

a voice  
for the natural  
landscaping  
movement



# Wild Ones

NATIVE PLANTS, NATURAL LANDSCAPES

## JOURNAL

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2006  
VOL. 19, NO. 6

### inside

Notes From the  
President: Looking at  
other options for our  
national headquarters. 2



Wild Ones Shooting  
Star: Katherine Rill. 3

Ecoscaper Starting to Roll:  
Fifteen members enrolled  
and more to come. 7



Wild Ones Web Site: Lots  
to do on our web site. 7

Next Generation: A turkey hunt. 8

Wild Ones Business Members. 9

The Ambivalence of  
Hindsight: A native  
gardener shares what  
she's learned. 10



Native Suburbia: The  
second year. 12

Grapevine: GMO Escape. 13

Wild Ones Library. 14

Chapter Notes. 14

Seeds for Education  
Grant Program. 15



Wild Ones Survey. 15

The Meeting Place: Chapter contact  
information. 16

On the Horizon:  
Upcoming events. 17



Thank you. Back cover.

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



## THE ROUNDUP MYTH

AN OPINION By Maryann Whitman

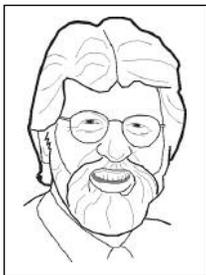
In the last issue of the *Wild Ones Journal* we spoke at length about the invasive species, garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*). In fact, hardly an issue goes by that we don't have some mention of invasive exotics. In the November/December 2005 issue we reviewed Elizabeth Czarapata's book, *Invasive Plants of the Upper Midwest*. Her lists of invasive plants may be specific to the Midwest but are applicable to anywhere in the continental United States where those plants are capable of growing. She mentions that, according to a recent report from Cornell University, "Every year, the costs associated with non-native weeds approach and exceed \$26 billion in the United States (including Hawaii and Alaska) alone."

It has become abundantly evident that something other than pure manpower and brute pulling force is necessary to control these interlopers. We *do* need to control them for the sake of a large number of natives that are being displaced by these plants, and ecosystems that are being disrupted. In order to gain control of these culprits we *may* need to consider the thoughtful and careful use of herbicides.

Most of our antibiotics (penicillin, tetracycline etc.,) exploit the *differences* among the "illness-producing" and the beneficial biota. For instance, tetracycline interrupts the action of transfer RNA of the target disease organism and not of the rest of the cell wherein it resides. Through this action the illness-producing organism is stopped. A similar strategy may be necessary for the control of unwanted, disruptive plants – exploit the special characteristic of the organism we wish to eliminate. Whether it be garlic mustard or any other of a panoply of exotic invasives that have arrived on our shores.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

## Looking at Other Options for Wild Ones National Headquarters



It's time for an update on the status of the new headquarters building. The process is in a sort of limbo, and the outlook not too bright. We have received preliminary approval from the NRDA for funds to purchase the wetlands. However, the approval represents only about 10% of what we requested. The Wisconsin DNR (WI-DNR) continues to evaluate their half of the grant, but their appraisal of the

value was well below the asking price, and they are struggling to identify a precedent to utilize in funding the purchase of the building. Our option to purchase the land and building has expired due to the length of time required for the grant evaluations. The current owner of the land is in the process of deeding the land back to the original owners to avoid foreclosure, and is in foreclosure proceedings for the house.

The Executive Committee of the National Board has reviewed the circumstances leading to this outcome, or lack thereof. The consensus is to monitor the WI-DNR grants process and the foreclosure process. It was agreed, however, that we will not recommend to the Board that we look for additional funds or seek any form of loan to purchase the house at a minimum. We had indicated to our membership early on that obtaining a national headquarters for Wild Ones would not cost us money that we did not have, and we intend to stick with that philosophy. However, should anyone know of a ready source for a \$250,000 grant to purchase the building and the land it sits on, please let Donna or me know.

Because the outlook for what was to be a new facility to house our national business activities is not bright, the Executive Committee will be approaching the Board about renting an office in the Appleton, Wisconsin, area to be used as the Wild Ones head-

*We had indicated to our membership early on that obtaining a national headquarters for Wild Ones would not cost us money that we did not have, and we intend to stick with that philosophy.*

quarters. While Donna is not asking for the move, it is time for our organization to move out of Donna's front room (and basement and garage). So we have asked her to research available spaces and office options in her area.

All is not lost in this exercise. We have received a wake-up call to consider the future of our business operations and the establishment of a physical presence. Many of the arguments put forth to justify the new headquarters movement have not gone away. They are as valid today as when they were advanced last spring. This is why we must continue to consider our options while we have time to carefully and prudently consider them. ♦

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

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When not in her garden, **Rebecca Chesin** is studying to be a psychotherapist, and hopes someday to develop programs in horticultural therapy. She is a member of the Twin Cities (MN) Chapter.

**Barb Bray** writes "The Next Generation" column, and is a member of the Oakland (MI) Chapter.

**Celia Larsen** writes the "Seeds for Education" column. She is a member of the Ann Arbor (MI) Chapter.

## Lifetime Members

Wild Ones is pleased to announce that we have two new lifetime memberships. They are **Steven D. and Keiko Kojima Hall** of the Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter, and **Susan L. and Darrell Borger** of the Root River (WI) Chapter. Congratulations everyone! No more renewal reminders.



August 17-19th

Third Quarter 2006 National Board Meeting and Annual Meeting at Bergamo Center

Dayton, Ohio

Hosted by the

Greater Cincinnati (OH) Chapter.

This is a peaceful setting, with much to do there and in the surrounding areas. Consider planning a family vacation around this event. More information on the programs will become available as planning progresses.

## WILD ONES SHOOTING STAR

# Katherine Rill

Katherine D. Rill is a long-time member of the Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter. Her life illustrates how an ordinary person who is committed to one idea over a lifetime can have an extraordinary impact.

Katherine spent her early years in Milwaukee. Even though living in the city, she became passionate about nature at an early age, watching butterflies in her back yard, and learning the secrets of the inhabitants of the vacant lots that dotted her neighborhood.

She attended the University of Wisconsin Oshkosh, and earned a master's degree. Her thesis, "A Vascular Flora of Winnebago County, Wisconsin," is available through the Wild Ones Library.

As a teacher, botanist, and friend of taxonomy and herbaria in the service of plant conservation, Katherine collected her first specimen at Girl Scout camp in 1947. In October, 2001 she donated her private collection to the University of Wisconsin Oshkosh Herbarium – a total of more than 8,600 specimens collected throughout North America over the last 50 years. This invaluable collection includes some important county and state records, including voucher specimens for comprehensive floristic surveys of Winnebago County. Her collection also includes several specimens collected in the early 1900s by her mother ([www.uwosh.edu/departments/biology/herbarium/herbarium.html](http://www.uwosh.edu/departments/biology/herbarium/herbarium.html)).

