

a voice  
for the natural  
landscaping  
movement



## JOURNAL

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Celebrating 25 years  
restoring native plants  
and natural landscapes.

## May All Your Weeds Be Wildflowers

*All about weed ordinances, and why they are applied to natural landscapes. (Part 2)*

By Bret Rappaport

One person's weed is another's wildflower: that difference in perception has led to "weed wars" as natural landscapers strive to convince others to go natural and go native. For more than a century, proponents of natural, native landscaping have advocated its ecological and spiritual aspects. Far too often, however, efforts to create a more natural landscape have met with resistance resulting from ignorance or misinformation. The weapon most often used to try to bring natural landscapers into conformity with the American lawn ethic is the local weed ordinance.

### Weed Laws

What are weed ordinances and why are they applied to natural landscapes? Weed laws, sometimes referred to as "vegetation control statutes," are not inherently bad. Quite the contrary. Correctly written and appropriately enforced, weed laws protect the environment and the public's health and safety. For example, the Federal Noxious Weed Act outlaws scores of exotic plants that pose a threat to livestock, native ecosystems, navigable waterways, and aquatic habitats. Similar state laws regulate plants such as Canada thistle, ragweed, and purple loosestrife.

In contrast, many *local* weed laws are not plant-specific. Local laws generally prohibit so-called weeds (undefined) in excess of an arbitrary height. For example, Chicago's weed law prohibits landowners from having "weeds in excess of an average height of 10 inches." In a suburban culture in which a lush carpet of green grass is the norm, ambiguous weed laws have been used by

neighbors and village officials to prosecute those who choose to "grow" versus those who argue that all in the town must "mow." A big difference exists, however, between a yard full of noxious, invasive weeds and an intentionally planted natural landscape. The first step is to educate yourself so you can tell your neighbor the difference between monarda and chickory.

### Avoiding Disputes

Strong legal and factual arguments can be marshaled against neighbors who use weed ordinances to create problems for natural landscapers. But the best way to win a weed

*Weed laws are generally "complaint-driven" statutes; that is, someone must file a complaint to activate them.*

battle is not to fight one in the first place. Weed laws are generally "complaint-driven" statutes; that is, someone must file a complaint to activate them. Police are not on the lookout for people who are growing weeds; rather, nearly all weed ordinance prosecutions are rooted in neighbor-to-neighbor disputes that often are initially unrelated to natural landscaping. Following are five simple steps to minimize potential conflicts with neighbors. They can be remembered by using the acronym **BRASH**, which stands for: **B**order, **R**espect the rights of others, **A**dvertise, **S**tart small, and **H**umanize.

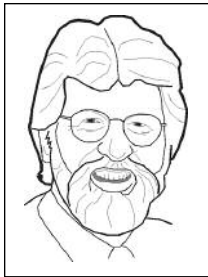
**Borders.** Start by putting a border around the area you want to landscape with natives to create a sense of order and purpose. People like to see hems on skirts and molding around doorways. We like curbs on streets and frames around pictures. Although borders don't

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4



## Notes from the President...

### Celebration, Communication, and Non-Native Genotypes and Cultivars



Wild Ones 25th anniversary annual meeting celebration has come and gone, but it is just the beginning of the next twenty-five years. Thanks to the Madison (WI) Chapter for

all their hard work in making the event a great success! And thanks to all the members who attended the day's events, and to all the vendors who exhibited. **Next year we will be holding the Annual Meeting in Minneapolis-St. Paul.**

On the final day of this year's Annual Meeting/Conference, a leadership meeting workshop was held for chapter officers and those interested in assuming a leadership role. One of the comments from the meeting was the need for chapters to share with one another. An example of sharing between chapters recently arrived in the form of an e-mail from Marilyn Logue, president of the Columbus (OH) Wild Ones Chapter, who shared her concern about staying away from non-local genotypes and cultivars/hybrids of our native species. She

cited an excerpt from *Seeds & Diversity: Native Plants. Starting From Seed: The Natural Gardener's Guide to Propagating Plants*, by Heather McCargo (Handbook #157, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, c. 1998, 2000) to the other chapter presidents. The passage reviewed the author's concerns about the problems associated with using plants not local to a region and/or cultivars of native plants. In essence, the introduction of plants not originating within the region, or modified plants that are native to the region increases the potential for genetic damage to the remaining native population in that region.

Recently, Diane and I visited a regional native plant society facility where I observed for sale not only natives not local to the region, but there were also cultivars of local natives for sale. While I would expect this lack of concern about genetic pollution in a local garden center, I surely didn't expect to find a native plant society, one whose mission is to preserve the native gene pool, supporting the modification of local natives and the introduction of foreign genotypes!

It is not my intention here to pick on other native plant organizations and I will be the first to admit that I have not always

followed the provenance guidelines adopted by Wild Ones. What is important is that I have always openly expressed my concern about the possible impact of cultivars/hybrids of our native species and am in the process of changing my thinking about provenance issues. Albert Einstein told us that "problems cannot be solved by the same thinking that created them." And, like Marilyn Logue, I am sharing that concern with others so that they may consider changing their thinking and actions. If each one of us is more cognizant of the natives that we introduce into our landscapes, then together we can preserve and protect our precious but endangered natural heritage. 🍄

**Note:** Wild Ones provenance guidelines can be found at [www.for-wild.org/land/ecotype](http://www.for-wild.org/land/ecotype).

Joe Powelka, Wild Ones National President  
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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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**Donna VanBuecken** has been a Wild Ones member since 1986, was charter president of Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter, and currently functions as Wild Ones Executive Director. Her article about creating a woodland starts on page 3.

**Barbara Bray** is co-president of the Oakland (MI) Chapter of Wild Ones. Her *Next Generation* column is on page 7.

**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 in southeastern Michigan. She is a member of the Ann Arbor (MI) Chapter of Wild Ones. Part 4 of her *Connecting to the Future* series starts on page 14. The drawings of the geese and the milkweed on page 4 are by **Janet Wissink** who is a member of the Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter and has chaired their annual conference for the past three years.

The witch hazel drawing on page 5 is by **Lucy Schumann**. She is the original artist from *The Outside Story*, forerunner of the *Wild Ones Journal*.

Thanks to **Babette Kis** for the drawing of the woolly bear caterpillar on page 9. She is a member of the Milwaukee-North (WI) Chapter and a previous editor of the *Wild Ones Journal*.

**Judy Catlin** is a generous artist and friend in the Fox Valley area. Her fall doorway drawing is on page 14.

**Christian Nelson's** digitally altered photo of a purple coneflower appears on page 1.

# How I Created My Woodland

## Or What I Did to Save My Rescued Woodland Plants!

By Donna VanBuecken



The rescued woodland species have comfortably taken root in the dappled shade around an Aldo Leopold bench.

When a group of us started our Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter ten years ago, I took on the responsibility of being Outagamie County Plant Rescue (Dig) Chair. Because John and I both worked in construction at the time, we had a front row seat to the wanton destruction of beautiful native plants. This caused us both a great deal of alarm. Prior to the formation of our chapter, I had done some rescues on my own (always with the owner's permission). But I was just one person, so my salvage was minimal. And, at the time, I had only a small shaded area into which I could bed the woodland plants.

