



Twin Cities Chapter Quarterly Newsletter

August 2015 Volume 13, Issue 3

Upcoming Events/Monthly Meetings

SUMMER TOURS

Sunday, August 9, 2015: Prairie Edge Wild Ones Chapter Fundraiser Tour. This tour includes five privately owned gardens that have been designed for beauty and wildlife habitat. They reflect the natural ecosystems of Minnesota including lakeshore, woodland and oak savannah. Homes are located from Wayzata to Waconia. Cost of the tour is \$10 with seniors over 80 and children under 10 years of age free. For more information go to:
<http://prairieedge.wildones.org/summer-tours/>



Saturday, August 15, 2015: Minneapolis Garden Tour. This tour of three private gardens and two public gardens can easily be accomplished by walking from garden to garden. Included are:

- Tour 1 (10:00 – 10:30 am): Keith Engel’s Gardens, 4346 Garfield Ave S. – Their boulevard has native and non-native pollinator attracting plants, with shade natives in the back and milkweed on the side.
- Tour 2 (10:30 – 11:00 am): Kris Martinka’s Gardens, 4310 Garfield Ave S. – Here the front yard has prairie plants, with natives on the boulevard and scattered smaller gardens elsewhere.
- Tour 3 (11:30 – Noon): Clara Barten Open School, 4237 Colfax Ave S. – Pollinator garden which was a recipient of 2015 Seeds for Education Grant from Wild Ones.
- Tour 4 (12:10 – 12:30 pm): Marnie Peichel’s Garden, 4217 Garfield Ave S. – There is a mini-prairie in the back yard. The entire front is a mix of natives and edibles.
- Tour 5 (12:30 – 1pm): Royal Grounds Coffee Shop Garden, 4161 Grand Ave S. – This is an evolving native garden originally established with non-native plants, but is now 50% native.

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, September 15, 2015. Cultivating Native Landscapes Across the Twin Cities Metro

Our fall programming begins with a virtual tour of community initiatives that help install, manage, fund or generally encourage native plantings in boulevards, yards, parks and public spaces. A panel discussion addressing community support, strategies, and challenges will include representatives from local municipalities, watershed districts, and community organizations involved in sample programs. Please join us for a tour of Wood Lake Nature Center at 6:00, before the program.

Tuesday, October 20, 2015. A Conservation Biologist Ponders Moving Beyond the Documentation of Declines (Karen S. Oberhauser, Ph.D. Professor in the Dept. of Fisheries, Wildlife and Conservation Biology, University of Minnesota) Karen will describe the amazing biology of migratory monarch populations, and the work of citizens and scientists in documenting monarch numbers at all stages of their migratory cycle. She'll then discuss threats to monarchs, and potential responses to these threats. Because conservation biology must be, at its essence, a science of hope, her focus is on positive changes as well as on the challenges.

Tuesday, November 17, 2015. Annual Board Meeting & Potluck Kris Martinka, Seed for Change grant coordinator, a parent, and students from Clara Barton Open School will share their experience working on a S4C project. Also, a Minneapolis Girl Scout troop leader and Girl Scouts members will talk about their experience in seeding native plants and planting these in their gardens.

Meeting Notes

March 2015 Pollinator Revival, presenters: Julia Vanatta/Marilyn Jones. Julia Vanatta and Marilyn Jones call themselves "Citizen Scientists". They do not have degrees in any related field, but have come to their knowledge and the eventual establishment of this movement by dint of their passion for native plants and the associated pollinators; their insatiable thirst for more and more information; and the ever growing realization that action needed to be taken to help reverse trends that were affecting our surrounding environment. So they have set out to make businesses and people become fully aware of the chemical stew present in all of our lives. Their Mission Statement summarizes this effort: A Grassroots initiative to protect pollinators from further decline by educating retailers and stopping the sale or use of pesticides known to be harmful to bees and other beneficial insects.

History/Background Their presentation commenced with a brief history of significant pesticide related actions.