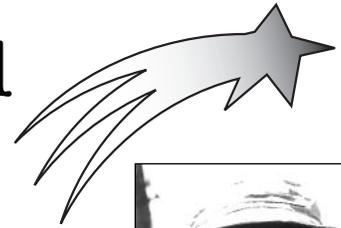
By doing what was interesting to her, she shared her passions with the Oshkosh community, participating in organizations that planned for and promoted land and wildlife protection, and the civil rights of landowners. She was active in the Wisconsin Society of Ornithology, the Ridges Sanctuary in Bailey's Harbor, and served on the Nature Conservancy advisory board. Two nature centers and an environmental charter school were special projects of hers.

Her article titled "What Is an Herbarium?" appears in the November/December 2003 issue of the *Wild Ones Journal*, and she has written numerous articles on wildlife for *The Lake Flyer*, the newsletter of the Winnebago Audubon Society of the Oshkosh area, a group that Katherine helped form.

Other achievements include, in 1984, the receipt of the Citizens Natural Resources Association (CNRA) Silver Acorn award which honors special conservationists. The award reads, "CNRA president from 1981 to 1984, former secretary." Established in 1951, CNRA works "militantly" for wise use of the state's natural resources, following the principals set down by Aldo Leopold, and to this day remains a small group of committed and active conservationists. (See the July/August 2003 issue of the *Wild Ones Journal*.) Most recently she received an environmental award from the Fox Valley Sierra Group.

Jan Scalpone, also a past president of CNRA and member of Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter of Wild Ones, was asked to comment on her friend Katherine's achievements. Jan wrote, "I think the whole point is not that Kay has done anything spectacular – instead, she illustrates how an ordinary person who is committed to one idea over a lifetime can have an extraordinary impact. Her 'one idea' is a close identification with the natural world. It defines her life. Check out her luggage for a two-week trip to Florida – one suitcase and four plant-presses."

Katherine recently received an honorable mention from the Council for Wisconsin Writers, Inc., through the Ellis/Henderson Outdoor Writing Award for her book, *Canticle of the Birds*, (Xlibris Corp.). Katherine's book contains stories, written over a period of years. It represents a culmination of years of living close to nature, and a sharing of observations and reflections about the familiar plants and animals that surround us. It was illustrated by Janet Wissink, Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter ([www.wisconsinwriters.org](http://www.wisconsinwriters.org)). ♦



She illustrates how an ordinary person who is committed to one idea over a lifetime can have an extraordinary impact. Her "one idea" is a close identification with the natural world.

*These actions are consistent with the mission of the Wild Ones, namely, to promote biodiversity and sustainable practices. We have resolved to support our native biota, and as a result we may need to be prepared to take some drastic action – we must do something to interfere with the off-continent troublesome species, just to give our continental natives a much-needed assist.*

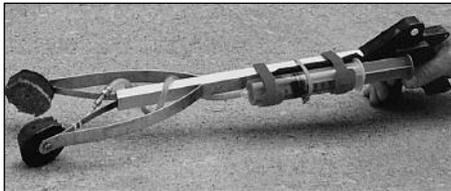
### The coming of Roundup.

With the acceptance of this premise, let us consider one of our alternatives: glyphosate.

Glyphosate is a broad spectrum, non-selective herbicide that interferes with the production of several amino acids that are vital to the life force of both plants and animals. Its mode of action is through the shikimate pathway. Animals do not use this metabolic pathway – we get these vital amino acids by eating plants. It was with this explanation that glyphosate was approved by the EPA, sold to the American public, and then the rest of the planet, as being safe and non-toxic.

The test results presented to the EPA on this herbicide involved glyphosate alone. When glyphosate was first manufactured by Monsanto in the early 1970s it came on the market in a number of formulations. The most familiar of these is Roundup. It came to the consumer pre-measured, premixed, and ready to be applied. However, in Roundup, glyphosate is combined with surfactants and adjuvants, chemicals that are mixed in to assist in the delivery of the glyphosate into plant cells. This was not pointed out to the consumer. In fact, the consumer, the end user of Roundup, has not been informed of what these additional chemicals were and continue to be. This restriction of information continues, and yet this is the formulation that has been and is being sprayed on agricultural fields around the world.

It is this lack of transparency on the part of Monsanto that has resulted in a great deal of muddled information. Most of the information that is to be had on the deleterious effects of this herbicide on fish, frogs, soil biota, and human beings is based on research using the Roundup formulation. Sometimes it is not clear whether the researcher used only glyphosate or its Roundup formulation.



Designed by Wild Ones member Steve Maassen, the easy-to-make Tongs of Death is very effective at applying Roundup (or other herbicide) directly to pesky weeds or invasive aliens, while leaving more desirable plants unharmed.

The two are very different products with very different properties.

### Then came Rodeo and others.

Rodeo, which is another formulation produced by Monsanto, consists of *only* glyphosate, diluted with water. This product is intended for use in wetlands and even

*These actions are consistent with the mission of Wild Ones: Promote biodiversity and sustainable practices.*

in water. When, in 2000, Monsanto lost the patent on glyphosate products, many other companies started manufacturing similar products. As a result the glyphosate-only formulation is readily available on the open market, for instance under the trade name Accord. A separate surfactant, of

known constituents, may be mixed in to assist in the delivery of the glyphosate to the plant cells.

Whether one needs to add the surfactant depends largely on the method of application. With foliar spray the surfactant ensures that the glyphosate stays on the leaf and penetrates past the waxy protective surface of the plant. But the addition of the surfactant makes the formulation many times more toxic to other biota with which it may come in contact. Premixed formulations of glyphosate with wetland-safe surfactants may also be had, for instance under the trade name Glyphomate 41.

### It is possible to use glyphosate “safely.”

Yes. With what we know of the mode of action of glyphosate and its behavior in the environment this chemical may be of use to us with certain methods of application to individual plants:

- *Cut and Daub.* The glyphosate-only product is delivered directly to the freshly cut stump of a buckthorn sapling (for instance), or a fistful of cut stumps of reed canary grass.
- *Drill and Fill.* The glyphosate is squirted into a series of holes drilled into the trunk of a large tree in a forest where it may be left standing to become a snag and even-

## How Glyphosate Works

Living things as diverse as plants, animals and some single-cell organisms show remarkable similarity in how they use “food” intake for energy, and in the structure of molecules necessary for their life processes. (It seems that nature seldom “reinvents the wheel.”) There are differences between plants and animals in the “food” they take in. Plants are autotrophic organisms – they can manufacture the nutritive substances (e.g., vitamins) from inorganic molecules (water and minerals) they take in from their environment. Humans are heterotrophic – we cannot manufacture all the vitamins we need, and must therefore find them in the plant and animal matter that we ingest.