With the charter of our chapter and the educational process the leaders undertook to provide for our members, I became aware of the alternatives to allowing the destruction of native plants such as rue anemone (*Anemonella thalictroides*), ginger (*Asarum canadense*), Solomon's seal (*Polygonatum biflorum*), Jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema atrorubens*), sarsaparilla (*Aralia hispida*), shooting star (*Dodecatheon meadia*), squirrel corn (*Dicentra canadensis*), spring beauty (*Claytonia virginica*), large-flowered trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*), trout lily (*Erythronium americanum*), a variety of ferns and sedges, and wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*) – my personal favorite. I set about preparing a place into which I could transplant my rescued woodland plants.

We are fortunate to be living on a double lot totaling 1.3 acres, with many mature trees – bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), shagbark hickory, (*Carya ovata*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and some huge white spruce (*Picea spp.*). One of our goals when we acquired this home was to create our own private reserve, so we had already begun to add more trees. Having inventoried the plant species in my yard with the help of Don Vorpahl (a Wisconsin natural landscape designer and frequent speaker at our Wisconsin native landscaping conferences), I realized that with a little effort I could develop a nice restored woodland by adding rescued trees and shrubs and leaf mulch to an already existing clump of mature trees.

My husband and I began by spreading wood chips from the municipal tree dump. We covered the entire area with 5 to 6 inches of wood chips, and continued to keep the site covered with fresh wood chips all summer long. Then in the fall, we dumped all the chopped leaves from our other trees on top of the wood chips. By the next spring's first plant rescue,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5



CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

change the content of what they frame, they do change our perception of that content. We are likely to accept something that looks intended, yet reject the same thing if it looks unintended.

A border can be curved, straight, or a little of both. It can be a low fence, a hedge, a path, a strip of low-growing ground cover. Whatever you use, keeping the border low and well kept sends a signal to your neighbors that the area *inside* the border also is the result of effort and intent.

*Respect the rights of others.* Aretha Franklin was right on when she told us to have R-E-S-P-E-C-T. Remember that although you have a right to your purple coneflowers and little bluestem grass, your neighbor has the right to a clipped lawn, plastic pink flamingoes, and tidy rows of color spots. Arrogance and self-righteousness only breed conflict. Remember that you are a pioneer trying to win converts, not a martyr willing to go down in a flood of litigation and neighborhood contempt.

Recently, Germantown, Tennessee, resident Mary Cour Burrows prevailed over the objections of some of her neighbors who complained that her meadow was nothing but weeds. Burrows' intent was to create a "magical place" for her children by having her yard designated by the National Wildlife Federation as a Certified Backyard Habitat. When neighbors complained and city officials confronted her about her "weeds," Burrows undertook a public-relations campaign. Her strategy was to meet hostility with kindness and generosity. Burrows gave wildflower bouquets to city officials and brought more to the library to put on the checkout desk. She also visited the local paper and asked to submit articles about her naturally landscaped yard, the dangers of pesticides, and other related topics. To date, Burrows has had seven articles published. When the time came for a hearing before the zoning board, her battle had already been won in the court of public opinion. The weed law citation was dropped.

Advertise. Let your neighbors know what you are intending to do and update them

periodically as your improved yard takes shape. If neighbors know why you're tearing up the lawn, planting prairie plants, or constructing a water garden, chances are they will accept it. Educating your neighbors is essential. Education increases understanding and reduces apprehension. One way to educate neighbors is to place small signs in strategic locations. The National Wildlife Federation will provide a recycled aluminum sign once your yard is designated a Backyard Wildlife Habitat.

Several retail firms have created signs for native landscapes – and, of course, you can always make your own. And don't forget that Wild Ones has a specially designed, recycled aluminum sign available for purchase at The Wild Ones Store ([www.for-wild.org/store](http://www.for-wild.org/store)).

You may also want to consider sharing your copies of *Wild Ones Journal* with your neighbors, or any of a variety of colorful books which exist on landscaping with native plants. Information may be easier to accept and believe if it is presented to your neighbors in written form, which gives them confirmation that what you are doing is a popular trend and allows them to absorb the information at their own pace.

*Start small.* The fourth-century B.C. Chinese philosopher Lao Tzu taught that "the journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step." So too, when it comes to natural landscaping, it's wise to think big and look long-term, but start small. You will reduce expense, increase your learning, enjoy your efforts more, and generate less hostility from neighbors if you proceed in small steps. Nature doesn't create landscapes overnight and you need not either. A large part of the charm of a native landscape is that it is an ever-changing panorama of color, texture, sound, and movement.



*Humanize.* Invite people into your natural landscape by adding elements such as benches, paths, simple trellises, and garden art. Birdbaths and feeders enhance wildlife habitat and create opportunities for up-close observation. Sundials and gazing balls can add interest. My wife, Jina, and I have a small windmill and an old wagon wheel leaning against a tree stump in our prairie landscape. One of the most important reasons for creating a native landscape is to allow us to enjoy the natural world and be a part of it, rather than to be separate from it. It's pleasant indeed to sit on a bench and watch butterflies nectaring on the coneflowers, or goldfinches savoring the seeds and water a cupplant offers.

### Suburban Changes

Yard by yard, the face of suburbia is changing. Our neighbors to the north, Patty and Scott Glicksberg, have converted their yard to a natural landscape. Down the street, a 120-acre Army Corps of Engineers drainage basin has been restored using seven native plant communities.

Even neighbors who choose to have traditional lawns accept what we are doing. In 1990, when we first sowed the seeds for our prairie, retired neighbor to the south, Claus Christianson – who owns a 10-hp tractor, a leaf blower, and a weed whacker – came over to ask why we worked so hard to kill the "good lawn" and cultivate "weeds." Last year, Claus's wife, Mary, came by to ask us if they could cut some coneflower, black-eyed Susan, and queen-of-the-prairie to use in an arrangement for an elegant dinner party they were hosting that evening. She left with ample materials for beautiful bouquets. The Christiansons may have grass, but they appreciate and respect what we are doing and understand why we're doing it. That's what being neighborly is all about. 🍀

### Note

The full content of Bret Rapaport's article entitled "Grow It! Don't Mow It," in which he introduces the BRASH concept, appeared in the March/April 2002 issue of the *Wild Ones Journal*, and is reprinted in its entirety at the Downloads link on the Wild Ones web site: [www.for-wild.org/download/](http://www.for-wild.org/download/)

*The human culture is considered to be a "geologic force" and with good reason. But if we are at a stage where our actions are to decide the world's future, then surely we have reached a level where we can be held accountable for the world's future."*  
Durward L. Allen, *Our Wildlife Legacy*.

