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JOURNAL

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2005
VOL. 18, NO. 6

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Working toward our next
25 years restoring native plants
and natural landscapes.

Berrying the Pump Stations

By Sara Stein

You can eat your way along the roadsides of Vinalhaven, Maine, all through the summer – and, if you are a bird, gorge during fall migration and snack through the winter as well. Blueberry follows Juneberry, and fruiting continues through raspberry, huckleberry, blackberry, gooseberry, chokeberry, chokecherry, crabapple, dogwood, hawthorn, bayberry, Virginia rose, Virginia creeper, mountain-holly, elderberry, juniper, mountain ash, sumac, and a variety of viburnums with names like wild raisin and cranberry bush. These scrambles of fruit crowd the roadsides wherever there is sun enough to bloom and bear. Were you to clear the spruce woods that rise behind them, leaving open space to either side, what remained would be called hedgerows.

Hedgerow is not a term that has comfortably entered horticultural vocabulary, at least in part because hedgerows are more habitat than ornament, though all the species that form these communities are individually used as ornamentals. They are not hedges which, trimmed or untrimmed, are composed of a single species. They are not even shrub borders. A hedgerow typically includes small trees, and the vegetation grows so entangled that no individual species can grow to be a specimen. Grasses, ferns, and flowers push into the edges, work their way wherever there is space, forming a ground-filling mulch from which the larger species grow.

Pollinators work the flowers through the days – fireflies emerge at night – moths and butterflies overwinter in the protective duff. This abundance of food – high-protein insects and high-calorie fruits – keeps birds well fed throughout the year. The thickening growth offers prime nesting sites during the breeding season. Starchy fall fruits fuel songbirds for migration. And for those that stay the winter, there is no better protection from cold wind and hungry hawks than hedgerow habitat.

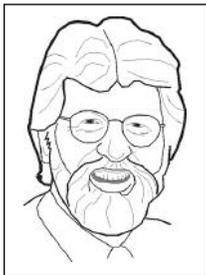
Vinalhaven is a fishing village on an island 15 miles off the coast of Maine. Stern houses – tall-roofed, plain clapboard, basic white – rise from the harbor, over granite hillsides that once were quarried for such notable buildings as the U.S. Customs House, Pennsylvania Station, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City. Those were prosperous days, and the year-round population then was twice what it is now. From the beginning, though, the town was less prettified than many along the coast, for it has always been more a working community than a summer resort. Arriving from the ferry, you see first the workaday lobster processing plant. You pass a ramshackle boat yard, then a low and modest firehouse that serves also as the Town Office. And then, right beside the Town Office, you see the first of 10 ugly sewer pump stations that were installed along village streets a few years ago.

Each is a square plot 20 feet to a side. In the center, a concrete tank holds submersible pumps that force the sewage uphill to the treatment plant above the harbor. The tanks are buried to their rims, leaving a 10-foot round of concrete at ground level. Next to the concrete circle, in the rear corner of the square plot, stands a control box. It is made of glaring steel, and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6



Great Organization Offers Fun and Rewarding Leadership Opportunities: Experience Not Necessary.



At our Third Quarterly (Q-3) meeting in the Twin Cities this last September, the National Board elected Carol Andrews, of the Duluth (MN) Chapter, as National Vice

President, and Kathy McDonald, of the Greater Cincinnati (OH) Chapter, as National Treasurer. A heartfelt "thank you" to our outgoing Vice President, Maryann Whitman; Secretary, Portia Brown; and Treasurer, Klaus Wisiol, for their years of personal service as National officers. I have been elected National President for one more year and thank the Board for this continued opportunity.

The election of a new group of National officers represents an important transition necessary to all successful organizations. And like the chapters that these officers represent at a national level, at the time of this writing, we are having a difficult time in filling one of our positions. I hope that

by the time you read these notes, we will have a new National Secretary.

Recently I had the opportunity to talk to two chapter presidents about the status of their organizations. Both persons had helped found their chapter and were having difficulty in finding their replacements to continue the business of the chapter. Members were unwilling to step up and assume a leadership role, and as a result, both chapters are in danger of folding. These two chapters are not alone in this dilemma. Most of the chapters we have dechartered over the years have been lost for this very same reason.

Our organization is in danger of becoming a membership of Partners-at-Large, the designation we give to our non-chapter-affiliated members. While there are numerous other organizations that function this way, our history has been to work and learn together by association. I sincerely hope that we can continue to function this way.

At issue is the unwillingness of people to take their turn at leadership and service.

One excuse often heard is that we are too busy – in this millennium aren't we all too busy! Other excuses include that we are not leaders, that we don't have the vision, or that we can't motivate others.

Visions are acquired by action, and motivation is best accomplished by demonstration. Many don't want to take a leadership role out of fear of being overwhelmed by the responsibility – they might consider getting someone to join them to share the load.

You do not have to do everything the same way that those before did. Find the method that best fits your style and act. Change is how progress is made. So please – give those leaders who have led the way a break and take your turn at maintaining and preserving your chapter. ❖

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

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

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Writers & Artists

Sara Stein, honorary Wild Ones Director since 1996, recently passed away after a battle with lung cancer. Her front page article was one of her last, and is being shared with us by her husband, Marty. She was the author of many books for adults and children.

Rollie Henkes is a new member of Wild Ones and is also editor and publisher of a new quarterly magazine, *Midwest Woodlands and Prairies*.

Tim Lewis is president of the Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter and a member of the National Board of Directors.

Jo Ann Baumgartner is director of the Wild Farm Alliance.

Robert Gerard is an independent writer.

Barbara Bray is president of the Oakland (MI) Chapter.

Emma Bickham Pitcher is a self-taught naturalist, poet, essayist, bird-watcher, teacher, and tree hugger who lives in Friendship Village, in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Barbara Reigel lives in the Friendship Village along with Emma Pitcher. Barbara introduced Emma to her son **Jim Reigel**, a professional photographer who took the photos on page 10.

Celia Larsen is a member of the Ann Arbor (MI) Chapter. She works hard to be involved in outdoor activities in her children's schools.

Maryann Whitman is a member of the Oakland (MI) Chapter, and is editor of the *Journal*.

Lorrie Otto, naturalist and Wild Ones' inspirational leader, has been a pioneer in the natural landscaping movement in the United States.

Carol Andrews, founding president of the Arrowhead (MN) Chapter, recently accepted the position of National Wild Ones vice-president.

Janet Wissink is a member of the Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter. Her chipmunk and caterpillar drawings appear on page 18 and the back cover.

Annual Meeting and Conference in the Twin Cities Was Successful and Fun for All

A great big "Thank you!" to Marty Rice and the **Twin Cities (MN) Chapter** for an excellent Annual Meeting and conference this last September. The conference was well attended as we had 11 different chapters represented at the Annual Meeting (but we missed the other 2,900 Wild Ones members who did not attend).

The seminars were informative, and I am sure that everyone attending came away with new knowledge to share with others. We again met old acquaintances and made new friends – this interaction is a major benefit of attending a national conference. Our field trip to the Cedar Creek Nature Center was especially exciting because of the great natural places we experienced. ❧



Lake Phalen, Minnesota, water's edge restoration viewed by participants at the Wild Ones Annual Meeting and Conference, 2005. Photo by Tim Lewis.



Plain near Princeton, Minnesota. "Savanna and scattered prairie covered this land before settlement," Ron said. "Then it was broken up to grow corn and soybeans. Now the native grasses and wildflowers we grow are rebuilding the soil." Photo by Rollie Henkes.

