

Upcoming Events/Monthly Meetings

August Tour (Vicinity of Fergus Falls), August 25



Wild Ones Otter Tail Chapter members are inviting members of our Twin Cities Chapter to visit the Prairie Wetlands Learning Center (fws.gov/midwest/pwlc) for a day of tagging Monarchs, visiting native prairie, and touring ongoing projects including: prairie restoration, Otter Tail River bank stabilization, and a local senior citizen native garden. If you'd like to spend the night, for \$15 one can stay at the Prairie Wetlands Learning Center dormitory (bring your own bedding, etc.; 4 bunk beds per room; usually 4 adults per room) and after your evening meal you can attend a

performance of "Songs from the Tall Grass" at the Fergus Falls Center for the Arts. It should be a great getaway weekend! If you're interested in making this excursion, for more information on the day's events, directions and/or carpool opportunities, contact Julia Vanatta at juliakay@scc.net or call 612-722-6371.

Fall Programs

(Meetings at the Nokomis Community Center, social at 6:30, meeting at 7:00)

September 18, A Love Affair with Insects: Pollinators, Butterflies and Other Beneficial Insects. Photographer John Arthur and gardener Julia Vanatta pair up to talk about how their use of native plants led them to the magnificent world of insects. They'll show how creating habitats that are friendly to butterflies, pollinators and other beneficial insects will help you convert your yard and garden into a mini ecosystem. An oasis for not only the insect world, but also for an array of birds as well.

October 16, The Native Garden, A Long-term View. Susan and Paul Damon will discuss how their 14-year old native plant garden has evolved, what has worked and what hasn't, and what maintenance tips could be useful to us all.

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November 20, Healing Power of Minnesota's Plants. Join Elizabeth Heck herbal grower, wildcrafter and medicine maker for an introduction to the wonderful world of herbalism. Learn about the remarkable system of natural healing found in Minnesota's woodlands, wetlands and prairies. Herbal preparations from our native plants in teas, tinctures, oils, salves and dried material will be available for us to see, touch, smell or taste.

Presidents' Message - Past and Present

Roberta Moore, Current President.

Below is an article by Marty Rice. Marty has done an excellent job explaining why the need for a national headquarters is so great and why all of our support is important. To that end the officers have decided to donate \$1000 of chapter funds towards the national headquarters. Our donation will receive a match, bringing the total to \$1500. Over the next couple of months we will review the financial standing of our chapter and determine what additional funds the chapter may be able to donate while still being able to support our growing needs here. Hope to see you at one of our upcoming meetings.

Marty Rice, Past President & National Board Member: Why Support "Wild Ones: Native Plants, Natural Landscapes" Financially

'WILD ONES' is a 27 year-old organization with members in 47 states and provinces throughout the US and Canada, on the cutting edge of a big issue throughout the world. Our country and the world are becoming increasingly aware of our impaired natural resources, and people want to know what they can do. WO is an excellent resource for native plant information. We're the 'hands on', "grass roots" organization that shows people how to have a positive impact on the environment by landscaping with the 'natives'. Because of our continued growth, the space needed to run our organization has exceeded the office and storage space available in the Appleton, Wisconsin home of one of our most highly dedicated and talented members, Donna VanBuecken. It's becoming increasingly more difficult to run an organization such as 'Wild Ones' without a formal headquarters and is almost impossible to qualify for grants without a permanent headquarters such as the Audubon, Sierra Club, Nature Conservancy and other noteworthy environmental foundations have. We now have an excellent opportunity to purchase an ecology center home in the Appleton area with 16 acres of varied and valuable natural setting: riparian woodland, wetland, savanna, and prairie. (See the WO website for further info: www.for-wild.org/eco/center/.) Approximately \$600,000 is needed to take advantage of this opportunity. How much longer can we expect one of our most dedicated members to give up her home to WO?

SOLUTION: What if we all contribute at some level: \$25, \$100, transfer of appreciated stock or an IRA, whatever works? It will go toward a timely and needed cause supporting our environment for future generations. No one individual can be expected to make up this funding, but if we all work together, and DO IT NOW, it should and can be done. As Margaret Mead said: "Never doubt the power of a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens to change the world - in fact, it is the only thing that ever has." We can be that small critical group of thoughtful, committed citizens working for a better environment. For more info and/or questions about options of giving, contact: Bret Rappaport at brappaport@scgk.com or 312-845-5116, or the WO national office at execdirector@for-wild.org or 877-394-9453.

