

Co- Chair Message



Twin Cities Chapter Quarterly Newsletter

May 2019 Volume 17, Issue 2

ANNUAL NATIVE PLANT SALE

Our 13th Annual Native Plant Sale has 6 collections as well as a variety of individual favorites in 3 convenient sizes available for pre-order. All pre-order plants are grown by a local Minnesota native plant nursery without the use of neonics. Additional native plants donated by Wild Ones' members will be for sale on Pick-up day.

Collections (\$60). Each contains 48 plants, 6 packs of 8 species. Collections are designed with native wildflower and grass species suitable for specific sun and soil moisture conditions AND for particular wildlife habitat benefits.

- Bumblebee Host Boulevard: dry, short height, full-part sun, Apr-Oct
- Bird-Bee-Butterfly Prairie: dry-med, mixed height, full sun, Apr-Oct
- Pollinator Buffet Boulevard: med-wet, short height, sun-part shade, Jun-Oct
- Summer Color Habitat Garden: med-wet, med height, full-part sun, May-Oct
- Woodland Edge Boulevard: dry-med, short height, part-full shade, Apr-Sep
- Woodland Pollinator Garden: med-wet, mixed height, part-full shade, Apr-Sep

Individual Favorites:

- Individual plants come in three sizes: 3.5", #1 & #2 pots
- Add additional native species to collections above or to existing gardens for added beauty and value to birds, bees, butterflies & more!
 - 28 native wildflowers and grasses in 3.5" pots (\$5),
 - 8 special additions for sun and shade in #1 pots (\$15)
 - 4 native shrubs to attract birds and butterflies in #2 pots (\$20 each)
 - 2 native small trees with high wildlife value in #2 pots (\$25 each)

...AND MORE PLANTS!

Additional native plants donated by WOTC members will be available for sale on Pick-up day. Keep this in mind as you divide your native plants this spring, and donate extras to help support your local Wild Ones Chapter! If you would like to donate plants, please label each pot with both the common and botanical names, and bring them to the pick-up location above on Saturday, June 1st between 10 am and noon.

Go to our website for:



- Additional detailed information: <http://www.wildonestwincities.org/p/2019-native-plant-sale.html>.
- Order forms: <http://twincities.wildones.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2019/03/WOTC2019NativePlantSale-printable-final.pdf>

Beyond that you can click on the botanical name of each species to see a full plant profile at the following web site: Minnesotawildflowers.info.

- **Order Deadline:** Tuesday, May 21
- **Pick-up:** Sunday, June 1, 12-3 pm, 4009 Minnehaha Ave S, Minneapolis (next to Visual Expressions)

We suggest you make a note of everything you have ordered for a reference as you design your garden. Please use the **ORDER FORM** when placing your order. Thank you for your support!

Bring order & payment to our **Wild Ones Twin Cities** meeting on **May 21st**; 6:30-8:30 pm at Wood Lake Nature Center, 6710 Lake Shore Dr S, Richfield, MN 55423 Or **MAIL** to: WOTC Native Plant Sale
c/o Holley Wlodarczyk
9641 Garfield Ave S #20408 Bloomington,
MN 55420

Make checks payable to: Wild Ones Twin Cities. Payment in the form of a check or cash must be included with order.

If you cannot make the scheduled pickup or if you are mailing your completed Order Form on May 15, please call our message center at 612-293-3833 or send an email to our sales coordinator Holley Wlodarczyk (email above)

**WOTC Garden Signs
available for species marked with ***

Individual Signs @ \$3 each. Groups of 25 get 2 free (\$6 value)
[Check our website](#) for a complete list of plant signs available.



Upcoming Events/Monthly Meetings

MONTHLY MEETINGS (Meetings are held the third Tuesday of the month at Wood Lake Nature Center, 6710 Lake Shore Drive, Richfield, MN social at 6:30, meeting to start promptly at 7:00.) Free and open to the public

Tuesday, May 21, 2019 *Water in the Landscape: Design Considerations for Storage and Use*
Dan Peterson, Landscape Designer and Ecologist, Habadapt

Conference Notes

(Editor's Note: I was unable to attend this year's conference. The two speaker's notes below are provided through the super effort and generous contribution of Jeremy Mayberg this year's Twin Cities conference liaison. Conference information on the presentation by Michael Lynch was unavailable. Web site information is provided in its stead)

Living in the Liberated Landscape: How our gardens and landscapes can be a source of environmental change, Larry Weaner, ASLA, Principal & Founder of Larry Weaner Landscape Associates, Author of *Garden Revolution: How Our Landscapes Can Be a Source of Environmental Change*.

