



Twin Cities Chapter Quarterly Newsletter

May 2013 Volume 11, Issue 2

Upcoming Events/Monthly Meetings

Final Monthly Meeting of the spring: *(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, May 21, 2013: Edible Native Plants, Tom Dickhudt, owner of Sunrise Native Plants. As the title suggests native plants that we can actually eat as well as simply enjoy will be discussed.

Spring Plant Sale. Something NEW this year - Along with 5 thoughtfully designed flats, there will be 6 shrubs available and 8 Showy Favorites. Shrubs are essential in a balanced habitat and this is our first offering of shrubs in the Spring Plant Sale. All plants/shrubs are local natives. Those who attended the April 16 monthly meeting, got a \$5 discount for this plant sale.

** 5 flats: Transition Garden, Woodland/Shade Garden, Rain Garden, Boulevard/Rocky Garden, and WILD about Monarchs;

** 8 Shrubs: Meadowsweet, Glossy Black Chokeberry, Serviceberry, Honeysuckle, New Jersey Tea, and Red Twig Dogwood all in #2 pots;

** 8 Showy Favorites: Penstemon, Rattlesnake Master, Shooting Star, Narrowleaf Bluets, Prairie Dropseed, Cardinal Flower, Smooth Aster, and Pale Purple Coneflower (this is the WO signature flower).

The order deadline is Thursday, 9 May (all pre-orders must include payment). Plant pick-up: Sunday, 19 May, noon to 3 p.m., 4009 Minnehaha Ave. S., Minneapolis. If you cannot make the scheduled pickup, please call our message center (612-293-3833) or send an email to coordinator Marilyn Jones:

Marilyndjones@gmail.com. More detailed information is available at

<http://www.WildOnesTwinCities.org>.

Summer Tours: Our summer tours concentrate on visiting gardens and restoration projects that use native plants and watershed friendly techniques. If you have ideas, questions, or want to carpool, contact Marilyn Torkelson via (612-293-3833). Information and new developments, as well as information on other local tours will be posted on our website calendar: www.WildOnesTwinCities.org. If you don't have internet access contact us by using the Wild Ones Twin Cities phone number shown above.

Saturday, June 1: Landscape Revival, 9 – 3

PM: This 3rd annual Native Plant Expo and Market is again at 1201 Larpenteur Ave W., just 1 block west of Lexington in Roseville. 12 local native plant growers will be featured along with 9 exhibitors including co-sponsors St. Paul Audubon, Blue Thumb and Wild Ones, all in one convenient location. Accessory products such as organic compost, rain barrels and native plant seed will also be for sale. The goal of Landscape Revival is to promote the use of native plants by educating about their benefits for wildlife habitat, pollinators and water quality. See <http://www.saintpaulaudubon.org/events/2012/06/landscape-revival> for further information.

Monthly Meeting and February Conference Notes

MARCH 2, 2013 CONFERENCE: Reading Our Landscape

Landscape Design As Ecological Art. Darrel Morrison, Landscape Architect, Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects and author. Per Darrel Morrison, there are four characteristics that are central to having landscape design be considered ecological art. The design must be:

1. **Experientially rich:** This is accomplished by creating a landscape that has color, texture, and pattern present. It is so designed that other forms of life are attracted to the area.
2. **Ecologically sound:** Plants are matched with place (microhabitats). When this occurs typically no fertilizers, watering or aggressive plants need be used. (When discussing this point we were reminded that fertilizing stimulates weed growth while natives can do very well without this addition.)
3. **Of the place:** Here people would know where they are when in that particular landscape.
4. **Dynamic:** These landscapes should change over time. Designers are actually creating in a four-dimensional space with time being the fourth dimension. Given that, they are choreographing a changing landscape over the years.

