



Twin Cities Chapter Quarterly Newsletter

February 2018 Volume 16, Issue 1



WILD ONES ANNUAL CONFERENCE *Natural Landscape as the New Norm*

FEBRUARY 17, 2018

9:00 am - 4:30 pm, Anderson Student Center, University of St. Thomas, St. Paul, MN,
Registration (ends Feb 7 or when sold out): Wild Ones Members: \$65, Non-Member: \$80.

Speakers

Keynote Speaker: We Are Wildlife: Edible and Medicinal Native Plants in Restoration Practice, Jared Rosenbaum. Jared explores the greater role native plants may play in home landscapes, farms and food gardens. How might we change our foodways, growing and eating habits, to favor the diversity of edible and medicinal native plants needed for natural land restoration and stewardship? What are the native plant design and management considerations between different habitats such as mesic forest, ridge lines and riparian corridors?

Stories of Bringing Nature Home, Catherine Zimmerman: How we might spread the news of native plants and natural projects in our communities and nationwide will be discussed. What does it take to make a difference locally and nationally? Catherine looks at approaches to connect with schools, organizations, neighborhood groups, and individuals to create healthy habitats for humans and wildlife.

Native Nourishment: Breaking Bread with Wildlife, Rachel Mackow: Native plants can be restored into our gardens and natural areas. Can they be restored deeply into our culture by using them for food and medicine? Rachel will explore the uses of native plants like bee balm, wild leek, Solomon's seal, groundnut, shagbark hickory and more.

**** Native Plant | Natural Landscape Exhibitors** offer expertise to match your ideas with the land

Wild Ones 2018 Design With Nature Conference is planned and managed by volunteers who are members of Wild Ones in the greater Twin Cities metro. Host chapters include Big River Big Woods, Northfield Prairie Partners, Prairie Edge, St Croix Oak Savanna and Twin Cities

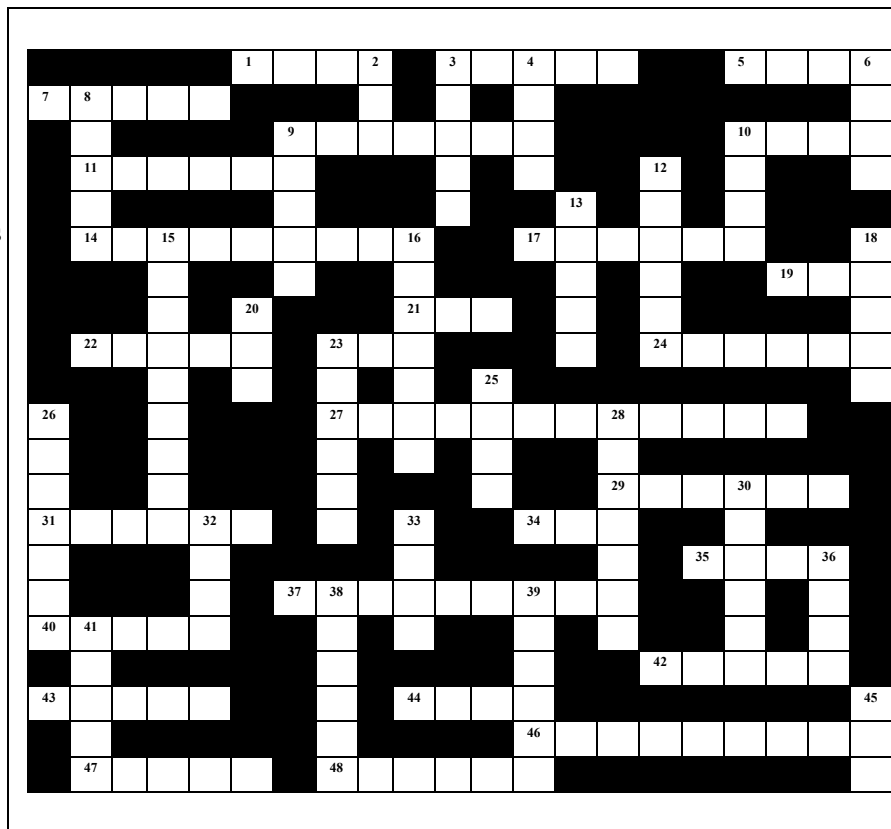
CROSSWORD (All answers can be found in 2017 chapter newsletters)

