

WILD ONES JOURNAL
WINTER 2023 • VOL. 36, NO. 4



A VOICE FOR THE NATURAL
LANDSCAPING MOVEMENT



Photo: Nan Pokerwinski

I'm dreaming...of a warmer and native flower-filled new year



It doesn't matter how cold it gets and how much the wind howls. Wild Ones Editor Barbara A. Schmitz can't stand being stuck indoors all through the winter, and neither can fellow Wild Ones member, Lynn Stuart, a member of the Fox Valley (Wisconsin) Chapter. Lynn is on the right during one of the snowy walks we took last February.

natives. Just because I wanted a particular native plant in a particular place didn't mean it would do well in that place. Learn about the importance of soil type, soil moisture and light conditions on [Page 38](#).

Joe-Pye weed isn't just a plant loved by pollinators but was named after a Mohican leader who used the plant for treating fevers. Learn more about him on [Page 28](#).

We're also continuing our focus on monarch butterflies with a story about new research showing that not all milkweeds are created equal. See [Page 16](#).

There's lots of practical advice included for chapters, too. Read how to plan for the succession of chapter leaders on [Page 25](#). And follow the St. Louis (Missouri) Chapter's story on [Page 20](#) and learn how they've successfully grown their membership, as well as get ideas how to celebrate your chapter's next big anniversary.

And there's all the regular features, too — our member garden feature, book reviews, news around the nation and much more.

So enjoy the holidays with your family and friends. But make time to read this issue and plan for the coming spring and your native gardens. Happy holidays!

Winter in Wisconsin can be a dreary time of the year. But for me, it's also a great time to plan what native plants to add to our yard the following year. I admit, I am running out of space — but each year I somehow manage to get rid of more grass and add more natives.

If the weather is also not so nice by you, I think you'll agree this issue of the Wild Ones Journal will warm your spirits. Just looking at the winning photos on the cover and featured within the pages of this issue from the annual Wild Ones Photo Contest should make you smile and think of all the flowers, animals and pollinators that will be in your yards in the coming months. Go to [Page 41](#) to see the winning photos.

If you're new to natives, be sure to read "The right plant in the right place." That should be the mantra of all native plant enthusiasts. And it's one thing I learned quickly as I started dabbling with



NATIONAL OFFICE WILD CENTER

2285 Butte des Morts Beach Road

Neenah, WI 54956

Phone: 920-730-3986

Email: support@wildones.org

NATIONAL STAFF CONTACT INFORMATION

Executive Director

Jennifer Ainsworth

Marketing & Communications Manager

Crystal Helmer

Executive Assistant/Membership Coordinator

Rachel Jaschob

Education and Program Coordinator

Sara Rensing

Chapter Liaisons

Lisa Olsen

Katherine Freund

Marketing/Administrative Assistant

Deanna Sharp

Development Director

Josh Nelson

IT Manager

David Kryzaniak

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President

Loris Damerow

Vice President

Open

Secretary

Rita Ulrich

Treasurer

Carl Bahneman

Board General Counsel

Jim Poznak

Board Members

Margaret Delaney, Michigan, 2024

Ken Foster, Minnesota, 2026

Eric Fuselier, Arkansas, 2024

Holly Latteman, Ohio, 2024

Carolyn Miller, Michigan, 2026

David Neu, Illinois, 2026

Leah Pollack, Washington DC, 2026

Jim Poznak, Illinois, 2024

Pam Todd, Michigan, 2026

Sally Wencel, Tennessee, Past President

Honorary Directors

Neil Diboll, Wisconsin, Lifetime

Doug Tallamy, Delaware, Lifetime

Heather Holm, Minnesota, 2024

Larry Weaner, Pennsylvania, 2025

Established in 1977, Wild Ones is a national not-for-profit organization of members who teach the benefits of growing native plants and work together to grow and restore natural landscapes.

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.

<u>5</u>	<u>News</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>Member garden</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>Botanical gardens</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>Common milkweed</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>St. Louis chapter</u>
<u>26</u>	<u>Pollution affects bees</u>
<u>28</u>	<u>Joe-Pye weed</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>Seeds for education</u>
<u>33</u>	<u>Book reviews</u>
<u>36</u>	<u>Return of natives</u>
<u>38</u>	<u>Right plant, right place</u>
<u>41</u>	<u>Photo contest winners</u>

Wild Ones Journal is published regularly by Wild Ones: Native Plants, Natural Landscapes. Views expressed are the opinions of the authors. *Journal* content may be reproduced for nonprofit educational purposes as long as the *Journal* is credited as the source. Individual articles that carry a copyright are the property of the author and cannot be reproduced without the author's written permission. No artwork may be reproduced, except to accompany its original companion text, without written permission of the illustrator or photographer. Contact editor if in doubt about use rights. Manuscripts and illustrations are welcome; Wild Ones does not pay for articles, photos or illustrations. For guidelines for submitting material, contact editor or see Wild Ones website. Sponsors: Contact Wild Ones National Office for rates and schedule.

Copyright © 2023 by Wild Ones.

Wild Ones Journal
Online version: ISSN 2472-5900
Print version: ISSN 1551-9155



Wild Ones Journal
– Editor –

Barbara A. Schmitz
journal@wildones.org
(Please indicate topic in subject line.)

– Contributing Writers –

Loris Damerow • Katherine Freund
Marsha Gebhart • Annette McMahon
Pam Otto • Wendy Rihner • Matt Ross
Mackenzie Seymour • Nancy Sturino

– Design/Layout –
Kevin Rau

– Proofreader –
Mariette Nowak



WETLAND INDICATOR STATUS: IT'S ABOUT MORE THAN WETLANDS

Each species page includes a tab with its wetland indicator status ratings.

Aquilegia canadensis

American columbine



Jennifer Anderson

RICING & AVAILABILITY STATUS & MORE

WETLAND STATUS

Atlantic and Gulf Coast

Eastern Mountains and

Great Plains

Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast

FACU
FAC
FAC
FACU
FACU
FAC

MAP OF WETLAND DELINEATION REGIONS



Northcentral and Northeast
Eastern Mountains and Piedmont
Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain
Midwest
Great Plains
Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast
Arid West

Izel Native Plants —
Helping you make informed
online plant purchases for
projects of any size.

izelplants.com

When aiming for "right plant, right place," wetland indicator status is a useful tool to add to your toolbox. Although most of us cultivate in average garden conditions, the wetland rating clues us in on the moisture preferences and tolerance of a species, and its ability to withstand and adapt to varying levels of water.

The wetland status ratings are divided into categories that reflect the likelihood that a plant occurs in a wetland or upland. These ratings may differ depending on the wetland delineation regions in which they're growing.

Wetland Indicator Status Ratings

Code	Status	Comment
OBL	Obligate Wetland	Almost always occur in wetlands
FACW	Facultative Wetland	Usually occur in wetlands, but may occur in non-wetlands
FAC	Facultative	Occur in wetlands and non-wetlands
FACU	Facultative Upland	Usually occur in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands
UPL	Obligate Upland	Almost never occur in wetlands

Most plant references list moisture requirements, which are helpful but paint an incomplete picture. Applying a little more homework, and verifying their wetland indicator status, will go a long way towards finding the right plant no matter where you garden.



Garden favorites often differ in their wetland indicator status. Knowing their status provides clues about whether they can be pushed toward wetter or drier conditions.

Read the full [blog post](#) for in depth information on wetland indicator status, tips and related plant recommendations.

 **Izel Native Plants**
Every plant counts. Grow natives.

NEWS

ACROSS THE NATION

ARIZONA

Some Arizona cities are offering incentives for homeowners who ditch their water-guzzling grass lawns and landscaping, [Axios Phoenix](#) reports, as the Colorado River Basin remains in the midst of a massive, climate change-driven drought.

Eligible households that replace a majority of their grass with new shade trees or low-water-use plants can get as much as \$5,000 deducted from their utility bills in Scottsdale, and up to \$3,000 in Peoria and Glendale. Phoenix does not offer turf replacement rebates, but almost every other Valley city does.

MASSACHUSETTS

Worcester Polytechnic Institute researcher [Nitin Sanket](#) is working to develop a drone-based solution to the population decline of pollinating species around the world, according to [Drone Life](#). A third of the world's food is dependent on pollination from bees, yet they are increasingly threatened by climate change and harmful agricultural practices.

He works on a team of doctoral and master's students to further hone the capabilities of their prototype "RoboBees." The most recent prototype is 4.7 inches across with four propellers. It houses a camera, rechargeable lithium battery and computing system. The entire pollination process is fully automated. The drone locates the flower, flies down to collect pollen, and then moves onto the next flower. Sanket's team now hopes to increase the drone's agility, durability, efficiency and flight time.

TEXAS

A native plant enthusiast is fighting for change in Mission after the city entered her property and mowed down all her native plants.

"I felt violated, I felt trespassed upon," said Elizabeth Perez. "It was like somebody coming into your space and robbing you," she told the [Progress Times](#).

The city's landscaping ordinance, Sec. 98-15, states all landscaping must "be maintained in a good and healthy condition." At the time, drought had caused Perez's garden to turn yellow and brown, but she knew that due to their drought tolerance, the native plants would have eventually greened again after rainfall.

But Perez is not the only one upset. Another Mission botanist and plant science educator Joey Santore said he was crestfallen when he learned the city mowed over

Perez's garden. He is the host of the show "Kill Your Lawn" where he visits different cities in the U.S. and demonstrates how to convert yards

to native landscapes.

Perez said she wants to work with the city to educate and inspire Mission leaders to include native landscaping in city code — if not for the wildlife, then for their wallets.

"Our water bills are going way up and you're seeing in Mission a lot of dead lawns. People are just not doing anything because they can't afford it," she said. [Learn how to advocate for native plants and protect your landscape rights with Wild Ones.](#)

WYOMING

A rare plant found only in rocky outcrops of the foothills and rims of Red Canyon along the eastern slope of Wyoming's Wind River Mountains likely persists because it blooms for a relatively long period of two months, according to newly published research by [University of Wyoming](#) scientists.

Barneby's clover (*Trifolium barnebyi*), a small, mat-forming plant, is found in areas where most other plants can't grow, such as in crevices of rocks and in thin layers of soil on top of bedrock. It depends upon bees and other pollinators to produce viable seeds, leading to concerns that a warming climate could cause a mismatch between the blooming period and insect appearance.

But researchers Joy Handley and Lusha Tronstad, of the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database at the University of Wyoming, found that the two-month period of blooming — between April and June — has likely helped Barneby's clover maintain its niche in the rugged sandstone bedrock of Red Canyon and nearby locations in the vicinity of Lander. Their research appears in the *Nordic Journal of Botany*.



University of Wyoming researcher Joy Handley hand-pollinates Barneby's clover, a rare plant found only in rocky outcrops of the foothills and rims along the eastern slope of Wyoming's Wind River Mountains.



Harness The Power of Native Plants with Agrecol

**LOCALLY
GROWN IN THE
MIDWEST**

**150+ NATIVE
SPECIES TO
CHOOSE
FROM!**

**PLANTS AVAILABLE
MAY - SEPTEMBER**

SHOP OUR WIDE SELECTION & PLACE AN ORDER:



WWW.AGRECOL.COM



+608-223-3571



ECOSOLUTIONS@AGRECOL.COM

 **Agrecol[®]**
Native Seed & Plant Nursery

By Barbara A. Schmitz

If there's one word that describes Denise Ranucci, of Ambler, Pennsylvania, it is perseverance. She battled flooding problems on her property for a decade, and even had her yard regraded. But it didn't help.

"We were in new construction and all the properties sank over time," she said. Their home was the first in the neighborhood and became the lowest in the subdivision as other homes were built. And that turned her yard into something resembling a stream as the water drained down her property.

"We had a mess," she recalled. Then one day, she was upstairs in her home, looking down at her backyard. She noticed what looked like a smaller river going through the property and the proverbial light went on.

"I realized that nature always wins," she said. So, she took classes and did some research and decided to create a swale that would work with the water problems they had.

"I already had added a wildflower garden in the front, so I knew the advantages of native plants and how they attract more pollinators," she said. "In those plantings, I used plugs and was surprised at how quickly the natives grew, how resilient they were in regard to both drought and our local wildlife like rabbits. But I was also amazed at the numbers of pollinators they attracted, every type of bee, various butterflies including monarchs and even hummingbirds... But I also knew how tough it was to lift sod."

So Ranucci hired a landscaper to remove the sod after first creating a path with paint of the water's natural flow, while she, her husband and friends did the rest of the work. "It

Member Garden

Denise Ranucci
Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter



Denise Ranucci works in her swale, which was created to solve flooding issues on her property, but has also brought in many more pollinators and other animals.

took a few months overall, but I love working in the garden," she said.

They spent the spring and summer creating the swale, placing a biodegradable weed cloth, adding river rock in the center of the swale and larger steppingstones, and finally adding dirt to build up the sides. They also mulched the edges with natural chips and planted plugs of native plants.

And it worked. The swale winds across the backyard in a serpentine form, starting and ending in a bog or

rain garden since that is where water still pools during a heavy downpour. It is about 4-5 feet wide and 150-feet long.

"The biggest maintenance was the first year," she recalled. "We had planted plugs and raised sides with dirt and natural wood chips." But in heavy rain, some of the dirt and chips would wash away. But as the plants became more established, that's been less and less of a problem, Ranucci said.

"The swale is maturing beautiful-

Member Garden

Denise Ranucci
Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter



The early development of the swale included completing a bog garden with red twig dogwood (*Cornus*), pussy willow (*Salix*), hibiscus and buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) in its center and sedges and ferns at the perimeter.



The bog backs up into Ranucci's willow trees (*Salix*), which are situated next to a wetlands. The tall plants to the left of the bird feeder grew from sunflower seeds that the birds dropped.

ly and looks different every season," she said. "It was certainly a lot of hard work to create, but I am overjoyed with the results."

Ranucci said she has been a hobby gardener and hobby naturalist her entire life. But her interest in native plants began about four or five years ago when she started beekeeping with one hive that has since grown to four. She joined Wild Ones after her beekeeping club hosted a speaker from the Southeastern Pennsylvania chapter who taught the

group about native bees, pollinator plants and why native plants were more beneficial for insects and the environment in general.

Today she calls gardening her "therapy" from the stresses of her job as a physician, with a small greenhouse allowing her to keep her sanity when it's too cold to be planting outdoors.

For those new to native gardening, she advised them to do their research first and not be afraid to make changes.

