Wild Ones
NATIVE PLANTS, NATURAL LANDSCAPES

Twin Cities Chapter
Quarterly Newsletter

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ANNUAL NATIVE PLANT SALE A reminder that the deadline for ordering plants is 21 May 2015 with pickup on 31 May. Don't despair if you can't make the pick-up date. Call our message center or email our sale coordinator marilyndjones@gmail.com.

Go to www.wildnestwincities.org/p/plant-sale.html for information on flats and individual plants and shrubs that are being offered and the order form to be used.

Upcoming Events/Monthly Meetings

MONTHLY MEETINGS *(Meetings are held the third Tuesday of the month at Wood Lake Nature Center: social at 6:30, meeting to start promptly at 7:00.) Free and open to the public*

Tuesday, May 19, 2015. Crex Meadows Visitors Center – Native Plant Management, Dr. Alan Roelfs, retired UMN Plant Pathologist and Kim Wheeler, Natural Resource educator, will talk about how a large native sand prairie/savanna/woodlands has been restored and managed at Crex Meadows Visitors Center in Grantsburg WI. Restoration began over 10 years ago.

SUMMER TOURS There will be a number of summer tours starting in June. These are in the process of being finalized. Please check our website for location, dates, and times. For those without internet access please call the chapter message center (612-293-3883) for information on upcoming tours.

Design with Nature Conference Notes

(*Editor's note) Write-ups of the 2015 monthly presentations to date will be in the next quarterly newsletter)*

Designing Successional Plant Communities, Travis Beck, Director of Horticulture at Mount Cuba Center, Delaware (a botanical garden dedicated to native plants). First a little background on Mount Cuba Center and Travis Beck which inspired his selection as our keynote speaker. Mount Cuba Center consists of 550 acres of natural lands located in Delaware's Appalachian Piedmont. It consists

of steeply rolling hills, stream valleys, rock outcrops and deciduous forests. The natural areas found here are a precious resource and critical to preserving the integrity of the remaining habitats of this physiographic region of Delaware. (*Taken from the Mt Cuba Center Website.)* Mr. Beck was appointed director in 2013 and in this position he is responsible for concept, design, project management, plant selection and maintenance of the Center's native plant gardens and natural lands. Prior to this he was project manager at the New York Botanical Gardens. He is also author of *Principles of Ecological Landscape Design,* hailed as "the first book to translate the science of ecology into design practice. His presentation at our conference was based on this topic.

Mount Cuba garden path

His premise was that we tend to only envision the final product when developing a landscape design. In doing this we fail to consider the growing process that occurs before the final design is fully realized. There has been a slow movement away from this precise end-plant placement philosophy toward use of an "ecology lens" to understand how plant communities function. Here one thinks of early successional stages that occur as a garden moves to its "end state". One of the leaders of this development is Piet Oudolf (1944 -), an influential Dutch garden designer (per Wikipedia he is a leading figure of the "New Perennial" movement using bold drifts of herbaceous perennials and grasses which are chosen at least in part for their structure as well as for their flower color.)

Historically the Science of Succession (defined as the change in plant communities over time) developed as follows:

1. Darwin (1809 – 1882): Needs no introduction as his contributions are well known.
2. The classical model was developed in the mid to late 19th century. This consisted of an analysis of the development of vegetation.
3. Eugenius Warming (1841 – 1924): Danish botanist who was one of the major contributors to the development of the science of ecology. (per Wikipedia he wrote the first book on plant ecology.)
4. Frederic Clements (1874 – 1945): Wrote *Plant Succession* in 1916. (per Wikipedia – pioneer in the study of plant succession) He believed that the vegetation which is present does not represent a permanent condition but gradually changes over time. There is a sequence of alterations that leads to mature "climax" at which point vegetation best suited to the local conditions are present. The typical succession stages are
   - Disturbance – in which some event such as a fire alters the current conditions which initiates succession.
   - Migration – plants then move in to occupy the disturbed area.
   - Ecesis – the successful establishment of an immigrant plant in the new environment.
   - Competition – some species are eliminated.
   - Reaction – each set of species prepares the way for the next species by causing changes in the environment as a result of plants growing and dying.
   - Stabilization – final climax community is established in which there is a maximum biomass and symbiotic relationships between species.
5. Howard Odum (1924 – 2002): Did extensive research on ecosystem ecology. He wrote "The Strategy of Ecosystem Development" reflecting this orderly processes of this development
6. Frank Egler (1911 – 1996): He believed that after a disturbance various species move in and take over and the succession is just a reflection of the life histories of those species. It was not "Relay Floristics" as reflected in the successional theories developed to prior to this time.
7. Connell and Slayter (1970's) Alternative mechanisms may better explain what occurs such as the ones listed below. (It was noted that it may be each of models operate at different times in succession. Therefore, one should look at the strategies of all the plants present. It was also observed that the establishment of areas takes place over long time frames so it is hard to come up with a theory on succession.)
   a. Facilitation Model: Only particular species appear in disturbed areas – those which have qualities that enable them to take advantage of the disturbance.
   b. Inhibition Model: Some earlier species inhibit the growth of