Synopsis

Native plants are increasingly accepted in landscape architecture and design; but knowing how to incorporate and work with the ecological patterns and processes associated with those plants is less well understood. All too often we think of our gardens and landscapes in terms of static compositions of carefully placed and managed plants. But our gardens and landscapes can be more dynamic—and arguably more rewarding—by taking advantage of plants’ natural abilities to reproduce and proliferate.

Larry Weaner’s designs take into account the reproductive abilities of plants as well as ecological processes to create compelling, ever-evolving landscapes that bring new meaning to partnering with nature. Using examples from his own property as well as diverse client projects, Larry showed how this give-and-take approach can result in compelling, low-maintenance landscapes that free plants to perform according to their natural abilities and liberate people from having to cater to their landscapes’ every need.



Photo taken from Larry Weaner’s website: <http://lweanerassociates.com>

Achieving a low-maintenance landscape

Some years ago, while on a hike through a meadow, Larry spotted a growth of Cardinal Flower in a most unlikely place - that is until it became clear to him that Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) was an early adapter to soil disturbance and was thriving in the soil uprooted by a fallen tree. What he came to understand was that all too often in our gardens and landscapes we think of static compositions of carefully placed and managed plants. But our approach can be more dynamic—and arguably more rewarding, by taking advantage of plants’ natural abilities to reproduce and proliferate.

Weaner’s designs now take into account the reproductive abilities of plants as well as ecological processes, in order to create compelling, ever-evolving landscapes that bring new meaning to partnering with nature. Using examples from his diverse client projects as well as his own property, his presentation illustrated how this give-and-take approach can result in compelling, low-maintenance landscapes that free plants to perform according to their natural abilities and liberate people from having to cater to their landscapes’ every need.

The managerial aspect of natural design is tied to the fact that reducing landscape maintenance is a strong priority for all his clients. A “natural landscape” doesn’t mean it will be 100% maintenance-free. It can never be completely left to natural processes with no human guidance. However, a thorough understanding of the reproductive abilities of plants and their ecological processes are by far the greatest factors in the reduction of garden maintenance. As an example, one of the properties he presented, the former estate of one of the founders of Bethlehem Steel, is a three-acre installation that is managed by one person working three days a week.

According to Weaner, “natural design” describes landscapes that incorporate native plants and natural processes; which in turn require less time and money for upkeep than designs in which plants are selected and combined for ornamental effect alone. A purely ornamental garden is like a beautiful, sleek automobile with no engine. It may be nice to look at, but the only direction it will go without help is downhill. We will be perpetually required to tow these gardens up the hill with fertilizers, watering hoses and weeding forks.

The environmental considerations of natural design are equally important. Many detrimental landscape practices can be minimized or eliminated. Such landscape practices include the excessive use of pesticides, herbicides,

inorganic fertilizers, fossil fuels burned while mowing large areas of turf grass, and exotic species that have aggressively naturalized in the wild. Natural design aims not only to reduce these negative effects, but to make a positive contribution to the surrounding environment as well. Naturally designed landscapes can also become functioning ecosystems capable of providing food and shelter for animals and insects, while helping to perpetuate many native plants whose habitats are being reduced through development.

Plan for natural processes of change to modify the landscape.

The indigenous landscape is a constantly changing system composed of plants, animals, insects, microorganisms and soils. Plants are not isolated entities, but participants in a system constantly in flux. Different types of systems change at different rates. The annual meadow immediately resulting from a disturbance may last for only one year as Cardinal Flowers give way to more established and longer lasting plants, and perennial meadow may last for 10 years before yielding to pioneer forest species. By contrast, an old oak and hickory forest may last for hundreds of years if left undisturbed.

Once these changing systems are understood, the designer can decide which aspects to encourage, discourage or manipulate to fit the requirements of the site. Designed landscapes should not be static photographs frozen in time forever, doing battle with the forces of nature to keep it so.