About the garden

- In 2021, Denise planted a native wildflower field in her front yard that takes up about one-third of the yard, and four native pollinator plant beds in the backyard, which also take up about one-third of the rear yard. The pollinator islands in the back mostly run up against her fence, with another beneath a peach tree and others between cherry trees. "I created the wildflower field and pollinator islands by smothering sod with cardboard for a season," she said. "However, the swale was not conducive to cardboard smothering due to constant flooding."
- She started the swale in her backyard in early spring of 2022, after first planning and sketching out the swale for a few months during the winter. Previously, she also took online and in-person classes where she learned basic design principles, how to assess property, as well as how to plant in layers and achieve an informal, yet somehow organized look using native plants.
- Ranucci said she doesn't have any favorite plants, but she does love button bush (*Cephalanthus*) because the fragrant round pin cushion blossoms are so distinctive and attract so many pollinators.
- About 80% of her plantings are native to Pennsylvania, including, to name a few, goldenrod, Virginia bluebell, butterfly weed, swamp milkweed and blue aster.
- Ranucci said her property's highlights are the insects and animals that she now attracts. "My yard is filled with wrens, gold finches, blue jays, chickadees, robins and cardinals. My hummingbird feeder attracts various hummingbirds all summer, my native bee houses are filled with orchard bees in early spring and leaf cutter bees now, my honeybee apiary is busy and humming with my three hives.... my native garden truly feels like an oasis away from the world and it's something I love to come home to after a long day at work."
- Ranucci said she's been asked by her chapter to present a program on her swale. "It's great to get ideas from each other."

"I took some online and in-person classes ... but I have some design flaws," she said. For instance, the butterfly weed is hidden behind the monarda. "I move many things around; I've moved the plants under the fig tree three times!"



The swale flooded before it was completed. The rains came in March 2022, about a month or two before they finished adding the native plugs.



By August of 2022, the plants in the swale had grown significantly. Note the other pollinator island in the background.

"There's some hard work involved in the creation, but the end result is so amazing," Ranucci said. "Part of the joy is watching your creation come to life; it's like watching your children grow up. There's something awe inspiring that's hard to define."

And working in your garden is also good for your mental health, she said. "It actually helped my daughter deal with a bout of post-COVID isolation and depression. Just digging and getting dirty and being part of something bigger has an impact; it's being part of nature!"

Ranucci said she covers some of her native plants with bird netting to keep away animals like rabbits. But she also has cocker spaniels that think they are hunters, so they chase other unwanted critters away. A wetland is located to the side of their property, so they do get visits from foxes and deer.

"They always eat my blazing star



It worked! The swale now does what it is supposed to do in heavy rains, as water gently runs through it.

when it's a newbie, so I cover those with black netting or put a chicken wire fence around it until it's taller," she said. But once the plants mature, the animals usually are not interested in those plants anymore.

Next to their patio is a miniature pond, about 4-feet by 4-feet that flows to a 10-foot basin and small waterfall. "It brings in frogs and tadpoles, and the sound of water is lovely in the evening, and we sit outside.

"If you build it, they will come," she said. "You don't have to be a Master Gardener [to create a native

garden]. It's OK to do small projects at first until you get better at it. You just need to make time for it."

Barbara A. Schmitz is editor of the Wild Ones Journal.

Editor's Note: We'd like to feature members' native gardens, large or small, in upcoming issues. If you're interested in sharing your native garden, send four to six high-resolution photos, as well as a brief description, to journal@wildones.org. Please include your contact information so we can follow up.



Connecting people and native plants for a healthy planet.

Just a few hundred years ago, the North American landscape was rich with woodlands, prairies, deserts, and wetlands full of native plants. Today, these natural areas are under attack, and we are losing species and habitats at a rate unprecedented in human history. A short tour through your community will provide a quick reminder that turfgrass dominates residential and public lands in the United States and **we still have a lot of work** to do to convince people to make changes in their own yards and community spaces. "You can't," as Benjamin Franklin said, "turn back the clock, but you can wind it up again".

Your support provides the funding for national programming such as:

SUPPORT FOR LOCAL CHAPTERS

It takes a lot of resources to support over 100 chapters across 33 states, with new chapters taking root each month. Wild Ones national staff works hard to ensure that chapters have the tools and resources they need to be successful in delivering their local programs.

LORRIE OTTO SEEDS FOR EDUCATION

For more than 25 years, this donor funded program has provided meaningful learning opportunities that connect youth to nature and the Wild Ones mission by awarding grants to create educational native plant gardens across the country.

PUBLICATION OF THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL

While it has seen many changes since its first publication in 1988, the Wild Ones Journal continues to be a valuable resource in sharing knowledge around native gardening.

CREATION OF REGIONAL NATIVE GARDEN DESIGNS

Wild Ones offers 20 free designs, and your support empowers us to grow this resource by commissioning designs in new regions.

EDUCATIONAL WEBINARS

This year, Wild Ones hosted 8 educational webinars, reaching over 9,000 people.

With your continued support, Wild Ones will flourish, and expand programs and services to support native landscaping nationwide.

Now is the time to act! **Will you make a gift today that empowers us to move the mission forward and extend our reach and impact in the native plant movement?** It is our sincere hope that in the near future you will be able to see native plants and natural landscapes in every community; offering refuge to wildlife and connecting people to nature for a healthier planet.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Ainsworth, Executive Director | Wild Ones: Native Plants, Natural Landscapes

P.S. Don't forget to ask your employer if they will match your donation. This simple question could easily double your gift for an even greater impact!

P.P.S. You can help us grow our reach by encouraging your friends and family to get involved! Consider gifting a membership to Wild Ones this holiday season.



Elevating Denver's native plant movement

Mike Kintgen walks through the native grassland at Denver Botanic Gardens. A mix of warm season native grasses, sunflowers (*Helianthus*), prairie sage (*Salvia yangii*), blazing star (*Liatris*) and the buffalo gourd (*Cucurbita foetidissima*) provide strong textural contrast in the late summer garden.

By Matthew Ross

The Front Range is an area that has extremes in temperature, altitude and diversity of plant species. Growing in this climate not only makes having a well-manicured rose garden and a perfectly maintained lawn an extreme challenge, but it also drives gardeners to seek out the most resilient plants for their landscape.

Rather than continue replanting plants and irrigating bluegrass lawns with limited water resources, a generation of gardeners has continued to demand innovative ways of cultivating an array of native plants suited to the climate. I had the pleasure of accompanying the Michigan Nursery

Landscape Association to visit several private and public gardens in and around Denver and Vail earlier this fall. From community to community along the excursion, there were incredible examples of nursery owners and workers, landscape designers and public horticulture professionals not only embracing native plantings, but also finding incredible ways to make them mainstream.

This wasn't my first trip to the Centennial State; I have been to Colorado many times over the past few decades, and every time I visit, it seems like there's a stronger and stronger movement toward xeriscaping, a landscaping method devel-

oped especially for arid and semiarid climates that utilizes water-conserving techniques, and native plantings in public and private landscapes. Leading the charge in sustainability is Denver Botanic Gardens (DBG), a world-class institution that not only boasts one of the most diverse global taxa in the states, a masterfully curated bonsai collection, and a serene juxtaposition of refined horticulture and the urban interface. All of the elements mentioned have had the theme of native plants woven through them for years. DGB's plant exploration efforts are helping conserve native plants in the far reaches of the globe from Kazakh-



The founder and visionary behind SummerHome Garden, Lisa Negri shows off some of her favorite plants to leaders in the horticultural industry during our visit.

plant experience was having a brief moment to discuss the new habitat garden designed and developed by Mike Boone and Kevin Williams who have been working to refresh the former dwarf conifer collection with an incredible infusion of native plant communities. During the past few years, they have been aggressively field botanizing and trying to collect every species of willow (*Salix* sp.) within the region to complement the new streamside plantings. This garden will express the vital role that these shrubs and trees play in water conservation and as a natural habitat for wildlife. These horticulturists have intentionally balanced built elements with tree trunks, stumps and stems in a novel way of displaying the new garden. I am encouraged to see their domestic collections and field work permeate through the garden and highlight the unsung native plant heroes that have adapted to the ever-changing climate.

Beyond the core collection at their main campus, Denver Botanic Gardens also manages the Mt. Goliath Alpine Collection, a world-class alpine garden within Arapaho National Forest planted amongst an ancient bristlecone pine (*Pinus aristata*) population. In addition, the Denver Botanic Gardens is designing public landscapes throughout the city as part of their innovative outreach.

They have also partnered with other agencies to help curate designs for residential landscapes that reduce water use and highlight the beauty of the native flora along with some water-wise selections, many

stan to Lesotho, their bonsai collection boasts an inspiring collection of native evergreens, and the core of the gardens includes a wide range of native alpine plants and under-appreciated trees and shrubs.

In addition to their internationally inspired gardens and tropical glasshouses, DBG has 18 featured gardens which represent the Gardens of the West and include the Gates Moraine Garden, the Grant Family Cottonwood Border and the Laura

Smith Porter Plains Garden. We had the pleasure of receiving a tour from Mike Kintgen and as we traversed the intentional pathways, each of these gardens provided a chance to learn and explore the native flora including a native squash, the buffalo gourd (*Cucurbita foetidissima*), sprawling alongside a mix of warm season grasses and the seedheads of recently pollinated blazing star (*Liatris* sp.).

The pinnacle of the native



The front entrance to SummerHome Garden is one of the many architectural elements within the garden.

of which are part of the [Plant Select](#) program. This program is a nonprofit partnership between Denver Botanic Gardens, Colorado State University and the horticultural industry.

One of the regional horticultural professionals heavily involved in the Plant Select program is Kelly Grummons, and one of our other stops along our trip was a chance to experience his personal garden and the home of Cold Hardy Cactus. It was instantly apparent that Kelly has a fondness for the textural appeal of native cacti, yuccas (*Yucca* spp.), junipers (*Juniperus* spp.) and desert willows (*Chilopsis linearis*). Kelly shared his journey through the nursery industry, ultimately becoming an expert and advocate of the native cacti of the Southwest and their use in the landscape. Each individual garden told a story and many of his selections have made their way to the mainstream nursery trade, popularizing unusual plants that are often under-represented. His passion permeated the audience and started a great discussion about the industry overlooking many of our native junipers, unusual flowering shrubs and forbs that could make a difference in the landscape.

Among the many residential landscapes we had the pleasure of touring, [SummerHome Garden](#), a Denver pocket park in a residential neighborhood, had the most profound impact on me. Proud owner Lisa Negri was on hand to lead us through the garden that just four short years earlier had been a home destined for a raze and rebuild. We were accompanied by Kevin Williams from Denver Botanic Gardens who worked with Lisa to design the garden and help recruit community volunteers to install nearly 4,000 plants during the height of the pandemic. He explained the “Mesh not Matrix” philosophy of growing



A beautiful dark pink bloom of a desert willow (*Chilopsis linearis*) at the home of Kelly Grummons.

plants as layered organisms within an ecosystem. Kevin discussed the challenges of designing plants that shift, migrate and proliferate within the framework of the intentionally designed paths. Meredith, the sole gardener on staff, also accompanied us and explained how she edits the existing material to maintain the original design intent.

The garden is a living example of

how native plants can be managed in an intentional way that adds interest throughout the seasons. In addition, native plants can be accentuated by water features, crevice gardens and sculptures to challenge the “traditional landscape.” You won’t find struggling camelias (*Camelia* sp.), tattered boxwoods (*Buxus* sp.) or horrendously pruned crepe Myrtles (*Lagerstroemia indica*). Instead, you’ll



Mike Bone and Kevin Williams sit beside the edge of the newly installed habitat garden with several of the willow (*Salix*) specimens they collected in the wild framing a meandering stream.

find rubber rabbit brush (*Ericameria nauseosa* *Chrysothamnus*), curl leaf mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus ledifolius*) and an assortment of prickly pear (*Opuntia* sp.) and other hardy cacti.

While the plantings are not 100% from the native palette, they were all selected to weave together and create a novel landscape with minimal to no inputs of additional soil amendments, fertilizer or irrigation. Stopping for a moment during our stroll through the garden, the buzz of bees and wasps and the hum of a hummingbird moth was deafening. What I liked best about the design was the contemporary feel that this garden brought out and the curiosity of seeing what was just beyond the first layer of plants. The impact of the garden was hard to quantify as it was constructed

by volunteers from Denver Botanic Gardens during the most challenging times at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, and provided an uplifting example of how plants not only provide sustenance for native insects and animals, but also provide clarity for our souls and improve the mental health of gardeners.

Less than a two-hour drive westward, we had the pleasure of exploring Vail and the Betty Ford Alpine Gardens. This was the first time I had traversed the masterfully designed alpine gardens situated over 8,000 feet above sea-level with their talented docents and staff. Each nook and cranny had a new plant to find. Their crevice gardens and layered microclimates provide an opportunity to grow some of the most difficult to cultivate specimens. They are committed to conserving alpine plants

across the globe and have partnered with Denver Botanic Gardens to author the North American Botanic Garden Strategy for Alpine Plant Conservation. The full plan can be downloaded [here](#).

I capped off the Colorado experience by installing a xeriscape landscape at my cousin's home using one of the regional sustainable garden packages I modified after referencing the plant list from the Wild Ones Native Garden Plan designed by Kenton Seth. We infused the plant selections with additional native blazing star (*Liatris* sp.), variable-color beard-tongue (*Penstemon versicolor*), baby blue rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa* var. *ssp nauseosa*) and apache plume (*Fallugia paradoxa*). It was so exciting to be able to install a new native garden in their neighborhood; nearly everyone who rode their bike or walked down the street stopped and marveled at the design. I look forward to seeing the trend continue in their neighborhood and beyond and have encouraged them to join Wild Ones to learn more about the follow-up care and maintenance and meet others who are looking to make a positive impact in their community.

Although it has only been a few years since I was in Colorado last, it's evident that there is growing support for native gardens. I applaud the integration of more native gardens in and around the greater Denver area and look forward to seeing the continued success of my peers at Denver Botanic Gardens, Summer-Home Garden, Betty Ford Alpine Gardens and everyone else involved in the conservation and promotion of plants native to Colorado; it truly was an elevated experience!

Matthew Ross is executive director of The Botanic Garden at Historic Barns Park in Traverse City, Michigan and a member of Wild Ones Grand Traverse (Michigan) Chapter.

PRFCT
EARTH
PRJCT



"Nature Doesn't Do Ugly"

—Edwina von Gal, Perfect Earth Project



Be a PRFCT Gardener. Learn more
about toxic-free, nature-based gardening
by downloading our latest guide.

perfectearthproject.org

Follow us on Instagram [@perfectearthproject](https://www.instagram.com/perfectearthproject)

PHOTO: NGOC MINH NGO

Monarch caterpillars love milkweed and sometimes they'll even eat the seed pods! This caterpillar was spotted snacking on a small pod on common milkweed, eventually finishing the entire thing.

Photo: Danielle Bell

Part 4 of a 4-part series

Study shows common milkweed more valuable than whorled

It's important to also have a diversity of early spring and late season blooming species

By Mackenzie Seymour

Not all milkweeds are created equal. Despite being a close relative, whorled milkweed (*Asclepias verticillata*) does not provide the same value as common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), according to a new long-term, large-scale study that surveyed monarch resource availability in Illinois.

The three-year study was co-developed by David Zaya, a plant ecologist at the Illinois Natural History Survey, and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR).

Zaya is also a part of an IDNR supported program, the Critical Trends Assessment Program, which includes monitoring how milkweed species in grasslands have changed

over time to provide potential explanations for monarch butterfly declines.

