

A voice for the
natural
landscaping
movement.

 January/February 2014

Vol. 27 | No.1

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our next 35 years
restoring native plants
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Cover PHOTOS: Betty Hall

Wild Ones[®]

NATIVE PLANTS, NATURAL LANDSCAPES

JOURNAL

Color in the Winter Garden

By Maryann Whitman

The winter garden can present a dreary scene of grey stumps and brown stubble; but not if you plan for it.

Consider our native 'eastern burning bush'. It doesn't get much press. As *Euonymus atropurpureus* it gets even less.

Well named as 'burning bush', in the fall, it sports the warm orange glow of a campfire. It grows in the understory of open woods, mixed thickets, borders of streams, and it repopulates old fields. The tiny, four-petaled flowers in early June are a deep maroon.



Wahoo bloom

What really catches one's attention on this 12-20-foot little tree, is its fruit. Smooth, brilliant red capsules the size of small strawberries. They burst open to show equally red fleshy seeds (the hard seeds within the fleshy red aril, are actually orange). As an eye-catcher in a snowy landscape it is unsurpassed.

It is suggested for use in rain gardens, and tolerates black walnuts growing nearby. It is called by some the 'spindle tree' as its trunks were once used by weavers to make spindles.

continued on page 4



Mockingbird
in a wahoo.



Wahoo seedpods and berries

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Wild Ones Elevator Statement

SCENE:

Wild Ones Chapter display table at a gardening conference.

BOOTH STAFF:

Bob

BOB TO CONFERENCE ATTENDEE:

Have you heard of Wild Ones?

ATTENDEE:

Nope.

BOB:

Let me tell you a little about us. Wild Ones is a national not-for-profit organization—with local chapters—that teaches about the many benefits of growing native wildflowers in people's yards.

I'm sure many of you have tried to tell people what Wild Ones is and sometimes stumbled over what to tell them.

When staffing a booth at an event, you have less than a minute to capture someone's attention and engage them long enough to tell more about Wild Ones. In the business world, sales people use a concise statement that can engage a prospective client during the course of an elevator ride (hence 'elevator statement'). The statement must convey enough information to prompt the prospect to continue the conversation at the end of the ride.

At last summer's leadership conference at the WILD Center, we worked on developing our elevator statement, which "Bob" delivered in the opening scenario. It is short and easy to memorize. Let's break it down so you will have a better understanding of what it tells people.

"Wild Ones is a national not-for-profit organization" says we are not a small local organization, and not a commercial business. That we have "local chapters" says the national organization has a local

presence of members whom the people might visit and even join, when they need more information.

That our organization "teaches about the many benefits of growing native wildflowers in people's yards," describes our educational basis and our goals to grow certain types of plants. We say "wildflowers" instead of "native plants" because a large portion of people do not understand what native plants are, but most people understand a reference to wildflowers.

If the listener shows interest, the elevator statement will have opened the door to further discussion. You can explain that the "wildflowers" we refer to are native plants which were growing here before European settlement, and why they are important. You can tell the listener how to join our organization, about the WILD ONES JOURNAL, and about any local chapter activities.

If you memorize our elevator statement and use it when introducing people to Wild Ones, you should find it opens doors to more conversation about native plants and natural landscaping. 🌿

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



Donna VanBuecken
Executive Director

Thank You to the Membership of Wild Ones

This year's annual appeal has gotten some terrifically creative responses:

- donation of graphics design and layout of the JOURNAL;
- purchase of computers for the home office;
- pledges of support to Moving for Monarchs;
- colorization of an entire issue of the JOURNAL;
- donation of librarian time;
- donation of start-up money for a future fund drive to build an observation platform in Guckenber-Sturm marsh at the WILD Center;
- Donation of \$3500 in honor of Wild Ones 35th anniversary.

The unspecified donations are equally appreciated.

Getting two new computers will allow the WILD Center staff not only to handle the demands of the newer software we are using (or should be using), but it will also allow us to be more efficient and productive serving member's and chapter's needs.

Having a professional graphics designer to do the layout of the JOURNAL, and being able to continue to publish the JOURNAL in color, will help us maintain the professional appearance of the JOURNAL and thereby the credibility of both the JOURNAL and the Wild Ones.

The Wild Ones' library, now housed in the WILD Center, is there for your use as well. Weekly we get new material to place in the library – your library. We have many out-of-print books available just for you, along with many recent publications. Without continual cataloging, availability of these resources is problematic. The donation of a librarian's time will keep these reference materials more readily accessible to you.

Birds, pollinators, mammals, reptiles, and smaller critters, are all part of the web of life. The WILD Center was established to substantiate our mission and to demonstrate that we truly believe in using native plants in our landscapes and that this ethic works. The WILD Center is the most perfect place available to Wild Ones to showcase the various ecosystems – wetland, forest and prairie. The fact that you, the members of Wild Ones, support us so strongly makes working toward fulfilling our mission that much easier, and gives you a place to call our home base.

We can't tell you strongly enough how much we appreciate your dedication to the Wild Ones mission, and it's impossible to thank you all in this small space. Please know that we will acknowledge all of your generosity in a future issue of the JOURNAL. 🍀

— Update your e-mail addresses —

In celebration of our 35 years, 2014 is going to be an exciting year for Wild Ones with many goings-on. Please keep us up-to-date with your e-mail address(s) so you won't miss out on any of the updates as we move through the year. E-mail admin@wildones.org



Moving for Monarchs.

PHOTO: Chip Taylor

WRITERS AND ARTISTS

Betty Hall is a member of the Lexington Chapter. A spectacular shot that was published on her blog (www.bettyhallphotography.com/blog), appears on our front cover. It inspired our article on Euonymus.

Candy Sarikonda of the Oak Openings Chapter writes the column Monarch Matters, as a contributing editor of the JOURNAL. Candy is a Monarch Watch Stewardship Specialist.

Mariette Nowak is the author of *Birdscaping in the Midwest*. A former editor of the JOURNAL, she now serves as a contributing editor. She is a founding member of the Kettle Moraine Chapter.

Ilse Gebhard is a member of the Kalamazoo Chapter and a Monarch Watch Stewardship Specialist.

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Color in the Winter Garden

continued from front page

Another native, *Euonymus americanus*, is more common in our south-eastern states, but appears as far north as southern Michigan as well. This mid-height (to 10 feet) shrub favors bottom lands but also appears in sheltered coves and old fields. The flowers of the wahoo, as some call it, are five-petaled, pale green with distinctly rosy overtones. The fruit is quite amazing. The warty, five-compartmented, crimson capsule bursts open to reveal shiny red fleshy seeds that attract birds.

Euonymus americanus

PHOTO: Chris Evans; Bugwood



Euonymus americanus

PHOTO: Charles T. Bryson; Bugwood

At the ground level *Euonymus obovatus* is a quietly spreading native ground cover. It has an open, trailing, rooting where it touches ground, a growth pattern that permits ferns, and woodland, shade-tolerant spring plants to grow through. The flowers are pale green to grayish-pink, with bright orange stamens. Like the wahoo, its fruit-bearing capsule is warty and crimson; quite showy in the fall. If growing in a partly sunny area the leaves will turn red in the fall.

