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natural
landscaping
movement.

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This is an article about a relatively new set of primarily agricultural pesticides: Neonicotinoids (conveniently also called 'neonics').

One might reasonably ask: "Why should I read this? I don't use pesticides."

A reasonable response might be: "These are very effective insecticides. You might not be using them, but how about your neighbor and the fellow who grows your broccoli? And what effect might they have on the monarch butterfly that stops by to sip the nectar on his way to Mexico?"

PHOTO: Rich Hatfield,
Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation

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JOURNAL

Where have all the insects

GONE?

By Maryann Whitman

Do you remember the bug-spattered car windshields and radiator grills, when you were a kid? After a ride in the country, the insect guts and gore had to be scraped and scrubbed off the windshield. The radiator grill captured larger insects that didn't bounce off. It was clogged with big, black beetles, mantids, moths and butterflies—you could start an insect collection there was so much variety. Some clever marketer invented a "Bug Screen" for your car radiator. If your father drove anything fancier than a Chevy pickup, your family car might have had one.

Stories that start with "do you remember when?" usually draw bored groans. But the

One parking
space worth of
dead bumblebees

fact is that some events are actually part of an extended, very long-term process. You have to have been around a while to notice the progression, the creeping change in once common events.

We have no need for Bug Screens anymore. The gradual change is no more. Now, something new is happening—the insect disappearance that once may have been a long term process has recently reached a crescendo.

In June of 2013, in a Target parking lot outside of Portland, Oregon, occurred what has been called the largest single, bee die-off on record. Biologist, Rich Hatfield, of the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, estimated that 50,000 wild bees were killed.

Fifty-five linden trees had just been sprayed with dinotefuran (trade name *Safari*), by qualified technicians (it was a legal spraying). *Dinotefuran* is in a class of insecticides known as *neonicotinoids* (also called *neonics*). It was sprayed on the trees to control aphids. "They [the aphids] don't harm the tree, but they secrete sticky honeydew that's a nuisance," explained Aimee Code, pesticide program coordinator for the Xerces Society. The trees were in bloom, and covered with swarms of feeding bees, looking for nectar and pollen.

continued on page 4

55 neonics sprayed blooming Linden trees being covered with netting to prevent bee access; Wilsonville, OR; 2013





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NATIONAL OFFICE WILD CENTER
2285 Butte des Morts Beach Road
Neeah, Wisconsin 54956

Executive Director

Donna VanBuecken
P.O. Box 1274, Appleton, WI 54912-1274
877-FYI-WILD (394-9453)
920-730-3986
execdirector@wildones.org

President

Tim Lewis • 815-874-3468
president@wildones.org

Vice President

Sally Wencel • info@wildones.org

Secretary

Karen Syverson
secretary@wildones.org

Treasurer

Steve Windsor • info@wildones.org

Seeds for Education Coordinator

Mark Charles • 734-973-0684
sfedirector@wildones.org

Web Site Coordinators

Design: Jamie Fuerst • marketing@wildones.org
Site: Peter Chen • wdmgr@wildones.org

The Meeting Place Coordinator

Mary Paquette • 920-994-2505
meeting@wildones.org

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The Reward of Citizen Science

Science classes were not my best subjects in school. I suppose that is why when I first heard of being a citizen scientist, I avoided it. A few years ago, I started raising and releasing monarch butterflies because I wanted to help the species survive. Citizen science did not even occur to me.

This year, I raised and released 23 monarchs and 3 black swallowtail butterflies; doubling what I accomplished last year.

It's exciting to collect eggs on milkweed leaves, raise larvae through the five stages of growth, see them change to chrysalises, have them emerge, and then finally release them to the sky. It is particularly exciting to actually witness the transformation from caterpillar into chrysalis, and later the butterfly's emergence. It takes some effort to raise butterflies but being able to watch them through the stages and to release them is very rewarding. I feel that I am doing something to help the flagship of the imperiled insect world.

This past August at the Wild Ones National Conference at the WILD Center, Wild Ones Honorary Director Dr. Karen Oberhauser of the University of Minnesota, Department of Ecology, gave a workshop on 'Being a citizen scientist for the monarch larva monitoring project

(MLMP)'. Conference attendees learned about the different stages of growth and development of the monarch, and about helping to collect and report data to MLMP. A lightbulb came on for me! I'M A CITIZEN SCIENTIST AND I WANT TO DO MORE TO HELP!

Not only will I continue tagging monarchs for Monarch Watch's research, now I will report data to MLMP. I asked Dr. Oberhauser if I had to start at the beginning of the year and record a lot of data. She said "You can start right now and report any data that you might have. You do not have to fill in all the blanks on the reporting forms." Great, because up to this point, I have not been keeping data.

Citizen scientists are volunteers who help professional researchers collect data that guide scientific and conservation efforts. Almost anyone can be a citizen scientist; all ages and experience levels are invited to get involved. Most supplies and information are free of charge and the only investment is your time.

The Wild Ones website has information about being a citizen scientist at <http://www.wildones.org/citizen-scientist/>. There you will find information and links for four citizen science programs to help you decide which program matches your interests and availability. 🌸

Elections for new national Board officers were held during the August meeting. Officers are listed at left.



FOREVER WILD **LIFETIME MEMBERS** **Douglas & Janet Gebler, Partner-at-Large (KY)**

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.



Wild Ones definition of a native plant:
A native plant is a species that occurs naturally in a particular region, ecosystem and/or habitat and was present prior to European settlement.



Donna VanBuecken
Executive Director

First of all, I'd like to introduce you to our newest staff member: Jessica Cain. Welcome to Wild Ones Jessie! Joan Rudolph retired in July, and Jessie has come on board to take her place. Jessie will handle all the membership services, along with merchandise and promotional material fulfillment.

Flight of the Monarch, the 2015 Wild Ones Annual Conference, went off with only a little hitch – it rained Friday night just before dinner. We had good representation from our chapters, from as far away as New York and Missouri. Saturday's half-way point luncheon was sponsored by our Missouri Chapters and we thank them most heartily for doing so. It was very much appreciated.

As reported last issue, the new focus of this year's **Wild for Monarchs** campaign is citizen science programs. So we were fortunate to have Karen Oberhauser and her mother Sanny lead an afternoon workshop on monarch citizen science during Wild Ones recent annual conference. It was fascinating to see the various stages of monarch larva and to hear all about the special characteristics of each stage of development. Did you know the band of gold on the monarch chrysalis is not really gold, but is instead layers of skin that reflect light in a way that makes them look metallic? For those of you who weren't able to attend, we filmed the presentation to use as a training session in the future. We'll let you know when we

have it available for your use.

Karen Oberhauser (center) shows conference attendees the different instar stages of monarch caterpillars at the Wild Ones 2015 Conference.



Wild Ones staff at Joan's retirement party: Jessie Cain, Administrative Specialist; Jamie Fuerst, Marketing Specialist; Joan Rudolph, retiring; and Kim Walbrun, Communications Specialist.

This is the time of year that we get many calls about weed and natural landscaping ordinances. Municipalities send out letters to native landscapers threatening fines if yards aren't mowed or weeds removed. It is the homeowner's responsibility to be familiar with local ordinances related to landscaping and invasive weed species. Failure to comply with ordinances does typically result in some type of fine. However, often it is a matter of educating the municipality. Chances are the part-time enforcer of such ordinances does not know the difference between native landscaping and a yard left untended. Or maybe it is that the ordinance is out of date and does not consider today's recognition of environmentally sustainable landscaping. Then it's time for you to offer your assistance to get the ordinance updated. There is wonderful material on our website both under <http://www.wildones.org/learn/weed-laws-and-native-landscaping/> and <http://www.wildones.org/learn/wild-for-monarchs/>

Final interviews were conducted by the national board during annual conference and they hope to be able to introduce you to **the next Executive Director** with our next issue of the JOURNAL. In the meantime, the board took the opportunity to hold a delightful reception for me Saturday afternoon. Complete with a very nice roast and the announcement that the prairie and gardens would henceforth be called *Donna VanBuecken Prairie & Native Plant Gardens*. Needless to say I couldn't have developed any of the landscaping at the Center without the continued financial support of our members or the wonderful volunteers who are so steadfast in their passion to make it a success. Key in those efforts has been *Dave Edwards* who has earned the *Volunteer of the Year award* every year since we opened the WILD Center doors. He and others have my never-ending thanks, along with yours I'm sure. 🍀

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Position Description

Editor of WILD ONES JOURNAL
*Wild Ones: Native Plants,
Natural Landscapes*

Overview

Reporting to the Executive Director, the Editor will assist in leading Wild Ones into the future by providing appropriate educational material through our regularly published newsletter, the WILD ONES JOURNAL. Must have experience in editing an organizational newsletter, including finding ideas for articles, writers and photos; working with the Executive Director and staff and a layout designer; and preparing newsletter material for use on various Internet media.

More information about this position

<http://www.wildones.org/editor-search/>

To Apply

Send resumé and cover letter including estimated hours and proposed rates to EditorSearch@wildones.org. Botanical background helpful, but not necessary.

