



Twin Cities Chapter

Quarterly Newsletter

August 2010 Volume 8, Issue 3

Upcoming Events/Monthly Meetings

SUMMER TOURS

Please email wildonesTCtours@gmail.com or call 612-293-3833 if you plan to attend or to carpool. This will help us prepare the right amount of materials.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 18th We'll visit 2 sites this evening, come to one or both.

1. Holm Residence, 15327 Lake Shore Ave, Minnetonka, MN, 6 - 7 pm. Directions: Hwy 62 West past 494 interchange. Continue 1/2 mile, turn right onto Boulder Creek Drive, immediate right on Whited Ave. Continue north through 4 way stop, left on Oric Ave, left on Lake Shore Ave. The Holms have been converting their 2/3 acre sized yard to all natives since they moved in 6 years ago and have over 180 different native species of forbs, shrubs and trees. Their yard consists of a southwest facing hillside of prairie species, a shaded dry woodland and a mesic woodland section. They were recipients of an award for the best Native Landscape Restoration through their Watershed District (9 Mile Creek) last year and were featured in their City newsletter. Before you visit, checkout the before and after slideshow of the Holm's restoration at www.restoringthelandscape.com

2. Purgatory Park, Minnetonka, MN 7:15 pm - Dusk. Directions from the Holm Residence to Purgatory Park: Right on Oric Ave. Left on Whited Ave. Left on Excelsior Blvd. After 1/2 mile, left on Scenic Heights Drive. Continue past school down hill, right on Stodola Road. Follow to end (cul de sac). Directions to Purgatory Park from Minneapolis: Hwy 62 West past 494 interchange. Continue 2-3 miles and turn right on Scenic Heights Drive. Left on Stodola Road. Follow to end (cul de sac). Come on a guided tour of this 155 acre park with Janet Van Sloun Larson, City of Minnetonka Natural Resources Restoration Specialist. The tour will include a 13 acre tall grass prairie restoration, a short grass prairie remnant, an oak woodland ridge restoration including many buckthorn removal strategies - cutting, herbicide applications.

HISTORIC WALKING TOUR at LAKE NOKOMIS NATURESCAPE

August 24, 7:00-8:30 pm. Free and open to the public. Tour guide and member, **Julia Vanatta**, will talk about what the land was like before settlement, and how the prairie, creek and lakes of South Minneapolis were used for milling, farming and hunting. Eventually, lakes were dredged to lure developers as the city grew south, claiming land that was originally part of Richfield. Tour starts at the top of the hill near the intersection of E. 50th St and Woodlawn Blvd, which is one block west of 28th Ave. Please **RSVP 612-293-3833**, or email juliakay@scc.net

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MONTHLY MEETINGS

(Meetings at the Wood Lake Nature Center: social at 6:30, meeting to start promptly at 7:00. Free and open to the public)

21 September 2010: Gardening for Biodiversity with Michelle Kalantari. Over a 3 year period Michelle converted her Richfield yard of mostly sod to a vibrant landscape with 70% native plants and no more grass to mow. She will take us on a photographic journey of the changes made and the resulting biodiversity of life that found its way into her garden. It's like a chapter right out of Douglas Tallamy's book, "Bringing Nature Home". Michelle, Wild Ones member, is an amateur gardener and photographer, her landscape was designed by Paula Westmoreland of Ecological Gardens. Michelle began learning about native plants as a volunteer gardener for the Lake Nokomis Naturescape gardens.

19 October 2010: Restoring the Landscape with Native Plants: A Suburban Approach with Heather Holm. How can we make a difference in a suburban setting with native plants? Heather will highlight the reasons for restoring their landscape and will delve into the different approaches used for removing invasives, designing and creating new native plantings, researching pre-settlement plant communities in the region and applying for grants. She will also showcase the before and after results. Heather, Wild Ones member, is a horticulturist, photographer, graphic designer and blogger. She has been utilizing native plants in the landscape for over 15 years, but in the past 8 years has studied plant communities and plant associations and has attempted to replicate these in designed landscapes. Her latest project is her blog about their yard restoration at www.restoringthelandscape.com

16 November 2010: Annual Membership Meeting, Potluck, Seed Exchange and Nancy Schumacher of the Vagary will present **Seed Starting Basics**. Celebrate our local Wild Ones community by sharing food and native seeds and electing our new officers for 2011. Please bring a dish to share. If you have seeds to share, please label them. We'll provide envelopes so participants can help themselves. We'll wrap up the evening with a presentation on Seed Starting Basics by Nancy Schumacher.