ACROSS

1. Commercial use of *Lumbricus terrestris*
3. Scientific species name for the willow
5. Spider that mimics the sex pheromones of a particular moth species
7. Sense that hummingbirds lack
9. Reduction in bird ____ due to death of caterpillars
10. A root condition when buying trees
11. One of the top 10 trees that support birds
14. Invasion in the state that is sending us to war
17. What birds need more of in the summer
19. Sap from this tree supports the mourning cloak butterfly
21. Low number of caterpillars chickadees feed to their young ____ thousand
22. Tree where date it leafed out as recorded from 1941 - 1991
23. What birds need more of in the fall (as opposed to 16 across)
24. Native loser to the onslaught of earthworms
27. A bisexual shrub/small tree whose fruit is eaten by birds
29. Another name for the crow family
31. The blossoms of this plant is the longest phenology study
34. Another of the top 10 trees that support birds
35. Sport that eliminates earthworms with coarse sand
37. Helps with ecosystem stability
40. And yet another of the top 10 trees that support birds
42. Cavity nesting bees use pith-filled stem of this plant
43. One more of the top 10 trees that support birds
44. %t of trees supporting 73% of the available caterpillars
46. Tallamy bird that was a focus of a caterpillar study
47. Chickadees don't stray far from this when searching for food
48. What turf lawn id considered to be.

DOWN

2. Minimum ideal rain garden water storage time ____ days
3. Native plant cultivar may be successful if it has the same ____
4. There are ____ wood nettles if their number is below the break point
6. Maples and Boxelders are members of this species
8. Another of the top 10 trees that support birds
9. Color of seed ready to harvest
10. Largest group of pollinators
12. Greek word meaning to bring to light
13. A three inch layer is put over newly planted trees
15. Term for a bird showing a positive relationship of spring arrival to temperature



DOWN – con't

16. Water mixed with ____ lures earthworms above ground
18. One of three things butterflies need
20. Percent of Big Woods remaining in Minnesota
23. What Douglas Owens Pike planted for a no-mow lawn
25. How most trees in Minnesota are pollinated
26. What basswood leaves contain that earthworms seek.
28. Tree with opposite leaves closely related to the dogwood
30. Earthworm loser plant
32. Leaching ____ increases when earthworms are present
33. Second biggest forest threat
36. Wood nettles density break point is ____ hundred
38. Fragmented forests create ____ of vegetation
39. Main food for the vast majority of young birds
41. Term in title of Doug Tallamy speech considered by some as possibly prejudicial
45. Food ____ shows ecosystem feeding relationships

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

Note there are new board chairs for the fall 2018 to spring 2019 monthly meetings: Douglas Owens-Pike and Sara Nelson. If you have any suggestions for future presentations email douglas@energyscapes.com

Tuesday, March 20, 2018

ELOISE BUTLER WILDFLOWER GARDEN FLORILEGIUM

Marilyn Garber, The Minnesota School of Botanical Art

Come learn about this unique and growing visual historical record of flora found in the Eloise Butler Wildflower Garden and Bird Sanctuary—established in 1907, it is the oldest public wildflower garden in the United States. The Minnesota School of Botanical Art is the co-sponsor of the Florilegium, which began in 2010.

Tuesday, April 17, 2018 (Note the location of this meeting might change, so watch our web site)

7th ANNUAL TABLE TOPICS - NATIVE PLANT GARDENING 101

- Why Native Plants?
- Site Evaluation and Garden Goals
- Soil and Site Preparation
- Plant Selection and Garden Design
- Native Planting and Seeding
- Garden Care and Maintenance

Help us kick-off our 13th Annual Plant Sale!