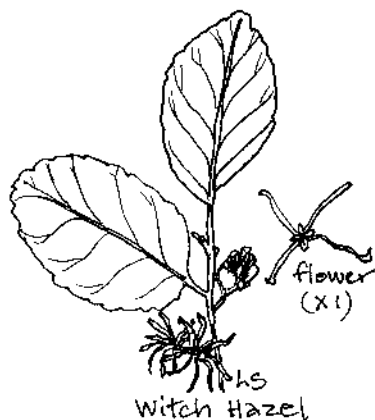
we were already seeing a substantial change in the heavy clay soil beneath our restored woodland area.

Having been taught how to properly rescue native plants by the Green Bay (WI) Chapter's plant rescue people, I set about restoring my little woodland. The trick, of course, is to take as much soil with the plant as you can carry, to enable the transplanting from one site to another to be as non-traumatic as possible for the salvaged plant. This soil brings with it the microorganisms and mycorrhizae that typically inhabit healthy woodland soil. Ultimately, however, this wonderfully rich soil served not only to simplify the transition process for the plant, but also to further enhance the process we had started with the mulching and, not to forget, the surprise volunteer plants and seed that came along with this transplanted soil.

After only a couple of plant rescue seasons, it was quite apparent that my woodland would not be big enough. So, we have continued to increase the size of the woodland on a continuous basis by adding more wood chips and more chopped leaves from our yard. I can foresee the day when the entire east side of our yard will be covered with woodland. It has been a wonderfully rewarding experience.

**Side notes by Donna VanBuecken and Diane Hilscher, St. Croix Oak Savanna (MN) Chapter:**

- One benefit we weren't aware we would be receiving when we began this project was the increase in bird species in our yard. Our prairie restoration, of course, attracts many species, but we are being entertained by increasing numbers of woodland species including but not limited to, black-capped chickadee, brown thrasher, downy woodpecker, pine grosbeak, rufous-sided towhee,



white-breasted nuthatch, wood thrush and yellow-bellied sapsucker.

- In place of using wood chips, leaves can be used for the initial preparation phase until the ground layer is established. Although chopped leaves are preferable *after* the ground layer plants have been introduced, unchopped leaves can be used for the initial preparation phase as well. They often blow off until the ground layer is established – you might find trimmed branches from evergreens to be useful, piled on top of loose leaves. Unchopped leaves do not decompose as readily and tend to smother the small plants if applied in too thick a layer. Note that sugar maple (*A. saccharum*), and to a lesser extent basswood (*Tilia americana*), have especially nutrient-rich leaves and are excellent in forming a humus layer. While most trees pull the nutrients back into their twigs prior to leaf-drop, these two tree species in particular retain nutrients out in their leaves which then fall onto the surface of the soil.

- If you do not have woodland species available to you from plant rescues, you may be able to find some of these species through local reputable shade gardening nurseries. Further, there are several species of prairie plants that can function as transitional plants and work well in both shade and sun. Specifically, large-leaved aster (*Aster macrophyllus*), columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*), zig-zag goldenrod (*Solidago flexicaulis*), bluestem goldenrod (*Solidago caesia*), Jacob's ladder (*Polemonium van-bruntiae*), wild geranium (*G. maculatum*), thimbleweed (*Anemone cylindrica*), alum root (*Heuchera americana*), Solomon's seal (*P. biflorum*), and even blue lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*) – as well as a variety of sedges especially Pennsylvania sedge (*Carex pensylvanica*).

- Maintaining the site requires some ongoing effort. You should continue to add chopped leaves to areas which don't get enough leaf drop from the trees, as well as to the perimeter to maintain a clean edge and to provide the nutrients needed by the plants growing on the outer edge.

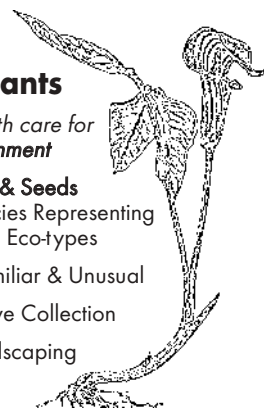
- Volunteer trees and shrubs delivered in bird droppings include buckthorn (*Rhamnus spp.*), Norway maple (*Acer planatoides*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp.*), etc. These are easily pulled in the spring when the soil is first starting to warm and is still moist. Suckering trees and shrubs such as the wild cherries (*Prunus virginiana*), gooseberry

(*Ribes cynosbati*), currant (*Ribes americanum*), and dogwoods (*Cornus spp.*), require a little more care. If the rabbits and deer don't take care of them, it may be necessary to do some pruning to keep them from becoming too dominant.

- Other maintenance involves pulling some of the more aggressive species to keep them from overrunning other plants. In the woodland, starry Solomon's seal (*Smilacina stellata*), or tall meadow rue (*Thalictrum polygamum*), are good examples. Also, keep an eye on vining plants such as wild grape (*Vitis spp.*). If let go, they can shade out even mature trees. And finally, watch for native, but potentially problematic plant species such as poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*). If you want to leave the poison ivy for the birds, please at least mark the plant so visitors don't become affected by its toxicity. Note that only poison ivy vines that are mature enough to climb trees have flowers and berries. Once you have one of these growing on a tree you may want to consider removing just the lower leaves to a height of seven to eight feet. Someone would almost have to chew on the woody bark of the poison ivy, vine before they could come in contact with the toxin. ☹

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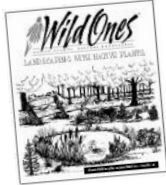
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Since the creation of our web site, ([www.for-wild.org](http://www.for-wild.org)), the capability for communication between chapters has been available under the address [chappres@for-wild.org](mailto:chappres@for-wild.org). Any member who wishes to share a landscaping problem, a thought or an interesting article with the entire membership of Wild Ones (who have registered their e-mail addresses) may do so by using the chappres address. Replies will come directly to the person initiating the exchange.

Another communication tool provided by [for-wild.org](http://for-wild.org) is the capability for within-chapter exchanges. This is no longer limited to one-way communication from the chapter president to chapter members: any chapter member can send an e-mail to his/her entire chapter, using your [chaptername@for-wild.org](mailto:chaptername@for-wild.org)

If you aren't sure what form your chapter name should take in this case, ask your chapter president.

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# It's the Little Things in Life

By Barbara Bray



world we have created, how do we distract our children long enough to see beyond the flashing lights and enticing sounds that are constantly drawing them away? The hum of a bee or the pillowy soft fuzz of the thimbleweed stretched out waiting for a breeze to snatch it away are surely experiences that can't compete with modern-day amusements. Or can they?

My own quest to bring my children closer to the natural world has been at

Life today is filled with big things – super-sized sodas, big pickup trucks with extra powerful engines, movies with multi-million-dollar special effects, amusement parks with not just one, but a dozen screaming roller coasters, and so on. With this

times frustrating and at other times very rewarding. One of the tricks that I have learned is very simple – you do not need to plan an elaborate, well-thought-out nature hike for your children, you just need to get them outside. When they are

outside, there is almost always something happening around them. Maybe their ball bounces away into a patch of weeds. When they stop to retrieve it, they might be surprised to see a grasshopper jump out of the way, or a bubbly mass on the stem of a plant. Soon, they come running back asking all sorts of interesting questions such as, "What does the grasshopper eat?" Or, "Why are there bubbles on that plant?" At this point, their minds are open to the mysteries of the natural world, and their attention is focused on seeing things on a different scale. They can be shown the leaf with the munched edges and the spittlebug in the middle of its frothy home.

