Buhr Park Wet Meadow II
A Good Investment Keeps Growing

By Celia Larsen, Ann Arbor (MI) Chapter

If you’ve consistently read the Wild Ones Journal over the years, you’ve almost certainly read about the Buhr Park Children’s Wet Meadow Project (BPCWMP) in Ann Arbor, Michigan. In 1992, a group of preschoolers and their teacher, Jeannine Palms, adopted Mallets Creek, a 3/4-mile walk from the park, and the home base of the school. The children spent time playing around the creek in all four seasons and became good observers. They noticed how muddy the creek became whenever heavy rain fell. They realized, with the help of their teacher, that the water that dumped into the storm drains in Buhr Park was the same water coming out of pipes flowing into the creek. Jeannine explained to them that in natural areas, wetlands hold and filter water before it reaches creeks and rivers. "Why don’t we make one here?" asked one of the preschoolers. Thus, the Super Swampers were formed and the original Buhr Park Children’s Wet Meadow was initiated. The group received a $100 Seeds for Education Grant from Wild Ones in 1997, and as Jeannine has pointed out, this grant gave the group legitimacy as they approached other groups for grants and donations.

Today, the original meadow is still growing strong, and in the fall of 2003, work was begun on the Buhr Park Wet Meadow II. This new project consists of a three-tiered catch basin designed to be able to capture and filter as much water as could come from a "100-year" rainstorm. Many of the original Super Swampers have been involved in this new project and, as with the first project, it has truly taken a community to see it to completion. Landscape architects, city planners, and bulldozer operators have all done their parts. Musicians performed concerts to help raise funds. Volunteers planted nearly 6,000 plants, all grown by high-school students from locally collected seed. A neighboring family volunteered to drag sprinklers around, hooked up to their own water, to help the young plants become established. The BPCWMP has raised $41,000 through their fund-raising and grant-writing efforts. Some of the grant monies have provided for an education coordinator for specific projects, and hundreds of local students have used the sites for nature study. They have also paid for a master plan for storm water management for the entire park. CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

Upper photo: The Super Swampers gathered in the sandy play area of the new Wet Meadow, constructed in June 2004. Lower photo: Blossom children wading in the snowmelt and rainwater just before it pours down the storm drain to the right, in Buhr Park. Photos by Jeannine Palms.
Notes from the President…

Introducing the Ecoscaper Certification Program

A new way for Wild Ones members to demonstrate working knowledge of native plants in their application to our landscapes, and earn recognition at the same time.

In May, Wild Ones National will be making available to our membership a new educational certification program to provide a “next level” of participation in Wild Ones activities. The program is entirely voluntary, and is intended to expand and extend the available opportunities for members to participate in Wild Ones, and to advocate the use of native plants in our landscapes.

Our Certification Committee, headed by Kathy McDonald of the Greater Cincinnati (OH) Chapter, has been working very hard since last August to develop a program whereby members can demonstrate a working knowledge of native plants in their application to our landscapes and the benefits of their use to our environment and to receive recognition for it. In addition, the program promotes volunteerism in our communities and encourages a deeper understanding of Wild Ones as an organization.

A four-step process is being developed, with the Level 1 Ecoscaper certification program being introduced this spring. Each of the first three levels will require testing and field work. Level 4 will require annual continuing education and volunteer hours. The program has been modeled to some extent on the Master Gardener program of education and volunteering in the community. The Wild Ones Ecoscaper program adds advocacy of native plants in our landscapes to the basic premise of Master Gardeners.

This is a very exciting program that will facilitate additional learning opportunities for members who have moved beyond the beginning principals of native landscaping. More importantly, the Ecoscaper program will provide Wild Ones with advocacy opportunities through community volunteerism and mentoring, helping us to spread the message of the advantage of using natives in our landscapes.

I also want to take a moment to extend my compliments for the way you all have responded to my appeal to increase our membership. I’m happy to see that for the first time in the history of Wild Ones we have more than 3,000 households within our membership. This is a great feeling and is certainly encouragement for us to continue our campaign to share the joy of natural landscaping. Thank you all very much. *

More Ecoscrapers information on page 4.

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

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

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The photos on page 1 are by Jeannine Palms, a member of the Ann Arbor (MI) Chapter.
Donna VanBuecken is Executive Director of Wild Ones, and has been plant rescue coordinator for the Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter since the chapter’s inception in 1994. The chapter currently has seven plant rescue chairs and approximately 20 supervisors.
The photo on page 5 is by Anne M. Ross, a Winnebago County dig chair with the Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter.
Maryann Whitman is a member of the Oakland (MI) Chapter, and is Journal editor-in-chief.
Roy Lukes is a member of the Door County (WI) Chapter. He and his wife, Charlotte, have dedicated their lives to teaching people about our plants and animals. Roy has written five books, the latest of which is titled Tales of the Wild: A Year with Nature.
Joe Powelka is the Wild Ones National President and is a member of the Madison (WI) Chapter. In his work as an architect he tries to bring the principle of sustainability to his designs.
Steve Maassen is a medical doctor by profession, but an environmentalist by passion. He has personally been instrumental in establishing several outdoor learning areas in Fox Valley area schools and two environmental charter schools. He is a member of the Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter and a national director.
Mark Chelmowski is a member of the Milwaukee-North (WI) Chapter. He and his wife, Terri, have often offered their home as a local garden tour site. Their yard is one of the highlights of Lorrie Otto’s annual Garden Tour.
Barbara Bray is president of the Oakland (MI) Chapter.

The Twin Cities (MN) Chapter is hard at work making this a memorable conference, with concurrent breakout sessions on a broad range of native and environmental topics. Some of the speakers will be authors whose books will be available for autographing. As more information becomes available, it will be posted on the Wild Ones web site at www.for-wild.org/events.html, and in the July-August Wild Ones Journal, along with the registration form. Contact: Marty Rice at Jcrmfir@msn.com or 952-927-6531.

Site
Bunker Hills Regional Park, located about 10 miles northwest of Minneapolis, Minnesota, featuring:
• Over 1,600 acres of park including oak savanna, prairie, woodland, and wetland areas.
• Roads and paths throughout the park for walking and biking.
• On-site tenting and RV accommodations. Call 763-862-4970 (Bunker Hills Campground Information). Information on nearby motels will be provided.

Conference Schedule
• Friday, September 9: Registration and Annual Wild Ones Meeting (all members are invited).
• Saturday, September 10: Welcome/Introduction, concurrent breakout sessions throughout the day including optional tour of the Bunker Hills Regional Park grounds.
• Banquet with keynote speaker in the evening: “Maintaining the Wild in Metropolis,” by Joan Iverson Nassauer, Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Michigan.
• Sunday, September 11: Tours of native gardens, University of Minnesota Arboretum and other “native” areas.

