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 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.

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 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.


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 on 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.

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

Wild Ones Journal (ISSN 1551-9155) is published bimonthly by Wild Ones: Native Plants, Natural Landscapes. Views expressed are the opinions of the authors. Journal content may be reproduced for non-profit educational purposes as long as the Journal is credited as the source. Individual articles that carry a copyright are the property of the author and cannot be reproduced without the author’s written permission. No artwork may be reproduced, except to accompany its original companion text, without written permission of the illustrator or photographer. Contact editor if in doubt about use rights. Manuscripts and illustrations are welcome; Wild Ones does not pay for articles, photos or illustrations. For guidelines for submitting material, contact editor or see Wild Ones Web site. Advertisers: Contact national office for rates and schedule.

WILD ONES JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Maryann Whitman • 248-652-4004
E-mail: journal@for-wild.org
(Please indicate topic in subject line.)

WILD ONES JOURNAL STAFF
Barbara Bray, Contributing Editor
Janice Cook, Contributing Editor
Christian Nelson, Creative Director & Associate Editor
Wild Ones recommends that you patronize businesses that support our policies regarding species provenance and habitat preservation. The appearance of advertising in the Journal does not constitute an endorsement by Wild Ones of any organization or product.

Printed on recycled paper.

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.

NATIONAL OFFICE
Executive Director
Donna VanBuecken
P.O. Box 1274, Appleton, WI 54912-1274
877-FYI-WILD (394-9453)
920-730-3986
Fax: 920-730-3986
E-mail: execdirector@for-wild.org

President
Joe Powelka • 608-837-6308
E-mail: president@for-wild.org

Vice-President & Editor-in-Chief
Maryann Whitman • 248-652-4004
E-mail: journal@for-wild.org

Secretary
Portia Brown • 502-454-4007
E-mail: secretary@for-wild.org

Treasurer
Klaus Wisiol • 847-548-1649
E-mail: treasurer@for-wild.org

Communications Committee Chair
Bret Rappaport
E-mail: concom@for-wild.org

Seeds for Education Director
Steve Maassen • 920-233-5914
E-mail: sfedirector@for-wild.org

Web Site Coordinator
Peter Chen • webmanager@for-wild.org

LIBRARIAN
Robert Ryf • 920-361-0792
E-mail: library@for-wild.org

CALENDAR COORDINATOR
Mary Paquette • 920-994-2505
E-mail: calendar@for-wild.org

BOARD MEMBERS
Carol Andrews, Minnesota, 06
Patricia Armstrong, Illinois, 08
Nancy Aten, Wisconsin, 08
Portia Brown, Kentucky, 08
Jerry Brown, Kentucky, 08
Mark Charles, Michigan, 08
Tim Lewis, Illinois, 08
Steve Maassen, Wisconsin, 08
Kathy McDonald, Ohio, 08
Diane Powelka, Wisconsin, 06
Joe Powelka, Wisconsin, 06
Bret Rappaport, Illinois, 08
Maryann Whitman, Michigan, 06
Klaus Wisiol, Illinois, 06
Marilyn Wyzga, New Hampshire, 06

HONORARY DIRECTORS
Darrel Morrison, FASLA, Georgia
Lorrie Otto, Wisconsin
Sara Stein, New York
Craig Tufts, Virginia
Andy & Sally Wasowski, New Mexico

WEBMASTER
Christian Nelson, Creative Director
Mary Paquette, Contributing Editor
Barbara Bray, Contributing Editor
Janice Cook, Contributing Editor
Christian Nelson, Creative Director & Associate Editor

Wild Ones recommends that you patronize businesses that support our policies regarding species provenance and habitat preservation. The appearance of advertising in the Journal does not constitute an endorsement by Wild Ones of any organization or product.
How I Created My Woodland
Or What I Did to Save My Rescued Woodland Plants!
By Donna VanBuecken

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 (Fraxinum 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,
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 blue stem 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).

