



Twin Cities Chapter Quarterly Newsletter

February 2016 Volume 14, Issue 1

Annual Conference

February - NO regular meeting. Instead, be sure to attend the Wild Ones 2016 Design with Nature Conference February 20, now at the Anderson Student Center on the St. Thomas campus! This is sponsored by the Minnesota chapters of Wild Ones-Native Plants, Natural Landscapes. This year's theme is "Good Design Matters", based on Aldo Leopold's Land Ethic as expressed in Sand County Almanac:

"A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise."

Each of our speakers addresses different opportunities nature offers us to work toward Good Design. The opening speaker, Heather Holm, will discuss native bees: Their Role as Pollinators of Native Plants and Cultivated Blueberries. Next, Benjamin Vogt, a prairie garden designer in eastern Nebraska will discuss Gardening for Winter, designing a native plant garden with winter in mind creates pizzazz for all the seasons while adding wildlife value and plant/soil health. Co-presenters Chris Behringer and Arlys Freeman will present BioHavens – A Tale of Beauty and Biology, case studies on the innovative design of floating islands that improve waterways and create new habitat.

Register Today!!

Tickets are \$20 to \$70 for the day-long conference. Early registrant, student and Wild Ones member discounts are available. Comments and inquiries may be sent to: info@designwithnatureconference.org or call: 612-293-3833.

Early ticket sales have been excellent, we expect a full house

Pre-registration closes Wednesday February 10, 2016.
OR WHEN SOLD OUT

After February 10, call or email to have your name added to our wait list.

Volunteer Opportunities ! Volunteers needed !

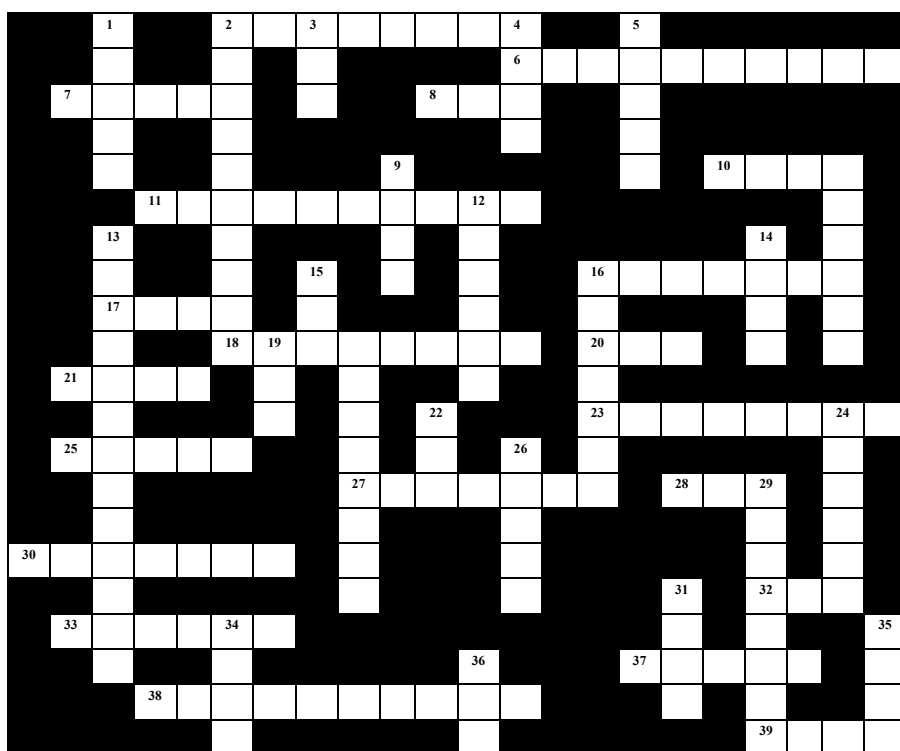
If you are interested in helping with the Conference, please contact Bill Blood (612-722-4172).