1. 1870's: DDT was first synthesized. During WWII it was considered to be a miracle product as it was used to control malaria and typhus. And was given a Nobel Prize.
2. 1950's: Integrated Pest Management (IPM) was the method generally used by farmers. The focus was on the long term prevention of pests by managing the ecosystem. Steps included:
 - a. Correct pest identification and monitoring of its presence
 - b. Guidelines for action (prevention and control)
 - c. Selection of appropriate control options
3. 1962: The book *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson was published which warned of the dangers of DDT. Her efforts were instrumental in starting the ecology movement in this country.
4. 1970's: Laurie Otto's advocacy did much in getting DDT banned in Wisconsin and the Nation.
5. 1980: Pyrethroid insecticides became popular. There are several types:
 - a. Pyrethrum – Natural insecticide that originally came from African Chrysanthemums
 - b. Pyrethrin – Natural derivative
 - c. Pyrethroids – Synthetic insecticide
 - d. Permethrin – Blended synthetic (Currently 1.2 billion acres treated with these in US)
6. 1990: Neonicotinoids, a more recent class of synthetic insecticides developed by the German company Bayer. Some facts about this product are:
 - a. It is widely used in agriculture and landscaping and is applied by spraying the plants or coating seeds. Thus introducing pesticides for prophylactic use, totally against IPM principles.

Pesticides: Any toxic substance used to kill animals or plants that damage crops or ornamental plants or are harmful to the health of domestic animals or humans. All pesticides act by interfering with the target species' normal metabolism. They are often classified by the type of organism they are intending to control (e.g., insecticide, herbicide, fungicide, molluscicide...) Some inadvertently affect other organisms in the environment, either directly by their toxic effects or via elimination of the target organism

- b. Current formulations on the market include Imidacloprid, Clothianidin, Thiamethoxam, Acetamiprid, and Dinotefuran
 - c. It is a systemic neuro-suppressant with long residual activity (persisting in soils, plants and water for years).
 - d. It has been found to be highly toxic to pollinators and birds. In particular there is concern about its part in the declining bee populations
 - e. Application philosophy: pre-treat just in case there are any pests around
7. Neonicotinoid recent history:
- a. 2010: EPA footnote acknowledged neonicotinoids kill insects
 - b. 2013: 27 European Union countries voted to restrict the use of neonicotinoids for 2 years
 - c. 2013: Eugene, Oregon first city to ban neonicotinoids.
 - d. 2014 Bachman's removes neonicotinoids from shelves
 - e. 2014 Shorewood first city in Minnesota to ban neonicotinoids
 - f. 2014: Prince Edward County, Canada bans neonicotinoids, Also banned in 154 Canadian municipalities and 27 EU countries.
 - g. 2014: Landmark review of 800 primary research projects: neonicotinoids found to contribute to pollinator decline; reviewers recommended bans.
 - h. US Fish & Wildlife Service bans Genetically Modified Organisms and neonicotinoids by 2016 on refuge lands
8. Encouraging signs of change
- a. 2013: Fipronil (another systemic) was applied at Linden Hill. Drift from this application killed three beehives on a neighboring property. The outcry resulted in the passage of a Minnesota law making the applicator of insecticides liable for any resulting damages.
 - b. 2014: Minnesota DNR announces a 25 year Prairie Conservation Plan whose goal is to restore 10% of The State's original acreage in next 25 years in a western portion of the State. This would build a corridor to connect remnant prairies in the region.
 - c. 2015: St Louis Park passes a bee friendly city resolution
 - d. A petition has been circulating in the country to add monarchs to the Endangered Species list.
 - e. EPA updates pesticide labels to include a bee advisory box
 - f. People are returning to Integrated Pest Management processes

As an aside it was noted that in the US the use of pesticides is a 3 billion dollar business. There are well funded lawyers and lobbyists, which are employed to make certain that U.S. laws and regulations favor the industry giants (Monsanto, Syngenta, Bayer). On the other hand US Government watchdogs follow a "wait and see" policy.

What is That? To follow the principles of Integrated Pest Management one important feature is being able to identify whether the insect is a pest or not. A series of insect photos in various stages was shown to emphasize difficulties in doing this, especially in the caterpillar stage. We were reminded that caterpillars play an important role in the ecosystem as 95% of nesting birds rear their young on insects with caterpillars making up a significant portion of this number. Less than 1% of insects are pests, 99% play pivotal roles in the food chain. In the last 40 years there has been a 40% decline in invertebrates due to a combination of chemicals, habitat loss, and climate change.

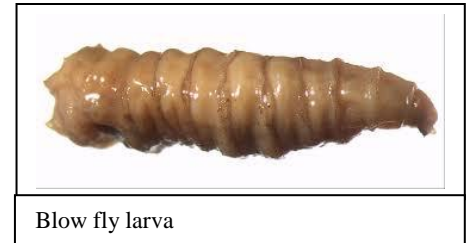
The slides showed both beneficial insects and pests

- a. Sphinx moth: A great pollinator.
- b. Blow Fly. In the larva stage it breaks down organic matter. This insect is also a very important pollinator in cold climates.
- c. Japanese Beetle. This insect is an invasive which in the adult stage defoliates plants (especially members of the rose family). It is also harmful to turf in the larval stage. We were advised not to squash them as pheromones are released which alerts more to come visit. Either flick the beetle into soapy water or freeze then and feed them to birds in the winter.