Tuesday, May 15, 2018

NATIVE SEDGES AND GRASSES

Dustin Demmer, Blazing Star Gardens in Owatonna, MN

Grasses and sedges are critical components of native plant gardens. His presentation will explore the best choices and uses of grasses and sedges in gardens to help reduce weeds, feed pollinators, and reduce the need for chemicals.

Meeting Notes

October 2017: Minnesota Wildflowers – www.Minnesotawildflowers.info, An Online Field Guide to Minnesota Wildflowers.

Creator: Catherine (Katy) Chayka (info@mnwildflowers.info), 651-399-4064

Collaborator: Peter Dziuk (peter@mnwildflowers.info), 651-282-86654

Katy Chayka spoke first and commenced by explaining how she initially got into this effort. It all began 11 years ago when she happened upon a particularly striking plant (to her) when out for a walk and wondered what it was. From exploring this specimen (New England Aster) she started photographing

every plant she could see when out and about. As she tried to figure what all these plants were she began purchasing guides starting with *Wildflowers of Minnesota*, by Stan Tekiela. Not finding all the answers there, she went on to *Peterson's Field Guide* and *Newcombe's Wildflower Guide* to name a few. This was a very frustrating experience for her due to the effort needed to eliminate plants in her search to find the plants she had photographed. This difficulty was due to many things such as (1) only so much can be contained in a book (meaning several references might need to be examined); (2) plants in many books are organized by color (which presents its own challenges since plants flowers can change in color as they mature and also people have different perception of what the color is); and (3) the use of scientific terms were hard for a non-professional when searching references. With her computer background she decided to try and develop a web-site guide for amateurs in which one could more easily find the information they sought. She discovered a perfect person to collaborate with when she met Peter Dziuk on a Native Plant Society field trip in 2009. He had a passion for photographing plants as well as a job with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture in which he used these skills. The concept of developing a web site so intrigued him that he contributed his collection of over 50,000 photographs of Minnesota plants. With the Minnesota Wildflowers Information website firmly in place through their efforts, as a team they continue to travel throughout the state finding and photographing ever more plants, researching these newer acquisitions, and adding them to the website.

From their website: Our mission is to educate Minnesotans on our native plants, raise awareness on threats like invasive species, and inspire people to explore our great state, appreciate its natural heritage, and become involved in preserving it.

Over 1,300 plant species and more than 11,000 high quality photos are cataloged here, with more added each week, working towards recording all 2100+ plant species in Minnesota.

USING THE SITE: This site is modeled after a field guide to help identify plants found in the wild. Flowers are primarily categorized by color, but there is an [advanced plant search](#) (see also in the top right corner of every page) where you can key on a variety of plant characteristics. Search results are organized by plant family and genus so similar species are usually grouped together.

Scientific botanical jargon is avoided where possible so amateurs will understand things. As you gain knowledge and experience, you'll learn the proper botanical terms, but this site is intended to serve ordinary people so will stay informal.

Following this background she showed pictures of the site itself, which are described below.

The left side of the 1st page has the main web site applications with the following options shown:

- What's Blooming
- Plants by Name
- Flowers by Color
- Trees
- Shrubs
- Vines
- Ferns and Fern Allies
- Grasses, Sedges and Rushes
- Rare Plants
- Invasive species
- Glossary

The right side of the page gives the latest news. Also in the upper right-hand corner one can look up a plant of interest by inserting the plant name or can do an advanced plant search on those you don't recognize.

When looking at a specific plant there is loads of information available as wells as ongoing comments and questions. An example of what one might find is shown below.

Helianthus maximilianii (Maximilian Sunflower)

Detailed Information

Flower:



Flowers are at the top of the plant and at the end of stems that arise from leaf axils in the upper half of the plant. Individual flowers are 2 to 4 inches across with 15 to 30 yellow ray flowers (petals) and yellow disk flowers.



There are a few layers of bracts behind the flower; bracts are long, narrow and spreading, and covered in short, appressed hairs. Flower stalks are ½ to 4 inches long, often creating what looks like a long column of flowers at the top of the plant.