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— Editor —

Maryann Whitman • 248-652-4004
journal@wildones.org
(Please indicate topic in subject line.)

— Contributing Editors —

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Mariette Nowak
Candy Sarikonda
Donna VanBuecken

— Design/Layout —

Deb Muraro

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Where have all the insects gone?

continued from front page

Code added that the vast majority of bee die-offs that happen *are not recorded*, as they are not the result of misuse, as set by the limits on the label, or illegal use.

The Xerces Society has offices in Portland so their biologists were able to be on the scene. Being familiar with the effects of



Sample jars of dead bees collected by Xerces scientists in a Target parking lot.

neonicotinoids, they quickly organized crews to cover all the trees with netting, to prevent bee-access to the nectar and pollen during the entire blooming period, thereby preventing further pollinator deaths.

There were seven other such events recorded in Oregon, each one involving a neonicotinoid insecticide being sprayed on a blooming linden tree. At the request of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, the state legislature passed a rule that makes it illegal to spray blooming lindens, basswoods and their relatives with any product containing dinotefuran, imidacloprid, thiamethoxam or clothianidin. These four, popularly used neonicotinoids, travel under a number of brand names, that represent “insect control”: Admire, GrubZ-Out, Ortho Bug B Gone Year-Long Insect Control, Bayer All-in-One Rose Care, Amdro Lawn and Landscape Insect Killer, Safari, and one with a long name, that covers several bases—Ortho Tree and Shrub Insect Control PLUS Miracle Grow Plant Food. These are the brand names you might see in your local hardware store. The brand names used in large quantities by professional applicators, are different. The brand names of identical products in other countries may also be different.

A number of cities in Oregon and Washington (e.g., Eugene, Portland, Seattle, Spokane) have banned the use of all neonicotinoid insecticides on city properties. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will phase-out (by 2017) use of these insecticides on Wildlife Refuges in Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. The USFWS has allowed crop-farming on wildlife refuge land for decades, with the aim of keeping the land under cover, while maintaining open habitat for wildlife. The ban will affect approximately 9000 acres of farmed, USFWS land.

In 2015 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued a moratorium that will restrict the use of new neonicotinoid pesticides as this class of pesticides has been implicated in declining bee populations. The policy does not apply to products currently on the market.

More dramatically, the European Union passed a two-year ban in 2013 on three of the most frequently used neonicotinoid insecticides. *This action was recommended by a Commission of scientists after they had reconsidered data collected in 800 research papers on the effects-in-the-field of neonicotinoid insecticides.*

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Soil dust carries neonics off the field to wild areas.

What are Neonicotinoid Insecticides? What should we know about them?

Since their introduction in the late 1980s, neonicotinoid pesticides have become the most widely used class of insecticides worldwide, representing more than a quarter of the global market share. In various preparations they are intended to be used to control whatever insect damage may cause a decrease in crop yield. The most frequently used application is neonic dusted seed, prepared and sold to the farmer for planting. Neonics may also be sprayed onto plants and onto soil, drilled into trees, injected into the soil, applied as pellets to the soil and onto fish-farming ponds.

Neonics are typically used on such field crops as corn, canola, dry beans and peas, soybeans and farm cropped fruits and vegetables. But they are also available at high concentrations for spraying around our homes, schools, and city landscapes.

These are the names to look for on labels, if you should wish to avoid using neonicotinoids: imidacloprid, clothianidin, thiamethoxam, thiacloprid, acetamiprid, dinotefuran, and nitenpyram.

How Neonicotinoids work

Neonicotinoids are water soluble and as such are absorbed into the cellular structure of plants as they grow; into their leaves, into their flowers, into their fluids, into their seeds and fruits.

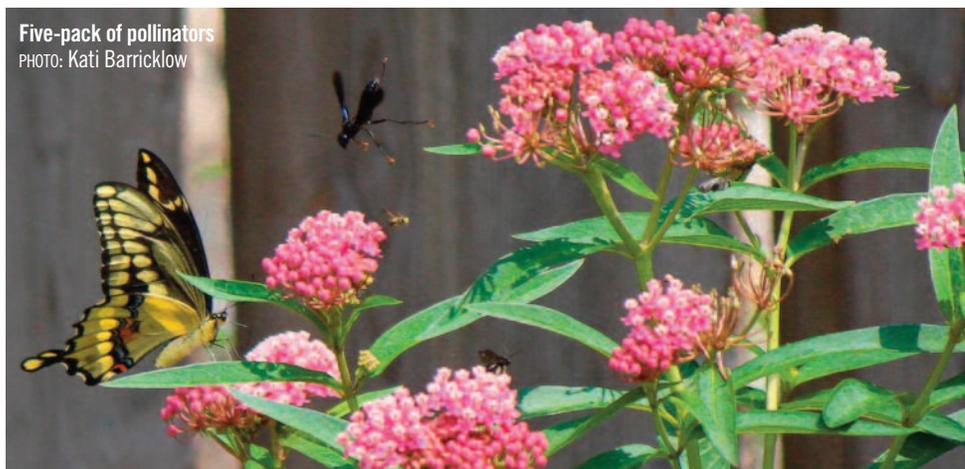
What makes neonics different from other pesticides is that they enter into and become part of the plant structure for the entire growing season, and, in many cases, part of the harvest. Since neonicotinoids become a part of the affected plants they are referred to as “*systemic insecticides*”. They may not be washed off by rain or by scrubbing; they cannot be peeled off fruits or vegetables. They are persistent in the plant, remaining effective over prolonged periods of time.

Thus, they are *intended* to kill *arthropods* that feed on plant leaves and roots and burrow into their stems and trunks.

What organisms are arthropods? The main assemblages include *insects* (e.g., bees, beetles, bugs, earwigs, ants, termites, butterflies, moths, crickets, roaches, fleas, flies, mosquitoes, lice, centipedes, dragonflies, mantids, grasshoppers, etc.), *arachnids* (e.g., spiders, scorpions, ticks, mites, etc.) and *crustaceans* (e.g., crabs, lobsters, crayfish, shrimp, etc.). While not arthropods, earthworms and fresh water mussels are also killed by exposure to neonics.

Like many pesticides the neonics kill arthropods by disrupting their nervous systems. They cause confusion, seizures and ultimately death. Some of the neonics are applied in conjunction with another systemic insecticide that also kills by disrupting the nervous systems of insects: fipronil; doubling the effect.

continued



Five-pack of pollinators
PHOTO: Kati Barricklow

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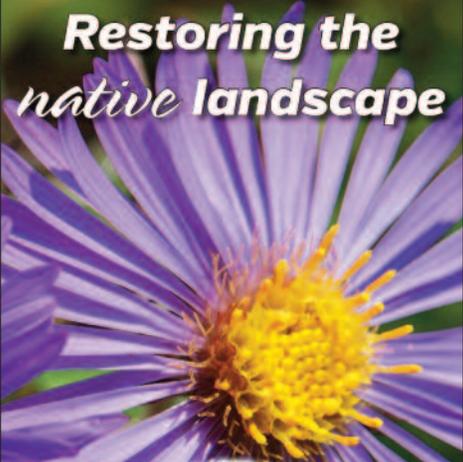


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Effect of Neonicotinoids on Crop Yield

The intention behind the use of neonics is to kill the specific insects that feed on crops, thereby increasing crop yield. It would be interesting to find out if “the gains in yield justify the costs generated by the unintended damage resulting from the use of neonics on millions of acres of cropland?”

It should be pointed out that the *use of neonicotinoids is prophylactic*. The pesticides have been applied with the seeds, and are there, in the plants, *whether any noxious insects show up or not*.

It appears that no systematic records of crop yields were collected by the EPA before issuing permits for the introduction of the currently used neonics. We can only wait to see what this year’s harvests in the European Union will show us after their two year ban on neonicotinoids. The outlook at this point is that the harvest will be a good one.

Alternatives to Neonicotinoid Insecticides

At the top of this list is Integrated Pest Management (IPM). IPM has probably been practiced since the beginning of agriculture.

It is an interconnected system of pest management that relies on attention and timely action from the grower. EPA on their website outlines four important steps:

1. Action Threshold: Sighting a single pest does not always mean control is needed.
2. Monitoring and Identifying Pests: Many organisms are innocuous or beneficial. Not every weed and bug needs to die.
3. Prevention: For field crops this primarily involves rotation of crops¹ (e.g., soy beans this year, corn the next).
4. Control: Evaluate the proper control method both for effectiveness and risk. Effective, less risky pest controls are chosen first, including highly targeted chemicals, such as repellents and specific attractants (pheromones disrupt pest mating), or mechanical control, such as trapping or weeding.

¹Crop rotation means that the same crop is not planted in the same field more frequently than every third year. It is a practice that farmers have been using for centuries. It disrupts plant disease cycles and the life cycles of insect pests. It also prevents the depletion of nutrients.

Broadcast spraying of non-specific pesticides is a very last resort.

Growers using organic methods are required to be much more stringent in their choice of methods of control.