He noted that a number of people and landscapes had inspired him over the years. Among those were:

1. Stephen and Rachel Kaplan (known for their work in the field of environmental psychology) who studied people's response to landscape areas. Based on their observations they concluded that in landscapes there should be:

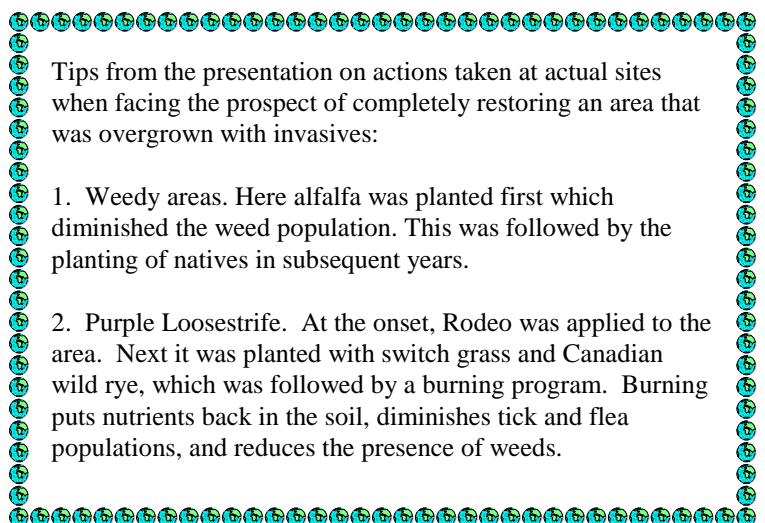
- **Mystery:** Here one can't see everything at once. Having these partially concealed areas, make people want to explore.
- **Complexity:** This is created by having species diversity in which different lines, forms and textures are taken into consideration when designing a space.
- **Coherence:** The whole should show perceptible patterns and not just be a hodge podge of plantings. One should see order and pattern in the zoning of different species.
- **Legability:** Here one takes into consideration how things move through the landscape. As part of this concept plants are used as an indication of the environment one is in.

2. Jens Jensen, a landscape architect who was a pioneer in the use of native plants. From his efforts came a better understanding of the application of spatial design. When Darrel Morrison approaches the design of an area, his first step is creating a mass-space diagram. For him this is critical so one doesn't end up with an incoherent assemblage of plants

During a question and answer period he stated that being able to read the landscape was the most important knowledge one should acquire. Typically this expertise is achieved by taking courses where field work is involved. From this one can learn to design in patterns that are based on what one sees in the field such as (1) drifting patterns of vegetation and (2) having plantings without sharp edges between zones.

Finally in an urban site when developing a design one needs to consider: (a) Sun and shade patterns

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Tips from the presentation on actions taken at actual sites when facing the prospect of completely restoring an area that was overgrown with invasives:

1. **Weedy areas.** Here alfalfa was planted first which diminished the weed population. This was followed by the planting of natives in subsequent years.
2. **Purple Loosestrife.** At the onset, Rodeo was applied to the area. Next it was planted with switch grass and Canadian wild rye, which was followed by a burning program. Burning puts nutrients back in the soil, diminishes tick and flea populations, and reduces the presence of weeds.

(b) Soil conditions and (c) Moisture. One should plant with diversity in mind so that there is a greater chance that some plants and species will survive. The area should be weeded by hand originally until the natives occupy all the spaces. After this the weeding effort will diminish. To achieve a good drift design in a small urban yard one needs to develop a basic mass space plan (showing existing zones of different height and trees/shrubs). To this, basic pathway/s or mode areas should be added. Once this information is recorded one can proceed with developing a planting design. As drift areas are added they should be in diagonal drifts across pathways.

Some books suggested by Darrel Morrison

(Editor's note: A bookmark was available which listed numerous books. I selected only a few from this based on whether the title appeared to be particularly appropriate for Wild Ones members)

1. The Native Landscape Reader, ed. By Robert E. Grese
2. Design in a Little Garden by Fletcher Steele
3. Landscape for Living by Garret Eckbo
4. Book of Landscape Gardening by Frank A. Waugh
5. The Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening by Wilhelm Miller
6. The Spirit of the Garden by Martha Brooks Hutchinson
7. Midwestern Landscape Architecture ed. By William H. Tishler

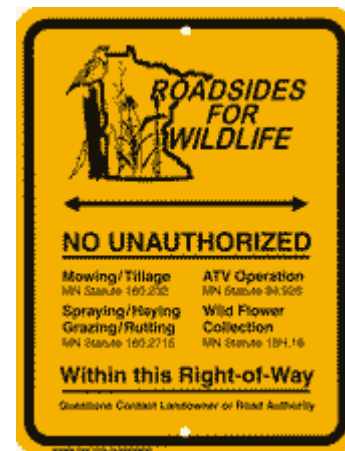
Future Conservation Gardens Large and Small. Bonnie Harper-Lore, Restoration

Ecologist and Author. At the onset of this presentation Bonnie Harper-Lore talked briefly about the opportunities she had while working for the U.S. Department of Transportation where there are more than 17 million acres of land on highway roadsides and medians. Locally Minnesota has availed itself of this opportunity by designating Wildflower routes (found between some road and railroad rights of way). When highway maintenance workers see these signs, they know not to mow or spray in these areas. It was noted that, we are one of the few states along with California Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan that are officially protecting native remnants.