Meeting Notes

(Editor's note: My thanks to David Stack for taking notes at the March and April presentations in my absence)

March 2010. What's The Buzz? Honey Bees and Native Pollinators, presented by Joerg Kessler, a beekeeper and master gardener, who owns the Heritage Oak Apiary in Ramsey County. These insects have been historically important for human consumption going as far back as 7,000 years ago in Egypt. Today there are over 4,000 types of bees. In a good sized hive there can be as many as 30,000 to 50,000 bees. Bees go through four life stages: eggs, larva, pupa and adult. Drones are the boys, whose only function is to mate with the queen. Worker bees are the girls who are the foragers and the pollinators. The queen bee lays around 200,000 eggs in a season - about 1500 a day. The queen bees eat only royal jelly their entire life. Worker bees are only fed royal jelly for 3 days. If that were all they ate, they would become queen bees.

Some bee species are social, while others are solitary. With social bees, scouts go out from the hive and look for nectar for harvesting that day. They return to the hive and communicate to the other members of the hive through a dance what direction and how far to fly to the nectar source. The scout will give samples of the nectar that will be harvested. The quickness of the scout's wiggles tells the hive the



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distance to fly. Social bees will focus for each day on one specific type of flower. The next day they may go to a different location and concentrate on a different type of flower. On the other hand solitary bees are generalists and will visit many different types of flowers in a day.

KILLER BEES! The killer bees in America originated in the Americas when imported African bees escaped captivity in Brazil and then hybridized with native bees. They are dangerous because hundreds of individual bees can sting a person in a single incident.

THE STING! A bee can sting only once and then it will die. Wasps can sting more than once but don't die afterwards. If you don't bother wasps, they won't sting you. So leave them alone if possible as they are also beneficial

Honey never spoils unless it is contaminated by water. Honey bees cap over the hexagonal cells of honey with wax when the moisture content drops below 18.6%. Honey left too long at a moisture content greater than this will ferment.. It takes 5 pounds of honey to produce one pound of wax. It takes about a total of 55,000 bee flying miles (about 2 million total flower visits) to produce one pound of honey. Having an average life span of six weeks, if you added up all the bee hours of work, it would equal about 758 bee lifetimes to produce one pound of honey.

Honey bees are important in the pollination of various crops such as almonds, cucumbers and watermelons. Every February over 1 million bees are trucked into California to pollinate the almond crop and then trucked back out. Recent costs for this service was \$200/hive. Although bees have been rapidly declining in recent years, even if they disappeared completely we would still have food to eat. The variety, however, would be greatly reduced and extremely boring since

many plants are dependent upon honey bees for pollination. Habitat destruction, parasites and diseases contribute to the ongoing loss of honey bees. Due to loss of habitat in some areas of the world such as China, natural pollinators are gone and the crops are now hand pollinated. Pesticides, herbicides and monoculture plantings, which make crop farming easier, more consistent and cheaper are harmful to honey bee populations and to native pollinators. It is theorized that the health of bees has been weakened by constant single crop pollination. Another theory is that some pesticides are toxic to bees, causing and/or adding to a weakened and disease-prone condition. Some pesticides have a 2-year half life and some are neuro-toxins. Part of increase in infections can be attributed to the importation of honey bees from other countries and the new pathogens they have brought along against which the native bees have little defense.

WHY BEES MAKE HONEY.

Although winters are cold and long here in Minnesota, honey bees are not snowbirds. They are, in fact, the only social insects that survive over winter as adults. They accomplish this by massing together and eating honey. Wild honey comes in many different flavors depending upon the dominant type of plant source.