Monsanto arrived at glyphosate through hit-and-miss greenhouse experiments. When Roundup was released with the permission of the EPA it was not known exactly *how* the glyphosate worked. It was only known that it interfered with the production of certain amino acids in plants, thereby causing their death. It was also known that animals are not capable of producing these amino acids, so it was assumed that animals were not affected by glyphosate. After the release of glyphosate, curious organic chemists who do basic research (for which funding money is being cut drastically), did some fine work in determining *how* it worked at the molecular level.

Both plants and animals use PEP (phosphoenolpyruvate) in all their cells as a core molecule in their life processes. Research has shown that part of the glyphosate molecule mimics a part of the PEP molecule and thereby blocks its action in a metabolic pathway that is specific to plants (the shikimate pathway). What has not yet been determined is whether this mimicry of the PEP molecule can be accomplished in other metabolic pathways that are common in all animal cells.



tually fall to the ground and serve as a nurse-log.

• *The Glove (and Tongs) of Death.* The glyphosate is stroked onto individual plants, by hand, in a glove soaked in the chemical. The hand is actually in a latex or rubber glove within the soaked cotton glove. The glove may also be replaced by a sponge applicator. (See *Journal* article, "Tongs of Death" at [www.for-wild.org/native.html](http://www.for-wild.org/native.html).)

• *Coarse Spray.* The glyphosate product, in combination with a surfactant of known constituents, may also be applied as a coarse foliar spray in a relatively safe manner, during that period of time when native plants are dormant but the invasive plant

in question is growing. These so-called "wetland-safe" surfactants may be used on upland plants as readily as on those near water.

#### Other things to think about.

Consider this: because garlic mustard comes from a different continent (middle Europe) and a different growing environment, it has a different growing season. In fact, it continues growing during a period of time that our natives are dormant. This is the "difference" that we need to exploit. We may apply the glyphosate plus water-safe surfactant while natives are dormant and amphibians are not out and about. It would be well to remember that not all

natives go dormant during the winter. For instance, some sedges continue to be green throughout the winter. Because glyphosate is a general herbicide the sedges would be affected.

***The "inert" ingredients may be hundreds of times more toxic than the "active" ingredients..***

Another important factor in the pre-meditated, careful use of glyphosate products is concentration of the applied product when diluted with water. *When a little is good, a lot is not better.*

When using a product that is not pre-mixed, it is important to know the percent by volume of the active CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

## Herbicide Myths Vs. the Facts

**MYTH: The Government tests pesticides for safety before they are sold.** **FACT:** The EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) does not test pesticides for safety. It relies on the manufacturers' test data to make judgments. Recent probes have found that the experiments on which these data have been based, have been designed to show only what the manufacturer would like them to show. This criticism of self-serving misrepresentation can be aimed equally validly at irresponsible experimenters bent on demonstrating toxicity of a given pesticide.

It seems that however this problem is approached, the EPA needs to take more affirmative action and responsibility. This is not likely to happen, as the EPA's research program increasingly relies on corporate joint venture, according to agency documents obtained by Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER). Indeed, a study by the Government Accountability Office (the investigative arm of Congress – the same people who first told us of the \$640 toilet seats and \$1,000 hammers purchased with Department of Defense money), in April 2005, concluded that the EPA lacks safeguards to "evaluate or manage potential conflicts of interest" in corporate research agreements, as they are taking money from corporations that they are supposed to be regulating.

**MYTH: What you need to know is on the packaging label.**

**FACT:** Not by a long shot. Read the list of ingredients of any pesticide and you will find them divided into "Active Ingredients" and "Inert Ingredients." The active ingredients listed are those chemicals that will affect the target pest – these *must* be listed. They usually consist of a long chemical name and the percent it represents of total volume. The so-called inert ingredients are everything else that is not the active ingredient. They may be solvents, carriers, preservatives, and/or adjuvants intended to make the active ingredient work better. They do *not* need to be listed on the label, though they may represent 99.9 % of the volume. The so-called inert ingredients in a pesticide may be hundreds of times more toxic than the so-called active ingredient.

Most consumers assume that the inert ingredients are somehow "inactive" and therefore not harmful to health or environment. Nothing could be further from the truth. The chemicals used as inerts

include some of the most dangerous substances known. A chemical may be identified as an active ingredient in one pesticide, while being included under inert ingredients in another product, and not identified. The designation reflects the purpose the chemical serves in a given formulation, and is at the discretion of the manufacturer. Consequently, some chemicals that are "controlled substances" in one formulation, may be used as "inert ingredients" and not listed in another.

**MYTH: There are laws...** **FACT:** The primary focus of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, originally enacted in 1947, was to provide federal control of pesticide distribution, sale, and use. The act has been amended many times over the years. One of these amendments permitted manufacturers protection of trade secrets. It is under these provisions that manufacturers circumvent a law that originally intended all information to be known – at least by the EPA. The fact that today, with mass spectrometers, chemistry can determine the makeup of the inert ingredients, leaves only the end consumer in the dark.

In 1990 the Office of the Attorney General of New York filed a request that all inert ingredients in pesticides be made public. The request was repeated a number of times through the decade, to no avail. Sixteen years later, in August of 2006, the attorneys general of 14 states have filed a similar petition to the EPA. This time the EPA is obliged to respond within a given time period.

**MYTH: There are safe pesticides.** **FACT:** Any chemical may be

misused and misapplied. Precautionary measures to consider when using glyphosate (without adjuvants):

- Wear gloves,
- Don't breathe in the fumes.
- Avoid ingesting the product.
- Don't use the product if you are pregnant.
- Use a coarse broadcast spray when most native plant species are dormant and amphibians are not out and about.



ingredient in the concentrated product. For instance, Accord comes in a concentration of 53%. That means that there are 53 parts per hundred of glyphosate and 47 parts per hundred of water in the container that comes from the store. For treatment of woody plants ("Cut and Daub" or "Drill and Fill"), a concentration of 14% by volume of active glyphosate is recommended – and for herbaceous treatment (foliar spray), a concentration of 5%. To achieve these concentrations when starting with 53%, one would need to do the following: mix 1 part Accord concentrate with 3 parts water to get approximately 14%. Mix 1 part Accord concentrate with 10 parts water to get an approximately 5% solution of glyphosate. It's important not to exceed suggested concentrations for application. This is especially true if a surfactant has been mixed with the glyphosate as one might do for an early-winter spray application. It's been found that it's possible to chemi-

***When a little is good, a lot is not better.***

cally burn the plants before the glyphosate has been delivered into the plant body. Plants treated in this way are able to resprout from their roots.

The Nature Conservancy and many foresters have discontinued using the Roundup formulation when they use herbicides, and use instead the glyphosate-only products, or with wetland-safe surfactants, (both on uplands and wetlands).

**Moderation, balance, and tradeoffs.**

Many things that we use every day are dangerous, or even life-threatening in some circumstances: fire, boiling water, concentrated salt solutions. But they are familiar to us – we use them with care and avoid peril. It seems that with modern technology there is available to us an ever increasing variety of things that are useful but may be dangerous if not used with awareness. We need to make ourselves aware of dangers as well as of beneficial applications.

