Twin Cities Chapter
Quarterly Newsletter

August 2014 Volume 12, Issue 3

Upcoming Events/Monthly Meetings

MONTHLY CHAPTER 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, September 16, 2014: ESTABLISHING, GROWING AND MAINTAINING NATIVE PLANTS IN SHADY AREAS AND ON SHORELINES, Shelley Larson, Hayland Woods Native Nursery. "Nothing grows under my pine trees." "Grass won't grow on my shoreline." Explore the use of native plants adapted to areas that can be too shady or wet for many cultivars. Deep rooted natives can stabilize shores and fill those bare spots, provide color and texture, and offer habitat for birds, butterflies and pollinators.

Tuesday, October 21, 2014: THE MINNESOTA WILDFLOWER MOVEMENT: 1970s and BEYOND. Bonnie Harper-Lore.

Tuesday, November 18, 2014 ANNUAL POTLUCK AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS. This meeting includes Election of Officers, a Potluck, and Seed Exchange. There will also be a presentation by Peggy Knapp, Freshwater Society.

OTHER UPCOMING EVENTS…

1. 6th Annual Minneapolis Monarch Festival

Celebrate and Help the Monarch
September 6th. 10am - 4pm (at the Nokomis Naturescape)

Now, more than ever, the monarch, pollinators and other beneficial insects need advocates - people committed to bringing them the food resources they need. Sound like Wild Ones members (check out Wild for Monarchs, www.wildones.org/learn/wild-for-monarchs/) to you? Habitat losses, largely due to detrimental agriculture practices, as well as continued development, has brought populations to a critical all time low. The Minneapolis Monarch Festival (http://www.monarchfestival.org/) is dedicated to monarch conservation and celebrating the Minnesota/Mexico migration connection. Last year, the festival drew almost 10,000 people to the shores of Lake Nokomis, specifically the Nokomis Naturescape, a 4 acre native plant installation and Monarch Way Station. Some years back, the Naturescape gardeners chose the monarch as an ambassador for gardening with native plants. We quickly learned how deeply beloved and absolutely captivating this creature is for many people. The festival experience and success underscores this fact. At the festival, participants learn more about monarchs and habitat first-hand from the experts (U of M Monarch Lab, Wild Ones, Monarch Joint Venture,

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Izaac Walton, Restoring the Landscape with Native Plants, Audubon, Pollinator Revival, native plant vendors and more); share their own monarch experiences; and enjoy a day by the lake with music, dance, art, nature activities and food. It's a win-win and someday, hopefully, what is passed on, will be a win for the monarchs and future generations. The Naturescape is about biodiversity and the Festival may be the largest cross-cultural event in Minnesota - what a wonderful correlation!

Monarch Festival Celebrations. Photo by Vicki Bonk

Wild Ones plays a vital role at the Naturescape and the Festival. **(A)** The Nokomis Naturescape (NN) is the Wild Ones Twin Cities adopted native plant landscaping project. Located at the northeast corner of Lake Nokomis at 50th St. and Nokomis Parkway, the NN is part of the Minneapolis Parks and Recreation Board system. Share and expand your native plant enthusiam by gardening here. We meet Tuesdays, May – mid October from 6-8pm. **(B)** The participation in the Monarch Festival Help. Your passionate interest makes all the difference. To volunteer or receive event emails, contact Vicki Bonk at 612-727-3562 or vbonk@usiwireless.com

"I love the people interaction at the festival. Older generations tell of witnessing thousands of monarchs migrating, seeing countless monarchs at milkweed waysides in the past and realizing that the loss of this habitat has greatly diminished monarchs. People from the US and Mexico recount pilgrimages to the overwintering sites. Young and old are raising monarchs to enjoy the process of metamorphosis or are participating in citizen science projects. People are behind this "miracle" of an insect. If we can't get together to protect the monarch, what can we preserve?"

Quote from Vicki Bonk

2. Florilegium Exhibit (August 14 to October 15, Minneapolis Central Library)

The exhibit celebrates The Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden, the first native plant garden in the United States, with art works created by artists who are current and past students with the Minnesota School of Botanical Art. All works depict native Minnesota plants currently growing in the garden and are part of a Florilegium, or collection of botanical paintings that serve to document the plants existing in one particular place at a certain point in time. It creates a historical record that will be kept in perpetuity by the Minneapolis Park Board. The work is being done by experienced artists and all paintings are admitted to the collection only by juried selection process. The exhibit also features a soundscape of native bird calls made by a local artist and American Society of Botanical Art members demonstrating the time-honored techniques of painting traditional watercolor renderings of plants.