Other Activities
• Leadership Workshop.
• Third Quarterly National Board Meeting.
• Photo Contest Judging.

About Keynote Speaker, Joan Nassauer
Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources and Environment, and editor of Placing Nature: Culture and Landscape Ecology, Joan Nassauer helps native landscapers “go wild” without driving the neighbors crazy. See page 9 for more information.
At The Wild Ones Store

A Tapestry of Learning
This award-winning video, with Lorrie Otto, introduces the idea of creating an outdoor school natural area using native plant species. $10

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

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This beautiful, full-color calendar, created by Wild Ones members John Arthur and Pamela Deerwood, is filled with great close-ups of wondrous dragonflies and damselflies. Price reduced. $17

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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/

Wild Ones Ecoscaper Certification Program Is Now Available

Providing opportunities to enhance our members' knowledge about landscaping in harmony with nature is always foremost in our goals. With that in mind, we have developed the Ecoscaper Certification Program, which will allow our members both to enhance their knowledge and to receive credit for their accomplishments. The intent is to provide a process for self-education about native landscaping, with a goal toward applying that knowledge as an advocate for native plants and natural landscaping in our local neighborhoods and communities.

Participants will be on their own recognition, and this is an entirely voluntary undertaking. Wild Ones members do not have to participate in this program to belong to the Wild Ones: Native Plants, Natural Landscapers organization.

The Wild Ones Ecoscaper Certification Program consists of three educational levels plus continuing education criteria. These levels have been structured to lay the groundwork for the Wild Ones member’s basic knowledge about native landscaping through some basic test questions. Once completed correctly, the member will be asked to use that knowledge as a participant in specific fieldwork which will enhance their ability to complete a specific project. Thus, the first three levels contain a written test along with fieldwork and a project, to complete the certification requirements. Each level is completed at the participant’s own pace, although we encourage participants to set a goal for a timely completion date.

At the successful completion of the first level of accomplishment, the participant will receive a gold lapel pin with a tiny #1 charm hanging from it. Upon the successful completion of the remaining two levels, additional number charms will be received. Upon completion of the continuing education segments, written certification will be issued.

The fieldwork and project requirements are set up to be completed during the time of this certification process, which in some cases may mean they could have been started a year or two prior to the commencement of the program. Although specific fieldwork and project suggestions are given, the committee will also be open to new suggestions offered by the participants. The committee can be contacted at certcom@for-wild.org or by calling the National Office at 877-394-9453.

Cost for Level 1 is $15. You can get started by going to our web site (www.for-wild.org) and using your credit card. All certification materials are available on the web site. Or, if you prefer, contact the National Office at 877-394-9453 and request a copy of the application form.

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Plant (And Seed) Rescue News
By Donna VanBuecken

Spring is coming, and with it, our first Wild Ones plant rescues.

One of the benefits Wild Ones members have is the unfortunate, but fortunate, opportunity to rescue native plants in harm’s way. These plants can be taken home for the member’s use, transplanted to another appropriate public site, or donated to a local not-for-profit outdoor-learning area. The intent is that the rescue of these plants will save them for posterity, not only through the salvage of the plant itself, but also through the sharing and propagating of their seed in the future.

Some Wild Ones chapters have special requirements in regard to notifying members about upcoming plant rescues. If that’s the case with your chapter, find out what the procedures are so you can get involved with salvaging native plants from destruction in your area.

Because of our commitment to the owner of the property on which the plant rescue is undertaken, it is important that the plant rescues are supervised by the chapter. This is usually accomplished by plant rescue (dig) chairs and their assistants. Many chapters will also hold training sessions for their members so they will know what to bring and how to participate in a plant rescue successfully.

Because of the activity involved with a plant rescue, Wild Ones members are asked to sign a waiver of liability before participating in a plant rescue. This waiver protects not only Wild Ones and the Wild Ones member, but also the owner of the plant-rescue site.

Finally, and probably most importantly, it is every Wild Ones member’s responsibility to watch for native plants in danger of destruction. Please watch for potential plant rescue sites. If you drive by an area which will soon be developed, or down a road which soon will be widened, please let the plant rescue chairperson or the president of your chapter know. They can make arrangements to investigate the possibility of conducting a plant rescue.

Sometimes these sites, if you have enough notice about the impending destruction, will allow for longer-term salvage of plants and/or seeds. Seed from these sites, as well as the seed from the transplanted rescue plants, then become the seed to be shared at your chapter’s annual seed exchange or with other not-for-profit organizations developing outdoor learning areas.

It is also possible, in the case of highway construction, to work with the local authorities to reroute areas which may impact pristine native remnants. To accomplish this, chapter plant rescue chairs must stay up-to-date on highway five- and ten-year plans, so this sort of effort can be accomplished in the early planning stages. The same applies to preserving green space with local developers of residential, commercial, and industrial sites. Most community planning and zoning commissions require the set-aside of green space within a development. If there is a pristine native remnant on the site, and if efforts are begun early enough in the planning stages, oftentimes these remnant areas can be used to fulfill the green space requirements.

Working with highway superintendents and engineers, local developers and community planning and zoning officials can turn out to be a win-win situation for everyone and especially for the environment. Happy digging! *
Imagine
Imagine all the most searing yellows from Van Gogh’s sunflowers, the most sumptuously gorgeous reds and oranges of O’Keefe’s poppies, and the smoky blues and magentas made familiar by Monet’s water lilies. Spread these colors over a landscape as far as the eye can see. Hold tight to that image in your mind while I tell you where this landscape lies: in Death Valley, California, 280 feet below sea level, where summer temperatures can rise to 200 degrees. Record rainfalls (6 inches – three times the average) and early warm temperatures have caused seeds that have lain dormant for 50 years to break dormancy and the plants to bloom prodigiously. Their entire reproductive cycle will be complete in a matter of weeks; their extremely heat-resistant and drought-tolerant seeds will again lie dormant until next spring’s rains might cause a few gullies and patches of them to bloom again.

People who keep track of such things are telling us that this year’s blooming season throughout the Southwest, is the best that has been seen in 50 years.

Sara Stein Memorial
Honorary Wild Ones Director, Sara Stein, author of Noah’s Garden: Restoring the Ecology of Our Own Backyards, passed away peacefully Friday morning, February 26th, at her home in Vinalhaven, Maine. A special memorial fund has been established by her family for the Vinalhaven Public Library Native Garden. Wild Ones will accept donations to this Sara Stein Memorial during the next several months, and then submit the total donation to the Vinalhaven Public Library Native Garden Fund from Wild Ones, in honor of Sara Stein. Write your check to Wild Ones FBO Sara Stein Memorial and send it to Wild Ones, P.O. Box 1274, Appleton, WI 54912. You can make a credit card donation on our web site www.for-wild.org/chapters/Watsnew/index.html#050301.