Sphinx moth caterpillar

- d. Dung Beetle. A great insect which cleans up after us by converting waste into fertilizer.
- e. Ash Borer. This invasive has more recently arrived in our area. The advice on combating this insect was essentially to accept its presence. The available chemical used to fight it contains neonicotinoids, the use of which is definitely not recommended. Instead, plant an alternative tree nearby and let your ash live its life out. Don't spend money on trying to save the tree, save your dollars to take it down.



Blow fly larva



Ash Borer



Dung beetle



Japanese beetle

It was noted that the City of Minneapolis is not treating ash chemically, instead they are removing a certain number of trees each year and replanting with other species. St. Paul is using a combination of chemicals and removal.

How to Control The big question is, if you decide not to use pesticides, how do you control unwanted pests. The following methods were presented

1. Cultural: Essential to this is to making a decision to not grow plants that attract specific pests.
2. Mechanical and Physical: Use screens and/or barriers (such as covering the plants to protect them during periods when pests may cause a problem). Handpick pests off plants and place them in beer or soapy water, remembering to identify and leave the beneficial ones.
3. Biological: Other creatures may be effective in killing the pest. Here you need to know your enemy so you can select the right natural weapon. Currently a species of wasps are being recruited to fight the influx of emerald ash borers. Lace wing larvae voraciously feed on aphids.
4. Replant after an infestation has passed or find alternative native plants that are not so troubled with pests.
5. Accept the damage if it is not killing your plant.
6. For additional safer options go to pollinatorrevival.org.

Habitat for Pollinator Revival The final portion of the presentation concentrated on what one can do improve pollinator habitat

1. Plants
 - a. Provide a mixture of plants such that there is blooming occurring from spring to fall
 - b. Plant a diversity of species. There should be enough variety so you don't miss one that is devoured by insects.
 - c. Choose native plants over cultivars or non-natives.
 - d. Plant grasses and sedges as they are one of the earliest sources of pollen.
 - e. One can also plant annuals and heirloom perennials (the latter are not overly bred which usually takes away the plant's ability to produce pollen and nectar)
2. Include trees and shrubs as these provide shelter, nesting material, and larval hosts
3. Ground cover should be planted. In addition leave leaf litter and mulch to improve the habitat as well as twigs, logs, fallen leaves, tree bark.
4. Water and gravel are additional features that pollinators need. Suggestions included:
 - a. Shallow bird baths
 - b. Salt licks
 - c. Loose sand & gravel for sun bathing
5. Keep tillage to a minimum – or not at all. It is best to find plants that work with your existing conditions instead of working the soil to improve it. Some reasons for not tilling include:

- a. Ground nesting invertebrates may be killed
 - b. Microbial activity improves soil health. This can be greatly reduced if soil is tilled
 - c. The non-disturbance actually reduces weeds as they generally don't like undisturbed soil
6. Don't destroy overwinter habitat
- a. Plants stalks are hosts for larvae
 - b. Seed heads are a host for insects
 - c. These are potential spring nesting sites
 - d. These plants provide food for birds

Their final reminder was that the pollinator revival effort was "Open for business – All pollinators welcome".

Suggested sources

1. Insects in the Garden (book) by Eric Grissell
2. Merchants of Doubt (movie) Documentary on people who present themselves in the media as "Scientific Authorities" – whose real aim is to spread confusion and doubt on generally agreed on scientific studies (such as climate change)
3. www.beyondpesticide.org Website with loads of information on this subject

NOTE Buzz Kill by Patrick Kiger, March/April Sierra Magazine

April 2015 Natural Landscaping Table Topics. This was a very well-attended evening where people got to ask the experts questions ranging around six basic topics. Sort of like musical chairs, all six tables had a local specialist at it. People could go to any table they wished for a twenty minute period then a whistle was blown and all could move on to another table. There were three rounds and lots of folks got their burning questions answered. Below are the various tables and a sampling of what took place at the three tables I visited.