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.

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 Rapapport’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 website: 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 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 (Aquilega canadensis), zig-zag goldenrod (Solidago flexicaulis), bluestem goldenrod (Solidago caesia), Jacob’s ladder (Polemonium van-bruntiae), Solomon’s seal (A. saccharum), Thalictrum stellata), 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 (Aquilega 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. bifloraum), 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 plantanoides), 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, stary 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. ☣
At The Wild Ones Store

Wild Ones Yard Sign
Announce the presence of your prairie or other native plantings. Colorful aluminum sign proclaims “This land is in harmony with nature.” $26

Landscaping with Native Plants
Newly revised to include a wider variety of native landscaping ecoregions, this comprehensive guide book continues the tradition of “how to” information, along with Wild Ones history and everything you’ll need to know about being a member of Wild Ones. $10

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, Wisconsin 54912. Prices include shipping and handling.

For maximum convenience, order online at www.for-wild.org/store

$30 Wildflower Video
ALMOST FREE!

Are you wild about wildflowers? When you join or renew your Wild Ones membership at the $50 level or higher, you will receive, at no extra charge, the highly acclaimed video, Wild About Wildflowers: How to Choose, Plant, Grow, and Enjoy Native American Wildflowers and Grasses in Your Own Yard. This item sells in the Wild Ones Store for $30, but here’s your chance to get it almost for “free.” Join or renew your membership today, and let us know if you want the video!

Wild Ones E-Mail
You Should Try

Since the creation of our web site, (www.for-wild.org), the capability for communication between chapters has been available under the address 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 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

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

These capabilities provided by national are only of value to the membership when they are used. Give them a try.

Wild Ones E-Mail
You Should Try

Architecture
Commercial & Residential Sustainable Design
Business Continuity—Disaster Planning
Facility Assessments
Forensic Investigations
Contract Administration
Project Management

ONE Plus, Inc.
113 West Main
Sun Prairie, WI 53590-2905
e-mail: oneplus@chorus.net
608/837-8022 Fax 608/837-8132
Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois & Minnesota

Five percent of Wild Ones-generated fees will be donated to Wild Ones National general operating fund. Reference this ad to help support our national activities.
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 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 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 spittebug 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.
Faire Lakes Commons of Delafield

This superb development was the site of a Christmas tree farm, and now hosts many mature and spectacular trees. The developer envisioned it in its native splendor and has taken on the commitment to restore this land to a natural meadow filled with native species of wild flowers and grasses.

There are only five picturesque homesites available in this breathtaking preserve. If your vision is to live among the flora and fauna, birds and bees, then come take the journey through Faire Lakes Commons with me, and let your soul sing! Prepare yourself for dream fulfillment.

Susan Dakins, CRS, GRI, SRES, ABR
Realty Executives
262-369-1456
1-800-942-0046
262-894-0623
www.susandakins.com
susan@execpc.com

---

Nursery-grown Native Plants of the Midwest for your prairie, woodland or natural garden.

NORTHERN SUNSET PERENNIALS

The Colors of Success

Just look for NATIVE, Naturally™ on the tag.

At many fine garden centers in Central and Southeast Wisconsin and Northern Illinois.


---

Don’t let our name fool you,

Invasive Plant Control
• Purple loosestrife
• Reed canary grass
• Phragmites

Burn Management
• Wetland
• Woodland
• Prairies
• Pond bulkers

Woodland Restoration
• Brush removal
• Herbiciding

Lake & Pond Services
• Algae & aquatic plant control
• Water quality testing
• Sediment sampling
• Fisheries services
• Aeration sales & service
• Stream bank & shoreline stabilization

Other Services
• Wetland delineation permitting maintenance & monitoring
• Goose control

Integrated Lakes Management 847-244-6662
Serving Northeast Illinois
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 few 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 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 salt 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 antibotics, 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.