For more information about Sara and her devotion to the environment, please go to “Wild People” on our web site.

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Spring woods outings with my parents and two older brothers, to what we called the “Toonerville Trolley Woods,” (in northeastern Wisconsin), were so important to me that I can still quite easily recall specific happenings that occurred in 1935, 70 years ago. The beautiful, sprawling woods was adjacent to the old Kewaunee-Green Bay & Western Railroad tracks, and bordered the Kewaunee River west of my dad’s home farm near Slovan, in east-central Kewaunee County.

Even though those Sunday afternoon adventures started in late April when the large-flowered trilliums carpeted the woodland floor by the thousands, I can remember also seeing and picking what my mother always called mayflowers, the hepatica. Though Gray’s Manual of Botany refers only to the trailing arbutus as a mayflower, many people in northeastern Wisconsin mean hepatica when they speak of mayflowers.

Having kept simple nature journals for many years, I can be fairly sure to find hepaticas flowering here by April 10 in most years. In fact, a small number of these hardy perennials have produced blossoms before the end of March a few times, in the woods where we live.

The sequence of wildflower blossoming is bound to differ slightly from woods to woods and county to county in any state. In general, one can assume that spring advances northward at about 125 miles per week. A blossoming calendar, faithfully kept from year to year, can vary considerably. Native spring ephemerals that bloom at the same time as hepatica include bloodroot, common and cut-leaved toothwort, Dutchman’s breeches, harbinger-of-spring, squirrel corn, trout lily, Virginia bluebells, and many others.

Gray’s Manual lists two species of hepaticas. Acutiloba (a-cue-ti-LOW-ba), having pointed leaf lobes and bracts, favors dry to medium woods with limy soil. This is the only species that grows in our woods. Americana, found to have rounded leaf lobes and bracts, is more likely to grow in acid soils. However, both do nicely on shaded slopes along streams and in rocky terrain where the woods are rich in leaf mold, and both have been found existing very well in the same woods.

The name liverleaf, used by some people, is well chosen because its genus name, Hepatica, is related to the word “liver.” Hepaticus (Latin) pertains to liver as does the Greek word, hepar. Examine a leaf and you will see its liver shape. Last year’s leaves, fleshy, leathery, maroon to rusty-olive, lie matted on the forest floor as the new flowers unfold. New leaves, fuzzy and heart-shaped at the base, make their appearances as the flowers wither.

The range of these flowers is extensive, stretching from northern Florida and Alabama, north to Nova Scotia and Manitoba, and west into Minnesota. They also inhabit Alaska and Europe. A different species, H. angulosa, having large white, blue or reddish flowers, is native to Hungary.

My wife, Charlotte, and I enjoy looking for the different colors of hepaticas in our woods every April. They range from nearly pure white to pastel shades of blue, purple, and pink. The deep blues impress us the most, while the rich pink ones appear to be the rarest.

The blossoms of these vernal favorites close at night, then open again the next sunny or bright day. Densely overcast days will find them closed. Study several clumps of them daily and try to determine how many days one flower remains open. Their odor is faint but sweet. There are those wildflower devotees who claim that the sweetest-scented hepatica clusters this year will be just as sweet next year.

I’ve always been most impressed with people who maintain constant ties with the soil and plants 12 months of the year. Come spring, before their outdoor gardening begins, they will bring twigs of wild fruit trees, balsam poplar, moosewood, or tamarack indoors to force them into leafing out or blossoming. Their constant bond with wild plants will extend well into fall with a few twigs of witch hazel nursed along indoors to their delicate yellow blossoming stage.

Even though its music is soft and delicate, the message of this wildflower parade comes through loudly and clearly. The tiny size of these spring wildflowers marches in step with towering enjoyment for those who wish to find it. Once found, never let it go. Do everything in your power to preserve forever these wildflower woods of unmatched beauty. *
Sara's Influence

She will long be remembered.

By Joe Powelka, Wild Ones National President

Many people go through life having little impact on their fellow human beings, and others affect the way we think and act for a lifetime. Sara Stein, author and environmentalist, was one of those rare people who caused us to think and to modify how we affect the landscape around us. Sara, an Honorary Wild Ones National Director, recently passed away at her home in Maine.

In April of 1995 Sara Stein was the keynote speaker at the Native Landscaping Conference in Madison, Wisconsin. She urged the audience to look at the entire picture of their communal landscapes, not just the individual pieces of their yards. She was very concerned that our normal landscaping practices were grooming the life out of the land, turning it into manicured and labor-intensive control opportunities. The land that got along perfectly well without us for eons now couldn’t seem to survive without our constant intervention to sustain it.

That spring day, Sara talked about the need for diversity in our landscaping, the need to return the land to what it once was. Restoration makes the land work again, reestablishing the connectedness of plant and animal life. She urged the audience to get back to the basics and stressed the need to bring back the entire community that once was. She talked extensively about the role of hedges as a vanishing habitat; the trees and bushes that once lined farmers’ fields were full of berry plants and provided cover for birds, small mammals, and insects. In her books she talked about the value of restoring our landscapes to their native past, and she talked to us that day about the cathartic effect it has on one’s soul.

I think that Sara Stein understood the concept that we are but temporary stewards of the landscapes that we inhabit. We can either leave our yards and communities in a healthier, more sustainable condition when we depart the land, or we can leave it in worse condition. Too many people in the past have done, and still do, the latter. I am sure that the landscapes with which Sara Stein was involved in her time here on Earth are in better shape than when she took stewardship of them. I hope that the stewards who follow her on those lands continue her good works. Sara talked to us that day in Madison and affected us, and she will continue to talk to all of us for generations to come in her writings. Her wisdom and influence live on.*

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8 WILD ONES JOURNAL • MAY/JUNE 2005
A common complaint about landscape designs based on native plantings is that they can be a bit messy compared with the classic suburban look. But you can “go wild” without driving the neighbors crazy, says Joan Iverson Nassauer, professor at the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources and Environment.

“Ecological quality tends to look messy,” says Joan Iverson Nassauer, professor of landscape architecture at the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources and Environment. “What is good for biodiversity and environmental health may not look good, and what looks good may not be good.”

Instead of feuding with neighbors still indulging a traditional-lawn fetish, and perhaps criticizing them as eco-terrorists, Nassauer urges advocates of natural landscaping to adopt a different approach.

The editor of Placing Nature: Culture and Landscape Ecology, published in 1998 by Island Press, Nassauer has conducted studies with more than 300 midwestern suburbanites to identify exactly what it is about a home landscape in established cities and suburbs, as well as new subdivisions, that makes people realize it is being naturalized, rather than neglected.