Meeting Notes

May Meeting: The final presentation before our summer pause was a pot pourri of information, philosophy and outstanding photographs. Peter Dziuk, is not only an advocate of natives as part of his profession, but it is also his daily passion. As an inspector for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture he has been involved in their invasive species program and is now inspecting businesses selling plants as well as investigating how pesticides are affecting endangered species. Beyond work, he and his wife travel far and wide throughout the state to enjoy and photograph native plants, capturing a variety of other creatures along the way. As an example of his dedication it took him three years to obtain a picture of the snow trillium (on the state list of species of concern), finally getting a shot of it in bloom at a spot 80 miles to the north of the Twin Cities. To date he has been able to photograph 33 of the 43 native orchid species in the state.

It is impossible to capture in words the beauty of the photographs he showed us; however, he touched on some topics that can be conveyed via this newsletter. His current project of photographically recording the rare and threatened plants in Minnesota began with his work for the state on invasive species. Here he honed his skills on a digital camera provided by the government. The invasive species he has encountered (and showed us) include Grecian Foxglove (threat to savanna and prairie communities); Teasle (which fills up road ditches); Multiflora Rose (overtakes pastures, eliminated by bulldozing); Dalmatian Toad Flax (found along the North Shore in droughty areas); Common Cane (in our own backyard in wetlands where 35E and Hwy 36 join); Common St John's Wort, Dog Strangle (also known as Black Swallow Wort - monarchs lay eggs on this plant, but because of its similarity to milkweed, don't develop)...and the list goes on. His personal philosophy of a more simple life, warnings about global warming and how it may cause the disappearance of 98% of our habitat if unchecked, and a website with poetry and pictures were also shared. If you want to see more of him, try a Minnesota Native Plant Society meeting where he is a long-time member and can be recognized by his willingness to speak up. He is also marketing his photographs either singly or in greeting cards. An interesting man and a fascinating evening.

May Tour: In conjunction with the St Croix Chapter we toured Horton Park, a small (4 square block) area just east of Hamline University in St. Paul. This was an opportunity to see the fruits of another group of dedicated volunteer community gardeners. Friends of Horton Park have developed three larger native garden areas, each representing different systems: prairie, shade, and oak savanna. The prairie garden features rough blazing star, grey goldenrod, prairie smoke and pussytoes. The shade and oak savanna gardens have a great variety of plants, too numerous to list here. Most of the plants had signs identifying them which, along with major explanations of the neighborhood effort, help to educate the community on natives. Although the garden spaces are relatively small (as is the park itself) the neighborhood group has managed to create a grand display in this setting. If you are in the area, stop by and see what their efforts have produced or to learn more about this project visit Hamline Midway Coalition's website and find their garden link: <http://www.hamline.edu/~ghankerson01/>

Minnesota Landscape Arboretum: Hope many of you have had a chance to tour the Art to A-Maze Walk at the Arboretum. There are 15 environmental art, sculpture and interactive exhibits that one can explore. If you recall from the previous newsletter, our chapter assisted Richard and Vicki Bonk in producing a display on the evils of buckthorn. The exhibit continues until 30 September. So, if you haven't gone to out, you still have a chance to do so!

Drought - Feedback Request by Douglas Owens-Pike

While we suffered through an extended drought, areas both north and south of the metro were experiencing flooding. What's up with our weather? For awhile it seemed the urban heat island was diverting thunderstorms to either side of us in the population center of Minnesota. Ah, then came over an inch a week ago and another just yesterday.

Delightfully, a recent installation of ours was far enough along that its capacity to handle this average summer rainfall event was tested. We replaced a cement driveway in the 2400 block of Bryant in South Minneapolis with a drivable garden of flagstone set in gravel. Today and tomorrow, after the rain, we are planting several hundred native plants that thrive on the abuse of living in gravel, being run over by car tires and only receiving water from natural rain events. The recent rain never made it to the street, but did fill our back yard rain garden. Give our office a call and we can schedule a time when we could lead a few Wild Ones members over to tour this urban nightmare transformed into a demonstration of Minnesota dry prairie.

We are interested in reading your stories of how your plantings fared during the recent drought. How long had your plants been in the ground? Did you water? If you resisted that temptation to help them through, did they appear to go dormant? Did they revive with these recent rains? You may direct your replies to the editor of this newsletter or right to me at Douglas@energyscapes.com. It would be most helpful if you could name the plants you planted (scientific genus and species), where you purchased those plants, what was the provenance of their seed (in what region was their seed originally collected). It would be extremely valuable if you have accurately recorded where you planted several plants of the same species that originated from different regions of the upper Midwest or even further away.