Note that this conference qualifies for
Master Gardener Education Credits

CROSSWORD (All answers can be found in 2015 chapter newsletters)

ACROSS

2. Neuro-suppressant with long residual activity.
6. Basic adaptation strategy allows the disturbance to occur with return to its original condition.
7. Normal soil moisture content term.
8. Part 1: St. Louis Park's grassroots park initiative, _____ See 9 Down.
10. Product made from milkweed plant.
11. Basic adaptation strategy keeping things as is and improving defenses.
16. Prairie type having low moisture & short to mid-sized grasses.
17. Advocate that got 15 Down banned in WI.
18. Cycle with natural harvesting of plants & some waste product returned in a more usable form.
20. Percent of insects that are pests.
21. Difficult prairie maintenance option for cities.
23. Pesticide applied at Linden Hills causing bee kill.
25. Authors of Northern Wildflowers, A Guide for the Minnesota Region.
27. "Bringing Nature Home" author.
28. Historic grazing contributor along with bison.
30. Way to shrink a link. Create a _____.
33. Percent decline in North American Monarchs.
37. German pesticide producing company.



38. Popular 1980's insecticide group.
39. Beetle that converts waste into organic matter.

DOWN

1. Source of change suggestions to native plants on city property.
2. Science studying the change in plant communities over time.
3. Milkweed plant product from whence it got its common name.
4. First part of name of Wisconsin Wildlife Area.
5. Extinction we are now in per author Kolbert.
9. Part 2: St. Louis Park's ... 8 Across _____.
12. Industry at 4 Down that went bankrupt.
13. Pesticide "bad boy".
14. State-established museum was MN wildflower movement start.
15. WWII malaria and typhus fighter.
16. Insect in larva stage breaks down organic matter
19. Method where 1st step is Correct Identification
22. Appalachian Piedmont location (state abbrev.).
24. What birds rear their young on.
26. Popular urban tree species (common name).
29. Major invasive at 4 Down.
34. Monoculture _____ grass, want limit/remove.
35. Leave in your yard for habitat.
36. Roto-tiller action to uproot buckthorn done by this four footer

Upcoming Monthly Meetings

(Unless specified 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, March 15, 2016: HOME IS WHERE THE HABITAT IS: ESTABLISHING NATIVE PLANTS AND GARDENS IN YOUR YARD, with Hannah Texler, MN DNR Plant Ecologist, and Vera Ming Wong, Artist. Hannah will describe how she converted the turf grass in her St. Paul yard to a diverse mix of gardens that include

native prairie and woodland gardens, rain gardens, and fruit and vegetable gardens. Vera will talk about creating watercolor paintings of those gardens and her work as a botanical artist.

Tuesday, April 19, 2016: 4th ANNUAL NATIVE LANDSCAPING TABLE TOPICS and PLANT SALE KICKOFF. Table Topics is an opportunity for new and returning native plant gardeners to gather information and take part in discussions on a variety of topics. Tables are hosted by landscaping professionals or WO members with a depth of experience. Julia Vanatta is the coordinator for the Table Topics event so please let her know about topics and/or presenters you think will be of interest. Because this program attracts large attendance, we will hold it in **Lake Harriet United Methodist Church, 4901 Chowen Ave S, Minneapolis**

Tuesday, May 17, 2016: GROWING AND GATHERING NATIVE EDIBLE PLANTS Wesley Nugteren, Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden Naturalist. Come learn all about edible native plants you can grow, gather, and enjoy! Wes is a professional naturalist, amateur photographer, and lifelong explorer. He currently lives in Minneapolis, but dreams of a cozy cabin in the woods, and works to teach “a respect for nature that is born in love rather than fear. This means smelling the earth, touching the plants, and mindfully stepping off trail to take a closer look.” He occasionally blogs at www.seekingthewild.com.

Keep in mind: Plant Sale 2016 !!

The characteristics of this winter may let us into the garden a bit earlier than previous wetter than usual or colder than usual springs, so start pulling together those ideas from last summer and fall about what you’d like to see Next Year - it’s here! As you know, we buy from a high-quality native plant grower. This is to ensure the highest possible success for the newest inhabitants you add to your yard. If you are beginning with native plants, you can have confidence that these are from proper sources and are truly native. Look at www.MinnesotaWildflowers.Info for pictures and stories of MN native plants.

Note that this is our chapter’s primary fundraiser. Among many other things, it provides \$\$ for printing, for the welcome snacks we enjoy each meeting, rent for the lovely Wood Lake meeting room (scenery is free!), our giveaway seeds, colorful educational materials, youth education activities, and much more.

