



Twin Cities Chapter Quarterly Newsletter

February 2012 Volume 10, Issue 1

Upcoming Events/Monthly Meetings

When, Where and How Much

Saturday, 25 February, 8:00 am - 4:00 pm

Plymouth Creek Center
14800 34th Avenue
Plymouth, MN 55447

Admission is \$60 per person.
Includes morning snack, buffet lunch and
afternoon dessert. Discounted admission
available through February 10, 2012.
Registration closes February 20, 2012, or when
all seats are sold, whichever comes first.



Tending the Delicate Balance: An intimate relationship exists between the plant and animal world – one cannot survive without the other. A tree will not bear fruit without help from pollinators, a butterfly will not take flight without nutrients from its larval host plant and a nesting songbird will not have food for her young without an abundance of nearby larvae. This circle of life is only possible when our ecosystem is healthy. Pressures from forces such as global warming and loss of habitat are interrupting this delicate balance. Wild Ones 2012 Design With Nature Conference will address these pressures and explore opportunities the scientific community is considering to save certain species. Native plants and how we manage our landscapes play a key role, adding both diversity and natural beauty to the world around us.

Conference Program and Speakers

- Jessica Hellman (Associate Professor, Dept. of Biological Sciences, University of Notre Dame)
- Stan Tekiela (Naturalist, Wildlife Photographer and Writer)
- Elaine Evans (Professor of Entomology, University of Minnesota. Author of *Befriending Bumblebees*)
- Larry Weaner (Natural Landscape Designer and Consultant, Larry Weaner Landscape Associates)

For additional information and to register, visit
www.DesignWithNatureConference.org, email
info@DesignWithNaturConference.org or call 612-293-3833.

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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)

Tuesday, March 20, 2012: Ecological Planting Strategies, Carmen Simonet, Landscape Architect ASLA RLA. Understanding landscape as life in process allows us to relax and enjoy the spontaneous nature of our gardens. Plants spread, move around, grow larger than expected, and sometimes disappear entirely. Carmen Simonet will show us how we can apply this knowledge to our planting designs to create beautiful, low maintenance, and diverse plantings.

Tuesday, April 17, 2012: Playing Garden Defense - Adaptive strategies for Beating Minnesota Weather, Fran Kiesling, Environmental Praxis Coach, Inc. Minnesota weather has always been a bit wild, but in recent years weather patterns from the past are no longer reliable templates for future seasons. What can Minnesotans do to create beautiful, ecological, weather-resilient gardens? Fran Kiesling will look at the “big five” weather conditions affecting Minnesota landscapes - heat, precipitation, wind, humidity, and cold. Easy-to-use design ideas that strengthen a garden’s ability to “bounce back” from stress are introduced and strategies for combating extreme weather are also discussed. Participants will leave with concrete methods to improve the ability of their gardens as well as a top ten list of weather-resilient native plants.

Tuesday, May 15, 2012: Capturing the Beauty of Native Plants with Photography, John Maciejny, Natural Images Photography. Learning how to photograph the subtle beauty of native plants takes time, patience and the right tools. Join John Maciejny in the classroom and outside in the Woodlake Nature Center to learn how to capture the beauty, form and color of these plants. He will share techniques and tips with a slide presentation, demonstrations, and handouts. Bring your digital or film camera for some hands-on practice.

Meeting Notes

October 2011 Meeting: Botany and Botanical Names, Shirley Mah Kooyman, botanist with a specialty in plant taxonomy (nomenclature and identification). In this presentation there was a focus on the Binomial system in classifying plants: i.e., genus and species. Genus and species are written in italics or underlined. A genus always starts in a capital letter and a species always starts with a lower case. Additionally cultivars are shown in capital letters and that part of the name is contained in a single quote. A genus is a noun while a species is an adjective. Gender match is adhered to when selecting the Genus portion of a name with some exceptions. If the plant to be named is male it will end in “us”, neuter is “um” and female is “a”. The names of most rivers and mountains are masculine while countries, islands and cities are feminine. Trees are an exception as these are feminine. An example is *Morus rubra* (red mulberry).