other species. For example they could make it shady which inhibits plants that need sun.

c. Tolerance Model: Here instead of paving the way for replacement plants, some established plants don't give up but hang on as long as possible (i.e., they don't make life better for what replaces them)

Mount St Helens

8. More contemporary views on succession have resulted from research such as the 25 years of post eruption studies at Mount St Helens. Here plants nearest to the location were the first to appear. They either arrived due to wind dispersal are came from adjacent forest areas. Different communities that developed were determined by what was nearby – chance events. Through the interaction of the physical environment (microclimates) and the species that arrived, various communities formed. What happened depended on the physical environment as plants sort it out.

The following framework was proposed for the influences on succession:

- Different site availability – what is at the site originally (soil composition, water, etc)
- Different species availability – what seeds were coming in, what was already there
- Different species performance – life history of each plant species, their interactions, responses to stress, and competition

Studies are being conducted at the Mount Cuba Center to look at and develop approaches to successful design. Currently they are concentrating on woody plants. Some of the ideas that are being explored include:

Mount Cuba meadow area

- **Critical floristic composition**: First looked at what was present in the area and using this as well as information on climate change it was determined what species they wished to plant. In 2011 they planted a meadow mix and evergreens in a disturbed area. Later deciduous trees were added. In 2015 it started filling in. One thought as a result of this research effort is that it may be best to plant everything at once and see how things play out, instead of staggering plantings. The exception to this is shade loving species which need to put in later after shade develops.
- **Accelerated Succession**: In some places they are concentrating on the edges of a disturbed space since it is here that invasive species usual come. One idea is to reforest different smaller area s thereby increasing the amount of edge. Originally canopy trees were planted at 10 foot intervals. Currently they are considering that it might be better to do a randomized design with uneven tree spacing when planting using different treatments in the various areas. Some of the experimental variables include:
  a. Density of plantings
  b. Composition of plantings and structure (introduce understory trees and shrubs).
  c. Structural regeneration. Here nothing would be planted and the only effort would be treating invasives.
- **Arresting Succession**:
  a. Slow succession down by burning or mowing. This would be done under power lines or to expose a view.
  b. Plant invasion resistant shrubs such as aggressive colonizing shrubs
- **Directing Ongoing Succession**: Here they would try and create a structural complexity for habitat. Decisions are based on what already is present in the surrounding established forests and climate change predictions. Some thoughts are oak, tulip, hemlocks, and white pine.
- **Gap Succession**: They are considering providing niches for species that would otherwise be absent either in an area that was damaged by storm or by creating a gap.

The final portion of his speech briefly concentrated on:

- Climate change: When determining a tree planting design consider what can tolerate today's conditions as well as potential conditions in the future.
- Differential site availability: Look at each site and determine what site preparation might be best. Try to exploit or create gaps. Think about how you might guide the dynamic process of plant establishment.
- Species availability: Be aware of your surroundings. Plant selections that fit in with the area, but also allow for volunteers to grow, editing as desired.
- Species performance: Practice good old-fashioned horticulture, part of which consists of timed mowing and/or burning. And definitely have plenty of patience as you watch your areas grow and develop.

Be aware this is a active process where one doesn't have perfect control. One can influence some things but not others. It is a dynamic dance with nature --- embrace it!!

Chew on this! Conservation Grazing In the Metro, Wiley Buck, Ecologist at Great River Greening in St. Paul This presentation concentrated on one alternative way that is being used to manage grasslands particularly on government-owned properties.