Mulch is not the answer

A basic law of almost any native ecosystem is that if nothing is currently growing in a given space, something soon will - and it will most likely be weeds until the desired plants are established. The more available space is filled, the less opportunity there is for a weed to enter. Plants grow against each other, above each other and below each other. Even a 3-foot-tall meadow has a multi-layered structure designed to seal off the area. This is particularly evident below ground where fibrous rooted plants occupy the soil surface and coexist with deep tap-rooted plants "holding down the fort" down below.

There are obvious lessons here for the designer interested in creating landscapes that have the ability to fight off weed invasion without the aid of mulches, fabrics and hoes. Mulched beds around isolated groupings of shrubs are an open invitation to neighborhood bullies such as Canadian thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), knotweed (*Polygonum*) and nut grass (*Cyperus esculentus*). A mixed, densely planted herbaceous ground cover layer, composed of plants with complementary above-ground and below-ground growth habits, will be far more successful at inhibiting weed invasion than any mulch.

Planting associative species

The herbaceous associations found in our native plant communities can serve as models for the successful design of garden compositions. Observing these associations and adapting them to the garden can be extremely useful. If this ground layer is also designed for succession of bloom and contrasting foliage texture, we can create a reduced-maintenance landscape that suggests the diverse tapestry of our native ground covers while achieving an artistic and colorful composition.

Plants often rely on associate species in order to form a cover dense enough to stabilize the soil and inhibit weed invasion to ensure their survival. In nature these compositions often exhibit far denser spacing than are commonly found in gardens, yet they have a graceful and balanced appearance in addition to a strong competitive ability. This is due to the complementary growth habits, again both above and below ground, that the association has developed over many years of co-existence. Our native meadow or prairie communities are an excellent example of this. Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*), Wild Cream Indigo (*Baptisia leucophaea*), and Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) are a dry meadow association that can also form a very successful garden composition. Planting them in the dense and intermingled fashion found in the prairie only enhances their effectiveness, both functionally and visually.

Wildflower meadows are currently the most popular lawn alternative as they can provide visually stimulating, low-maintenance landscapes. However, in order for these plantings to succeed in the long run, wildflower seed producers should revamp their mixes. Annuals and short-lived perennials selected for immediate floral effect must give way to long-term native perennials and grasses selected for function and site-adaptability, as well as

aesthetics. By patterning these landscapes after our native prairies and grasslands, their exciting potential can be fully realized.

Herbaceous plants play an important role in the successional processes of change that occur in virtually all plant communities. In many areas of the US, the herbaceous meadow is a temporary vegetative state that occurs after disturbance and yields over time to the establishment of woodlands. Even where prairies persist as a long-term plant community, a series of compositional changes occur, as annuals, biennials and short-lived perennials give way to the longer-lived perennial plants of the mature prairie.

While there are many different types of native meadows, they generally have one thing in common. The plant group most vital for their stability are the warm-season grasses such as Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*) and Panic grass (*Panicum virgatum*). Although wildflowers receive the bulk of attention and are certainly an important aesthetically pleasing portion of the mix, it is the grasses that provide the stability for successful long-term results. Only through a combination of warm-season grasses and tough native perennials selected for site adaptability can we create dynamic and colorful landscapes that can live up to the low-maintenance expectations surrounding the wildflower meadow

A great deal can be accomplished by planting perennials, less as individuals, than as interrelated parts of a plant community, occupying identifiable niches in both space and time. These communities can be literal or adapted translations according to the type of garden, but in either case, the plants have a functional job beyond looking pretty.

If this all sounds like restoration ecology as much as garden design, that is precisely the point. Blending the sophisticated artistic techniques of the garden designer with the dynamic patterns revealed by the ecological sciences can only serve to enhance the manageability, ecology, and ultimately, the beauty of our landscapes. The perennial ground layer is as much the foundation of the house as the icing on the cake.

The Language of Plants: How traditional indigenous teachings can help heal our relationship with Nature, Robin Wall Kimmerer, PhD Distinguished Teaching Professor of Environmental Biology and Founding Director of the Center for Native Peoples and the Environment at SUNY Syracuse, Author of *Braiding Sweetgrass: Indigenous Wisdom, Scientific Knowledge and the Teachings of Plants*, and *Gathering Moss: A Natural and Cultural History of Mosses*. She is also an enrolled member of the Citizen Potawatami Nation. She is a proponent of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK), a field of anthropological study which describes the indigenous forms of traditional knowledge regarding the sustainability of local resources.