Say 'burning bush' and what comes to mind is the well-advertised, non-native *Euonymus alatus*. That's a shrub that has corky stems and turns brilliant red in late summer. Through its prolific seed production it is spreading out of foundation and yard plantings into our woods and natural areas. In the New England states it is forming extensive solid clumps, out-competing the typical native woodland shrub layer. This dense growth also discourages the ground layer of native woodland flowers. Many states have it listed on their "Invasives" lists, along with Norway maple and Japanese barberry. Its importation and sale are prohibited in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

East Asian *Euonymus europaeus* can be spotted growing in our natural areas, and along country ditches, where it is spreading, and becoming invasive. It may be mistaken for our native spindle tree (*E. atropurpureus*) so it's important to become familiar with the distinguishing characteristic: the non-native has small, slender petaled, white flowers in May, much earlier than our native spindle tree. It takes some study and an experienced eye to discriminate the non-native from the native by leaves and fruit alone.



Euonymus europaeus

PHOTO: Robert Videki; Bugwood

E. fortunei, a dense-growing, Asian ground covering vine, used to be popular in landscaping. Its habit of rooting wherever a stem touches the ground makes it difficult to keep in control. Patches that have been torn up and deposited in compost piles have helped the vine to spread into areas where it is not wanted—much like periwinkle (Vinca), bishop's weed (Aegopodium), and deadnettle (Lamium)—all aggressively growing invasive ground covers.



Euonymus fortunei

PHOTO: Keith Langdon; Bugwood

Advertising of the imported non-natives has made them money-makers for horticulturists. Perhaps by planting the native species in our gardens we can perform a quiet form of advertising. ☒

Birds are attracted to the fruit of all species of Euonymus, but you should note that both the fruit and the rest of the plant can be poisonous to humans.

Wild Ones' Local Ecotype Guidelines

Reproduced from Wild Ones website

Following the publication of Wild Ones Nativar Position statement in the previous issue, it may be well to remind ourselves of the Wild Ones Ecotype Guidelines. Ed.

The following guidelines are intended to assist Wild Ones® members and others in their natural landscaping efforts. They were developed by a committee of national board members and others who read widely in the scientific literature and consulted with experts. While there is ongoing debate within the restoration community concerning the issues below, we offer the following guidelines with the hope that they will help make our natural landscapes places of health, diversity and ecological integrity.

WILD ONES NATURAL LANDSCAPERS ADVOCATES THE SELECTION OF PLANTS AND SEEDS DERIVED, INsofar AS IS POSSIBLE, FROM LOCAL OR REGIONAL SOURCES AT SITES HAVING THE SAME OR SIMILAR ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AS THE SITE OF PLANTING. SUCH PLANT MATERIAL IS OFTEN TERMED THE LOCAL ECOTYPE.

- **Environmental Conditions:** These include everything from soil, climate, elevation, drainage, aspect (such as North/South slope), sun/shade, precipitation, etc.
- **Local or Regional Sources:** Plant material that originates in and is native to your geographic region is generally the best to use. These regions have ecological, not political boundaries, i.e. it is better to use a source from your geographic region but outside your state than to use a source from a different geographic region inside your state. Such regions are often referred to as ecoregions by scientists. The ecoregions within the US are best delineated by The Nature Conservancy in the US and the Conservation Data Centres in Canada. (Maps of the ecoregions can be obtained from these groups; a copy of each set of maps is in the Wild Ones library.)

Why Choose Local Ecotypes:

- To insure the greatest success in your landscaping efforts.
In general, the more closely you match the environmental conditions of the source of your plant material to that of the planting site, the better it will grow. Studies show that this is because species have become genetically adapted to the local conditions to varying degrees — some species more than others. Since there is little species specific information, it is best to take a conservative approach so plantings will do better both in the short term and in the long term.
 - * Example: A red maple from the deep south will not do well in the north. Also, a red maple from a lowland will not do well if transplanted to an adjacent upland site.
 - * Exception: Threatened and endangered species which have reduced genetic variability, may need an infusion of genetic variability from plants from other, maybe distant locales, in order to insure their survival over the long term. Work with such species should be conducted under the supervision of the state and federal agencies which have jurisdiction over them.
- To help preserve local pollinators, insects, birds, and mammals, and other wildlife which have co-evolved with plants of local ecotype and depend upon them for food, shelter, etc.
- To preserve the genetic diversity and integrity of native plants. An all-important concern today is the preservation not only of a diversity of species, but also of the genetic diversity within each species. A native species varies genetically in its

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adaptation to the particular localities and environmental conditions under which it grows. This results in a number of ecotypes of the same species, or gradations (clines) between populations.

You can help preserve the local ecotypes in your area by using them in your landscaping. There can also be significant genetic variation within an ecotype in terms of form, size, growth rate, flowering, pest resistance, etc. You can help preserve this gene pool by asking for seedling stock, not clonal stock or cultivars.

How to Find Your Local Ecotypes:

To prevent the local extinction of native plants, plants should be bought from reputable nurseries, not dug from natural areas.

* Exception: Plants rescued from a site slated for immediate development. (However, every effort should be made to save such sites whenever possible.)

Where to Buy:

A list of nurseries carrying native plants of local ecotypes can often be obtained from local nature centers, from state natural resource departments, from local Wild Ones chapters or from native plant organizations. Nature centers or nurseries dealing exclusively with native plants are more apt to have stock of local ecotypes.

- Ask the nursery about the source of their plant material. Does it originate within your ecoregion?
- Beware of plant material dug from the wild or plants which are “nursery grown” in pots after being dug from the wild. Plants should instead be “nursery propagated” from seed or cuttings, not collected from the wild. It is environmentally unethical and contrary to the mission of Wild Ones to buy plants dug from our last remaining natural areas in order to naturalize your yard.

- Ask for seedling stock, not clonal stock, natives, cultivars or horticulturally enhanced plants. Clonal stock, natives, cultivars and horticulturally enhanced varieties lack genetic variation. They are usually selected for bigger, showier flowers or more sturdy stems and this goal of aesthetic uniformity is at the expense of genetic diversity. Cultivars and horticulturally enhanced varieties are often propagated asexually and thus are clones rather than unique, genetic individuals. (A variety of an individual species can be a naturally occurring variety or a horticulturally produced variety.) Check with local lists of native plants to see if the varieties are native locally or horticulturally produced.

Seed Collection:

When collecting seeds, collect from many individual plants from within the same ecotype of each species (rather than taking seeds only from the biggest plant, for example), and do not take all the seeds from any plant. This will help preserve and increase the genetic variation of the population. Also, be sure to get permission for seed collecting; it is not allowed in some natural areas.

Document Your Project:

Keep records of the origins of the plant material you use. This is particularly important for large scale restorations, especially if they are at nature centers or other places of education. Detailed records on sources of plants used can help us understand their success or failure and adapt our plant selection strategies, as needed. This may become increasingly important given the changes in climate expected with global warming. ☼

This guideline has been drafted by the Local Ecotype Committee: Pat Armstrong, Lorraine Johnson, Christine Taliga, and Portia Brown, with final revisions made by committee chair, Mariette Nowak, August 7, 2001 and revised March 19, 2002.