For more information on bird counts, visit www.birds.cornell.edu/pfw/InstruxandUpdates/Count_birds.htm and www.birdsource.org/gbb/.
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.

---

**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

---

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.

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.
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
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 Surnac”

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/. 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.
Prairie Seed Source
P.O. Box 83, North Lake
Wisconsin 53064-0083

Over 170 species from southeastern Wisconsin prairies

Bob Ahrenhoerster,
Prairie Restoration Specialist

Please send $1 for seed catalog

Visit our website at http://www.Ameritech.net/users/rasillon/Seed.html

WINDY OAKS AQUATICS
Everything for Beautiful Ponds and Stunning Aquascapes
Pond and Bog Liners
Water Lilies - Lotus - Marginals
Display Ponds to Enjoy
W377S10677 Betts Road
Eagle, Wisconsin 53119
262-594-3033

Plants Available in Appleton, Wisconsin

Over 100 species available at our Appleton greenhouse starting May 1.
Avoid the mail-order hassle, select and take home your plants the same day!

Native Solutions LLC
Environmental Consulting

Restoration Ecology • Project Management • Habitat Development

Located at 4615 N. Richmond Street, Appleton
Mailing: W5040 Wolf Rd., Black Creek 54106

Phone: 920-749-7807
Fax: 920-830-2822
Website: nativesolutions.net
Connecting Private Open Spaces

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 features. 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. 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,
important part of the inventory is to identify
cooperations if a field survey is not available. An
MNFI area, an ecological study be con-
ducted if a field survey is not available. An
important part of the inventory is to identify
the plant communities on the site, and the more sensitive
areas are preserved in open space.

The ordinance also encourages de-
velopers to use the “cluster” type of residen-
tial development. This development pattern
allows the same number of homes in a sub-
division 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 sensi-
tive areas of the site, and the more sensitive
areas are preserved in open space. (See the
sidebar for an example.) Note that a commu-
nity 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 road-
ways 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 town-
ship has approximately 500 acres preserved
through approved cluster developments.

Because the cluster option directs devel-
opment 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
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 tech-
teque, 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 com-
bined, the community will realize an inte-
grated 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
Springfield Township Master Plan; Springfield
Township, Michigan; 2002.
Springfield Township Ordinances; Springfield
Township, Michigan; 2003.

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 road-
ways and public utilities. In a conven-
tional 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 de-
velopment, 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.

Conway School
OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN
P.O. BOX 179 • CONWAY, MA 01341-0179

Free Catalog & Cultural Guide
31837 Bur Oak Lane, Winona, MN 55987
Toll-free 866-417-8156 Fax 507-454-5238
Order online at
www.prairienoon.com

Intensive ten-month
Master of Arts Program
trains students in ecological site design
and land planning, applied to residential
and community-scale projects. Small
yet diverse classes, unique rural setting,
accredited by NEASC.

By designing real projects for clients,
Conway students learn important design skills
including practical problem solving,
communication of design solutions and
ecological advocacy.

Attend our informational sessions
to learn about our program leading
to a Master of Arts degree.

Call, write, or check our web site for
further information about CSLD
www.csld.edu
413-369-4044
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 312-734-5472
Second Thursday, 7 p.m.
North Park Nature Center
5801 N. Pulaski, Chicago

Rock River Valley Chapter #21
Tim Lewis 815-874-3468
Third Thursday, 7 p.m., usually at Burpee Museum

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
Third Wednesday, 7-9 p.m.

Louisville Metrowild Chapter #26
Portia Brown 502-454-4007
wildones-lou@insightbb.com
First Wednesday of month, 7:30 p.m., Location varies. See web site for 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 207-742-6329
bmurphy@umext.main.edu
Oxford County

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

MICHIGAN
Ann Arbor Chapter #3
Susan Bryan 734-622-9997
susanbryanfsieh@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.

