recipient of their third quarter 2003 Green Patch program.

Thank you to the **Greater Milwaukee Foundation** for a gift of \$190 to be used for Seeds for Education. Greater Milwaukee Foundation is where the SFE endowment is permanently invested.

Christian Nelson of Coulee Region (WI) Chapter for \$100 toward toward publication of the 25th commemorative Wild Ones history book.

Anonymous donation of \$1,000 which enables Wild Ones to offer the *Wild About Wildflowers* video membership premium. Thank you – thank you – thank you.

\$500 donation from **Kimberly Clark Foundation** on behalf of Marilyn Stroud of Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter through their Community Partners Program. Community Partners Volunteer services of at least thirty hours must be completed during the one-year period.

\$30 matching donation from **Philanthropic Services Household International** on behalf of **Margo Hickman** of the Lake-to-Prairie (IL) Chapter.

Journal Challenge Update

Looks like we may be able to fund a fifth issue of the *Journal* for this year!

Matching funds from Wild Ones Chapters received to date now total \$1,748. That means Oakland Chapter's challenge fund will match with \$874. Plus the \$120 received from member donations.

Since the issuance of Oakland's challenge we have received responding donations from these chapters:

Ann Arbor	Arrowhead
Gibson Woods	Mid-Missouri
North Park Nature Center	Otter Tail
Rock River Valley	St. Cloud
Twin Cities	

This brings the total funds to date toward the publication of the fifth issue of the *Journal* to \$2,742. So we still need approximately \$250 from chapters to get a \$125 match from Oakland's Challenge grant.

But why stop with \$999 from Oakland when they have pledged \$1,500?

Please encourage your chapter boards to consider sending a donation in response to Oakland's challenge pledge. All we need is another \$1,002 from the chapters to receive the entire \$1,500 toward the publication of the *Journal*.