She next turned to her efforts in restoring her own property. Her words of advice were: (1) save the good parts; (2) remove invasives; (3) enhance diversity; (4) add a trail; and then (5) watch for rewards. With regard to the last point, as she moved forward with her efforts, natives started unexpectedly popping up (early meadow rue, jack-in-the-pulpit, nodding trillium, rue anemone).

From this she reflected on the impacts of climate change. Based on her personal experience 2012 was very different: spring came early, blooming occurred early, pollinators were late, plants sensed (shut down) early, and fungi appeared not at all. She stated that according to meteorologist Mark Seeley he believes our climate will eventually be similar to what is currently found in Nebraska. As climate alters in Minnesota we will experience:

- Warmer winters (thin ice)
- Higher humidity which increases insects, microbes and pathogens
- More storms, flash floods, and spring runoff
- Longer allergy seasons
- More droughts and wild fires
- More heat waves



MNDNR/DOT Road Sign: taken from MN DNR web site - Roadsides for Wildlife

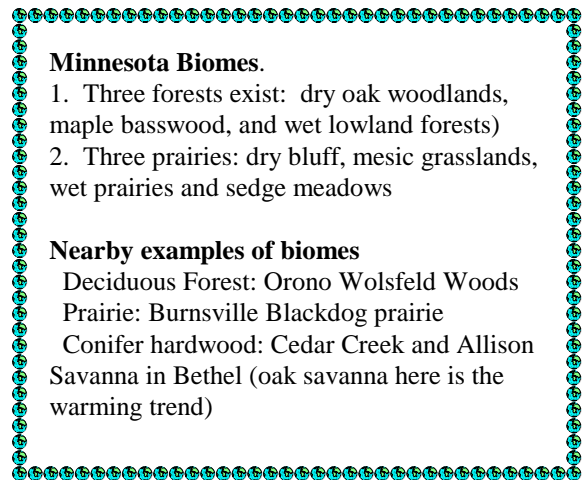
She also observed that Minnesota is warming quicker than other states. This is probably because of its location in the middle of the continent where it is not buffered by oceans. As most of us know there are three major biomes found within our state. These will start changing with the edges of the biomes fraying and the boreal forest declining. There are dire predictions for the Boundary Waters Canoe Area where in

100 years this may turn into a savanna. As for the animals found in Minnesota, the winners will be white tailed deer, coyotes, black bear, ticks, and mosquitoes. The losers will include trout (with streams warming), ducks (with the loss of prairie pot holes which are part of their migration route and breeding grounds), and the blanding turtle which is already considered to be endangered. As for vegetation losers there will be plant extinctions, crop losses, diseased trees, an increase in invasives, and an increase in food competition.

Two major strategies which are used to deal with the affects of climate change were discussed:

1. Mitigation: After the environment is compromised there are some strategies that may stop the trend. Examples given were sequestration of carbon, planting trees, and reducing emissions.
2. Adaptation: Here we would protect what we can, change as needed, and try to manage the unknown. Any implemented solution should be based on best science with the results evaluated continuously. Typically there is a prioritization process to find the most vulnerable species; integrated approaches are then adopted; and an ecosystem-based approach is applied.

A warning was given that we should avoid knee-jerk reactions. One past example where well meaning people implemented solutions that are now wrecking havoc was the introduction of invasives such as kudzu which was brought into the United States as an erosion control measure. Aforrestation (large tree plantings) should also be avoided, especially where forests have not existed before. Again invasives should never be used. There is the possibility that water shortages could result due to intake of water by this new large number of trees. Salinity of the soil could also result. In temperate areas forests actually warm the earth even further. Finally one should always remember that no one solution fits all sites and great care should be taken when approaching this problem.



Minnesota Biomes.