One of my favorite experiences was an early fall walk that I took with my daughter, who was four at the time, on a nature trail close to our home. The leaves on the trees were starting to turn colors and the asters and goldenrods were still in bloom. Above the treetops, several geese glided by on their way to some nearby marsh or pond. As we walked along the trail, soaking up the sights and sounds of fall, I noticed out of the corner of my eye, a strangely shaped leaf. We stopped walking. To my surprise, the odd leaf was not a leaf at all, but a small bird! The bird was lying upside down with its wings awkwardly spread out. Its feathers were tangled up in the small triangular seeds of a tick trefoil plant (*Desmodium spp.*). Every time the bird tried to move, even a little bit, more of the jointed pods would stick to the bird's feathers. Running out of energy, the bird stopped moving. I carefully pulled the small bird out of the plant and held it in my hands. It was a ruby-crowned kinglet, a very small, olive-gray colored bird with a small red patch on the top of its head. I showed it to my daughter and she gazed at it with sheer wonder as if she couldn't believe that it was real. Then suddenly the kinglet squeezed out of my hands and flew up into a nearby tree.

Recently my daughter showed me a feather she had found on the ground. And she said "Mom, remember the little bird with the red hat that we saved from the sticky plant?" *Not only had she seen the feather lying on the ground, but she had related it to the kinglet, the Desmodium, and its habitat. For my part, I was pleased to note her awareness.* 🐦

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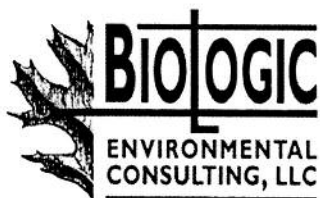
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# The Grapevine

By Maryann Whitman

## Something Extraordinary

This following simple recipe for killing weeds is being presented in prose form because I'd like you to read the entire text to make sure you get the rest of the story.

This recipe goes as follows: 1 gallon white vinegar; 1 pound table salt; 1 tablespoon liquid dish-washing soap. Mix together and pour into a small spray bottle. It's great for killing weeds in walkways, around trees, etc., but do not get the concoction on anything you do not want to kill because it's potent. The mixture lasts for several months; store extra in a separate container such as a gallon milk jug.

Even though these are all everyday kitchen items, let's pause and ponder.

The salt and the vinegar (a mild acid) are the stressors, (something that interferes with normal cell function) or, ultimately, the killers of the cells they contact. Used carefully and in small quantities, these chemicals will probably break down quickly in the soil. Used in large quantities, both would likely stay in the soil for at least a couple of rains before they were diluted or washed away. The soap is the surfactant; it disrupts the cell walls of plants. The surfactant (any chemical that acts to reduce the surface tension of water) helps the salt and vinegar to get to the plant parts they can affect. Regular dish soap can contain antibiotics, perfumes, and dyes, among other caustic chemicals. Hikers and wilderness campers avoid all commercial soaps; they use Dr. Bronner's soap and keep even that away from open waters as it can do damage to wildlife.

Any one of the ingredients would be deadly or at least life-threatening to any worms, frogs, or soil microorganisms.

If a person were to ingest a quantity of this mixture he or she could get sick.

One would be wise to avoid getting sprayed in the face with this fluid, as it would likely burn one's eyes.

You will probably need to "kill" the same plant again and again, because this treatment likely only kills the top growth, not the roots; it is not a systemic herbicide.

Even though the recipe is made up of everyday kitchen items, because the quantities and concentrations are significantly different from those one would normally use,

the items suddenly become something extraordinary. They are no longer just salt and vinegar and soap; they have become a herbicide because that's how you're using it. As with any pesticide, you should wear gloves and eye protection when working with this recipe, because this surely is a pesticide – just like some one might find on a garden center shelf.

## For the Birds

I've always wanted to participate in a bird count, but have always been at a loss as to what numbers one should pay attention to and report. If single chickadees are at the feeder all day long, one can surmise that it's likely more than just one bird – but how many more than one? If five chickadees are visible at one time, leave, and are replaced by three, does that make eight? What if a hawk soars over the area, seemingly appraising the fare – does he count? What if a hawk zooms through the feeding area but doesn't make a kill – does he count? What if the male and the female of the species never feed at the same time – is that two birds or one? What about the skein of Canada Geese that flies overhead?

Cornell Ornithology Labs in upstate New York have put together a "puzzled person's" guide to doing a bird count:

- Register the largest number of the same species that are visible at your feeder at any one time, whether they are feeding or just hanging around the feeder;
- If male and female of a species feed at separate times they count as one bird – because you only ever record the actual number of a given species that appear at one time;
- Both hawks count because they were attracted by whatever is attracted to the feeder;
- The Geese are not involved with your feeder, don't count them. But then – it all depends on the goals of the bird count. The British are currently regretting not having included house sparrows in their bird counts during the 1960s and 1970s because they were so numerous. Now that the sparrows' numbers are decreasing they have no history to record the process.



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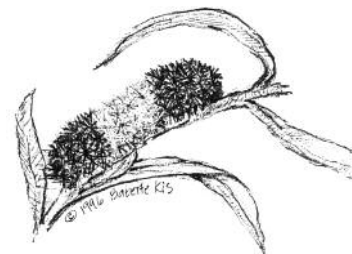
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[www.birds.cornell.edu/pfw/InstruxandUpdates/Count\\_birds.htm](http://www.birds.cornell.edu/pfw/InstruxandUpdates/Count_birds.htm)  
and [www.birdsource.org/gbbc/](http://www.birdsource.org/gbbc/).

## Chapter Activity

This from Portia Brown, Louisville (KY)  
Chapter: Indian summer may be past, but Indian grass harvest is in high gear! Before the 10th of November, I need to clear the Indian grass plumes off a large field. They make beautiful bouquets, and helpers are welcome to bouquets or some seed. We'll have some beverages and fruit on hand to keep us energized in the cooler weather that is forecast for the next few days. We'll also set aside some bouquets for decorations at our Wild Ones Thanksgiving potluck dinner. Bursting harvest abounds. Plenty to go all around. What a great way to spend a fall day! 🍂



# Go WILD!

25th anniversary conference  
madison wi aug 7-8, 2004



Folksinger **Steve Hazell** of the Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter wrote a new song for Wild Ones in honor of our 25th anniversary. The lyrics are reminiscent of the wonderful spirit which has and continues to embrace the organization and its members. He is shown here performing for a capacity crowd at the Go Wild! banquet.

Steve's CD with his original Wild Ones songs is available at the Wild Ones Store [www.for-wild.org/store/#HAZL](http://www.for-wild.org/store/#HAZL) or through the national office.