April 2010. Difficult Landscape Sites: Opportunities to Heal the Earth, presented by Erik Olsen, Landscape Designer MLA, Outback Nursery/Tennant Landscaping. Most of us want to integrate nature into our urban and suburban properties. We should be thinking about sustainability when approaching even our small plots of land. In ecology sustainability is the word that describes how biological systems remain diverse and productive over time. To achieve this consider native plant communities, which in essence are a natural association of native plants. ('Native' to Erik means the plants that were in place here prior to European settlement.) Native plant communities common to the Twin Cities area are: prairie, oak savanna, and deciduous woods (note that the coniferous woods are a bit farther north).

Prairie: 80% to 100% sun.
Savanna: 20% to 70% shade.
Woodland: 70% to 100% shade.

Prairie: There are 'short grass prairies' and 'long grass prairies' with long grass prairies dominating over short grass prairie plants. The top 12 inches of soil in these areas are high in organic matter, and contain the most nutrients. Most prairies are in full sun, although many prairie plants can usually survive in up to 40% shade. Typically prairie plants have deep roots.

Woodland: The soil organic content in woodland areas is greater than with prairie or savanna soils. Here, plant roots grow more horizontally in the top organic layer. Given the high organic content that is usually found in these areas, compost is very good for woodland plant gardens.

In looking at our urban setting we need to keep in mind that:

- Twin Cities urban environment temperatures are 5 to 7 degrees warmer than out-state.
- Very little if any soil has been left undisturbed in the high density of development of the urban environment.
- Some common problems associated with urban soils:
 - Lack of good topsoil.
 - High mineral content and low organic content.
 - Compaction.
 - Earthworms.
 - Invasive plants; such as buckthorn and garlic mustard,
 - Lack of beneficial fungi and beneficial bacteria (some invasive plants like garlic mustard reduce the amount of beneficial bacteria in the soil).
- Leaf litter is generally an important beneficial factor in nature.
- Loam is a mixture of sand, silt and clay. Loam is good soil for lawns and gardens.
- Many plants can survive in shady locations, but will be stunted compared to growing in more sunny locations.
- Moss is not a problem and is common in shady woodland locations; puffballs are a common fungus in woodlands; and molds are generally not a problem in native plant gardens.
- In hillside locations generally use shorter plants such as short grass prairie species (suggestions included Little Blue Stem, Prairie Dropseed, and Carex brevior) Rainwater runs off and does not soak in so soil is usually drier.

Eric's Suggested Plants for Hot/Dry Locations

- Hot & dry
- Coreopsis palmata
- Geum triflorum
- Juniperus communis (shrub)
- Hillside
- Diervilla lonicera (shrub)
- Boteloua gracilis (grass)
- Echinacea pallida

Eric's Suggested Good shade plants:

- Pennsylvania sedge.
- Virginia Waterleaf .
- Golden Alexander
- Wild Geranium.
- Maidenhair Fern.
- Lady Fern.
- Red Baneberry
- Pagoda Dogwood.
- Dwarf High Bush Honeysuckle.
- Bloodroot
- Trillium
- Columbine
- Rue Anemone
- Mayapple
- Blue Cohosh
- Bellwort
- Wild Ginger

May 2010. Birdscaping: Gardening with Wildlife in Mind, presented by St. Paul Audubon members, Julian Sellers and Val Cunningham. (*Editor's note: Being unable to attend this presentation we have no meeting notes. However, a recent St. Paul Audubon Society publication called "Go Native" to sustain songbirds and other wildlife in your garden" sums up the much of what was presented. I have taken liberally from this pamphlet.*)

The pamphlet introduction defines native plants and discusses the importance of having each of us plant native gardens to attract native insects which are a staple for most of our songbirds. Not that we need to dig up our yard and throw out all those non-natives, but we all should make natives our first choice as we make decisions in adding plants to your garden areas. Most of this brochure was devoted to snapshot descriptions of the those natives that host high numbers of insects. I give you the list below to whet your appetite!