Nassauer offers the following six strategies for gardeners who want to stop weeding and mowing and return to nature without enraging more horticulturally conventional, chemically-dependent neighbors:

1. Mow a frame around natural areas, as a sign that you’re taking care of them, not just letting them go to weed. Whenever possible, make sure this frame borders sidewalks and public areas. “It shows you are taking care of your native garden,” Nassauer says.

2. Introduce some plants and shrubs with large, bright flowers, in addition to less showy native species. “People are more likely to find the whole area more attractive if they can see flowers,” says Nassauer.

3. Place bird feeders, baths, and houses throughout the native garden. “Everyone loves songbirds,” she says, “even though they may not appreciate the habitat needed to sustain healthy wild bird populations.”

4. Use bold, clearly visible landscape patterns whenever possible, since patterns are easily identifiable signals of human care for the area.

5. Maintain fences, and consider placing lawn furniture and ornaments near the natural area.

6. If you have foundation plantings around your home, keep them trimmed so they don’t obscure doors, paths, or windows.

All six strategies are based on common cultural preferences for neatness and order that facilitate the acceptance of more wild, native landscapes. Using these guidelines in your native garden design will not only benefit the environment, but keep you on good terms with the neighbors as well, says Nassauer.
Wild Ones members are part of the natural landscaping movement because they believe using native plants in our landscaping is one way in which we personally can help to heal the Earth. Our children are the next generation of native landscapers. Helping to develop their personalities to embrace the same concerns we have about healing the Earth and restoring our environment through native landscaping will continue what we have begun.

William O. Douglas, a Supreme Court justice and staunch defender of the environment, once wrote: “Every school needs a nature trail; and every person – adult or young – needs a bit of wilderness, if wonder, reverence and awe are to be cultivated.”

It is with these notions in mind that the Wild Ones board of directors created the Lorrie Otto Seeds for Education Fund (SFE). Lorrie’s life’s work with students, young and old, has endeavored to cultivate positive feelings for the natural world and to instill a desire to heal the Earth.

The Lorrie Otto Seeds for Education Fund (SFE), established in 1995, supports projects at schools, nature centers, and other places of learning that involve students, and helps to create natural landscapes and outdoor classrooms using native plants. Through the generous donations of Wild Ones members and income from the growing SFE Fund of the Milwaukee Foundation, this year’s grants total $4,000.

Applications came from all the coasts and from many of the states in between, as did the 18 judges who rated them. Our thanks to the judges for doing a great job of reviewing the applications and providing good ratings, and meaningful comments, all of which makes the award process that much easier.

Although each of the 18 applicants was deserving of praise and support, Wild Ones was able to fund only some of the projects. Grants were based on the actual amount of funds requested, the judges’ ranking in comparison to all 2005 grant applications, and the available funds. Wild Ones is pleased to announce the 2005 Seeds for Education grant recipients:

**Ferry Beach Ecology School – Saco, Maine – $500**
Ferry Beach Ecology School Center Native Garden Project for the creation of a wild landscape right outside the front door of Ferry Beach Ecology School.
*Partner-at-Large*

**Raisin Valley Land Trust – Adrian, Michigan – $400**
Native Plant Demonstration Garden at Indian Crossing Trails Park in the City of Tecumseh.
*Ann Arbor (MI) Chapter*

**Goodwillie Environmental School – Ada, Michigan – $400**
A Student-Propagated Prairie Expansion of a one-acre prairie area along the school’s driveway.
*Partner-at-Large*

**Lincoln Elementary School – Cadillac, Michigan – $400**
Native Plant Songbird & Butterfly Garden (created originally in 2001 with an SFE grant award) Enhancement at Lincoln School Outdoor Learning Center.
*Partner-at-Large*

**Maharishi School – Fairfield, Iowa – $400**
Biodiversity and Native Prairie Development of a 1-acre prairie restoration by middle school students in conjunction with the Maharishi University of Management.
*Partner-at-Large*

**School-on-the-Lake Maplewood Middle School**
**Menasha, Wisconsin – $500**
School-on-the-Lake Butterfly-Host Plant Gardens Development includes three butterfly-host plant garden areas in an existing school natural area.
*Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter*

(Chapters listed are those located closest to the recipients.)

**The Gempp Area Prairie Board – St Louis, Missouri – $400**
The Gempp Area Prairie Expansion Project intends to establish a prairie within their thirteen-acre wildlife sanctuary and outdoor classroom in the middle of suburban St. Louis.
*St. Louis (MO) Chapter*

**Sunset Zoological Park – Manhattan, Kansas – $500**
Sunset Zoo Native Plant Gardens are adding two native plant gardens to their existing backyard habitat at the zoo.
*Partner-at-Large*

**El Monte Union High School District**
**El Monte, California – $500**
The Best Laid Plants. Inner-city high-school students will be constructing five differently themed gardens to illustrate various ecoregions in the area.
*Partner-at-Large*

For a listing of previous SFE grant recipients go to www.for-wild.org/seedmony.htm.

**Native Plant Society Liaison**
I also want to mention a new liaison, and to send our thanks to the California Native Plant Society. The San Gabriel Chapter has offered to help out with the El Monte Union High School project and we’re looking forward to a continuing relationship with this group. Which reminds me – if there are Wild Ones partners-at-large located in areas near the non-chapter-affiliated SFE grant recipient projects (Saco, ME; Ada and Cadillac, MI; Fairfield, IA; Manhattan, KS & El Monte, CA) please don’t hesitate to offer your help to these projects. Knowledgeable and dedicated Wild Ones members will make all the difference in the world to the success of these outdoor learning areas.
SFE Nursery Partners

Each year, nursery partners supply seeds, plants, discounts and, of course, advice to grant recipients in their areas. By participating in the Wild Ones SFE program, our nursery partners demonstrate their commitment to landscaping with natives. Many also advertise in the Wild Ones Journal, and have joined us as business members. We thank them for their support!

Grant recipients are encouraged to contact the nursery partners for seeds and plant materials. Using native grass and forb plants and seeds that originated as close as possible to the project site will go a long way toward ensuring a project’s success. In addition to the seeds, plants, and discounts from nursery partners, each grant recipient also received a copy of the Wild Ones video, “A Tapestry of Learning: Creating School Natural Areas,” to use in future development efforts.

When the grant requirements are met, which includes a year-end report, each recipient will receive a Wild Ones yard sign for their site to show the project truly is in harmony with nature.

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

The nursery partners who will be working with this year’s grant recipients are as follows. For a complete list listing of all nurseries who have volunteered to partner with the SFE program in the past go to www.for-wild.org/seedmony.htm.

California

Anderson’s Seed Co. Escondido. 760-471-1464.
sales@seedcoseeds.com. Prairie seeds.