Ron Bowen explains a facet of the native-seed business as Marty Rice and Molly Moriarty move in for a closer look at a production field of little bluestem. Marty and Molly were part of the group that toured Ron's seed farm during the Wild Ones National Conference in September. Ron, who's president of Prairie Restorations, Inc., fascinated tour goers with his account of how his company annually grows some half-million potted plants, and harvests more than 50,000 pounds of seed from 150 species of wildflowers and 35 species of native grasses. He told how he and his brother, John, came to acquire the 370-acre farm on the Anoka Sand

***It's Never Too Early
To Start Thinking About Next Year***

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Next year's Annual Meeting and Conference, with Darrel Morrison as keynote speaker, will be hosted by the Greater DuPage (IL) Chapter in Naperville, Illinois, July 14-16th, and we look forward to another opportunity to network with great people and learn more about our natural environment. The Greater DuPage (IL) Chapter covers the western suburbs of metropolitan Chicago. Start making your plans now! Keep your eyes on this space. We'll keep you informed as plans develop.

Roots T-Shirts



The roots of native prairie plants grow deep. Far deeper than the plants most people have in their yards. And that's just part of what makes our native plants so valuable to the environment. Of course most people don't realize this fact – but now, with these new **Wild Ones Roots T-Shirts**, you can help get that message across every time you go out in one of these great-looking shirts. Each shirt has the famous “**Roots**” drawing by Wild Ones member **Janet Wissink** on the front, and the Wild Ones logo on the back.

White Roots T-Shirt with Dark Green graphic

Bayside Adult American Classic Short-Sleeve Tee. 100% made in USA! 100% heavyweight cotton. 6.1 oz. Preshrunk. Full cut. Shoulder-to-shoulder taping. Sizes: M - XL. \$18 each.

Copper T-Shirt with Dark Green graphic

Hanes Adult Short-Sleeve Beefy-T. High-stitch density fabric. 100% ring-spun cotton jersey. 6.1 oz. Preshrunk. Shoulder-to-shoulder taping. Cover-seamed, double-needle neck. Sizes: S - XL. \$18 each.

Ivy Long-Sleeve T-Shirt with Beige graphic

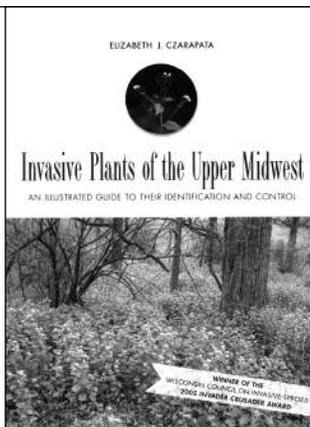
Anvil Adult Cotton Deluxe. Extra-heavyweight. Long-sleeve Mock Turtleneck. 100% cotton. 7.1 oz. Preshrunk. Ribbed cuffs. Double-needle hem. Sizes: S - XL. \$20 each.

Order yours now at the Wild Ones Store, online at www.for-wild.org/store

Invasive Plants

The culmination of long-time Wild Ones member, Betty Czarapata's dedication, and her life's work, this guide to invasive plants of the upper midwest includes more than 250 color photos that will help identify problem plants, details of plant identification, information, and advice about herbicides, and suggestions for related ecological restoration and community education efforts. This is a must-have book for anyone with a passion for native plants and the desire to preserve biodiversity through the preservation, restoration, and establishment of native plant communities.

\$30 per copy, includes shipping and handling, at the Wild Ones Store, www.for-wild.org/store.



BOOK REVIEW

Invasive Plants of the Upper Midwest: An Illustrated Guide to Their Identification and Control

by Elizabeth J. Czarapata

University of Wisconsin Press July 2005
ISBN 0-299-21054-5

Invasive Plants of the Upper Midwest is an informative, colorful, comprehensive guide to invasive species that are currently endangering native habitats in the region. It will be an essential resource for land managers, nature lovers, property owners, farmers, landscapers, educators, botanists, foresters, and gardeners.

Invasive plants are a growing threat to ecosystems everywhere. Often originating in distant climes, they spread to woodlands, wetlands, prairies, roadsides, and backyards that lack the biological controls that kept these plant populations in check in their homelands.

Invasive Plants of the Upper Midwest includes more than 250 color photos that will help anyone identify problem trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, sedges, and herbaceous plants (including aquatic invaders). The text offers further details of plant identification; manual, mechanical, biological, and chemical control techniques – information and advice about herbicides – and suggestions for related ecological restoration and community education efforts.

The information in this book has been carefully reviewed by staffs of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Endangered Resources, the University of Wisconsin-Madison Arboretum, and other invasive plant experts.

“Here is the practical information and photographs people need to identify and control the ruinous invasive plants that are changing the landscape of the Midwest.” – Ken Solis, MD, cofounder of the Milwaukee Park People's Weed-Out Program and member of Wild Ones.

Betty Czarapata (1950–2003) was director of the Weed-Out Program of the Park People of Milwaukee County, a member of the Wild Ones Natural Landscapers and the Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin, and the founder of the Wind Lake Environmental Club. A schoolteacher by profession, she created a curriculum on invasive plants for environmental educators.

Editor's Note: You can buy your own copy of this book at the Wild Ones Store online. See ad on this page.

Bucket Hats & Wild Caps



The Wild Ones Bucket Hat features 100% pigment-dyed cotton twill. 6-panel, 2-antique brass eyelets on side panels; self-stitching, matching underbill. Color is khaki. Logo on front with Wild Ones Green printing and a purple flower. One size fits all. \$20 includes S&H.

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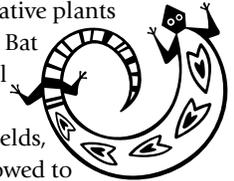
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WILD FARMING IN NEW MEXICO

By Jo Ann Baumgartner and Robert Gerard

Wild farms come in many shapes and sizes, and exist in a continuum from minimal wildness to those that are seamlessly integrated into the larger landscape. The most common element is their ability to accommodate wild nature. In the 10 years that Michael Alexander and Sharlene Grunerud have been farming in the Mimbres Valley of southwestern New Mexico, native plants and animals have always been considered essential. Bat boxes have been installed to attract Mexican free-tail and big brown bats, perches for birds such as the ash-throated flycatcher are present on the sides of fields, wild thickets of false indigo and wild plums are allowed to grow for bee forage, and brush piles of apple prunings have been left for Gambel's quail refuge. Around the field margins and near the greenhouses, windbreaks of Arizona cypress and piñon pine have been planted.



Bears, collared peccaries, ring-tailed cats, tree-climbing gray foxes, mountain lions, bobcats, deer, rabbit, quail, lizards, snakes, and other animals are frequent visitors to their apple orchards and vegetable, grain, and flower fields. The bear and coyotes eat fallen apples that often contain codling moth larvae. The bats that roost in the bat boxes feed on codling moths in the orchards, and cucumber beetles and corn earworm moths in the fields. Their main terrestrial pests are pocket gophers and deer. The coyotes and ravens have helped alleviate the gopher problems, and the deer, which eat their peppers, are dissuaded by a hot pepper mixture sprayed on the plants.

The farm is an important refuge for the rare Mexican black hawk. Because of concern for its survival in this area, The Nature Conservancy has bought the land immediately upriver. In the uplands of the farm, an arroyo is an important point of migration for animals such as collared peccaries and black bears that move from the mountains down to the river.

Due to the lack of grazing on the farm that is atypical of this watershed, there is a healthy stand of cottonwoods and resurgence of native alder trees along the river. Active management includes removing the non-native invasive Siberian elms (*Ulmus pumila*) and "trees of heaven" (*Ailanthus altissima*), and replacing them with the native willows. In a small dam along the river are found Chiricahua leopard frogs, a federally threatened species.

Summer rains often augment the flood irrigation water drawn from the ancient "acequia" or ditch system that diverts river water from upstream. In an effort to use water efficiently, the vegetable and flower production area has been laser-leveled. Water conservation in New Mexico is a tough issue due to the "use it or lose it" law that puts sustainable farmers in a "catch 22" situation. If they conserve water in one part of the farm, they better use all their allocation on the other part, or they stand to lose it – and in this arid southwestern state – that is unthinkable. Alexander and Grunerud farm with the health of the Mimbres Valley and all its members in mind, while producing spring vegetable starts for community gardeners and a smorgasbord of food and flowers for farmers markets and retail outlets. ❧

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is about the size and shape of a Port-O-San. Other towns, forced by law to install a sewage system, have had the wherewithal to bury their pump stations. Vinalhaven did not – we had to berry ours.