Forms for this year’s Plant Sale will be available at our April 9 monthly meeting as we kick-off our major fundraiser of the year! Orders will be taken in April and early May. The plant pick-up will be in late May, as determined by spring thaw. Our supplier does not force plants in an artificial green house." Organizers are thinking of having a "native plants that work well in blended gardens" flat this year, and probably the popular “Clay Buster” and "Monarch Butterfly Garden" as well as a bunch of favorite single plants & shrubs.

Meeting Notes

October 2015, Dwindling Numbers for an Iconic Insect, A Conservation Biologist Ponders Moving Beyond The Documentation of Declines, Dr. Karen Oberhouser, Ph.D. Professor in the Dept. of Fisheries, Wildlife and Conservation Biology, University of Minnesota.

The field of conservation biology is an action or mission driven discipline. Efforts are concentrated on determining: (1) What organisms need to preserve biodiversity, (2) How these needs are met, (3) Why these needs aren’t being met, and (4) What we must do to assure they are met. Why “Iconic”? (Related words are awesome, amazing, famous.) This became obvious as the life of this particular insect, the Monarch butterfly was discussed.



Monarch Egg (photo by Jay Cossey)

First though, a brief overview of the life cycle of *Danaus plexippus*, the scientific Name (Latin) for the monarch. Going from egg >> caterpillar >> chrysalis >> adult .. The adult lays about 400 eggs in the wild. The eggs molt and go to the caterpillar stage where there are 5 instars through a period of 10 to 12 days. During this phase it grows 2,000 times in body mass. It was noted that one can tell which instar the caterpillar is in by the length of the tentacles. In the final molt with hormonal control the caterpillar becomes a chrysalis. If one looks carefully, gold spots and lines can be found. At this time the back legs dissolve and the eyes, wings, reproductive system start to form. In 10 days a butterfly appears. To go from egg to adult takes 1 month. For those not traveling south the adults have about another month of life.

Beyond the monarch's life cycle there is its annual cycle:

- a. Migration South. In mid to late August most of the monarchs east of the Rockies have flown to Texas. From here it typically takes another month to get to their wintering habitat in Mexico. That is a total of 2,000 miles for a creature that weighs as much as a normal sized paper clip. There are some, however, that migrate to Florida instead. (On the west coast monarchs go to southern California and the upper Baja.) The butterflies fly during the day and seek roosting sites for the night. They actually gain weight while migrating south. The mechanism used to get to their final destination is not known. It is known that in the morning they keep the sun at their left, at noon they fly toward the sun and in the evening they keep the sun at their right. Beyond that the details are unknown.
- b. Overwintering. They remain in Mexico from November to mid-March hanging on trees neither eating nor reproducing. They just need to stay alive. Not surprisingly, their enemies in this period are birds, but occasionally there is freeze. It was noted that their concentrations here are the second densest in the world, the largest being krill in the Arctic.
- c. Migration North. In the spring the same butterflies that survived the winter start migrating north. There are not a lot of native plants to sustain them. They get food from other sources not normally considered such as lilac bushes and dandelions.
- d. Breeding. There is one generation produced on the way north either in northern Mexico or the southern United States. Then there are 2 to 3 generations in the Midwest/lower Canada without truly migrating. Once again in August, the last generation starts migrating south

There is one recent problem which may interfere with this migration pattern. A non-native tropical milkweed is now growing in the southern United States. Because it is available as they migrate south, some monarchs are not making that final flight to Mexico. Given this, there is concern that 1) the monarchs will get out of cycle and begin breeding; 2) diseases may build up due to breeding on the same plant; and/or 3) there may be a freeze which kills them off.

The size of the monarch population, which is measured by the extent of the area occupied where they overwinter, has been declining in the last decade. The lowest estimate was in the winter of 2013. It is interesting to note that the California population hasn't declined as much in this period. Based on the current status there was a citizen/scientist petition to have them listed as threatened in 2014. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is now considering this. There are a number of reasons for this significant reduction including:

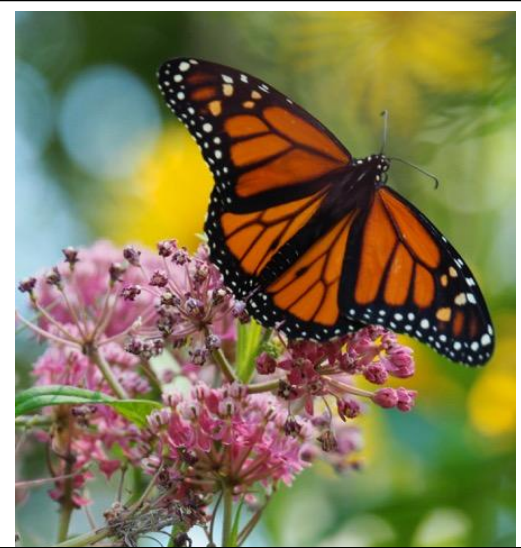
- Loss of habitat: The US is losing 5,000 acres/day to real estate, and energy efforts. Between 2006 and 2011 more than 1 million acres of prairie land, which contained milkweed.



Monarch Instar (photo by Vicki Bonk)



Monarch Chrysalis (photo by Vicki Bonk)



Monarch Butterfly (photo by Vicki Bonk)

and nectar plants, was converted to cropland. In Mexico forest habitat is being lost from horse logging.

- Changing agricultural practices: In 2000, 50 times more monarchs came out of agricultural land than from non-agricultural land. Herbicide use such as Round-up Ready corn has affected this. In Minnesota more than 90% of agricultural land uses herbicides.
- Climate change: As an example, one winter a snow storm in Mexico killed 80% of the population there. Invasive species are also impacting their number. Swallow-wort which is a member of the milkweed family in Europe serves as a monarch sink here in the US. The female monarch lays eggs on this plant but the caterpillars laid from eggs on these plants don't survive.

A multi pronged effort is needed to respond to this decline that has many causes. Generally this should include

- Continuing to monitor and assess population status (declines/successes).
- Understanding the factors that affect monarch survival.
- Setting a target population size and goals to reduce the chance of extinction.

Interesting Monarch Tidbits

In Mexico: monarchs are an important symbol. They remind people of spirits – the chrysalis is almost like the dead from which a winged creature emerges. This butterfly is found on their 50 peso bill.

In the US there are 7 states in which it is their state insect. Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia

As gardeners and interested citizens we can help by:

- Planting milkweed (there are over 100 species) and nectar sources (such as coneflower, bee balm, aster, and blazing star. You might even consider developing a certified Monarch Way Station (<http://www.monarchwatch.org/waystations/certify.html>).
- Educating and advocating by talking to friends and/or asking local officials to plant natives such as those mentioned above and to reduce pesticide use.
- Supporting organizations working to preserve monarchs and pollinators.
- Participating in a monarch citizen scientist project <http://monarchjointventure.org/get-involved/study-monarchs-citizen-science-opportunities/>.

In conclusion it was hoped that everyone had a better understanding of just how incredible this species is. Why? Because it is beautiful, interesting, and impressive (consider its amazing migration) creature.

November 2015, Twin Cities Chapter Seeds for Education/Girl Scout Project Pollinator Silver Award Project 2015, Izaak Walton League – MN River Valley Chapter. Erin and Faith Devery and Madison List, Girl Scout Troop 12974.

At the onset of this presentation it was noted that pollinators are responsible for assisting over 80% of the world's flowering plants reproduce new flowers and fruit such as apple, pear and almond trees, coneflowers, daisies and sunflowers. Without pollinators, humans and wildlife wouldn't have much to eat or look at. There are approximately 400 native bee species in Minnesota.

Mining, Sweat, Bumble, and Honey bees to name a few are our friends as pollinators. Yellow Jackets, Hornets and Wasps pollinate to a lesser extent. Their role is to feed on the insects that invade plants. As for the monarch butterfly population, it is declining due to changes in the environment and lack of milkweed plants.

The garden project at Izaak Walton by these girl scouts, focused on providing a native habitat to protect two kinds of pollinators, bees and butterflies (especially monarchs). Milkweed was planted in their garden. Additionally they plan to be part of the Monarch Watch Way Stations.

The process of going from idea to conception had a number of steps:



Developed plan

1. Selecting a garden plot. At Izaak Walton a triangular-shaped area about the size of two double size garages was selected. After the loss of a large tree it had become overgrown with invasive weeds.
2. Getting grants and donations to help finance the endeavor. A presentation to about 30 chapter members was given at an Izaak Walton League board meeting. This resulted in a grant for plants and a matching grant from a law firm. Additionally they asked for a grant from Thrivent Financial which helped pay for the mulch. Patio Town donated the delivery of this. Finally friends were asked to save old newspapers for their planned weed barrier.