Our goal is to document how the changing climate is affecting the diversity of species that were adapted to our former climate average. Do we need to bring in plants or seed collected from further south if we want to have successful native plant restorations? Are there other ways we could ensure their long-term survival. We welcome your comments, feedback or questions,

Member Spotlight - Rick and Barb Kraft

Occupation:

Rick: Retired, formerly a Juvenile Detention Correction Worker.

Barb: Occupational Therapist Assistant, Sales Associate at Herbergers, Housewife

Highlight: We have a number of enthusiastic, supportive members in our Wild Ones chapter. Thought it would be interesting to talk to a couple, active in our organization, who share a mutual interest in natives. They have recently created garden spaces at their newly built home.

Length in Wild Ones: 3 years

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QUESTIONS

1. Q: To start off tell me a little generally about your current property and gardening background:

A: We bought an undeveloped lot about 20 years ago, keeping it so until 2003 when we built our retirement home there. The land itself was wonderful, because it contained three different natural areas: prairie, oak savanna, and woodland; with a good-sized runoff pond on the property next to ours. The feature that we were most interested in preserving was a huge 150 year old Burr Oak, whose canopy covered about 60 feet. As for our gardening interests, they have gradually changed throughout the years. In our prior house we had a huge vegetable garden with the remainder lawn. Over the years more and more flower gardens were added. We still had a yard of grass, but it eventually got reduced from 12,000 to 6,000 square feet. At our new property we were looking at 10 to 13,000 square feet to work with.

2. Q: How did you approach the landscaping portion at your new home?

A: From the onset we knew we didn't want to take care of a yard, but be able to travel instead. We felt that we could limit the amount of attention we would have to give to upkeep by minimizing grass areas and using lots of flowers that could stand adverse conditions in our absence. Ideas developed from various places: membership in the Grass Society, confirmed natives grasses as a big part of our original concept; visits to the State Fair spread our interest to native perennials; Eloise Butler made us realize we wanted something like that on a smaller scale; and a Wild Ones tour of gardens with native plants introduced us to our eventual designer. This Wild Ones tour included the house of Eric Olsen's (Tennant Landscaping) parents. Here we were fascinated by the pussy toes and also loved Eric's enthusiasm for his work. As it came closer to deciding how to actually proceed on our property we first got some free advice through a visit from the Dodge Nature Center. The list of possibilities they gave us was huge, so we knew we were going to need more direction as well as assistance in carrying out the work. We had felt a connection with Eric Olsen so we called him. Going from our thoughts, he designed spaces which retained all our natural areas. Starting in the fall of 2003, his team ground up the non-natives, did some clearing, constructed a patio and re-planted the front area. They finished the rest the following spring and early summer.

3. Q: Any future plans for your garden areas that you haven't yet done?

A: No remaining areas need to be developed. We are now re-filling areas where some of the plants didn't survive. We started with 14 New Jersey Tea, but only 7 are still thriving. The stock we got was healthy, but for some reason they didn't make it - perhaps the soil may have been too tough on them. Canadian Anemone is filling in some bare spots, but we are doing some replanting too. Of course we also need to control unwanted spreading of some of the natives. For instance, we had created wood chip paths through the prairie and other areas. Solomon seal took advantage of these open spaces. We have already lost one path, so we need to keep working on the remaining paths to keep them open. And then, like other people, we are into selective de-selection (the philosophy that it's easier to pull than to plant).

4. Q: Anything you would do differently now that it is all done?

A: Where we do have grass we put in a no mow product called Eco grass. It was harder to establish than we thought and once established is more work than we thought it would be to keep it going.

5. Q: How do you two divide up garden chores, does one do most of the work or is it shared equally?

A: Barb: I'm the planner, Rick is the digger and mover - not because we've changed our minds on where things go, but more because plants are growing in places they shouldn't grow. We both weed - Eric said that 15 minutes of weeding every day will take care of it, so that's what we try and do.

6. Q: What are your favorite natives and why?

A: Rick: Columbine, Solomon's seal, Jack-in-the-Pulpit are the ones I like best. We both love the unfamiliar plants that we were introduced to as a result of our design. Woodland Sunflowers, and Zigzag Golden Rod were two we hadn't seen before.

Barb: Anything I can bring into the house from early spring through fall, which is almost everything we have - coneflowers, asters, butterfly weed, milkweed. Also wild ginger and bottle brush grass.