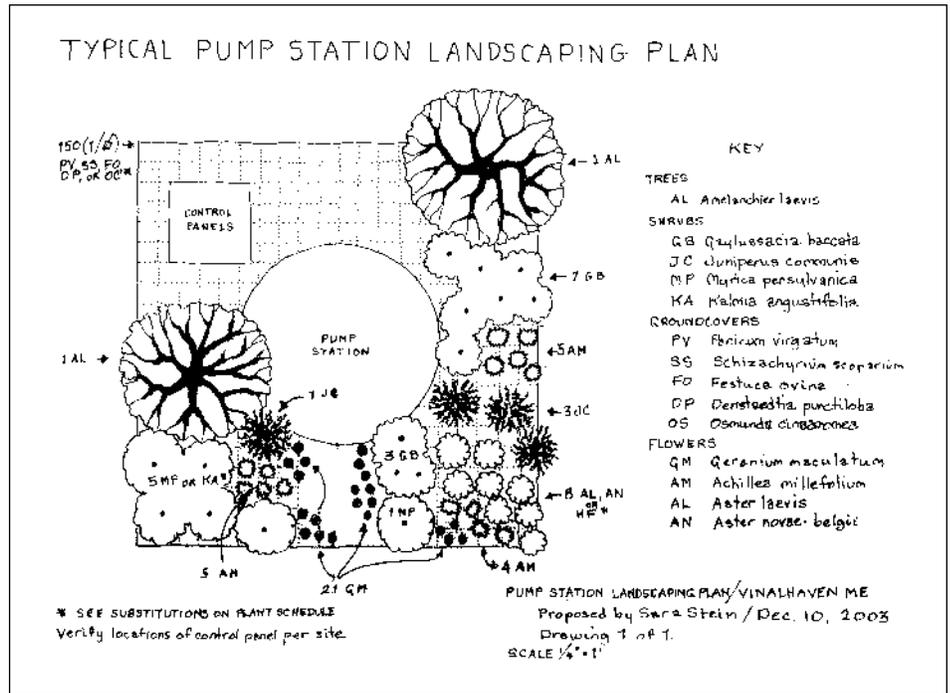
One of these pump stations stands at the head of our driveway, directly across the narrow street from our neighbor's front door. A few are along roadsides where they are less conspicuous. One is on someone's front lawn. Another edges a salt marsh. The contract with the engineers did not include an obligation to plant the stations, though they submitted a landscape plan. The plan featured paperbark maple, Scotch broom, a west coast juniper, and Chinese silvergrass – plunked into a square of mulch. One could not have devised a planting that more conspicuously set off the pump station from the island's native vegetation.

Lots of problems

There were other problems. Who would weed and water these plots? Who would keep the mulch replenished? How would ornamental grasses and broom survive in shaded sites and at the edge of a salt marsh? Indeed, how would the landscaping be accomplished at all within the very modest town budget of \$16,000 for all 10 pump stations, a total area of 4,000 square feet?

I was volunteered into worrying these problems by the Town Sewer Committee. Of course I thought of hedgerow habitat. No one waters the roadsides – no one weeds them. They mulch themselves. A shadblow is cheaper than a paperbark maple. Native grasses can be planted from plugs or seed, not quart or gallon pots. Ferns – acres of them to be had on the island by permission from willing landowners – can be dug for free. I had only to walk the roadsides to choose the species that would grow in company with one another, blend with surrounding vegetation, and best serve wildlife.

In dry, sunny locations, I chose black huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*) for its long-time summer fruiting and brilliant scarlet fall color, along with bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica*) and common juniper (*Juniperus communis*) for their contrasting foliage and winter fruit. I substituted sheep laurel (*Kalmia angustifolia*) on the two moist sites. A pair of shadblows (*Amelanchier laevis*) – small trees and the earliest summer fruit – was included in



Drawing by Sara Stein.

most locations. Crabapples were substituted where they were already prominent in the landscape. In shaded places, the herbaceous matrix from which these trees and shrubs were to grow was in some places hayscented fern (*Denstaedia punctiloba*) or cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*) as well as cranesbill (*Geranium maculatum*). In sunny sites I used little bluestem grass (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) and asters (*Aster novae-belgii* and *A. laevis*). For the few people whose pump station was on their lawn, I planned to seed the matrix with sheep fescue, a gone-wild, short, fine-textured bunchgrass widely naturalized on the island and not needing mowing.

The town got two bids from landscaping companies. Both came in at twice the budget.

Townpeople take over

The Vinalhaven Garden Club consented to be general contractor. They got wholesale bids on the plant materials. The prices came in within budget – but with nothing left for labor. Who was to install this total of 2,420 grass and flower plugs, shrubs in gallon cans, and 22 balled and burlapped trees? Not the ladies of the Garden Club. Not I, alone – the soil with which the sites had been graded was fill, compacted to pick-ax hardness. Shovels were a joke – we needed a backhoe and expert supervision to prepare for and coordinate so ambitious a project.

One Saturday a group of landscape architecture students from Rutgers University came to visit my place in New York to learn more about native plantings. Landscape architecture students don't just draw fancy designs – they dig. CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

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and haul and prune and plant as part of their training. Two of the students, Ben Cassidy and Jamie Morren, agreed on a week-long internship on the island, and they formed the core of our work crews. The rest of the labor was island volunteers – volunteers to locate and purchase stock at bulk prices; to load stock van by van and pick-up by pick-up at mainland nurseries as far away as 80 miles – to hold and water the plants for weeks prior to planting – to arrange for topsoil and mulch – to locate a backhoe and two operators – to house and feed the interns – and to stake the sites and hack and dig and plant and grade and mulch 4,000 square feet of landscape. One grandmother in her 80s joined the mulching crew with grandchildren. The planting was finished in three days.

The hedgerow

The growth of a hedgerow is a force of nature: a bare spot appears due to some disturbance – plowing, roadwork, a fire – and in move the grasses and the flowers, the shrubs, the small trees, the community of edge habitat, an ecology. So it was with

this island community. There was a vacuum to be filled, and like a force of nature the species of people arrived –

We are pleased that, due to the generosity of our members, we are able to forward \$140 to the Sara Stein Memorial Fund, to be used for the local Vinalhaven (Maine) library native garden.

the planners who saw the ultimate picture, the pioneers who prepared the strategy of what was to follow, the followers who dug in the roots of their labor, the touchers-up who placed asters where butterflies would find them. People working together contributed to this enterprise, and they constituted an island ecology as surely as did the landscapes they developed – all according to their skills and their fit within the general scheme. People are more often destroyers of habitat than they are re-creators of their role in ecology, but in this case there was no division between garden and habitat. It was nature's compulsion to fill a vacuum, and people's alliance with that force.

Pride in a job well done

I am so proud. I can't say the results have been astonishing – not yet. The steel control boxes measure 4-1/2 by 4-1/2 feet on each side and stand nine-feet high – the pairs of young shadblows won't ever completely screen their shiny hides. But they will grow and lace together, and the thicketing shrubs – the bayberry, the huckleberry – bunched and planted toward the edges, will soon enough violate the strict square sites and spread irregularly into the surrounding bunchgrass. The ferns will push outward too. The flowers will seed themselves about. The birds will come.



And gardeners who helped with this project, and other islanders too, and summer folk who value the island's wildness, and members of the volunteer Sewer Committee – and the students too – will have before them evidence that this rich mix of woody border, flower garden, display of ornamental trees and shrubs and grasses – this hedgerow habitat – is a beneficence to the community, human and animal alike. ❧

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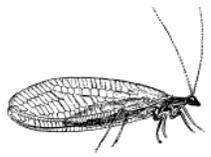
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A Simple Act of Kindness

By Barbara Bray

It all started with a phone message from my friend, Maryann, about some caterpillars that needed a new home. For the past several weeks the caterpillars had been happily munching away on her plants, and then slowly turning into butterflies. Now, however, the caterpillars had eaten all the leaves off their host sweet everlasting plants. She called me to ask if I had any of the same plants in my gardens. I did.