In addition to the art displayed, beautiful and rare books on plants will be displayed from the Spencer Collection of Natural History in the gallery and in the Athenaeum located in our Special Collections Department. There will also be a display honoring Eloise Butler and her associates with historical material and circulating books on Botanical Art.

Schedule and Related Programs: The Minneapolis Central Library (300 Nicollet Mall) is holding an exhibit in the Cargill Gallery and in the Special Collections Department with an opening reception on August 14th followed by two related presentations:

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a. **Eloise Butler Wildflower Florilegium Exhibition Schedule**. Cargill Gallery, August 15 - October 15, 2014. Rare Botanical Books from the Spencer Natural History Collection Special Collections Department, 4th floor. Exhibition Opening with a reception: August 14, 2014, 6:30 to 8:30 pm, .

b. **Eloise Butler Wildflower Florilegium: Presentation.** Native Bees, What's the Buzz Crystal Boyd DNR Entomologist with the Scientific and Natural Areas Program August 21, 2014. At 6:30 Light Refreshments, 7:00 Presentation and Discussion in the Doty Board Room N-280, Minneapolis Central Library Cargill Gallery. The Florilegium exhibition is open until 9:00 pm that evening.

c. **Eloise Butler Wildflower Florilegium: Presentation.** Botanical Art through History and The Story of the Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden with Marilyn Garber, Founder and Director of the Minnesota School of Botanical Art and Susan Wilkins, Head Gardener, Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden, Minneapolis Park Board. Presentation on September 6, 2014 at 1:00 pm, Doty Board Room N-280, Minneapolis Central Library Cargill Gallery. The Florliegium Exhibition is open from 9:00 - 5:00

Meeting Notes

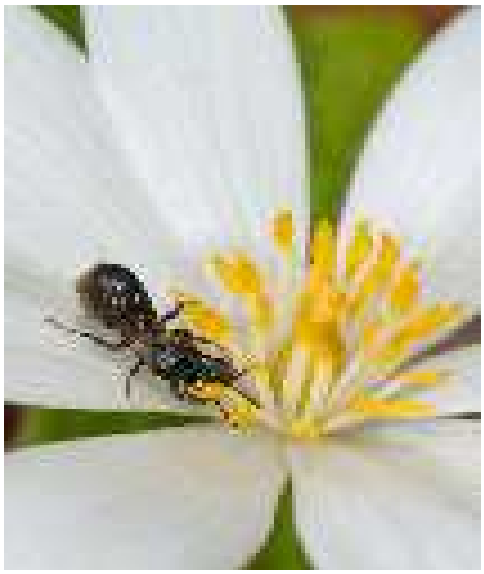
Mar 2014, The Pollination of Native Plants, Heather Holm, author of Pollinators of Native Plants.

Typical of presentations given by Heather Holm, the evening was packed with tons of striking photographs and fascinating information on pollinators and the native plants they visit. What follows are some of the highlights, which focused first on the types of pollinators and how they pollinated plants. Thereafter was an overview of various native plants.

1. Types of insect pollinators:

a. Bees. There are approximately 4,000 bee species in North America with an estimated 300 plus here in Minnesota. Of these, 18 species are bumble bees. The numerous bee species have differences in their nesting habitats and the times they emerge in the spring/summer. The Mining bee for instance is the first to emerge here in Minnesota, appearing in early spring and visiting bloodroot. Mason bees also emerge in early spring and pollinate fruit trees. Sweat bees and Yellow-face bees come out in midsummer.

b. Wasps. There are two different types of wasps: (1) Social, which nest in a colony with multiple individuals. This group contains the most aggressive wasp, but also has more docile species such as the Paper wasp. These wasps feed only on the nectar of plants. (2) Solitary which are gregarious but as their name implies live and function alone. Their nests are typically in the ground or in mud structures above ground.