Unintentional Consequences of Neonicotinoid Use and Effects on Ecosystem Services

Because of the chemical structure of neonicotinoids, they break down slowly and are persistent in the soil. The plants that were treated at the beginning of the season die at the end of the season, depositing their remaining, potentially still potent, dose onto the soil. The half-life (the period of time it takes for half of the product to break down) of imidacloprid (patented by Bayer in 1985, and now globally the most frequently used neonicotinoid insecticide) in the soil is 1,091 days. At the end of the growing season, when the dead plants have deposited their dose, potentially 2/3 of the imidacloprid is available to the soil. The following season’s application augments this remaining dose, and so on. Neonicotinoids can accumulate in the soil when applied repeatedly, year after year, and logically can be taken up by plants, at higher doses than intended, or picked up from the soil by plants not intended to be treated with *any* insecticide.

This interaction of events is complicated by winter temperatures (think of crop fields in North Dakota and in Saskatchewan). The colder the winter temperatures, the longer the neonicotinoids last in the soil and water.

The dose carried by seeds drilled into the soil (as they are intended to be), is what is supposed to limit the effect to invertebrates/arthropods while protecting vertebrates, like humans. However, it has been observed that some treated seeds that fall on the ground during planting time and are not ‘drilled in’, carry a sufficient *cumulative* dose (from a number of treated seeds) to affect birds.

The *neonicotinoids are intended* to target specific insects that lower crop yield by feeding on the treated plant leaves and roots, and burrow into their stems and trunks. The *unintended effects of neonics*, in general, are long-term and are difficult to quantify, but critically important as they affect ecosystem services.

They kill exposed, non-target, potentially desirable insects that collect and feed on treated pollen and nectar, or sip on any fluids that the plants might release (guttation), or eat (recycle) the dead plant material at the end of the season.

Examples of these more desirable insects are the predatory beetles, detritus processing beetles, some parasitic wasps, and insects that feed on pollen and nectar such as many butterflies, moths and domesticated honey bees, bumblebees and all sorts of other wild native bees. While the effect on the domesticated honey bee has been intensively studied, it appears that bumblebees and other wild bees are also affected in a similar manner.

Neonics have been found in the pollen and nectar in a large proportion of bee hives. Systematic measurement of this sort is not possible with wild bees. Honey bee death and disappearance have been reported by estimated body counts at hives. These occurrences are typically countered by pointing to infestation by varroa mites and nosema disease in honey bees. Researchers, however, indicate that neonics weaken the honeybees making them more vulnerable to the external mites and gut disease.

It is further hypothesized that the effect of neonics on both honey bees and wild bees is “sublethal”. That means that while the bees suffer the nervous system effects other arthropods do, they do not die immediately. What is affected is their weight gain, and through disruption of their nervous systems, their ability to learn and remember

pathways home and to new foraging fields. Death may occur after repeated exposure to toxic pollen and nectar. It would follow that *beehive and wild colony health and resilience* would also be affected.

The effects on wild pollinators such as native bees, moths and butterflies, and on insect eating bats and birds (think of caterpillars that are a dietary staple of most nestlings), must be carefully monitored.

continued



Grasshopper sparrow with grasshopper that might have eaten a neonic treated leaf.

PHOTO: Carl Kurtz

Glyphosate based herbicides like

Roundup are also said to be “systemic” in their effect.

The difference from neonicotinoid “systemic pesticides” is in the goal and timing of application.

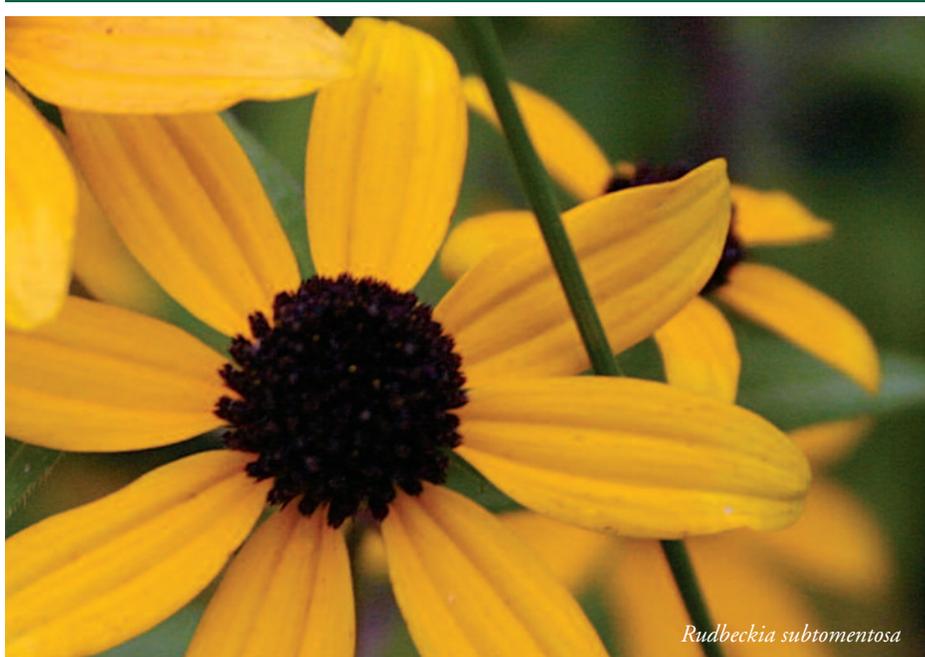
Herbicides are intended to *kill the subject plant,*

by entering the metabolic system of the plant, most importantly the roots.

To accomplish this most readily they are applied in the fall when the plant is sending all its reserves to the roots for storage, until the next growing season.



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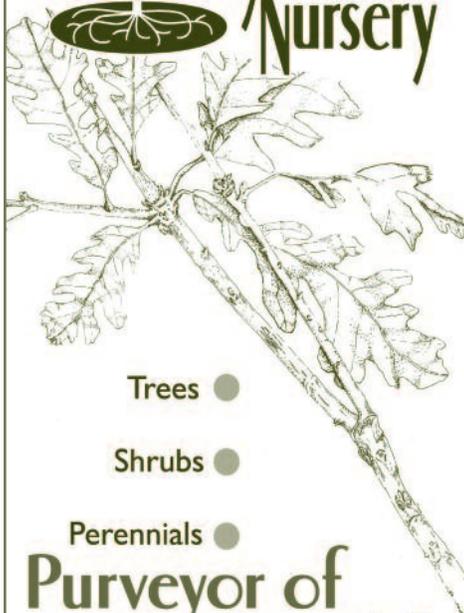
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Further, loss of pollinators will likely disrupt another chain of events that begins with seed production—another ecosystem service. Endangered plants will likely have a crucial stake in this pollinator service.

It has been pointed out that the dust raised while treated seed is being planted, settles on wildflowers in hedgerows and nearby fields. In fact, neonics have been recorded in dandelions. These and other wildflowers then are capable of delivering small but repeated doses to pollinators, and *potentially failing to set seed when the pollinator numbers drop.*

The fact that neonicotinoids are water soluble and thus enter the soil raises the question of their effect on soil arthropods, some of them microscopic, occupying spaces between soil particles. A large study has shown that the soil populations of arthropods are dramatically changed. Some of the creatures go deeper into the soil, some disappear entirely. This demonstrates that *this ecosystem service* as well, is compromised.

Solubility also permits the neonics to enter our surface waters, affecting susceptible populations there. Killing insects and other invertebrate-life in our ponds and drainage ditches² has the *potential to disrupt entire food chains and their ecosystem services.*

Conclusion

This is a complicated set of circumstances that has emerged over time.

These systemic insecticides are applied to commercial field and vegetable crops, fruit orchards and vineyard grapes. Nurseries sell garden plants that are treated with neonicotinoids in the original growing nursery. Neonics are also readily available for use in home flowerbeds, vegetable gardens and lawns, and around golf courses, schools and city landscapes.

It is critically important that we educate ourselves, so we can make the best decisions for our stewardship toward a sustainable Earth. 🌱

²This refers to the practice of installing drain tiles under the soil in wet fields. The tiles are connected collect excess water and empty into created ditches, which carry the water off the field and eventually to our creeks and rivers.

wildones.org Update

At Wild Ones we are constantly updating and adding to wildones.org—some major updates and additions and some minor ones. Highlighted below are some recent changes.

New We now have a **mobile version** of the site. Check out wildones.org on your phone or tablet.

New **Wild Ones Book Reviews** webpages
www.wildones.org/wild-ones-book-reviews/

In the WILD ONES JOURNAL, we often have reviews of books that support our mission. We have posted some of these reviews on the website. We will continue to add to these pages.

New **Citizen Scientists** webpage
www.wildones.org/citizen-scientist/

See all the citizen scientist programs partnered with Wild Ones. The pages include information on each program including fact sheet and links to their websites.

New **Million Pollinator Gardens** webpage

www.wildones.org/million-pollinator-garden-campaign/

Learn about the National Pollinator Garden Network and the Million Pollinator Garden Challenge on wildones.org.