Finished garden

3. Learning about which plants to use. Education prior to selection included visiting the Arboretum, Monarch Festival, and Native Plant Nurseries/Gardens (Mother Earth, Prairie Moon, and Natural Shores). Based on this information they designed a layout that would allow for spring, summer and fall blooms. They also added plenty of grasses to the garden to help hold up some of the tall plants.
4. Controlling invasive plants/weeds: Buckthorn that was present was dug out and thrown away. In the early spring a solar method was used to remove other invasive plants and weeds. That is, plastic was spread over the area, allowing the sun to burn the weeds. After that, a 10 sheet thick layer of newspaper was put down followed by 3 to 4 inches of mulch.
5. Volunteers. This was a huge project so help was needed. They received expert advice and volunteer hours from Paul Erdman, Environmental Specialist and caretaker at the Izaak Walton Bush Lake Chapter; Marilyn Jones and Julia Vanatta; Arboretum Naturalist Stan Danielson, Past President of Izaak Walton Minnesota River Valley Chapter; and of course family, and girl scouts from their own and other sister troops. In the end this project took over 300 hours.
6. Planting. Of course planting was the fun part. They bought their plants in the fall to save money. To keep track of what was where they marked the plants with flags and labels. Plants were watered every other day until the roots were established.

RESOURCES

- Pollinators of Native Plants by Heather Holm
- Prairie Moon plant catalog www.prairiemoon.com
- <http://www.pollinatorsnativeplants.com/>
- <http://pollinatorrevival.org/>
- <http://www.wildones.org/>
- <http://monarchwatch.org/waystations/certify.html>

All in all it was an impressive project by these girl scouts and a great presentation of their efforts

2. **Twins Cities Chapter, Seeds for Education, Marnie Peichel, Keshav Singh and Quinlan Jones, Clara Barton School.** Kris Martinka, Wild Ones Twin City Education Board Member first gave some background on this program. The Lorrie Otto Seeds for Education Program (SFE) began in 1996 and was named in honor of Wild Ones inspirational leader Lorrie Otto. The program encourages Wild Ones members to help children learn about the natural world by funding and helping on projects that meet the following criteria:

- a. Youth engagement in planning and doing (age-appropriate)
- b. Creation of an ecosystem community based on native plants
- c. Focus on hands-on educational activities

The SFE Grant Program relies solely on donations from Wild Ones members and friends. SFE Grant Recipients receive cash awards ranging from \$100 to \$500. Clara Barton School on 43rd St. between Bryant and Colfax was a 2015 grant recipient. Their receiving the top award amount - \$500 - shows the quality of their application. The project was headed up by Marnie Peichel, who did an excellent job of bringing in student participation in both planning and execution. She and Barton School students Keshav Singh and Quinlan Jones, who worked on the project, did this presentation.

Marnie gave the background of the garden area, which is around 400 square feet. It was designed and built as a memorial for a favorite teacher, who was killed in an auto accident. Its name: Felicity's Garden. Besides the plantings there are a memorial bench, a peace pole, a Little Library, and a mosaic made by students. A fence sets off the area, and an arbor leads into the garden area.

This was very much a student project. Classroom sessions were used to learn about the prairie biome and a number of plants that are representative of this biome. After learning about the plants, students worked in groups of 3-4 to design a planting for the area. Using their new-found knowledge of light requirements, plant heights, and characteristics, the groups produced a design and presented it to the class, explaining why they chose the plants for the various locations in the design. Marnie then put together a composite of the designs choosing elements from the student work to create the final design.

The location was hard-packed from years of student use and strewn with stones. A number of parent volunteers and students dug in compost to create a less hostile planting environment, and the month of May saw the new plants going in. A dedication of the garden brought students, parents and friends to the newly planted area. By the end of the summer the area was quite well established with many plants blooming and attracting bees and butterflies. Plans are to use the area as not only a place of beauty, but also as a learning area for students.