Small carpenter bee (*Ceratina sp.*), Photo by Heather Holm

c. Butterflies and Skippers. Long mouth parts on these insects allow them to enter deep flowers. However they also like a large landing platform so the flowers they visit should have both properties. They feed on the plant's nectar, but not the pollen.

d. Moths. Moths also have long mouth parts so they can feed on tubular plants.

e. Flies. Flies feed on both the nectar and pollen of plants. The syrphid fly is best at mimicking bees and should be well liked by gardeners since their larvae feed on aphids.

f. Beetles. For this group of insects both the pollen and nectar of plants are a secondary source of food. It was noted that the Soldier Beetle also feeds on aphids

2. Insect Pollination. Typically the anther (male plant part) sheds pollen grains which are transported (by insects) to the stigma (female part). When a pollen grain contacts the stigma, the pollen grain germinates and a pollen tube forms. There is an interrelationship which has developed over time between plants and insects. The flower provides

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food (primarily nectar and pollen). For some insects such as bees a flower may also produce resins and oils which are used as nest building materials to help waterproof the nest and as an additional mix with their food provisions. The insect's role is to transfer pollen to other plants. Plants and insects have specialized so different insects are drawn to the plants that they are most attracted to and from which they are best able obtain food. Some of the plant characteristics and subsequent insect specializations include:

a. Access. Insects with long tongues feed on tubular plants. Average lengths of bee tongues are 6-7 mm long. Insects with short tongues usually visit plants that do not have deep entrances.

b. Size. Small insects are able to crawl into corollas (inner floral leaves of a flower) of different widths and sizes to feed on the plant's resources. Medium to large insects are restricted by their tongue length and flower access elements when entering flowers.

c. Strength. Larger insects usually are the ones that can access more complex flowers as more power is needed to get to the food source.

Mining bee (*Andrena sp.*), Photo by Heather Holm

3. Flower Forms. The outward appearance of the flower influences what insects will visit it.

a. Composite Flowers (flower heads are composed of many florets). This includes many disk florets such as asters, sunflowers, and goldenrod. This flower form is usually visited by a number of insect types.

b. Nodding Flowers. Heavier insects are unable to feed on these plants because if their greater weight. Also many have a semi-closed flower form which makes access more restrictive.

c. Simple to Complex Flowers. The complex flowers are visited only by insects that have enough strength to open up the access area plus the required parts (such as a long tongue) to reach the food.

Pollen Collection

Note that there are many different ways a bee can gather pollen/nectar. Bumble bees and honey bees have pollen baskets where the insect mixes pollen with nectar. Other bees collect dry pollen on their hind legs (some on the lower part of the hind legs and others much higher up under the shoulder area). Long hairs on the lower part of the abdomen are another place pollen may be collected. There are some more specialized methods of gathering pollen. One called "Buzz pollination" involves having the insect grasping the flower and shaking it, which releases lots of pollen for collection. The milkweed plant actually packages pollen into what are called pollinia (a coherent mass of pollen grains in a plant per wikipedia). An insect slips its leg into the milkweed flower and when yanking its leg out the pollinia stick to the insect's legs.

4. Nectar Guides. Plants have developed many methods by which they attract insects to their bounty. These include color contrasts, stripes and spots. Some of the interesting tidbits about the plant/insect relationships that were discussed:

a. Columbine. Bees see in the ultra violet spectrum and, therefore don't distinguish red colors. The Columbine has developed yellow stamens to attract these insects.

b. Bloodroot. As with many plants the male part is first to develop and sheds its pollen prior to the full development of the female part. This species will self pollinate around the third day after the flower opens, if it hasn't been visited by an insect that gathers pollen. Before the third day the anthers are splayed out, offering itself for visitation. After this time the anthers fold in to self-pollinate.

c. Pasque Flower. The female part of this plant develops first. The flower follows the sun throughout the day which offers a warm place for pollinators to forage.

d. Canadian Tick Trefoil. The keel on this plant is depressed and the pollen is forcibly ejected.

e. Harebell. The pollen is shed from the anthers and drops into a cylinder at the base of the style which then starts to elongate. It extends through the pollen with hairs picking up the pollen. Small bees will eat the pollen that is stuck to the style. Stimulation of the hairs keeps the plant in the male phase. If no stimulation occurs, it retracts, the pollen falls off, and the stigma becomes receptive.

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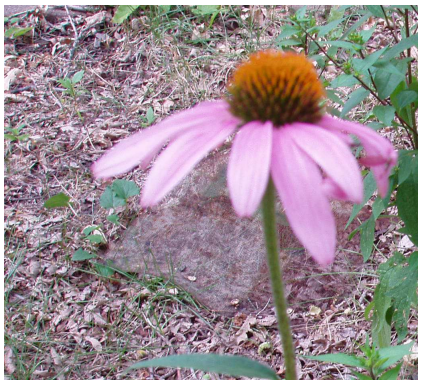
f. Yellow Violets. Sweat bees and carpenter bees enter this flower upside down - trying to reach the nectar in doing so.

g. Coneflower. The male phase of this plant develops toward the center and as the flower develops the outer portion turns female which is then right next to the male phase that is producing pollen. Pollinators forage on this plant for nectar.

h. Phlox. This plant has staggered anthers. There are two near the bottom of the throat and two near the surface. Short-tongued bees unable to access nectar, push their head in the flower opening and yank out the top anthers.