Historically grazing was a keystone process in our grassland/savanna areas, with fire and climate also playing important rolls. Prior to the arrival of settlers large herds of nomadic bison grazed the prairie land. They would feed for brief periods in an area, then move on to "greener pastures". Their actions not only maintained prairie ecosystems, but also were good for seed dispersal of native plants. Additionally elk herds and deer contributed to this process. These animals did not migrate as the bison did, instead resident herds stayed in an area. In the mid-1800's the grazing patterns of these large herbivores (bison and elk) was disrupted. By the 1900's this nomadic existence was replaced by fences and pastures.

For decades there have been increased efforts to conserve and develop habitat in the remaining grassland areas as well as expand these areas. In Minnesota, as early as the 1970's with the price of grain going up interest grew in using animals as part of this effort. There are a number of reasons for this:

a. Farmers were more interested in using their animals for grazing in these properties as a substitute for the higher priced feed.
b. It is a maintenance tool that is less expensive. The government organizations realize the need to make the most of the available dollars. The only other natural tool is burning which is becoming more difficult to implement because of changing climate conditions and concern for public safety and opinion.
c. The presence of structural variety (height differences) is a better means of managing bird and pollinator habitat. Some species thrive at one particular height (be that low, medium, or high) while others prefer a mix of heights. Also invertebrates that are stem nesters are better served.
d. The contribution to the nitrogen cycle was also recognized with the natural harvesting of plant material and the return of some as waste product which is a more usable form.
e. It is a compelling way to restore wonder in the world around us.
f. With proper execution, this method can be highly selective as to what is removed.
g. Hoof action makes the soil more receptive to seed.

When grazing is used to manage grasslands a number of things need to be taken into consideration:

a. Grazing schedules are based on the vegetation not the animals. Since vegetation is the commodity, not the grazers, vegetation conditions trigger grazing decisions. Given this, flexibility needs to be built into any grazing agreement.

b. The goal is to eliminate as much as possible the undesirable species and leave a desirable habitat. For this one should:
   - Perform an invasive sweep before beginning the operation. This is done to assure that the invasive plants are not producing seeds as the animals may disperse these seeds as they graze.
   - Control the number of animals, the timing of the operation and the duration to achieve the goal of increasing wildflower diversity without harming the grazed native plants or allowing the spread of invasives.
   - Match the animals with what is desired as an end product. For instance goats like to feed on broad leafed plants. There is even variability between herds as to what they prefer to eat.
   - Consider limited patch burning prior to grazing.
   - Do some calculation on how many animals it might take to graze an area. A rough rule of thumb on animals is that 4% of their body weight can be consumed per day. It is estimated that it takes 225 goat days to graze each acre. This amount varies depending upon the animal being used. There is also some variability between the herds themselves.
   - Keep some control over the operation through the fencing of small units in which animals might graze each day.
   - Provide amenities for the animals such as water, shade, minerals, trails, overnight shelter.
   - In the Twin cities metropolitan area there are some challenges that need to be considered: lack of infrastructure (i.e., lack of locally available livestock), city codes against using energized fencing, a public that is unaccustomed to this type of activity, and insurance requirements.

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources grazed 5,000 to 10,000 acres at the onset of their program. Now 50,000 acres are being grazed in large part due to a $600,000 grant from state legacy trust funds. Where can you find this taking place?

1. Bunker Hills (Andover, Minnesota) has used horses for reed canary grass removal for the past 10 tears.
2. Belwin Conservancy (Afton and West Lakeland Township, Minnesota) introduced bison in 2008. There is a herd of 25 to 30 animals that graze there on 200 acres from June to September.
3. Gale Woods (Minnetrista, Minnesota) uses pigs whose Roto-tiller type actions uproot buckthorn.
4. Gores Wildlife Management Area (Hastings) employs goats to defoliate buckthorn.
5. Flint Hills (Rosemount) have goats feeding on buckthorn and an overabundance of goldenrod.
6. Pilot Knob (Dakota County) has used horses to graze the land. However, because they couldn't stay overnight there is a transportation problem associated with this animal. Consideration is being given to using sheep instead.