The handouts provided at the meeting contained examples of how some botanical names were created. It included:

- Prefix: macro (large >> *Aster macrophyllus*)
- Suffix: Florus (flowered >> *Trillium grandiflorum*)
- General personality: debilis (weak >> *Sedum debilis*)
- Color: argenteus (silvery >> *Salvia argentea*)
- Markings: maculates (spotted >> *Geranium maculatum*)
- Shape: companulatus (bell-shaped >> *Agapathus campanulatus*)
- Texture: laciniatus (slashed >> *Rudbeckia laciniata*)
- Direction: cernuus (nodding >> *Trillium sernuum*)

Classification System : A handy method for remembering the classification system

King David Came Over For Good Spaghetti”
= =
Kingdom – Division – Class – Order – Family
– Genus – Species

- Habitat: montanus (of mountains >> *Centaurea montana*)
- People: kalma (for Peter Kalm, a student of Linnaeus)
- Places: neapolitanus (Naples, Italy >> *Allium neapolitanum*)

The first validly published name of a newly identified plant is the accepted name. Botanical names are reviewed every seven years. As Latin is now a written language and no longer spoken, the pronunciation of botanical names varies with where one is located. In America and Britain names are pronounced like English, while in other European countries it is more similar to Latin. There the accent is on the 2nd syllable from the end.

For those looking for native plants to include in their garden, having a familiarity with the family names of plants allows one to go from non-native plants you like to discovering natives in the same family.

November 2011 Meeting: Conserving Natural Areas of the Root River, Scott Leddy of Meadowlark Restorations.

Amid a vast array of gorgeous photographs, Scott Leddy drove home the point that the surviving remnants of prairie in the Root River valley sustain a huge number of species of plants and insects. Many of the species the prairies support are no longer found anywhere else. He is constantly discovering new species as he works and walks among the hills in this southeastern Minnesota area. But throughout the time he has been working and living here, he has seen degradation of the remaining habitat. Hence his impassioned concern for saving what remains from a similar fate.



Prairie Restoration Area. Photo by Scott Leddy

Per Meadowlark's blog "the bluff prairies of the Paleozoic plateau are possibly one of the most diverse places in the Midwest". There are about 12 super high quality prairie remnants left in southeast Minnesota and most of these are along the Root River valley. On any given summer day there are 35 to 40 species of butterfly on every bluff and 50 to 100 species of bees. Scott's dream (and efforts) is to try and connect these areas so there is a corridor allowing the diversity that is present in each to intermingle and thrive.

Scott spoke of the collapse of Mounds Prairie, a Minnesota's Scientific and Natural Area (SNA) which

was of particular concern to him. As described in a Department of Natural Resources Guide, this SNA contains three southwest facing goat prairies that are home to a highly diverse plant community containing white wild indigo, goat's rue, jeweled shooting star, Ohio spiderwort and the narrow-leaved milkweed. From Leddy's perspective this and other remaining prairies are being gradually overrun by exotics such as Japanese honeysuckle and buckthorn. The arrival of invasives plus the lack of fire has led to the current degradation. He also believes part of the problem can be traced back to the Sustainable Forest Act of 1995 which encouraged the planting of trees thus changing the original landscape in some areas. Because of adverse changes in the landscape, Scott founded Meadowlark, a non-profit dedicated to the restoration and saving of the remaining high quality prairie remnants. This is being accomplished by the back breaking work of tree removal, controlled burning, and seed collection. He is also trying to record the vast number of species he sees each year and bemoans the fact that there are so few people dedicated to monitoring the local fauna. He stated that in Minnesota there is only one person devoted to monitoring insects and that there are few young people who are gaining the in-depth knowledge on existing species.

At the conclusion of his speech when queried about how one could help, he stated that volunteers were always needed and welcomed. Some of the areas they are working on where volunteers are needed include:

- a.) Restoration of a 25 acre sand prairie with massive black oaks on its savanna area. This has been in the works for about a year and is on private property. There is an ongoing need for volunteers to help them with picking up and piling brush for ultimate burning. Down the road, they plan to restore an adjoining 5 acre area.