Greenlee Nursery Pomona. 909-629-9045.
sales@greenleenursery.com. Grasses.

Las Pilitas Nursery. Escondido. 760-749-5930.
bawilson@laspilitas.com. Prairie plants.

info@theodorepayne.org. Prairie plants and seeds; wet, mesic, and wetland plants.

Tree of Life Nursery. San Juan Capistrano. 949-728-0685.
info@treeoflifenursery.com. Prairie, wet, mesic and wetlands plants, trees and shrubs.


Iowa

hbright@acegroup.cc. Prairie plants.

Kansas

Blueville Nursery Inc. Manhattan. 785-539-2671.
bluevill@flinthills.com. Prairie plants, trees, and shrubs.

Maine

andersonfarms@verizon.net. Prairie plants and seeds; wet, mesic, and wetland plants; trees and shrubs.


piersonnurseries@prexar.com. Wetland and prairie plants, vines, trees and shrubs; ferns.

Risbar’s Greenhouses. Portland. 207-797-0066.
risbarasgreenhouse@mymailstation.com. Prairie plants and seeds.

Michigan

wildflowers@voyager.net. Prairie seeds.

jerry@nativeconnections.net. Prairie seeds and plants, wet, mesic, shade and wetland plants.

Sandhill Farm. Rockford. 616-691-8214. Cherylt@iserv.net.
Prairie, shade and wetland plants.

plants@nativeplant.com. Prairie plants, trees and shrubs, prairie forb and grass seeds.

Wildtype Native Plant Nursery, Mason. 517-244-1140.
wildtype@msu.edu. Prairie plants, trees and shrubs.

Missouri

Prairie Hill Farm. Auxvasse. 573-387-4680. chandler@ktis.net.
Prairie seeds and shade plants.

mowldflrs@socket.net. Prairie seeds and plants, trees and shrubs; shade plants.

Wisconsin

info@greatlakesnursery.com. Trees and shrubs; wetland plants.

Hanson’s Garden Village LLC. Rhinelander. 715-365-2929.
Hansonbs@newnorth.net. Trees and shrubs; shade, wetland, wet mesic and prairie plants.

marshland@voyager.net. Wetland plants.

Native Solutions Environmental Consulting. Appleton. 920-7163-0013. randal@nativesolutions.net. Trees and shrubs; shade, wet, mesic & prairie plants.

Prairie Nursery. Westfield. 800-476-9453.
rndiboll@prairienursery.com. Shade, wet, mesic and prairie plants.

rrn@charter.net. Trees and shrubs; shade plants.

Thank You

In closing, I would like to thank the donors, judges and nursery partners for caring enough about this program to keep it happening each year. And, I’d also like to thank the Wild Ones members and non-members who assisted with the administrative process involved in this year’s grant program. Thank you for helping make this year’s program another great success.
New Business Members
Publishing books to help people understand and enjoy the natural world, including the Finders series of pocket guides, and Reading the Landscape of America, by May Theilgaard Watts, Nature Study Guild Publishers has joined Wild Ones as a business member. For more information, contact Bridget Watts, in Rochester, New York, at 800-954-2984, e-mail naturebooks @att.net, or check the web site at www.naturesstudy.com.

Renewing Business Members
Renewing their business membership is Hiawatha National Forest of the U.S. Forest Service, in Marquette, Michigan, where visitors are always welcome to see the progress they’ve made in restoring the ecosystem. Contact Jan Schultz, Forest Plant Ecologist at 906-228-8491 or by e-mail at jschultz@fs.fed.us. Web site: ww.fs.fed.us/rd/hiawatha. Central Upper Peninsula (MI) Chapter.

Horticultural Associates Inc., of Pleasant Prairie, Wisconsin and Gurnee, Illinois have renewed their business membership. Contact them by phone at 847-662-7475 or by e-mail at hortassoc@pghmail.com. Lake to Prairie (IL) Chapter.


The Sigma Group of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, provides environmental and civil engineering consulting services, with a primary focus on the redevelopment of brown-field properties that are challenged with a history of adverse land uses. Visit www.thesigmagroup.com or call 414-643-4115. E-mail address is jsteinbach@thesigmagroup.com. Milwaukee North (WI) Chapter.
Lessons Learned

Some native gardens planted at schools and churches have been destroyed, sometimes at the whim of just one person. The lessons we learn from these experiences will help us protect our work in the future.

While most of us realize that the success of our naturally landscaped yards depends on our own planning and work, we should not assume that gardens established at schools or places of worship will always be safe from destruction. What has taken hundreds or thousands of hours to plan, plant, and maintain over the years can be destroyed in a few hours at the whim of just one person. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, several beautiful prairie gardens that I’ve worked on and enjoyed have been destroyed in the past five years.

Prairie Gardens Destroyed

Deb Harwell, a Wild Ones past-president, was instrumental in getting donations of native plants and trees for Fox Point Lutheran Church in the early 1990s. The minister and many in the congregation enthusiastically supported her vision. After Deb moved out of state, maintenance became irregular, and eventually invasive species began to take over. Members of the church property committee were especially unhappy with the resulting untidy appearance. The garden was removed when foundation problems necessitated excavation around the building.

University School of Milwaukee had a weed-free courtyard prairie planting that boasted nearly 30 species of grasses and forbs that bloomed from June to October, with a rich display of seed heads that attracted bird life in the winter. About 10 years old, it was cooperatively established with ninth-grade biology students helping third-grade planters. The ecology club raised the money from parents at a science evening. However, the planting was recently covered with sod and red-dyed shredded pallets. There was no notice given: one day the planting was there, the next day it was gone. The head of facility maintenance never liked the looks of the planting. A new generation of parents complained that the garden only looked good in the summer when their children were not attending school. They never saw the blaze of fall blooms that were routinely shaved by the maintenance crew. The roots are still under the sod, but organizing a rescue effort may be difficult. The real issue is taste and control in landscaping.

The native gardens that graced the entrance of Indian Hill Elementary School were a favorite stop on the annual Lorrie Otto Yard Tour in August. The woodland, wetland, and prairie areas were once used by teachers at all grade levels in subjects from art to history. These gardens were well-maintained by dedicated and knowledgeable individuals, and supported by a fairly large bequest. Deb Harwell was the sparkplug for this project also, along with the principal who was a great enthusiast.

A new principal was appointed and the new head of maintenance cited concerns about mold and pollen, but his real objection was aesthetic. The school’s foundation now needs work, and as reported previously in the Wild Ones Journal, this garden was destroyed. Many plants were saved and then transplanted to a new area behind the school. Only low vegetation will be allowed in front of the school.