Central Upper Peninsula Chapter #61
Pat Landry 906-425-4053
anes1@chartermi.net

Detroit Metro Chapter #47
Connie Manley 248-638-0654
manfarm@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, 1500 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 mritz@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
candrrevs@barr.com
September through April, Wednesdays 6 p.m., Hartley Nature Center.

Otter Tail Chapter #25
Karen Terry 218-736-5520 terry714@prtel.com
Fourth Monday, 7 p.m., Prairie Wetlands Learning Center, Fergus Falls

St. Cloud Chapter #29
Greg Shirley 320-258-0825 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
Third Thursday, 7 p.m., Stillwater Town Hall

Twin Cities Chapter #56
Marty Rice 952-927-6531 jcmfr@mns.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
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
Habitat Gardening Club of Central New York #76
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,
b trombly@fuse.net
Gordchris@fuse.net
Monthly meetings or field trips; see web site.

Columbus Chapter #4
Marlyn 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

Western Reserve Chapter #73
Barb Holtz 440-473-3374
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).

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

Continued next page.
The civilized people of today look back with horror at their medieval ancestors who wantonly destroyed great works of art, or sat slothfully by while they were destroyed. We have passed that stage. We treasure pictures and sculptures. We regard Aztec temples and Roman triumphal arches and Gothic cathedrals as of priceless value, but we are, as a whole, still in that low state of civilization where we do not understand that it is also vandalism wantonly to destroy or to permit the destruction of what is beautiful in nature, whether it be a cliff, a forest, or a species of mammal or bird.

Theodore Roosevelt
26th president of the United States from 1901 to 1909

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.

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 landscape conferences, please see Wild Ones website at www.for-wild.org/chapters/Conf

Next year’s Annual Meeting/Conference will be held in Minneapolis-St. Paul.
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. See their web site at 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 – or go to their web site at 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. See their web site at 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. See their web site at 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. Their web site is 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.

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

---

**Native Prairie Seed and Plants**

**500 Species of Native Seeds & Plants**

**Natural Landscaping of Corporate Campuses**

**Prairie & Wetland Restoration**

**Planting Design & Installation**

**Blue Stem Farm**

Great selection, including Wood Lilies, Yellow Star Grass, and Grass Pink Orchids.

Local genotype.

Competitive prices.

Potted plants ready to go.

Come and see us at the Dane County Farmers’ Market in Madison.

No mail order sales!

Farm visits by appointment only, please.

55920 Lehman Road
Baraboo, WI 53913
608-356-0179
Wild Ones Membership Form

Name________________________________________________
Address ______________________________________________
City__________________________________________________
State/ZIP _____________________________________________
Phone _______________________________________________
E-Mail _______________________________________________

Annual Dues: Wild Wilder Wildest
Household $30 $50 $75+
Business $200 $500 $1,000+
☐ I am joining/renewing at $50 or higher level.
☐ Limited income/full-time student household: □ $20/year
☐ Please send me the Membership Premium Video.
☐ Please check: □ new □ renewal □ new contact info
Amount enclosed $ ________________ for _____ years.
Chapter preference __________________________________
Chapters listed in “The Meeting Place.”

If this is a Gift Membership:
My Name ____________________________________________
Occasion for Gift _____________________________________
Entire Membership Fee Is Tax-Deductible.

Wild Ones • P.O. Box 1274 • Appleton, WI • 54912-1274

Midwest Prairies is a full service restoration company dedicated to healing the land.

- Invasive tree removal utilizing our tree terminator that removes trees up to 12” in diameter and chemically treats the stumps.
- Invasive brush removal with our Forestry Mower for the areas too thick to get into with a chainsaw.
- Herbicide applications
- Prescribed burns
- Custom seed mixes

Servicing south central Wisconsin

Midwest Prairies LLC

(920) 563-3165 email: midwestprairies@charter.net www.midwestprairies.com
Is your membership OK? How about your address?