"These results will inform ongoing, and future, planning designed to meet the Department's conservation responsibilities for native species including monarch butterflies," said Leon Hinz Jr., the Illinois wildlife action plan coordinator for



Whorled milkweed is thought to be less important to monarchs due to its small size, which makes it harder to find or reach for female monarchs.

the IDNR who has a doctorate in aquatic ecology and resource management. “The results of this work verified some of our expectations and also provided new information.”

Through state funding, the study aimed to survey grasslands on IDNR properties in the hopes of providing new information on land management practices for restoring pollinator habitats. Researchers specifically investigated the quality of available food resources, the quantity of milkweeds on selected properties

and monarch butterfly oviposition, or egg laying, rates.

“One additional benefit was that measuring floral resources for adult monarchs also tells you something about the value of grasslands for other pollinators, so we believed that findings of our study have implications beyond monarchs,” Zaya said.

Since the 1990s, monarch butterfly population numbers have dropped 80%, according to the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation. Factors contributing

to their decline include gradual habitat loss, such as their breeding, overwintering and migration pit stop areas, increased use of pesticides and climate change.

With increasing news and awareness of the decline, efforts for monarch butterfly conservation have expanded nationwide. Programs such as the Wisconsin Monarch Collaborative, Illinois Monarch Action Plan, Iowa Monarch Conservation Consortium, Missouri’s Program Restoring and Improving Monarch Ecosystems,

Texas Monarch Flyway Strategy and Arizona Monarch Collaborative have started in the last few years. In addition, Monarch Joint Venture (MJV) is a partnership of federal and state agencies, non-governmental organizations and academic programs working together to support and coordinate efforts to protect the monarch migration across the lower 48 United States. Wild Ones is a proud partner, participant and supporter of MJV.

These efforts have focused on conserving and creating habitats for monarchs to lay eggs after they breed in Mexico and fly back north in the early spring. Nectaring flowers are also important food sources for adult butterflies and other pollinators.

Zaya said he hoped the study would provide updated scientific information on how to create and restore monarch habitats.

States such as Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa have goals to plant between 120 to 160 million milkweeds by 2038 to improve monarch habitats for both laying eggs and migration pit stops. The Illinois Monarch Action Plan hopes to plant 150 million stems by then.

Each state's Department of Natural Resources plays a major role in contributing to monarch conservation because the departments own a large amount of acreage across each state, and actions taken by the departments will inform public land managers.

Of the 329 Illinois state-owned and leased state parks, Zaya and his team visited 29 properties with grasslands during the growing season to not only survey milkweed species, but to also take a count of blooming plants, monarch eggs and monarch adults.

Over three years, 25,000 milkweed stems were checked across 49 grasslands. These grasslands

predominantly consisted of two milkweed species, common and whorled.

"In other work I've done, I've found that swamp milkweed (*A. incarnata*) is also a highly favored plant for monarch egg laying, while butterfly milkweed (*A. tuberosa*) is moderately preferred," Zaya said.

Common milkweed had more eggs and larvae than whorled, and as a result, common milkweed is approximately 20 times more valuable to monarchs that need to lay eggs.

"Monarch larvae are capable of surviving while feeding on both species," Zaya said. "I suspect a lot of the preference for common milkweed is related to how small whorled milkweed is. It may be harder to find or reach for female monarchs, or they may be incorporating decisions about the amount of milkweed tissue available to grow larvae."

With this finding, the study recommends that the Illinois Monarch Action Plan should focus on planting more common milkweed rather than whorled because of its higher value.

The team also noted that common milkweed is found more abundantly in southern Illinois despite more active breeding habitats in the northern part of the state. Zaya concluded that even though areas with more milkweed had more monarchs overall, there were fewer monarchs per milkweed stem.

Because of this difference in active breeding areas, the IDNR will be "focusing on boosting milkweed abundance in the northern parts of Illinois to assist with meeting the Illinois Monarch Action Plan stem goal," Hinz said.

In addition to finding differences between milkweed species, the study found ways to improve grassland restoration.

All areas of the state contribute valuable nectaring plants. In areas with prescribed burns, there was greater flower density available for pollinators. In restorations and old fields, blooming plants had more abundance and diversity except during late summer.

During this time, restorations had more flowers overall but lacked diversity, which proved to be problematic because "many pollinators benefit from a diversity of food availability, and restorations were mostly dominated by a couple of species," Zaya said.

The dominant blooming plant was Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), which can act aggressively and crowd out other plants.

The study recommends increasing the diversity of early spring and late season blooming species to provide a variety of nectaring resources for monarchs. The IDNR is taking this into consideration to improve future grassland restoration practices.

The IDNR is also taking into consideration "developing guidance for seed mixes for Monarch Waystations" that would include both monarch-favored milkweed and diverse blooming species, Hinz said.

The study also noted that both milkweed and nectar sources equally affect monarch behavior, and that both should be taken into equal consideration in conservation efforts.

Mackenzie Seymour, a member of the Wild Ones Rock River Valley (Illinois) Chapter, is attending Illinois State University for a master's degree in biological sciences with an emphasis in neuroscience and physiology. She is researching how fluctuating climate change temperatures impact animal nervous systems.

Editor's Note: This series is funded, in part, by Monarch Joint Venture.



Native Seed Producer
Since 1998

Individual Species and Native
Seed Mixes For All Areas!

www.opnseed.com | phone: 866-569-3380

CELEBRATING 35 YEARS
IN BUSINESS

Michigan
Wildflower
farm

11770 Cutler Road | Portland, MI 48875
Ph: 517.647.6010
email: michiganwildflowerfarm@gmail.com
www.michiganwildflowerfarm.com

Providing Native Michigan Seeds
and Landscaping Services
Since 1988



BREAKING NEW GROUND?



We've got you covered!
Native wildflowers, sedges, shrubs, ferns, grasses,
pre-planned gardens, custom plant kits, and seed mixes.
Visit and order online at prairienursery.com.



PRAIRIE NURSERY
Bringing landscapes to life, since 1972.

St. Louis Chapter celebrates 25th anniversary



One early project, which continues today, was the Landscape Challenge, a front yard make-over contest. This photo is from 2004 and includes charter members celebrating the completed planting.

Try their ideas to help grow, recognize your chapter's members

By Marsha Gebhardt

In the 25 years since the St. Louis (Missouri) Chapter became the 19th chartered chapter in the country, Wild Ones mission has not changed. However, as we celebrate this anniversary, we are proud to say that our chapter's scope has increased exponentially, and our current strategies for furthering the mission were beyond imagination in 1998.

The early years

In 1997, founding member Fran Glass saw an ad for Wild Ones in a wildflower publication. It sounded exactly like an organization in which she wanted to participate. Glass joined, traveled to Chicago to attend a Wild Ones meeting and inquired about starting a chapter in St. Louis.

In 1998, much to Glass's delight, Scott Woodbury founded the chapter

after being encouraged by Bret Rappaport, lawyer and then Wild Ones national president. While planning the annual two-day native plant conference at the nearby Shaw Nature Reserve, Woodbury saw an article by Rappaport about his representation of clients charged with weed ordinance violations in the Chicago area. Woodbury immediately invited him to be a keynote speaker on that topic



The St. Louis (Missouri) Chapter's Garden Gatherings are popular, with about 100 people in attendance at each one. This photo was from a 2021 gathering.

at the upcoming conference. To the 250 attendees, Rappaport presented the importance of educating municipalities about the benefits of native plants in order to change weed ordinances. Rappaport also told Woodbury that due to the extraordinary amount of interest in native landscaping in the St. Louis area, “you need a Wild Ones chapter.”

There were 25 charter members of the St. Louis Chapter. Doug Tallamy says keystone plants are “natives that are essential to our ecosystems....” For our chapter’s 25th anniversary, we honored Keystone Members who have been an essential part of our “ecosystem” for 20 years or more. Each month several were featured in our newsletter, July through November, and highlighted on our website.

One Keystone Member, Ana Grace Schactman, remembered this: “In the early days of Wild Ones, members would go to the annual meeting together. On the way to the Ann Arbor,

Michigan meeting, Scott Woodbury brought walkie-talkies to communicate between cars. The group in the first car tried identifying plants at 70 miles an hour and relaying to the second car. We ended up laughing for miles.”

Schactman remembers the fun of Wild Ones being a new and close-knit group. “There was so much to learn from each other.”

Recent years

Membership has grown 38% from 2021 to today. What happened to cause such significant growth in membership in the last few years?

Woodbury attributes the wild success of the St. Louis Chapter to the Midwest’s grassroots spirit. “It’s amazing how far the chapter has come. It’s really impressive. What we did back then is nothing compared to what it’s creating today.”

Increased awareness and interest are due to:

- The effectiveness of our on-line communications: our website, Facebook page, partner websites and more
- Climate change awareness and concern
- Availability of native plants for purchase
- Information about native plants – how easy they are to grow and what they’re good for
- More places to see native landscapes – in public gardens and in residential front yards

Parts of our engaging programs are variations of what other chapters also have success with:

- Monthly gatherings: From April through October we provide two opportunities (Wednesday p.m. and Saturday a.m.) for members to gather in a native landscape to observe, learn, ask questions and connect with ‘our peeps’. About 100 people attend each month. In January, February and March, we offer a winter speaker series that is open to all. We also invite members to bring an interested friend, neighbor or family member to an “introductory” gathering.

- Website: Our website is attractive, current, full of content and easily searched. We have 1,087 newsletter subscribers.



St. Louis Chapter membership by year



The St. Louis (Missouri) Chapter hands out Wild Ones brochures and bare-root plants at tabling events.

- **Facebook:** This is kept current and is a great way to alert our nearly 2,500 followers to the most current Wild Ones learning opportunities and activities.

- **Tabling:** Each year we provide info tables at 15+ community events; some recurring and some upon request. Bareroot plant giveaways are a very successful part of tabling.

- **Local grant program:** Nonprofits can apply for up to a \$500 St. Louis Chapter Native Landscaping Grant for landscaping projects incorporating native plants in an educational setting.

- **Speakers Bureau:** A variety of groups request our knowledgeable, engaging speakers.

- **Partnerships:**
 - Partners for Native Landscaping (PNL): Eight partner organizations and their combined activities account for most of the native landscaping outreach in the St. Louis area. Annually, PNL provides a spring series of in-person and virtual learning opportunities. Recordings of the 2023 Webinar Series, which

Native Plant Gardening Circle of Support

**SHAW
NATURE
RESERVE**

GR native!

YOU HAVE THE QUESTIONS
 New to naturescaping? Want to see more birds and butterflies?
 Concerned about the loss of bees for pollination? Worried about
 migration of the Monarch butterfly? Not sure where to start?

WE HAVE THE ANSWERS
 These programs/organizations are geared to homeowners
 and can help you create that wildlife paradise. Please visit the
 websites on the reverse side for information on activities and
 upcoming events.

The Circle of Support brochure is given out at tabling and other events.

Request on-site native landscaping advice and certification. For a small fee, you receive a habitat consultation that provides immediate feedback and specific, written recommendations on opportunities to improve your landscape to benefit our native birds, butterflies and other wildlife.

Use on-line native plant database, basic landscaping plans, and Top 10 lists to plan your garden. Look for Grow Native! tags at garden centers to identify true natives. Find local resources for knowledgeable and dedicated native plant retailers and other professionals. Participate in workshops.

Learn from the pros at the Native Plant School through fun and exciting classes about plants that work in your garden. Tour the Whitmire Wildflower garden to view native plants utilized in appropriate garden settings. Host to large native plant sale the Saturday before Mothers Day.

Attend free monthly gatherings in home and public wildflower gardens. Learn from and share plants with other native plant enthusiasts. Join one of the largest of 50+ chapters in the U.S. in "Healing the Earth one yard at a time."

All programs/organizations coordinate the yearly Partners for Native Landscaping Workshop, an educational seminar event designed to appeal to all native plant enthusiasts, regardless of experience. St. Louis Audubon and Wild Ones also partner to produce the annual St. Louis Native Plant Garden Tour.

GR native!

Wild Ones



Chapter founder Scott Woodbury cuts their cake for their Nov. 16 celebration.



had more than 5,000 views, are still available on the PNL website.

- St. Louis Native Plant Garden Tour: Annual self-guided, 10-yard tour presented in partnership with St. Louis Audubon Society.

- Landscape Challenge: Annual front yard makeover contest, in partnership with Shaw Nature Reserve and Missouri Prairie Foundation's



At the Partners for Native Landscaping workshop in 2019 keynote speaker Doug Tallamy said, "St. Louis is leading the way" promoting natural landscaping.

GrowNative! Program. The sponsoring organizations collaborate to provide the services of a native landscape designer, up to \$600 worth of native plants, and volunteers to install the landscape. The homeowner prepares the site and agrees to maintain the new plantings. See an [example of before and after](#).

– Circle of Support: We created a rack card that identifies and is used by the four regional organizations — Bring Conservation Home, Shaw Nature Preserve, Wild Ones St. Louis Chapter and GrowNative! — to connect homeowners with key resources in the region. The card is given out at events and members share it with friends and neighbors.

Chapter leadership

Smart, creative, dedicated board directors and program chairs are key to our chapter's success. We meet

most months, often in someone's home, with our meeting preceded by a potluck dinner. Occasionally, we meet by Zoom. [Meet these folks](#).

Chapter members

It is no surprise that, of our hundreds of members, many support Wild Ones mission far beyond their own landscapes. Some:

- Prepare and offer their landscapes for chapter Garden Gatherings and for the St. Louis Native Plant Garden Tours.
- Share their knowledge as professionals in native landscaping and related fields.
- Author native landscaping books and write articles for local and national publications.
- Advocate and support projects in their local municipalities. Support our regional partnership activities through planning, coordination and day-of volunteering.

- Educate and inspire in Master Naturalist and Master Gardener groups.
- Mentor and learn through our chapter's [mentorship program](#) that began in February 2023 for members only.

- Share plants and seeds at our gatherings, and through the St. Louis Native Plant Swap Facebook page.

Anniversary celebration

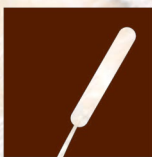
So, in 2023, we joyfully celebrated our St. Louis Chapter as a whole, and the individuals who have made small and large contributions to *Healing the Earth one landscape at a time*.

- At each of our Garden Gatherings we gave attendance prizes in honor of our anniversary: a soil knife, and a pair of pocket snips.
- We published stories by Keystone Members about chapter history and what they've gained through their involvement.
- A big anniversary celebration was added to our annual November Seed Exchange.

Cason

LAND & WATER MANAGEMENT, LLC

LAKES · PONDS · WETLANDS
PRAIRIES · FORESTS · STREAMS



Do You Own Land?

Want to improve hunting, fishing,
and wildlife habitat on your land?

877-309-8408

www.casonland-water.com

info@casonland-water.com

We can help you! Cason Land & Water Management offers services to improve the habitat on your property:

- Aquatic, Upland, and Prairie Planting
- Wildlife, Swimming, & Fishing Pond Design and Construction
- Professional Herbicide Application
- Forestry Management
- Brush Mowing & Tree Falling
- Warm & Cold Water Stream Improvement
- Fish Surveys & Stocking Management
- Wetland Restoration

Contact us to learn more!