1. Woodland and Shoreline Gardens, Paul Erdman, Caretaker and Conservator Chair, Bush Lake Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America. The focus of this table was on woodland gardens or woodland edge garden lakeshore restoration experiences. On overview of how to approach developing a woodland area was given first, followed by questions primarily on eradication methods.
 - Assess and inventory the area asking yourself: what's there (natives and invasives), what should be growing there, what do you want to be growing there.
 - Remove the invasives. This will be a gradual ongoing process in which one tries to control and manage the invasives, slowly decreasing the amount until the natives can out-compete the invasives. The major non-natives that he was most concerned about at Bush Lake were buckthorn (which has a 7-year seed bank so removal will take time), garlic mustard, and creeping bell flower (which is really difficult to eradicate because of its deep tap root and shallow rhizomes).
 - Restore the area by pruning or cutting trees/shrubs down where need be, deciding where to leave snags, introducing natives. Some plants that so well in woodland areas included large leaf aster, zigzag goldenrod, wild ginger, columbine, Virginia bluebells, Jacob's ladder, wild geranium, Virginia waterleaf
2. Where to Begin, Douglas Owens-Pike, President, EnergyScapes. The general steps to establishing a native garden are were given.
 - Around Labor Day put down a layer of bio-degradable organic paper which can be purchased at any number of stores that sell garden products. (It was mentioned that Menards carried it.)
 - Cover with a 1 to 1½ inch layer of recycled wood waste (shredded hardwood – not wood chips).
 - In the spring create a small opening and place small plants (cheaper than larger ones and easier to establish) in a dug hole at ground level (not mulch level).
 - Water every other day the first week, then once a week the second week, then once a month.

This introduction resulted in a number of questions

- a. Question. Should fertilizer or compost be added? Answer. Neither is needed for native plants. Don't try and change the soil that you have. Pick plants that fit into your environment. He noted that The Blue Thumb web site has a great plant selection decision tool - <http://www.bluthumb.org/plants/>
 - b. Question. What is the suggested spacing/density of the plants? Answer. Plant a few in clusters then as you move further out, plant them further apart.
3. Landscaping with Native Trees and shrubs, Erik Olsen Landscape designer, Outback Nursery & Landscaping. Erik started by reminding us native plants co-evolved with the insects found in the same area. Therefore, native plants have an advantage if you as a gardener want to help pollinators. He also reminded us that we are a part of the plant ecosystem as they are a part of ours.
- a. Serviceberry (aka June Berry). Question: Does one need to plant more than one? Answer: You don't have to plant more than one; however, fruiting may be a little lighter. Also the more sun, the more fruit. Other information provided on the serviceberry was that if you bought it with only one stem, it will sucker. So buy one with more than one stem. The native species include trees (Alleghany and Downing) and shrubs (Saskatoon, Running).
 - b. Buckthorn. Question: How does one remove it? Answer: Depends on its size. Less than 1/2" diameter – dig it out; between 1/2" to 2" – use a weed wrench; greater than 2" apply Roundup very carefully (i.e., cut the buckthorn down and apply this substance by putting it on the cut including the edges which will prevent suckering). He noted that Asiatic Honeysuckle, a plant which escaped from the horticulture trade, is almost as invasive as buckthorn. This is treated in the same way as buckthorn. A native is present called Yellow Vine Honeysuckle.
 - c. Prairie Rose. Question: How do I keep them from spreading? Answer: Pull them up and chase the root as far as possible. Really this plant is best suited in a large landscape not an urban garden. Could substitute lead plant which is a shrub and from the legume family.

The following tables were also really well attended, but three was the limit in the round table so next year...

4. Caring for Wild and Natural Gardens, Carmen Simonet, Landscape Architect, Carmen Simonet Design LLC.
5. Boulevards: Creating Thriving Eco-gardens in Challenging Spaces, Roxanne Stuhr, owner of True Nature Design
6. Attracting Pollinators to Your Garden, Heather Holm. Author of *Pollinators of Native Plants*.

May 2015 Crex Meadows Visitors Center – Native Plant Management, Dr. Alan Roelfs, retired UMN Plant Pathologist and Kim Wheeler, Natural Resource educator

First a little background (taken primarily from their hand-out/brochure with some input from their presentation) on the Crex Meadows Wildlife Area itself which is located just north of Grantsburg, Wisconsin. It lies on the southwestern edge of a brush prairie habitat known as the Northwestern Pine Barrens which extends from northern Polk County to Bayfield County. This large, sandy plain covers 1,500 square miles and was formed when a glacier retreated 13,000 years ago. The southern portion of the barrens, where Crex is located, contains huge marshes which are "leftovers" from when the glacier carved out an ancient lake called Glacial Lake Grantsburg. When Euro-Americans first arrived, the sandy soil and climate had produced scattered red and jack pines, brush and a variety of prairie grasses and flowers.