- b.) This winter they will be working on a spectacularly untouched tall grass prairie of 35 acres, including its beautiful bluff side. At this piece, another on private property, volunteer opportunities will come later in the winter and in early spring, when many hands will be needed for both piling up brush, and for burning.
- c.) Continuing always are previously planted acres which may need burning, in late winter and early spring.
- d.) As summer rolls around, they always need help with seed collection. This is a good time for friends to come and enjoy these lands and to see the fruits of their efforts. Per Scott, walking, photographing, and learning the plants is best done in the summer.



Of course professional and monetary assistance is also needed. Volunteers who can advise in professional areas, such as grant writers, legal consultants, botanists, ornithologists, or other related areas would be a tremendous asset. Their equipment wish list includes fire water packs; chain saws; safety equipment including helmets, chaps, gloves, hearing protection, etc.; a wood chipper; and fuel (always). So if you are inclined to help or wish to know more, visit www.mearowlarkrestorations.org or, if without internet access, by phone 507-864-4277

Chapter Officer Introduction

Editor's note: Here's a brief introduction of the one newer officer who was installed during 2011 and voted in by the membership in November.

Treasurer: Elaine Larson.

Question: What is your general background and how did you discover Wild Ones?

Answer: For my work I'm a software engineer at Thomson Reuters. But my real passion is the natural world – I love to be outdoors hiking, cross-country skiing, canoeing, camping and most of all observing the plants and animals. With regard to Wild Ones I feel fortunate to have spotted a poster for the first Expo held by Wild Ones Twin Cities. I attended the Expo and enjoyed it immensely – I learned a lot, picked up a number of helpful resources, met some wonderful people and have been a member of Wild Ones ever since.

Question: What first got you interested in native plants and what led to a continued interest?

Answer: Ironically, I have a hybrid plant to thank for leading me into the world of landscaping with native plants. One summer my daughter planted some Mexican Sunflower 'Torch' Tithonia that was included in a "Kid's Garden" set. The plants grew well and were covered with orange flowers late in the summer. I was amazed at the number of Monarch butterflies that visited the flowers – even though we always had a lot of flowers in our yard, I had never seen such a quantity of butterflies. It was very exciting – I just loved watching the butterflies fluttering around. It was the first time I realized that it was possible to attract wildlife to our yard based on the plants we chose to grow. Being a wildlife lover, I started reading articles and books about plants that attract butterflies and birds, and about landscaping for wildlife, and of course the books led me to learn more about native plants.

Question: What is your favorite Minnesota native plant and why?

Answer: It's hard to choose a favorite plant, but I adore our native Lowbush blueberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*). There is nothing like coming around a corner on a hiking trail and finding a patch of ripe blueberries. The berries are fun to pick and such a delicious and nutritious addition to any camping meal. The Lowbush Blueberry tends to grow in very scenic spots, is a beautiful little plant and provides value to 53 different wildlife species, according to the DNR Landscaping for Wildlife book.

Election of officers for 2012 - all officers in place in 2011 were re-elected for the coming year

President:	Marilyn Jones
Vice President:	Shirley Mah Kooyman
Secretary:	Becky Wardell Gaertner
Treasurer:	Elaine Larson

Question: What do you hope to accomplish as an officer in Wild Ones Twin Cities?

Answer: As treasurer I hope to support an organization that offers important information and great resources about native plants and natural landscaping.

Member's Corner

Heather Holm tells how to attract butterflies and moths: Heather Holm, landscaper and blogger, shares her ideas for creating gardens that sustain butterflies and moths on Sunday, February 19 at 2 p.m. at the North Dale Recreation Center, 1414 Saint Albans St. No., St. Paul. The talk is free and open to the public. Holm will focus on species whose caterpillars feed on specific native plants before becoming flying adults. Her presentation is sponsored by the Como Community Council.