That afternoon, Maryann pulled up in our driveway, and carefully handed me a potted plant covered with black and green bristly-looking caterpillars. These were American painted lady caterpillars. We walked out into my backyard and I pointed out my small patch of sweet everlasting (*Gnaphalium obtusifolium*). We moved the caterpillars by first breaking off the piece of the plant to which they clung and then gently placing the piece (with the caterpillar) in my plants.

This method seemed less stressful to the caterpillars than trying to pull them off the old plant. We placed seven of the caterpillars in this area, and an eighth on a few pussy toes (*Antennaria spp.*) in another garden. Then, as Maryann left, I promised to take care of the "babies." That evening my daughter and I went outside two times to check on the butterfly babies. Everything seemed fine. The caterpillars were moving onto my plants and starting to eat the leaves.

The following day we watched the little "eating machines." With their small jaws, it seemed as if the caterpillars never stopped chewing. The caterpillar on the pussy toes ate the green tissue right off the upper part of the leaf, leaving behind a paper-thin, slightly fuzzy membrane from the leaf's under-skin. Evidently, this part must not be too palatable. Many of the caterpillars on the sweet everlastings also stripped away the green tissue from the leaves, but some of them ate the entire leaf as well. They would start on a section, eat across it, and then eat their way back to their starting point. My daughter thought this looked similar to people eating corn on the cob! We visited our caterpillars two more times that day, and then said goodnight to them around dinner time. Perhaps that was too soon.

What happened next is a mystery. When we woke up the following morning, all the caterpillars on the sweet everlastings had disappeared. I looked at the bottom of the plant and I looked on the plant – no caterpillars. I looked on the ground. No caterpillars. Two feet away. Three feet away. No caterpillars.

My 9-year-old son suggested that maybe the one caterpillar all alone in my butterfly garden was crying. When the others heard it, maybe they decided to go to it. We discussed that idea and decided that it probably wasn't the answer. Then my son suggested something I really didn't want to think about. He said that if he were a bird, he would eat all of the caterpillars. When I asked him why, he said that they were easy to see, and they looked so plump and juicy. He said that the other caterpillar up in my butterfly garden was hard to see because of all the plants surrounding it. Furthermore, we should have placed more of the caterpillars up in the butterfly garden so predators couldn't find them so easily. Pretty smart for a kid going into fifth grade!

Are they truly gone? Larval food sources for American painted lady caterpillars include not only sweet everlasting and pussy toes, but also pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*), wormwood (*Artemisia*), ironweed (*Vernonia*), and burdock (*Arctium*). Perhaps the caterpillars moved to some ironweed or burdock in my yard. The other tantalizing clue might be my woodland sunflower (*Helianthus divaricatus*), which is about four feet away from where the caterpillars were first placed. Several leaves were eaten on that plant. Was this the work of my little bristly caterpillars? What about my neighbor telling me a week later that he suddenly had around ten small butterflies in his garden? That seems very suspicious. I still have hope for all my American painted ladies – I keep looking for small orange butterflies with black markings in my gardens. Even my 7-year-old daughter was inspired by the simple act of kindness we tried to do for the caterpillars. Here is her story with a message of hope:

Caterpillars Eat Leaves

By Brenna Bray

There was a caterpillar that ate leaves – a lot of leaves.

It loved to eat leaves. One day the caterpillar was full.

The caterpillar wasn't a caterpillar it was a butterfly!

The butterfly was happy that it was a butterfly.

It flies and it flies!!!!

It is very happy!!!



Editors Note: Barbara recently updated us on seeing an American painted lady butterfly in her garden not far from the pussy toes where we had established one of the caterpillars. We agreed that there was much we needed to learn about these butterflies.

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WILD ONES

Chapter Notes

Patti Harless, Chapter President, is happy to announce that Wild Ones members **Rob and Lucy Wood** recently gifted the **Susquehanna Valley (PA) Chapter** members with a very nice used pavilion to be set up near the Wild Ones Garden at Spoutwood Farm in Glen Rock, Pennsylvania. This would make it possible for the chapter to set up an educational display about Wild Ones and to promote the use of native plants for those who constantly visit the area. Chapter members are now busily developing their new display.

Dan Dieterich of the **Central Wisconsin (WI) Chapter** was pleased to report that 16,000 people attended the Midwest Renewal Energy Fair held in Amherst this year. Even if 1% of those people stopped by the chapter table, Wild Ones has again made contact with a lot of people. ❖

Ecoscaper Program Picking Up Speed

The term Ecoscaper refers to the concept and practice of ecological landscaping. With that in mind we have developed the Ecoscaper Certification Program which will allow Wild Ones members to both enhance their knowledge and receive credit for their accomplishments.

Recently one of our participants wrote: "Since retirement I have worked with different environmental groups, establishing parks (with prairie), restoring lake-shore projects in northern Michigan, and serving on the board of a nature center. To be more helpful, I need to learn more – so Ecoscapers."

If you share these sentiments, this program is for you. Join Wild Ones members from the chapters of **Ann Arbor (MI)**, **Flint (MI)**, **Fox Valley Area (WI)**, **Greater Cincinnati (OH)**, **Greater DuPage (IL)**, **North Park Nature Center (IL)**, and **Partner-at-Large**, to share the excitement of this new challenge.

We have received a request from **Michigan Public Radio** programming to do a series on a Michigan Wild Ones Ecoscaper as he or she progresses through the Ecoscaper program. **Mike Supernault** of the **Flint (MI) Chapter** is our first volunteer. If you are interested in participating in the Ecoscaper Program and taking Michigan Public Radio up on their request, please call the Wild Ones National Office as soon as possible. ❖



The Friendship Village Woods

Story by Emma Bickham Pitcher. Photos by Barbara Riegel and her son Jim.

In 1988 a dust-bowl-raised resident of our 300 member Friendship Village retirement community said, "Why don't we plant trees instead of grass in our open land? The world needs trees." And that's what we have done.

In 10 acres of the former popcorn farm, part of our community grounds, our Village Woods now has more than 500 trees and shrubs of some 100 species and 60 kinds of native spring and summer wildflowers.

There was never a master plan. The Woods have really "just grown." Early on, five of Bob Grese's master's degree candidates in landscape design at the University of Michigan drew plans that gave us helpful ideas of plantings and a pleasing path design. Grese was the founding president of the first Michigan chapter of Wild Ones, in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Residents buy the trees as memorials for loved ones or just because they believe in trees. Donations to the Woods suggested in obituaries have helped provide tools, hoses, fertilizers, peat, manure, and some casual labor. A very supportive management has helped from "day one" by providing the land, asphalt walkways suitable for wheel chairs, a water distribution system, trash removal, and some of our benches.

Tree donors are free to choose the kind of tree to be planted, and the committee also encourages use of trees native to Michigan. Historically our area was tall-grass prairie and oak-hickory woods. The area is flat, the soil is heavy glacial clay and there is no water except in the drip baths for birds at each end, so woody species have to be chosen with care. The original hedgerow apparently gave us the starts for all the black walnuts,



A swallowtail butterfly visits our cup-plant.

black cherry trees, and the hundreds of gray birches that currently are the backbone of the Woods, but being short-lived, they are beginning to die off.

Eventually we hope to have representatives of all the native species of southern Michigan, especially ones that might still be creating oxygen for us here 50 years from now. This year we've added some smaller natives – sour gum, alternate-leaved dogwood, fragrant sumac, red-berried elder, and ironwood.

Outstanding among the collection are 15 white pines, six hemlocks, 10 arbor vitae, five American chestnuts (now 15-20 years old), five pawpaws, four American elms, seven kinds of

oaks (including some 50 chinkapin oaks, now 10 years old), lots of sugar and red maples, two persimmons, 30 shadblow shrubs and trees, five varieties of dogwood, three Osage orange, five kinds of cherries, some hickory, ash, sycamore, tulip, and linden, four pears, and many volunteer and bird-planted apple and crabapple trees.