1. Three forests exist: dry oak woodlands, maple basswood, and wet lowland forests)
2. Three prairies: dry bluff, mesic grasslands, wet prairies and sedge meadows

Nearby examples of biomes

Deciduous Forest: Orono Wolsfeld Woods
Prairie: Burnsville Blackdog prairie
Conifer hardwood: Cedar Creek and Allison
Savanna in Bethel (oak savanna here is the warming trend)

Bringing this back to our own gardens the strategy should be to: 1) Reduce water use; 2) Reduce lawn size; 3) Avoid chemicals; 4) Control invasives; 5) Use drought tolerant plants; 6) Increase pollinator gardens; 7) Seek to encourage a corridor strategy within your neighborhood to connect existing islands of natives; and 8) Record Garden Phenology by keeping a daily/weekly journal and making a photographic record. This information could be put to additional use by becoming a citizen scientist either through the UAS National Phenology Network (www.usanpn.org) or the Aldo Leopold Foundation (www.aldoleopold.org).

Web-site Bibliography for Minnesota Information

1. Adapting to Climate Change in Minnesota, by Mark Seely (www.pca.state.mn.us)
2. "Crossroads of Climate Change by Kathleen Weflen published in the 2001 issue of Minnesota Conservation Volunteer. (www.dnr.state.mn.us)
3. Global Climate Change Impacts in the United Stated (found at www.globalchange.gov)
4. Natural Vegetation of Minnesota at the time of the public land survey, 1847 - 1907 (www.dnr.state.mn.us)

Creating a New Normal Across Our Regional Landscape. Dawn Pope, Owner, Lawn Chair Gardener, Environmental Educator & Author. In this presentation three main topics were explored - all revolving around the dream of creating a new reality in which the world would be transformed. The first portion of the program gave us an overview of the Blue Thumb and their Planting for Clean Water program. Dawn Pope, while working for the Rice Creek Watershed, was very instrumental in this organization's inception. The primary objective of The Blue Thumb is the improvement of water

quality through public education. Their outreach program focuses on the top water quality problems which are: (a) storm water runoff; (b) excess nutrients; (c) high bacteria counts; (d) suspended solids and (e) loss of fisheries. One particular focus is trying to make it extremely easy for residents to plan, purchase and plant beautiful native gardens, rain gardens and shorelines which require minimal care and little watering after installation.



The Blue Thumb is actually an organization of over 70 public, private and non-profit entities (of which Twin Cities Wild Ones is one) spanning Minnesota and western Wisconsin.

Each body has autonomy in that everyone works on its own goals/projects - therefore, doing what they are then best at. They are bound together by a common sense of purpose as reflected in their mission statement.

In the second portion of this presentation Dawn Pape briefly discussed the current reading of our waters. Her message was that there is a water shortage even here in Minnesota that will get worse. Beyond this, an excess of nutrients and high bacteria counts can be found in many water bodies. Per a water summary done by the state, there are 3,050 impaired lakes in Minnesota. (Note that one should take this number as high in that a lake is considered impaired for each inadequacy it has, so one body may be counted more than once.) With climate change there will be increased flooding, erosion, and loss of fisheries brought about by changes in the waters and the introduction of more invasive species. One of the ways residents can combat some of these problems is through the installation of rain gardens which reduce runoff and hold back pollutants.

Finally her hope is that we will eventually achieving the “tipping point” where conservation ideas as embodied in The Blue Thumb are considered the norm. In order to effect a change people need to believe change is possible. She does not think it will take a massive movement at the onset for this to happen. From her readings it only needs:

- Law of Context: right place at the right time with the right mental state.
- Law of the Few: don't need everyone to begin, just connectors, sales people, persuaders.

As for what we can do. (1) As you plant native gardens try to make them palatable to other people. Have planted areas with clean edges so the space looks intentional and controlled. (2) When creating rain gardens also give some consideration to areas into which this water may eventually flow (i.e., inlet types and maintenance at storm runoff areas from rain gardens). Her final word of advice was that everyone should try and limit their yards to play spaces and plant the rest with natives.