Crex Meadows Visitor Center – native garden in front

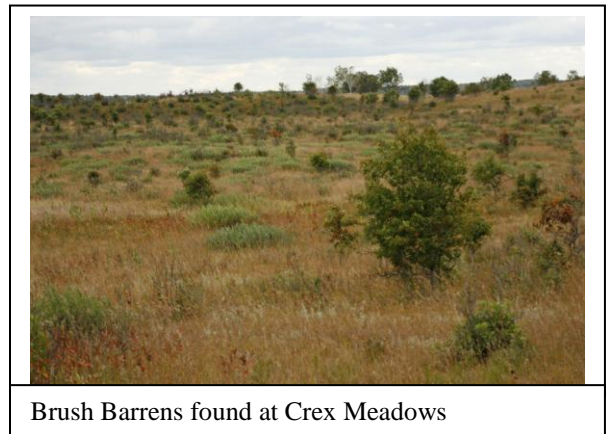
Looking at the more recent history in this locale farming was attempted in the mid-1800's. It was not generally successful due to the presence of the sandy soil. In 1912 the Crex Carpet Company purchased 23,000 acres of land that is currently part of the wildlife area. This company produced grass rugs at three local carpet "camps". The industry was successful until the development of linoleum for floor covering. Subsequently the carpet company went bankrupt in 1933, but the "Crex" name endured. During the depression and drought years of the 1930's most remaining agricultural attempts had failed so that by 1940 nearly two thirds of the land in the area was tax delinquent. The state made an initial purchase of 12,000 acres of the tax delinquent land in 1946. With additional purchases through the years, the state currently owns 30,000 acres of land which makes up Crex Meadow Wildlife area. It is managed by their Department of Natural Resources (DNR). This DNR branch also manages other nearby areas: Fish Lake (a brush prairie found about 10 miles to the southwest) and Amsterdam Slough Flowage (which also encompasses Blomberg Lake State Natural Area and is located about 13 miles to the east).

Following this brief introduction, definitions and descriptions of the various prairie types was given. Prairies generally are areas of open landscape which are populated by forbes and grasses and with few or no trees. They have retained these features by the actions of fire, climate and (formerly) by grazing animals. The following types of prairies were reviewed:

1. Tall grass: Characteristics of this prairie type include moderate moisture, very rich soil, grasses six feet or taller, and mostly treeless. Currently in Minnesota 300,000 acres of tall grass prairie remains, where prior to the Euro-American settlers 25 million acres were present.
2. Mesic: The term mesic refers to the normal moisture content of the soil. It is more wet than the tall grass prairies with, again, rich soil. Here plants are generally less than 6 feet high and there is a rich profusion of species present.
3. Mesic brush: The same moisture content, soil and forbes/grasses are present, but there are also fast growing trees coming up. Per a Minnesota DNR website 30 to 50% of the land is occupied by trees. It is probably due to less burning in these areas.
4. Oak Savanna: These regions have dry sandy soil with oak (which are trees with thick bark that enabled them to survive fires), prairie grasses and a wide diversity of forbes (possible because of the shaded areas provided by the oaks).
5. Brush/Barrens: In these areas there is very low moisture and short- to mid-sized grasses. Jack Pine and oak are the persistent tree species. It is this prairie type that is most commonly found in the Crex Meadow Wildlife Area.

The importance of maintaining and creating prairie habitat was then emphasized due to:

1. Its rich and diverse plant and animal life;
2. The rarity of this habitat for birds and butterflies;
3. The fact that these areas require little maintenance once they are established and are long lasting;
4. The lack of any need for pesticides; and
5. Its adaptability to our changing climate (with swings of wet and dry periods).



For those interested in developing a prairie garden, some of the advice was similar to what we have heard from many speakers, but is well worth repeating.

1. How to start.
 - ✓ Consider your site conditions (particularly its location and size). It is best to start small, enlarging the areas as you gain experience in your particular site and the natives that are introduced.
 - ✓ Site preparation. Don't dig up or plough the area because invasives likely still remain in the soil and tend to show up just as you are getting ready to plant your natives. Remove the invasives first.
 - ✓ Know what you are buying as both your seeds and potted plants could be carrying other unwanted "friends". Go to a merchant you trust.