The first tree planted, a gift from a 98-year-old tree lover, was a hawthorn in honor of Jens Jensen, pioneer Midwestern landscape designer who ardently promoted use of native species. That



Entrance to the Village Woods.

tree is now the center of an entrance clump of a dozen hawthorns of varied varieties, favorite haunt of winter robins.

Knowledgeable and physically able residents organize and carry out the maintenance tasks. Residents and employees walk the woodland for exercise and pleasure. Classes of children from the adjacent county-wide school for the multi-handicapped frequently saunter our paths. Our local Wild Ones chapter has had field trips here, along with several garden clubs. A few neighbors

and dog walkers appear off and on.

Two Boy Scout troops have conducted bench and walk construction projects as part of Eagle Scout programs

Our spring woodland wild flower display of some 50 species is notable, headlined by two state-listed plants, twinleaf and Virginia bluebell, plus dozens of trillium and Jack-in-the-pulpits and their friends. Fortunately we've had no unwanted garlic mustard or poison ivy, but we do have hundreds of look-out-or-I'll-trip-you dewberry vines and some spotted knapweeds.

Birds of course have found the Woods more hospitable than a popcorn field, and our guest list increases each year. Goldfinches, song sparrows, catbirds, cardinals, house wrens, chickadees, and titmice all nest. A downy woodpecker pair enjoy the large black cherry we deliberately killed so they'd have lots to eat. The feeding holes are beyond easy counting now. An early

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12



A sign of stability and continuity – a tender burr oak seedling has grown from an acorn.

A young gray birch clump.



Fourth Grade State Projects and our Native Species

By Celia Larsen

All teachers are extremely busy, with ever-increasing demands to cover standardized test material. Despite this, they find creative ways to inspire their students to learn. The following exercise is based on a project I did in Northville, Michigan with Susan Bryant, one of many great teachers with whom I've enjoyed working. I give it to you as a "kernel," to be nurtured however you see fit. Share it with a teacher or do a similar exercise at home.

In Michigan, and in many other states, fourth graders begin to learn the geography and history of the United States. Many teachers have their students complete a "state project." Usually, the students each draw a poster of their chosen state and, invariably, they include the state bird and state tree. Sometimes they even include the state flower and insect.

The children often erroneously assume that their particular state bird or tree lives *only* in that state. And they often make the mistake of thinking the bird or tree is *not* found in their home state. Did you know that all states, with the single exception of Hawaii, have chosen native trees to represent their state? What a great opportunity to teach students about many of our wonderful native species!

The simple mapping exercise described below can also help them learn about the relationship of geographical boundaries and ecological boundaries, and about specialist and generalist species (specialists have very narrow habitat requirements, whereas generalists have a more or less ubiquitous distribution). Of course, you wouldn't need to use those rather unwieldy terms. Just seeing the maps that they create will visually impress the concepts upon the students. Better yet, follow up the mapping exercise with a walk around the school campus or neighborhood to collect leaves from as many state trees as you can.

What you will need

- Tree identification books with species distribution maps (e.g., Audubon Field Guides). The number of books will depend on whether or not you want the entire class working on the mapping at once. Try to be sure to have books that will cover both eastern and western species. If your school library does not have field guides, you may be able to borrow them from your community library, or you might ask the PTA or local Mothers Club to purchase the books for the library. The students could also search on the web, especially for species like Hawaii's Kukui tree).
- Bird identification books with species distribution maps (same as above).
- Black and white maps of the United States (one for each student).
- Colored pencils.

How to proceed

- Have each student look up his or her tree species, using the common name in the book's index. Have them approximate the distribution shape on their map and shade it in with a colored pencil or devise a symbol to represent the distribution.

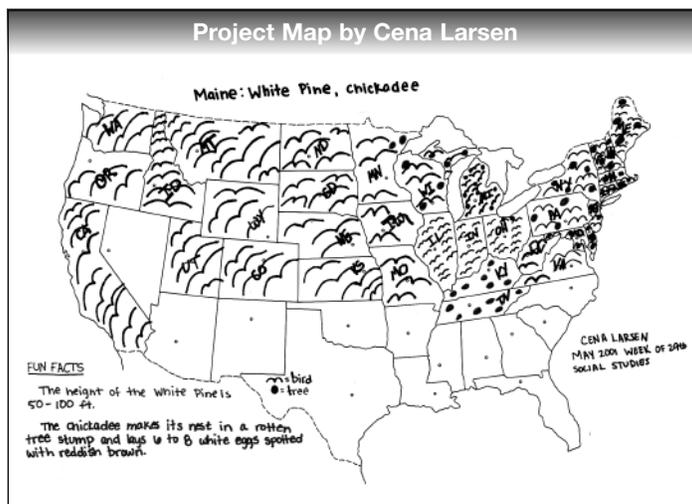
- Have each student look up his or her bird species and approximate the bird's distribution on their United States map in a color different from the one they used for the tree's distribution. Decide ahead of time if you want them to shade both summer and winter distributions, or just pick one depending upon where you live.
- Be prepared to hear comments like, "Wow, I need to sharpen my pencil again! – Robins live all over the United States!" or "I'm done because the black hills spruce is only in this tiny spot between South Dakota and Wyoming."
- Ask them if their tree or bird might live in their home state. Have they seen the tree or bird in their community? Do you have any of the trees growing on your school campus? Go out and visit them if you can.
- After looking at their maps you may want to discuss the relationship of the political, geographical, and ecological boundaries (e.g., does the bird's range stop at the Rocky Mountains or the Mississippi River?). And you might want to talk about which birds and trees seem to be specialists and which might be generalists. (Specialists have very narrow habitat requirements, whereas generalists have a more or less ubiquitous distribution).

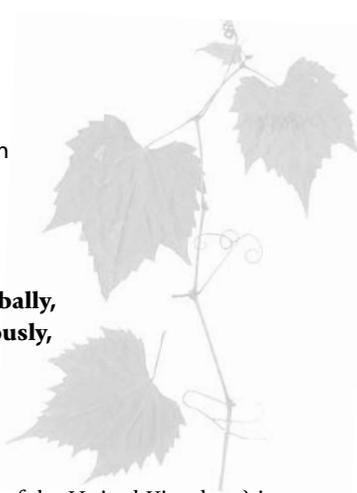
Some interesting state tree facts

- All states, except Hawaii, have chosen native trees.
- Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) is the most popular species, chosen by four states (New York, Vermont, Wisconsin, and West Virginia).
- Cottonwood (Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming), tulip tree (Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee) and dogwood (Missouri, North Carolina, and Virginia) are tied for second most popular.
- Pine is the most popular genus with eight different species chosen.
- Oak is the next most popular genus with four or five species.
- Pecan (Texas is the only hickory representative.)
- Notably missing: American beech is not chosen by any state.
- Michigan is home to 14 different species representing 25 states (10 of which are growing on my son and daughter's school campus). ☞

Botanical Resources for the Education Community

Noting that, "Today's students are so busy that they do not stop and view what is in their environment," Kathy Gann of Stephens High School in Stephens, Arkansas, has set up a web site about leaves. For a link to her site and other web sites featuring botanical resources (including lesson plans) for the educational community, see the list on page 12.





Ringing the alarm for Earth

"An ecosystem itself undamaged is very, very resilient, and the more simplified it gets, the less resilient. Globally, what we are doing is simplifying them all, simultaneously, which is a very dangerous large-scale experiment."

Peter Raven, botanist, recently Time magazine's "Hero of the Planet," Director of Missouri Botanical Gardens in St. Louis.

I love the way reporter Tim Radford, for the *Guardian* (out of the United Kingdom) introduces Raven in his July 14, 2005 interview: "Peter Raven is a botanist. He knows about photosynthesis, primary productivity and sustainable growth. He knows that all flesh is grass; that the richest humans and the hungriest alike depend ultimately on plants for food, fuel, clothing, medicines, and shelter, and that all of these come from the kiss of the sun on warm moist soils, to quicken growth and ripen grain."