Amanda's Native Garden

8030 Story Rd. • Dansville, NY • 14437

585-750-6288 • amandasnativeplants.com

ellen@amandasnativeplants.com



Check out our
wide variety
of native
perennials

FIND US ON SOCIAL MEDIA



We only ship to Northeastern U.S.



Roundstone Native Seed LLC
We have the Seeds you Need

Contact us for a free quote

888.531.2353

sales@roundstoneseed.com

9764 Raider Hollow Road
Upton KY 42784

Ensuring a smooth transition:

The importance of succession planning for chapters

By Katherine Freund

It's easier said than done. Whether you're the head of a Fortune 500 company, a family business owner or an officer of a local nonprofit chapter like Wild Ones, the importance of effective succession planning cannot be overstated. When it comes to ensuring your group will continue to grow and thrive, it's all about the work and planning you do in advance — before you need those new leaders.

In fact, the concept of succession planning has gained importance nationwide as fewer individuals choosing to volunteer has become the norm for many organizations, particularly when it comes to nonprofit leadership roles. However, recruiting and nurturing your chapter's future leaders will help you plan and fill board positions, providing your chapter with continuity and allowing it to continue to contribute to your community.

Succession planning doesn't need to be scary; rather it is an opportunity to discuss the future of the chapter with members and help ensure a prosperous future for your group. Consider following these steps to prepare for leadership transitions:

Step 1: Inform members about your Wild Ones chapter and what chapter officers do.

Many people hesitate to volunteer because of uncertainty about the requirements and time commitment the position entails. So tell them. Actively approach members about chapter goals and volunteering opportunities. Get members involved and share what the chapter

does thanks to their help. Consider including chapter director's bios on the chapter website. Sharing their Wild Ones experience and how they became a chapter leader can illustrate to potential chapter leaders that everyday people are running Wild Ones chapters.

Step 2: Offer shadowing and mentoring opportunities

Once someone is involved in your chapter, it's easier to get them to take the next step and become one of the chapter's leaders. But don't ask them to jump into a position blindly. Offer shadowing and mentoring opportunities from current or former officers. Give new board directors, officers and committee chairs written instructions on how things were done in the past. It doesn't mean that they must do things that way forever, but it is a starting point as they learn their new role.

Step 3: Consider term limits

It can be intimidating for new members to step up, particularly if current officers or chapter chairs have been in those positions for a long time. In general, people don't mind helping, if they know there is an end in sight. Open-ended terms can lead to burnout and a lack of motivation for new chapter initiatives. That is why it is important to consider term limits for officers; it's a proactive step toward promoting fresh perspectives and ensuring healthy, dynamic leadership within the chapter.

Transparent succession planning contributes to a culture of continuous growth and development. When members see that their hard work and dedication can lead to further opportunities within the chapter,

they're more likely to remain motivated and engaged.

So, set a term limit for board officers. If after two or three years of serving members still want to help, they always can run for a second term. The bylaws do not limit the number of terms a person can serve.

Step 4: Continuously look for and recruit new volunteers and leaders

Succession planning should be an ongoing process, not a reactive measure. Always be on the lookout for potential officer or chair candidates. Make it a priority to actively discuss chapter operations and include members who have the skills or interest in chapter leadership.

Regularly share Wild Ones' mission and values with members. Try to create a pipeline of future chapter officers who feel comfortable stepping into leadership roles on their chapter board. By nurturing comfort and knowledge about how the chapter runs, chapters can reduce the need for last-minute elections or appointments. And that benefits your chapter, as well as your members.

Chapter members are all volunteers and have varying priorities that pop up in life. By anticipating potential gaps in chapter leadership and addressing them proactively, chapters can prevent disruptions that might otherwise hinder their operations and growth.

Katherine Freund is a chapter liaison with Wild Ones where she is responsible for the development and operations of Wild Ones chapters in service to Wild Ones' members, mission and the broader community. Email her at support@wildones.org.

Study shows bees struggle to find flowers due to air pollution.

A new study has found that air pollution is preventing pollinators from finding flowers because it degrades the scent.

According to Newswise, a research team including the UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (UKCEH) and the Universities of Birmingham, Reading, Surrey and Southern Queensland, found that ozone substantially changes the size and scent of floral odor plumes given off by flowers, and that it reduced honeybees' ability to recognize odors by up to 90% from just a few meters away.

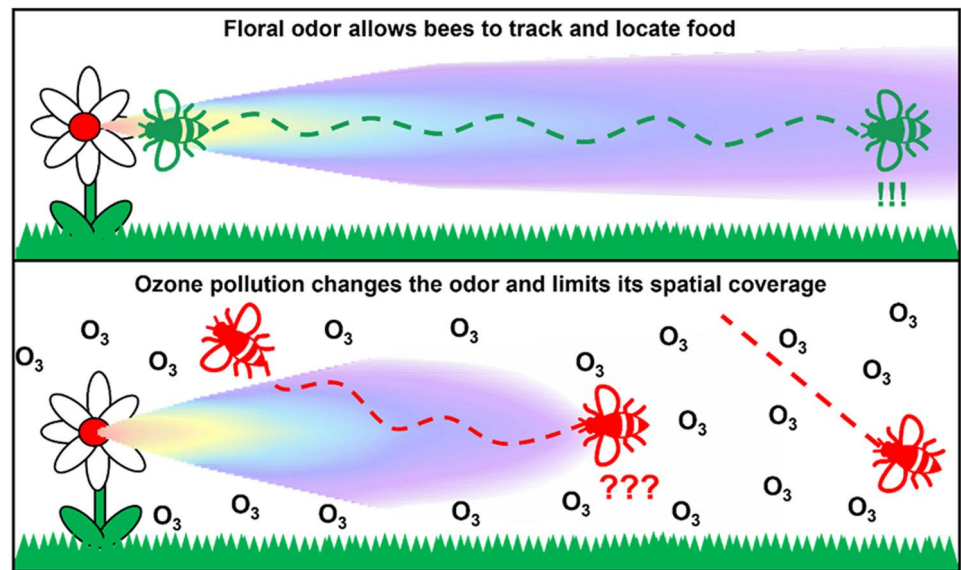
Many pollinating insects use floral odors to locate floral resources, associating the unique blend of chemical compounds that make up the flower's odor profile with the nectar reward that it provides. Thus, it helps these pollinating insects locate rewarding flowers of the same species in the future.

Ground-level ozone typically forms when nitrogen oxide emissions from vehicles and industrial processes react with volatile organic compounds emitted from vegetation in the presence of sunlight.

Christian Pfrang, who collaborated on the research from the University of Birmingham, said: "Our study provides robust evidence that the changes due to ground-level ozone on floral scent cause pollinators to struggle to carry out their crucial role in the natural environment also with implications for food security."

The findings suggest that ozone is likely to be having a negative impact on wildflower abundance and crop yields. International research has already established that ozone has a negative impact on food production because it damages plant growth.

Ben Langford, an atmospheric scientist at UKCEH who led the



study, said: "Some 75% of our food crops and nearly 90% of wild flowering plants depend, to some extent, upon animal pollination, particularly by insects. Therefore, understanding what adversely affects pollination, and how, is essential to helping us preserve the critical services that we rely upon for production of food, textiles, biofuels and medicines, for example."

The researchers used a 30-meter wind tunnel at Surrey University to monitor how the size and shape of odor plumes changed in the presence of ozone. As well as decreasing the size of the odor plume, the scientists found that the scent of the plume changed substantially as certain compounds reacted away much faster than others.

Honeybees were trained to recognize the same odor blend and then exposed to the new, ozone-modified odors. Pollinating insects use floral odors to find flowers and learn to associate their unique blend of chemical compounds with the amount of nectar it provides, allowing them to locate the same species in the future.

The research showed that toward the center of plumes, 52% of honeybees recognized an odor at 6 meters, decreasing to 38% at 12 meters. At the edge of plumes, which degraded more quickly, 32% of honeybees recognized a flower from 6 meters away and just a tenth of the insects from 12 meters away.

The study indicates that ozone could also affect insects' other odor-controlled behaviors such as attracting a mate.

The research was funded by the Natural Environment Research Council, part of the UK Research and Innovation, and was published in the journal "Environmental Pollution."

"We know that air pollution has a detrimental effect on human health, biodiversity and the climate, but now we can see how it prevents bees and other pollinating insects from carrying out their key job," Pfrang said. "This should act as a wake-up call to take action on air pollution and help safeguard food production and biodiversity for the future."

Reprinted from Science Direct.



Indiana Native
Plant Society
30 Years and Growing

- ▶ Champions for Biodiversity
- ▶ Nourishing the Web of Life
- ▶ Bringing Youth to Nature

Visit us at
IndianaNativePlants.org

Rattlesnake Master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*).
Photo by Mary Durkin.

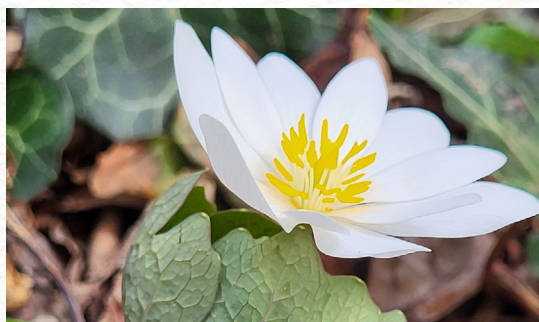


Red Stem
NATIVE LANDSCAPES, INC.

Order **Native
Plants** Online

Pick up on Chicago's Northside
April-November

RedStemLandscapes.com
773-454-4800



Discover the magic of
growing native plants in
your landscape.

Read our reviews at: bit.ly/46aJvaE





A bee nectars on Joe-Pye weed (*Eupatorium purpureum*), a magnet not only for bees, but for many pollinators.

savory, or sweet? Dough or graham-cracker crust?

I was considering these possibilities — honing in on something in a tangy tomato base, a la sloppy joes, but with cheese — when I saw the name of the plant written out: Joe-Pye weed.

Wait, what? No dough, no crumbs? No p-i-e at all?

Ah, but the crushing despair that sprang from an illusion shattered didn't last long. For as I read the species account for *Eupatorium* (now *Eutrochium*) *purpureum*, I learned that the plant not only is a native "pleasing perennial" (as described by famed local naturalist Dick Young), but it also has a fascinating cultural history.

The name Joe Pye, it turns out, dates back at least a couple hundred years. It first appeared in print as joe-pye, all lowercase, in the 1818 tome, "A Manual of Botany for the Northern and Middle States" by botanist Amos Eaton. His description of the plant was brief and to the point: "leaves in fours or fives, petioled, lance-ovate, serrate, rugose-veined, roughish: stem hollow. 5 or 6 feet high."

Ah, but naturalists I worked with back in the day said the name Joe Pye, was capitalized, and referenced a fellow who a) used the plant to cure disease; b) peddled it and other cures in an old-timey medicine show; and/or c) was a revered Native American known for his knowledge of medicinal plants.

For many years, that basic but nonspecific explanation was good enough for me. But as 2021's woodland wildflower season unfolded, and as Joe-Pye weed started popping up practically everywhere,

Photo: Barbara A. Schmitz

Good natured Joe-Pye weed

By Pam Otto

Mmmmm. Pie.

Is there anything more delectably satisfying than a nice pie? My own preferences run toward a double-crust fruity variety, with the top five being strawberry-rhubarb, peach, boysenberry, cherry and blueberry. With that said, I've never said no to anything with pie in the

name including pot pie, shepherd's pie and yes, especially pizza pie. (Now that's amore!)

So it should come as no surprise that, 20+ years ago, as I was entering this wild and wonderful career of nature education, I was absolutely head over heels to learn that we have a local wildflower named joe pie. My mind raced at the many options. Would it be considered



A monarch butterfly nectars on Joe-Pye weed (*Eupatorium purpureum*), which blooms in the Midwest from July - September.

name was Shauquethqueat. Born in 1722, he became a sachem around 1777, and was a prominent member in the community of Stockbridge, N.Y. He adopted the name Joe Pye and, like many indigenous people, used plants in many aspects of his daily life.

He sounds like a great man. But how did his name become linked to a woodland wildflower? To paraphrase the researchers' conclusion, lots of people knew Joe Pye; they saw him collect *E. purpureum*, and/or suggest its use for treating fevers and/or saw it growing near his home. Over time, Stockbridge residents began referring to the plant as Joe Pye's Weed and its usage soon became widespread.

I could be wrong, but it sure sounds like Joe Pye was pretty famous way back when; in fact the association of his name with a useful plant could count among North America's first celebrity endorsements.

And who wouldn't want to have their name attached to this delightful plant? Described as splendid and, in some books, towering, Joe-Pye weed makes a statement in local woodlands as well as native plant gardens. It's easy to grow and attracts a variety of pollinators, too, including long-tongued bees like miners, leaf cutters and bumbles, as well as butterflies, skippers and moths.

Beautiful and beneficial, with a fun history to boot, *E. purpureum* ranks among our top native plant species that are nice as — say it with me — Pye.

Pam Otto is the outreach ambassador for the St. Charles Park District in St. Charles, Illinois. She can be reached at 630-513-4346 or potto@stcparks.org.

including my own yard, I realized it was time to take a deeper dive into the man, the myths and the legends surrounding this iconic summertime bloom.

It didn't take long to find out that someone else had already done the heavy lifting on the topic. In 2017, "The Great Lakes Botanist," formerly "The Michigan Botanist," published "[Joe Pye, Joe Pye's Law and Joe-Pye-Weed: The History and Eponymy of the Common Name Joe-Pye-Weed for *Eutrochium* Species \(Asteraceae\)](#)", a comprehensive and peer-reviewed article by Richard B. Pearce and James S. Pringle.

The 20+ page report has a lot of

rabbit holes, including tales of Old Jo Py, Joseph Pie and Jo Py Jr., and an endearing story of how a Native American Joe Pye was forsaken by his New York Abenaki kinsmen for his association with European settlers, but nonetheless sent seeds with his people as they headed west. His hope, the story goes, was that he could follow the trail of flowers to one day be reunited with his family and friends. The authors rated the tale highly as important folklore, but deemed its origins questionable.

So who was Joe Pye? Pearce and Pringle traced the name to a Mohican sachem, or leader, whose given

Photo: Barbara A. Schmitz

SFE grant funds high school rain garden, alleviates flooding issues



Menominee Indian High School students helped plant natives in their new rain garden.

Thanks to a [Wild Ones Seed for Education](#) grant, the Waterways Association of Menominee and Shawano Counties, Inc. (WAMSCO) installed a rain garden to alleviate flooding on a Wisconsin high school property.

Project Coordinator Shanda Hubertus, president of [WAMSCO](#), met with members of Menominee Indian High School to install the rain garden on a portion of their property that experienced flooding during the summer.

"There were a few different goals with this project," she wrote in her end-of-the-year report. "First,

we wanted to create a beautiful, natural habitat for insects and wildlife that would also help pollutants from the surrounding runoff to settle out and allow for more water infiltration into the ground. We also wanted to create a physical learning aid for the students to utilize when learning about environmental science in the future. Additionally, we wanted to use this opportunity to get the students to gain some hands-on experience with native plants and allow them to learn the importance of this kind of project before the rain garden was even fully completed."