Kimmerer believes plants and animals are our oldest teachers, though most of us have lost the ability to hear them. Long before western science arrived on these shores, the indigenous people were scientists in their own right. Indigenous herbalists teach us to pay attention when plants come to you; they are bringing you something you need to learn; and those lessons are the source of knowledge that will enable a way of life in balance with laws of nature. To cultivate a deeper relationship with Nature, we must once again become fluent in the language of plants and animals, indeed of all living beings. Her presentation drew heavily on her understanding of TEK as a cumulative body of knowledge, belief, and practice, handed down through generations, via traditional songs, stories and beliefs. It is concerned with the relationship between *all* living beings and the environment in which they subsist.



Photo taken from Robin Kimmerer's official web site:

<https://www.esf.edu/faculty/kimmerer/>

Kimmerer opened her presentation with a benediction of gratitude in her native language, giving thanks for the earth that supports us under foot; for the water we drink; for the air we breathe; for the plants that provide food and medicine; and for one another as people who bring gifts and carry responsibility as we walk through this world. And then she gave particular thanks to the Dakota people upon whose homeland we sat.

She followed with a recounting of the indigenous Creation Story as told by the Iroquois and Huron of North America.

According to legend, in the Land Before Time, there lived a pregnant woman who would become known to indigenous people as The Woman Who Fell From The Sky. One day a great wind blew through the Land Before Time, and up-rooted the Tree of Life. The Woman Who Fell From The Sky, curiously stepped to the edge of the hole left by the uprooted tree. She lost her footing, and as the edges crumbled and she fell through, she grabbed a branch of the tree, holding it in her arms as she fell into the darkness below. As she fell, geese flew beneath her to slow her descent. She landed in a vast watery place, with no land in sight. Turtle arose from the water and let her rest on his back. The fish and fowl knew mud was required to provide an earthen place for her to stay. All tried and fail to dive deep enough to find the needed mud. That is until the lowly Muskrat dove beneath the water and was the only animal able to bring up a bit of mud from which to form the earth; after which the Woman Who Fell From the Sky took from the branch she had brought with her and planted life upon the earth.

We have become so far removed from the time when humans considered themselves a part of nature, not apart from nature. Today we see plants at the bottom of a hierarchical list, with humans at the top of the list - just below angels. This mindset has developed a western mindset of “ownership and dominion” over plants, animals and the earth. Whereas indigenous culture has human existence interwoven with all other beings in a symbiotic relationship in support of each other and mother earth.

Robin offered several scientific findings that show plants communicate, make choices and can learn in response to climate and environmental changes. For example, plant roots respond in movement not only to moisture, but to the sound of water as well.

Plants make possible the air we breathe and the water we drink. They provide food, medicine, clothing, music and shelter. They sequester carbon and feed the soil thereby ensuring the circle of life. If plants are our teachers and providers, we can be better students.

Perhaps, she posits, finding a new way to give credence to the beings of nature can start with a simple lesson in grammar. Remove the objectifying “it” in referring to any living organism, and instead use the term “ki” (derived from the indigenous word for earth). Add an “n” and the plural of “ki” would be “kin”.

Robin used the simple act of harvesting berries to describe The Honorable Harvest, a practice both ancient and urgent, which applies to every exchange between people and the Earth. Its protocol is not written down, but if it were, it would look something like this:

- *Ask permission of the ones whose lives you seek. Abide by the answer.*
- *Never take the first. Never take the last.*
- *Harvest in a way that minimizes harm.*
- *Take only what you need and leave some for others.*
- *Use everything that you take.*
- *Take only that which is given to you.*
- *Share it, as the Earth has shared with you.*
- *Give thanks and give back.*

Sustain the ones who sustain you, and the Earth will last forever.

The Honorable Harvest is a covenant of reciprocity between humans and the land. This simple list may seem like a quaint prescription for how to pick berries, but it is the root of a sophisticated ethical protocol that could guide us in a time when unbridled exploitation threatens the life that surrounds us.