Web sites I found on the way to looking up something else

For a readable explanation of climate change, ozone depletion, greenhouse gases and air quality: www.cmdl.noaa.gov/infodata/faq_cat-3.html#18.

The Climate Monitoring and Diagnostics Laboratory (CMDL) of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), conducts sustained observations and research related to source and sink strengths, trends, and global distributions of atmospheric constituents that are capable of forcing change in the climate of Earth through modification of the atmospheric radiative environment, those that may cause depletion of the global ozone layer, and those that affect baseline air quality.

That said, they're also capable of saying "the process (of Arctic warming) appears to have become self-sustaining: As ice melts, there's more water, which absorbs more solar radiation (white ice reflects better), thus creating more heat, thus making it harder for ice to re-form."

http://dnr.wi.gov/org/es/science/publications/GGW_plates.pdf

This is a key to identifying grasshoppers, with some excellent photos. I had no idea there were so many different grasshoppers in the Midwest.

www.pesticide.org is the web site of the Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides and their *Journal of Pesticide Reform*. An excerpt from one of their articles gives the flavor of the *Journal*:

Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) has an extensive, deep network of roots and rhizomes (18-20 feet long) enabling it to strongly compete with other plants for water.

Some literature suggests hoeing or cultivating in combination with growing plants that shade out the bindweed. The basic idea is to bring in plants that compete with the weed for food and light. Heavy shading is the key to this control method.

One farmer reported no bindweed problems for nine years after his bindweed was "shaded and strangled by the pumpkins." Alfalfa, legumes, and corn have also reduced bindweed infestations. Small-scale versions of these strategies can be used in a home garden.

<http://cleanwater.uwex.edu/pubs/basinlandscaping/index.html>

University of Wisconsin Extension recently published this booklet: "Storm Water Basins: Using natural landscaping for water quality & esthetics: A primer on planting and managing native landscaping for storm water basins."

You can download it and read it, or order it at the above web site – or call 414-290-2431 to place an order. It carries the message in Technicolor, share it with your local planning commission, or the government entity that reviews and OKs developers plans for subdivisions. ❧

bluebird and tree-swallow nesting and banding program was, to our sorrow, abandoned because abundant house sparrows sat in the entrance holes and pounded adults to death.

We have the usual small animals of such a community. Rabbits flourish, and deer are becoming a serious winter problem. Woodchucks make deep den holes that challenge our ankles. Field mice make snug winter holes in the bottoms of the protective Tubexes we put around young trees, stealing the bright yarn from our marker poles for added insulation.

The Village Woods is located at the northwest corner of Kalamazoo, Michigan, in an area experiencing rapid growth with fewer and fewer open or wooded areas. There is only one cornfield in cultivation this year.

A charming and gracious 103-year-old resident who still walks, reads, and plays the organ for funerals, is convinced that we're the only retirement community in the nation with its own Woods, and that we should appear in every magazine in the land. ❧

Botany Web Sites for the Education Community

Leaf ID 101

www.scsc.k12.ar.us/GannK/

With lots of information about leaf identification, this site also includes lesson plans and worksheets.

Lesson Planet:

Lesson Plans for Botany

www.lessonplanet.com/search/search?keywords=Botany&display=lessons&grade=all

This large pay site offers 69 lesson plans under the word "botany."

Dr. Russell's Archives

www.ou.edu/cas/botany-micro/bot-linx/

Scott Russell, profession of Botany at the University of Oklahoma maintains this site filled with links to botanical resources. He says, "I wanted to start out slowly, so I just featured one site a day. Of course, that was nine years ago. Now the site includes some 1,780 links."



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Lorrie Otto's Great Parking Adventure

By Lorrie Otto

Last week I took my Bellingham daughter to view Ney Fraser's prairie plantings on the banks of Big Bay County Park.

With Ney in tow, we left our car behind a line of parked vehicles on Palisade Road off of North Lake Drive in Whitefish Bay. As we approached the hairpin path to the lake, I exclaimed, "Oh, this will never do!"

Scattered down along the edge of the path were clumps of giant ragweeds higher than the tops of our heads. In another week they would have been in full bloom. We are members of Wild Ones, so what else could we do but spend a little time pulling noxious weeds?



Common ragweed
(*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)

We made a pile waist high, looking like a green muskrat house at the top of the path. It is really quite charming, with yellow-green fingers of ragweed dangling around the sides, with a small bouquet of Canada thistles on the top beside a burdock leaf.

After this, we took a lovely walk, enjoying the sprinkling of wild flowers, fire flies, a young rabbit, plus a few wonderful bats swooping over our heads. Then we returned to our car which looked lonely with a bright orange parking ticket under the windshield wiper.

The next day when I paid my \$15 fine, a humorless old lady said that she hoped that I had learned my lesson to not pick ragweeds.

Nope, but I'll read signs that warn us not to park after 8 p.m. on that street.

It was amazing to be thanked by everyone who walked up or down the path that evening. And one couple wants to join Wild Ones, and others now plan to attend Designer Day in October.

One never knows where a spider will put all of its feet. ❖

Seeds For Education Grant Applications Due Date Approaching

If you know of an organization that is developing an outdoor learning center using native landscaping, remind them that the Lorrie Otto Seeds For Education grant applications are due November 15th. These funds are awarded for the purchase of native plants and seeds, and are available to any not-for-profit organization in the United States and Canada. See www.for-wild.org/seedmony.html for more information.



Lincoln School Outdoor Learning Center

Pat Ruta McGhan, founding president of the **Cadillac (MI) Chapter**, sent us an update on the Lincoln School Outdoor Learning Center. Lincoln Elementary School received Seeds For Education Grants in 2001 and 2005.

Pat writes, "Things are moving quickly in the Lincoln School garden – planting. This is the garden's fifth summer, and we are having a renewal dedication/celebration this year. It was exciting to pull in there yesterday, with the songbird expert, and see the garden full of kids and teachers.

I have to say that this has been one of my most rewarding projects ever. The flowers alone are spectacular." ❖

Photo Contest at 2005 Annual Meeting and Conference

By Carol Andrews



Tiger swallowtail. This photo was taken by Janice Robidoux and took a first place in the Pollinators, Insects or Bugs category.

Once again the entries in the annual photo contest, on display at the national Wild Ones conference proved that a picture is worth 10,000 words.

Such beauty! Such fun! Such talent! Thank you to all who entered the contest this year. Thanks also to **John Arthur** and **Pamela**

Deerwood of the **Twin Cities (MN) Chapter** for providing a high-quality display system.

The photos were judged first by **Gerald Moran**, a professional photographer who also was one of this year's conference speakers. Thanks to Gerry for doing this for us and for selecting our first, second and third place winners for each category. Conference goers then had a chance to peruse the entries and vote for their favorite photo. It was a very close contest with a number of photos garnering over 10 votes. After the final count (there were no

hanging chads so a recount appeared unnecessary), the People's Choice award went to **Vicki Bonk** of the **Twin Cities (MN) Chapter** for "Prairie Weave."

The Photo Contest Committee was a little disappointed that we did not have any entrants in our new category for photos taken by children. Taking pictures is a great way to encourage kids of all ages to get outside and enjoy the wonderful world of native plants, so find a kid, get a camera in their hand, and let the fun begin.

Have you considered entering the photo contest next year? If not, you should! The entry rules are intended to make entering easy for everyone. See www.for-wild.org/events.html for details. ❖



Spiranthes casei. This photo took 2nd place in the Flora Competition and was taken by Janet Robidoux.

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Wild Ones Photo Contest Get Into It!



"Prairie Weave" by Vicki Bonk of the Twin Cities (MN) Chapter.
Winner of the People's Choice Award.

2005 Contest Winners

This year's winners were judged on:

1. Technical merit (composition, sharpness, exposure, color).
2. Appropriateness to category .
3. Presentation (neatness of mounting).