Web-site Bibliography:

www.bluethumb.org - native and rain gardens, shorelines, grants, how-tos, plant selector tools and more

www.cleanwatermn.org - Storm water education resources

www.lawchairgardiner.com - links to soil testing; plant insect and disease identification; invasive species; impacts of pesticide use; food safety; water levels; pollution; beekeeping; and plants for pollinators

Ecological Design; One Yard and Garden at a Time by Diane Hilscher, Landscape Architect and owner of Hilscher Design and Ecology. The final presentation of the day took us from the previous more general discussions to specifics as we were given a verbal and pictorial tour of some of the areas that were designed by this landscape architect. Per her website, her goal in approaching a

design problem is to try and integrate ecological principles and locally grown natives as appropriate so the landscape is attractive to wildlife as well as people.

Before commencing with insights on her approach to a variety of sites we were reminded of the basics steps that should be taken when approaching any new design challenge. One needs to start with a site analysis which typically should include:

1. Soil analysis. Specimens may be sent to the University of Minnesota Soil Testing Laboratory. A link to this service may be found on her website (hilshcerdesign.com);

2. Taking photos. This can increase your understanding of the characteristics of the area and the views from which it will be seen; and

3. Measuring the site. (Here one should include not only the steepness of any slopes but also the aspect, i.e., the direction the slope faces.)



Finished Oak Savanna Design -Diane Hilscher photo

It was interesting to see a number of the areas that Diane Hilscher has been responsible for designing and subsequently bringing into full fruition as project manager of their installation. At each site she discussed her approach to determining the final design - here the owner was heavily involved in the evolution of the end product. Photographs of actual construction actions were also included and problems encountered were again brought to the fore. In the course of our “touring” these project areas, useful tips and general information were scattered throughout the discourse. These included:

1. When preparing a site for planting natural landscapes, minimize soil compaction as much as possible.
2. If you need to mulch underneath trees, use vertical mulching which minimizes disturbance to the tree’s root system. If done in the fall, moisture will freeze in the vertical probe spaces helping to break up the soil.
3. Plant into a clean site by removing weeds, etc before inserting any of the new plantings.
4. Prairies may be burned or have herbicides applied before adding any new plants. Also do not use soil amendments in these areas.
5. Woodland plantings should have compost and topsoil added
6. Woodland communities consist of canopy, understory, open woods, shrub layer, and a very diverse ground layer with spring ephemerals.
7. An oak savanna typically has one tree per acre, less than 50 percent canopy cover, and dry to dry mesic soils

Editor’s Note: We were all welcomed to explore her website (HilscherDesign.com) for further information on her work and helpful links. I did so and thought she had a number of great useful links such as the following (Note these are only a few that caught my eye and interest. There are more that you may be drawn to.):

1. What’s that bug?
2. Cornell University all about birds
3. Dave’s Garden
4. University of Minnesota Extension Service
5. Minnesota Wildflowers
6. Minnesota, Native Plant Society

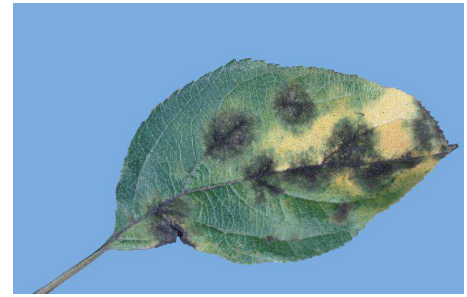
Monthly Meetings:

March 2013 Pests, Diseases, Cultural Problems of Trees and Shrubs, Dr. Katherine D. Widin, Plant Pathologist/Forestry Consultant. At the onset of this presentation information was provided on how one goes about diagnosing the presence of pests or diseases. They included the following:

1. Signs: One needs to look for evidence of the presence of a disease or pest. For example one may observe fungal growth or see cast skins.

2. Symptoms: Here one is noting the plant's reaction to the problem. One might see the yellowing of the leaves (called chlorosis); brown leaves (signifying necrosis, which is the degeneration or death of cells); oozing sap; or holes in the leaves.

3. Patterns of symptoms: Here one needs to ask questions as the plant and its surroundings are observed. What part of the plant is it affecting? Is it affecting only one plant? If it is impacting a variety of plants, the culprit probably has a wide host range. This is more common with insects.



Apple Scab - Katherine Widin photo

There are numerous causes of diseases in plants. They can be classified into two general categories: biotic and abiotic, The remainder of the evening concentrated on examples from these two categories.

Biotic - caused by living entities, such as fungi, bacteria, viruses, phytoplasma and nematodes with fungi being the greatest cause of problems.