Leaves and stem:



Leaves are up to 10 inches long and 2 inches wide, grayish green, folded up along the center vein and arching, with a pointed tip, tapering at the base and a short or no stalk. Leaves are mostly toothless but sometimes have small teeth; the texture is rough on both

upper and lower surfaces. Attachment is mostly alternate but is opposite in the lower part of the plant. The stem is roughly hairy, especially near the top, and is green or purplish.

Fruit:

The center disk forms a head of dry seed, each about 1/8 inch long and without a tuft of hairs, but with 2 bristly scales.

Notes:

Maximilian Sunflower most closely resembles [Sawtooth Sunflower](#) (*Helianthus grosseserratus*), but the latter has coarsely toothed leaves with longer stalks, and a hairless stem that often has a white bloom, where Maximilian Sunflower leaves are mostly toothless and its stem rough from short hairs.

Plant Info

Also known as:

Genus: [Helianthus](#)

Family: [Asteraceae \(Aster\)](#)

Life cycle: perennial

Origin: native

Habitat: sun; sandy soil,

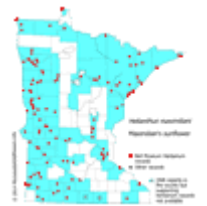
Bloom season: July - October

Plant height: 2 to 10 feet

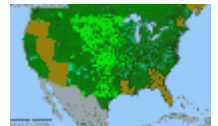
Wetland Indicator Status: GP: FACU MW: UPL

NCNE: UPL

MN county distribution (click map to enlarge):



National distribution (click map to enlarge):



Peter Dzuik then continued the presentation by giving further insight on what is included in the website, where one can look for plants, and some photographic tips. In their web site they are showing all wildflowers – that is anything that growing in the wild. As they look for additional species they consult the University of Minnesota’s Herbarium collection which is a division of Bell Museum of Natural History. (*Note that a herbarium is a collection of pressed, dried plant specimens mounted on archival paper with labels indicating the species name, where, when, and by whom it was collected.*) Although the university’s records go back to the late 1800’s, only the last 20 years are being researched because things can change so quickly in nature. Additionally they take advantage of GPS technologies and Google earth survey. This latter source helps one see what the terrain may be like before venturing out so they can better select habitats of interest. Another source is phenology records.

There are so many species out there that he suggested one should visit the following places to have the best chance of viewing plant life:

- a. Minnesota State Parks – Here there are large areas of undisturbed habitat. The trails are good places to start one’s search, but one shouldn’t be afraid to venture off these paths. In any case your adventure here would be a self-guided tour as park rangers don’t perform this function.
- b. Scientific and Natural Areas and The Nature Conservancy Sites – Both of these organizations have as a goal, conservation of Minnesota’s rarest plant jewels. Although many are “postage-stamp” in size comparatively speaking they often contain the last representation of some species. Given this, you can almost always count on finding something unusual.
- d. State and National Forest Lands
- e. Wildlife Management Areas.

As for how to go about searching once you have arrived. He thinks you should look for the rare species first and in doing this you will pick up the more common ones during this search.

With regard to photographic equipment:

1. The workhorse for him is an Olympus point and shoot.
2. To get better photographs of plants it was suggested that one should adjust the exposure value on your camera to a negative 1 and keep it there.
3. Get someone/something to modify the light around your subject. Some shade devices include
 - a. Photo-flex which is a multi disc of 5 in 1.
 - b. Photographic umbrella
4. Remember you don’t pay for film developing in the digital world, so take lots of pictures.