Goat grazing

Based on the efforts to date the following problems/observations were cited:

1. Lack of operators (i.e., sources for the animals to be used for grazing is limited)
2. No one messes with horses.
3. An invasive sweep must be done prior to grazing to ensure that seeds from the invasives don't spread. This is particularly true when trying to eliminate burdock.
4. Post grazing monitoring must include the following year.
5. Partnerships need to be formed to make this work.
6. An economy of scale needs to be reached to make this an effective tool.

A Framework for Managing Urban Forests in a Changing Climate, Lesli Brandt Climate Change Specialist at the U.S. Forest Service's Northern Research Station, St. Paul As with many presentations on climate change affects, the stage was set by reminding us of what has happened to date and what is predicted for the future. In the Midwest average temperatures are increasing. Minnesota is the third fastest warming state in the country. Overall, global temperatures have gotten warmer. In addition to temperature there are changing rainfall conditions.

We are getting wetter as evidenced by the fact that the average United States precipitation is up 5%. Extreme rain events are also occurring more frequently. Based on the current trends the following may occur

- By 2050 northern Minnesota will be 5 degrees warmer.
- Plant hardiness zones will be 5 in some parts of the state and 6 in others.
- In cities like Chicago there will be 60 more days with temperatures above 90 degrees by the end of the century.
- Heat zone (these zones are base on the average number of heat days experienced in a region. A heat day is defined as a day when the temperature rises above 86 degrees Fahrenheit). For Minnesota by 2050 we may shift to near zone 5 (*Editor's note. Per the website: PlantMaps.com zone 5 is 31 to 45 days above 86)*.
- The Midwest will continue to have more days of heavy rain events. This will be mixed with extreme dry events.

So what are the implications to our urban forests? Urban forests are defined as all publicly or privately owned trees within the urban area. This includes those found in forests, as well as trees on boulevards and in our back yards. Our trees are already under a lot of stress due to the following:

A Minnesota urban forest

1. Habitat suitability for each species which includes soil type, average temperatures, and precipitation. In the future trees will have additional pressure from increased drought and heat stress events.
2. Salt stress from winter use to clear streets and sidewalks.
3. Restricted rooting conditions (this is especially true for boulevard trees but also back yard trees in small urban lots).
4. Pollution.
5. Storm damage from heavy rains and extremely high wind. This includes not only fallen trees themselves but also damage from power lines.
6. Impervious cover with its subsequent runoff. This will increase runoff and could result in flash flooding
7. Pests, disease outbreaks. Again there will be an increase in current invasive pests are well as others migrating in. An example is the emerald ash borer which needs warmer weather to survive the winter.
8. Urban heat island effect which will increase as our world becomes warmer.

Efforts are being made to develop ways of responding to climate change. Below is the general framework and set of tools which is one of the results of this effort:

1. Partnerships should be sought as typically there are a number of agencies. land management entities and scientists that have an interest in the outcomes and have expertise on the affected areas where actions are being considered
2. Vulnerability Assessments should be conducted to determine the most susceptible features in a particular ecosystem. This is based on gathering information on existing conditions, projected climate changes, and the impacts on that particular ecosystem.
3. Forest adaptation consists of looking at potential actions that could be taken. To assist in this effort in responding to climate change a web site provides guidance/assistance: Forest Adaptation Resources www.forestadaptation.org). This is collaborative effort designed to assist a variety of land managers with various goals. It concentrates on eastern forest types and doesn't tell one what to do, but gives information that can be used to assist managers in their own efforts.
4. Demonstration projects are actual on-the-ground efforts that verify (or not) the actions used.

There are a number of basic adaptation strategies that might be taken to adjust a system

1. Option 1: Resistance. Keep things the way they are and improve the defenses of forests against the effects of change. Examples include control flooding and watering if there is an ongoing drought situation.
2. Option 2: Resilience. Allow disturbance to occur then return to the original condition by
   - Enhancing biodiversity: Increasing the number of species present which increases the likelihood to

withstand the conditions
- Installing rain gardens to capture runoff
- Pruning
- Having proscribed fires to reduce invasives and control species that are present

3. Option 3: Transition. Intentionally accommodate change by allowing things to change
   - Increasing green corridors to allow natural migration
   - Developing novel ecosystem (i.e., put together a new mix of species)
   - Moving species

Based on the general framework new directions are being applied to several pilot projects:

1. Chicago Wilderness Alliance. This is an example of a regional alliance including local, state and federal agencies (such as the National Forest Service and the Northern Institute of Applied Climate Change), conservation groups, corporations, and volunteer groups. It is a developing model for how organizations can work together over a large complex area to restore and improve the natural habitat.
2. Researching the interaction between the adaptive capacities of a system to potential impacts to the system. Models and measurements are being developed to determine the impacts to the system and local experts are involved to determine adaptive capacity. Generally:
   - Regional impacts are based on literature and models
   - Regional inputs are then used to elicit local considerations. Here specific goals are defined, vulnerabilities are assessed (specific impacts), objectives are identified, as are adaptation strategies, and implemented efforts are monitored.

Several examples of this step by step process were presented. Of these one in Hazelcrest, Illinois will be cited here:

a. Impacts to the specific area included the presence of:
   - Well drained soils, making the area drought susceptible
   - Silver maple which are more susceptible to wind and ice damage
   - Open lands in low lying areas making these areas more flood-prone
b. Adaptive capacities identified included staffing, controlling the flooding, increasing biodiversity
c. Resistance: increase French drains, add wicking material
d. Resilience: plant bald cypress, swamp white oak, river birch

French drain

It was noted that with these methodologies there were a number of positive outcomes beyond the improvement of the specific area, such as

a. Increased knowledge of local climate changes.
b. Having in place a structured process that can be used again and again.
c. Greater familiarity with adaptive concepts.
d. Empowerment – everyone can do something.
e. Teaching people how to be forward thinking.

In summary we were minded that climate change is happening and urban forests are already experiencing stress. She is encouraged and thinks that we and the urban forests can adapt to these changes.

BOOKS, ETC

Twin Cities Chapter Library. Compared to ten or even five years ago there's a great selection of books on native plants. Each book differs from others in the kind of information presented and how that information is arranged. Our library gives members the chance to read books they might not otherwise buy and to evaluate

books to determine whether they would like a copy of their own. Introducing members to some of the books is the goal of this and upcoming newsletter articles. First book up is the second edition of *Wildflowers of the Tallgrass Prairie* by Iowa authors Sylvan T. Runkel and Dean M. Roosa. The photography is beautiful and helpful in identification because of its clarity and size. Each picture is a full-page view of a forb or grass, and the opposite page provides information on the plant. Interesting facts about historical usage of the plant, particularly among Native Americans, is a part of the description not found in most native plant books. Range of distribution and a physical description are provided, along with dates of flowering, which are quite broad due to covering the whole range of distribution. Arrangement is according to bloomtime, going from spring to fall.
Recommended for:

- Enjoyment of the photography
- Helping with plant ID
- Reading interesting facts about historical uses of the plant

If you have suggestions for books you would like to see in our library, please email them to krismartinka@gmail.com.

MONARCH NEWS

Grow Monarch Habitat Workshop. Date: Saturday, May 16, 2014; Time: 9:30 to 11:00am: Location: Nokomis Community Center, 2401 E. Minnehaha Parkway, Minneapolis, MN 55417

In 2005 the Nokomis Naturescape Gardeneers created the *Grow Monarch Habitat* project to connect monarch conservation to the importance of native plant habitat. This is a positive vision to see monarch habitat grow rather than diminish - every yard making a difference! The workshop features the Monarch Garden-to-Go, a native plant kit consisting of monarch host plant - milkweed and a variety of nectar plants. Workshop admission is free, but registration is required for the kits. The Monarch Garden-to-Go kits are $25 ($36 value). Two different kits are available, each including 12 plants in 3.5" pots: one for dry to medium soils and one for medium to wet soils. For additional information, call the Nokomis East Neighborhood Association 612-724-5652, email monarchnokomiseast.org or visit nokomiseast.org.