The beneficial applications of some herbicides are evident and necessary if we

are to deal with invasive plant species. We look upon infestations of non-natives and recognize their disruption of native ecosystems – systems on which our clean water and the survival of our continental native species depend. It is the pledge of Wild Ones members to do what we can to further the related causes of biodiversity,



A handheld sprayer can deliver a deadly shot of herbicide directly to the weed without wiping out everything else.

ecologically sound gardening practices, and conservation of native plant species. But we need to engage invasives with cautious, clear-headed premeditation. If you don't need to use glyphosate but can accomplish your goals by other means, do so. If you need to use glyphosate do so with awareness and care. ♦

## Roundup and Amphibians

When the fatal effects of Roundup on amphibians are pointed out, one of the defenses that Monsanto uses is that, "Roundup is not intended for use near wetlands." It has finally occurred to someone to point out that most of our amphibian species actually reproduce in big puddles. These temporary water bodies lie in shallow indentations in agricultural fields. The water lasts just long enough for most amphibians to complete their life cycles. Scientists suggest that Roundup may be implicated in the decrease in population numbers of amphibians around the world.



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## Ecoscaper Starting to Roll

We currently have 15 Wild Ones members enrolled in the **Ecoscaper Level I** program and one member in the **Ecoscaper Level II** program.

One of our newest enrollees, **Starr Foster** of the **Oakland (MI) Chapter**, recently wrote: "I can't wait to start the Ecoscaper training, and have some questions for you.

"I am talking with the Nature Conservancy about a symposium on invasives/natives in our area, to be held in April. We hope to have as many as 300 participants, have TNC scientists speak, have books for purchase, and of course have lots of Wild Ones literature available. We are still in the planning stages. Maybe Wild Ones would like to participate. If this comes about, might it count as one of my projects?

"As well, my husband and I have begun, this summer, on our property up north, to remove the autumn olive, spotted knapweed, phragmites, and canary reed grass (and probably more species we haven't found yet). This is about 500 acres. The DNR, in the 1950s, told my husband's father to plant autumn olive for the birds, and it has spread everywhere. We are surrounded by the Manistee State Forest and I hope to talk with them to see if they will start managing their land also. Our main focus is on the olive and knapweed, and the one spot of phragmites we have found. I purchased *Invasive Species of the Upper Midwest*, and have used it as a resource. We plan to let the native trees (cherry, red, white and jack pines, sassafras, white and red oaks, dogwoods, hawthorn, etc.) regenerate themselves where we are removing the olive. In the fields where the knapweed is, we'll add native seed plants to replace it. We found liatris, mountain mint, and the sumac with the glossy leaves (*Rhus aromatica*?) blooming in a nearby abandoned field this summer, so will plant those as well as others such as little bluestem. I will start keeping records and a diary now in case I can use this project."

The committee's response to her was, "Yes, most definitely regarding the conference, and definitely the project by your cabin will work." ♦

## Wild Ones Web Site

We're pleased to report that we've already had a satisfied customer from our new classified ad web page. **Nathan Pate and Janet Kennedy** of the **St. Louis (MO) Chapter** have sold their home to a new owner who was "very excited about the yard."

Please note that the **classified ad web page is not just for real estate items**. It can be used for anything related to natural landscaping for which you may need to find a purchaser. For example, a piece of equipment you no longer need or some cedar fencing. We're not trying to compete with eBay – we're just making this service available to our members.



Did you know that a number of articles from past *Wild Ones Journals* are carried on the Wild Ones web site? Go to the "Preservation and Restoration of Native Communities" link in the middle of the home page, [www.for-wild.org/native.html](http://www.for-wild.org/native.html) and you'll see a really long list.

The **Greater Cincinnati (OH) Chapter** brought a new search engine to our attention: [www.goodsearch.com](http://www.goodsearch.com). You use GoodSearch.com like any other search engine – the site is powered by Yahoo – but each time you do, money is generated for philanthropic causes. They donate 50% of the search engine's revenue to charitable organizations and schools, as designated by the search engine's users. The other 50% is used to run the company day to day.

Wild Ones has received a check, in the amount of \$51.19 from Amazon.com. Thanks to everyone who is going through the **Wild Ones Bookstore**, [www.for-wild.org/store/bookstore/](http://www.for-wild.org/store/bookstore/) to get to Amazon.com to make your purchases. Every little bit helps us spread the word about the benefits of using native plants in natural landscaping.

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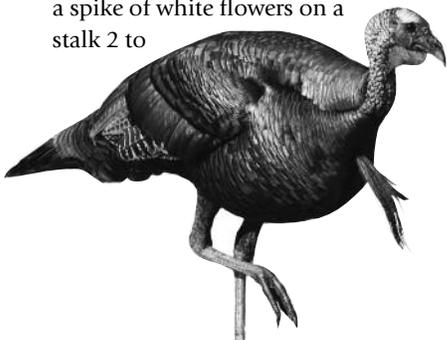
# A Turkey Hunt

By Barbara Bray

Fall is a wonderful season, full of brightly colored leaves and cool crisp days. Children return to school, apples are ripe for the picking, and pumpkins make us think of Halloween jack-o-lanterns. Soon the leaves fall and thoughts turn toward our next holiday, Thanksgiving. Turkey decorations are everywhere. Turkeys appear by the hundreds in our grocery-store freezers, and children bring home turkey projects made from toilet paper rolls or paper plates. Last year, while in the midst of this turkey overload, I wondered how many plants might be named after turkeys. I could think of only one at that time, turkeyfoot, the native prairie grass, *Andropogon gerardii*. Could there be other “turkey” plants?

As it turned out, there are quite a few interesting native plants with “turkey” in their name. In woods of the eastern United States, you can find turkey claw and turkey tails. Turkey claw is better known as Late Coral Root (*Corallorhiza odorhiza*). The roots on this flower look like turkey feet, hence the name. If you find turkey tails, you are looking at the fungus, *Trametes versicolor*. Its name, of course, describes the way it looks – like the outspread tail feathers of a male turkey. Turkey corn and turkey peas sound like side dishes for our Thanksgiving table, but don’t be fooled. Turkey corn refers to wild bleeding heart (*Dicentra eximia*) and squirrel corn (*D. canadensis*), both of which have small underground bulbs, thought to be favored by wildlife. The turkey pea is *D. canadensis*, named for the pea-like pod holding the seeds.

In the pine barrens of southern New Jersey and south to Florida, you can find turkey beard (*Xerophyllum asphodeloides*), which isn’t hairy at all, but showy with a spike of white flowers on a stalk 2 to



5 feet tall. In the sandhills region from Virginia to Florida, grows turkey oak “ (*Quercus laevis*). This oak was named for its three-lobed leaves resembling a turkey foot. Acorns from turkey oaks are a major

west. The small purple flowers of turkey-peas later produce seeds, which quail and turkeys eat. California is also the place to find a patch of “turkey tangle fogfruit” (*Phyla nodiflora*). This mat-like perennial



Turkeyfoot (*Andropogon gerardii*). Photo by Chris Evans, The University of Georgia, [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org).

food source for wild turkey as well as other animals.