Editor's Note: Got something you want to tell, sell or give away. This space 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

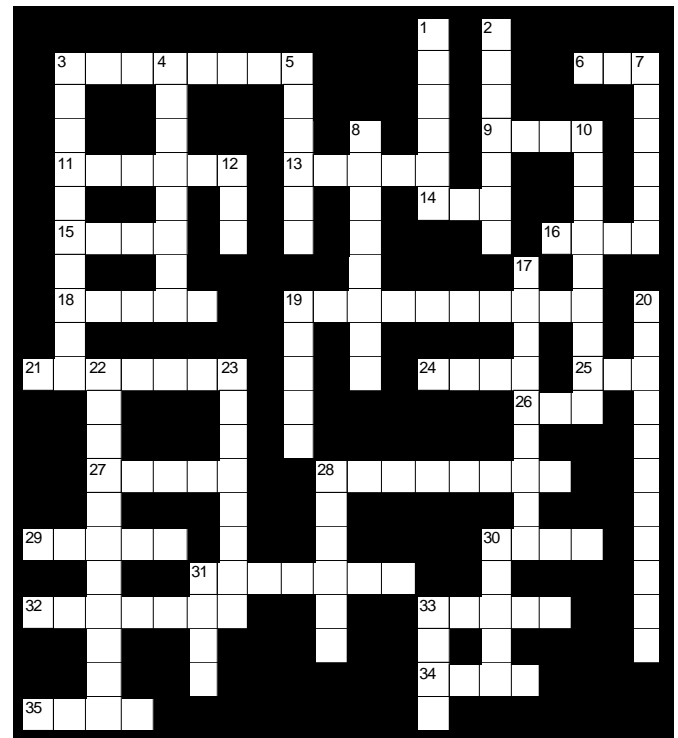
CROSSWORD PUZZLE (Editor's note: This puzzle challenges you to see how closely you read the newsletters of the previous year, since almost all words can be found in newsletter issues from 2010.)

Across

3. Movie about the fight against pesticide use _____ Reaction
6. Collector of water from which birds drink.
9. Tall grass growing in marshy places.
11. Absent on Canadian Anemone.
13. What remains after Japanese beetle lunch.
14. Place to visit when looking for ideas on local plants (abbreviation).
15. Add to water to kill Japanese beetles.
16. Companion plant to may apple.
18. What may be lowered when putting in a rain garden.
19. Secreted chemical influencing the behavior of others of the same species.
21. Canadian Anemone is not bothered by this animal.
24. Distinguishing number of white tufts on a Japanese beetle.
25. Length of the Cup Plant leaves: _____ inches.
26. _____ florets of this plant are fertile.
27. Cup plant product that was used to prevent nausea.
28. Classification of pesticides that are absorbed by the plant root system.
29. A natural predator substitute for pesticides.
30. Found in plant fruit.
33. Spring activity of putting seeds in the ground.
34. Landscape design award winner Owens-_____.
35. Season to replenish mulch

Down

1. According to Earth Wizard - first step before putting a shovel into action.
2. Basis for Aldo Leopold's phenological data.
3. Brewed liquid inoculant.
4. More common name for the Umbrella Plant.
5. Japanese beetle stage that eats grass roots.
7. Collected by bees from plants.
8. American invasive in Germany.
10. Native plant _____ discourages the outbreak of disease.
12. One crop in farm monoculture.
17. The inner disk of the Cup Plant is _____.



19. Greek word for foot
20. Name for insect that eats many types of plants.
22. Pesticides having minimal effects on non-target species.
23. Name in commercial pesticides targeting specific species.
28. Stem characteristic of *Silphium perfoliatum*
30. Leopold hangout.
31. Tree attacked by Japanese beetle
33. Final life cycle stage before one is again back to the egg.

Native Plant: Snowberry

Common Names: White Snowberry, Common Snowberry, Snowberry, Waxberry

Scientific Name: *Symphoricarpos albus*

Family: Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle family)

IDENTIFICATION

Habitat: This shrub is found throughout most of the Upper United States and into Canada and Alaska.

Height: 3 – 6 feet

Leaves: Blue-green leaves are opposite and ovate with one or two lobes at the base of each leaf. Leaf size is $\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Flowers: Small ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch), pink, bell-shaped flowers are found on terminal spikes. There may be up to 15 flowers on each spike. The flower is found in late spring into the summer (June – August)

Fruit: White, waxy, round to oval, fruit approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter which contains two seeds. The fruit usually is found from September into November but can remain on the plant throughout the winter. Typically the fruit is found in clusters of 3 to 5.