1. Leaf Spots/Blights. Caused by fungi and bacteria. An example of this is powdery mildew which is caused by a group of fungi that are specific to the plant they infect (obligate parasite). These fungi produce a powder-like film of mycelium on the host plant. The disease usually occurs later in the growing season on woody perennials, so it doesn't impact plants as much as it would if it occurred earlier.

2. Rust Disease. White Pine Blister rust is an example. Here two hosts are needed to complete the life cycle so in addition to the white pine, gooseberry plants must also be present. Given this, one way to combat the disease is eliminate the presence of gooseberry plants as much as possible. The fungus grows first in the needles, then moves on to the twigs, then to the branches and finally to main stems and the trunk. If one catches this disease when in the needles and smaller stems, one can try and cut the branches beyond the diseased area. Once this gets into main stems it is too late to save the tree.

3. Wilt Diseases. Examples of this are Dutch Elm and Oak Wilt. To help prevent the occurrence of oak wilt avoid pruning oaks during the growing season. If you must do so, immediately paint the wounded area with latex house paint. Beyond that, if the disease is present, one can try root graft disruption (since it can spread underground), fungicidal injection and/or covering wood of recently wilted red or pin oaks.

4. Insect Pests. Here there are several types of feeding injury that are common to specific species.

a. Defoliators. Typically these are beetles and caterpillars who eat plant leaves.

b. Sucking. These insects (aphids, leaf hoppers, white flies for example) have sucking mouth parts which are used to suck sap out of a plant.

c. Borers. The insect's larvae typically bore in and feed inside the plant.

d. Rasping/Sucking. An example is the spider mite which scrapes the plant leaves and sucks the sap.



White Pine Blister Rust CanKer- Katherine Widin

This last category brings forth a myriad of insects that have gained notoriety such as:

1. Japanese Beetles. This beetle eats at least 500 different plants. They usually concentrate on the tops of trees and the edges where they can get a lot of sun. If possible, to eradicate this bug in its adult stage it should be hand picked and put in a bucket of soapy water. Juvenile growth regulators and milky spore bacteria may provide some control of Japanese beetles.:

2. Aphids. This insect sucks a plant's sap. The excrement from this ingestion then becomes the food for other pests such as sooty mold fungus. Have patience and nature may take its course. Wait until lady bugs come to your aid and eat the aphids.

3. Gypsy Moth. This insect was brought here in the 1800's to start a silk industry. It is in Minnesota but is currently being kept in check by such actions as use of a pheromone which disrupts the insect's mating actions. It is found all over Wisconsin.
4. Emerald Ash Borer. This insect is slow moving in that one does not see much insect activity for a few years, but eventually it explodes onto the scene. There is no natural resistance to this pest. Minnesota has 92,000,000 ash trees in the state which is the second only to Maine as the most numerous in the United States. If the trees are not protected by an insecticide, once infested they will die.

Abiotic - non living actions, such as weather (dry, wet, hail), poor drainage, nutrient deficiencies and toxicities, chemical toxicities, site stress, and cultural problems. Note that these factors make plants more susceptible to pathogens and insects.

1. Chemical Toxicity. An example of this is injury to evergreens from the herbicide Imprelis, which is marketed to control weeds in cool-season lawns. This chemical was originally thought to be environmentally safe, but has been found to cause injury or death to conifers. Beware, even grass clippings from treated lawns should not be used as mulch.
2. Nutrient Deficiency. Two of the most common are nitrogen and manganese/iron.
3. Salt Toxicity. This is typically caused by either de-icing salts or the overuse of fertilizers. The common solution is watering the soil to leach the salts out.
4. Cultural Problems. Stem Girdling Roots are an example. This is primarily found in red maples and is when the roots encircle the base of the tree and compress the stem. This causes stress on the tree leading to its decline and eventual death. The cure, if possible is to cut the offending root. To help have this not occur it would be best to purchase a tree with a bare root instead of a root ball. If you purchase a root ball plant, then examine this before buying it and follow instructions when planting it - loosen the roots and spread them out in the planting hole, plant the tree not too deep, etc.
5. Mechanical Damage. This may be caused by lawn mowers, weed whips, animals (birds, squirrels, rabbits, voles, turkeys). With regard to bark eating animals such as voles, one could put a ¼ inch mesh hardware cloth cylinder around young trees to keep them at bay.