6. Q: And is this all working out with the less time worrying about the yard and freedom to travel?

A: Once it gets established we'll do less work. We believe that in any case it is a lot less work than if we had put in a traditional yard and garden. We are traveling - in May we visited Romania. Besides touring Bucharest and surrounding areas like the Carpesian Mountains we volunteered at a local orphanage, staying with local families.

Gardener's To-Do List (August - September - October)

- * Stay on top of weeding: just a few minutes a day (depending on the size of your garden) can catch them before they go to seed.
- * Water newly planted additions to your garden during drier periods.
- * Turn compost heap every week or two and don't allow it to completely dry out.
- * Take cuttings to start new plants.
- * Mow a path through meadow and prairie gardens so that you can stroll through and enjoy the plants.
- * Look around the garden and cut back plants that are invading their neighbors.
- * If you plan to gather seeds to share with others or start more plants for yourself, watch seed heads for readiness to harvest.
- * Clip off seed heads before they ripen on plants that are too "exuberant" in your garden.
- * The cooler autumn temperatures are a great time to add plants. Keep watered to help them establish well before winter.
- * Take pictures (and notes) to aid in winter planning for next year - and for an upcoming chapter "show and tell".
- * Consider doing your garden cleanup in the spring: standing plants bring winter interest to your yard and continue to provide shelter and food for wildlife.
- * Determine where you might want to expand your garden and smother the grass with newspaper/cardboard and mulch. By spring the area will be ready for planting (or winter sow some of your collected seeds).



From the Brown Thumb

While spending my summer in a fairly relaxed gardening mode, I was in for a few surprises from my now two-year old garden. One of the main spring jobs as mentioned in a previous article was emptying my compost bin, I approached the offloading with some trepidation. The fact that this material had probably been brewing there for about twenty years seemed positive; however, sighting mounds of grass dumped in an obviously unmixed manner gave me pause. Pulling off the



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upper quarter of the pile confirmed my fears as large sticks; dried, hardened clumps of organic material; major amounts of grass; and one huge root were unearthed. What had the previous occupants been thinking when adding a major woody item that might decompose after the next ice age!! After hours of working around this tangled root mass to my amazement I discovered it was alive! The adjacent elm, had headed upward when it hit this mound and been there undisturbed for quite some time. I eventually hacked through the jungle, cleared it out and am now starting the compost heap all over again. Beyond the tree encounter it was a huge lesson in how not to treat your compost area - throwing organic material in and hoping for the best doesn't quite work.

In early June I was out doing my 15 minutes of weeding a day when I discovered that a huge ant mound had been created in one of my clumps of little bluestem. I was so shocked to see this invader that I promptly took my trowel and completely destroyed their burgeoning kingdom. It seemed like thousands of black ants poured out of the wreckage. After taking pause, I wondered if that had been the proper reaction, so I hit the internet for some thoughts on ants in the garden. (I really hate to keep bothering the Show Me Help Me folks with every question that pops into my head - they could become quite sick of me!) The web search revealed that ants do a lot of good by aerating the soil, eating other insects and helping recycle organic debris. They generally don't eat living plants; however, they can injure them when tunneling among their roots which can cause them to dry out. Some of the suggested eco-friendly ways of trying to eliminate ants were quite interesting: boric acid (a mild corrosive); cinnamon (prevents ants from crossing either because its slippery or they suffocate); boiling water (I'll leave their demise to your imagination); cornmeal or cream of wheat (once ingested it expands and the ants explode); citrus peelings and water blended together (not sure how this one works). After weighing the facts on their habits in the garden and seeing the methods of extermination, I decided to let the ants return and rebuild their residence. Besides as the most abundant insect in the world, the chances of my eradicating them seem quite slim.

It was with great joy that I spotted my first cocoon on one of my native plants! What disappointment when I was told that instead of a developing butterfly, I was harboring the nymph stage of a spittle bug. This small moth-like creature is really not something one should be priding oneself in attracting to the garden. Apparently the adult insect lays its eggs in the fall. These hatch in early spring, then goes through five instars (stages) in its nymph form. The nymphs immediately attach themselves to a plant and start feeding on sap (just as aphids do). As I understand it, they stuff themselves excessively with carbohydrates and



water, so the surplus is passed out in a secretion mixed with air. The liquid is then whipped up with its hind legs into a foam which surrounds its body. The function of this protective layer is to shield it from predators, protect it from moisture loss and provide some control against temperature fluctuations. The good news is usually this insect isn't found in high enough numbers to cause damage to one's plants. The easiest method of controlling this pest is to do nothing and let it pass on. More actively, one could pick them off the plant if they are not too numerous. Aggressive action entails spraying your infected plants with a hose 2 or 3 times a day. There are of course chemicals that one could bring into action, but I won't go there. According to what I found on a website, if the infestation had been really severe and one wanted to rid the area of eggs, plant debris should be removed in the fall and the surrounding soil tilled.