Science teacher Klint Hischke was responsible for preparing the site with the help of the maintenance department and some students. Jeremy Johnson from the Menominee County Land & Conservation Department also helped. About 30 students helped plant once the site was prepared and mulched, she said.

Planting was completed on June 30, 2022, with the students planting 14 types of plants such as blue false indigo (*Baptisia australis*), bottle-brush sedge (*Carex hystericina*), cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), Culver's root (*Veronicastrum vir-*



Students shoveled mulch and then placed it in and near the garden to keep weeds down.

ginicum), false sunflower (*Heliopsis helianthoides*), golden Alexanders (*Zizia aurea*), great blue lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*), marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*), New England aster (*Symphotrichum novae-angliae*), nodding wild onion (*Allium cernuum*), white turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*), swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*), morning star sedge (*Carex grayi*) and wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*).

Hubertus said the most exciting aspect of the project was that the students who helped plant the garden would be able to visit the area during classes that use the new garden as a learning aid.

"Many of the students were also excited to just get outside and help us put plants in the ground," she said.

"Some tribal members who drove by while the project was being installed stopped and asked questions. The entire community showed interest and excitement..."

Hubertus said they were also careful to include their tribal culture while designing and installing the

rain garden. For instance, they left a young willow tree standing near the new garden, and added that willow trees are very important in their culture.

This garden was WAMSCO's first restoration project installed with the intention of being used for school/community educational purposes, Hubertus said.

"Not only has it allowed us to work directly with the Menominee tribal high school for the very first time, allowing us to be helpful resources for one another, but it has also given us the opportunity to spread the message about the importance of environmental restoration to the community," she said. "It can be difficult to gain trust from tribal communities and this project allowed us to do that."

Hubertus said the most surprising part of this project was the number of tribal elders who stopped by as they were planting and said how grateful they were that this was being done.

For future groups doing similar projects, Hubertus recommended they put things in writing. "When

discussing the project and the order of what needs to be done and who will do each part, it needs to be in writing ... with each entity having a copy," she said. She also recommended groups do more oversight during the prep stage to avoid last-minute changes.

Hubertus suggested groups create a checklist that is shared by all participants to ensure that all members participating in the planning and installation of the project are on the same page throughout the entire process.

"We had a slight issue with communication between us and the high school at one point, as the shape of the project site was adjusted without our knowledge," Hubertus said. "But thankfully we were able to adjust our planting layout, and still complete the project successfully."

The rain garden is being maintained by Hirschke and his students. In addition, WAMSCO is providing the high school with additional native seeds to be added to the garden.



Missouri Wildflowers Nursery



- ✓ Over 400 species.
- ✓ Flowers, grasses, trees, shrubs, vines, sedges, and pond plants.
- ✓ Plants for full sun, full shade, and everything in between.
- ✓ Seed, seed mixes, and custom blends.
- ✓ Potted plants starting at \$2.75.
- ✓ Expert advice.
- ✓ Contact us for our outstanding free catalog!

www.mowildflowers.net

573-496-3492, fax: 573-496-3003, mowldflrs@socket.net
9814 Pleasant Hill Rd, Jefferson City, MO 65109



PRAIRIE MOON
NURSERY®
SINCE 1982



THE LARGEST SELECTION OF NATIVE PLANTS

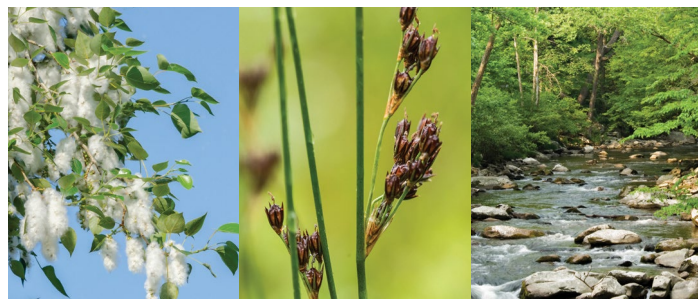
prairiemoon.com • 507-452-1362



OHIO NATIVE
HABITAT NURSERY

Located in NE Ohio

- High-quality trees, shrubs, perennials, and wildflowers
- Project specific orders welcome
- Plugs and pots ideal for large scale restoration and CRP projects
- Rain garden kits available



Contact Information

Jason McKenney, President | jmckenney@ohio-nhn.com | (440) 487-8318
30628 Detroit Road, #280, Westlake, Ohio 44145 | www.ohio-nhn.com

Book Review

At a glance

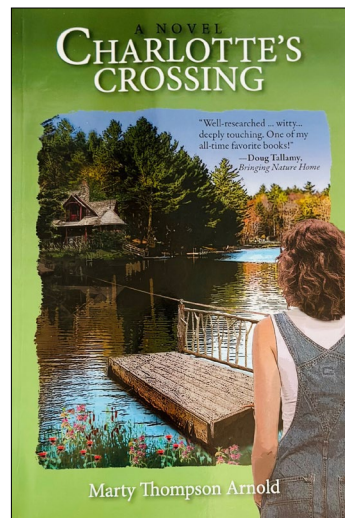
Title: Charlotte's Crossing

Author: Marty Thompson Arnold

Publisher: Schuler Books, 2023

Cost: \$14-\$22

Rating: ★★★★★☆



By Loris Damerow

Romance, humor, colorful characters and human drama all contribute to make a winning novel. Interlace this combination with nature notes of an idyllic outdoor setting and the results are a novel that will appeal to fiction readers and nature-lovers alike.

Illustrated with pencil sketches by the author, Marty Thompson Arnold, “Charlotte’s Crossing” weaves real ecology and botanical wisdom into a narrative story line. Arnold is a Wild Ones River City-Grand Rapids Area (Michigan) Chapter member and served on the Wild Ones National Board from 2020-2022.

The book follows Charlotte as she digs into the challenge of establishing a natural landscaping business. Charlotte must cope with the travails and roadblocks that come with launching a start-up, especially one that is educating clients on non-mainstream concepts.

As Charlotte makes a case for the benefits of native plants and the dangers of invasives, the reader is introduced to the diverse characters of her Michigan community. These include most of Charlotte’s family and friends: her brilliant but willful niece, her handsome boyfriend, well-meaning parents and freethinking co-workers.

One character rises to the top as someone not to be overlooked, her most promising, and for the moment, only client, Newton Bigelow. He is a character whose anachronistic style and thoughtful demeanor becomes more intriguing and more pivotal as the story unfolds.

This character leads Charlotte to an appreciation of life’s subtler offerings. Charlotte would never have sipped a fine French wine and heralded it as, “Loam, with ecotones of wild clover and Culver’s root,” if it were not for him. Conversely, Bigelow is introduced to the complex world of nature by Charlotte and her crew. As he exclaims upon learning that a nonnative wisteria vine is strangling his sugar maple, “Who knew what silent existential battles were raging outside my window?”

The modern-day issues that surface between Charlotte and her niece, Mazie: addiction, parenting and peer pressure, provide opportunities for adult/teen dialogue with a contemporary tone. *Radical, Bad-ass Landscaping* and *Air-heads and Nitwits* are some of the chapter titles that echo this style.

Maize grows into championing her Aunt Charlotte’s point of view about the broader issues, when she says: “What happens to the envi-

ronment harms everybody. I mean, the whole planet will be screwed if people keep planting invasive plants.” The controversy develops into community action as lines are drawn for a potential lawsuit.

The most striking aspect of the book is the delivery of ecological facts and philosophy throughout the story. The reader can absorb and take away nicely packaged information on solitary bees, the longevity of a hickory tree, the Michigan Natural Features Inventory, the specialization of pollinators, the leaf alignment of a compass plant and much more. This is a fiction book with science intertwined. As Charlotte tucks a lady fern in among the native dogwoods and contemplates her next step in saving the earth, the reader is given an opportunity to reflect on the delights and dilemmas of living with nature in our time.

Editor’s Note: When Wild Ones members order books directly from MartyThompsonArnold.com the author will donate \$5 to the national office of Wild Ones.

Loris Damerow has been a Wild Ones member for over a decade. She currently serves as the Wild Ones National President and is a recent transplant to the state of Michigan.

Book Review

At a glance

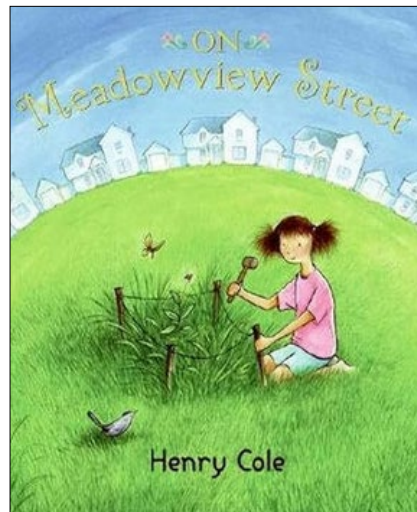
Title: On Meadowview Street

Author: Henry Cole

Publisher: Greenwillow Books, 2004

Cost: \$15-\$18

Rating: ★★★★★



By Annette McMahon

Well-written children's books have ways of sticking in our childhood subconscious. Concepts absorbed through dozens if not hundreds of readings can persist delightfully into adulthood. In my life, that book was "The Little Engine That Could."

"On Meadowview Street," by Henry Cole is just such a book. Caroline and her family move to a new home on Meadowview Street. As her dad mows the lawn, Caroline spies a flower and asks him not to mow it down, and so begins the transformation of a suburban yard and a new, young wildflower preserve manager is born. The wild patch gets larger and more beautiful as additional flowers appear in the lawn. Step by step, Caroline looks at her preserve and plans the next addition to care for the flowers and pollinators that are beginning to appear. A tree is planted, birdhouses are built, and a pond is added. Birds, bees, snakes, beetles and many critters necessary for a healthy ecosystem appear.

The illustrations of Caroline and her dad are cheerful and bright, and the wildflower preserve illustrations are quite pretty. As the preserve grows, additional critters are added to each page. The second-to-the-last page includes illustrations and names of the various critters. I had the sense that one was supposed to find these critters throughout the book (in the

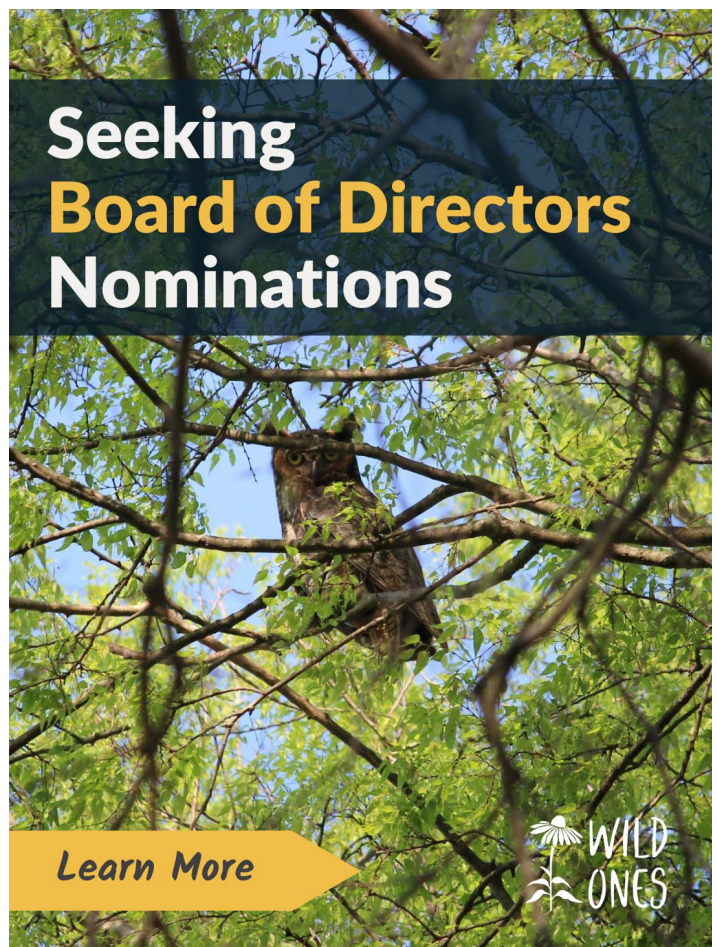
spirit of Eye Spy books); however, I did not have a young child handy and could not find all of them in my several scans of the pages.

What is special about this story-book is the simple ideas that develop organically through the eyes of a young girl. There's no grand plan and no preaching. Just a girl interacting with and enjoying nature in her yard. And yet, the effects of her small actions quietly catch on throughout her new neighborhood. She has started a quiet, but strong revolution.

What inspires children about "The Little Engine That Could" is the power of positive thinking. But what I found inspiring about Caroline is that she just *knows*. There is the sense she has a deep and innate knowledge that nature should prevail, that nature should win. In these days of seeming uncertainty, the concept that a child can learn to trust his

or her own innate beliefs is a good thing to take with them to adulthood. I highly recommend this book, technically for ages 4-8, but an inspiring read for any age.

Annette McMahon is a member of Wild Ones Front Range (Colorado) Chapter, a Colorado Master Gardener and a lover of seeds and native plants.



Book Review

At a glance

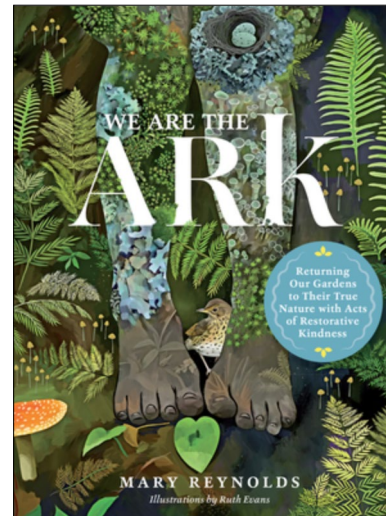
Title: We are the ARK: Returning Our Gardens to Their True Nature Through Acts of Restorative Kindness

Author: Mary Reynolds

Publisher: Timber Press, 2022

Cost: \$5-\$25

Rating: ★★★★★



By Wendy Rihner

Everyone loves an optimist; who would admit publicly a preference for someone who sees the glass half-empty? Mary Reynolds, author of “We are the ARK,” possesses an optimism that this planet needs.

Reynolds calls herself a “re-formed landscape designer,” and after witnessing a vacant lot across from her home in Ireland fall victim to development, she began what she has called ARK or acts of restorative kindness. The requirement for membership is that people give back to nature as much of their land as they can. The author created an [ARK website](#) and now has “ARKeivists” all over the world. While Reynold’s book does not provide new information for folks on conservation’s frontlines, its target audience should be those unfamiliar with the loss of biodiversity and families looking to introduce their children to this crisis.

Anyone unaware of the biodiversity crisis this planet faces will find a true advocate in Reynolds. She empowers her readers to do better, to take on the challenge to restore their land so that nature can survive. She does not berate; she uplifts; her message offers hope.

Reynold’s style is fluid, accessible and is hardly off-putting for even the most hesitant reader. “You may know little about local ecological systems and the roles of various species in your part of the world,” she writes, “but if you don’t, you can simply take on the role of a multi-tasking ecosystem engineer. It’s not as complicated as it sounds,” Reynolds reassures.