Kris Martinka then talked about the SFE program and her involvement. As the Wild Ones member in charge of education for our chapter, she said that it is always fun to see the enthusiasm of young people working outside and becoming excited over the insects and birds that native plants attract. Having a natural area near a school provides the opportunity to use it many ways of study. Keeping track of when plants bloom and when insects appear, identifying and listing the insects, collecting and planting seeds are only a few of the activities possible.

One of the most gratifying moments for her occurred when she was helping students plant a new area at Dowling Urban Environmental School (SFE 2011 grant winner). It was a voluntary activity, and each student could plant one plant. A young boy came up holding his mother's hand. She explained that he was very hesitant to get involved in any new activities. The boy held onto her hand as he dug a hole with the other hand and planted his plant. Then he turned to his mother with excitement in his eyes and asked "Can I do another one?" He dropped his mother's hand and with his two hands dug his hole and planted another plant. I smiled up at his mother and realized she had tears of joy in her eyes. I hope this boy is still doing activities like that.

Marnie has generously offered to serve as a consultant to people who apply for an SFE grant, and Kris, as WO Twin Cities SFE coordinator, is available for questions and help with any project. She noted that some of the online information sounds as if the program is just for schools, but it is for any not-for-profit organization involving youth.

Finally: Richard Louv, author of *Last Child in the Woods* coined the term nature deficit disorder to explain a big lack for many children growing up today. Without a connection to nature there is a void in their lives that we can help fill by getting more young people involved in projects such as the two presentations that were given on this November evening.

Brown Thumb

Asters – Bee Heaven. As another gardening year winds down I am in the midst of cataloguing what plants in my garden are thriving – beyond the creeping harebells with which I continue my never ending battle. This has been the first year in many that I have been present for an entire growing season. I typically have been gone for about three months starting in July, so I had no idea what was flourishing in those months.

The main reason for my making this effort beyond basic curiosity was to use this information in developing a garden "make-over". The goal



Pannicled Aster

would be to maximize the benefits to insects while striving to have a somewhat more orderly appearing garden which flowered through all seasons. I envision drifts of colorful natives. This may indeed be just a dream, but I plan to spend my winter thinking about what changes should be made. In my mind the plants most likely to be eliminated or at least reduced were asters. I have four species present: large leaved aster, New England aster (*Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*), panicled aster (*Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*), and blue wood aster (*Symphyotrichum cordifolius*). Of these, the latter two seemed to have taken over almost all of my back yard during the later summer months. Removal of these two natives from at least 1/3 of the back yard and replacement with shorter more vibrantly colored native plants was what I had in mind.



Blue Wood Aster

Ah, but that was before my September tour of the back yard, when I saw bees by the hundreds feasting day after day on the nectar these asters provided. Even without the evidence of massive crashes in the bee population, how could I destroy a habitat that was clearly an insect heaven? Reading about the panicled aster I learned that this native attracts many kinds of insects including honeybees, bumblebees, leaf-cutting bees, halictid bees, wasps, flies, butterflies, skippers, beetles. Likewise the blue wood aster which draws in lots of the same insects.

The bees are gone now, having sucked all the goodness out of those asters, and the shells of these flowers only remain. As I plan the changes in my garden I will not forget that wonderful sight of swarms of invading bees. So instead of a one year plan for renewing the back yard, it will now be at least a three year effort as I gradually try to reestablish these two asters in other areas of the yard. All the asters will not be removed until they are successfully growing elsewhere. With this in mind I will now dream of what natives will eventually fill this natural area.

CO-CHAIR MESSAGE:

Now for the first time in its history, gardening has taken on a role that transcends the needs of the gardener. Like it or not, gardeners have become important players in the management of our nation's wildlife. It is now within the powers of individual gardeners to do something that we all dream of doing: to make a difference. (Quote from Douglas Tallamy in *Bringing Nature Home*). Learning of the stress that the planet is enduring can overwhelm us, but knowing there is something we can do (besides informed voting and supporting issues-based organizations) is a relief. And lucky for us, native plant gardening is something Wild Ones love to do. That's like many of life's problems – best solved with love.



With winter well upon us, our native gardens remain vigorous - hosting overwintering insects, providing seeds for birds, and artistically displaying seedheads from the season past. During winter, Wild Ones are planting seeds in our minds, envisioning our gardens in spring, reading the Prairie Moon catalog for ideas, and best of all, doing the important work of keeping the Wild Ones message vital in the community. If you have a native plant garden, you already "make a difference." Good for you. And the earth thanks you. If you are a Wild Ones volunteer, you are "making a BIG difference." Double good for you.