In the 1970s, at the principal’s request, Lorrie Otto began plantings around the Bayside Middle School entrance and along the road leading to the school. Existing grass was left unmowed, and meadow plants were gradually introduced. Art class students painted in the gardens. The science teacher also incorporated these areas in classes. Lorrie donated 14 native trees, and spent many hours doing maintenance. However, in 1999, during work on an addition for the school, the superintendent told the contractors to destroy the garden to enlarge the parking area. Some plants were transplanted to another area, only to be bulldozed later. The trees were all discarded. Again, there was no discussion.

I’m happy to report that after an article appeared in the local newspaper, and after many protesting phone calls and letters were sent, the school administrator and principal agreed to set aside some money for the school, the superintendent told the contractors to destroy the garden to enlarge the parking area. Some plants were transplanted to another area, only to be bulldozed later. The trees were all discarded. Again, there was no discussion.

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Lessons Learned

School and public native gardens need more than just sun, water, and occasional weeding to survive. The initial dedication and enthusiasm of a group of individuals may be able to get a garden planted, but will not ensure its long-term survival. Even though native plantings may be beautiful and beneficial in the eyes of the individuals who plant and maintain them, others may not share this enthusiasm.

After the gardens were destroyed, the loss was deeply felt by the many people involved in the planning, planting, and promise. Were these gardens failures? I think not. Many people, young and old, as well as birds, butterflies and insects did appreciate the plants. It is hoped that others were inspired to care more about native plants and our environment after experiencing these gardens.

What can we learn from these examples? First and foremost, much time needs to be spent in the planning of the area: where it will be planted; what will be planted; and, most importantly, who will care for it; how will maintenance costs be covered; how will the area be used. Regular meetings with property managers and institution leaders should be held to get feedback on the appearance and the uses of the garden. This is especially important when there is a change in personnel. It is essential that teachers and students be involved and use the garden in the curriculum. Those in charge must see the garden as an asset that merits a line in the budget. An “outdoor classroom” program will formalize and validate worth.

So, enjoy the institutional native gardens in your community if you have them. Volunteer to help with maintenance if you are able. And let the individuals in charge know that you appreciate and value the planting for all the reasons we use native plants in our own yards and for the educational and environmental value they can provide. *
Strange World

By Barbara Bray

Children often dream about discovering new worlds. They may think about blasting off to Mars or entering the "shadow realm" of dueling monsters. Sometimes, however, they can discover a new world as my children did a few months ago. It was in southeastern Georgia and it was in an area known as the "Sandhills." The Sandhills are an inland habitat type characterized by dry, nutrient-poor, sandy soils. In the summertime, temperatures 2 inches below the surface can be as high as 122 degrees, so only plants adapted to droughty conditions can survive in such an environment.

We walked through a thick growth of scrubby oaks with great-sounding names like sand-post oak (Quercus margaretta), blackjack oak (Q. marilandica), sand live oak (Q. geminata), and my personal favorite – turkey oak (Q. laevis). As we walked through the oak woods, my son and daughter were bounding ahead of us like deer. Every so often, one of them would stop to look at something. Turkey oak leaves were funny because they look (sort of) like turkey feet. There were scatters of tiny acorns on the whitish sandy soil that attracted their attention, too. Then it was a small open area covered with what appeared to be little dried-up "snowballs." These "snowballs" were actually deer moss lichens (Cladina spp.) – a plant that favors open sandy areas where it can absorb moisture from overnight dew. In between the lichens, grew prickly pear cactus (Opuntia humifusa), much to the delight of my kids. They also kept an eye out for the eastern indigo snake because I had casually mentioned it lived here and it could be 8-1/2 feet long.

The trail soon crossed the road and disappeared into a forest of larger and different trees. Here grew longleaf pines (Pinus palustris), oaks, and magnolias, with an understory of saw palmettos, shrubs, and grasses. These, however, were not what caught our attention. It was what was growing on the trees: long tangles of a wispy-looking grey-green plant known as Spanish moss (Tillandsia usneoides). Like the “deer moss” mentioned above, Spanish moss's name is misleading too. It's not a moss, but a flowering plant that is a member of the Bromeliaceae (Bromeliad) family. Spanish moss has no roots and does not get its nourishment from the soil. Rather, it is an epiphyte, an air-plant that absorbs water from the air and gets nutrients from airborne dust. This plant can grow up to 20 feet long and when it is wet, it can absorb water up to 10 times its own weight. In some cases, Spanish moss can become so heavy that the weight causes tree limbs to break during wet weather. Spanish moss was not the only epiphyte growing in this forest. The oak trees were encrusted with a growth of resurrection ferns, lichens, and other plants. In a cypress swamp just a little farther down the trail, we noticed that the tree branches supported more ferns, as well as small grey-green air plants that looked like the leafy tops off mini pineapples.

We left this world of sandhills and epiphytes and returned home to Michigan. I hadn’t realized earlier, but I had a plant at home that is related to Spanish moss: a pineapple. The pineapple is part of the Bromeliad family, but it is one of the few plants in this family that is not an epiphyte. The pineapple grows in soil, and it is fairly easy to raise yourself. The best part of this is that you get to eat the fruit! Select a fresh pineapple. Cut off the top, but be sure to leave about 1 inch of flesh connected to the leaves. Don’t cut straight across the pineapple – rather, cut down from the top edges toward the center to create a cone of flesh. Let the pineapple top sit in a sunny location for one day to dry, and then plant it in well-drained potting soil. Water the soil before planting so you don’t disturb the pineapple while it grows new roots. It is helpful to dig out a little hole so the pineapple “cone” fits into it. Don’t cover it too much – only cover up the fleshy part when planting. Be patient. When the leaves start growing, fertilize it with a complete fertilizer (e.g., 12-12-12). Since your pineapple plant is a bromeliad, it will grow better if you water its leaves too. My pineapple plant is almost 2 years old now. May you have many years with your plant too! *

Left: Pineapple (Ananas comosus). Right: Spanish moss (Tillandsia usneoides).

The Michigan Chapters of Wild Ones, and the Wildflower Association of Michigan (WAM), are compiling a registry of outdoor education areas in Michigan.

The purpose of this registry is to facilitate networking among existing sites, and to encourage the development of new sites. We envision registrants sharing information such as "how to" advice for getting started, and lesson plans that meet our state benchmarks. We also hope that sites will be able to share materials like surplus seeds and wayward plants (e.g., all those asters that pop up in woodchip paths).

Once the registry is published online, a person will be able to find out what sites are in their county, what type of habitat(s) a particular site contains, and how the site was funded. If you would like your educational site to be included in the registry, please contact Celia Larsen at cslarsen@comcast.net.

Watch the Journal for further information on this project. *
Photo Contest
This will be our third annual photo contest held in conjunction with the annual meeting/conference. This year we’ve added a Kid’s Photo category so they do not have to compete against adults. Photos taken by children up to age 18 in any of the six categories will fall into this classification.