Updated **Wild Ones Certified Butterfly Garden** webpages

www.wildones.org/butterfly-garden-program/wild-ones-certified-butterfly-gardens/

Check out the Wild Ones Certified Butterfly Garden webpages. Gardens that are registered with Wild Ones are listed by State and shown on a map. (Gardens are mapped by city, state and zip only so we are not posting your address on the Internet.) Check out your state and learn about the gardens in your area. You can see information on each garden including plant lists and photos.

Register your garden today at www.wildones.org/butterfly-garden-program/register-your-garden/



Champion of "Stop-Over Ecology"

Long time Wild Ones member Sue Kinde received the Paul & Elaine Groth Mentoring Award sponsored by the Mielke Family Foundation, during the Community Foundation of the Fox Valley Region's (CFFVR's) 2015 Celebrating our Volunteers. The award recognizes an individual or group that has served as a mentor in the community over time and has, by example, made a meaningful contribution to the quality of life in the Fox Cities in Central Wisconsin.

A former high school English teacher, Sue taught in Ann Arbor, MI, before moving to Appleton with her husband, Bob. Her environmental legacy is a rich and extensive one. In 1995 she co-founded the non-profit organization Fox Cities Greenways Inc to foster the development and preservation of trails in the community. At the time her goal was 50 miles of recreational trails. Two decades later, the Fox Cities has over 100 miles of trails with the potential of 200 miles in the future. (Editor's Note: Greenways rents office and storage space from the WILD Center.)

She also was member of the Steering Committee of the Northeast Wisconsin

Land Trust (NEWLT) and served as a board member and President or Co-President for many years. All together NEWLT has more than 4,700 acres of natural resources under conservation easement. (Editor's Note: NEWLT owns the remaining 50 acres of the Guckenberg-Sturm marsh that Wild Ones owns.)

Recently, Sue was one of the founders of the CFFVR's Environmental Sustainability fund. This fund has contributed over \$200,000.00 towards community environmental projects since 2007. (Editor's Note: Wild Ones Fox Valley Area Chapter was one of the early donors to this fund as well.)

Sue has also been a generous donor toward the development of the Wild Ones Institute of Learning and Development and continues to serve on the WILD Center Advisory Committee. She shared a portion of the monetary award received from the Groth Award with Wild Ones for the purpose of sharing the early history of the preservation of the Guckenberg-Sturm marsh with visitors to the WILD Center.

She gains strength in seeing every piece of our environment as important "because we live here." She thinks of our environment as "Stop-Over Ecology" – the concept that small protected lands have a large impact



Sue Kinde and her husband Robert (seated), along with their son Michael and daughter Alison, all avid native plant gardeners. photo: Dave Horst, Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter

together. "This is the place we note annual animal migration, changing seasons, protection of habitat and ground water. This is the place they all come together," Sue says.

Sue Kinde's twinkling eyes, soft laugh, and kind heart combined with her passion and positive attitude help bring together various viewpoints to make conservation in the Fox Valley area possible. She is a willing mentor who unselfishly offers information, time, and encouragement so others can continue the work she began. Sue is a deserving recipient of the Paul and Elaine Groth Mentoring Award. Sue and her husband Robert are lifetime members of Wild Ones. 🍀

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Graceful Prairie

Established in 1995 with faith, hope and love for Creation

By Holly Bartholmai,
Fox Valley Area (WI) Chapter

As the summer begins to fade, the Graceful Prairie changes along with the season. The lavender of bee balm, and yellows of Golden Alexanders have turned into burgundy and brown as seed heads ripen and prepare for the growing seasons to come. At the same time new plants come into bloom.

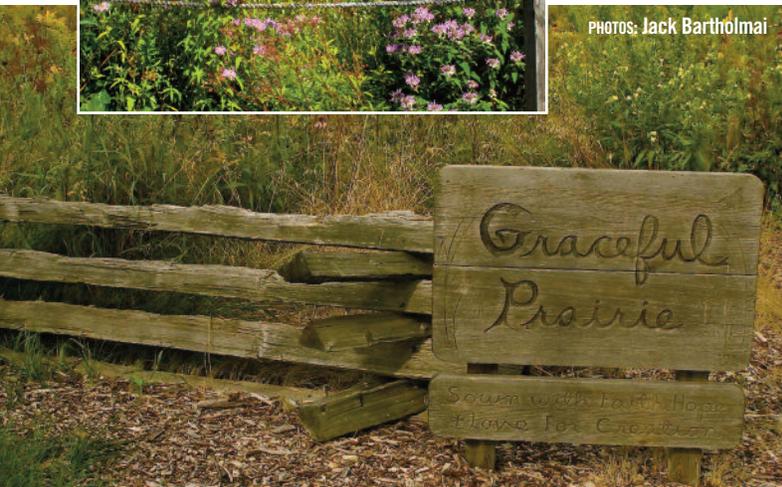
This is the month when native plant gardens reach full height, flowering and color. I recently asked someone what she thought of the prairie this year and the response was, "it sure is tall!" Cupplant, rosinweed, and compass plant are all blooming with yellow flowers, towering high above the prairie. The tallest of "tall" is the cupplants on the northern edge near the interior bench. The yellow flowers atop the branched stems are favorites of nectar feeding bees. They sway against

the blue sky at least 10-12 feet high. Cupplant was named after the leaves, which attach to and around the main stalk forming a cup-like shape that holds water after a rain or dew from the morning condensation. Birds will use these cups for drinking water. It is a time to watch up close as the abundant pollen and nectar of blossoms attract many pollinating insects including beetles, ambush bugs, flies, midges, bees and butterflies.

Another tall plant can be seen near the path entrance on the southwest side of the prairie. This was "plugged in" several years ago and is a late summer bloomer topped with large clusters of dusty pink blossoms. The leaves of this plant whorl around and attach to the central stalk in groups of 3 to 7. This is Joe-pye weed, which is believed to have been named in colonial times after an American Indian named Joe Pye. He showed the colonists how to use the plant to relieve the symptoms of typhus fever. Many of the smaller butterflies flock to the flowers to get nectar in late summer. As the flowers fade, they turn brown and furry as tiny dry fruits begin to mature. Fluffy parachutes open from each fruit and attached seeds disperse on the fall breezes. The stalk dies back in fall, but remains standing through winter offering a perching



PHOTOS: Jack Bartholmai



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“To cultivate a garden is to walk with nature, to go hand in hand with her and learn of some of her most beautiful processes, to learn something of her choicest secrets, and to have a more intelligent interest awakened in the beautiful order of her works.”

– Christian Bovee



place for birds that come to eat prairie seeds. The plant overwinters as a root; new sprouts grow from the base of the old stems the following spring.

Another “plug-in” stands very tall just beyond the pathway sign on the northeast end. It has erect stems that bear deep purple-blue flower heads in loose terminal clusters. This is ironweed – a name that refers to the toughness of the stem. The plant can be 3-7 feet tall, and those at Grace are at least at the 7-foot mark. Ironweed was said to have been used for treating stomach ailments.

So come and visit the Graceful Prairie in this season of change. Watch as flowers fade and seed heads take on various forms and colors. Count the butterflies that flock to the flowers. Find the tallest cupplant or the blossoms attracting the most insects. Be in wonder of it all. 🌸

[In the Mar/Apr 2002 issue of the WILD ONES JOURNAL, please see an early article about Graceful Prairie, located at Grace Presbyterian Church in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.]



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The Winners...



2015

Wild Ones

Name Place Category/
TITLE

Dawn Weber	Peoples Choice	Flora <i>UNDER PRESSURE</i>
Virginia Watson	1st Place	Child(ren) <i>START THEM YOUNG</i>
David Poweleit	2nd Place	Child(ren) <i>WE'RE GOING ON A BERGAMOT HUNT</i>
Nan Greshowak	3rd Place	Child(ren) <i>BLACK-EYED SUSANS AND A BLUE-EYED BOY</i>
Marilyn Keigley	1st Place	Flora <i>BOG BUCKBEAN IN BOG</i>
Christine Lisiewski	2nd Place	Flora <i>ASCLEPIAS VARIEGATA</i>
Marilyn Keigley	3rd Place	Flora <i>FERN UNFOLDING IN WOODS</i>
Maya Sarikonda	1st Place	Kid's Photo <i>FUZZ BUM</i>
Maya Sarikonda	2nd Place	Kid's Photo <i>EMERALD BEAUTY</i>
Maya Sarikonda	3rd Place	Kid's Photo <i>PITCHER PLANT CHAT</i>
Christine Walsh	1st Place	Moves for Monarchs <i>LOST IN MILKWEED!</i>
Judy Sowers	2nd Place	Moves for Monarchs <i>MONARCH MUNCHIES</i>
Jean Weedman	3rd Place	Moves for Monarchs <i>NEW BUT LATE MONARCH</i>
Rick Vollbrecht	1st Place	Non-residential Landscaping <i>REDEEMER PRAIRIE #2</i>
Rick Vollbrecht	2nd Place	Non-residential Landscaping <i>REDEEMER PRAIRIE #1</i>
Susan Wagoner	1st Place	Pollinators <i>BUMBLEBEE-BONESET</i>
George Sydowski	2nd Place	Pollinators <i>SPANGLED FRITILLARY ON BUTTERFLY MILKWEED</i>
Christine Lisiewski	3rd Place	Pollinators <i>DRUNKEN PRIMROSE MOTH</i>
Lynn Dipple	1st Place	Residential Landscaping <i>THE LITTLE TREE THAT STOOD TALL</i>
Karla McGrail	2nd Place	Residential Landscaping <i>RAIN GARDEN</i>
Alistair Bradley	3rd Place	Residential Landscaping <i>WILD STRAWBERRY PATCH</i>
Ken Greshowak	1st Place	Scenery <i>GARDEN MAGIC</i>
Karen Schulz	2nd Place	Scenery <i>BLANKET OF BREECHES</i>
Mary Jo Adams	3rd Place	Scenery <i>NATCHUSA AT FULL MOON</i>
Michael LeValley	1st Place	Wild Ones In-Action <i>FOCUS</i>
Michael LeValley	2nd Place	Wild Ones In-Action <i>POSITIVE ID</i>
Michael Anderson	3rd Place	Wild Ones In-Action <i>DISCUSSING BEE BALM</i>