## Twenty-Five

© 2004 by Steve Hazell

In every season's turn, there comes a day  
When the seeds are in the ground and the tools stored away  
There comes a pause, a time to attend  
To where we are and to where we've been

*Chorus:*

*Twenty-five*

*How the years have gone*

*Doesn't feel like it's been that long*

*Twenty-five*

*Calling nature near*

*With all we've learned in twenty-five years*

Now I can see the bluestem shining in the sun

I can hear the songbirds singin' just for fun

And I can smell the flowers as they sway

And take some pride in the part I played

*Bridge:*

*Like an island in the sun, a small prairie grows*

*A spot of hope in the night*

*With a corridor of faith they join into one*

*And a brand new world comes to light*

If I could paint a picture to call my own

I'd choose all my colors where the Wild Ones roam

And for my canvas, a place wide and green

And I'd paint a prairie for all to see

*Chorus*

In every season's turn, there comes a day

When the seeds are in the ground and the tools stored away

There comes a pause, a time to attend

To where we are and to where we've been



Following the banquet, **Joe Powelka**, National Wild Ones President, and **Donna VanBuecken**, Wild Ones Executive Director, presented a Citation for Distinguished Service to **Lorraine Johnson**, for her past four years as a national Wild Ones Board member. Lorraine will be continuing on with the Wild Ones Communication Committee as Brochures Team Chair.



Keynote speaker **Robert Michael Pyle** is shown here with **Lorrie Otto**. Bob Pyle is an award-winning author, speaker, professor, and ecologist. He gave the keynote address for the Go Wild! conference, as well as the Small Wonders – Butterflies presentation showcasing butterflies and other small wonders as components of native landscapes. For more information on Bob go to [www.cwu.edu/~geograph/pyle.html](http://www.cwu.edu/~geograph/pyle.html).

Conference attendees got to spend a nostalgic couple of hours with Lorrie, whose environmentalist philosophy is the basis for Wild Ones mission, as she took them on her annual yard tour – her twenty-fifth also. For more information on Lorrie go to [www.for-wild.org/people.html](http://www.for-wild.org/people.html).



Wild Ones was recognized by the State of Wisconsin in honor of their 25th anniversary with a commemorative plaque presented by State Representative Steve Wieckert, 57th Assembly District.

The citation reads:

KNOW YOU BY THESE PRESENTS:

WHEREAS: Wild Ones was founded 25 years ago in Wisconsin on the natural landscaping philosophy taught by Lorrie Otto, a pioneer in the natural landscaping movement in the United States and member of the Wisconsin Conservation Hall of Fame, and who has continued to be regarded as the Wild Ones inspirational leader; and

WHEREAS: Wild Ones has grown into a national organization consisting of members from all but five states and four Canadian provinces who believe in the benefits of using native plants in the landscaping of both their own yards and in community greenspace; and

WHEREAS: Wild Ones is a not-for-profit educational organization that firmly believes that Native Plants and Natural Landscaping promotes biodiversity through the preservation, restoration and establishment of native plant communities; and

WHEREAS: Wild Ones' major goals include educating people about the use of native plants in natural landscaping, and also a plant rescue program that helps preserve local plants for future generation; and

WHEREAS: Wild Ones chapters accomplish their goals by putting on monthly programs and tours, a Wild Ones Journal, maintaining a web site, sponsoring local community plantings and through the Lorrie Otto Seeds for Education Fund; and

WHEREAS: The Lorrie Otto Seeds for Education Fund, established in 1995, supports schools, nature centers, and other places of learning with projects involving students creating natural landscapes and outdoor classrooms using native plants; and

WHEREAS: Wild Ones is an exemplary environmental organization that can proudly claim its roots in Wisconsin; THEREFORE

WHEREAS: The State of Wisconsin is proud to recognize the 25th Anniversary of Wild Ones, which was established on July 23 of 1979.

State Representative Steve Wieckert  
57th Assembly District



## CITATION

## 2004 Photo Contest Winners



Wild Ones held its second annual photo contest in conjunction with the annual meeting and Madison Go Wild! Native Landscaping conference in August. This year entries were judged on technical merit (composition, sharpness, exposure, color), appropriateness to category and presentation (neatness of mounting) by Madison area professional photographers experienced in judging photos at a variety of photo contest venues. Based on the contest criteria, the judges were pleased to award more than one ribbon in most of the categories. People's Choice awards were also given, based on voting by conference attendees, to the top three photos. The 2004 winners received a variety of prizes.

### People's Choice winners received books donated by Ecothink book reseller.

1st - Anne Thering of Mid-Missouri (MO) Chapter "Robber Flies on Little Bluestem." This photo was taken in Anne's backyard in Columbia during the afternoon this past August. Anne uses a Nikon D100, digital.

2nd (tie) - Kim Lowman Vollmer of Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter "My Friend the Swallowtail." Kim's daughter Carly raised the caterpillar and when it emerged and she released it in their backyard prairie, it landed on her briefly before flying away.

2nd (tie) - Steve Maassen of Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter "Cecropia Utopia." This photo was taken at the Paine Arboretum in Oshkosh, Wisconsin during a prairie workday.

Category winners received a variety of prizes including Wild Ones yard signs, books or 25 year commemorative mugs.

### Children

1st - Kim Lowman Vollmer Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter "My Friend the Swallowtail"

2nd - Bonnie Vastag Green Bay (WI) Chapter "Checking for Caterpillars"

### Flora

2nd - John Arthur Twin Cities (MN) Chapter "Cupplant Flower"

2nd - Mary Kuller Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter "Staghorn Sumac"

2nd - Tim Lewis Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter "Anemone Patens"

3rd - Kevin Dick Columbus (OH) Chapter "Cypripedium"

3rd - Joanna McKasy Twin Cities (MN) Chapter "Birdsfoot Violet"

3rd - Susan Morkin Lake to Prairie (IL) Chapter "Turkeyfoot at Dusk"

### Landscaping

2nd - Harold Vastag of the Green Bay (WI) Chapter "Grandpa's Helper"

3rd - Donna VanBuecken Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter "Cupplant & Skippers"

3rd - John Vollmer Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter "City Prairie"

### Pollinators

1st - Steve Maassen "Cecropia Utopia"

1st - Anne Thering "Robber Flies on Little Bluestem"

2nd - Kim Lowman Vollmer "Monarch on Milkweed"

2nd - Joe Nowak North Park Nature Center "Zebra Swallowtail on Ironweed"

3rd - John Arthur "Leaf Cutter Bee on Purple Prairie Clover"

### Scenery

1st - Joe Nowak "Tallgrass Prairie"

2nd - Harold Vastag "Luscious Lilies"

3rd - Steve Maassen "Passenger Pigeons Eye View of the Prairie"

3rd - Joanna McKasy "Rock Stack"

3rd - Anne Reese Greater DuPage (IL) Chapter "Higher Power"

### Wild Ones Activity

3rd - Zaiga Maassen Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter "Prairie Peek-a-Boo"

You can view an online slide show of the photo contest winners at [www.geostar.com/contest2004/](http://www.geostar.com/contest2004/). The guidelines for 2005 will also be posted at the Wild Ones web site.