If the imprint above is dated 1/1/05 or 2/1/05 or before, your membership is about to expire.

If you are moving, either temporarily or permanently, please let the national office know as soon as your new address is official. Returned and forwarded mail costs Wild Ones anywhere from $.70 to $2.36 per piece.

You can mail your address information to Wild Ones, P.O. Box 1274, Appleton, Wisconsin 54912, call toll-free at 877-394-9453, or go to the Wild Ones members-only pages at www.for-wild.org.

Click on item 2 (Update Personal Membership Info) and enter the appropriate changes.

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 Crystiel 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.

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: Bobby Trombly, Greater Cincinnati (OH) Chapter, owner of Bobby’s Worm Villages • Carole Rubin, British Columbia, Canada, native landscaping author and speaker • Carol & Dan Chew, Milwaukee-North (WI) Chapter, Wild Ones 25 Year History Book • Columbus (OH) Chapter • David Kopitzke, naturalist from Richland Center, Wisconsin • Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter • Greater Cincinnati (OH) Chapter • Greater DuPage (IL) Chapter • John Feith, Wisconsin, local Madison ornithologist known for birding skills • Living Roadway Trust Fund, Iowa Department of Transportation • Lorraine Johnson, Partner at Large (Ontario, Canada), native landscaping author and speaker • Louisville Metro (KY) Chapter • Menomonee River Area (WI) Chapter • Milwaukee County UW-Extension Office • Milwaukee-North (WI) Chapter • Mandy Ploch, Milwaukee-North (WI) Chapter, former national board member and Journal Editor-in-Chief

Silent Auction Thank You

Thank you to: John Shannon and Jan Serr, Milwaukee-Southwest/Wehr (WI) Chapter • Oakland (MI) Chapter • Pat Armstrong, Greater DuPage (IL) Chapter, native landscaper, author and speaker • Peggy Zalucha, local Madison artist known for her botanical paintings - florals and still lifes • Prairie Future Seed Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, native seed retailer • Prairie Habitats, Argyle, Manitoba, Canada, native plant nursery; also sell seed harvesting equipment • Sarah Aslakson, local Madison artist known for her overall themes of nature and color • The Otter Side of Nature, McGregor, Iowa, retail seller of children’s books and games

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 Crystiel 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.

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: Bobby Trombly, Greater Cincinnati (OH) Chapter, owner of Bobby’s Worm Villages • Carole Rubin, British Columbia, Canada, native landscaping author and speaker • Carol & Dan Chew, Milwaukee-North (WI) Chapter, Wild Ones 25 Year History Book • Columbus (OH) Chapter • David Kopitzke, naturalist from Richland Center, Wisconsin • Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter • Greater Cincinnati (OH) Chapter • Greater DuPage (IL) Chapter • John Feith, Wisconsin, local Madison ornithologist known for birding skills • Living Roadway Trust Fund, Iowa Department of Transportation • Lorraine Johnson, Partner at Large (Ontario, Canada), native landscaping author and speaker • Louisville Metro (KY) Chapter • Menomonee River Area (WI) Chapter • Milwaukee County UW-Extension Office • Milwaukee-North (WI) Chapter • Mandy Ploch, Milwaukee-North (WI) Chapter, former national board member and Journal Editor-in-Chief

Silent Auction Thank You

Thank you to: John Shannon and Jan Serr, Milwaukee-Southwest/Wehr (WI) Chapter • Oakland (MI) Chapter • Pat Armstrong, Greater DuPage (IL) Chapter, native landscaper, author and speaker • Peggy Zalucha, local Madison artist known for her botanical paintings - florals and still lifes • Prairie Future Seed Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, native seed retailer • Prairie Habitats, Argyle, Manitoba, Canada, native plant nursery; also sell seed harvesting equipment • Sarah Aslakson, local Madison artist known for her overall themes of nature and color • The Otter Side of Nature, McGregor, Iowa, retail seller of children’s books and games