And here's a double thanks from Marilyn and Julia. Volunteers are the heart of our organization and we sincerely appreciate all of you. We are looking forward to working with you in 2016 as we continue to "make a difference" in our world.

Naturescape/Monarch Habitat News

WILD ONE'S NATURESCAPE GARDENING SESSIONS: Help maintain the gardens while having an enjoyable evening lakeside. 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 ybonk@usiwireless.com or call 612-232-8196. Check out our facebook site to keep you current with happenings at the Naturescape <https://www.facebook.com/NokomisNaturescape>.

Save the Date!

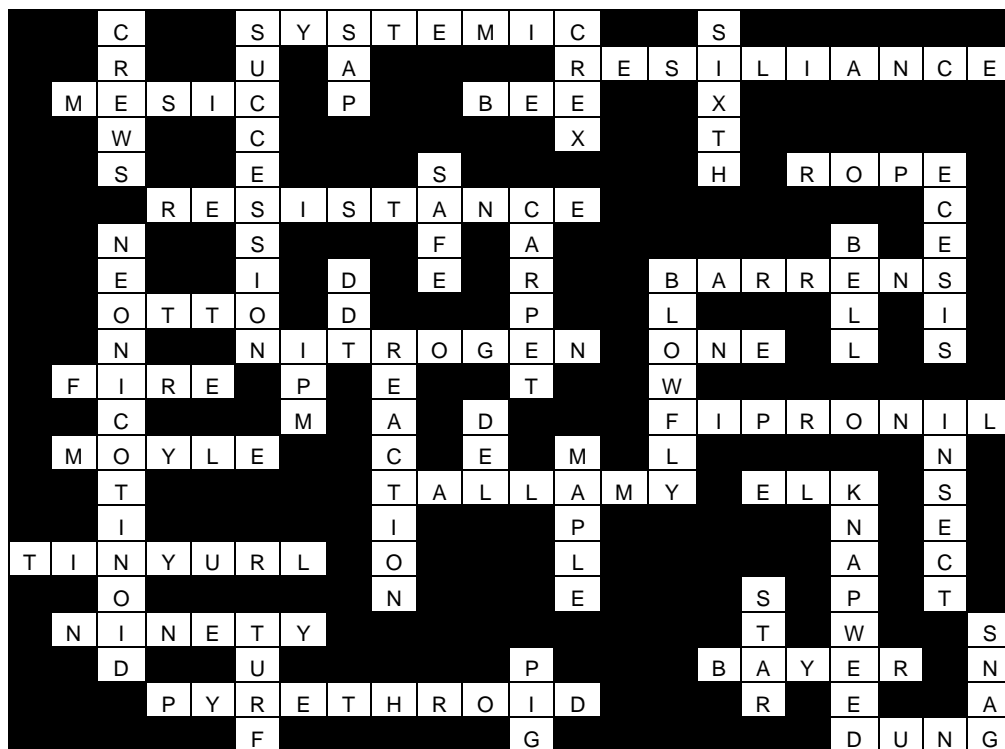
GROW MONARCH HABITAT Workshop

Date: Saturday, May 14, 2016

Time: 10am to 12:00

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. Stay tuned for more registration and plant kit information to come on Wild Ones TC website and the Nokomis Naturescape facebook page. For questions and more information email Vicki ybonk@usiwireless.com



2015 Officers

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

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DWN Conference Liaison: Karen Graham
Audio Visual: John Arthur
Education/Librarian: Kris Martinka
Hospitality: Rose Meyer
Internet Inquiries: Laurie Bruno
Membership: **OPEN**
Merchandise: Erik Rotto
Newsletter: Mary Schommer
Nokomis Naturescape/Wild For Monarchs
Liaison enture: Vicki Bonk
Outreach: Marty Rice/Laurie Bruno
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Programs: Roz Johnson/Holley Wlodarczyk
Public Relations: Holly Breymaier
Tours: Jim & Jan Coleman
Volunteer Coordinator: Bill Blood
Website : Julia Vanatta/Holly Wlodarczyk

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.