Heather concluded with thoughts on what we can do to help pollinators.

1. Provide a variety of plants so there is a succession of flowering plants throughout the season.
2. Leave areas of bare soil (especially if it is loose, sandy soil as 70% of the bee populations build nests in the ground).
3. Place bundles of hollow stems in the landscape for the remaining 30% of the bees. If you build nest boxes, these should be cleaned every two years.
4. Leave standing tree snags.
5. Don't use pesticides.
6. Provide larval host plants for butterflies and moths.
7. Don't disturb existing nesting sites.
8. Create new habitats and remove invasive plants.
9. Use straight native species. Plants that are bred can cause flowers to lose fragrance, nectar, pollen and bee accessibility.
10. Talk to your neighbors/friends about the importance or pollinators and what can be done.

May 2014, Shoreline Gardening – Gardening at the Water's Edge, Michael Keenan and Sam Goor of reGen Land Design. One of the main thrusts of reGen Land Design is to work on lands that have been disturbed by development. Currently some of their efforts are focusing on an exciting assignment – preparation of a manual that demonstrates ways to create a buffer zone along lakeshore properties for use by owners abutting Lake Minnetonka. The goal of this enterprise is to convince landowners that there are ways to protect water resources and at the same time create beautiful places. To achieve this they are advocating resilient landscapes by concentrating on the following design aspects: 1) Water which moves across the land; 2) Soil which is a living entity that must be protected and maintained; 3) Competition which takes into consideration how things work in the wild; 4) Humans and their role in the use of the landscape; and 5) Maintenance considerations. When approaching the design of a specific site they must take into consideration the context of the site itself and the preferences of the owner. Specifically when looking at a shoreline area they are seeking ways to enhance water quality (runoff into the body of water), improve the habitat, and control erosion while emphasizing beauty and aesthetics.

There are three shoreline zones that are addressed when developing a design along the water's edge: 1) aquatic zone – which is always under water, 2) transitional zone – which is between the average high water level and the ordinary high water level (OHWL); and 3) upland – which is "never" in water. (*Editor's note:* OHWL per the Minnesota Statutes 103G.005 definition: This is an elevation for a particular lake that delineates the highest water level that has been maintained for a sufficient period of time to leave evidence on the landscape. A DNR hydrologist can give out this elevation information for specific lakes.)

In the process of developing guidelines agricultural developments along streams were observed. Here in many instances farming has been pushed right up to the water's edge. Overland flows over time have caused bank erosion. Where buffer zones of vegetation were left this runoff was slowed down decreasing erosion activities, allowing the water to soak into the ground and be filtered. Not only was water quality improved, but also the habitat.

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When approaching a specific site, the design tries to fulfill all of the specific items listed below:

1. No net transport of organics into the lake (grasses, mulch, fertilizer).
2. Retention/filtering of runoff on site (configure drainage to flow through vegetated areas).
3. Avoiding the planting of invasives and removal of any that are present, if possible.
4. Stabilizing the shoreline with a vegetative strip to anchor the soil. (Here one needs to remember in addition to wave action there is the possibility of ice heaves.)
5. Respecting the legal rules of the DNR, the city, the county and the local watershed district by coordinating any proposed changes with these entities. As part of this remember to follow the OHWL requirements.
6. If using turf, properly managing these areas by limiting the use of fertilizer while still maintaining a dense cover. A healthy turf will result in less soil and nutrient loss.
7. Using herbicides and pesticides with restraint and only when appropriate. Only those that go inert when in water (such as Rodeo/Aquaneet) should be used.
8. Remembering that aesthetics matter. One's shoreline provides another opportunity for the public to view your property.
9. Considering the creation of habitat when forming your design. A good way to do this is by observing natural areas in the area to determine habitat needs.
10. Having a long term management plan which is adapted to the owner's resources (time, money and physical capabilities/desires). A garden is never done!