Thank you everyone for participating in our second annual photo contest. Although we couldn't award a prize to everyone entering the contest, it was a great display, and all photographers are deserving of our compliments for their fine work. We are looking forward to an even bigger list of entries and winners for 2005 for the annual meeting hosted by the Minnesota chapters in Minneapolis.

**Note:** If you are a winner and have not received your ribbons yet, please let the national office know because we have some left over.



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# Springfield Township in Southeastern Michigan

By Sally Elmiger

This is the fourth 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.

Our next “greenway” example is found in northwestern Oakland County, at the outer fringes of development in southeastern Michigan, fifty miles from the heart of Detroit. The residents and public officials in Springfield Township recognize the regionally and globally significant ecological features within their borders, and have worked hard to preserve them. Over the years, many approaches have been used to accomplish preservation. One they have been working with recently is to connect open spaces created through planned residential development.

It has always been known that the headwaters of several major rivers of southeastern Michigan lie within the boundaries of the 36-square-mile township, and that the township lies in the watershed of two more rivers. It wasn't until they participated in an EPA-funded study called “The Shiawassee and Huron Headwaters Resource Preservation Project” (or “Headwaters” project) that they realized how important it was to connect the ecologically significant sites and natural spaces they have been working for decades to preserve.

The Headwaters project evaluated six communities in northwest Oakland County (Springfield, Rose, Highland, White Lake and Milford Townships, and the Village of Milford) for significant environmental fea-

### What's Next

There are no more articles about greenways coming up (at least not in the near future). But the next step may be one you could take. A call to your city or township offices to find out what's being done in your community to preserve functioning natural areas. How are your parks and natural areas connected to allow for the movement of wildlife and pollinators? Has this idea been considered by your Planning Commission? Is it discussed in your community's Master Plan or Comprehensive Plan? If not, you may be the first connection – the corridor – between the decision makers and the quality of your community's natural areas.

tures. The Michigan Natural Features Inventory (MNFI) staff conducted the inventory using aerial photographs and other information, and rated each site based on several criteria such as size, intactness (lack of fragmentation), and riparian corridors (mixture of uplands, wetlands, and streams/river features) among others.

Within the six communities, the study came up with 114 sites (termed MNFI sites) worthy of further evaluation and potential preservation. Some of the most significant sites received “ground-truthing” field inventories. Twenty-four sites identified were in Springfield Township.

Once the township could see on a map where their important natural features were, they could begin to apply planning tools to these areas to better preserve not only the features themselves, but also the surrounding areas that sustained the features (remember the “ecosystem” approach?). The first tool they included was a “Natural Areas Plan” as a chapter in their community Master Plan. A Master Plan (or Comprehensive Plan) is a document that delineates a community's vision for its future development, and is often broken down into topics such as residential and commercial development, transportation, public facilities (sewer, water, etc.), and the like. Springfield extended this idea to discuss its vision for natural area preservation. The Natural Areas Plan shows the 24 MNFI sites, but also

shows how these sites could connect to one another through riparian corridors, utility corridors, tree rows, or old fence rows. By putting this information in the Master Plan, the township went on record with potential builders and developers that preserving these sites is a priority to the community.

This is important because developers use a community's planning documents, like the Master Plan, to help them understand what type of development a community is looking for. So if a developer owns a parcel in a community, they often read the Master Plan to determine how their development proposal can be consistent with the community's vision for that area. The Natural Areas Plan also shows developers if their parcels have significant natural features, and what elements on their parcels could be retained to provide connections to other natural areas. In addition to considering policies in the Master Plan, developers are legally obligated to abide by a community's ordinances, or laws regulating development.

While the Master Plan guides development decisions, Springfield's ordinances place both guidelines and legal requirements on the development process. To translate the Natural Area Plan's policies into its ordinance, the township created a protective ordinance called a Natural Features Overlay District. An “overlay district” is applied to an area where the underlying zoning may be varied. For instance,



many of the MNFI sites within Springfield cover several parcels, many of which have different zoning designations such as low-density and medium-density residential. The overlay district's rules are "laid over" the underlying zoning rules, becoming an additional layer of rules or laws. Overlay districts are advantageous to a community because they leave the current zoning designations intact. This is very helpful when an MNFI site covers many parcels, but follows natural boundaries, such as streams and glacial ridges, rather than property lines.

The overlay district in Springfield applies to all MNFI sites and supplies development requirements and guidelines for areas with sensitive features. For instance, one requirement is that when a development proposal is submitted for a parcel located within an MNFI area, an ecological study be conducted if a field survey is not available. An important part of the inventory is to identify the plant communities on the site, and the occurrence of any endangered, threatened, or special concern plants. By conducting this survey, a developer will know where development will have the least impact on the site's natural features.

The ordinance also encourages developers to use the "cluster" type of residential development. This development pattern allows the same number of homes in a subdivision as a conventional layout; but it clusters the homes on smaller lots. This then leaves part of the property undeveloped. The homes are usually located in the less sensitive areas of the site, and the more sensitive areas are preserved in open space. (*See the sidebar for an example.*) Note that a community cannot require a developer to cluster, but through cooperation, many developers choose the cluster option. They can also benefit from economic advantages such as reduced development costs (shorter roadways and utility lines) and higher prices for lots adjacent to preserved natural features. In Springfield Township, it is typical that a cluster development preserves 60% of the property in natural areas. To date, the township has approximately 500 acres preserved through approved cluster developments.

Because the cluster option directs development into less sensitive areas, such as old agricultural fields, it leaves the woodlands, wetlands, fence rows, and other sensitive plant communities undisturbed. These undisturbed areas often abut one another (after all, wetlands and woodlands don't

#### Residential Cluster Example

To see how the cluster option works, think about this example: A 20-acre parcel zoned for one-acre lots could potentially accommodate eighteen homes after taking away 20% for roadways and public utilities. In a conventional development, each lot would be one-acre in size and the entire twenty acres would be devoted to homes, yards, and roadways. In a cluster development, it may be possible to make the lots only one-half acre and cluster them all in the least sensitive part of the site. With roadways and utilities, only eleven acres would be devoted to homes and yards, and the remaining nine acres could be left in its natural condition, and possibly preserved through a land conservancy.

know property boundaries!). As the parcels are developed, the natural open spaces then add up to create a larger, contiguous open space. In Springfield, open spaces not only connect to one another, but also to public natural areas. The open space may not be a traditional recreational greenway, but in many circumstances it does create linear preserved lands that connect or abut to other natural areas. Using the cluster technique, the natural areas are privately owned rather than under public ownership. Many developers dedicate the open space in their development to a land conservancy for management, although some homeowner associations take on this responsibility themselves.

While Springfield Township isn't necessarily building a "greenway" as we typically think of, they are using the tools allowed them by law to preserve open space one development at a time. As the township develops and these open spaces are combined, the community will realize an integrated system of open spaces that will be able to preserve, and give habitat to the species the land currently supports. 🍄

#### References:

Shiawassee and Huron Headwaters Resource Preservation Project; Oakland County Planning and Economic Development; 2000.  
Springfield Township Master Plan; Springfield Township, Michigan; 2002.  
Springfield Township Ordinances; Springfield Township, Michigan; 2003.