Start Them Young
PHOTO: Virginia Watson



The Little Tree That Stood Tall
PHOTO: Lynn Dipple



Redeemer Prairie #2 PHOTO: Rick Vollbrecht



Fuzz Bum PHOTO: Maya Sarikonda

Photo Contest

Susan Wagoner
BUMBLEbee-
boneset



Focus PHOTO: Michael LeValley

There were 139 entries this year and we are so pleased we had so many and such lovely photos. Wild Ones uses the Contest photos in our promotional materials, the WILD ONES JOURNAL, on our website and for our annual calendar.

David Olson of Olson Photography was our professional judge this year. See his work at www.davidolsonphoto.com. Thank you everyone for participating in this year's Photo Contest. A slide show of the winners can be found on the Wild Ones website www.wildones.org/2015-photo-contest-winners/

We are pleased to announce this year's People's Choice winner is the photo "Under Pressure" by Dawn Weber of the St. Louis (MO) Chapter. She won a \$50 gift certificate from Wild Ones business member Prairie Nursery (Central Wisconsin Chapter).



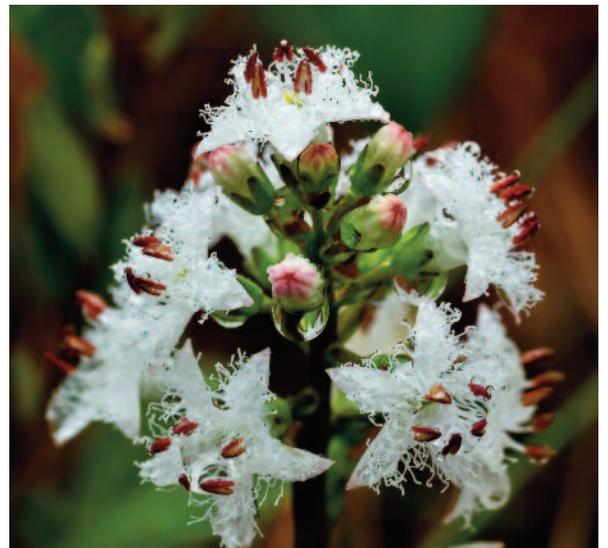
Lost in Milkweed! PHOTO: Michael LeValley



Under Pressure PHOTO: Dawn Weber



Garden Magic PHOTO: Ken Greshowak



Bog Buckbean in Bog PHOTO: Marilyn Keigley

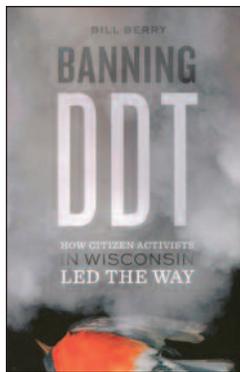
BOOK REVIEW

By Donna VanBuecken,
Wild Ones Fox River Valley
Area Chapter

Banning DDT

Author Bill Berry's first 20 years of work was as a typical newspaper journalist. During the past two decades, he has redirected his energies as a communication consultant focusing on conservation and agriculture. He also writes a regular column for the *Capital Times* of Madison, Wisconsin specializing in environmental topics. His first book *Banning DDT: How Citizen Activists in Wisconsin Led the Way* focuses on the importance of citizen activism in a democracy, and as a voice for the environment. *Banning DDT* focuses on events leading up to and including a 1968-69 administrative hearing on whether DDT should be banned in Wisconsin.

Although Wisconsin was not the first state to ban DDT, it was through the efforts of Wisconsin citizen activists that the hearings took place that brought to the national public's attention the harm DDT was causing to the United States environment. This little band of citizen



activists brought the misuse of DDT to the national stage, which led to the first Earth Day, the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and eventually the banning nationally of DDT.

Bill's book *Banning DDT* has been described as an inspiring story about average citizens

who joined with scientists from throughout the USA to wage one of the first and most important battles of the modern environmental era. It is set primarily in the 1960s. Through Bill's description of the events that led up to the banning of DDT in Wisconsin, (and the generous sprinkling of photos) one realizes how important birds were to the sequence of events.

Starting with Rachel Carson's expressed concerns in *Silent Spring*, moving on to Joseph Hickey's study of thinning peregrine falcon eggs, and finally to Lorrie Otto's dropping off 28 dead robins at her local municipal office of Bayside, a suburb of Milwaukee, birds were the harbingers of nature gone wrong. This was citizen science in action – garden club ladies, hunters and fishers, bird-watchers, university professors and scientists, newspaper reporters and columnists, traditional conservationists from

all over the USA, drawing attention to the harm DDT was causing.

What the citizens lacked in dollars, they made up for with legwork, organization, commitment and solid science. Their names are part of Wisconsin and U.S. conservation history, including Lorrie Otto, Joseph Hickey, Hugh Iltis and many others. U.S. Sen Gaylord Nelson was emerging as a national environmental leader at the same time, and he supported their work while seeking a national ban on DDT. Earth Day is now celebrated annually.

“When you see a bald eagle or osprey soaring above our landscapes today, it's in no small part due to the efforts of these citizens,” says Berry. In addition to birds of prey, DDT was toxic to songbirds and aquatic life.

Many of the names mentioned in Bill's book have subsequently been inducted into the Wisconsin Conservation Hall of Fame or have been nominated for induction. For bios on the various inductees go to <http://wchf.org/inductees.html>.

For more information about Lorrie Otto who turned her activism toward healing the Earth, which led to the formation of Wild Ones Natural Landscapers, go to <http://www.wildones.org/about-us-2/people-of-distinction/lorrie-otto/> 

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CHAPTER NOTES

By Carolyn Roof

Kudos to **Wild Ones Lexington Chapter** on their partnership with the Kentucky Garden Clubs and the indirect sharing of the award of two of the highest honors from the National Garden Clubs Inc. (NGC). The Award of Excellence is given each year for a NGC State President's Project. Wild Ones member Joanna

Kirby, who is President of the GCKY, won this award by partnering with the Kentucky Department of Parks and Wild Ones Lexington Chapter to help establish Monarch Waystations around the state and by helping to educate non-club members with presentations and programs.

Joanna is shown accepting the award from Linda Nelson, President of National Garden Clubs Inc. Linda Porter stands next to Gay Austin, NGC Awards Chair.

Through their partnership with the Wild Ones Lexington Chapter, the Kentucky Garden Clubs also won the top award for the NGC President's Special Project entitled "Making a World of Difference – Choices Matter." A monetary award was given with both honors.

Wild Ones Lexington Chapter's Monarch Chair Linda Porter, who also serves as Garden Clubs of Kentucky's Monarch Waystation Chair, spent countless hours and traveled hundreds of miles with President Joanna Kirby to spread the word about monarchs.

Garden Clubs of Kentucky is working with the State Parks to establish one Monarch Waystation in in each district. So far, that relationship has instigated Monarch Waystation efforts in 15 of the 49 parks and the Kentucky Governor's mansion. Due to the Garden Clubs of Kentucky's efforts, the State Parks Children's

Breakfast Menu was redesigned to feature educational information about the life cycle of the monarch. At Garden Club of Kentucky's request Governor Steven Beshear proclaimed September 2015 as Monarch Awareness Month, where they will host the first Monarch/Pollinator weekend September 25-27 at Jenny Wiley State Resort Park in Prestonsburg. Due to Garden Club of Kentucky's work there are now 297 certified Monarch Waystations in the State. They will continue to work on the Monarch Waystation program through the next two years to coordinate with the new NGC President's Pollinators Project.

Looking Wild, Root River!



Members of the Root River Chapter in Racine and Kenosha counties of Wisconsin proudly sported Wild Ones t-shirts at their annual Plant Sale on Saturday, June 6th. Chris Russin, chapter president, commented that the shirts made the volunteers stand out and easy to identify as Wild Ones volunteers. The chapter offered a free perennial with any new membership and recruited eight new members! Plants for sale were ordered through Wild Ones business members: Possibility Place, Agrecol and W&E Radtke.