Flora

- 1st – **Vicki Bonk** for "Prairie Smoke"
2nd – **Janet Rabideaux** for "Spiranthes casei"
3rd – **Mary Kuller** for "Green Dragon"

Scenery

- 1st – **Vicki Bonk** for "Prairie Weave"
2nd – **Donna VanBuecken** for "The Swamp"
3rd – **Chan Mahanta** for "Indian Grass"

Landscaping

- 1st – **Chan Mahanta** for "Prairie Drive"
2nd – **Tim Lewis** for "Home Prairie Plot"

Wild Ones Activities

- 1st – **Donna VanBuecken** for "Our Last Walk Together"

Child or Children

- 1st – **Bret Rappaport** for "Kids in Nature"
2nd – **Tom Schneider** for "Pigtails in Pappa's Posies"

Besides the prizes listed above, all winners also received ribbons indicating placement.

Top Five Reasons to Enter the Photo Contest

5. It's a good reminder to give your camera some exercise. Take plenty of photos of native plants or Wild Ones activities, and you are sure to get some good ones.
4. A chance for fame and fortune, and to see your name in print – just think of all the people reading this article!
3. The photo display at the conference adds a nice touch, and is fun to see.
2. The photos can be used by Wild Ones for promotional and educational uses.
And, the #1 reason to enter:
1. Win great prizes! Awards for 2005 ribbon winners were a Wild Ones yard sign for first place (a \$26 value), choice of a sun hat or baseball cap tastefully emblazoned with the Wild Ones logo (an \$18-\$20 value) for second place, and Wild Ones mugs (\$10 value) for third place. (Hint: if you had entered a photo, meeting the simple contest criteria for size and subject, you would have been recognized with a ribbon. How often have you received a ribbon lately?

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The Meeting Place

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

Meet us online at www.for-wild.org



CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Chapter #78 (Seedling)

Kathy T. Dame 860-439-2144
ktdam@conncoll.edu
Connecticut College Arboretum

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 Wisiol 847-548-1650
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@chicagoparkdistrict.com
Second Thursday, 7 p.m.,
North Park Nature Center
5801 N. Pulaski, Chicago.

Rock River Valley Chapter #21

Tim Lewis 815-874-3468
natives.tim@insightbb.com
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
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 U.S. 60 W (Louisville Road).

Lexington Chapter #64

Russ Turpin 859-797-8174, isotope909@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
See web site for meeting schedule.
Wildflower Woods, Cherokee
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 207-743-6329
bmurphy@umext.maine.edu
Oxford County.

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor Chapter #3

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

Calhoun County Chapter #39

Carol Spanninga 517-857-3766
spanninga8@hotmail.com
Fourth Tuesday, 7 p.m.
Calhoun Intermediate School District building
on G Drive N. at Old U.S. 27, Marshall.

Central Upper Peninsula Chapter #61

Pat Landry 906-428-4053
aries1@chartermi.net
Meetings/activities: Fourth Wednesday of the
month – see web site for details.

Detroit Metro Chapter #47

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

Flint River Chapter #32

For information, contact Thomas Enright.
taenright@comcast.net
Mott Community College's Prah College Center
Genesee Room
Second Thursday of the month, 6-9 p.m.

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@netscape.com
Third Thursday, 7 p.m.,
Old Oakland Township Parks/Police Building,
4392 Collins Rd., Oakland Township.
See web site for program info.

MINNESOTA

Arrowhead Chapter #48

Carol Andrews 218-727-9340
candrews@barr.com
September through April, Wednesdays 6 p.m.,
Hartley Nature Center.

Otter Tail Chapter #25

Karen Terry 218-736-5520 terry714@prtcl.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@msn.com
Third Thursday, 7 p.m., Stillwater Town Hall.

Twin Cities Chapter #56

Marty Rice 952-927-6531 jcrmf@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., Minneapolis.

MISSOURI

Mid-Missouri Chapter #49

Scott Hamilton 573-882-9909 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.

New York Capital District Chapter #69

Laurel Tormey Cole 518-872-9458
laurel.tormey-cole@oprhp.state.ny.us
Albany/Schenectady/Troy/Saratoga.

OHIO

Greater Cincinnati Chapter #62

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

Columbus Chapter #4

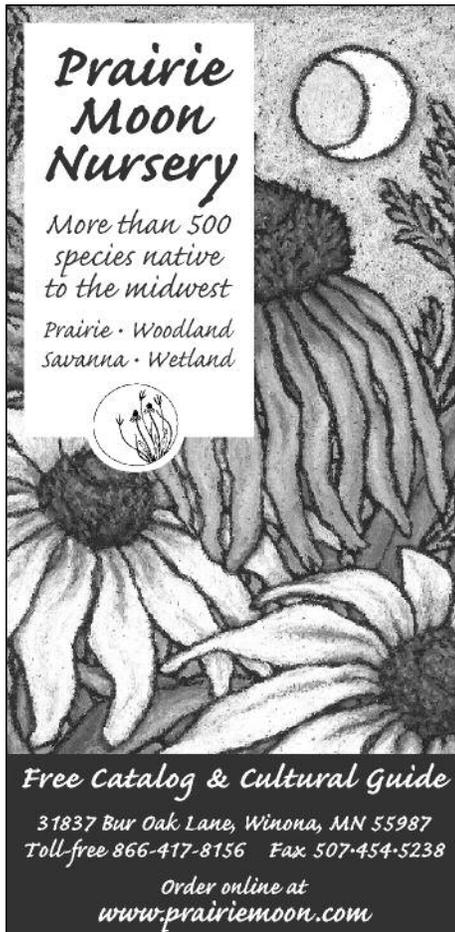
Marilyn Logue 614-237-2534,
mlogue@sprintmail.com
Second Saturday, 10 a.m.,
Innis House, Inniswood Metropolitan Park,
940 Hempstead Rd., Westerville
Field trips: See web site or contact above.

Maumee Valley Chapter #66 (Seedling)

Jan Hunter 419-833-2020
nnn@naturallynative.net
Meeting dates and times vary. Call for details.

Toledo Chapter #77 (Seedling)

Todd Crail 419-539-6810, tcrail@utnet.utoledo.edu
University of Toledo's Stranahan Arboretum.



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WILD ONES NATIONAL QUARTERLY BOARD MEETINGS

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

1st Quarter National Board Meeting will be via conference call.

2nd Quarter National Board Meeting will be hosted by one of the Michigan chapters.

3rd Quarter National Board Meeting and Annual Meeting will be hosted by Greater DuPage (IL) Chapter, July 14-16, 2006.

4th Quarter National Board Meeting will be hosted by Mid-Missouri (MO) Chapter.

OTHER CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

January 21, 2006

Annual "Toward Harmony with Nature" conference, hosted by Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter of Wild Ones. The keynote address will be given by Neil Diboll, president of Prairie Nursery, who will present his thoughts on "developments in native plant landscaping over the past 25 years." Also:

- Neil Diboll – Establishing a prairie.
- Liza Lightfoot of Avant Gardening – How to include native plants in a traditional landscape.
- Mark Leach, U.W. Arboretum – Savannas.
- Randy Powers, President, Prairie Future Seed Company – Weed control.

- Randy Hoffman, WI DNR – Native woodland plants.
- Marty Melchior, restoration ecologist, Interfluve – River and stream restoration.
- Scott Weber, owner, Bluestem Farm – Special plants in the prairie.
- Dr. Scott Craven, extension wildlife specialist, University of Wisconsin – Wildlife in the home landscape.
- Carol and Dan Chew, Bayside homeowners – Native plant landscaping on a suburban lawn.

There will also be exhibits, a silent auction, and concessions. Buffet lunch on site, by reservation only. Entertainment by folksinger and Wild Ones member Steve Hazell.