The western United States has its share of “turkey” plants too. In open dry places along the Pacific coast and further inland, grows a grayish-green plant with star-shaped hairs. California native peoples used the leaves of this plant to stupefy fish in small streams so they could catch them by hand. Wild turkeys and mourning doves congregate to eat the seeds of this same plant. The plant is *Croton setigerus*, also known as yerba del pescado (fish-weed), dove weed, or turkey mullein. In California, you can find a different turkey pea, which is not to be confused with “turkeypeas.” The turkey pea (*Sanicula tuberosa*) is a delicate-looking plant with small clusters of yellow flowers. A member of the carrot family, it grows in open-wooded places and gravelly meadows in Oregon and California. Turkeypeas (*Astragalus nuttallianus*), on the other hand, is a member of the bean family, and it grows in semi-desert areas of the South-

ground cover grows about 3 inches high and has pink to white flowers. Turkey tangle grows throughout much of the southern United States. Why is it called turkey tangle? I don’t know – but isn’t it an interesting name?

When I started on this “turkey hunt,” my children doubted that I could find plants named after turkeys. My most impressive find was “turkey tangle fogfruit.” We laughed about that one for days. We also had an interesting discussion about the confusing common names given to plants. Why was one plant a turkey pea and another turkeypeas? If a plant can have several different common names, how do we really know what is what? I explained to my son Ben how plants have a special Latin name so people can communicate accurately about them. Maybe he doesn’t care to know the Latin names of any plants, and that’s fine. What I really want for my children is an awareness of the world around them. Maybe spotting a “turkey” outside is just what they need. ♦

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## The Ambivalence of Hindsight

Happy With Her Success, a Native Gardener Looks Back to See How Things Might Have Gone Even Better.

By Rebecca Chesin

Almost four years have passed since I began gardening with native plants. (See the September/October 2005 issue for an article about Rebecca's yard.) Along the way I have had more excitement mind, body, and spirit than I ever could have imagined – discoveries both delightful and dismaying, sore muscles within, and strange tan lines without my body, and a rich assortment of tragedies and triumphs. I can't claim to be any more than a mini-expert at this point on the journey, but I have picked up a thing or two and I'd like to share some of my learning. Perhaps I will save someone else from repeating some of my missteps, or at least I may get an e-mail or two of commiseration.

### This mortal soil.

When I starting popping native plant plugs into the ground, I didn't even consider the soil. I mean, dirt is dirt, right? How could it be much different from the dirt that was here before settlement? Well, it could. Development often means topsoil has been removed and fill brought in. Years of compaction, cultivation, and application of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides can alter the soil composition. Few of us are working with virgin soil.

Sure, you can roughly determine the sand/clay/loam mix, but without testing you can't be sure of the pH or the percent of organic matter – both important components to match up with what you

want to grow. I found this out when some of my prairie plants grew to twice their average documented height, and when others kept leaning on neighboring plants that were incapable of being supportive, being themselves several years from maturity. I even learned there is a word for this sort of leaning plant

behavior – lodging. I'm not sure what I could have done about this without learning a lot more about soil science than I wanted to. Perhaps just being prepared with the knowledge that it might happen, would have been reassuring enough.

### The elements of style.

Give some thought to what sort of native plant garden you want. Do you like the natural look of natives all mixed together like in an original prairie, or do you prefer to use native plants in more organized groupings? Consider using mulch to retain moisture and suppress weeds – at least until the plants are established. By then, if you've situated them in an ap-

propriate spot, they should be able to out-compete most potential usurpers. Once they reach their mature size, the previous year's growth will provide you with an abundance of mulch the following year.

Once I removed all the grass and marked out my paths and beds, I looked out over this temporarily barren wasteland and realized I had no idea what kind of pathway surface I wanted. I eventually decided to go with wood chips since I probably have more than 600 linear feet of paths, and I can get wood chips from the city quite cheaply.

Then I realized that I needed a better way to differentiate the garden beds from the paths. I certainly didn't want to keep my wooden sticks strung together with neon cord. I fretted over that decision for about a month before finally settling on tree branches. These are available free from the local yard-waste site, and required only hauling and some trimming with a saw. Again, cost was a major factor for me given the cumulative length of garden bed perimeter. I also like the look of this rustic edging, which provides a nice sense of definition and provides additional habitat than man-made materials would.

### Preparation, preparation, preparation.

I thought I did a good job killing the grass. In fact, I did. And I didn't mind the several dozen dandelions that grew



Pussy willow (*Salix discolor*) offers visual distraction from a neighbor along the fence line. A very early bloomer, it is pollinated by bun-

through my initial mulch – they were easy enough to remove. However, there were a couple of patches of quack grass in the erst-while lawn that went into hiding and were undetected until after numerous seedlings had been planted. Including grasses. Killing quack grass is easiest in the spring. Do you know how hard newly sprouted grasses are to identify? Plenty hard, let me tell you. I don't know how long the battle will wage, but each skirmish reminds me I would be happier today if I had given the newly prepared ground more time to reveal this secret before I planted.

My zeal to replace the lawn did not match my resources – time, muscles, money, and a plan – so I had several unplanted areas for a couple of years. Even with a good layer of mulch, these areas saw numerous weeds sprouting from the seeds “banked” in the ground and blowing in or falling from nearby trees. These are not that difficult to remove, yet they do take up precious time. I think it would have been better to remove the lawn in stages and only on those sections for which I had a specific plant blueprint.

**All I really needed to know I learned in the garden.**

These points sum up what I wish I had known before I started: know your soil, prepare with an eye to details, and don't bite off more than you can chew. And for the bonus piece of advice – remember that each plant is a unique individual and follows its

own agenda, regardless of your aesthetics and intentions. The plants don't read the books that say they will grow this tall, or flower in that month, or must have constantly moist soil. They do their *own* thing and, if you are a good steward, they will reward you with wonder and beauty. ♦

Rebecca Chesin's e-mail address is leavesdance@comcast.net.



neighbor's yard, forming an upright hedge of blueberries.

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# NATIVE SUBURBIA THE SECOND YEAR

By Don and Benia Zouras

"The First Year" appeared in the September/October 2006 issue.



Throughout the long winter, we wondered about the future of Native Suburbia. What would grow? Where? When? Our anticipation grew as the snow melted in the spring of 2005. Unlike many stories of this type however, we were not greeted with a yard full of wildflowers. Instead, the melting snow presented us with a barren yard. So the second summer of the project was spent watering, weeding, and waiting.