Lakeshore Cleaners Inc

Watch Them Grow

Prairies Planted in 2011

South 10th St, Manitowac
Castle Oak, Neenah
South Native Trails, Neenah
Pendelton Pond, Neenah
Coppes, Neenah
West Town, Neenah
Sunset Park Overseed, Kimberly
Amy Ave - McMahon, Darboy
Springfield Restoration, Darboy
Wolf River Bank, Hortonville
SCA Tissue, Town of Menasha

Prairies Planted in 2010

Roehl Truck Hwy BB, Appleton
30th Street, Manitowac
Commerce Pond, Neenah
Sullivan Pond, Fond du Lac

Prairies Planted in 2012

South Park, Neenah
US Venture, Appleton
Nut Hatch Overseed, Sherwood
Macco Pond, Green Bay

Special Thanks to Stuart at McMahon Engineers
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Importance of MONARCH CONSERVATION

By Candy Sarikonda

I am a nurse. A mother. A lover of nature. I want to make this world a better place. And monarchs are helping me do just that.

Monarch conservation is important for many reasons. First, conserving and creating monarch habitat will help many of our pollinators. Every third bite of food we eat comes to our table courtesy of a pollinator. Monarchs, bees and many other pollinators share much of the same habitat—so what happens to monarchs, happens to other pollinators. Monarchs are an indicator of the damage done to our environment—we can count them as they gather by the millions in Mexico. They are an indicator of what we cannot fully quantify—the loss of our pollinators and their habitat. We need to protect all of our pollinators—the many bees, birds, bats, and other insects that provide us with pollinator-services and ultimately put food on our table. Do you like blueberries, strawberries, raspberries? How about watermelon, apples, bananas or squash? Chocolate? Then thank a pollinator!

Monarchs are a flagship for conservation. The Monarch Joint Venture explains this well <http://monarchjointventure.org/news-events/news/monarchs-as-a-flagship>. Monarchs engage children and adults in conservation efforts. By participating in the monitoring of monarchs through citizen science programs, or simply experiencing the joy of raising a monarch at home or in school, children get direct experience with nature and develop the strong connection with nature that will lead to their development as conservationists of the future. According to the Nature Conservancy, conservationists point to a childhood experience with nature as the most important factor that led to their environmental activism as adults. In an increasingly urban society, we need to keep giving children direct experiences with nature that will foster their development into conservationists.

We know that exposure to the natural world can produce significant health benefits. Exposure to nature has been shown to decrease stress and anxiety, lower blood pressure, reduce obesity, reduce symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, and promote a general sense of well-being. Citizens who understand the connection between themselves and the natural world understand the importance of caring for themselves and the environment. By participating in projects designed to monitor monarch populations, citizens can witness the effect that pesticides and loss

of habitat have on pollinators. And they can see how the loss of pollinators ultimately affects them.

Monarch conservation can also help develop an interest in science. Engaging students in exploration and observation of the natural world will help them develop the skills critical for the development of our future science and technology leaders. In a global market, the U.S. cannot afford to lag behind many other industrialized nations in the preparedness of our students for careers in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM). We need to get our youth interested in science; to make it fun and exciting for them; and help them build the confidence they need to succeed in their chosen STEM career paths. Exposure to the natural world helps children develop social skills, improve critical thinking skills, develop self-initiative, develop self-confidence and improve creativity. These are the skills needed by successful STEM leaders of the future.

Each and every one of us must do our part in conservation of our natural world. Conserving the monarch migration is one way to make a difference. There are many ways to help monarch butterflies. We must create, conserve, and restore monarch habitat—we need to plant milkweed. And not just milkweed, but many other host and nectar plants that support our bees, butterflies, and birds. It is OUR responsibility to restore habitat. No one person can do it alone—it takes a village. If every person in this country planted just ONE milkweed, we would have 300 million more milkweed plants than we do now. It starts with education—educating people that monarchs are in decline; that they only feed on milkweed; and that we can collectively do something to help them. We need to make a conscious effort—educate ourselves, find out what monarchs and other pollinators in our home gardens and park preserves love, and plant it; instead of growing plants with no pollinator-value. We can reduce mowing of roadsides and other suitable plots of land, and demonstrate the cost savings. Eliminate needless lawn and plant pollinator-friendly plants. Get involved in citizen science programs. Be of service and volunteer.

We need to reduce pesticide and herbicide use. Pesticides kill pests, and can harm or kill monarchs. But they can also harm humans. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, a growing body of evidence indicates the negative health outcomes that can arise from exposure to pesticides during childhood

A thought...

All men are brothers, we like to say, half-wishing sometimes in secret it were not true. But perhaps it is true. And is the evolutionary line from protozoan to Spinoza any less certain? That also may be true. We are obliged, therefore, to spread the news, painful and bitter though it may be for some to hear, that all living things on earth are kindred.

—Edward Abbey, naturalist and author (1927-1989)

Let's take care of the family.

—Maryann Whitman (2013)



MONARCH JOINT VENTURE



www.monarchjointventure.org

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/130/6/e1765.full> Scientists have noted the effect that pesticides and herbicides have had in animal models, and have documented evidence of their impact on human health in farming communities. We have seen increased rates of depression and Parkinson's disease in farming communities. In California's Central Valley, farming towns are referred to by some as "Parkinson's Alley." www.sierraclub.org/sierra/201201/parkinsons-pesticides.aspx Yet, with the advent of GM crops, we have seen an increase in the use of herbicides, the development of superweeds, and the use of more and more potent chemicals www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/10/04/pesticides-gmo-monsanto-round-resistance_n_1936598.html It is time to reexamine the way we farm, and how we use pesticides/herbicides in our daily lives. Clearly, limiting herbicide and pesticide use will not only be good for monarchs—it will be good for human health as well.

We need to contact our legislators and support legislation that protects pollinators and their habitat. The Farm Bill is an important piece of legislation that can be used to support the creation of pollinator habitat in the form of Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land. We need to encourage our legislators to support provisions in the Farm Bill for the creation



and maintenance of CRP land. According to the Ohio Department of Agriculture, over one billion bees, or nearly 75% of Ohio's honeybees, have been lost to Colony Collapse Disorder. An untold number of native bees have been lost as well. Crops left unpollinated could result in over \$80 million in lost revenue per year for Ohio's specialty farmers. In the 2008 Farm Bill, funding was authorized to conserve pollinator habitats. But while an amendment was offered to the 2013 Farm Bill to further this effort, it was not considered by the Senate. We cannot allow this important legislation to fall by the wayside. We need to let our legislators know we support efforts to conserve pollinator habitat via the Farm Bill. We need to educate and empower our fellow citizens to do the same.

We need to work with the private sector, and encourage companies to adopt business practices that will conserve natural resources. We must convince companies that investing in "green capital" is not just the morally right thing to do—it is the only thing to do. Investing in our natural resources is a necessity for many companies to continue their business practices. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZED8IZmjdWc> According to Mark Tercek, CEO of the Nature

Conservancy, nature is not a luxury—it is an investment.

As conservationists, we must focus on bringing newcomers to the conservation table, engaging the general public in our conservation efforts. We cannot continue to "preach to the choir." Monarchs bring people to the table. No monarch conservation organization simply promotes monarchs only. Monarchs are the focus of course, but the ultimate goal is conservation—of both humans and wildlife.

In any endeavor, it is important that we all work together. We must focus on what unites us, rather than on what divides us. We will have different ideas, different experiences, and different viewpoints. But we must find common ground, and use our differences to make us stronger. It will take many hands to secure the future, both for the monarchs and ourselves. We must present a united front. This is something that partners in monarch conservation have known for years—Monarch Joint Venture partners united in one effort, ultimately to protect the environment and humanity.