Shoreline restoration usually entails putting a buffer strip back in place. It should not be thought of as repairing a degraded site, as in many instances people have spent lots of energy and resources making it look nice - with riprap for instance. Again, the goal is to install a sustainable planting at the water's edge that stabilizes the soils, filters runoff and satisfies the aesthetics and maintenance preferences of the land owner.

Some of the possible design options that could be implemented include:

1. Native restoration with transitional plants at the water's edge.
2. Buffer zone with trees and aquatic vegetation.
3. Ornamentals with a formalized manicured edge.
4. Enhanced native planting with a collection of carefully arranged plants to maximize visual interest by creating color contrasts and diversity of forms.

Some very successful "go-to" plants were presented with a view toward those that (a) Are well fitted to the landscape and are robust and resilient in the face of harsh urban conditions; (b) Manageable in the long term with relatively low resource inputs (water, nutrients, maintenance time/effort, and carbon expenditure); (c) Support as much animal and insect biodiversity as possible; and (d) Are attractive and meaningful to people. These included:

1. Dwarf bush honey suckle. A native shrub that is drought resistant; grows in full sun or deep shade; and is low maintenance.
2. Cares species. These plants can grow in a variety of situations. Pick the right species for the right spot and it will thrive.
3. New England aster. Considered to be pollinator heaven. Good in transitional areas such as rain gardens and shorelines.
4. Buffalo grass. Drought resistant, warm season grass (doesn't go dormant in mid-summer)
5. Joe Pye weed. Great in native shoreline settings. It can grow with reed canary grass.
6. Rattle snake master. Great companion plant for blazing stars and coneflowers. One can insert them into plantings to increase visual interest.
7. Prairie dropseed – Easy to maintain. Works as turf replacement.

At the end (with time running out!), they quickly went through examples of shoreline designs that ranged from a very formal garden with hedges to natural shoreline buffer zones. Their message is that in order to get land owners to want to protect their shorelines in a better way, they need to be given a wide variety of choices. The Lake Minnetonka Guide to Shoreline Gardens which will be ready for publication in early 2015 is an effort to do just that.

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.
* The cooler temperatures of autumn are a great time to add plants. Keep watered to help them establish well before winter.
* Look around the garden and cut back plants that are invading their neighbors.
* Replenish mulch as needed (2-4 inches).
* If you plan to gather seeds to share or start more plants yourself, watch seed heads for readiness to harvest
* Clip off seed heads before they ripen on plants that are too "exuberant" in your garden.
* Mow a path through meadow and prairie gardens so that you can stroll through and enjoy the plants.
* 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.

Featured Native Plant: Solomon's Seal

Common Names: Smooth Solomon's Seal, King's Solomon Seal, American Solomon's Seal)
Scientific Name: *Polygonatum biflorum*
Family: Lily (Liliaceae)

FEATURES
Habitat: Found in moist, sandy or loamy woodland soil
Height: 1-3 feet
Leaves: Alternate, broadly ovate, smooth leaves that are stalkless and somewhat clasping at the base of the plant. The leaves can be up to 7 inches long and 3 inches wide. They are light green in color and have longitudinal veins.
Flowers: The creamy white flowers are found in clusters hanging along the underside of the stem at the leaf axils. Each is about ½ - ¾ inch long, with a narrow bell-shaped tubular flower ending in 6 short lobes. The flowers appear

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from mid-spring to early summer (May-June).
Fruit: Groups of dark blue to black berries hang from the leaf axels.
Overall characteristics: This plant has thick, white, fleshy rhizomes. A new stem emerges each year so one can count scars left by previous stems to determine the plant's age. The scars resemble a seal used by King Solomon. Hence the common name.

GARDEN TIPS
Plant Hardiness: Zone: 3 – 9
Sun/Shade Needs: Partial sun to full shade.
Soil Needs: Well-drained, moist humusy, woodsy soil.
Planting: Plant 18-24 inches apart. Spread: 1 to 3 feet.
Propagation: Propagate from seed by removing the seeds from the berries in the fall and sowing them immediately. Can also divide in March or October.
Care: Easy. Water during drought conditions so soil doesn't dry out - although is drought tolerant. Do not overwater. This plant benefits from dividing after it reaches its three-year growth.
Companion Plants: Bleeding heart *Dicentra spectabilis;* Wild ginger (*Asarum spp.*); Astilbes (*Astilbe spp.*); False Solomon's Seal (*Smilacina racemosa*), Phlox (*Phlox stolonifera*) and Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*).
Friends & Foes: May be troubled by slugs and snails. Otherwise no serious insect or disease problems. Good hummingbird feeder, but does not attract butterflies. Plants are pollinated by bees. .