Luckily I was blessed with only the solitary "cocoon", but I will now be on my guard for any arrivals in the following years. So goes the life of the Brown Thumb...

Book Review, Internet Info, You Name It!!



Reflections

A day moth feeds on milkweed nectar.
It looks fresh from the cocoon, its orange collar bright, its steely blue. Long feather antennae never stop moving, as if reveling in sensations the caterpillar never knew, (it grew up chewing grass)
but who knows if memory persists in tastes?
I know the memory of these colors persists inside the child eyes I wear again. We are both reborn and glad of gifts from Earth.

Editor's note: Having no book review submitted for this issue I am sharing something from the journal of John Caddy, local muse. If you are interested in more of his writings, visit his website www.morning-earth.org

Minneapolis Strib Article: Lady Bird's dream is part of our landscape.

(For those of you that missed the editorial sent to the paper by our very own vice president, Julia Vanatta, here it is!)

As a Saturday editorial stated, transplanting Lady Bird Johnson's vision of highway beautification to Minnesota's river cities is a great idea - thankfully one that is already happening in yards, cities, counties and roadways throughout the state.

A few years ago I made several trips to Kansas. I was mesmerized by the beautiful wildflowers and grasses along Interstate Hwy. 35 through Kansas, Missouri and Iowa. I later discovered I had been driving along a portion of the Prairie Passage Route. Established in 1993 by the Federal Highway Administration, this network of signed routes leads travelers to prairie-related natural, historic and cultural resources from Canada to Mexico.

Roads along the southern and western edges of Minnesota represent nearly a third of this passage, and although the Twin Cities are not on the route, many of our recent highway projects appear to be implementing this approach.

Naturalized landscaping is not only beautiful, it is good stewardship of land and water. It is also cost-effective, as when once established, it needs very little care and maintenance.

To the untrained eye, these areas may look like weeds, but Lady Bird Johnson would be pleased. So in her honor, how about retraining our eyes to see native wildflowers and grasses for what they are, beautiful reminders of what Minnesota looked like before we began cultivating the land.

Members Corner

“Green Awnings” (Trade Mark). Cool structures in summer, yet maximize winter solar gain. EnergyScapes, INC. will show you how you can begin to realize energy savings almost immediately. A simple bracket system holds living vines over any sunny windows. On hot days, you feel the difference between rooms cooled by vines versus those left to the full force of the glaring sun. Native vines cool as they provide food and cover for wildlife, unlike solid awnings or overhang.

Editor's Note: A new feature just added! Space below is provided for members who wish to "advertise" anything related to native plants. Some examples of acceptable types of information are plant rescue opportunities, sale of a house that features native plants, plant sales, seminars, and seed/plant give-away. This is offered with the following restrictions

- 1. Each member may enter one "advertisement" per calendar year.*
- 2. The "advertisement" is limited to 75 words or less.*
- 3. There must be some connection to native plants in the content.*

End of Summer Plant Sale at the Vagary. Savvy gardeners know that late summer is a great time to plant perennials. The Vagary will offer a wide variety of perennials, native plants, and herbs at its End of Summer Plant Sale on Saturday and Sunday, September 8th and 9th. The sale will feature discount pricing and some unique odds and ends. Check the website www.theVagary.com for location and details.

Birdscaping in the Midwest, A Guide to Gardening with Native Plants to Attract Birds. This informative book by Mariette Nowak shows Midwestern gardeners how to create outstanding bird habitats with native plants that offer food, cover and nesting sites for birds. It is illustrated with helpful photographs and landscape plans.

Editor's note: Mariette Nowak is a former Wild Ones national board member. Wild Ones members may order the book directly from Mariette for \$27 (which includes shipping). Checks should be made out to Mariette Nowak and sent to: Mariette Nowak, N9053 Swift Lake Dr., East Troy, WI. 53120. If you state you are a Wild Ones member, she will autograph the book for you.