March 5-6, 2006

Wildflower Association of Michigan Annual Conference and Educator's Workshop. "Nature's Puzzle: Putting the Pieces Together," presented in partnership with the Michigan Stewardship Network. Among the speakers: Carolyn Harstad, author of *Go Native* and *Got Shade?*; agro-ecologist Dana Jackson, co-author of *The Farm as Natural Habitat*. To be held at the Kellogg Center in East Lansing, Michigan. For more information, contact Cheryl Tolley at 616-691-8214, cherylt@iserv.net, or Maryann Whitman at mwhitman@comcast.net.

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 Holtz 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

Habitat Resource Network Chapter #79 (Seedling)

Derek Stedman 610-355-7736,
dcsahs@netreach.net
Maureen Carbery 484-678-6200,
pahabitat@comcast.net
Chester & Delaware Counties

Susquehanna Valley Chapter #68

Contacts: wild_ones@earthlink.net
Jim Hitz 717-741-3996, jrhitz@suscom.net
for calendar listings.
Meetings third Saturday of the month, 9 a.m. Demonstration Garden at Spoutwood in Glen Rock, for gardening and brunch. Contact above for business meeting and election information.

WISCONSIN

Central Wisconsin Chapter #50

Dan Dieterich 715-346-2849
dan.dieterich@uwsp.edu
Fourth Thursday, 7 p.m., Rooms 1&2, Portage County Extension Building, 1462 Strongs Ave., Stevens Point.
Times, places vary in summer. Check web site.

Door County Chapter #59

Judy Reninger 920-839-1182
jreninger@dcwis.com
Time & location vary; check web site.

Erin Chapter #57

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

Fox Valley Area Chapter #8

Karen Syverson 920-987-5587 ksyve@core.com
See web site for details.

Green Bay Chapter #10

Debi Nitka 920-465-8512, debnitka@new.rr.com
Cindy Hermsen, 920-434-6866,
scentedgardens@athenet.com
Usually third Wednesday. Most meetings at Green Bay Botanical Garden, 2600 Larsen Rd., except in summer. See web site for details.

Lake Woods Chapter #72

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

Madison Chapter #13

Laurie Yahr 608-274-6539, yahrkahl@sbcglobal.net
November potluck. No December meeting.
See web site or contact above for details.

Menomonee 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., Menomonee Falls.

Milwaukee North Chapter #18

Message Center: 414-299-9888
Second Saturday of month, 9:30 a.m., Schlitz Audubon Center, 1111 E. Brown Deer Rd., Bayside.

Milwaukee Southwest-Wehr Chapter #23

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

Root River Area Chapter #43

Nan Calvert 262-681-4899
prairiedog@wi.rr.com
First Saturday of the month, 10 a.m.-11:30 a.m. Riverbend Nature Center, Racine.

Wolf River Chapter #74

Marge Guyette 715-787-3482
jkgmeg@athenet.net
Menominee, Oconto, Shawano, & Waupaca counties.

Wisconsin Northwoods Chapter #63

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



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Hiawatha National Forest*

1030 Wright Street
Marquette, Michigan 49855
906-228-4484

jschultz@fs.fed.us
www.fs.fed.us/rd/hiawatha
Central Upper Peninsula (MI) Chapter

Out Back Nursery*

15280 - 110th Street S
Hastings, Minnesota 55033
800-651-3627

tom@outbacknursery.com
www.outbacknursery.com
Twin Cities (MN) Chapter

ONE Plus Inc.*

113 West Main Street
Sun Prairie, Wisconsin 53590
608-837-8022

Powelka@itis.com
Madison (WI) Chapter

*Renewing members.

For more information about these businesses and their services, please see the Wild Ones web site resources link or contact the National Office at 877-394-9453.



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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.

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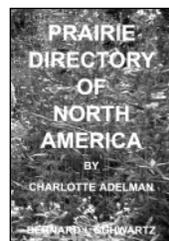
Both hats feature 100% pigment-dyed cotton twill in khaki. Cap is two-toned with ivy bill. Wild Ones logo on each. One size fits all. Hat **\$20**. Cap **\$18** (prices include S&H).



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Wild Ones Membership News

Membership Drive

As part of our year-end appeal to add new members, Wild Ones has received a pledge from business member, **ONE Plus, Inc.** to reward chapters for their efforts. The chapter with the largest percentage increase in individual new memberships in 2005 will receive \$200.

To date, the chapters are the **Habitat Gardening Club of Central New York (NY)** with 78.0%, **Greater Cincinnati (OH) Chapter** with 35.0%, **Otter Tail (MN)** with 35.0%, and **Western Reserve (OH)** with 33.0%.



Most New Business Members

The chapter with the largest number of new business members in 2005 will receive \$300. To date, the winner is the **Partner-at-Large** category with three new business members. Chapters with one new business member each include **Arrowhead (MN), Flint (MI), Fox Valley Area (WI), Greater Cincinnati (OH), Green Bay (WI), Kalamazoo Area (MI), Lexington (KY), Louisville MetroWild (KY), Mid-Missouri (MO), Milwaukee-North (WI), Milwaukee-Southwest Wehr (WI), Rock River Valley (IL), St. Croix Oak Savanna (MN), and Twin Cities (MN)** Chapters.



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

THANK YOU

Wild Ones Journal

A huge thank you **Judy Lechnar** of **Ann Arbor (MI) Chapter**, and **Lucy and Gary Lee** of the **Louisville Metro Wild (KY) Chapter** for their contributions toward the publication of the *Journal*. Because of them, and similar contributions during the year, the board decided to use the funds which were set aside as the result of the **2002 Fast Forward Communications Campaign** to offset the cost of publishing this issue of the *Journal*.

Matching Donations

\$50 received from **BD Associates Matching Gift Program** for **Don Hake** of the **Susquehanna (PA) Chapter**.

Seeds for Education

We have had many members send monetary gifts to the **Lorrie Otto Seeds for Education Grant Program**. Most recently the following members from the indicated chapters have sent donations:

Linda A. Dolan, Madison (WI) • Frank & Kathy Pammer, Door County (WI) • Pat Deering, Keith Ward, and Cecelia Jokerst, Columbus (OH) • Kim Risley, Kirby & Dan Doyle, Dianne Stenerson, Robert & Carolyn and John & Cathy Schafman Arevalo, Rock River Valley (IL) • Scott Barnes and Maribeth Slebodnik, St. Louis (MO) • Pam & Randy Penn, Catherine Skocir-Stehr, Milwaukee-Southwest/Wehr (WI) • Carol Schneider, Gibson Woods (IN) • Julia Hart, North Park Village Nature Center (IL) • Ingeborg Humphrey, Calhoun County (MI) • Chris & Bill Eisenreich, Partner-at-Large • Suzanne D. & Raymond F. Goodrich and Jane Hayes • Ann Arbor (MI) • Ms. Nancy A. Fenske, Root River Area (WI) • Barbara Bray, Oakland (MI) • Doris Sutherland, Red Cedar (MI).

Lorrie Otto's Birthday

And we're delighted to say that the following Wild Ones members and chapters donated toward our very special **Happy 86th Birthday Lorrie Otto SFE Grant Program Fund Drive**, for a total gift of \$1,975. We thank everyone for their generosity. These donations will enable us to continue to give larger awards to the grant applicant projects:

Barb Wolter, Menomonee River Area (WI) • Charles Vannette, Kalamazoo Area (MI) • Donna & John VanBuecken and Walter & Bev Wieckert, Fox Valley Area (WI) • Debbie Guenther, Partner-at-Large • Oakland (MI) • Fox Valley Area • Nancy Aten and Anne C. McNitt, Milwaukee-North (WI) • Rock River Valley (IL) • Jean M. Hancock and Jean Mano, Milwaukee-Southwest/Wehr • St. Louis (MO) • Mandy & Ken Ploch, Erin (WI) • Lake-To-Prairie (IL) • Katrina R. Hayes, Partner-at-Large • St. Cloud (MN).

Lorrie received many lovely cards and photos along with your monetary gifts. She thanks everyone very much for thinking of her and remembering the **Seeds for Education Grant Program**.