Tree Choices

- Burr Oak
- White Oak
- Black Cherry
- Red Maple
- Sugar Maple
- White Pine
- Hackberry .

Tall Shrubs

- Chokeberry
- Wild Plum
- Fireberry Hawthorne
- American Hazelnut
- Serviceberry
- Pagoda Dogwood
- Red-osier Dogwood
- Nannyberry

Low Shrubs

- Highbush Blackberry
- Red Raspberry
- Lead Plant

Vines

- Wild Grape
- Woodbine
- Virgin's Bower

Flowering Perennials

Gray Goldenrod
Silky Aster
Wild Geranium
Columbine
Michigan Lady
Meadow Blazing Star

Showy Goldenrod
Wild Strawberry
Blue Flag Iris
Swamp Milkweed
Large-flowered Beardtongue
Rough Blazing Star

Large-Leaved Aster
Prairie Violet
Butterfly Weed
Whorled Milkweed
Wild Bergamot
Bloodroot

Grasses: Prairie Cordgrass; Little Bluestem

Presidents' Message - Marty Rice/Marilyn Jones, CoChairs

I think the day has arrived for environmentalists: with the oil spill threatening birds and other migrating critters, the need for increased awareness about carbon sequestration and bee colony collapse to name just some of the big environmental issues the sharing of our interests could not be more timely. "Wild Ones" can be a significant medium for this sharing. Our Twin Cities chapter has a wealth of experience and expertise on native plants and landscaping among our members along with strong programs, excellent tours, great newsletters and the Wild Ones Journal. But are we just preaching to the choir, and if so how do we reach out to those who are new to 'native' gardening?

Suppose we all invite non-members to our events---neighbors, garden club members, friends, parents of young children, Master Gardeners --- anyone who has *any* interest in gardening. Our meetings and tours are free and the public is welcomed. Can we encourage their curiosity in native landscaping--- let them know it can help sustain our native birds, butterflies, hummingbirds and much more. It would be a great sign if many of our meeting attendees were non-members---we hope we can pique their interest and that they will help spread the word and contribute to a sounder and safer environment.

With this in mind, one of the steps we're planning is a fall native plant sale, not with flats and plugs but mature plants in 3" or 4" pots which can be plugged into existing garden beds. Maybe a few Blazing Stars (*Liatrus*) or butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) will impress those home owners next summer when they see the butterflies nectaring on them, and they'll be encouraged to add a few more. Voila---they've caught the bug and are hopefully on their way to more native landscaping!

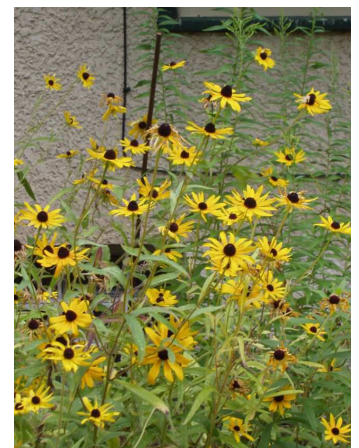
Do you have other suggestions? Let us know!

Marty Rice
Twin Cities Co-President

The Brown Thumb

The plants in my yard lead a hard scrabble existence. When the land-owner (me) has the attitude that everything must make its own way in life with minimal assistance, conditions had better be ideal and/or the plants as tough as nails. Besides my love for the more wild side of things, I think this philosophy of life is what helped drive me into the native plant camp - the knowledge that if anything was to survive under my "care", natives had the best chance. Not that I am entirely

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inattentive, but as I putter in my yard I know that conditions are far from ideal. The soil could certainly do with some amendments as I notice the dust-bowl like appearance of all exposed surfaces. A change in this condition will probably not happen in my lifetime as the only addition I ever intend to make is taking my mulched leaves each fall and spreading them throughout all of my gardens. The amount of topsoil and nutrients this adds each year is miniscule - and my compost heaps adds not much more. Watering is also down pretty much to whatever nature can provide - at least for my adult plants.