One of the benefits of native plants is that they are adapted to the natural rainfall patterns. Unfortunately, our area was experiencing a drought, so we watered regularly during this delicate period of the project. A friend introduced us to a clever traveling sprinkler that looks like a tractor and uses the hose as a track. The tractor made it easy to water large sections without the numerous repositioning required by typical sprinklers.

At first only a few grasses sprouted in the newly planted area in the front yard. Then we noticed a few more in the back yard. Most of what was green in our yard at this point still consisted of a few remaining daylilies, hostas, and our vegetable garden. The garden is an exception to the native plant rule due to our love of fresh tomatoes, strawberries, and asparagus. We follow organic gardening practices, so it still fits in with our general principle. We don't fight nature, even if the bunnies do tend to frequently nibble on the strawberries.

Another unanticipated problem we encountered was that we were not sure how to recognize what was sprouting – the prairie grasses that we planted, or the invasive lawn grasses that previously dominated the area. Despite having read so much about why native plants are best for our yard, we had not fully considered the fact that we didn't know our side-oats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*) from Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*). As more sprouts appeared we continually asked ourselves "Did we plant that?"

So, we began to hone our plant identification skills. We referenced the many books we'd collected since the beginning of the project. We also utilized a wide variety of web sites such as the USDA Plant Database ([www.plants.usda.gov](http://www.plants.usda.gov)). Our education did not come easily. It is very difficult to find a plant online when you don't know the name. Most references also rely heavily on the flower of a plant to identify it, so we had to wait until our sprouts flowered before trying to identify them.

We did have some success, and we were very excited when we first identified pale smartweed (*Polygonum lapathifolium*). We hadn't planted it, but as a native to our area, it was welcome. This identification led us to a helpful realization. Many native plants are commonly considered weeds. A search for "weed identification" on Amazon.com turned up a nice selection of books with detailed descriptions and pictures of plants, both native and alien. Particularly, *Weeds of the Northeast*, by Uva, Neal and DiTomaso – and *Weeds a Golden Guide*, from St. Martin's Press, helped us quickly identify many specimens around the yard. We greatly enjoy touring the yard and identifying plants and observing the progress.

Since the beginning of this project, we decided that we wanted to limit the amount of natural materials that leave Native Suburbia, which is why we implemented a compost pile. Some people think it looks ugly, but we feel that the benefits outweigh any negative aspects. Instead of paying to haul it away in a gas-burning truck, we are allowing nature to help with the disposal.

While we generally like to let leaves and twigs fall where they may, composting is a good way to recycle other yard waste and kitchen scraps. We added a lot of material to our compost pile in our second year, as we aggressively pursued the elimination of non-



native plants. Composting can seem a little overwhelming when you first consider it, but there are really only two things to know – where to put it and what to put in it.

Building the pile over soil, rather than concrete or wood, will provide access to earthworms and beneficial microbes, which will facilitate the process. We also made sure that it wouldn't be in too inconvenient a location to actually use. We dedicated the back corner of our lot to composting. We built a short wall of spare landscaping blocks to separate our pile from the rest of the yard. When the native plants get established, they will further screen it from view.

We decided on a passive composting methodology, which is basically just collecting organic materials in a freestanding pile and watching them decompose. Organic materials used for compost should include a mixture of carbon-supplying brown materials (dead leaves, twigs, manure) and nitrogen-supplying green materials (lawn clippings, weeds, fruit and vegetable scraps). The best ratio is a matter of personal opinion, so we have decided not to worry about it. Our method might take a long time (a year or two), but it allows us to maintain our property with minimal work, our inspiration for Native Suburbia. After we throw it on the pile, we just sit back and let nature take its course.

Nature doesn't always cooperate though. Native plants were still absent in many parts of the yard, and we weren't exactly sure why. Maybe our watering hadn't been enough to satisfy the needs of a new prairie during the drought. Perhaps planting seeds directly in mulch didn't provide the proper environment for germination. It was hard to draw a conclusion since there were two areas of the yard where there was actually significant new growth. Maybe we'd overestimated our sun exposure, since we planted after the leaves had all fallen. We still don't know exactly what combination of conditions limited our seed germination success.

Whatever the reasons, as vocal proponents of the benefits of native plants, it was a little embarrassing to have nothing but a mulch farm to show friends and family, especially after all the talking we had done. We got impatient and returned to The Natural Garden nursery for some carefully chosen native seedlings to inject into our barren landscape. We planted a common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) here, a cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) there, and as the summer progressed, most of the seedlings eventually grew into beautiful specimens.

Later in the summer, when the drought finally broke, one sunnier patch of planted seeds had been coaxed into life and all sprouted up together. We were very excited to identify Illinois tick trefoil (*Desmodium illinoense*), black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*), and wild quinine (*Parthenium integrifolium*), among others.

With a renewed sense of ambition, we carried on, with a few minor changes. This fall, we will try more of the seed mix for shadier species. In addition, we will plant the dampened seeds just below the top of our mulch surface so it is closer to the soil and safer from the elements. Since the mulch has had a year to settle and decompose now, that may help as well. We have also begun supplementing with additional seedlings. Early autumn is a great time to get discounts on native perennials in our area. We will have to wait until next spring to determine if this modified strategy works.

While our wildest dreams were not fulfilled, we are still pleased with our progress. The opportunity to continue the learning process has been great. Patience is still the key, and we are willing to wait as Native Suburbia responds slowly to our persistent nudging toward a more natural state. ♦

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## Grapevine

By Maryann Whitman

### GMO Escape

*An experimental, genetically modified grass, designed for golf courses, has been found in the wild, several miles from its test site.*

In the May/June 2004 "Grapevine" I included a brief mention of genetically modified (GM), Roundup-Ready Creeping Bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera* L.). Scott's and Monsanto are testing this plant, hoping to provide it for use in lawns and golf courses. The EPA, which has been monitoring the test plots, has found pollen and specimens as far as 13 miles downwind. Some of the plants found outside the test site, reports *New Scientist*, had grown from seeds produced by the GM parent. Others were hybrids derived from a non-GM plant being pollinated by one of the modified specimens.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has ordered a full environmental audit of its impact and spread to determine the threat to wildlife. Unlike GM crops, such as maize and soybeans, which are annuals and unable to reproduce, the perennial grass was able to produce seeds during outdoor tests. While the transgenic component of the plant might not in itself pose a problem, the hardy strain could replace many other native grasses if it gains a foothold, ecologists say.

In deciding whether the grass should be deregulated for the commercial market, officials will consider how widespread the grass could become.

Oregon's grass-seed industry, which produces some 70% of seed for U.S. gardeners and groundskeepers, is based in the Willamette Valley, less than 60 miles away from the test site. If the bentgrass reaches there, it would be very hard to eliminate.

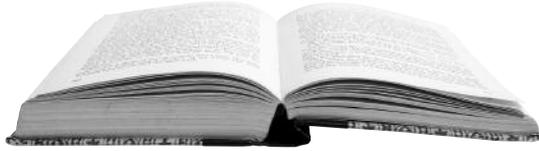
While being a pre-European-settlement native in only a few northern states of the U.S., creeping bentgrass is now found in all the continental states except Oklahoma. To most of the states it was brought in from Europe as a forage plant in the mid-1700s.