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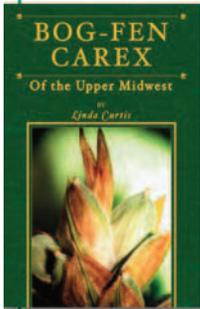
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Flight of the Monarch:

By Ginnie Watson, Wild Ones Rock River Chapter

Our chapters would not exist without our parent national organization, Wild Ones Natural Landscapers, Ltd. We are sanctioned and chartered by them; receive our necessary insurance liability coverage through them; we receive our 501-C3 status through them, they provide us with brochures, pamphlets and other print material; and offer support and inspiration whenever we need it. Best of all we are able to network with nearly 50 other chapters to help keep our programs fresh, our ideas on the cutting edge and our members engaged and interested. The recent Wild Ones 2015 Annual Conference, *Flight of the Monarch*, August 14-16, is an example of just how well that works. All those who attended found a weekend filled with good friends, good food, and excellent breakout sessions geared toward improving our work in several areas.

Friday's sessions were aimed at the national board but all participants were invited to join in. It gave chapter representatives and members the opportunity to see what the

national board was up to. The rest of the conference activities took place in the "Little Tent on the Prairie." (*Stay tuned for the new name of the prairie!*)

It's a large circus tent set up next to the magnificently restored WILD Center prairie. Following a delicious 'South of the Border Buffet', Tim Lewis formally welcomed us all to the sixth annual conference to be held at the WILD Center. Bret Rappaport spoke about Lorrie Otto and his personal relationship with her, and then introduced our keynote speaker Bill Berry, author of *Banning DDT: How Citizen Activists in Wisconsin Led the Way*. Bill led an in-depth discussion of the actions of Lorrie Otto, the inspiration behind Wild Ones, and her cohorts at the CNRA, Citizens Natural Resources Association.

Despite the hot muggy weather, conference goers enjoyed nature walks and participated in some awesome workshops covering a gamut of information from social media to speaker bureaus to financial planning.

The most fascinating of the workshops, however, was held following the 'Hot Diggity Dog' lunch sponsored by the Wild Ones Missouri Chapters which included a Goopy Butter Cake (a St Louis tradition) provided by Carol & Wes Boshart of Wild Ones St Louis. It took direction from the theme of the conference, *Flight of the Monarch*, featuring Wild Ones



Bill Berry, this year's keynote speaker, working in the wild



Fondly referred to as the "Little Tent on the Prairie," attendees enjoyed a beautiful view while participating in conference activities.

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WILD ONES 2015 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Honorary Director Karen Oberhauser and her Mother, Sanny Oberhauser. They introduced us to various citizen science projects collectively and then focused on the **Monarch Larva Monitoring Project** (www.mlmp.org).

The highlight of the weekend had nothing to do with workshops or board development.



Monarch in Donna's Prairie at the WILD Center

This was Donna VanBuecken's last conference as our Wild Ones Executive Director.

The tent was a full house as Donna was honored for her tremendous service, years of meticulous attention to detail, and acts of what can only be described as love...on our behalf. To express our love for her, the planted areas surrounding the WILD Center are forevermore to be known as *The Donna VanBuecken Prairie & Native Plant Gardens*.

A sign to that effect has been created and will be appropriately placed at the WILD Center.



During the Annual Member Meeting, national Wild Ones President Tim Lewis presenting Executive Director Donna VanBuecken with a "2015 Citation for Distinguished and Outstanding Service for 17 Years of Dedicated & Passionate Service as the First Executive Director of Wild Ones. In Recognition of Extraordinary Leadership Wild Ones National Confers this Award with Deepest Gratitude" PHOTO: Barb Velez Barbosa



Attendees participating in the Citizen Science workshop. PHOTO: Tim Lewis



Karen Oberhauser discussing monarch and tentacles with workshop attendees. PHOTO: Tim Lewis

**Donna, we will miss you!
Thank you for everything!**



Wild Ones Fox Valley Area Chapter President Loris Damerow presenting a photo of retiring Executive Director Donna VanBuecken that will forevermore hang in the WILD Center main meeting room.

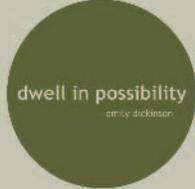


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MONARCH MATTERS

National Pollinator Garden Network – Wild Ones Newest Partnership

Wild Ones was recently invited to partner with the National Pollinator Garden Network in support of the Million Pollinator Garden Challenge. This Challenge developed in conjunction with the White House's National Strategy to Promote the Health of Honey Bees and Other Pollinators, was introduced by First Lady Michelle Obama at a Let's Move initiative this past June. The goal of the campaign is to register a million public and private gardens and landscapes to support pollinators.

Pollinators are responsible for 1 out of 3 bites of food eaten each day, and yet pollinators are at a critical point in their own survival. One of the reasons for the decline is loss of habitat.

Providing native flowering plants and trees in the landscapes of our yards will increase availability of nectar and pollen sources; and it will help improve the health and numbers of native pollinators — bees, butterflies, birds, bats, and many others across the country.

Planting a Pollinator Garden

Gardeners show they care deeply about the environment and their connection to nature when they plant gardens made up of native plants. While providing food and shelter for monarchs and other pollinators, they also help to conserve native plants,



Female monarch on *Asclepias syriaca*
PHOTO: Candy Sarikonda

reduce habitat fragmentation and increase all biodiversity in our landscapes. Healthy ecosystems directly affect the quality of our food, water and air—and what could be more important than that?

Planting a native pollinator garden is fairly easy. You can read all about it in the “steps to success” for planting a native plant butterfly habitat garden section of the Wild Ones Wild for Monarchs brochure. E-mail admin@wildones.org to request your free copy or copies to share with your neighbors, friends, family, and local and federal legislators. <http://www.wildones.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Wild-For-Monarchs-Brochure.pdf>

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Burpee Seed Packets

In conjunction with the implementation of this campaign, W. Atlee Burpee & Co. donated one million pollinator seed packets to the USDA and the USDI to be used to encourage people to plant pollinator gardens in communities across the country. **Please be aware, if you should receive one of the Burpee seed packets it also contains Eurasian species in the mix, along with some natives.** Read the seed mix content list carefully to make certain the non-natives in the mix are not on the exotic pest plant list for your state. And above all watch out for “instant pollinator gardens” that come as wildflower seed mixes in a bag or can. These are not worth the effort you might put into them.

Consider that not all natives are native to the entire country, nor are their ecotypes. The Wild Ones guidelines for selecting native ecotypes could be very helpful to you in selecting appropriate species for your area. See <http://www.wildones.org/learn/local-ecotype-guidelines/>

Wild Ones Mission

Native pollinators are an essential part of a healthy environment and our very livelihood. Preserving, restoring and establishing native plant communities is the most effective way to preserve habitat for native pollinators – bees, butterflies, ants and bats. Wild Ones will continue to educate the public about the importance of maintaining native habitat for our native pollinators and to promote the use of appropriate native landscaping best practices. Although monarch butterflies are not generally considered pollinators, through these efforts they should also find improved

habitat and sustenance to maintain their presence on this Earth. And, how sad would life be if we couldn't anticipate the monarch butterfly's migration each spring and fall...

Doing Your Part

Plant a pollinator garden, encourage your friends, neighbors and family to plant a pollinator garden. Then register your garden. Consider also contacting your legislators to help them understand the importance of the survival of pollinators, to our very own survival. Help them understand the importance of legislating the use of the many chemicals that are deadly to pollinators, and now being used in the production of our food.

Wild Ones Butterfly Garden Recognition Program

If you register for the Wild Ones Butterfly Garden/Habitat Program you will automatically be registered in the Million Pollinator Garden Challenge. The goal of the Wild Ones Butterfly Garden Program is to provide a variety of information:

- about how others have gone about using native plants to provide habitat for native butterflies;
- to develop a map of gardens and naturally landscaped habitats;
- to show the connecting corridors that are being created for our pollinators and other wildlife.

It is our goal to help as many people as possible become gardeners for life and to be part of that connected corridor lifeline that is so vital to our well-being and a healthy planet Earth.

<http://www.wildones.org/butterfly-garden-program/>

<http://www.wildones.org/million-pollinator-garden-campaign/> 🌱

Announcing the Wild Ones 2016 Photo Calendar



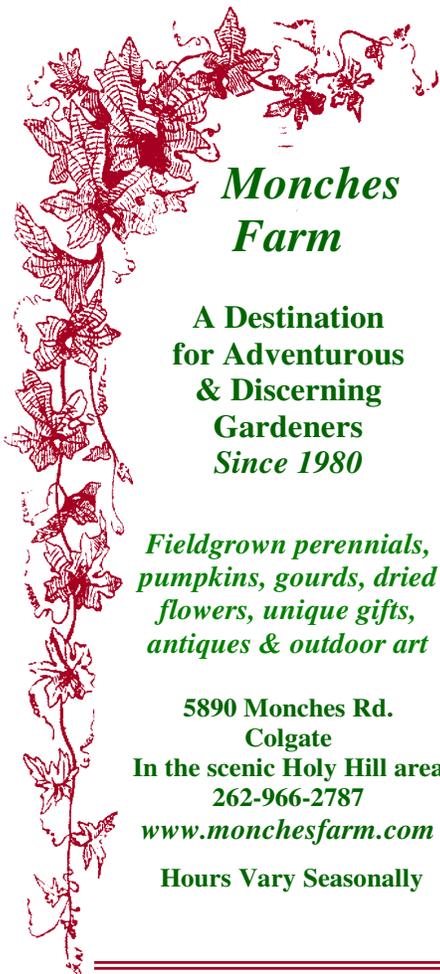
Cover photo by Mary Jo Adams,
Illinois Prairie Chapter

Wild Ones has produced a 12 month calendar for 2016 featuring pictures from Wild Ones 2015 Photo Contest.