How did we get from monarch conservation to the subject of pollinator habitat, human health, green capital and STEM rankings? It's simple. Humans do not exist separately from nature. The term "The Web of Life" is not just a flowery cliché. *It is reality.* Everything is connected. Everything. 🌱



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Wild Ones Oak Openings Chapter Native Landscape Award

From the Wild Ones Oak Openings (OH) Chapter press release

Eric Peterson has just won the OAK OPENINGS WILD ONES RESIDENTIAL NATIVE LANDSCAPE AWARD for his beautiful prairie garden.

Three years ago Eric bought an old farmhouse in western Lucas County. Since then, not only has he renovated the house, but, in order to regrow a piece of the Oak Openings Region, he restored nature by planting an area in his backyard as 100% wildflower habitat. He transformed a former farm field to a real wildlife oasis for bluebirds, monarch butterflies, hummingbirds and more.

Eric filled in a crumbling swimming pool with local soils, and then cleared out invasive weeds that grew in the new large garden bed between his patio and the pool house.

Then, he seeded the area with hardy and eye-catching local native species: wild columbine, bergamot, dense blazingstar, butterfly milkweed, cut-leaved sunflower, joe-pye weed, black-eyed susan, swamp milkweed, dotted horsemint, gray headed coneflower, tall coreopsis, hoary vervain, four species of asters, as well as, four different goldenrods.

Eric says: "My native garden is surrounded completely by farm fields. In the time it has grown tall and bloomed, several tree frogs, 14 monarch caterpillars, countless lightening bugs, bluebirds, dragonflies, tree swallows, hummingbird moths have showed up en masse. That's true only of the native wildflower area, not in other areas yet to be planted in my yard. And certainly not in the adjacent agricultural-crop fields. If you plant it, they will come."

This year, he has added a small rain garden next to the garage. His next project will be planting a more sizeable butterfly habitat with lots of milkweed as nectar and monarch caterpillar host plants on the west side of the property. He hopes this wildflower area will serve as a rest-stop to help the imperiled monarch butterfly refuel during its migration to Mexico.

Eric's garden is a local example of the national ecological research done by Dr. Douglas Tallamy and others, showing that gardens of native plants are far superior in attracting and sustaining wildlife.

Dr. Tallamy notes that the positive change for nature happens very quickly, even by adding just one or two native plants a year.

Eric enjoys observing how to best grow particular species, and which pollinators and other wildlife visit the plants. As a member of Wild Ones, he shares extra plants and seeds with other native gardeners, and is especially interested in helping to provide resources for nature education. 🌸

"...positive change for nature happens very quickly, even by adding just one or two native plants a year."



PHOTO: Tim Ryan

Moving

"In Flight"

PHOTO: Jaime Schirmer for Moving for Monarchs.

for Monarchs

In the course of a matter of days in December 2012, some very generous donations from members and chapters helped Wild Ones become part of a remarkable publicity campaign through a Kickstarter.com appeal by Gwynedd Vetter-Drusch. The title of the campaign is "Moving for Monarchs"; Gwynedd is a classically trained dancer. This will be her second production to bring attention to the plight of the Northeast Region Monarch Migration.

As a result, the WILD Center prairie planting will be featured prominently in the second piece. These conservation-themed, short dance films will be released on popular online websites such as Vimeo (a website for the online distribution of high quality videos) and YouTube.

Wild Ones learned of Gwynedd's Kickstarter campaign to raise money for her team's effort, through Candy Sarikonda, a Wild Ones member of the Oak Openings Chapter (OH), and a Monarch Watch Conservation Specialist.

We too were moved by her ideas and energy, and look forward to working on her second filming and community event at the WILD Center.

Gwynedd Vetter-Drusch (Director of Moving for Monarchs) hangs in the air, briefly suspended over a patch of orange butterfly milkweed and other prairie flowers on the Konza Prairie, Manhattan, KS. This was arranged under the auspices of Monarch Watch and Orley "Chip" Taylor, Director of Monarch Watch.

Entitled "The Awakening: First Flight," it's awesome. To see the video go to <http://vimeo.com/82450284>. The second video, to be filmed in part at the WILD Center, will combine elements of storytelling through dance with WILD Center community involvement. The project will gather "monarch moves" (short dance movements and phrases) from participating members of the community to include in a final piece of choreography. For an idea of what that might look like, you can view the project's Kickstarter video here: <http://www.kickstarter.com/projects/1427293109/moving-for-monarchs-the-dance-of-life>

In March of 2013 Gwynedd Vetter-Drusch contacted Orley "Chip" Taylor, Founder and Director of Monarch Watch, and professor in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Kansas, in Lawrence, KS.

In his blog on MonarchWatch.org Chip Taylor tells of this contact: "To my surprise, it was an offer to assist in publicizing the need for monarch conservation from a 21-year-old dancer, actor, and writer by the name of Gwynedd (pronounced Gwyneth) from New York City.

This is the letter (facing page) that made me Move For Monarchs."



Dear Professor Taylor,

I am writing to you after having read the article "Monarch Migration Plunges to Lowest Level in Decades" from the New York Times last week. I would like to take positive action to raise awareness and implement solutions, such as those you have proposed in your latest blog post (including the planting of large amounts of milkweed) in order to counteract the effects of loss of monarch habitat.

I am a 21-year-old dancer, actor, and writer living, studying, and working in New York City. However, I have not always lived in New York. I grew up, in fact, in the small town of Manson, Iowa. My family moved to Manson from Seattle, WA, when I was about nine years old. It was in Manson that I discovered monarchs.

As a child I roamed our family farm (my family has been farming in the area for four generations), including a seven acre pasture which has never been tilled. They say you can still see the stagecoach tracks where the stagecoach used to run through those seven acres. This pasture sat on the edge of town, just across from Rose Hill Cemetery.

During the hours I spent outside in the summertime, I noticed that dozens of monarchs would fly back and forth across the road from the pasture to the cemetery and back again. One day I followed them from the pasture, which was full of milkweed, to the cemetery.

There I saw one of the most beautiful things I have ever seen. As I walked down a row of the largest old trees in the cemetery, I realized that the leaves on the branches were shifting and moving. When I came closer, I discovered that the leaves were actually butterflies, turning the branches a rusty orange. It was a large group of butterflies, I would say over a hundred monarchs at least (though to me the numbers seemed even greater), and they had situated themselves on the branches.

If you walked among them or moved a low-hanging branch, the world around you would explode in fluttering orange.

I cannot fully describe the effect that this and other experiences with monarchs have had on me. But those encounters have shaped my work as a performing artist, have been the subject of my poetry and a children's book I am working on, and have had a profound impact on who I am as a person.

Throughout middle school and high school, I attended various science and environmental leadership camps through the University of Iowa and Northland College (in Ashland, WI). Biology was one of my favorite subjects, and Rachel Carson became one of my personal heroes. However, over time and through some surprising events, my focus shifted to the study of classical ballet, and that took me from Iowa to New York City at the age of 17.

Yet, I have always carried the memory of monarchs with me. Their delicate strength—their ability to migrate so far on seemingly paper-thin wings—has often been the source of personal inspiration when I encountered difficulties throughout my dance studies. In fact, the parallels between monarchs and ballet dancers are striking. Not least among these is the physical transformation of butterfly from earth-bound caterpillar to flying creature, which is like the transformation of dance student to full-fledged dancer, capable of performing amazing physical feats—including hanging for a moment in suspension in the air: flight.