Overall characteristics: Per the USDA this shrub is threatened in Maryland and endangered in Kentucky. It spreads by suckers forming thickets that can be 4 to 6 feet wide. The stems are opposite and branching. The scientific name derives as follows: Symphorein = “borne together” + karpos = “fruit”. Albus = white



GARDEN TIPS

Plant Hardiness: Zone: 2 - 7

Sun/Shade Needs: Sun to partial shade.

Soil Needs: Moist well-drained soil

Planting: Plant 6 - 8 feet apart. Spreads 4 to 6 feet (thicket)

Propagation: Easy to grow by cuttings, suckers or seeds. To grow from cuttings it is better to use a branch that is not the thinnest or the outermost. Seeds need alternating cold and warm stratification.

Care: This is a fast growing plant. Water well and mulch the first year. Likes consistently moist soil but will survive in moderately drought conditions. If you wish to keep this plant from spreading or to give it some form, prune it in the spring before new growth commences.

Companion Plants: Grasses

Friends & Foes: The berries are winter food for grouse and quail for those of you that get these birds - otherwise are typically eaten by birds such as robins, grosbeaks, and waxwings. The leaves and twigs are eaten by deer. Birds, butterflies and bees are also attracted to this flowers with the nectar sought after by hummingbirds and bumblebees. The shrub itself is used as cover for smaller animals.

NOTES

Current Use/Interest: The berries of this plant are somewhat poisonous (low toxicity) to humans. Due to the presence of saponin therein, eating the raw berries can cause vomiting and dizziness.

Historic Use/Interest: An infusion of the roots was used for inflamed eyes and to aid in recovery from childbirth. The wood was used for arrow shafts by Native Americans.

THE NOKOMIS NATURESCAPE Volunteer Support Come enjoy gardening by the lake with other native plant enthusiasts and promote our mission! Wild Ones Twin Cities play an essential role in maintaining the Nokomis Nature scape - a 4 acre native planting at Lake Nokomis Gardening season begins at the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board's Annual Earth Day Clean-up on Saturday April 22nd 9:30 - noon. Throughout the growing volunteers meet Tuesday from May – September 6:00 - 8:00 pm. All welcome. For more information or to volunteer contact Vicki at 612-727-3562 or vbok@usiwireless.com.

Gardener's To-Do List (February, March, April)

- * Prune trees and shrubs of dead or damaged limbs, shoots or waterspouts while they are still dormant; also shrubs that need shaping and rejuvenation. Best to trim up to 1/3 of the branches all the way back than to shorten all the branches.
- * February/March is a great time to start winter sowing hardy plant seed.
- * Start a compost pile in March/April.
- * Prevent soil damage by using coarse sand to provide traction and make sidewalks and driveways less slick. If that doesn't do the trick, try de-icing products from calcium chloride or calcium magnesium acetate (CMA) - salt-free melting agents.
- * Finalize your garden plans for this year. Order seeds or make a list of plants to pick up at garden nurseries.
- * As the weather warms up, put away suet bird feeders; the suet doesn't keep and birds are switching to their warmer weather diets. Also clean up birdseed shells, since build-up can hinder growth of plants and become moldy.
- * Pull off mulch as it thaws (but be ready to put it back on if there's another deep freeze)!
- * Apply corn gluten meal to hinder weed seed germination in late April/early May. Spread it at a rate of 20 pounds per 1,000 SF. Water it lightly to activate it. It will remain effective for 5-6 weeks. (Note: will affect any seed it contacts)
- * Sort your seeds by the date each needs to be planted, if starting indoors. We're fast coming up on the time to start them, especially ones that need cold, moist stratification.



Presidents' Message - Marilyn Jones, President

Welcome to 2012. Don't you just love the textures of your native garden in winter -the milkweed's pointy pods, the aster's thousand stars and proudly swaying blue stems . The unusual weather has prolonged our visual joys. The weather also provokes wonder about climate change and our role in adaptation. And just in time, our annual Design With Nature Conference addresses the issues that concern us as we are "Tending the Delicate Balance" of nature. Go to the website: DesignWithNatureConference.org and register for the February 25th conference. It will be a feast for your brain. And speaking of brain pollination and eye candy, mark your calendars for the March, April and May meetings with terrific speakers: March - Carmen Simonet presents "Landscape as Life in Process", April - Fran Kiesling presents "Design for Minnesota weather," and May - John Maciejny present "Native Plant Photography." Go to: WildOnesTwinCities.org for dates and details.