HERBARIUM <https://www.bellmuseum.umn.edu/research/plants/minnesota-flora>

Approximately 2,700 plant species are known from the state of Minnesota! Almost 20% are introductions from outside the Midwest that have become naturalized, or nearly so. Approximately 6% are considered rare and another 6% are of special concern. Some links to further search can also be found on the university web site. These are listed below

[Minnesota Mosses and Liverworts](#) – Field guide by leading Minnesota bryologist Jan Janssens

[Minnesota Wildflowers](#) – Photos and information about Minnesota wildflowers

[Minnesota Woody Plants](#) – Interactive key to the woody plants (including some ornamentals)

[Plants of Minnesota](#) – Information from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

[Photographs of Minnesota Flora](#) – Botanical photographs from the historic collection of Junior F. Hayden

[Specimen Database](#) – Search the University of Minnesota herbarium records

Editor's note: I am reintroducing a seasonal To-Do list that was a standard feature in the newsletter for many years

Gardener's To-Do List (February, March, April)

- * Prune trees and shrubs of dead or damaged limbs, shoots or waterspouts while they are still dormant; also shrubs that need shaping and rejuvenation. Best to trim up to 1/3 of the branches all the way back than to shorten all the branches.
- * Prevent soil damage by using coarse sand to provide traction and make sidewalks and driveways less slick. If that doesn't do the trick, try de-icing products from calcium chloride or calcium magnesium acetate (CMA) - salt-free melting agents.
- * Finalize your garden plans for this year. Order seeds or make a list of plants to pick up at garden nurseries.
- * February/March is a great time to start winter sowing hardy plant seed.
- * As the weather warms up, put away suet bird feeders; the suet doesn't keep and birds are switching to their warmer weather diets. Also clean up birdseed shells, since build-up can hinder growth of plants and become moldy.
- * Apply corn gluten meal to hinder weed seed germination in late April/early May. Spread it at a rate of 20 pounds per 1,000 SF. Water it lightly to activate it. It will remain effective for 5-6 weeks. (Note: will affect any seed it contacts)
- * Sort your seeds by the date each needs to be planted, if starting indoors. We're fast coming up on the time to start them, especially ones that need cold, moist stratification.
- * Pull off mulch as it thaws (but be ready to put it back on if there's another deep freeze)!
- * Start a compost pile in March/April.



Meeting Our New 2018 Chapter Officers

At our November 2017 meeting there was an election of officers for the coming year. We have two new faces so this seemed like a good time to introduce you to the new and re-acquaint you with the old. What follows is a little background on each of them gotten by their responding to a set of questions.

Co-Chair : Holley Wlodarczyk

Occupation: Cultural Historian and Analyst

How long have you been a member of Wild Ones? I've been a member of Wild Ones for about 6 years.

What drew you to Wild Ones? I found my way to Wild Ones while conducting research at the University of Minnesota for my dissertation, *Somewhere that's Green: Visions of Sustainable Suburbia*. I attended a



Design with Nature Conference to learn more, and I was hooked. I started by adding a few native plant gardens in my Bloomington yard. They have grown with the seasons and evolved with years, as I feel I have along with them!

What is your favorite flower and why? It's so hard to pick a favorite flower, but I am especially fond of Joe Pye Weed—it was my first! (and it's now taller than I am;)

Do you have any goals for the coming year for the chapter or with regard to your garden? My Twin Cities Chapter goals for the coming year include building upon the amazing, committed work of our volunteers. We have an immense amount of knowledge, experience and passion in our chapter, and I would very much like to find ways to document, celebrate, and share this more widely. If anyone has ideas, please don't hesitate to contact me—I look forward to working with everyone this year!

As for my own garden goals, I hope to substantially add to a nascent woodland planting I began last year after losing two very old Ash Trees.

Co-Chair: Julia Vanatta

Occupation: Retired art director, semi-retired project manager and restorer of pre-WWI homes. Also work part time in a small neighborhood hardware store.

How long have you been in Wild Ones? Attended my first meeting Wild Ones in 2003, believe I joined in 2005.

What drew you to Wild Ones? Our neighborhood in Minneapolis offered grants for homeowners to add native plants into our gardens to support migrating birds along the Mississippi River Gorge. We were required to attend two educational programs, Wild Ones was there, helping out!