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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](mailto:meeting@for-wild.org)  
Chapter ID numbers are listed after names.

Meet us online at [www.for-wild.org](http://www.for-wild.org)



## ILLINOIS

### Greater DuPage Chapter #9

Message Center: 630-415-IDIG  
Pat Clancy 630-964-0448, [clancypj2@aol.com](mailto: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](mailto: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  
[natives.tim@insightbb.com](mailto:natives.tim@insightbb.com)  
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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:wildones-lou@insightbb.com)  
First Wednesday of month, 6:30 p.m.,  
Location varies.  
See web site for meeting schedule.  
Woods Saturday Work Day:  
Ward Wilson: 502-299-0331, [ward@wwilson.net](mailto:ward@wwilson.net)  
Allan Nations: 502-456-3275

## MAINE

### The Maine Chapter #75 (Seedling)

Barbara Murphy 207-743-6329  
[bmurphy@umext.maine.edu](mailto:bmurphy@umext.maine.edu)  
Oxford County

## MICHIGAN

### Ann Arbor Chapter #3

Susan Bryan 734-622-9997  
[susanbryanhsieh@yahoo.com](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:aries1@chartermi.net)

### Detroit Metro Chapter #47

Connie Manley 248-538-0654  
[cmannfarm@mich.distance.net](mailto:cmannfarm@mich.distance.net)  
Meeting dates and times vary. Please call for details.

### Flint Chapter #32

Ginny Knag 810-694-4335  
[mtknag@ameritech.net](mailto: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](mailto:mrirtz@acd.net)  
Third Wednesday, 7-9 p.m.  
Room 139, Radiology, MSU campus.  
For details: [www.for-wild.org/redcedar](http://www.for-wild.org/redcedar)

### Oakland Chapter #34

Barbara Bray 248-601-6405  
[kbray@bigzoo.net](mailto: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  
[candrews@barr.com](mailto:candrews@barr.com)  
September through April, Wednesdays 6 p.m.,  
Hartley Nature Center.

### Otter Tail Chapter #25

Karen Terry 218-736-5520 [terry714@prtcl.com](mailto:terry714@prtcl.com)  
Fourth Monday, 7 p.m.,  
Prairie Wetlands Learning Center, Fergus Falls

**Welcome New Chapters**  
Habitat Gardening Club of  
Central New York (Syracuse)  
and Western Reserve (Cleveland)

### St. Cloud Chapter #29

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

### St. Croix Oak Savanna Chapter #71

Mary-Clare Holst 651-351-7351  
[mcholst\\_7351@msn.com](mailto:mcholst_7351@msn.com)  
Third Thursday, 7 p.m., Stillwater Town Hall

### Twin Cities Chapter #56

Marty Rice 952-927-6531 [jcrmrfr@msn.com](mailto:jcrmrfr@msn.com)  
Meetings third Tuesday of the month, 7 p.m.,  
Nokomis Community Center, 2401 E. Minnehaha  
Pkwy, Mpls. No December meeting.

## MISSOURI

### Mid-Missouri Chapter #49

Lesa Beamer 573-882-6072  
[wildonesmo@yahoo.com](mailto:wildonesmo@yahoo.com)  
Second Saturday, 10 a.m.  
Location varies. See: [wildones.missouri.org](http://wildones.missouri.org)

### St. Louis Chapter #31

Scott Woodbury 636-451-3512  
[scott.woodbury@mobot.org](mailto:scott.woodbury@mobot.org)  
First Wednesday except December, 6:00 p.m.  
Location varies. See web site.

## NEW YORK

### Habitat Gardening Club of Central

#### New York #76

Janet Allen 315-487-5742  
[jkallen@twcny.rr.com](mailto:jkallen@twcny.rr.com)  
Syracuse

### New York Capital District #69 (Seedling)

Melinda Perrin 708-579-5695  
[BlueCloudM@aol.com](mailto:BlueCloudM@aol.com)

## OHIO

### Greater Cincinnati Chapter #62

Roberta Trombly 513-751-6183,  
[btrombly@fuse.net](mailto:btrombly@fuse.net)  
Chris McCullough: 513-860-4959,  
[gordchris@fuse.net](mailto:gordchris@fuse.net)  
Monthly meetings or field trips; see web site.

### Columbus Chapter #4

Marilyn Logue 614-237-2534,  
[mlogue@sprintmail.com](mailto: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](mailto:naturallynative@buckeye-express.com)

### Western Reserve Chapter #73

Barb Holtz 440-473-3370  
[bph@clevelandmetroparks.com](mailto:bph@clevelandmetroparks.com)  
Meetings every third Thursday, 7 p.m.,  
North Chagrin Nature Center (North Chagrin  
Reservation, Cleveland Metroparks, off Rte. 91  
in Willoughby Hills).

*Continued next page.*





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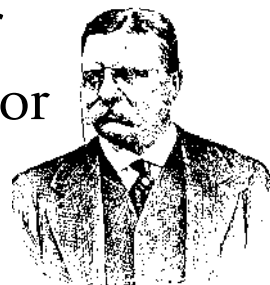
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#### **Wild Ones National Quarterly Board Meetings**

*All members are invited and encouraged to attend the quarterly meetings of the National Board of Directors. If you'd like to participate in the meeting by conference call, please contact the national office (toll-free) at (877) 394-9453 for instructions.*

**Next year's Annual Meeting/Conference will be held in Minneapolis-St. Paul.**



#### **On the Horizon**

Although dates have not been set, quarterly board meetings will be hosted by Calhoun (MI) Chapter Q1, Menomonee River Valley (WI) Chapter Q2, Minnesota Chapters Annual Meeting and Q3, and Greater Cincinnati (OH) Q4.

For information on other relative native landscaping conferences, please see Wild Ones web site at [www.for-wild.org/chapters/Conf](http://www.for-wild.org/chapters/Conf)

## **The Meeting Place** *(continued from previous page)*

### **PENNSYLVANIA**

**NE Pennsylvania Chapter #70 (Seedling)**  
Nathaniel Whitmore [plants@plantsavers.org](mailto:plants@plantsavers.org)

**Susquehanna Valley Chapter #68**  
Angela Eichelberger 717-793-8440  
[wild\\_ones@earthlink.net](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:speakbobo@aol.com)  
Second Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
LaCrosse Main Branch Public Library

**Door County Chapter #59**  
Judy Reninger 920-839-1182  
[jreninger@dcwis.com](mailto:jreninger@dcwis.com)  
Time & location vary; check web site.

**Erin Chapter #57**  
Bob & Bev Hults 262-670-0445  
[twowildones@juno.com](mailto: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](mailto:ksyve@core.com)  
Sharon Duerkop 920-734-1419  
[sduerk@execpc.com](mailto:sduerk@execpc.com)  
Meeting Thursday, Nov. 18, 7 p.m.,  
Evergreen Retirement Center, Oshkosh, WI.