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Native Green Dragon: Beware of 'Look Alikes'

By Paul Olexia, Kalamazoo Area (MI) Chapter

I live in a somewhat rural area and walk my dog frequently along roads and through fields and forests in southwest

Michigan. About three years ago while walking my dog I saw a plant growing in a ditch along the road that I thought was our native "green dragon", *Arisaema dracontium*, a native of floodplains in southwest Michigan and a sister species to "jack-in-the-pulpit", *Arisaema triphyllum*. Since the plant was being buried in yard waste from the house across the road I saw no harm in "saving it" by transplanting it to some of my native garden. I put it in a moderately wet area and it thrived. Unfortunately, it has turned out to be quite prolific and I have brought a number of the offspring to our plant exchanges over the past couple of years.

One thing worse than growing aggressive, non-native species, is giving the plants to other people. It was only recently that my good friend and excellent botanist, Chad Hughson, (owner of Hidden Savanna Nursery), brought to my attention that this plant is NOT our native green dragon, but rather a plant native to China, likely *Pinellia pedatisecta* (or something very close to it), also called "green dragon" or "Chinese green dragon".

While the use of Latin names can be confusing to many people, you can see in this case that we clearly are talking about two very different species that are native to very different areas, even though they share a common name. The foliage of this plant and that of our native is virtually impossible to distinguish, as is the morphology of the inflorescence (flowering structure). As Chad pointed out, and I should have known, the fruits (berries) of our native green dragon are red and look like those of jack-in-the-pulpit. The fruits of the Chinese look-aliker are white. The only way one can tell the difference between the two species, as nearly as I can tell, is by the color of the fruits (berries).

As I mentioned above, this exotic species that I planted has been fairly prolific at producing seeds, with relatively

high germination rates for the seeds, to the point that it is becoming quite aggressive in my plantings. The white seeds contain

large "elaiosomes", which are structures that serve as nutrient sources, mostly for ants. The ants are attracted to the elaiosomes for their nutritional value and will disperse the seeds when they carry them away. I have found seedlings a few yards away from my initial plantings. So the ants can be very effective seed dispersers. Through computer searches I have found other reports of this being an aggressive exotic species in other areas as well. So you should be aware of its capacity to be invasive and watch your plants carefully.

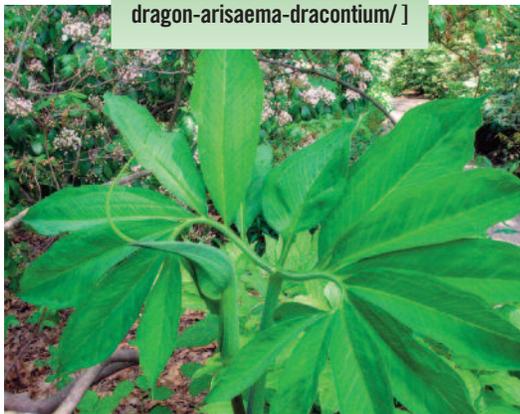
I am in the process of removing all of the *Pinellia* plants from my plantings by digging up the spherical bulbous rhizome ("bulb") at the base of the leaves. With larger plants the bulb may be 6-8 inches or deeper in the underground. A word of caution! Do not attempt to simply pull the plants out by grabbing a handful of leaves. The bulbs are firmly anchored in the soil and you simply will pull off the leaves, leaving the bulb in the soil and more difficult to find. I strongly suspect that if the bulb is left in the soil, it will grow new leaves. In smaller plants (seedlings) the bulb will be less than the size of a garden pea. In very large plants it may get up to almost the size of a tennis ball. Once I have excavated the bulb, I remove the leaves and squash the bulb by stepping on it, then letting it dry out.

Unfortunately, at this point I probably have a substantial "seed bank" in the soil where my plants grew and I will need to keep digging seedlings for a year or two (or perhaps more) before the species is eliminated from my plantings. I urge you to consider removing this species from your plantings

even though the foliage and inflorescence may be attractive. (Many people find purple loosestrife flowers attractive too.) If you continue to grow this plant I suspect that sooner or later you will find it to be a nuisance. 🌿

PHOTO: Tie Guy II

[Photos of life stages of *Araesima dracontium*: <http://ozarkedgewildflowers.com/spring-wildflowers/green-dragon-arisaema-dracontium/>]



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Sativa pastinaca
(Wild Parsnip)

thistle have come back stronger than ever and the Queen Anne's lace is relentless. All in all, our volunteers have been working very hard to keep these weeds under control. We have the greatest

volunteers in the world thanks to the Wild Ones Fox Valley Area Chapter.

Because of the overabundance of weeds and some of the maintenance measures we've had to take, we will need to overseed the south end of the prairie again this year. So if you're in our ecoregion and you have similar ecotype wet mesic prairie species seed from your plantings, feel free to share with the WILD Center. Send or drop off the seed or pods at 2285 Butte des Morts Beach Rd, Neenah, WI 54956 and we'll do a winter seeding.

Rental of our retreat rooms has been booming since we registered with Airbnb. In the past we've rented out the bedrooms to members attending the Experimental Aircraft Association (EAA) during the EAA convention each July, but last year that didn't happen and we missed the revenue. Since our registration with Airbnb, we've been fortunate to have the bedrooms used by multiple guests – all of whom have been very enthusiastic about the lovely grounds we have here at the WILD Center.

The long winter and the damp spring brought us many surprises and some disappointments this year. Our prairie is showing many new species (switch grass, Canada tickseed, baptisia, compass plant) along with the earlier ones we were seeing (side oats gamma, swamp milkweed, prairie clover, black-eyed Susan). But our pollinator/meditation garden took a disappointing turn. We have concluded that because half of the area is trapped between the parking lot and the gravel path, it stays much too wet and therefore almost all of the short grass prairie species we had planted as plugs have died out. We are taking steps to remedy this with some careful planning of some of the shorter species of wet mesic plants (blue flag iris, blue flag, bottle gentian, golden Alexander).

We're disappointed by the over-abundant weeds we're seeing – many we thought we had eradicated, such as the wild parsnip. And some we didn't know we had like phragmites. Canada thistle as well as bull



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SEEDS FOR EDUCATION

REMINDER

Applications for the 2016 Lorrie Otto Seeds for Education Grant Program are due October 15th.

Please let your schools/youth groups know that the deadline is quickly approaching.

LORRIE'S BIRTHDAY

On September 9th, we remember Lorrie Otto's birthday. Join us in celebrating this passionate woman's life with a donation to the Lorrie Otto Seeds for Education Grant Program. This program is funded by your donations only. Let's keep educating the youth of America—donate today or on Giving Tuesday, but do be generous.

GIVING TUESDAY

And don't forget about Giving Tuesday. What a wonderful way to join the global day dedicated to giving back by making a donation toward the Seeds for Education Grant Program. December 1, 2015.

#GIVINGTUESDAY™

WHAT IS #GIVINGTUESDAY?

We have a day for giving thanks. We have two for getting deals. Now, we have Giving Tuesday, a global day dedicated to giving back. On Tuesday, **December 1, 2015**, charities, families, businesses, community centers, and students around the world will come together for one common purpose: to celebrate generosity and to give.

It's a simple idea. Just find a way for your family, your community, your company or your organization to come together to give something more. Then tell everyone you can about how you are giving. Join us and be a part of a global celebration of a new tradition of generosity.

Check out <http://www.wildones.org/giving-tuesday/> and remember Wild Ones on Giving Tuesday!



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- Madison (WI) – 20 years
- St. Louis (MO) – 17 years
- St. Cloud (MN) – 17 years
- Menomonee River Area (WI) – 16 years
- Arrowhead (MN) – 15 years
- Central Wisconsin (WI) – 15 years
- Central Upper Peninsula (MI) – 14 years
- Greater Cincinnati (OH) – 14 years
- Lexington (KY) – 13 years
- River City - Grand Rapids Area (MI) – 8 years
- Brainerd (MN) – 7 years
- West Cook (IL) – 2 years
- Front Range (CO) – 2 years

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September 29 – Oct 1, 2015

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August 19-21, 2016

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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.