“We are the ARK’s” nine chapters focus on the building blocks of rewilding: removing lawns, creating layers in the yard, using native plants, to name a few. She even briefly discusses Douglas Tallamy, his important studies and his books. For homeowners or families new to eco-restoration, these chapters will impel them to make changes in their yards. It will introduce them to concepts like leaving the leaves; it will change their thinking about manicured lawns.

Since this is a book for novices, Reynolds remains fairly general throughout, as if she just wants to give an overview of these building blocks. This, I believe, is because Reynolds does live in the United Kingdom and is writing for a worldwide audience. For instance, in the

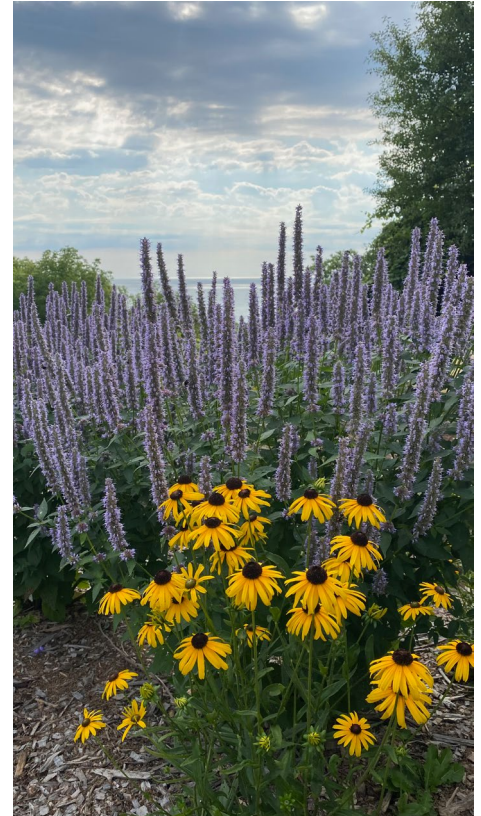
chapter titled “The Plants That Build an ARK,” she touches only briefly on plant-insect relationships, but only a few and those being the insects and plants of Ireland.

The book is beautifully illustrated by Ruth Evans. The artwork throughout is magical and fanciful. Children will enjoy the many bees, mushrooms and forest sprites that illustrate in such a lively fashion. In one particular illustration, we see two sprites, each donning an acorn cap with an oak leaf growing from the cap! To me, this artwork reinforces Reynolds’ philosophy that humans are part of the proverbial circle.

“We are the ARK” should be required reading for people everywhere who remain oblivious to the ecological crises we face. While as a birder and a native plant gardener, I have been an ARKeivist for quite some time, I recognize that Reynolds’ message needs to get out and fast.

Wendy Rihner is a retired college English professor who has devoted her life in retirement to restoring Eden through native plant and bird conservation. She is a member of the Wild Ones Pontchartrain Basin (Louisiana) Chapter.

The return of the natives



Garden club helps to reaffirm the positives of planting natives

A swallowtail nectars on wild bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*). Right: The return of native plants to Silver Spring Park in Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin makes for stunning views atop the cliff by Lake Michigan.

By Nancy Sturino

The natives have returned to Silver Spring Park in the village of Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin. Native plants, native pollinators, native animals ... all on a 1-acre parcel atop a cliff by Lake Michigan.

The dramatic turnabout of the park is the result of a collaboration between the Whitefish Bay Garden Club and the village of Whitefish Bay. And it comes as more and more groups nationwide, following Wild Ones' lead, are starting to understand the importance of native plants and to promote them as well.

Historically, the garden club has been interested in protecting the environment since its founding 65 years ago. It started with the cre-

ation of Riveredge Nature Center.

Throughout the years, environmental projects such as rescuing a butterfly garden, creating pollinator pockets and educating the public on native plants have been important issues for the club.

In 2017, the club's environmental focus changed to Silver Spring Park, which was overrun with invasive nonnative plants like reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), thistles (*Cirsium* sp.) and garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*). The park was an eyesore and unusable.

The garden club recognized the potential to change this passive space to a sustainable and biodiverse environment and set three goals:

- Collaborate with the village to improve Lake Michigan water qual-

ity by reducing stormwater runoff through the installation of a bioswale and rain garden.

- Remove invasive plants and replace them with native, pollinator friendly perennials, shrubs and small trees to create a wildlife habitat especially for pollinators on the Lake Michigan flyway.

- Educate the public about the beauty of nature and the necessity of environmental initiatives that can be replicated in individual gardens using signage, social media and in-person events.

The vision and scope of the project was daunting. The club's cooperation with the village was critical to securing grants to fund the project. In Phase 1, the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District funded the design of the rain garden and bioswale. Then, a substantial grant from the Fund For Lake Michigan en-



Butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)



Red cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)

abled the green infrastructure work to continue.

In spring 2020, Phase 2 began with the elimination of invasive weeds. Because the garden club had championed the elimination of toxic chemicals on village land in 2009, environmentally safe alternatives were a necessity. Invasive plants were cut low, treated with industrial strength vinegar and covered with black geothermal fabric and left to “cook” throughout the summer. This process was repeated and the covered acreage was left until late in the spring of 2021. Finally, the area was ready for planting.

In Phase 3, Johnson’s Nursery submitted a landscape design for the new gardens that included more than 600 native plants. With additional funding from the Fund for Lake Michigan, Fresh Coast Guardians and the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, the plant installation took place.

To make the park more accessible, a walking path and benches

were installed. Large informational signs about the green infrastructure and native plants were installed and smaller plant markers were strategically placed around the park.

The park officially opened in October of 2021 with village officers, club members, funders and Department of Public Works staff on hand to celebrate this collaborative project. Since its opening, club and community members have continued to weed and add plants as needed. The goal is to include more students, civic and church groups to help with ongoing continuing maintenance. Still, the upkeep of the park is costly as the groups are still developing parts of it. They are raising money by selling celebration stones that will be placed in the park, and taking donations.

Silver Spring Park has become a popular destination for walkers and bikers to relax and enjoy the beauty. Visitors can learn about the green infrastructure, native plants and how to incorporate environmentally

friendly plants on their own property. This goal ties in with the philosophy of Doug Tallamy in his book, “Nature’s Best Hope: A New Approach to Conservation That Starts in your Yard.” He writes: “In other words, we are learning how to create landscapes that contribute rather than degrade local ecosystem function. Finally, we are learning how rapidly the animals return to our yards, parks, open spaces, neighborhoods and even cities when we landscape sustainably.” Our hope to change our environment lies in individuals’ efforts on their own properties.

Since 2016 Nancy Sturino & Marlene Jaglinski, Silver Spring Park co-chairs and long-time members of the Whitefish Bay Garden Club, have championed the restoration of Silver Spring Park by securing over \$80,000 in funding, implementing green infrastructure and native plantings that offer passive and educational opportunities for the public and welcoming habitat for pollinators and other wildlife.

The right plant in the right place

The “right plant in the right place” is a rule of thumb for native plant gardening that offers a tried-and-true path to creating a healthy, thriving landscape. While we all break the rules at some point — and sometimes with decent results — straying too far from this adage usually leads to a high maintenance planting and a lot more work than you bargained for. Digging up and relocating plants is a labor-intensive job, and it’s probably fair to say that we all want to avoid it.

Especially relevant to choosing native plants, this common gardening wisdom opens the door to their many ecological benefits. The right *native plant* in the right place is key to:

- A yard that can easily survive on local rainfall, once plants are established.

- No need for soil amendments, fertilizers or additional resources.

- A garden that will flourish with minimal maintenance or intervention.

- A planting that helps build soil health and possesses the ability to restore deteriorated conditions.

- A landscape that is connected with the local wildlife community.

There are two pieces of very good news about choosing native plants. First, there are native plants that will thrive in virtually any soil or growing conditions which you may have; and second, many native plants are very adaptable and will thrive in a wide range of conditions.

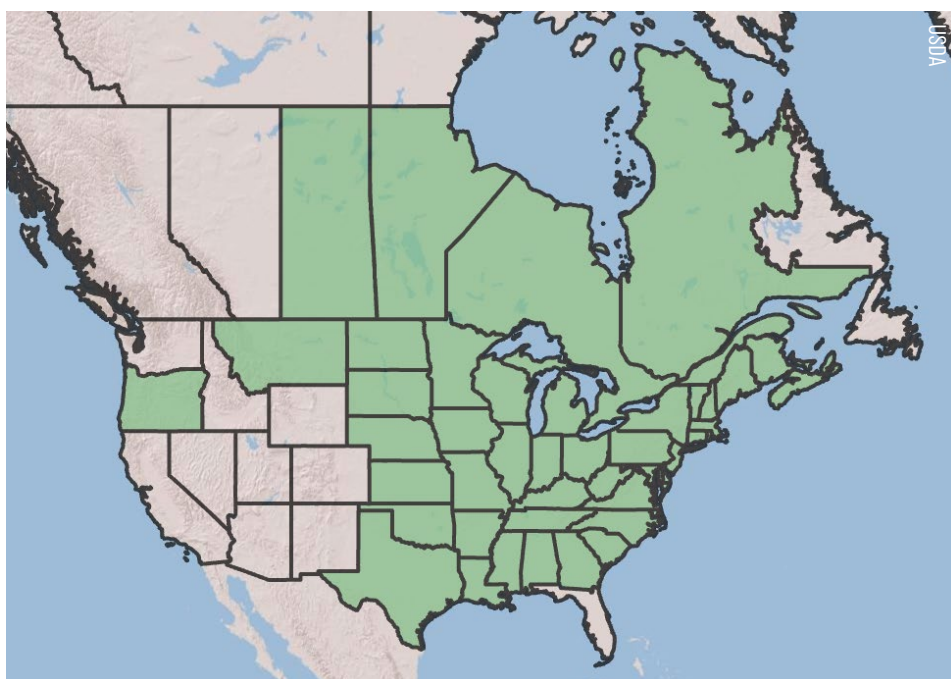
Where to start

Each yard or landscape is unique and has its own characteristics and micro-climates. Get to know the unique qualities within your landscape. As you become more familiar you will be able to pick the



Photo: Dick Filzen

Common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) is very adaptable and thrives in a wide range of conditions. This milkweed is clonal and is happiest in a patch where it’s allowed to spread a little. Below: Common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) is native to all the areas in green.



USDA

right plants. Is the planting area on the east, south or north side of the house? Is there a steep hill, or a dip in the elevation? Is the area high and dry? Is there any root competition from trees? Do you want to plant in an area that gets standing water? The soil, sunlight and the moisture can all vary in different parts of your yard. Familiarity is key.

If familiarity is first, then acceptance is second. Be realistic about the conditions you find, so you can identify what will actually thrive there. Most plants thrive within a range of soil and light situations, but there are some native plants that definitely need to be planted in very specific situations.

Know your site conditions before choosing

There are three things you need to know about the site before choosing your plants:

1. Soil Type: Soil type is determined by the size of the particles, the amount of organic matter and the water-holding capacity of the soil. Examine the soil by squeezing a clump of dirt in your hand and rubbing it between your fingers. Sand, loam or clay? Or something else?

2. Soil moisture: Soil moisture is the result of elevation in the landscape, or proximity to groundwater or to surface water. Dry, medium, moist or wet?

3. Light conditions: Indicates the amount of sunlight received in a given area over the course of a day. Full sun, partial sun or shade?

Use plant finders

Once you've determined the conditions at your planting site, or sites, use filtering options available on native nursery websites or elsewhere to create a list of the best plants for your setting.

For instance, the North Carolina Extension Gardener has an extensive [plant toolbox](#) that is very helpful if



In the Midwest, a bumblebee nectars on meadow blazing star (*Liatris ligulistylis*), which does best in medium to moist soils. Rough blazing star (*Liatris aspera*) is the best *Liatris* for dry sandy sites, while dense blazing star (*Liatris spicata*) is a good choice for areas with more moisture. Right: Blue false indigo (*Baptisia australis*), native to the Eastern United States, is an adaptable garden favorite that grows well in a wide range of conditions and does not spread. It's fairly long-lived, too.

you live in that area. The National Wildlife Federation also has a [native plant finder](#) by ZIP code. It's helpful, but it doesn't include growing conditions.

Start broadly, and choose *just one attribute for each of the three main categories*: soil type, soil moisture and sunlight. This gives you a list of choices to start with.

What about native ranges?

Native range maps for each plant can be found online. These maps offer unique information and are a valuable reference tool. When using the maps, keep in mind that the map, on its own, will not tell you which plants are best for your site. The range maps don't contain any information about the physical environment to which the plant is adapted (whether prairie, woodland or savanna, dry rocky, etc.). Always refer to the plants' growing conditions to make a decision. The right plants will have requirements that align with your site conditions.

Each native range map shows where the species has been reported to grow, or has grown. But remember, plants don't abide by the borders



— birds, insects, mammals, humans and weather all play a role in moving plants, so it's natural for ranges to shift over time.

Low-maintenance is not no maintenance

Even the best sited plants need some routine care to succeed. New transplants need special attention while they are getting established. Newly installed plants need to be watered and mulched for the first full growing season. Some new plantings may also need to be protected from deer or other critters.

In a rapidly changing world where landscape degradation is all too common, native plants have the amazing capacity to help repair poor soil, create sustainable gardens and bring biodiversity back into your landscape. The best choices for a beautiful thriving garden will be based on your specific site conditions. You'll be happier with the results, and so will the plants, when they are chosen to fit the soil, light and temperate conditions at hand.

Reprinted and adapted with permission from Prairie Nursery's blog, "The Native Plant Herald"

Soeurs Grey



NYC

soeursgrey.com

FALON MARIE MORRIS FOUNDATION




BE KIND

**FLASH CARDS TO HELP YOU
MEMORIZE NATIVE
PLANT NAMES**

Large colorful
cards, with
common and
botanical names

Printed in
the U.S. on
durable card
stock

Deck One
155 species
*includes a sampling of
forbs, grasses and shrubs*



**LEARN
NATIVE PLANTS**
OF THE UPPER MIDWEST

driftlessflora.com

©2023 DAN BARRON | 230420_WILD_ONES_QTR-PG_SUMMER_AD_FINAL

Helping to
Create Critical
Habitat



**NATURAL
SHORE**
Native Plant Nursery

NaturalShore.com / 612-703-7581
Maple Plain, MN



NATIVE PRAIRIE GRASS AND WILDFLOWER SEEDS


Native seed mixes for CRP,
CREP, DOT, BWSR, reclamation,
residential, commercial,
and public projects.