Perhaps this seems to romanticize a living organism, but, in a way, monarchs have a sort of mythological appeal. They are these incredibly beautiful, vulnerable creatures who go on a migration journey. I believe that this is one level that every person can relate to, and it is on this level that even those who do not understand the inherent worth of a species in its rightful function within a living system can begin to understand. And they can be inspired to take action.

I feel strongly compelled to take action myself, and as I lay awake in bed for several hours the night after reading the article, an idea came to mind, and I could not sleep until I had gotten out of bed and written down the details. I have been continuing to develop it since then.

I see a way to raise awareness of the problems facing monarchs and help Monarch Watch and other groups in their efforts to solve the problems. What I see combines the art forms of dance and photography (and perhaps film) and the power of the internet in a way that makes the issue highly visible.

I would be very interested in starting a conversation with you about this idea, either by phone or by email, whichever you prefer.

Sincerely,

Gwynedd Vetter-Drusch



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Creating Habitats for over 17 years

What's the problem?

By Mariette Nowak

A friend of mine, an ornithologist, planned to landscape her new home with plants that would support the birds she loved. Among the plants selected was Gro-Low Sumac (*Rhus aromatica* 'Gro-Low'), a nativar* of fragrant sumac, which is a taller, more robust shrub. Unfortunately, the 'Gro-Low' never produced fruit in her yard to nourish birds—the purpose for which it had been planted. I checked with the nursery that sold her the 'Gro-Low' and was told that this nativar is a self-pollinating clone that fruits only sporadically some years.

Mandy Ploch**, a long-time Wild Ones member, as well as a native plant landscaper, loves the straight native fragrant sumac. "Its beauty", she says, "cannot be duplicated." I can second that. In my yard, the native fragrant sumac shrubs are especially spectacular in autumn, when their leaves turn a brilliant orange and red, rivaling that of sugar maples. For those who need a smaller shrub, Mandy recommends planting the native and using rejuvenation pruning in winter to control the size. Doing so would likely remove the flower buds and hence the fruit the following year, but the pruning could be done only some years as needed.

As with all nativars, 'Gro-Low' is a selection of one form of fragrant sumac which excludes the inherent variation found in the straight species. In this sumac, the selection resulted not only in a shorter size, but also in greatly reduced fruit production. We don't always "see" the results of the loss of genetic diversity in nativars. Often the loss is unrecognized and hard to detect—losses such as reduced nectar production or vulnerability to environmental stresses like changes in climate.

There are some other examples, besides that of 'Gro-Low', where problems with a single selection of this kind have been revealed. Ninebark is another of my favorite shrubs with showy fragrant clusters of flowers, reddish seedpods, and green leaves turning yellow to purple in fall. For some reason, nativars that have purple leaves all year round have become popular. In this case, the problem with the purple leaves is that the chemistry of the leaves has changed along with the leaf color and made them indigestible to our native ninebark beetles. I've had ninebark shrubs at two different homes and never saw excessive leaf beetle damage. Furthermore, the attractive orange and black beetles that feed on ninebark are valuable bird food. They are among the leaf beetles that Dr. Douglas W. Tallamy, Ph.D., chair of the Department of Entomology and Wildlife Ecology at the University of Delaware and author of *Bringing Nature Home: How You Can Sustain Wildlife with*



Fragrant sumac



Above:
Fragrant sumac
seed
Right:
Fragrant sumac
flowers



BOTH PHOTOS: Alexey Sergeev



Native ninebark *Physocarpus opulifolius*

PHOTO: Ted Bodner @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database
James H. Miller and Karl V. Miller. 2005.
Forest plants of the southeast and their wildlife uses.
University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Wild Ones Journal | January/February 2014

Native Plants, describes in his chapter, “What Does Bird Food Look Like?” “If we want to enjoy birds and biodiversity in our gardens, we need to reject any plants labeled “insect resistant”.

In other cases of genetic manipulation, only male or only female plants are selected from among those species that are dioecious – that is having separate male and female plants. In such cases, plants of both sexes are needed to produce fruit. Unfortunately, all of the commercially available natives of inkberry (*Ilex glabra*) are female – so no fruit is produced.

Similarly, many of our urban and suburban street trees are all-male natives – trees such as honey locust and various species of maples. Male plants were selected because the fruit of female trees was considered too “messy” for our streets and sidewalks. This absence of fruit, whether seeds or berries, has an impact on wildlife, and results in local extinctions in many neighborhoods throughout our country. And the loss of female flowers has likely affected nectar-feeding insects. The result is a tragic, and avoidable, loss in the richness of life, and color, and biotic diversity that our neighborhoods once enjoyed. Further, some researchers believe the all-male trees have added excess pollen to our air; not good news for allergy sufferers.

Coneflowers (*Echinacea* species) are premier targets for manipulation by horticulturists. Purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*), which Neil Diboll, owner of Prairie Nursery in Wisconsin, has called the “Jackie Robinson” of native plants, helped to popularize native plants. However, the genus has been high jacked, and natives are now the latest fad. The native coneflowers have nourishing seeds devoured by goldfinches and other seed-eating birds; but many of the coneflower natives are sterile and don’t produce seed. Bees and other pollinators feast on the nectar and pollen of the native species with its petals in a single ring. But double-flowered natives with multiple layers of petals have been developed. All those petals make it difficult, sometimes impossible, for pollinators to reach the nectaries. At a time when honeybees and many of our native bees are declining, double-flowered natives should never be used.

This short list of plants reveals the tip of the iceberg. All natives, even those that don’t seem to have visible problems, limit the natural genetic diversity in our flora. As discussed more fully in the article in the November/December issue of the WILD ONES JOURNAL, natives do not support the mission statement of Wild Ones “to preserve biodiversity through the preservation, restoration and establishment of native plant communities.” (Italics added.) ☒

* Nativar – one term for a cultivar of a native species.

** Mandy Ploch was president at the time that Wild Ones became a national organization.



Ninebark
cultivar
'Summer
Wine'

PHOTO:
Rick Webb

Join Wild Ones Get a Gift

Wild Ones celebrates its thirty-fourth anniversary with a new premium – access to the Top 18 Journal articles, a how-to-do-it sampling for all new and renewing members. New and renewing members at the “Wilder” level also get note cards – and at the “Wildest” level also get the 2014 Wild Ones calendar.



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Promoting *Our* Mission

Do you read nature blogs and news articles on the web that talk about some aspect of the current state of ecological affairs? It seems they all ask for input from you, like “leave a comment”, “like it” on Facebook, and all the rest.

What an opportunity! Each of us knows that we have some part of an answer to the quandary being discussed. Wild Ones has been teaching the answers for thirty-five years, and we want to share these thoughts and potential answers with everyone, because they're practical and make sense.