Featured Native Plant: *Solidago flexicaulis*

Common Name: Zigzag Goldenrod, Broad-leafed Goldenrod

Scientific Name: *Solidago flexicaulis*

Family: Sunflower or Aster (Asteraceae)

Habitat: Found in savannah and woodlands

IDENTIFICATION:

Height: 1-3 feet

Leaves: Alternate and simple. Each leaf is smooth, coarsely toothed and oval-shaped (i.e., broad but narrows to a fairly long point). The leaves are 1- 4 inches wide and up to 6 inches long.

Flowers: A series of flower clusters consisting of yellow flower rays found at the ends of the upper



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leaves. Individual flowers are 1/8 to 1/4 inches wide with 3-4 petals. There are no sepals and 5 stamens. Blooms summer to fall (July - October).

Fruit: Brown seeds approximately 1/10 inch long with short hairs (which starts in summer and goes into fall). Seeds are wind distributed.

Overall characteristics: Plant root system consists of short rhizomes. There are 1-3 erect stems bearing leaves and flowers found with each plant. The clusters of flowers originate from the leaf axils on the upper part of the stem as well as in a terminal cluster. The name resulted from the plant's zigzag stem, which is most evident towards the upper part of the stem (although stems may be fairly straight). This is the only goldenrod found in forest areas in our area. Solidago comes from the Latin word solido which means "whole or to strengthen" while flexicaulis means "with pliant or bent stems"

GARDEN TIPS

Plant Hardiness: Zone: 3-9

Sun/Shade Needs: Partial shade to shade, best in dappled shade but can tolerate full shade.

Soil Needs: Well drained, pH 5.3-7.

Planting: Plant 12 to 24 inches apart.

Propagation: Can propagate by seeds in the fall or winter. May self seed in the garden. Seeds grown indoors, require moist cold stratification.

Care: Moderately drought tolerant. Somewhat aggressive.

Companion plants: Plant with Rough blazing star (*Liatris aspera*); Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia fulgida*); Asters (*Aster spp.*).

Friends & Foes: Attracts butterflies and bees. May be deer resistant.

NOTES

Current Use/Interest: None known. It has been mistakenly thought to cause hay fever; however, this is actually caused by pollen from other plants (typically ragweed).

Historical Use/Interest: Some Indian tribes used this plant to treat sores in the mouth.

Welcome New & Renewing Members

As of 1 July 2007 according to the national website, our chapter had 94 active members. Thank you to these new and returning members for their support of Wild Ones. Whether you've just joined or have been a member for several years we look forward to your participation. Besides this newsletter, visit us at www.for-wild.org/chapters/twincities <<http://www.for-wild.org/chapters/twincities>>.

Richard & Liz Blood, Scott & Cynthia (Cindy) Cameron, Paul & Susan Damon, Raymond & Joan Flood, Jill Gimbel, Debbie Hansen, Barbara & Richard Kraft, Diana Lynn Larsen, Elaine Larson, Dianne Plunkett Latham, Richard & Diane Madlon-Kay, Rose Meyer, Mary & Todd Miller, Jane & Jack Moran, James W. Nelson, Douglas Owens-Pike, Anna Tracy, Nancy Schumacher & Jim Sipe, Carmen Simonet, David Stack, Deb Strohmeyer, Michele Vaillancourt, James Wellman, Virginia E. Windschitl

MEMBERSHIP

Benefits To You

- Monthly meetings featuring excellent presentation on a wide array of native landscaping topics.
- Receive the new member packet, including our handbook full of information and activities on natural landscaping.
- Receive the Wild Ones journal, with articles and information to inspire and educate you about natural landscaping.
- Free admission to Wild Ones' events, such as our garden tours, and native plant walks and sales/swaps.
- Reciprocity with other chapters' meetings.
- Gather and exchange information and expertise with other gardeners of all experience levels.
- Support for the Wild One's Mission.

Join or Renew

- 1 Sign up at a meetings, or
 - 2 Call Marty Rice at 952-927-6531, or
 - 3 Access the national website at www.for-wild.org
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2007 Officers

President: Roberta Moore

Vice-President: Julia Vanatta

Secretary: Mary Schommer

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Hospitality: Rose Meyer

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Newsletter: Mary Schommer

Outreach: Marty Rice

Photographer/Historian: John Arthur

Plant Rescue: Unfilled

Programs: Mary Alyce Krohnke/John Arthur

Public Relations: Barb Gallagher

Show Me, Help Me: Fran Kiesling

Spring Expo: Unfilled

Tours: Carmen Simonet

Website: Jim Sipe



Twin Cities Chapter

c/o Marty Rice

4501 Lakeview Dr

Edina, MN 55424

www.for-wild.org/chapters/twincities

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