Monarch Larva Monitoring Project (Volunteers needed): The monarch butterfly population has seen dramatic declines in the last decade, and as a result, it's more important than ever that we closely monitor the monarch population size. As monarchs travel northward throughout North America this spring, the Monarch Larva Monitoring Project (MLMP) is hoping to gain new volunteers to monitor breeding monarchs. MLMP volunteers monitor patches of milkweed for monarch eggs and larvae, and that information is then used to study how the population varies in time and space. Everyone with milkweed is encouraged to monitor and submit their data, and those that don't have milkweed on their property can check out local parks or public areas to find potential monitoring sites. Volunteers monitor their sites each week throughout the breeding season, which varies in length depending on location. With lower monarch numbers than in the past, some people might be discouraged from monitoring if they don't see many monarchs, but MLMP needs people to report the absence of monarchs just as much as their presence. MLMP can be done by individuals or groups, and it makes a great activity to do with kids! New volunteers can sign up for training workshops or watch online training videos to prepare for monitoring. To learn more and sign up, visit www.mlmp.org.

CHAPTER NEWS

NATURESCAPE *GARDENEERS* *Gardeneer* is not a typo but a word chosen to say the Naturescape gardeners are pioneering, volunteering gardeners exploring ways to bring native plants to the forefront. Since 2002 Wild Ones Twin Cities chapter has helped maintain the three prairie gardens located at the 4-acre Nokomis Naturescape. These demonstration gardens are designed to encourage people to plant native species to liven up their own yard. *Gardeneers* often receive kudos for their efforts from passersby and share native plant information. These connections help spread the word of the many benefits native plant communities give to our environment and how they enhance the Lake Nokomis ecosystem.

NEW! WILD ONES SATURDAYS – June 13th, July11th and August 8th 9am-12noon. Every 2nd Saturday in June – August, a special WO's gardening session is planned at the Nokomis Naturescape Lakeside Garden. We'll go about the usual gardening – just allow ourselves more opportunities to talk with the lakeside park patrons at this busy intersection. A nearby picnic table will be set-up with WO's info and cool beverages.

NATURESCAPE GARDENING SESSIONS Help maintain the gardens – we meet almost every Tuesday evening, usually between 5/6 to 8pm from May through the end of the growing season (September/October). Show up when you can – all work is appreciated. Get on the email list for more information and updates. Contact Vicki at vbonk@usiwireless.com or call 612-727-3562.

LANDSCAPE DESIGNERS/ARCHITECTS LIST. We are updating our list of registered or certified landscape architects/designers that are active WO members of the Twin Cities, Prairie Edge or St. Croix Oak Savanna chapters. To get your name on the list or to verify that our information on you is correct, please email Susan Tertell at: STertell@gmail.com.

NEW PRARIE EDGE CHAPTER & MEMBERSHIP CHANGE. We now have 7 Wild Ones Minnesota chapters including the latest Prairie Edge chapter formed last year which meets monthly at the Glen Lake Activity Center, 14350 Excelsior Blvd. in Minnetonka on the 2nd Wed. at 7 pm. Douglas Owens-Pike will be the featured speaker at their May meeting. If you are a member of the Twin Cities chapter but would like to transfer to the Prairie Edge chapter, e-mail the Wild Ones national office at WildCenterAssistant@newbc.rr.com or call at 1-877-920-730-3986. It would be helpful if you also notified the Prairie Edge chapter if//when you decide to transfer. To help you make your decision you can check the Prairie Edge's website for upcoming and archived presentations at: http://prairieedge.wildones.org/ Remember Wild Ones meetings are open, so you can still attend meetings whenever you want, one or the other or both, even if you make the switch.

SEEDS FOR EDUCATION AWARD The Seeds for Education (SFE) program awarded Clara Barton Open School at 43rd and Colfax in South Minneapolis a well-deserved $500 grant to develop a 40' x 16' native garden as a memorial for a teacher who passed away last year. One of Barton's parents headed up the application process and planned exciting student involvement. Fourth graders had a classroom learning experience about the prairie biome, measured the area noting sunny and shady portions, learned about specific prairie plants, did seed plantings in milk cartons, and then worked in groups to put their ideas to use in a design for the area. The students then presented the designs to the class, giving reasons for choosing specific plants and their locations. Elements of these plans became the final design, which includes woodchip pathways, a bench, a Little Library, and an arbor entry. Prairie dropseed grows on both sides of the bench to allow people to smell popcorn from the seedheads.

Application for designation as a Monarch Waystation brought in an additional $100 of grant money. A circular area within the garden is specifically designed as a butterfly garden.

Planting and dedication are set for May, and plans are to include the area in a garden tour in August.

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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, 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 and advocacy organization.