The ramifications of this corporate experiment could affect the entire country. ♦

## Wild Ones Library

Recent contributions to the Wild Ones library include:

- Various articles of interest from **Dave and Sue Peck** of the Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter.
- Brochures on the invasive emerald ash borer and some posters from **Kathleen Coleman** of the Gibson Woods (IN) Chapter.



## Chapter Notes

**St. Croix Oak Savanna (MN) Chapter** sponsored a hands-on field clinic for the purpose of recognizing and removing buckthorn and other invasive plants at Inspiration Nature Education Center, Bayport, Minnesota.

Wild Ones members of the **Twin Cities (MN) Chapter** volunteer to maintain the hillside garden area of the Nokomis Naturescape in exchange for their use of meeting space at Nokomis Community Center.

The Wild Ones members of **Door County (WI) Chapter** have the opportunity to adopt 4 acres of upland meadow, and to plant it with native wildflower and grass seeds. This will be known as "The Wild Ones' Meadow," and they will continue to monitor and maintain it.

A grant from "Keep Genesee County Beautiful" to design and install two native plant rain gardens at the Flushing Township Hall was awarded to the **Flint River (MI) Chapter** of Wild Ones.

Members of the **Central Wisconsin (WI) Chapter** of Wild Ones used 100 rescued plants to create a butterfly garden at Monk Gardens in Wausau, Wisconsin.

*Somewhere between a prairie and a formal planting lies the fertile potential of native plants in an ornamental design, the domain of the Ecoscaper – which is a brilliant synthesis in language of the two concepts, landscaper and ecologist. Getting the name right is the first step in defining and shaping an understanding of what you want to accomplish.*



The term "Ecoscaper" was coined to refer to the concept and practice of ecological landscaping. We have developed the Ecoscaper Certification Program which will allow Wild Ones members to both enhance their knowledge and receive credit for their accomplishments. For more information or to enroll go to [www.for-wild.org/land/ecoscaper/](http://www.for-wild.org/land/ecoscaper/) or contact the National Office.

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## Seeds for Education Grant Program

November 15th is the deadline for getting Seeds for Education grant applications in to the Wild Ones National Office. If you know of a school, church, or other public not-for-profit facility that is developing an outdoor learning center, please make them aware of the Wild Ones SFE grant program and encourage them to apply for a grant. For more information about the grant application process go to [www.for-wild.org/seedmony.html](http://www.for-wild.org/seedmony.html), or call the National Office for a copy of the grant application.

## Wild Ones Survey

Wild Ones National recently completed a survey from members who received an annual renewal reminder mailing. One question was asked, and the responder could check more than one of five answers.

What drives your membership in Wild Ones? Results are as follows. Of those responding, there was a 75% choice for mission, 43% for educational programs, 42% for the *Journal*, 20% for sharing our mission with others throughout the U.S., and 10% for "other," which often was described as plant rescues. The National Board will be using this data as a benchmark as they deliberate about the business of running Wild Ones National. Thank you to all who participated in the survey.



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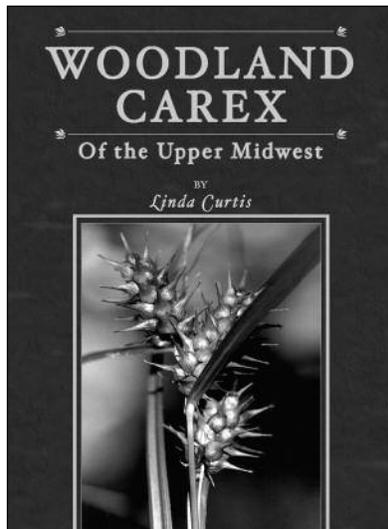
The Clearing is an adult "folk school" founded in 1935 by renowned landscape architect, Jens Jensen. One of the pioneers of the native plant movement, Jensen believed that one's own regional ecology and culture is fundamental to all "clear" thinking.



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Chapters, please send your chapter contact information to:  
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920-994-2505 • meeting@for-wild.org

Chapter ID numbers are listed after names.

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



## CONNECTICUT

**Mountain Laurel Chapter #78**  
Kathy T. Dame 860-439-2144  
ktdam@conncoll.edu

## ILLINOIS

**Greater DuPage Chapter #9**  
Message Center: 630-415-IDIG  
Pat Clancy 630-964-0448, clancypj@sbcglobal.net

**Lake-To-Prairie Chapter #11**  
Karen Wisiol 847-548-1650, kawisiol@pcbb.net

**Macomb Chapter #42 (Seedling)**  
Margaret Ovit 309-836-6231 card@macomb.com

**North Park Chapter #27**  
Rick and Wilma McCallister  
rich.mccallister@utstar.com

**Rock River Valley Chapter #21**  
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**Louisville Metrowild Chapter #26**  
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susanbryanhsieh@yahoo.com

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**Central Upper Peninsula Chapter #61**  
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**Houghton-Hancock Chapter #60 (Seedling)**  
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Paul Olexia polexia@kzoo.edu

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**Otter Tail Chapter #25**  
Brad Ehlers 218-998-3590 frostbit@prtcl.com

**St. Cloud Chapter #29**  
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**St. Croix Oak Savanna Chapter #71**  
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hilscherdesign@comcast.net  
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**Twin Cities Chapter #56**  
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**St. Louis Chapter #31**  
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jkallen@twcny.rr.com

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gordchris@fuse.net

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shelbyconrad@yahoo.com

**Maumee Valley Chapter #66 (Seedling)**  
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**Toledo Chapter #77 (Seedling)**  
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**Western Reserve Chapter #73**  
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bph@clevelandmetroparks.com

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**Susquehanna Valley Chapter #68**  
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**Door County Chapter #59**  
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**Fox Valley Area Chapter #8**  
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**Green Bay Chapter #10**  
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scentedgardens@athenet.com

**Lake Woods Chapter #72**  
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flower\_power@wildmail.com

**Madison Chapter #13**  
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yahrkahl@sbcglobal.net

**Menomonee River Area Chapter #16**  
Jan Koel 262-251-7175  
Diane Holmes 262-628-2825

**Milwaukee North Chapter #18**  
Message Center: 414-299-9888

**Milwaukee Southwest-Wehr Chapter #23**  
Message Center: 414-299-9888

**Root River Area Chapter #43**  
Nan Calvert 262-681-4899 prairiedog@e-3.cc  
Ruth Ann Jones 262-878-2762  
barncats1212@earthlink.net

**Sheboygan Area Tension Zone Chapter #43**  
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sarah@landmarklandscapesinc.com

**Wisconsin Northwoods Chapter #63**  
Diane Willette 715-362-6870 diane@bfm.org

**Wolf River Chapter #74**  
Marge Guyette 715-787-3482  
jkgmeg@athenet.net

For meeting and activity information, call the chapter contact person or check the chapter web site.