The rest of the guidelines stay pretty much the same. Only Wild Ones members whose membership is, and will be, current during the course of this contest may enter. Deadline for receipt of mailed submission(s) is September 2, 2005 – no exceptions. Photo contest entries personally delivered to the conference site should be at the conference headquarters at Bunker Hills Regional Park no later than 5:00 p.m. on September 9th. For more information and to view the complete guidelines, go to the Wild Ones web site at www.for-wild.org/events.html, e-mail photo@for-wild.org or phone Carol Andrews, 2005 Photo Contest Chair, at 218-730-9954 or the National Office at 877-394-9453.

Now You Can Use Your Credit Card on Our Web Site
Did you know that you can now use your credit card to not only purchase items from the Wild Ones Store, but also to renew your membership or to make donations to Wild Ones? But just because this service is now available, doesn’t mean you can’t still send us checks. We love checks. They don’t cost us a service charge!

Wild Ones Business Members Brochure
The new Wild Ones business members brochure is now available. If there’s a business in your area that you think should join Wild Ones, call the National Office, toll-free, at 877-394-9453, or e-mail info@for-wild.org and request one of these colorful brochures. If you’d like the brochure sent directly to the business, please provide the mailing address and contact information.
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

Lake-To-Prairie Chapter #11
Karen Wisco 815-348-1650
Meetings at Prairie Crossing, Grayslake, west side of Rt. 45, south of IL 120, north of IL 137.

Macomb Chapter #42 (Seedling)
Margaret Ovitt 309-836-6231
card@macomb.com
Macomb, Springfield, Decatur area.

North Park Chapter #27
Bob Porter 312-744-5472
bobporter@chicagoparksdistrict.com
Second Thursday, 7 p.m., North Park Nature Center 5801 N. Pulaski, Chicago.

Rock River Valley Chapter #21
Tim Lewis 815-874-3668
natives@tmninsightbb.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
First Monday during spring and summer, 7 p.m., Gibson Woods Nature Center, 6201 Parrish Ave., Hammond.

KENTUCKY

Frankfort Chapter #24
Katie Clark 502-226-4766 katieclark@vol.com
Salato Wildlife Education Center
Second Monday, 5:30 p.m., Greenhouse #1 Game Farm Rd, Frankfort off US 60 W (Louisville Road).

Lexington Chapter #64
Russ Turpin 859-797-8174
isotope509@aol.com
First Wednesday of month, 7:30 p.m., McConnell Spring.

Louisville Metrowild Chapter #26
Portia Brown 502-454-4007
wildones-lou@insightbb.com
Wildflower Woods, Cherokee See web site for meeting schedule. Woods Saturday Work Day; Ward Wilson: 502-299-0331, ward@wwilson.net
Allan Nations: 502-456-3275, alan.nations@loukymetro.org

MAINE

The Maine Chapter #75 (Seedling)
Barbara Murphy 207-743-6239
bmurphy@umext.maine.edu
Oxford County.

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor Chapter #3
Susan Arbiter 734-622-9997
susanbryanshie@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 906-428-4053
aries1@chartermi.net
Fourth Wednesday, Bay De Noc College unless otherwise noted.

Detroit Metro Chapter #47
Connie Manley 248-538-0654
cmanfarm@mcnh.distance.net
Meeting dates and times vary. Please call for details.

Flint Chapter #32
Girry Knag 810-694-4335
mrtnag@ameritech.net
Second Thursday, 7 p.m., Woodside Church, 1509 E. Court St., Flint.

Kalamazoo Area Chapter #37
Nancy & Tom Small 269-381-4946
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
brayfamily@metscape.com
Third Thursday, 7 p.m.,
Old Oakland Township Parks/Police Building, 3492 Collins Rd., Oakland Township.
See web site for program info.

MINNESOTA

Arrowhead Chapter #48
Carol Andrews 218-727-9340
candrews@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 320-259-0825
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@msr.com
Third Thursday, 7 p.m., Stillwater Town Hall.

Twin Cities Chapter #56
Mary Rice 952-927-6531
jcmfr@msn.com
Meetings third Tuesday of the month, Social/SET-up, 6:30 p.m., meeting 7 p.m., Nokomis Community Center, 2401 E. Minnehaha Pkwy, Mpls.

MISSOURI

Mid-Missouri Chapter #49
Scott Hamilton 573-862-9909
x3257
scott.hamilton@mdc.mo.gov
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, 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
See web site for meeting dates and details.
Fourth Sunday, 2 p.m., locations vary.
Liverpool Library, 310 Tulip St., Liverpool 13088.

OHIO

Greater Cincinnati Chapter #62
Roberta Trombly 513-751-6183,
btrombly@fuse.net
Chris McCullough: 513-860-4959,
gordchris@fuse.net
Monthly meetings or field trips; see web site.

Columbus Chapter #4
Marilyn Logue 614-237-2534,
mologue@sprintmail.com
Second Thursday, 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 419-833-2020
mnnaturallynative.net
Meeting dates and times vary. Call for details.

Toledo Chapter #77 (Seedling)
Todd Crail 419-833-2020
mnnaturallynative.net
Meeting dates and times vary. Call for details.

Continued next page.
$30 Wild Ones Video ALMOST FREE!

Due to the outstanding response to this premium video offer, we’ve decided to extend the offer beyond our 25th Anniversary Year. Join or renew now!

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.

May 7 Menomonee River Valley Chapter (Q02) at Elmbrook Nature Center, 3305 Lilly Road, Elm Brook, Wisconsin. There will be a tour of the Nature Center following the board meeting.

September 9 & 10 Twin Cities Chapter (Q03 and annual meeting) at Minneapolis, Minnesota’s Bunker Hills Regional Park. Return to nature – Living Landscapes Conference, Photo Contest Judging, and Leadership Workshop. See page 3 for more details.

October 8 Greater Cincinnati Chapter (Q04) at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Other Conferences and Meetings

May 20, Frog Fest Slated this year for Friday-Sunday, May 20-22nd, in Cedarville, in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula. Celebrate amphibian calls so loud they’ve been described as “deafening,” while learning more about the wetlands and marshes that amphibians call home. For more information about Frog Fest, contact Wendy Wagoner at 906-484-2415, or go to www.creekside-herbs.com.

June 2, Native Plants in the Landscape Conference June 2-4, in Millersville, Pennsylvania. For more information call 717.872.3030 or e-mail npi@yapho.com. Web site: www.millersvillenativeplants.org.

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

The Meeting Place (continued from previous page)

Western Reserve Chapter #73 Barb Holz 440-473-3370 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).