What is your favorite flower and why? Oh, that's a tough one. As I sit here looking out my window, I enjoy watching finches and chickadees perch on the tall dried stocks of Joe Pye. But in the spring when I am out in the gardens, my favorite is the tiny little Spring Beauty. It "moved" to a nice home under a decomposing log about 2 feet from where I initially planted it. I thought I had lost it so it is especially fun to see it come back each year.

Do you have any goals for the coming year for the chapter or with regard to your garden? Yes. This year we want to continue focusing on new members, planning our first new member workshop in June. We also hope to connect with the younger population of new homeowners, many of whom are ready to break the cultural cycle of large lawns that became the norm since the 50s. Naturalizing our play areas with low growing native alternatives is growing in popularity. We need to be there to help guide them, steering them away from some of the non-natives being promoted for honey production. Sedges, violets, pussy-toes, wild strawberries, and many others are all good options for low growing, low maintenance lawn alternatives.

Secretary: Sharon Carey

Occupation: Retired corporate accountant (retired March 2017)

How long have you been a member of Wild Ones? Since 2015

What drew you to Wild Ones? Another member. I joined for the excellent educational programs and for the wonderful garden tour opportunities.

What is your favorite flower and why? Lobelia (cardinalis and siphilitica) which, so far, seem to thrive in my yard and attract bees and hummingbirds

Do you have any goals for the coming year for the chapter or with regard to your garden? I will continue to work on my garden and pay more attention



to garden “visitors”

Treasurer: Rita Ulrich

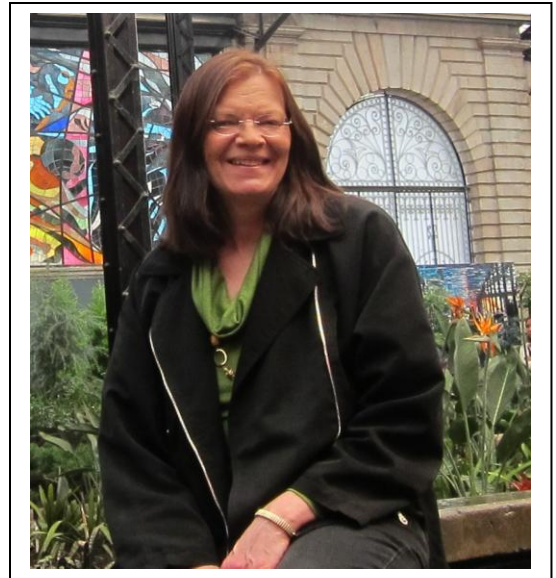
Occupation: I have spent most of my career in the nonprofit sector, as a researcher, project manager, editor, evaluator, and executive director.

How long have you been a member of Wild Ones? I joined Wild Ones 3 years ago.

What drew you to Wild Ones? To keep in touch with members I had worked with on the Nokomis Naturescape and the Minneapolis Monarch Festival.

What is your favorite flower? Butterfly Weed

Do you have any goals for the coming year for the chapter or with regard to your garden? The need for habitat and wildlife conservation is urgent, and I believe that Wild Ones members have expertise that can contribute to saving plants, insects and the entire food web that depends on them. I also believe that many people are eager to help, but don't know where to start. I would like to see more opportunities for WO members to connect with broader audiences to share their knowledge.



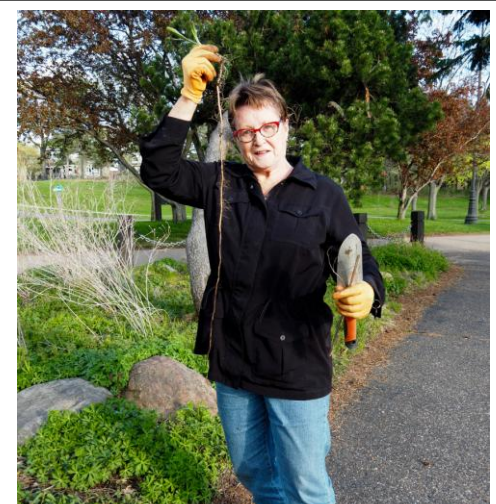
Nokomis Naturescape (NN) News

A four-acre native planting at Lake Nokomis, 50th Street and Nokomis Parkway, Minneapolis MN 55417

WILD ONE'S NATURESCAPE GARDENING

It's wonder-filled gardening lakeside!