The Woman Who Fell From the Sky brought gifts, abundance and most importantly gratitude for the abundance received. In the gift economy all living beings co-create abundance. Each plays an important role, none more important than the others. The basis of the gift economy is as simple as “*Give with gratitude and you will get what you need in return.*”

Western economies and institutions have enmeshed us all in a profoundly different economy, built upon dishonorable harvest. Collectively, by assent or by inaction, we have chosen the policies we live by. We can choose again. Though we live in a world made of gifts, we find ourselves harnessed to institutions and an economy that relentlessly ask, “What more can we take from the Earth?” In order for balance to occur, we cannot keep taking without replenishing. We must see ourselves as “Citizens” not “Consumers”. We need to ask, “What can we give?” We must live as though we are “a part of Nature”, not “apart from nature”.

How can we reciprocate the gifts of the Earth? In gratitude, in ceremony, through acts of practical reverence and land stewardship, in fierce defense of the places we love, in art, in science, in song, in gardens, in children, in ballots, in stories of renewal, in creative resistance, in how we spend our money and our precious lives, by refusing to be complicit with the forces of ecological destruction. Whatever our gift, we are called to give it and dance for the renewal of the world.

As she said in her closing slide: **RAISE A GARDEN - RAISE A RUCKUS**

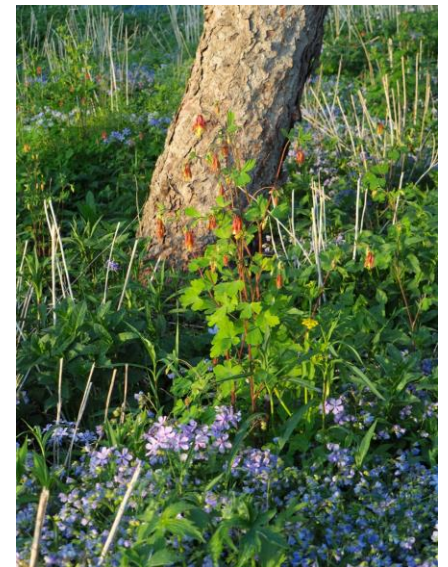
A Discussion with Michael Lynch, Botanist and Restoration Ecologist. Per our Twin Cities Chapter pre-conference publicity, he was to discuss at least two web-based entities. Information on them is presented below. Facebook followers can also visit his own Facebook group Botanical Wanderings.

1. <https://www.inaturalist.org/>: Connect with Nature where people’s observations of the real world are shared. It works by people logging in and sharing their observations, which are shared with fellow naturalists, and where the findings are then discussed
1. www.minnesotawildflowers.info: For those interested in the workings of this website look at our February 2018 Newsletter where a summary of creator: Catherine (Katy) Chayka and collaborator: Peter Dziuk presentation at our October 2017 monthly meeting is given.

Nokomis Naturescape

a four-acre native planting at
Lake Nokomis,
50th Street and Nokomis Parkway,
.....

WILD ONE’S NATURESCAPE GARDENING: for wonder-filled, purposeful, volunteering 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, garden bloom’s and wildlife, native plant gardening tips and more. For more information contact Vicki at vbonk@usiwireless.com or call 612-232-8196. Also check out our Facebook site to keep you current with happenings <https://www.facebook.com/NokomisNaturescape>



Mid-May at Nokomis Naturescape when Wild Columbine, Wild Phlox and Jacob’s Ladder are in bloom. We do insect friendly spring clean-up. Shown here are the previous year’s hollow stems trimmed to about 18” and left standing for cavity nesting bee homes. By early summer, the stems will be covered by taller plant growth.

**Gardeneering Season Opening Event: “Partnering with Nature”
Saturday April 20th, 9:30 – 11:30, meet at the Nokomis Lakeside Garden**

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. We’ll tour the gardens, see what’s springing up, and have a Partnering with Nature Spring Clean-up discussion along the way. The Naturescape Gardeneers distinct approach to gardening partners with nature, striving to provide food and shelter to diverse native wildlife. We have learned through the years to modify our fall and spring clean-up routines with the goal of minimizing disturbance to our animal friends. Our maintenance role is to enhance their shelter and ability to overwinter successfully. After all, pollinators make the world go around!

If you are unable to come to this event, you can be sure that every gardening session offers unique opportunities to learn more about native plant gardening.

New Native Plant Educational Signage

We need new interpretive signage at the Naturescape. The park board does not have funding for this so a group of NN Gardeneers are working to raise money and work on content. Interested in donating, helping or have suggestions? Contact Vicki (info above).