NOTES
Current Use/Interest: This is used as a medicinal herb in tincture, salve, or tea forms. Applied as a relief for healing sports injuries and other acute injuries. Dried herbs (from the roots) are used for as an alternative medicine for illnesses such as stomach inflammation, indigestion. Fruit, leaves, stems and seeds are at least somewhat poisonous (especially the berries) Eating this plant can leave mouth tingling and numb.
Historical Use/Interest: The roots were used as medicine and food by Native Americans and pioneers. Tea from the roots cured illnesses like indigestion and coughing. They were also ground into flour or eaten boiled. Young shoots have been eaten much like asparagus.

Taking Note!! - Phenology and Citizen Science

Every year, I have a contest with a friend across the river to see which of us sees the first chimney swift. That first chittering seems like a real sign of spring!

Phenology is the study of plant and animal life cycle events, usually involving the date of first occurrence. Most of us do this regularly in our daily lives, even if we are not systematic in noting dates. The first robin of spring, the first dandelion blossom, the time of year our favorite perennial comes up, seeing the first monarch butterfly – or, at the other end of the season, leaves changing color, the plants dying back, the birds heading south, or the first hard frost that we hope will help with the ragweed pollen – all of these are annual events that we notice, and might even note on our calendars.

Photo taken from Nature's Notebook website

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Historically, these are very important events. Because they are sensitive to small variations in climate, especially temperature, these events can serve as a proxy for temperature and thus are very useful in studying climate change through species variations.

Citizen science is scientific research conducted in whole or in part by amateur or non-professional scientists. Phenology is an area in which citizen scientists can have a large impact in data collection, because it is all around us and doesn't require any special equipment, just an appreciation of nature and an interest in observation. We can make observations in any space we wish – our backyards, a nearby park, or the walk to the bus stop. When this data is aggregated it can be an extremely useful tool for tracking changes in species.

Nature's Notebook is a project of the USA National Phenology Network, a national, online program where amateur and professional naturalists can regularly record observations of plants and animals to generate long-term data sets.

Participation is easy. By going to their website at www.usanpn.org/natures_notebook, you can quickly set up an account, choose the site you wish to use for observation, and then choose the plant and animal species you wish to study (there are 943 species to choose from). Once you are set up, you can print data sheets and enter your information online.

Even if you decide not to do something this systematic, you may enjoy, like many other nature-lovers, making that note on your calendar "first monarch"!

Contributed by Susan Tertell, assistant newsletter editor.

CoChair's Message - Marilyn Jones/Julia Vanatta

Orchids, and monarchs, and biomes, oh my!

That's what you'd say if you went in search of the Intersection of 3 of Minnesota's biomes as Julia and I did the end of June. Since the biomes are not parallel all the way to Canada, even with my limited math, I suspected they'd meet up somewhere.

On the way to the illusive Intersection of biomes, we saw thousands of Showy Lady Slippers with rosy cheeks grinning from the roadside, monarchs and dragonflies joined us in the search --meadows to the left of us, woods to the right, surely the intersection was nearly in sight.

Then what to our wondering eyes should appear! a biome Intersection in Clearbrook County, MN -- the Boreal Forest that circles the northern globe, the Big Woods with ancient bur oaks spreading east to the Atlantic, and the Aspen Grasslands (and some say the Aspen Grasslands are a more fire resistant version of the Prairie and Potholes biome). Could this be a picture of the Intersection: grasses, evergreen tree, deciduous trees? I hope you are having as much fun experiencing nature as the co-presidents are having this summer.

2014 Officers
Co-Presidents: Marilyn Jones/Julia Vanatta
Secretary: Joelyn Malone
Treasurer: Elaine Larson

Board Members
Annual Conference: **OPEN**
Audio Visual: John Arthur
Hospitality: Rose Meyer
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Membership: Marty Rice
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Nokomis Naturescape: Vicki Bonk
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Volunteer Coordinator: Bill Blood
Website: Doug Benson
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Youth Education: Kris Martinka
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.
- 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, 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 a meetings, or
2. Call Marty Rice at 952-927-6531, or
3. Access the national website at www.wildones.org

Wild Ones
NATIVE PLANTS, NATURAL LANDSCAPES

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 environmental education