Interested in hands-on native plant gardening experience? Consider gardening alongside volunteers who have been at it for twenty years! Value native plant landscapes and want to bring the beautiful benefits to others? Join Wild One's members gardening at the popular Lake Nokomis park. The NN Gardeneers meet Tuesday evenings, between 5/6 to 7/8pm from May through the end of the growing season (September/October). 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. Get on our email list for current updates on Naturescape volunteering, native plant gardening tips and more. For more information contact Vicki at ybonk@usiwireless.com or call 612-232-8196. Also check out our facebook site to keep you current with happenings <https://www.facebook.com/NokomisNaturescape>



NN Gardening Photo: Gardeneer Marilyn Jones presenting the longest root challenge. Can you beat that? Take the challenge and join us!

Gardeneering Season Opening Event

Since the gardens were first planted in 1998, we have taken part in the **Minneapolis Park Board's Earth Day Clean-Up**. This is our opportunity to reacquaint ourselves with the gardens and each other, plus spread the word of native plant gardening to park patrons and an environmentally engaged community. Mark the date of Saturday April 21st, 9:30 - noon. We'll meet at the Lakeside demonstration garden to begin a tour of the gardens, see what's coming up, discuss best spring maintenance practices, and the upcoming season. NOTE: plans are in process so may change. Please sign up for Naturescape emails to learn more or visit our facebook closer to date.



NN Gardening: Spring bloom at the Naturescape. We leave woody stems up for beneficial insect homes. Photo by Vicki Bonk

11th Annual GROW MONARCH HABITAT Presentation,

May 2018 TBA; Nokomis Community Center, 2401 E. Minnehaha Parkway, Mpls., MN 55417

In 2018, we are giving two 45-minute presentations on Grow Monarch Habitat. Each will be followed with Q&A time. The first time period will be **"Grow Monarch Habitat - an introduction to the essentials of gardening for monarchs"**, covering the monarch life and migratory cycles and how these two cycles determine the habitat components. The current environmental status of the monarch butterfly will also be addressed. The second presentation is **"Grow Monarch Habitat - a how-to on planting, maintaining and expanding your garden"**. This presentation is designed to expand on previous years GMH workshops and cover some new ground.

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! We know planting the monarch host plant, milkweed is crucial but also critical is providing the preferred nectar plants especially important fuel for the monarch migration. Educational powerpoints, featuring the Nokomis Naturescape, are presented alongside a wealth of current informational materials including the *Wild for Monarchs* brochure. The workshop features the **Monarch Garden-to-Go**, a native plant kit including milkweed and a variety of nectar plants including the monarch magnets in the liatris family. Workshop admission is free, but registration is required for the kits. The Monarch Garden-to-Go kits are \$30 (a \$36 value). Two different kits are available, each including 12 plants in 3" pots - one for dry to medium soils and one for medium to wet soils. Additional native plants will also be available. The plants are supplied by Sogn Valley_ <http://sognvalleyfarm.com>. For additional information, call the Nokomis East Neighborhood Association 612-724-5652, email monarchnokomiseast.org or visit nokomiseast.org.



Learn more about bringing nature home at Grow Monarch Habitat! Photo by Vicki Bonk

Co-Chair Message

We had a full house at our January monthly meeting and an excellent panel of experts helping members and guests with selection and care for our native trees and shrubs.

A new year always brings with it a clean slate and a renewed opportunity to get it right. Not that we haven't gotten it right in the past. Our chapter members and board do a whole lot every day to share their passion for native plants, educating our community and setting an example others may follow. We take on more than we have time for and yet we get things done. A big thank you to all chapter leaders and volunteers for their dedication and passion for native plants.