**Green Bay Chapter #10**  
Hal Sunken 920-469-0540 [hdsunken@cs.com](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:jkgmeg@athenet.net)  
Menominee, Oconto & Waupaca counties.

**Wisconsin Northwoods Chapter #63**  
Diane Willette 715-362-6870 [diane@bfm.org](mailto:diane@bfm.org)  
Fourth Monday of month, Fireside Room,  
Univ. Transfer Center at Lake Julia Campus of  
Nicolet Area Tech. College, Rhinelander area.

## New Business Members

**American Family Insurance** has joined Wild Ones as a business member. When asked what prompted them to join Wild Ones, Rita Garczynski, Facility Site Maintenance Manager for the National Corporate Headquarters Facility, responded with "on-site projects and general interest." They are particularly interested in finding out more about commercial scale applications of rain gardens. The headquarters facility is located at 6000 American Parkway in Madison, Wisconsin. Rita can be reached at 608-242-4100.

**Genesis Nursery, Inc.** of Tampico, Illinois, has also recently joined Wild Ones as a business member. Genesis handles a variety of nursery seeds and plants for the Midwest, for large and/or commercial restorations and developments. They can be reached at 815-438-2220.

And from Katonah and Brewster, New York, the **John Jay Land Management Corp.** has joined Wild Ones because of their interest in native plants and restoration. John Jay Land Management has been in business for ten years and specializes in natural design and ecological landscaping using shade and wetlands species. They can be reached at 914-232-0399 or via e-mail at [JohnJay@LandDesign.net](mailto:JohnJay@LandDesign.net). See their web site at [www.landdesign.net](http://www.landdesign.net).

## Renewing Business Members

**The Adkins Arboretum** of Ridgely, Maryland, a 400-acre native garden and preserve on the Eastern Shore, which is dedicated to promoting and preserving the appreciation and conservation of the rich and diverse native plants of the Delmarva Peninsula. Contact Ellie Altman at 410-634-2847 or [ealtman@intercom.net](mailto:ealtman@intercom.net) – or go to their web site at [www.adkinsarboretum.org](http://www.adkinsarboretum.org).

**Agrecol Corporation** of Madison (WI) Chapter is continuing their business membership with Wild Ones not only to support Wild Ones goals, but also as a way of supporting the native plant industry. Agrecol is a grower of most native seeds and plants from throughout the Midwest and is often the supplier for our Midwestern Wild Ones Chapters plant sales. Please watch for their brand name Agrecol on the plant identification tags when you shop. For more information call 608-226-2544 or e-mail [ecosolutions@agrecol.com](mailto:ecosolutions@agrecol.com). See their web site at [www.agrecol.com](http://www.agrecol.com).

Started in 1989, **EnergyScapes, Inc.** staff does landscape design, installation and maintenance of sustainable landscapes using locally native plant species. Owner Douglas Owens-Pike says, "We share the mission of expanding awareness of saving biodiversity and healing the planet." Douglas can be reached at 612-821-9797 or via e-mail at [nrgscapes@isd.net](mailto:nrgscapes@isd.net). See their web site at [www.energyscapes.com](http://www.energyscapes.com).

**The Montessori School of Lake Forest** (Illinois), which has as its mission to provide a social, physical, and natural environment that guides and encourages children to grow and build themselves to their fullest potential, is also a renewing member. Feel free to contact Lissa Hektor, Executive Director at 847-918-1000 or via e-mail at [lissa@mslf.org](mailto:lissa@mslf.org). Their web site is [www.mslf.org](http://www.mslf.org).

Renewing member, **One Plus, Inc.**, of Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, which provides sustainable architectural design services for commercial, residential and institutional clients, feels there is "No excuse for not taking care of the Earth, and their design services include renovation, rehabilitation, and adaptation of existing buildings, daylighting, passive solar and energy-efficient new building design." Contact Joe and Diane Powelka at 608-837-8022 or via e-mail at [oneplus@chorus.net](mailto:oneplus@chorus.net).

### AUDITOR NEEDED!

Wild Ones National is in need of a financial audit as part of our application for grants. Are you aware of anyone who might provide this service for us *gratis*, or at a minimal cost? We'd appreciate an immediate response if you have a suggestion.

Thank you.  
Donna VanBuecken, Executive Director

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## We Couldn't Do It Without You!

### 25th Anniversary Thank You

A very special thank you for the following additional contributions toward the publication of the 25-year history book: USEPA-Great Lakes National Program Office \$5,000 • Citizen's Natural Resources Association Wisconsin \$500 • John Shannon and Jan Serr, Milwaukee-Southwest/Wehr (WI) Chapter \$200 • Fred T. and Patti A. Hessen Jr., Milwaukee-Southwest/Wehr (WI) Chapter \$135 • Donna and John VanBuecken, Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter \$100 • Prairie Seating (Illinois) \$25 • Alice Dechene, Greater DuPage (IL) Chapter \$5. Also, all of our wonderful advertisers who expressed their support through their well wishes and congratulatory messages.

### More Thanks

Another big thank you to the Michigan Division of the Woman's National Farm & Garden Association – Warren, Rochester, Saginaw, Trenton and County Downs branches for their \$225 donation to the Seeds for Education Fund. Finally, thanks for the surprise donation of one case of merchandise mailers and other miscellaneous operational supplies from Tim and Janaan Lewis, Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter, and a donation of one case of bond paper from Carla Mahony, Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter. These supplies are very much appreciated.

This November/December 2004 issue of the *Wild Ones Journal* was made possible by special donations from Wild Ones chapters who responded to our *Wild Ones Journal* Challenge. Without the timely and generous financial contributions of the following Wild Ones chapters, this issue would not have been published: Arrowhead (MN) Chapter \$127 • Root River (WI) Chapter \$80 from proceeds of plant sale by Crystel Lyons of Almost Eden in Somers, Wisconsin • Greater Cincinnati (OH) Chapter \$50. This gives us a total of \$2005. When we add the Oakland (MI) Chapter's 1 for 2 pledge, we have a grand total (so far) of \$3,008, plus the \$20 received from member donations. In total, twelve of the forty-two Wild Ones Chapters responded to Oakland (WI) Chapter's *Journal* Challenge. Ann Arbor • Arrowhead • Detroit Metro • Gibson Woods • Greater

### Generous Sponsors of This *Journal* Issue

Cincinnati • Mid-Missouri • North Park Nature Center • Otter Tail Rock River Valley • Root River • St. Cloud • Twin Cities. And we're happy to send a huge thank you to Oakland (MI) Chapter for not only donating the \$1,003 from the \$1 for every \$2 pledge by chapters, but also an additional \$497, for a total pledge of \$1,500. Thank you all very much for providing the funds to help print this November/December 2004 issue of the *Wild Ones Journal*.

### We want to thank the following people and organizations for their donations to our Silent Auction held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting/Conference. Thank you to:

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### Silent Auction Thank You