SHOOTING STAR
NATIVE SEEDS

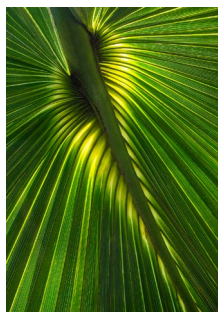
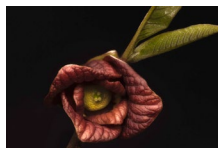
20740 County Rd. 33 • Spring Grove, MN 55974
507.498.3944 • info@shootingstarnativeseed.com
www.shootingstarnativeseed.com

**Wild Ones
memberships
make great gifts!**



Gift Memberships

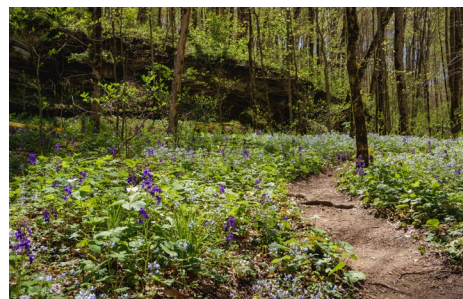
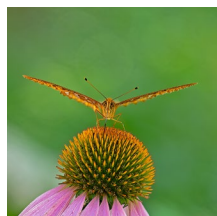
Wild Ones announces 2023 photo contest winners



More than 700 stunning entries were entered in the 2023 Wild Ones Photo contest. By entering their photos in our contest, these photographers are helping Wild Ones further its mission. Wild Ones uses contest images in Wild Ones publications, promotional materials, presentations and on our website so that others may be inspired to learn about native plants and natural landscaping.

We were thankful to have the 2023 Photo Contest judged by the following volunteers: Gayle Tucker, Holly Latteman, Lori Purk, Melissa Ziemer, Nancy House, Robert Smith, Sandi Ford and Sven Anderson.

The winners are...



CAMARADERIE AND NATIVE PLANTS

Photo must feature both native flora and at least one human subject and demonstrate a connection between the person/people and the native plants.



First: “Eye of the Woods” by Dan Holtmeyer (Ozark Chapter)
The photographer’s husband takes a closer look at a bigleaf maple arching over the Hall of Mosses trail in Olympic National Park, creating the appearance of a large eye gazing at the viewer — perhaps a reminder to watch our step, literally and figuratively. Here, stair-step moss and other epiphytic plants create a thick layer of life upon every available surface, an ostentatious example of the interwoven ecosystems that cover every square inch of the world around us.



Second: “First Baptist Church of Greater Cleveland” by Jessica Ausnehmer (Greater Cleveland Chapter) First Baptist Church in Shaker Heights Native Garden Installation - Chapter member Ann Cicarella was the project lead for this effort. This effort was done also in partnership with the National Wildlife Federation through their Sacred Grounds program.



Third: “Enjoying Alpine Wildflowers” by David Silsbee (Mountain Laurel Chapter)
On a backpacking trip in southwestern Montana, bad weather prevented us from visiting the high peaks that we were aiming for, but the upside was many hours spent in colorful alpine meadows.

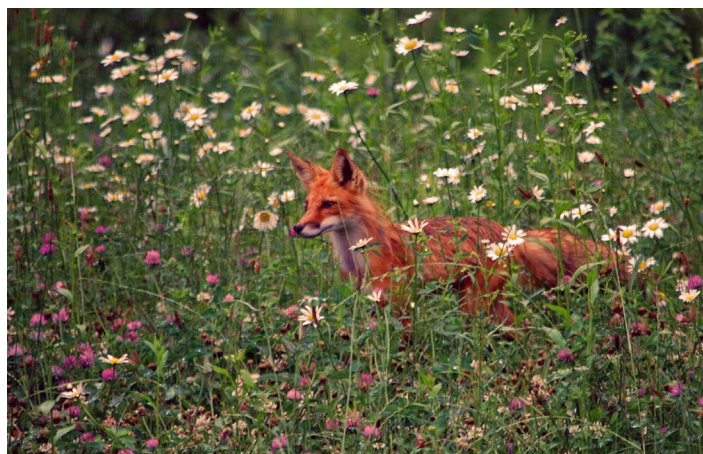
FAUNA WITH FLORA

Photo must feature native plants as well as other non-pollinator wildlife.



First: “Chippie and Cuppie” by Catherine McKenzie (Fox Valley Area Chapter)

I have photos of butterflies, bees and birds on cup plant (*Silphium perfoliatum*) so I was thrilled to add the delightful acrobatics of this chipmunk going for what must be delicious and/or nutritious seeds!



Second: “Fox in Flowers” by J Sael L Wharton IV (Partner at Large)

This fox often crosses the meadow I maintain beside my house.



Third: “Song Sparrow in Summer” by Kali Longworth (Milwaukee-North Chapter)

I took this photo a few weeks ago in my backyard and loved the beautiful colors of both the bird and the tree as well as its contrast.

FLORA

Subject of the photo must be plant species native to the United States or Canada and native to the area in which the photo was taken. Plant species include forbs, grasses, vines, ferns, trees and shrubs; any native plant from any ecoregion.



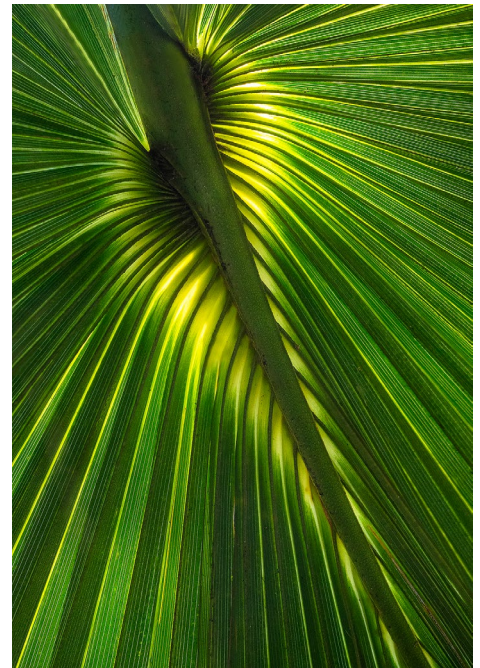
First: "Stacked up Saguaros" by Scott Krahm (Menomonee River Area Chapter)

While hiking in Arizona, I was able to use a long lens to stack up several saguaros (*Carnegiea gigantea*).



Third: "Paw Paw in Bloom" by Suzanne Asaturian (Illinois Prairie Chapter)

I hike daily and especially in the spring. One of my favorite trails for wildflowers is Rocky Bluff Trail in Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge. The Paw Paw tree (*Asimina triloba*) produces this delicate, yet beautiful flower which becomes a yummy fruit later in the spring/summer.



Second: "Palm Psalm" by Bette Kauffman (Western Gulf Plain Chapter)

These Cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) trees grow just tall enough for the photographer to get under them to photograph the early morning light enhancing the curves of the blades.

HOME LANDSCAPES

Photo must feature native plants and natural landscaping around a private residence. Emphasis must be on the natural landscaping, but can include some element of a man-made structure.



First: “Pollinator Garden” by Joanne Valek (Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter)



Second: “Backyard Prairie” by Ruth Hilfiker (St. Croix Oak Savanna Chapter)

My husband and I planted a 3/4-acre native prairie in our backyard 3 years ago and it has now matured and is a wonderful, colorful alternative to a grass lawn.



Third: “Pond and Flowers from Driveway” by Sheila Walters (North Oakland Chapter)

These flowers were planted by Dr. Peggi Tabor and are native to the area. We purchased the property in early spring after she grew a garden and established a Wildlife Habitat over a period of 30 years. The pond is entirely contained on the property and has an artesian spring.

LOCAL LANDSCAPES

Photo must feature native plants and natural landscaping around buildings or facilities, or elements of non-residential developments as part of the subject. Examples might include community centers, village squares, local schools, libraries, etc., that are landscaped using native plants. Emphasis must be on the natural landscaping but include some element of a man-made structure.



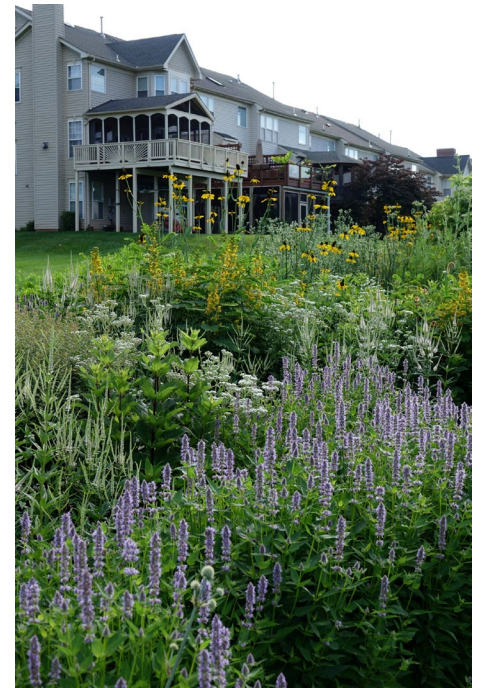
First: “Birchwood Park Fall” by Cathy Streett (West Cook Chapter)
Habitat gone to sleep last fall - includes grey headed coneflower, purple coneflower, aster and many more. A great re-do of shoreline at Birchwood Park, Darien, Illinois.



area.

Third: “National Railroad Museum Native Garden” by Sue Barrie (Green Bay Chapter)

Our Green Bay chapter of Wild Ones planted this native garden at the entrance to the National Railroad Museum in June of 2008. This photo is a portion of the garden. Thanks to numerous Wild Ones volunteers and support from Stone Silo Prairie Gardens, this garden continues to be maintained and is the longest community project for our chapter.



Second: “Aptgardens” by John Magee (NoVA (Seedling) Chapter)
This is a pollinator garden created on some Homeowners Association (HOA) common grounds in the village of Ashburn Village in Northern Virginia. It was the first of its kind in the county and is home to many pollinators as they pass through the

POLLINATORS—INSECTS, BUTTERFLIES, BATS OR BIRDS

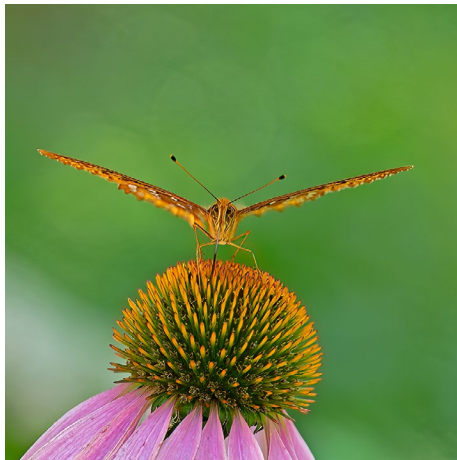
Photos of pollinators, especially monarch butterflies. The pollinator and native plant must be native to the United States or Canada. If the pollinator is on a plant, the plant must be a native species.



First: “Bi-Colored Striped Sweat Bee” by Patty Berry (St. Charles Area Chapter)



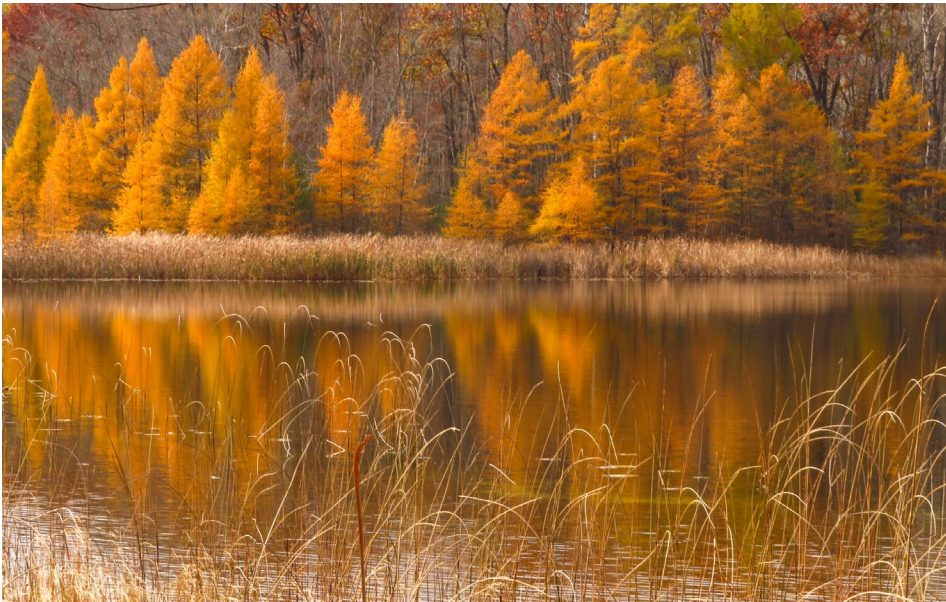
Second: “Mirabilis & Hornworm” by Jen Bolger (Front Range Chapter)
I grew *Mirabilis longiflora* from seed and this sphinx moth caterpillar enjoyed the buffet.



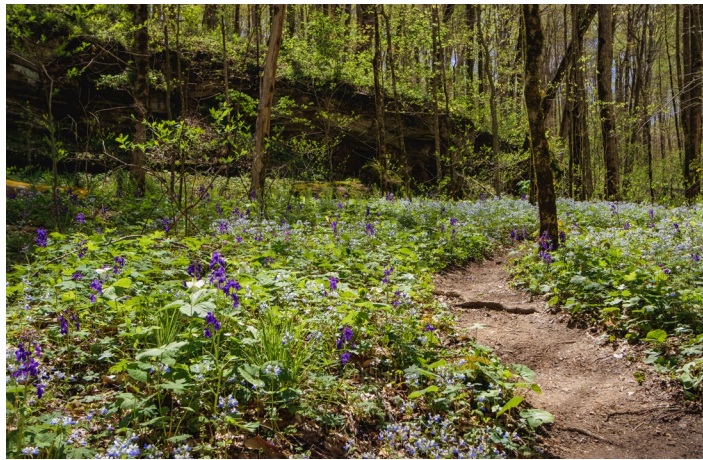
Third: “Faceoff” by Nan Pokerwinski (River City-Grand Rapids Area Chapter)
One of many fritillaries and other pollinators on the native coneflowers (*Echinacea purpurea*) in my front yard garden this year.

SCENERY

Subject of the photo must feature an aspect of a native woodland, savanna, prairie or wetland. Photo may include landscaping amenities such as stone walls and sculptures, and wildlife as part of the natural landscape, but these objects should not be the central focus of the photo. Emphasis must be on the natural landscape.



First: “Golden Moments” by Kristina Main (Fox Valley Area Chapter)
Rusty colored Tamarack trees glisten in the sunlight. This photo was taken in November.



Third: “Taylor Hollow Spring Wildflowers” by Barbara DeGraves (SoKY Chapter)

Blue-eyed Mary (*Collinsia verna*), dwarf Larkspur (*Delphinium tricorne*), eastern tiger swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*) and more make a spectacular spring wildflower display in this moist rich Middle Tennessee forest hollow. Managed by The Nature Conservancy, Tennessee Chapter, I’ve had the privilege of hiking and photographing this biologically diverse hollow for the past several years.



Second: “Prairie Dock at Dawn in Wiscoy Valley” by Kaitlyn Bottorff (Big River Big Woods Chapter)
This photo was taken on my morning dog walk in the prairie restoration behind our home. The beautiful bluff topography of the Driftless Region of southeastern Minnesota can be seen in the background, and this location is a beautiful mosaic of forest, prairie, wetland and trout stream habitats.