The winds will blow and we will have snow, but our hearts and minds will be warmed with the educational opportunities and fellowship of Wild Ones Twin Cities. This year make a resolution to care enough to share Wild Ones Twin Cities with someone who can learn and grow with native plants.

Conference - Member's Perspective

I was trying to sleep but found myself distracted by the bat that kept flying in and out of the window directly above my head. Fwap, fwap, fwap. Pause. Fwap, fwap, fwap. Knowing that the bat was eating dozens of mosquitoes and no-see-ums that would otherwise be eating me was somewhat of a comfort, but bats in the bedroom are, none-the-less, hard to ignore. The previous week, I had come back to my place to find what appeared to be the world's largest toad sitting squat in the middle of my living room. It was completely unperturbed by my presence and made no effort to exit the premises when I attempted to shoo it out the door. Again, I am not afraid of toads, but the thought of picking up the giant, warty beast to move it out of my cabina was less than appealing.

Angie Hong is an educator for East Metro Water - www.mnwcd.org/cleanwater - which includes Brown's Creek, Carnelian Marine - St. Croix, Comfort Lake - Forest Lake, Middle St. Croix, Ramsey Washington-Metro, Rice Creek, South Washington and Valley Branch Watersheds, Cottage Grove, Dellwood, Forest Lake, Lake Elmo, Stillwater, West Lakeland and Willernie, Washington County and the Washington Conservation District. Contact her at 651-275-1136 x.35 or angie.hong@mnwcd.org.

During my first month in Costa Rica, I had many such encounters with members of the animal kingdom. There was the parrot that flew into my kitchen every few days and ate the corner off a loaf of bread. There were the unstoppable armies of ants, some vicious, others benign. When I tried to protect a bag of cookies by suspending them from a clothesline, the ants, undeterred, just marched up the clothes pole, across the line and down the sides of the bag, chewed a tiny hole in the plastic and then helped themselves to the treats. Equally undeterred, I would pick up the bag, shake out the ants and then eat the cookies anyway. Worst of all was the tarantula that crawled out of my pant leg one evening while I was at a party. "How long had it been there?" I wondered, knowing I had dressed hours ago.

The plants in Costa Rica were no less impressive. There was the *Mimosa pudica*, or sensitive plant, that folded up its leaves when touched. A small tree, referred to locally as *reina de la noche*, boasted huge, pink, bell-shaped flowers with hallucinogenic qualities. Still another tree, called *Pao d'Arco*, had bark with medicinal properties. As my host Jessica explained, her mother's stomach cancer was cured after drinking a tea made from the tree daily for six months. The doctors were amazed when they discovered that her tumor had completely disappeared.

Here in Minnesota, our native plant and animal communities contain many equally impressive specimens. The purple coneflower, sometimes called *Echinacea*, is said to boost the human immune system, while the dried root of another prairie plant called *culver's root* has been used as a homeopathic remedy for liver problems, jaundice, headache, and hemorrhoids. Our monarch butterflies migrate 2500 miles to south-central Mexico every winter, making them the insect with the longest repeat migration in the world. While they are here in Minnesota, they lay their eggs on milkweed, the only plant that the caterpillars can eat.

In both Costa Rica and Minnesota, intimate relationships exist between plants and animals. Plants are dependent on animals for pollination, while animals rely on plants for food. By most estimates, one third of human food crops and 90% of all flowering plants need animal pollinators to reproduce. In the U. S., domestic honeybees alone pollinate approximately \$10 billion worth of crops each year. Non-living components like soil and water are part of the relationship as well. Maples and basswoods attract bees but also have large canopies that can intercept up to 1600 gallons of rainwater per year, thereby reducing stormwater runoff. Native plants like *Joe-pye-weed*, *sneezeweed*, *blazing star* and *aster*, attract bees, butterflies and hummingbirds, but also have deeper roots than cultivars, making them ideal for erosion control and for helping rain and melting snow to soak into the ground.

continued...