Pennsylvania

Susquehanna Valley Chapter #68 Contacts: wild.ones@earthlink.net Jim Hitz 717-741-3996, jrhitz@suscom.net for calendar listings.

Activities: Weeding, planting and brunch every third Saturday morning.

Business meeting: Thursday, June 2, 7:30 p.m.

E-mail anaharriulf@cs.com for directions.

Wisconsin

Central Wisconsin Chapter #50 Dan Dieterich 715-346-2849 dan.dieterich@uwsp.edu Fourth Thursday, 7 p.m., Rooms 18&2, Portage County Extension Building, 1462 Strongs Ave., Stevens Point, Times, places vary in summer. Check web site.

Coulee Region Chapter #67 Chuck Lee 608-785-2205, speakbobo@aol.com Second Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

LaCrosse Main Branch Public Library.

Door County Chapter #59 Judy Renninger 920-839-1182 jrenninger@dcws.com Time & location vary: check web site.

Erie Chapter #57 Bob & Bev Hufts 262-670-0445 twowildones@juno.com Third Thursday, 7 p.m., Erin Town Hall, 1846 Hwy. 83, Hartford.

Fox Valley Area Chapter #8 Karen Svynv 920-987-5587 ksvye@core.com Cindy Hermey, 920-434-6866, scentedgardens@athenet.com Usually third Wednesday. Most meetings at Green Bay Botanical Garden, 2600 Larsen Rd., except in summer.

Green Bay Chapter #10 Debi Nitka 920-465-8512, debnitkia@new.rr.com Cindy Hermey, 920-434-6866, scentedgardens@athenet.com Usually third Wednesday. Most meetings at Green Bay Botanical Garden, 2600 Larsen Rd., except in summer.

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

Madison Chapter #13 Laurie Yahr 608-274-6539, yahrkahl@sbcglobal.net Winter meetings, last Wednesday of the month. Meetings May 25 and June 29. See web site or contact above for details.

Menominee River Area Chapter #16 Jan Koel 262-251-7175 Diane Holmes 262-628-2825 Indoor meetings: third Tuesday, 6:30 p.m., teachers’ lounge, Valley View School, W180 N8130 Town Hall Rd., Menominee Falls.


Milwaukee Southwest-Wehr Chapter #23 Message Center: 414-299-9888 Second Saturday, 1:30 p.m., Wehr Nature Center, 9701 W. College Ave., Franklin.

Root River Area Chapter #43 Nan Calvert 262-681-4899 prairiedog@wi.rr.com Sept.-May, first Saturday, 1:30-3 p.m., Riverbend Nature Center, Racine.

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

Wisconsin Northwoods Chapter #63 Diane Willette 715-362-6870 diane@bfrn.org Fourth Monday of month, Fireside Room, Univ. Transfer Center at Lake Julia Campus of Nicolet Area Tech. College, Rhinelander area.

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!

On the Horizon

Peter Raven, Professor of Botany at Washington University in St. Louis, and director of the Missouri Botanical Garden since 1971, is a scientist of international renown. On March 3, 2005, he delivered the Gustav Pollack lecture at Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government, speaking of a much needed shift in attitude toward the creatures with whom we share the Earth and a realization on the part of humanity that our Earth cannot sustain our growing population. “People are not yet willing to regard their destiny as shared and to take actions for the common good. We can only hope that in a time of change in our attitude will become inevitable. I think if you imbue children with a love of nature, they will want to do the right thing.”

Imbue Children With a Love of Nature

Wild About Wildflowers: How to Choose, Plant, Grow, and Enjoy Native American Wildflowers and Grasses in Your Own Yard.
Katherine Szocik was a 4-year-old pre-schooler when the original Super Swampers group was formed. She remembers oozing in the mud on planting day for the first meadow. She has helped for years now with the maintenance of the first meadow, and has consistently attended the monthly Super Swampers meetings. Now as a middle-school student, she is witnessing the blossoming of the second wet meadow. Katherine is one of many of the young people whose views about nature have been at least partially shaped by their involvement in the stewarding of the land at Buhr Park.

Jeannine is careful to point out that there is no end to these projects; the learning occurs during the process, while squishing in the mud or watching the annual burn. To borrow from those credit card commercials: Shovel: $40. Wheelbarrow: $120. Bulldozing: $6,000. Instilling a life-long love of nature in the next generation: priceless. Wild Ones has obviously gotten a great return on our original $100 investment.

For further information contact Jeannine Palms at petty@wccnet.org, or visit www.wetmeadow.org.
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Click on item 2 (Update Personal Membership Info) and enter the appropriate changes.

To Wild Ones chapters and our individual members:

Thank You!

A sincere thank you goes out to our chapters and individual members for their support of two very important Wild Ones funds. Because we are again trying to keep our budget as conservative as possible, the Board has recommended that we budget for only five issues of the Wild Ones Journal in anticipation of donations coming forth from chapters and environmentally minded businesses and individuals to help us fund the sixth issue.

6th Issue 2005 Wild Ones Journal
A gift of $100 to the Journal Fund from Caledonia Conservancy Ltd., Root River (WI) Chapter. Also a gift of $100 to the Journal Fund from Sharon L. Pedersen, St. Louis (MO) Chapter.

A Tapestry of Learning
A gift of $100 from the Milwaukee-North (WI) Chapter toward publication of the CD-ROM, “A Tapestry of Learning: Creating School Natural Areas,” in memory of Nancy Aten’s father, Eugene. Nancy was the first Seeds for Education director for Wild Ones.

Seeds for Education
A big Wild Ones thank you to the Kalamazoo Area (MI) Chapter for the $100 donation made to the Seeds for Education fund. This year we had 18 excellent applicants, so the judges had a difficult job on their hands. Check page 10 for list of grant recipients.

Postage
Pam Backus, of Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter, donated a card of 37-cent stamps – Martin Johnson Heade’s magnolia blossoms on the stamps.

2005 Appeal Challenge
As part of our program to add new members, Wild Ones has received a pledge from business member, One Plus, Inc. to reward chapters for their efforts.

Largest Percentage Increase
The chapter with the largest percentage increase in individual new memberships in 2005 will receive $200. To date, that chapter is the Greater Cincinnati (OH) Chapter, with a 23.1% increase, followed by North Park Village Nature Center (IL) Chapter with 18.9%.

Most New Business Members
The chapter with the largest number of new business members in 2005 will receive $300. To date, there is a tie of one each between Arrowhead (MN), Greater Cincinnati (OH), Kalamazoo Area (MI), Lexington (KY), Louisville Metrowild (KY), Milwaukee-North (WI), Milwaukee-Southwest/Wehr (WI), Rock River Valley (IL), St. Croix Oak Savanna (MN), Twin Cities (MN), and Partners-at-Large.