My minimalist approach almost entirely rests on the following tenants:

--- Start out with low cost plants. I was lucky enough to launch my garden with a large number of plants that came from a plant rescue effort. Friends also were generous in their offerings. Beyond that, I started a lot of my remaining plants from seed (that success story at a later date). The fact that I was able to gather my first plants at little cost lessened the blow if they somehow did not survive in my yard. I was surprised to discover that most natives actually did quite well without my assistance. The losers were Cardinal Flowers and Coreopsis. Not sure why but no Cardinal Flower has made it past the first year and the Coreopsis tend to be very sparse and flop. My real successes have been Brown-eyed Susan, Golden Alexander, Wild Ginger, New England Asters, Common Milkweed, Grey-headed Coneflower, Zigzag Goldenrod, and Canadian Anemone. I would recommend all of these to beginning gardeners (with the possible exception of the Canadian Anemone - which as you may have seen from a previous article, is a pretty aggressive native. So if you don't want to be forever reigning this plant in, definitely DO NOT introduce this to your yard.

--- Take care of them while they're young. Through one year of trial I learned that all babies introduced to my yard had to be very well protected if I even hoped to have them last overnight (much less for years to come). With any tender seedlings, the squirrels descend as soon as my back is turned, digging up whatever I had planted. Now every new plant gets its own personal 4 to 6 inch high chicken wire fence staked into the ground with cut up wire coat hangers. This seems to keep the squirrels and rabbits at bay. This, plus faithful watering for the first year and a bit into the second, is the sole tender loving care I dispense. Luckily they seem to thrive on this regimen.

--- Keep out those invasive. Time in my yard is now spent almost exclusively on keeping the unwanted plants out. These are primarily creeping harebells and the Canadian anemones that have wandered too far afield. My husband believes that there is a much better way to get rid of these "weeds". A simple declaration that they are not weeds but plants to be loved would eliminate this effort. I on the other hand have drawn the line on these two and will fight them until the death - which I assume will be mine not theirs as I know they will be forever with me. In retrospect better research on plants to find out which tend to take over prior to introducing them into one's yard would be a far wiser approach. All new plants are now getting this pre-inspection.

Now that my gardens are somewhat established I can start thinking about diversifying. Having had successes with my low maintenance approach encourages me to wander about our local native plant nurseries and the farmers market where natives are sold and purchase other plants that catch my fancy. So I will slowly start introducing more and different native plants and hope they too survive my "boot camp" for natives.

Featured Native Plant: Wild Prairie Onion

Common Names: Fall Glade Onion, Autumn Wild Onion, Pink Wild Onion, Cliff Onion)

Scientific Name: *Allium stellatum*

Family Name: Lily (Liliaceae)

IDENTIFICATION

Habitat: Found throughout Minnesota, mostly south and west in prairies & meadows. Also rocky slopes, prairies and shores. Almost never occurs in wetlands.

Height: 1 - 1.5 feet



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Leaves: Flat, narrow, light green, grass-like leaves with pointed tips, 6 to 18" long, ½ - ¾" wide. Typically there are 3 to 6 basal leaves (or leaves near the base) which are approximately 2/3 the height of the flower stalk. Leaves die back by the time of flowering.

Flowers: Tiny, star-shaped or bell-shaped lavender (reddish pink) flowers which appear in rounded clusters (umbels) atop an erect leafless stalk (scape). The anthers are yellow when fresh, quickly becoming brown. The 1 to 2½" wide flower head typically contains 15 to 20 flowers each of which are ¼ to ½ inches wide and have 3 petals, 3 petal-like sepals and 6 yellow stamens. Blooms summer to early fall (July-September)

Fruit: Three-lobed, capsule

Overall Characteristics: Below the surface there are one to two elongated bulbs (1 to 1.5 inches long). There is an oniony smell when cut or bruised. Allium is the ancient Latin name of garlic. Stellatum means "starry" in botanical Latin - referring to the arrangement of the flower petals.