The Wild Ones 2012 Design With Nature Conference: Tending the Delicate Balance, will explore the relationships between plants and animals in our natural communities and consider the impacts of processes such as habitat loss and climate change. Speakers will include Jessica J. Hellmann, a professor of biological sciences from the University of Notre Dame, Stan Tekiela, a naturalist and wildlife photographer, Elaine Evans, an entomology expert from the University of Minnesota and author of *Befriending Bumblebees*, and Larry Weaner, a natural landscape designer and consultant.

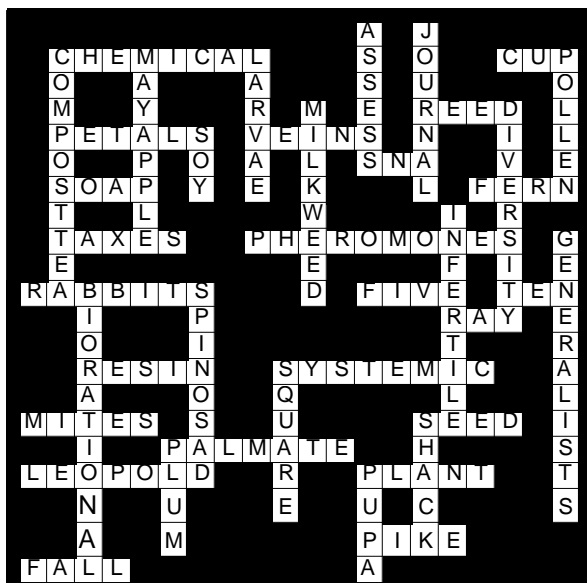
State climatology records show that our weather patterns have changed marked over the past fifty years. While annual precipitation has remained relatively constant, there has been an increase in longer, more severe droughts, punctuated by more extreme storms. These changes impact many aspects of our human and natural world, from agriculture, to stormwater management, to ecosystem diversity. The Wild Ones conference will explore opportunities the scientific community is considering to save certain species, as well as the ways that we can manage our landscapes to mitigate impacts of habitat loss and climate change.

Welcome New & Renewing Members

As of 1 January 2012 according to the national website, our chapter had 143 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>>.

Anderson, Elisabeth; Bowden, Frank; Campbell, Sydney; Cejpak, Ursala; Chayka, Catherine/Dziuk, Peter; Cullen, Audrey; Damon, Paul & Susan; Earl, Julia; Frelich, Lee; Holm, Brent & Heather; Jones, Marilyn; Kiesling, Frances; Klein, Mary; Kooyman, Shirley, Mah; Krohnke, Mary Alyce; Larson, Elaine; Larson, Linda; Leddy, Scott; Madlon-Kay, Richard & Diane; Martinka, Jim & Kris; McGlynn, Ed & Rosemary; Meister, Debbie; Miller, Mary; Nelson, Christian; Nussbaum, Sandra T., Records, Serials; Rose, Nancy; Schommer, Robert & Mary; Stack, David; Swenson, Joyce; Urness, Mandy; Vaillancourt, Michele; Van Baerle, Susan;

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ANSWERS



NOTE: It pays to renew or take out a Wild Ones membership sooner rather than later.!!
The annual cost will increase in March.

2011 Officers

President: Marilyn Jones
Vice President: Shirley Mah Kooyman
Secretary: Becky Wardell-Gaetner
Treasurer: Elaine Larson

Board Members

Audio Visual: John Arthur
Hospitality: Rose Meyer
Membership: Marty Rice
Merchandise: Trudy Poquette
Newsletter: Mary Schommer
Nokomis Naturescape: Vicki Bonk
Outreach: Marty Rice
Programs: Carmen Simonet
Public Relations: Julia Vanatta
Spring Expo: Julia Vanatta
Tours: Molly Rosenberger (**looking for 2nd**)
Volunteer Coordinator: Bill Blood
Website Development: Heather Holm
Webmaster: Heather Holm
WO Phone: Tammy Argus
Chapter Message Center: 612-293-3833

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 meetings, or
2. Call Marilyn Jones at 518-928-7819, or
3. Access the national website at www.WildOnes.org



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