Consider posting a comment at every such opportunity. And what can you say? Think of some explanation that has appeared in the *Wild Ones Journal*, and then end your comment with the Wild Ones “Elevator Statement”. Tim Lewis outlined it on page 2:

Wild Ones is a national not-for-profit organization with local chapters, which teaches about the many benefits of growing native wildflowers in people's yards. Go to www.wildones.org

One Earth Film Festival

Jens Jensen is the grandfather of native gardening and landscaping. At the turn of the century, when other park designers were looking to European gardens as the ideal, Jensen was opening our eyes to the beauty of America's native plants in his designs for Columbus, Garfield and Humboldt parks in Chicago and later the Henry and Edsel Ford homes in Michigan. Jens Jensen *The Living Green* (<http://www.jensjensenthelivinggreen.org>), a new film biography by Carey Lundin, tells the story of this inspiring Danish immigrant who started as a street sweeper and went on to become a famous landscape designer, a friend of Jane Addams and Frank Lloyd Wright, and a conservationist

who helped preserve the Indiana Dunes. It's a fascinating and little-known story. The official launch of the film will be in June, but you can see it even sooner by attending the One Earth Film Festival (<http://www.greencommunityconnections.org/2013-one-earth-film-festival/>) which screens 30 environmental films in Chicago and the suburbs on the week-end of March 7-9. Check the website for details to be announced soon or 'like' the One Earth Film Festival on Facebook. 🌱

The Clearing (Ellison Bay, Wisconsin) in Door County, Wisconsin, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Established by Jensen in 1935, he called it “a school of the soil” to train future landscape architects. Here he passed on his “prairie style” of landscape design.

PHOTO: Wikimedia Commons



Winter 2013 Over-seeding of the WILD Center Prairie

Many thanks go out to everyone who donated seed to be used to over-seed the WILD Center prairie this winter, and to the volunteers who helped clean the seed. Shown below is Volunteer of the Year Dave Edwards scattering seed on the southern end of the prairie. Last year we

over-seeded the northern end. In the background is Little Lake Butte des Morts.

Executive Director Donna VanBuecken is shown in the other photo. The timing was just right. That night after they over-seeded it snowed two inches. Perfect timing! 🌱



Dave Edwards and Executive Director Donna VanBuecken spreading seed at WILD Center.

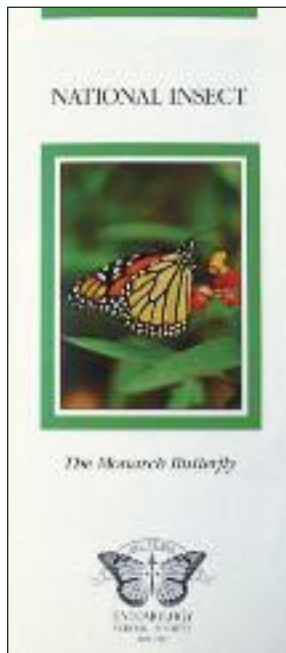


A Bit of Monarch History

By Ilse Gebhard, Monarch Watch Conservation Specialist

Nearly 25 years ago the Entomological Society of America (ESA) was well aware that monarchs were declining in numbers under pressure from urbanization and loss of habitat resulting in the reduction of milkweeds and overwintering groves of trees in California and Mexico. To call attention to this decline, for its 100-year anniversary in 1989, the ESA voted to make the monarch the National Insect, representing about 600 species of butterflies and at that time nearly 90,000 other insect species that are an integral part of the natural heritage of the United States.

The ESA worked very hard to promote the monarch as National Insect. They put out a very nice colored brochure covering monarch history,



biology, migration, ecology, and conservation of overwintering sites. Many entomological, wildlife, and nature organizations signed on and the initiative went as far as the introduction of a Joint Resolution into the House of Representatives.

While the initiative to make the monarch the National Insect failed, the monarch is the State Insect of Alabama, Idaho, Illinois and Texas and the State Butterfly of Minnesota, Vermont and West Virginia. Interestingly, 15 states have the non-native honeybee as their State Insect, 1 state lists it as their State Bug, and 2 states list it as their State Agricultural Insect, indicating where their interest and knowledge base lies. Five states have neither a State Butterfly, Insect, nor Bug. ☒

The JOURNAL and your tax return

One of our members recently asked if one must subtract the value of the WILD ONES JOURNAL from membership dues before claiming the dues as a deduction (if you choose to take deductions on your tax return)?

The answer is “no” for several reasons.

Wild Ones is a national not-for-profit natural landscaping education organization, hence its donors can deduct their contributions. We are a corporation organized or created in or under the laws of the USA solely for the purpose of educating the public.

Educating, and networking with, our members is an important way to further the goals of Wild Ones. We may publish a local or national newsletter under the following conditions:

- Publication of a newsletter will always be an annual membership benefit;

- Its primary purpose is to inform members about the Wild Ones activities and concerns;
- It will not be available to non-members by paid subscription or through newsstand sales;
- It will not be printed as a professional journal which would cause it to be treated as a commercial quality publication and therefore not tax deductible.

By following this policy, Wild Ones is able to promote its membership dues, which include the WILD ONES JOURNAL, as being “fully” tax deductible. “Under Internal Revenue Service guidelines, the estimated value of the benefits received is not substantial; therefore the full amount of your payment is a deductible contribution.” Further, “all fees and contributions are tax deductible as allowed by law.” ☒

Wild Ones recommends that you patronize businesses that support our policies regarding species provenance and habitat preservation. The appearance of advertising in the Journal does not constitute an endorsement by Wild Ones of any organization or product.

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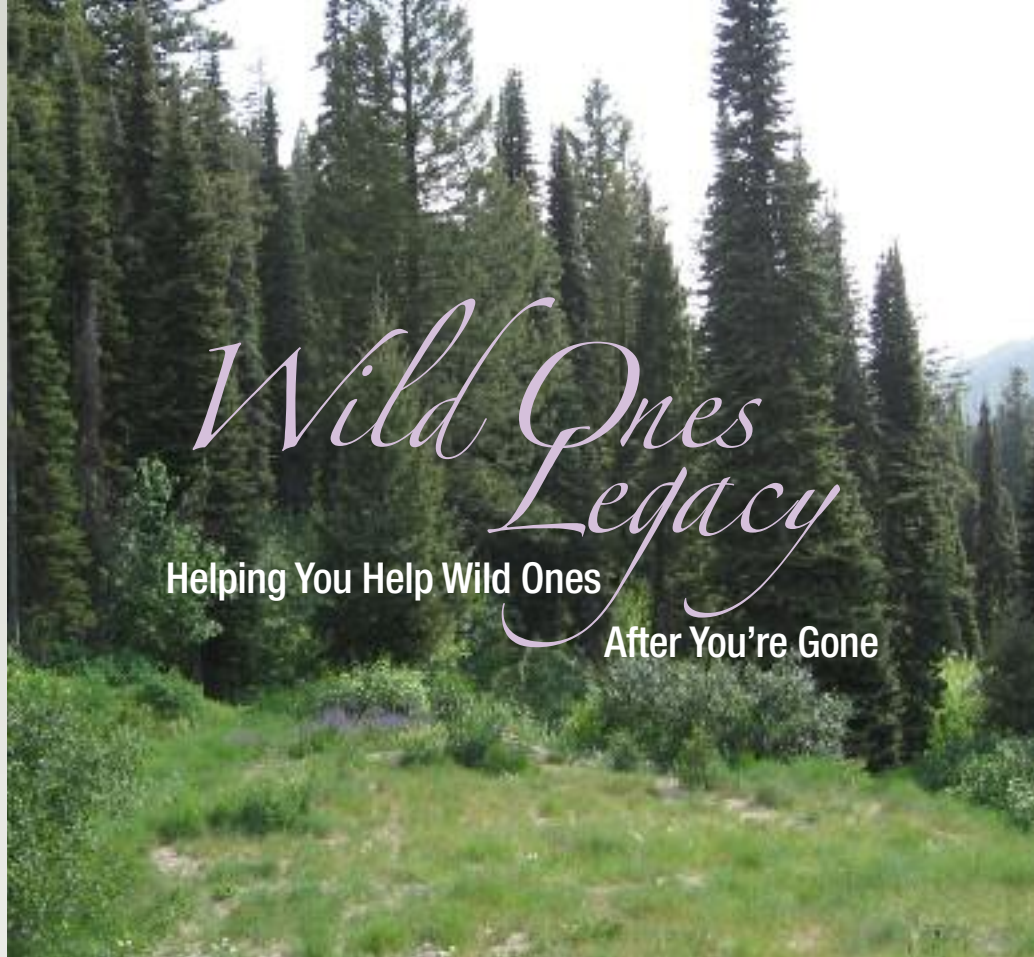
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Wild Ones Legacy