GARDEN TIPS

Plant Hardiness: Zone: 3 - 8

Sun/Shade Needs: Full sun to light shade.

Soil Needs: Dry to medium, well-drained soil. Fertility: Average. Likes rocky rather limey soil.

Planting: Spread: 6 - 12 inches. Plant 6 - 12 inches apart

Propagation: Propagate by division or seed. It will also self-sow freely so deadhead promptly if you don't want to weed out seedlings. Need to cold stratify when germinating from seed indoors. Making divisions is easier than transplanting seedlings.

Care: Easy, but slow growing. Water thoroughly and only when the top few inches begins to dry. Winter mulch with evergreen boughs, straw or marsh hay after the soil surface freezes.

Companion Plants: Can place in a herb garden in a prairie setting.

Friends & Foes: Attracts butterflies and small insects such as flower flies and small bees.. No serious insect or disease problems.

NOTES

Current Use/Interest: Edible (can be eaten raw or parboiled), but not considered of culinary value. Low toxicity - so eat in small quantities. Dogs and other mammals may be poisoned if eaten in large quantities.

Historic Use/Interest: Were once used in cooking stews and also eaten raw. Used by Native Americans for croup, colds and fevers. Settlers also used as a poultice to treat respiratory disorders such as coughs, colds and asthma. Also used to repel insects.

Member's Corner

End of Summer Plant Sale at the Vagary

Savvy gardeners know that late summer is a great time to get a head start on next season.

The Vagary will offer a wide variety of perennials, including many natives, at its End of Summer Plant Sale on Saturday and Sunday, August 28th and 29th. The sale will feature discount pricing and some unique odds and ends. Check the website at www.thevagary.com for location and details.

the Vagary
Perennials, Natives, Herbs

Books, Etc: Communities Going Wild About Native Plants

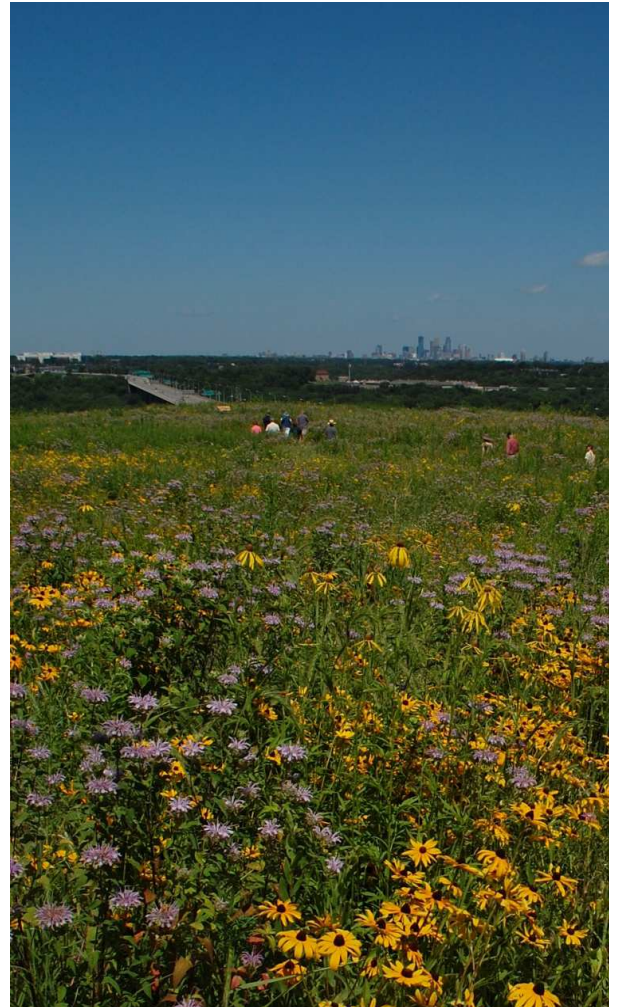
Have you heard the news? Local municipalities and institutions, history and cultural centers, schools, churches, parks, trails and watershed districts, along with Native American communities are returning small and large parcels of land into naturalized gardens and landscapes. Volunteers are stepping forward to help remove buckthorn, clear ground and prepare sites, while restoration specialists are being hired to manage seeding and installations.