2. Maintaining a Prairie Garden

- ✓ Spring: Mow prairie plants down to 3 inches, burn or graze the area. When mowing one needs to decide whether to allow this material (as well as build-up from other sources, such as fallen leaves) to remain as it may be hard for seeds to re-establish themselves. However, leaving them helps retain moisture which may help the forbes do better in drier conditions.
- ✓ Summer: Weeding may be needed as even some natives get out of control. It is definitely required to try and eliminate invasives. At Crex Meadows there have been major problems ridding the garden area of spotted knapweed. After 3 years of digging and pulling out this plant it seemed to be gone but small amounts have reappeared this year. The need to water depends on the amount of rainfall and the drainage conditions. One should always try not to water.
- ✓ Fall: Leave the plants standing. Don't mow or cut them down as it still may offer food to insects and birds. It also helps keep the snow in place which facilitates the retention of moisture in the spring.
- ✓ Winter: This is a period of rest unless you are starting some hard to grow natives indoors. At Crex Meadows they are trying to grow lupine which has been difficult to establish.

Co-Chair Message

August already !?! Seems like only yesterday we were waiting for snow to melt and watching for spring epherimals. Our plant sale was a tremendous success, and as summer flies by, our chapter continues to work toward educating the public and helping each other garden with native plants. Just last week we were at two events: Minnehaha Creek Watershed District clean-up and Minneapolis Monarch Festival. Earlier this summer we co-hosted A Landscape Revival and exhibited at several other community events, and in September you can visit our table at the Monarch Festival. A special thanks to all our committee chairs and volunteers who coordinate, prepare materials and staff these events.



Facebook news: Our chapter page hit a milestone of 500 likes and started a new group, Native Plant Gardens in the Upper Midwest. Check it out and join in the discussions, if you like. More importantly, share photos of progress in your native plant garden, small or large, new or established.

We'll be at the Wild Ones National Conference in Neenah August 14-16, learning how other chapters help grow Wild Ones. If you would like to join us, please do contact us!

Julia Vanatta and Marilyn Jones, Co-Chairs

Nokomis Naturescape (NN) News

Check out the new facebook site to keep you current with happenings at the Naturescape <https://www.facebook.com/NokomisNaturescape>. We have had a terrific growing season and the plants are thriving – now is a great time to visit. Diligent volunteer maintenance over the years is showing reward. We have fewer weeds and more diversity.

WILD ONE’S NATURESCAPE GARDENING SESSIONS: Help maintain the gardens – we meet Tuesday evenings, between 5/6 to 7/8pm from May through the end of the growing season (September/October). Get on our email list for current updates. Show up when you can – all work is appreciated. 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. We 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. For more information contact Vicki at vbok@usiwireless.com or call 612-727-3562.



A spectacular NN Turk’s Cap Lily bloom



Monarch caterpillar seen munching on NN common milkweed

WILD ONES LAKESIDE August 8th 9am-12noon. A unique WO’s gardening session at the NN Lakeside Garden. This garden is a busy intersection on the lake and gives us a great opportunity to talk with park patrons about native plant gardening. A nearby picnic table will be set-up with WO’s info and cool beverages. We’ll also tour the gardens to see what’s in bloom and discuss native gardening.

7th ANNUAL MINNEAPOLIS MONARCH FESTIVAL
September 12th. 10am - 4pm (adjacent to the Nokomis Naturescape)

The 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. Some years back, the NN gardeners chose the monarch as an ambassador for gardening with native plants. We developed the Grow Monarch Habitat Workshops, which led to this wonderful event. Festival participants can learn more about monarchs and habitat first-hand from the experts (U of M Monarch Lab, Wild Ones, Monarch Joint Venture, US Fish and Wildlife, Pollinator Press, 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 delightful



MMF Flower Faces

combination of fun and commitment to help the monarch survive for future generations. Now, more than ever, the monarch needs the dedication of native plant advocates, such as Wild Ones, to promote creating and conserving habitat for pollinators. **VOLUNTEER** at the festival! Visit the website to learn more.

2015 Officers

Co-Presidents: Marilyn Jones/Julia Vanatta
Secretary/Phones: Joelyn Malone
Treasurer: Trudi Poquette

Board Members

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Internet Inquiries: **OPEN**
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Nokomis Naturescape: Wild for Monarchs
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Programs: Roz Johnson/Holley Wlodarczyk
Public Relations: Holly Breymaier
Tours: Jim & Jan Coleman
Volunteer Coordinator: Bill Blood
Website: Doug Benson
Education/Librarian: 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



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.