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The Wild Ones Legacy Program

To fund its important programs, Wild Ones depends heavily on private contributions from caring individuals. Donors are discovering the benefits of supporting charities through their estate plans. Through the **Wild Ones Legacy Program** we will work with you and your estate-planning professionals to help you help Wild Ones, after you are gone, to continue to get its message across and to expand the movement. With your assistance we will continue to spread the word about how important native plants are to our very existence and to the existence of the Earth as a living planet.

These donations (often called planned gifts) can offer many advantages:

- Reduce estate taxes.
- Provide a life-income stream.
- Allow you to make a much larger gift than you thought possible.
- Receive a current income-tax deduction.
- Reduce or avoid capital gains tax.
- Support Wild Ones mission and work.

If you have not yet included the Wild Ones in your estate plans, the following are some of the most popular methods to accomplish that. If you have questions or would like more information, please contact National Counsel, Bret Rappaport, at 312-845-5116 or b.rappaport@comcast.net, or the Wild Ones National Office at 877-394-9453 or execdirector@wildones.org.

Wills

One of the simplest and most common ways to remember Wild Ones and help us carry on our mission is to leave a bequest through your will.

The following is suggested language to use in wills and a variety of other estate planning tools – feel free to print this and take it to your attorney when you are discussing your estate plans.

When making a gift to the Wild Ones Natural Landscapers, Ltd., use this language:

"I give and bequeath the sum of \$ _____ (or _____ percent of my estate) to the Wild Ones Natural Landscapers Ltd., to be used for its general purposes."

You may also give a particular asset ("my shares of XYZ stock...") or a portion of the residue of your estate after other bequests have been paid ("50 percent of the rest, residue and remainder of my estate...").

Trusts

There are many different types of trusts that can serve a variety of purposes. It would be impossible to give even a brief explanation of the many types of trusts in this information. The advice of an attorney and qualified financial planner is necessary to assess your situation and decide which trust might best serve your goals. Please know, however that it is easy to include a gift to Wild Ones through your trust by using the language set forth above.

Also, there are trusts (called Charitable Remainder Trusts) that can provide you or your loved ones with a life-income stream while also providing a gift to support the programs of the Wild Ones. Please check with your financial advisor to determine what is best for your situation.

Life insurance

Life insurance can be a valuable tool in estate planning. By naming beneficiaries on policies, the proceeds can be paid directly to that person or organization without having to go through probate. Life insurance also offers a wonderful way to make a charitable gift. It is possible to make gifts with "paid-up" policies, policies with premiums still due, policies where you can retain the right to a policy's cash value, or by assigning the dividends in a participating policy. Check with your insurance agent to see which option would be best for you.

Pay on death or transfer on death accounts

This estate planning tool can be an effective way to quickly transfer assets – such as bank accounts – to a beneficiary, because it avoids that asset going through the probate process. It also allows you to change the beneficiary at any time.

When establishing the account, tell your banking representative that you wish it to be a "Pay on Death" account. They will ask you for the name of the person or charitable organization you wish to receive the property upon your death.

Gifts of securities

While a gift of securities is not strictly an estate-planning tool, there are significant advantages to this type of donation that have allowed many donors to make gifts that will live on after they are gone.

If you have owned stock for at least one year that has increased in value, you can donate that stock to a charitable organization without having to pay capital-gains tax on the increase. Additionally there is an income-tax charitable deduction equal to the full current market value of the securities (up to 30 percent of the donor's adjusted gross income). Using appreciated stock to fund a gift annuity offers added tax benefits to that gift.

Note: In order to receive the most favorable tax treatment, you must donate the securities to the Wild Ones – you cannot sell the stock and donate the proceeds. If you would like more information on how to make this transfer, please contact the Wild Ones National Office.

Retirement plan assets

With the increase in the variety of retirement plan assets that people own, an important aspect of your estate planning should be making sure that the money invested in these accounts goes to the people or organizations you wish to receive them.

Examples of these different retirement plans include IRAs, pension plans, Keogh, and 401(K) accounts. If you are contemplating a charitable gift in your estate plans, using assets such as those in retirement plans can maximize your donation while allowing other property that is not subject to some taxes to be passed to your beneficiaries. Consult your financial advisor to see what is best for your particular estate plan.

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GET WILD STAY WILD

How You Can Help Support Our Mission

There are many ways you can help Wild Ones promote environmentally sound landscaping practices to preserve biodiversity through the preservation, restoration, and establishment of native plant communities – including financial support or volunteering your time. You can choose to provide additional support in various ways. Which of these might work for you?

Annual Support

Annual gifts, in addition to membership fees, provide critical ongoing resources to support daily operations and enable Wild Ones to carry out its mission throughout the year.

Acorn Circle members provide dependable income for Wild Ones programs by making their annual gifts through convenient monthly deductions via credit card or direct debit from a designated financial account. Any amount is greatly appreciated.

Burr Oak Circle

Donors who make annual gifts of \$1,000 or more are honored through this leadership circle program, and are provided with special benefits such as special retreats at the Wild Ones headquarters and a 10 percent discount on items at the Wild Store.

Oak Savanna Circle

Members of this circle have loyally supported Wild Ones for at least 15 years or more.

Employee Matching Gift Program

Many companies and organizations match employee contributions, greatly increasing the impact of a charitable gift to Wild Ones. Please contact your human resources office for further information.

Special Gifts and Heritage

Contact the Wild Ones Executive Director for further information about the Wild Ones Legacy Program which includes making gifts of appreciated stock, real property, in-kind gifts, IRA-rollover gifts (option through December 2013 per the Pension Protection Act of 2006 amended), and multi-year commitments. The Legacy Program (see opposite page) also can include bequests, charitable gift annuities, trusts, and other planned giving vehicles which provide significant support to Wild Ones while also benefiting the donors and their families.

Volunteer

More than 6,000 people annually volunteer their time and energy for land conservation, community garden plantings, and other chapter and national Wild Ones activities. Please consider becoming a "plants-roots" partner with Wild Ones.

Lifetime Members

Lifetime members have shown a long-term commitment to the Wild Ones mission and its goals.

Gift Memberships

One of the easiest ways to advocate and help others who are not already Wild Ones members learn about the benefits of using native plants in their landscaping is to give them a gift membership.