## NEW CHAPTER

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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 2007 National Board Meeting** will be a teleconference meeting. January 27, 2007.

**2nd Quarter 2007 National Board Meeting** will be hosted by the Ann Arbor (MI) Chapter. April 28, 2007.

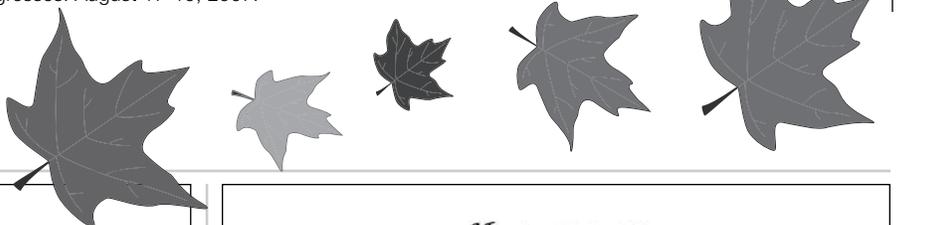
**3rd Quarter 2007 National Board Meeting and Annual Meeting** will be hosted by the Greater Cincinnati (OH) Chapter at Bergamo Center in Dayton, Ohio. This is a peaceful setting, with much to do there and in the surrounding areas. Consider planning a family vacation around this event. More information on the programs will become available as planning progresses. August 17-19, 2007.

**4th Quarter 2007 National Board Meeting** will be hosted by the Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter. September 29, 2007.

**OTHER CONFERENCES  
AND MEETINGS**

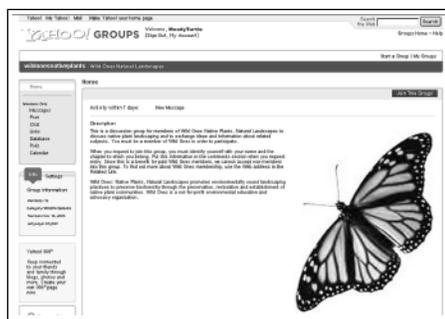
**Toward Harmony With  
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– Saturday, January 20, 2007.  
8:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., Fox Valley Area Wild Ones present their 11th annual "Toward Harmony With Nature" Conference. Hilton Garden Inn, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Keynote presentation: Steve Hazell, "The Roots of My Prairie Songs." Nine break-out sessions will feature talks on a broad variety of topics of interest: prairie restoration, rain gardens and wetland plantings, soil and the critters in it, designing native landscapes, outdoor classrooms, birdscaping, healthy woodlots. Contact person, Karen Syverson 920-987-5587 [ksyve@core.com](mailto:ksyve@core.com) or [www.for-wild.org/chapters/foxvalley/](http://www.for-wild.org/chapters/foxvalley/).



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We're off to a great start with the Wild Ones Internet discussion group. Some of the topics of discussion have centered around leach fields, container gardening, cupplant, rodentia, and some good old-fashioned mudslinging at a very misguided anti-environment article titled "Border War," by George Ball, *New York Times*, op-ed page, March 19.



To join the information sharing (and the fun) go to <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/wildonesnativeplants/>.

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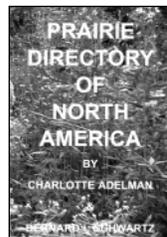
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# TENSION ZONE

We have a new chapter that calls itself the Sheboygan Tension Zone Chapter. No, it's not because its members are irritable. The Tension Zone is a real geographic boundary or a transition zone between major biotic associations. It refers to an area where plants with southern affinities reach their northern limit, and northern plants are at their southern limits. Because it is a transition zone between two communities, it contains the characteristic species of both, resulting in greater biodiversity than in either one. In the Midwest and northeastern United States the transition is particularly abrupt between the Laurentian Mixed Forest (hemlock, white pine, northern hardwoods), and the Eastern Broadleaf Forest (maple-basswood in western Wisconsin and southern Minnesota; beech- maple- and oak-hickory in Michigan, Pennsylvania, and upstate New York). Changes in soil types and texture (moisture retaining loams to the south, comparatively drier sandy soils to the north) are thought to be the major reason for the existence of the tension zone. ♦

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## Thank You!

### Seeds for Education

A reminder: The Seeds for Education Grant Program is funded by these donations from our members and chapters. Annual SFE grant applications are due November 15th.

**Bob & Susan Grese** – Ann Arbor (MI) Chapter

**Robert & Carolyn Arevalo, Douglas Hayworth, Constance McCarthy, and John & Cathy Schafman** – Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter

**Bill & Barbara Graue** – Greater DuPage (IL) Chapter

**Julia Hart** – Lake-To-Prairie (IL) Chapter

**Linda A. Dolan** – Madison (WI) Chapter

### Lorrie's Birthday

Donations to Seeds for Education totaling \$1,614 were made in remembrance of Lorrie Otto's 87th Birthday by the following Wild Ones members and chapters:

**Marty Rice** – Twin Cities (MN) Chapter

**Donna VanBuecken** – Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter

**Nancy Aten, Carol Chew, and Anne McNitt** – Milwaukee-North (WI) Chapter

**Maryann Whitman** – Oakland (WI) Chapter

**Jean M. Hancock** – Milwaukee-Southwest/Wehr (WI) Chapter

**Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter**

**Milwaukee-Southwest/Wehr (WI) Chapter**

**North Park Nature Center (IL) Chapter**

**Rock River Valley (IL) Chapter**

**Root River (WI) Chapter**

**Central Upper Peninsula (MI) Chapter**

**Twin Cities (MN) Chapter**

### A Very Special Thank You

To **ONE Plus, Inc.** for their donation of \$151 to Wild Ones. You'll notice the ONE Plus, Inc. ad on page 15 indicates that they will donate 5% of their fee from any client referencing their ad in the *Wild Ones Journal*. Well, one of our members took architect **Joe Powelka**, Madison (WI) Chapter up on his offer. Joe is also currently serving as Wild Ones National President.

### Thank You From Monarch Watch

Wild Ones received a thank you note from the University of Kansas, thanking us for the \$500 donation to the **Monarch Watch Program**. So we pass this on to you for purchasing the "Got Milkweed" bumper stickers. Thank you. To date, Wild Ones has sold 1,000 plus.

They also wanted us to know that they are developing a new environmental monitoring program, and are currently looking for volunteers. The program will focus on fine-scale temperature monitoring of your Monarch Waystation, school butterfly garden, classroom rearing area, or other habitats using Thermo-chron iButtons. To find out more about the program go to [www.monarchwatch.org/update/2006/0531.html#4](http://www.monarchwatch.org/update/2006/0531.html#4), or if you have questions you can email to Jim at [jlovett@ku.edu](mailto:jlovett@ku.edu) or Chip at [chip@ku.edu](mailto:chip@ku.edu).

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