BEST IN SHOW

Chosen by the judges



Best in Show Winner: “If You Plant it They Will Come” by Janet Lewis (River City-Grand Rapids Area Chapter)

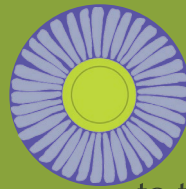
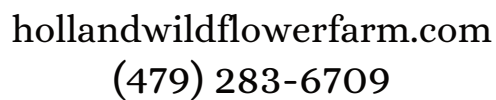
I purchased some cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) at my local native plant sale 3 years ago. It bloomed for the first time last year, and I was thrilled to see the hummingbirds (*Archilochus colubris*) visiting it regularly. I set up my camera and waited for the perfect moment. I love how the bird’s throat is touching the flower stamen, collecting pollen which it will carry to the next flower.



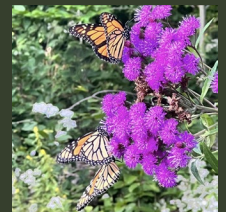
People’s Choice Winner: “Bee Fly on Blanket Flower” by Bryan Dahlvang (Partner at Large)

While walking along the shoreline of Ft. Cobb Lake, I saw several bee flies sipping nectar from some blanket flowers and I was amazed at this one’s eyes. I’d never seen one with eyes like this before.

To view all the photo contest entries, go to <https://wildones.org/2023-photo-contest-winners/>.



our landscapes are designed
to thrive where they are planted.



asterplans.com
@asterplans

Currently working with homeowners in the Northeastern/ Mid-Atlantic US (plant zones 5, 6, and 7)

Please support our business members who support our organization

ARKANSAS

White River Nursery
alex@whiterivernursery.com

COLORADO

All Beings Ecoscapes, LLC
caleb@allbeingsecoscapescapes.com

Earth Love Gardens
aaron@earthlovegardens.com

Honeywood Garden Design, LLC
info@honeywoodgardendesign.com

Numine Nutrition & Wholeness, LLC
info@numinenutritionandwholeness.org

Water It With Love Landscaping, LLC
wateritwithlove@gmail.com

Wild Rose Landscaping
ellie@wildroselandscaping.com

CONNECTICUT
Wildscape Artisans
ted.braziler@gmail.com

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Izel Native Plants
hello@izelplants.com

ILLINOIS
Dig Right In Landscaping
jeff@digrightin.com

Midwest Groundcovers, LLC & Natural Garden Natives
mbalistreri@midwestgroundcovers.com

Natural Communities LLC
natives@naturalcommunities.net

Possibility Place Nursery
terry@possibilityplace.com

Spirited Gardener, Inc.
spiritedgardener@gmail.com

The Growing Place
grow@thegrowingplace.com

Twig Landscape Design
mk@twiglandscapes.com

INDIANA
Indigo Gardens & Design
indigognd@gmail.com

New Image Gardening LLC
Kkelling@gmail.com

IOWA
Friday's Fresh Market LLC
fridaysfreshmarket@gmail.com

River Valley Ag
Krutledge@rivervalleyagc.com

KENTUCKY
Fields to Forest
annwhitney_garner@yahoo.com

MAINE
Karen Talbot Art
karen@karentalbotart.com

Mainely Gallery & Studio
MainelyGallery@gmail.com

Maryland
Butterfly Alley LLC
carrie@butterflyalley.net

Native By Design
laurenhubbard100@gmail.com

MASSACHUSETTS
Tish Landscape Design
tish@tishlandscape.com

MICHIGAN
Designs By Nature - Upper Peninsula Native Plants, LLC
designsbynatureup@up.net

East Michigan Native Plants, LLC
angela@eastmichnatives.com

Four Season Nursery
FSN7557@AOL.COM

Indigo Creek Native Plantscapes
hello@indigocreekllc.com

Kalamazoo Wood Floors
kalamazoowoodfloors@yahoo.com

Michigan Wildflower Farm
michiganwildflowerfarm@gmail.com

Native Connections
jared@nativeconnections.net

Tumbleweed Gardens
tumbleweed.ro@gmail.com

WILDTYPE Native Plant Nursery, Ltd
wildtypeplants@gmail.com

MINNESOTA
Ed's Buckthorn Control
ed@edsbuckthorn.com

Enabling Healthy Habitats, LLC
enablinghealthyhabitats@gmail.com

Morning Sky Greenery
info@morningskygreenery.com

Prairie Moon Nursery
carmen@prairiemoon.com

Shooting Star Native Seeds
binfo@shootingstarnativeseed.com

Shoreview Natives
Shoreviewnatives@gmail.com

Trillium Garden Design and Maintenance
campsite6@gmail.com

MISSOURI
Greenscape Gardens
support@greenscapedesign.com

PLEASE SUPPORT OUR BUSINESS MEMBERS WHO SUPPORT OUR ORGANIZATION

Missouri Wildflowers
mowldflrs@socket.net

Pretty City Gardens and Landscapes LLC
cody@prettycitystl.com

Revolution LandScapes
info@revolutionlandscapesmo.com

River City Natives LLC
richter.lane@gmail.com

St. Louis Native Plants LLC
svdr1@sbcglobal.net

The Garden Shop
contact@gardenshopstl.com

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Healthy Home Habitats
hhabitat@gmail.com

NEW JERSEY
Bountiful Gardens
lisa@bountifulgardens.com

Aster Plans
carolle@asterplans.com

My Backyard at Nectars
mybackyardatnectars@yahoo.com

NEW YORK
Amanda's Native Garden LLC
ellen@amandasnativeplants.com

Dirty Gaia
sue@dirtygaia.org

Flourscape Garden & Design LLC
jiskan@gmail.com

Native Roots Ecosystems
info@nativerootseco.com

The English Gardener Ltd.
englishgardeners@gmail.com

NORTH CAROLINA
Four Cedars Farm
dianajogodfrey@gmail.com

OHIO
OPN Seed
emily@opnseed.com

Butterfly Ridge Butterfly Conservation Center
chris@butterfly-ridge.com

Cherry Ridge Retreat
kmmondo@gmail.com

Columbus Landworks, LLC
marshall@columbuslandworks.com

Freshwater Farms of Ohio, Inc.
drdave@fwfarms.com

Montessori Earth School
jenn@montessoriearthschool.org

Native Roots, Inc.
Jen@nativerootsinc.com

Nature Dads
naturedadsnaturekids@gmail.com

Ohio Native Concepts LLC
ohionativeconcepts@gmail.com

Ohio Native Growers
leavesforwildlife@yahoo.com

Ohio Native Habitat Nursery
jmckenney@ohio-nhn.com

Ohio Native Landscapes
ohnativelandscapes@gmail.com

Plant It Native LLC
josh@plantitnativeohio.com

Scioto Gardens Nursery
folks@sciotogardens.com

Wild Hare Prairie Native Nursery
christyelena@att.net

Arcadia Natives
arcadianatives@gmail.com

B.G. Services
Gambonew@aol.com

Ernst Conservation Seeds
sales@ernstseed.com

McMullen House Bed & Breakfast LLC
robcoxe@mcmullenhouse.com

Phyto Bello LLC
phytobello@gmail.com

Redbud Native Plant Nursery
info@redbudnative.com

This Green City
thisgreencitypgh@gmail.com

TENNESSEE
GroWild Inc.
growild@gmail.com

Habitat Landscaping
Ivan@plantwithhabitat.com

Landscape Solutions of Nashville
cliff@landscapetn.com

The Rewilding Collective
dylan@rewildingcollective.co

Thomas Nursery Inc.
thomasnsy@icloud.com

TEXAS
Natural Texas Lawn & Property Care
Naturaltexaslawn@gmail.com

UTAH
Nature's Seed
customercare@naturesseed.com

VERMONT
American Meadows, Inc.
helpdesk@americanmeadows.com

High Country Gardens
plants@highcountrygardens.com

VIRGINIA
Sherwood Landscape Design, LLC
gary@sherwood-landscapedesign.com

WISCONSIN
Wildflower Woods - Native Plant Nursery
info@wildflower-woods.com

Possibility Place Nursery
Purveyor of Native Plant life

 **TREES**

 **SHRUBS**

 **PERENNIALS**

- Online
- Wholesale
- Contract Grow

WWW.POSSIBILITYPLACE.COM

Place your online order for plants today!

 **Now Hiring** 

We are looking for full and part-time employees to help install native gardens in the Denver metro area. No experience required but must have own transportation and willingness to work hard in the sun.

\$20-30/hr DOE

Contact Ellie
303-518-1127
ellie@wildroselandscaping.com

Restoring the native landscape





<https://ernstseed.co/adWO3>

 **ERNST SEEDS** 800-873-3321
sales@ernstseed.com

35th Annual Design Symposium

Landscape, Ecology & Culture

2 Days of Landscape Exploration
January 10-11, 2024 in PA
January 17-18, 2024 in CT


Virtual options & CEUs available
Learn more: ndal.org

 **Early Bird Savings thru 12/12**


Founded by:
NDAL
New Directions in the American Landscape
Founded in 1990 by Larry Weaner

Produced in partnership with:
Morris Arboretum & Gardens
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
CONNECTICUT COLLEGE ARBORETUM

photo by Ngoc Minh Ngo



SPECIALIZING IN CONTAINER GROWN NATIVE TREES AND SHRUBS

 **THOMAS NURSERY**
931-808-4141

THOMASNURSERYTREES.COM • THOMASNSY@ICLOUD.COM

Mark Your Calendar

For local events, check out the [Events Calendar](#) on our website

DECEMBER

Dec. 4

Wildlife Conservation Day

Dec. 5

World Soil Day

International Volunteer Day

Dec. 28

Anniversary of Endangered Species Act (1973)

Dec. 18, 5 p.m. CT

National Board of Directors Meeting

All Wild Ones members are invited to attend virtual national board meetings.

[Click here for the Zoom meeting link](#)

JANUARY

Jan. 5

International Bird Day

Jan. 27

National Seed Swap Day

[Check our event's calendar for a seed swap near you](#)

FEBRUARY

Feb. 2

World Wetlands Day

World Marmot Day

Feb. 19, 5 p.m. CT

National Board of Directors Meeting

All Wild Ones members are invited to attend virtual national board meetings.

[Click here for the Zoom meeting link](#)

Feb. 27 – March 3

National Invasive Species Awareness Week

IN MEMORIAM

Reported from Aug. 1-Oct. 31, 2023

If you wish to honor the legacy of a member who has recently died in this space, please contact support@wildones.org. Donations in memoriam can also be made to Wild Ones.

Rodman E. Doll, Ann Arbor

Christopher Mann, Kettle Moraine

Barney White, Front Range

CHAPTER ANNIVERSARIES

Includes anniversaries between Aug. 1 and Oct. 31

Chapter	Years
Madison, Wisconsin	28
Menomonee River Area, Wisconsin	26
St. Cloud, Minnesota	25
St. Louis, Missouri	25
Arrowhead, Minnesota	23
Central Wisconsin, Wisconsin	23
Central Upper Peninsula, Michigan	22
Greater Cincinnati, Ohio	22
Lexington, Kentucky	21
River City-Grand Rapids Area, Michigan	16
Front Range, Colorado	10
West Cook, Illinois	10
Smoky Mountains, Tennessee	8
Louisville, Kentucky	5
Southeast Missouri, Missouri	5
Middle Tennessee, Tennessee	5
South Shore MA, Massachusetts	5
Keweenaw, Michigan	4
Nation's Capital Region, Maryland	4
South Bend, Indiana	2
Mid-South, Tennessee	2
Mohawk Valley, New York	2
Capital Region NY, New York	2
Greater Cleveland, Ohio	2
Western Pennsylvania Area, Pennsylvania	2
New Jersey Gateway, New Jersey	1
Greater Baton Rouge, Louisiana	1
Charlotte Piedmont, North Carolina	1
Western Gulf Plain, Louisiana	1

NEW LIFETIME MEMBERS

From Aug. 1-Oct. 31, 2023

Janet & John Allen, Habitat Gardening in Central New York

Alexandra Elise Juriga, Door Peninsula

Carrie Post, Kettle Moraine

Anna Reilly, Central North Carolina

NEW SEEDLING CHAPTERS

From Aug. 1-Oct. 31, 2023

Seedlings are young Wild Ones chapters in new cities and new states. Seedlings are working toward full chapter status and need to grow their membership.

Greater Frederick Maryland (Seedling)

Founded on Sept. 18, 2023

Shenandoah Valley (Seedling)

Founded on Sept. 23, 2023

Northeast Washington (Seedling)

Founded on Oct. 12, 2023

Wayne County Michigan (Seedling)

Founded on Oct. 12, 2023

NEW AFFILIATE MEMBERS

From Aug. 1-Oct. 31, 2023

Affiliate members are nonprofit organizations and individuals such as academics and professionals whose missions are related to the Wild Ones mission.

Ardmore Tree Stewards (PHS Tree Tenders)

Joe MacNeal
Southeastern Pennsylvania

Aull Nature Preserve

Janice Aull
Lake-To-Prairie

Bruce Blohm

Tennessee Valley

Capital Region PRISM

Addison Kubik
Capital Region NY

Cascade Charter Township

Melanie Manion
River City-Grand Rapids Area

Center for a Sustainable Future

Zach Schrank
South Bend

Conscious Planet (Save Soil)

Shelley Thomas
Middle Tennessee

Cyndy Maasen

St. Charles Area

Glacier Gateway Elementary

Mary Ellen Getts
Partner At Large

Jo Daviess Conservation Foundation

Hillary Holt
Jo Daviess County

Kittamaquundi Community Church

Elaine Buderer
Greater Baltimore

Nancy Duncan

Twin Cities

Northern Rocky Mountain Biodiversity Challenge

George Gehrig
Partner At Large

PA DCNR BOF: Rural and Community Forestry

Stephanie Jellison
South Central Pennsylvania

Phipps Conservatory

Juliette Olshock
Western Pennsylvania Area

St. Paul of the Cross

Thomas Scherf
Wayne County (Seedling)

Thacher Nature Center

Shannon Duerr
Capital Region NY

The Nature Center at Shaker Lakes

Tania Younkin
Greater Cleveland

Utah Friends of Monarchs

Rachel Taylor
Northern Utah (Seedling)

Western Arkansas Child Development, Inc.

Malinda McSpadden
Ozark

RENEWING AFFILIATE MEMBERS

From Aug. 1-Oct. 31, 2023

Connecticut College Arboretum

Maggie Redfern
Mountain Laurel

Danielle Bell

Menomonee River Area

Don Kleinhenz

Columbus

Margot Monson

Big River Big Woods

Maureen Ruben

Mohawk Valley

McCallie School

Chris Greenwood
Tennessee Valley

Melville Kennedy

North Oakland

Oak Brook Park District

Bonnie Gibellina
Greater DuPage

Pollinator Patches, LLC

Richard Farrell
St. Louis

River Valley District Library

Teri Schwenneker
Quad Cities

Saline Landscape and Design

Michael Saline
Arrowhead

Sarah O'Neill

Partner At Large

The Montessori School

Jessica Hagen
Kalamazoo Area