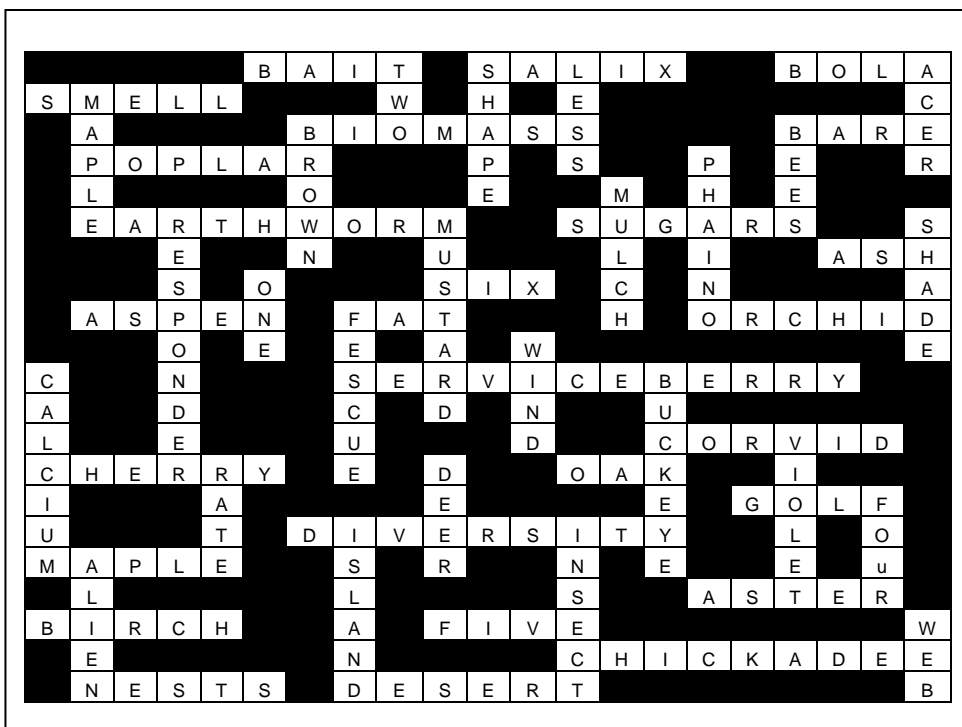
There is one big change this year. Marilyn Jones is now our "past" co-president. She's still very active both in educating youth, helping with our outreach and being our number one volunteer. Marilyn will continue to put in many hours for our chapter and will stay on board as we transition in new leaders. We thank her for her many years of service as co-president.

We do have some new goals this year, one of which is to build more bridges with many of the small neighborhood programs throughout the cities. We'd like to meet and get to know younger generation homeowners, invite them to meetings and events. Our conference talks about natural landscaping as the new norm, using native plants as alternatives to fussy manicured lawns and gardens is one part of this cultural change and what better time than today!

Another goal is to get to know more of our members, old and new, learn what your goals are this coming year. To meet that goal we're planning our first new member orientation workshop where members with more experience will help newcomers.

Please contact Holley and me to learn more about opportunities within our chapter. We'll try our best to keep you informed.

See you all soon ~ Julia (and Holley)



2015 Officers

Co-Chairs: Holley Wlodarczyk/Julia Vanatta

Secretary: Sharon Clarey

Treasurer: Rita Ulrich

Board Members

DWN Conference Liaison: Karen Graham

Audio Visual: John Arthur

Youth Education : Leslie Pilgrim

Librarian: Barb Gibson

Hospitality/Internet Inquiries: Laurie Bruno

Membership: Leslie Modrack/Joelyn Malone

Merchandise: Erik Rotto

Newsletter: Mary Schommer

Nokomis Naturescape/Wild For Monarchs

Liaison: Vicki Bonk

Outreach: Marilyn Jones

Partner Liaison: Holly Breymaier

Print Materials: Doug BensonHolley

Wlodarczyk

Programs: Douglas Owens-Pike/Sara Nelson

Public Relations: Holly Breymaier

Tours: Jim & Jan Coleman

Volunteer Coordinator: **OPEN**

Website : Holley 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.