COLORADO

Front Range Chapter #86
 Susan Smith 720-445-1506
fronrangewildones@gmail.com

CONNECTICUT

Mountain Laurel Chapter #78
 Janis Solomon
jsol@conncoll.edu
 Allen Gauthier
landscape653@gmail.com

ILLINOIS

Greater DuPage Chapter #9
 Pat Clancy 630-964-0448
pjclancy41@gmail.com

Illinois Prairie Chapter #92
 Sherrie Snyder 309-824-6954
ilprairiewo@gmail.com
[f Illinois Prairie Wild Ones](https://www.facebook.com/IllinoisPrairieWildOnes)

Lake-To-Prairie Chapter #11
 Sandra Miller 847-546-4198
sanran2@aol.com

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

North Park Chapter #27
 Wilma McCallister
bug788@gmail.com

Northern Kane County #88
 Dave Poweleit 847-794-8962
nkwildones@gmail.com

Rock River Valley Chapter #21
 Virginia Watson, Lenae Weichel
 815-627-0344
Pres@wildonesrrvc.org

Southwest Illinois Chapter #101
 Sandra Fultz
skfultz@yahoo.com

Tupelo Chapter #105
 Shannon Harms 618-559-6914
prnpp2013@gmail.com

West Cook Chapter #97
 Pamela Todd
pamtodd@comcast.net

Wild Ones of Will County Chapter #100
 Carrie Rock 815-258-6133
carilou3@yahoo.com
[f https://www.facebook.com/WillCountyWildOnes?ref=hl](https://www.facebook.com/WillCountyWildOnes?ref=hl)

INDIANA

Gibson Woods Chapter #38
 Joy Bower 219-844-3188
jbower1126@aol.com
 Pat Rosenwinkel
patrosen@sbcglobal.net

KENTUCKY

Lexington Chapter #64
 Beate Popkin beatepopkin@qx.net

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor Chapter #3
 Andrea Matthies 734-604-4674
andrea@jamesodell.com

Calhoun County Chapter #39
info@wildones.org

Central Upper Peninsula Chapter #61
 Laurie Johnsons 906-428-4358
yooperchic@chartermi.net

Kalamazoo Area Chapter #37
 Dave Wendling 269-624-6946
dave.wendling47@gmail.com

Keweenaw Chapter #60 (Seedling)

Liz Gerson 906-281-0993
e.gerson@charter.net

Mid-Mitten Chapter #80
 Lucy Chargot 989-837-8294
lchargot@gmail.com

North Oakland Chapter #91
 James Brueck 248-736-3014
mdbrueck@gmail.com
 Susan Moore
cclady1@gmail.com

Oakland Chapter #34
 Maryann Whitman 248-652-4004
maryannwhitman@comcast.net

Red Cedar Chapter #41
 wildoneslansing@gmail.com
 Betty Seagull 517-349-1373
www.wildoneslansing.org

River City-Grand Rapids Area Chapter #83
 Mike Bruggink 616-803-5353
president@rivercitywildones.org

Southeast Michigan Chapter #47
 Warren, Michigan

MINNESOTA

Arrowhead Chapter #48
 Carol Andrews 218-529-8204
candrews@barr.com

Brainerd Chapter #90
 Beth Hippert 218-828-6197
brainerdwildones@ymail.com

Northfield Prairie Partners Chapter #94
 Arlene Kjar 507-645-8903
lizzkjar@q.com

Prairie Edge Chapter #99:
 Marilyn Torkelson 952-906-1482
marilyntorkelson@gmail.com

[f https://www.facebook.com/wildonesprairieedge](https://www.facebook.com/wildonesprairieedge)

St. Cloud Chapter #29
 Brian Johnson 320-356-9462
bjohnson@csbsju.edu

St. Croix Oak Savanna Chapter #71
 Kathy Widin 651-338-3651
kdwidin@comcast.net
 Roger Miller
st.croix.wild.ones@mac.com
[f https://www.facebook.com/WildOnesStCroixOakSavanna](https://www.facebook.com/WildOnesStCroixOakSavanna)

Twin Cities Chapter #56
 Marilyn Jones 612-724-8084
MarilynDJones@gmail.com

MISSOURI

Mid-Missouri Chapter #49
 Laura Hillman
HillmanL@health.Missouri.edu

St. Louis Chapter #31
 Ed Schmidt 314-647-1608
eschmidt1@sbcglobal.net
www.stlwildones.org

NEW YORK

Habitat Gardening in Central New York #76
 Janet Allen 315-487-5742
hg.cny@verizon.net

[f https://www.facebook.com/hgcnycny](https://www.facebook.com/hgcnycny)

NORTH CAROLINA

Yancey County Chapter #103 (Seedling)
 Lucy Gregory Doll
lucy@main.nc.us

OHIO

Columbus Chapter #4
 Barbara Velez Barbosa
barb_carson@hotmail.com

Greater Cincinnati Chapter #62
 Chris McCullough 513-860-4959
Cincywildones@fuse.net

Oak Openings Region Chapter #77
 Hal Mann 419-874-6965
wildonesoakopeningsregion@gmail.com

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TENNESSEE

Smoky Mountains Chapter #104
 Leo Lubke 865-932-9862
lhlubke@aol.com

Tennessee Valley Chapter #96
 Dennis Bishop 423-653-7242
dbishop331@yahoo.com

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VIRGINIA

Blue Ridge Chapter #98
 Donna Williamson
blueridgewildones@earthlink.net

WASHINGTON / IDAHO

Washington / Idaho Chapter #102 (Seedling)
 Brenda Mccracken
brendamccracken@gamil.com

WISCONSIN

Central Wisconsin Chapter #50
 Pete Arntsen 715-297-374
apete@fibernetcc.com

Door County Chapter #59
 Peter Sigman 920-824-5193
peter@sigmann.net

Fox Valley Area Chapter #8
 Loris Damerow
 920-749-7807
wildonesfoxvalley@gmail.com
[f Wild Ones Fox Valley Area Chapter](https://www.facebook.com/WildOnesFoxValleyAreaChapter)

Green Bay Chapter #10
 Justin Kroening 920-716-2879
kroeningjustin@gmail.com

Kettle Moraine Chapter #93
 Mariette Nowak 262-642-2352
mmnowak@wi.rr.com

Madison Chapter #13
 Barb Glassel 608-819-0087
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 Sue Reindollar 608-233-9383

Menomonee River Area Chapt. #16
 Lisa Oddis 414-303-3028
wildoneoddis@gmail.com

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 Message Center: 414-299-9888 x1

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 Chris Russin 262-857-3191
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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 call for an appointment: 877-394-9453

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JOURNAL
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Appleton, WI 54913-9627
www.lakeshorecleanersinc.com
lakeshorecleaners@newbc.rr.com
Fox Valley Area

Missouri Wildflowers Nursery LLC

9814 Pleasant Hill Rd
Jefferson City, MO 65109
www.mowildflowers.net
mowildfrs@socket.net
Mid-Missouri

Morning Sky Greenery
44804 East Highway 28
Morris, MN 56267
www.morningskygreenery.com
info@morningskygreenery.com
St. Cloud

Ohio Prairie Nursery
11961 Alpha Rd
Hiram, OH 44234-0174
www.ohioprairienursery.com
bobkehres@ohioprairienursery.com
Partner-at-Large

Out Back Nursery
15280 - 110th St South
Hastings, MN 55033-9135
tom@outbacknursery.com
Twin Cities

Pizzo Native Plant Nursery
10729 Pine Road
Leland, IL 60531-0098
www.pizzonursery.com
Rock River Valley

Prairie Nursery
W7262 Dover Ct
Westfield, WI 53964-0306
www.prairienursery.com
Central Wisconsin

W & E Radtke Inc aka Northern Sunset Perennials

W168 N12276 Century Ln
Germantown, WI 53022-1906
www.northern.sunset.com
www.weradtk.com
Menomonee River Area

NEW AFFILIATE MEMBERS

Connecticut Sea Grant College Program
University of Connecticut – Avery Point
1080 Shennecossett Rd
Groton, CT 06340-6048
www.seagrunt.uconn.edu
Mountain Laurel

Schaumburg Park District
1111 E Schaumburg Rd
Schaumburg, IL 60194-3648
dabrooks@parkfun.com
Greater DuPage

AFFILIATE MEMBERS RENEWALS

Boone County Conservation District
603 N Appleton Rd
Belvidere, IL 61008-3007
www.boonecountyconservationdistrict.org
Rock River Valley

Connecticut College Arboretum
270 Mohegan Ave
New London, CT 06320
http://arboretum.conncoll.edu
Mountain Laurel

Drake Community Library

930 Park St
Grinnel, IA 50112
library@grinnelliowa.gov
Partner-at-Large

Kalamazoo Nature Center
7000 N Westnedge Ave
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
www.naturecenter.org
Kalamazoo Area

Mott Community College
Green Initiatives Team GRIT
1401 E Court St
Flint, MI 48503
www.green.mcc.edu
Partner-at-Large

Shaw Nature Reserve
The Missouri Botanical Garden
Hwy 100 & I-44
Gray Summit, MO 63039
www.missouribotanicalgarden.org
St. Louis

The Dawes Arboretum
Natural Resource Department
7770 Jacksonstown Rd SE
Newark, OH 43056-9380
www.dawesarb.org
Columbus