For more information on supporting Wild Ones, contact Donna VanBuecken, Executive Director, Wild Ones, P.O. Box 1274, Appleton, Wisconsin 54912-1274, 877-394-9453 (toll free), execdirector@wildones.org, or visit our web site at www.wildones.org/.

Thank you

DONATION - IN-KIND, WILD CENTER

Catherine A Larsen, wet mesic prairie seeds, Fox Valley Area
Ed Pahl, various ecotype prairie seed, Fox Valley Area
Janet Hinkfuss, various species of prairie seed, Green Bay
Emily Oaks, *Asclepias syriaca* seed, Habitat Gardening in Central New York
Diane M Olson-Schmidt, Lacewing Gardening & Consulting Services, 2 seedling oak trees, Menomonee River Area
Kent & Kathy Lawrence, Kickapoo Mud Creek Nature Conservancy, milkweed seed, Rock River Valley

DONATION - IN-KIND, WILD ONES

Joan Rudolph, Wild Ones 1st Edition "Bringing Nature Home," Fox Valley Area
Denise Meehan, various books to Wild Ones Library, Partner-at-Large (NY)

DONATION - MISCELLANEOUS - GROW WILD ONES

Claire Casselman, Ann Arbor
Flint River Chapter, Flint River
Sally Wencel, Tennessee Valley
Tennessee Valley Chapter

GENERAL OPERATING FUND - MEMBER SUPPORT

Nancy Deever, Arrowhead
Patricia J Stephenson, Central Wisconsin
Steve Van Zant, Gibson Woods
Mark Tower, Lexington
Daphne Carney and Scott & Susan Heatwole, Milwaukee-North
Denise & Edwin Gehring, Oak Openings Region

HQ & WILD CENTER DEVELOPMENT Gibson Woods Chapter

SFE - MEMBER SUPPORT

Mack Ruffin & Kathy Carter, Ann Arbor
Mary & Richard Goehring, Central Wisconsin
Fox Valley Area Chapter of Wild Ones
Denise & Edwin Gehring, Oak Openings Region



Welcome to our two newest seedling chapters

Will County out of Will County
and specifically New Lenox, Illinois

Prairie Edge out of the
Chanhassen area of Minnesota

Chapter Anniversaries

North Oakland (MI)
4 years

Root River Ares (WI)
13 years

**North Park Village
Nature Center (IL)**
16 years

Mark Your Calendars

January 17-18, 2014 Science, Practice & Art
of Restoring Native Ecosystems – “Applying
Techniques That Work at the Community Level.”
Kellogg Center, East Lansing, Michigan.
<http://www.stewardshipnetworkconference.org/>

January 25, 2014 Toward Harmony with Nature
Conference “The Vital New Role of the Suburban/
Urban Garden.” Oshkosh Convention Center,
Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Keynote: Doug Tallamy
www.towardharmonywithnature.org/

February 22, 2014 Design with Nature Conference –
“Bringing Home Ecology.” Plymouth Creek Center,
Plymouth, Minnesota. Keynote: Lisa Lee Benjamin
<http://www.designwithnatureconference.org/>

February 26-27, 2014 “Sustaining the Living
Landscape.” MassMutual Center, Springfield,
Massachusetts. Keynote: John Todd
<http://www.ecolandscaping.org>

March 2-3, 2014 27th Annual Michigan Wildflower
Conference “Becoming Native to the Place.”
Keynote: Rick Darke <http://wildflowersmich.org/>

March 6, 2014 MELA Annual Winter Conference
“SITES SIMPLIFIED: Building a Sustainable Future.”
Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois.
Keynote: Heather Venhaus <http://melaweb.org/>

The Meeting Place

The mailing label on the WILD ONES JOURNAL and other mailed communications
to Wild Ones members tell you which chapter you belong to
and the date your membership expires.

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**Milwaukee Southwest-Wehr
Chapter #23**
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For information about starting a chapter in your area:
wildones.org/connect/chapter-start-up-information/

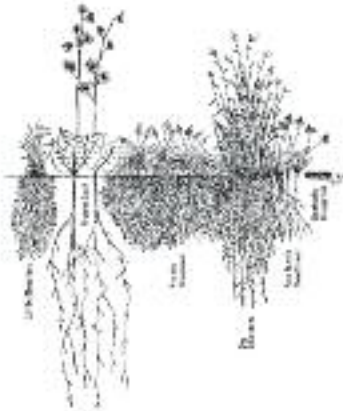
Get a little *“Wild”* with us!

Great Stuff at the Wild Store



Wild Ones Sweatshirts

When the weather is cool, you can't beat a Wild Ones sweatshirt. Available in several colors and styles, with the Wild Ones logo, some have the "Roots" drawing, and some have "Yesterday's Lawn, Tomorrow's Habitat." Pricing varies.



Long-Sleeve Roots T-Shirts

The roots of native plants grow deep and here's a great way to show off that important fact. Display your "wildness" with the "Roots" drawing on the front along with the Wild Ones logo. Cool and unique. \$22



Ordering

Prices include shipping and handling. Order on-line at www.wildones.org/wild-ones-store/ Or send checks payable to Wild Ones to Wild Ones Merchandise, PO Box 1274, Appleton, WI 54912. For more information, contact the National Office at 877-394-9453.

Wild Ones 2014 Calendar is now available!



Wild Ones has produced a 12 month calendar for 2014 featuring pictures from Wild Ones 2013 Photo Contest. We have a limited supply so order yours today! Go to www.wildones.org or call the WILD Center at 1-877-394-9453

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Headquarters Wish List

Volunteers to help with all sorts of things:

- Access programmer • Social media coordinator • Weeding demonstration gardens • Recording bird and critter sightings
- Removing buckthorn • Restoring woodland understory & overstory

Things to help with all sorts of activities:

- Gardening Tools • Household Tools (cordless circular saw, cordless jig saw, or other small tools) • Canoe or kayak • 1/4 HP motor • Guest chairs • Game or trail cameras • Native trees (6 to 8 ft.): basswood, maple, and oak (bur, white and swamp white oak) • Native shrubs: Witchhazel • Woodland plants: grasses, ephemerals, ferns, etc.

Contact the Headquarters office if you have others items that may be suitable for use by Wild Ones. We now have someone in the office from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday - Friday. Or just call for an appointment: 877-394-9453



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Money Going Down the Drain! If you are moving, either temporarily or permanently, please let the National Office know as soon as your new address is official. Returned and forwarded mail costs Wild Ones anywhere from \$.77 to \$3.77 per piece. *Each issue this adds up to a lot of money that could be used to support our mission.*



How You Can Help. When planning a long vacation, or a move, please mail your address information to Wild Ones, P.O. Box 1274, Appleton, Wisconsin 54912, call toll-free at 877-394-9453, or go to the Wild Ones members-only pages at www.for-wild.org. Click on item 2 (Update Personal Membership Info) and enter the appropriate changes. *Thanks!*

Lifetime Members

Eileen Metress, Partner-at-Large (OH) • **Jane Slade**, Partner-at-Large (MD)
Janis Solomon, Mountain Laurel (CT) Chapter • **John Shannon & Jan Serr**, Milwaukee-Southwest/Wehr (WI) Chapter

Business and Affiliate Members

NEW BUSINESS MEMBER

Mystic Natives Horticultural Services

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RENEWING BUSINESS MEMBERS

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Menomonee River Area (WI) Chapter

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The Dawes Arboretum

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