In conclusion:

1. Know what disease/pest you are dealing with, remembering that insects and diseases vary in severity.
2. Know if the problem is serious enough to warrant control/management. One needs to know the problems that can be caused as well as the host's susceptibility and damage potential.
3. Know which management practices are most effective and are the least harmful to non-target organisms, humans, pets and wildlife. Don't always reach for the sprayer!!
4. Buy healthy plants in the first place.
5. Ask a professional if you don't know.

Co-Presidents' Message

"Plants are the foundation of our ecosystem. Neither we nor any other animal can live without them" (Douglas Tallamy). In the turmoil of evolving weather patterns, it should be a relief to our Wild Ones members that we are part of the solution. Not the whole answer, of course; this is a many-tentacled condition we are facing. Our foundational tool involves education: education of adults (monthly meetings), education of children (SFE gardens), education of leaders (contact/write/support legislation), expanding our own knowledge (meetings and conference). It's the season to implement our most visual tool: plant, plant, plant. I suggest that those with complete and mature landscapes could sponsor a Spring Plant Sale flat of

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natives for a friend, neighbor, small business - several members have adopted boulevards near their favorite coffee shop.

For the first time, we are offering native shrubs at the Spring Plant Sale. These are #2 pots ready to sink down some roots and provide another elevation of habitat in your landscape. Hope you have ordered by May 9th for pickup on May 19th.

Spring is late but definitely worth waiting for; We get to enlarge the "foundation of our ecosystem" with native plants. And enjoy the creative work of others by joining the Tours being developed for May, June, July, and August. Keep your efforts positive, and keep your eyes on the web: www.wildonestwincities.org.

Gardener's To-Do List (May, June, July)

Spring has sprung and we hope you are enjoying signs of your garden coming to life. Here are a few reminders as the gardening season gets into gear.



- * The garden centers and native plant nurseries have opened their doors - do you have a list of your plant wants yet?
- * Start turning your compost pile, if you have the energy Or a helper!
- * A little time spent weeding early in the spring while weeds are tender will save you extra work later, when the weather is hotter.
- * After the ground has warmed, spread 2-3 inches of mulch on beds to help conserve water and reduce weeds.
- * Keep an eye out for the return of wildlife: dragonflies, caterpillars and hummingbirds, to name a few.
- * Water any newly planted seedlings during drier periods to help them get well established.
- * Cut off dried seed heads of spring blooming flowers. Save seeds for propagating next spring or direct sow now.
- * Do you remember thinking any of your plants were a bit leggy or just too tall last year? Pinch them back to encourage denser, shorter growth - and with more blooms, too!
- * In May start moving out seedlings that you germinated indoors over the winter. Gradually accustom them to their new surroundings.
- * Divide crowded clumps of late summer and fall bloomers as shoots emerge from the ground.
- * If you have a small prairie garden, burn, cut or mow (with mower at a very high setting from the ground) as needed.
- * Don't get so busy with your gardening work that you forget to enjoy the beauty of your native plants, while sitting in the shade sipping an iced tea. Your back needs a break.

NOKOMIS NATURESCAPE VOLUNTEER GARDENERS.

Encouraging People to Connect with Nature by Growing Native Plant Gardens

Nokomis Naturescape Gardens: Wild Ones Summer every Tuesday throughout the summer at Lake Nokomis. On the 3rd Tuesday of the month - June 18th, July 16th and August 20th from 6 pm –8 pm, come early at 5 and bring a picnic supper to enjoy by the lake. At 6 we will tour the gardens and talk about what's in bloom. At 7 we'll get our hands dirty with some garden maintenance. The evening will be topped off with a lakeside sunset. A lovely way to contribute to the beauty of the park!

Growing Monarch Habitat Workshops. May 11 (9:00 to 12:00). Contact Vicki Bonk if interested in in volunteering (or attending the workshop): vbok@usiwireless.com

2013 Officers

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MEMBERSHIP

Benefits To You

- Monthly meetings featuring excellent presentation on a wide array of native landscaping topics.
- Receive the new member packet.
- 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.wildones.org



Twin Cities Chapter

c/o Marty Rice

4730 Park Commons Dr. #321

St. Louis Park, MN 55416

Chapter Website: www.wildonestwincities.org

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
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