This is great news for Wild Ones, because as community members began to learn about the benefits and experience the natural beauty of native plants, they will be more open to the idea of including a few native plants into their gardens. Trouble is, many of these folks have never heard of us, and they are not aware of how native plants differ in their behavior from their relative cultivars.

It would really help Wild Ones if members could step in and help at the community level. We encourage you to volunteer at a community project near you. Meet and invite project leaders and other volunteers to one of our meetings or tours. We are also making several of our resource materials easy to access, such as the resource list of native plant nurseries. Here are a few examples that I recently toured recently: Pilot Knob Hill, a prairie restoration and preservation of historic landmark site overlooking historic Fort Snelling; City of Mendota Heights. Pond-Dakota Mission Park, 401 E. 104th Street, Bloomington, overlooking the Minnesota River Valley; Powderhorn Raingarden research project, Metro Blooms and BlueThumb.org.

What about you? Can you help us identify projects in your area? If so, please shoot me an email at juliakay@scc.net. We'll post the information on our TC Chapter's home page so members may easily access where to go and who to contact.

Thanks, see you soon, out in the community.
Julia Vanatta



MINNEAPOLIS MONARCH FESTIVAL (visit www.monarchfestival.org)

Saturday, September 11, 2010, 9am – 2pm at the **Nokomis Naturescape**

The **Minneapolis Monarch Festival** celebrates the monarch butterflies amazing 2500 migration from Minnesota to Mexico. The Minnesota Mexico connection is highlighted with music and dance. Food, art, environmental education, native plant sales and releases of tagged monarchs are part of the festival. Activities begin with a

Run for the Monarchs 5k - proceeds benefit monarch habitat here and Mexico



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 temperatures of autumn 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 your upcoming "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).
- * Don't forget to take time and enjoy the wildlife that makes use of your native plants.
- * Replenish mulch as needed (2-4 inches).



Welcome New & Renewing Members

As of 1 July according to the national website, our chapter had 135 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

Bonkowske, Cheryl; Cooley, Meredith; Cunningham, Val; Dean, Mollie; Doering, Dean/Scribner, Sue; Harstad, Carolyn & Peter; Havelin, Lisa; Holman, Bonnie; Honzay, George; Hoops, James; Kraft, Barbara & Richard; Lindgren, Diane; Pfeiffer, Joann; Rouda, Ilona & Bob; Sandstrom, Rita; Sellers, Julian; Stanley, Lisabeth; Vanatta, Julia; Wellman, James; Seger, Patricia; Sidles, Kathy; Stark, Craig; Stone Goldsmith, Laurie; Vaillancourt, Michele; Van Norman, Karen; Walters, Dianne; Wilm, Mary Lou

2010 Officers

Co-Chairs: Marilyn Jones/Marty Rice
Secretary: Kris Martinka
Treasurer: Brent Holm

Board Members

Hospitality: Rose Meyer
Membership: Marty Rice
Merchandise: Trudy Poquette
Newsletter: Mary Schommer
Nokomis Naturescape: Vicki Bonk
Outreach: **OPEN**
Photographer/Historian: John Arthur
Programs: Carmen Simonet/John Arthur
Public Relations: Julia Vanatta
Spring Expo: **OPEN**
Tours: **OPEN**
Website: Jim Sipe

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 bi-monthly Wild Ones Journal, with articles and information to inspire and educate you about natural landscaping.
- Free admission to most Wild Ones' events, such as our garden tours, and native plant walks and sales/swaps.
- Reciprocity with other chapters' meetings.
- Share experiences and expertise with other like-minded native gardeners.
- Access to the Wild Ones library of native landscaping books.
- Support for the Wild One's Mission.
- Membership dues and donations are tax deductible

Join or Renew

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



Twin Cities Chapter
c/o Marty Rice
4730 Park Commons Dr. #321
St. Louis Park, MN 55416
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