Photo of a sign taken at Chicago’s famed Lurie Gardens. Following advice from Wild Ones Member and bee expert, Heather Holm, they now leave more plant material in place for beneficial insects. The Naturescape will be making similar signs to help spread the word about habitat gardening. We have followed Heather’s advice for years

Chapter Information

Creating a Resilient Yard 2019 Blue Thumb workshops osted by Metro Blooms

What?	<p>Unseasonable warmth, long periods of drought, and flooding rains are the new normal in Minnesota. Metro Blooms is offering three different workshops to share practices for creating resilience in your yard so it can withstand these challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilient Yards Workshop (2.5 hours) A framework for understanding resilience. Learn how to create resilience in your yard using site planning, raingardens, turf alternatives, trees, other plantings and more. Includes one-on-one design assistance for your yard. • Turf Alternatives Workshop (1.5 hours) Your guide to a low-maintenance lawn. A one-hour presentation on alternatives to conventional grass turf that require less watering and fewer chemical inputs, with step-by-step instructions for establishing them. Includes information about pollinator-friendly (bee) lawns. Group will discuss common challenges and solutions. • Healthy Soils Workshop (1.5 hours) Laying the groundwork for healthy soil. Healthy soil helps plants thrive, filters and cleans water, prevents erosion and is teeming with life. Learn why healthy soil is the foundation of a resilient yard, take action to strengthen and protect the soil in your yard. <p>Attendees will receive practical information about installing projects, including available cost-share programs and Blue Thumb resources to help get a project in the ground.</p>
How to Register?	<p>Visit metroblooms.org/workshops or call 651-699-2426 Cost: \$15 per household unless otherwise noted. Scholarships are available upon request. Register soon, as some locations fill up fast. You can also mail your registration to Workshop Registration, P.O. Box 17099, Minneapolis, MN 55417. Enclose a check payable to Metro Blooms, and include the workshop location, your name, address, phone number and email address.</p>
Why?	<p>Minnesotans are feeling the impacts of more frequent severe weather events. The impacts – including extreme heat, drought and torrential downpours – are felt most strongly in cities. Impermeable surfaces (roads, roofs, parking lots, and compacted soils) absorb and retain heat from the sun, creating urban heat islands. They also contribute to high levels of stormwater runoff that pollute our natural bodies of water. Resilient yards do the opposite: they help cool, they provide shade, and they divert and infiltrate stormwater. A resilient yard not only protects itself but protects us and even helps us thrive.</p>
	<p>Workshops presented by Metro Blooms and sponsored by: the cities of Minneapolis, Plymouth, Robbinsdale, Crystal, Brooklyn Park, Brooklyn Center, New Hope, St. Louis Park, and Edina; Hennepin County Master Gardeners; Minnehaha</p>

Creek Watershed District, Nine Mile Creek Watershed District, Shingle Creek and West Mississippi Watershed Management Commission, Rice Creek Watershed District, Elm Creek Watershed Management Commission, and Bassett Creek Watershed Management Commission. Metro Blooms, a local non-profit organization, works to strengthen communities by promoting environmentally-sound landscaping that beautifies neighborhoods and protects our environment. Metro Blooms coordinates the Blue Thumb partnership – a network of public and private partners working towards planting for clean water.

Register now. Scholarships are available upon request. The remaining dates for the \$15 workshops are given below:

Date	Time	Location	Type
Thursday, May 2	6:00 PM	St. Barnabas Church, Plymouth	Resilient Yards
Wednesday, May 8	6:00 PM	Longfellow Rec Center, MPLS	Turf Alternatives
Thursday, May 9	6:00 PM	Crystal Community Center	Resilient Yards
Saturday, May 11	10:00 AM	North Regional Library, MPLS	Resilient Yards
Tuesday, May 14	6:00 PM	Lynnhurst Rec Center, MPLS	Healthy Soils
Saturday, May 18	11:00 AM	North Regional Library, MPLS	Turf Alternatives
Wednesday, May 22	6:00 PM	Brookview Community Ctr, Golden Valley	Healthy Soils
Wednesday, June 5	6:00 PM	Armatage Rec Center, MPLS	Resilient Yards
Thursday, June 6	6:00 PM	Northeast Rec Center, MPLS	Turf Alternatives

Wild Ones member Dave Crawford will be selling his two-bedroom house this summer in White Bear Lake, MN. It's on a 0.3 acre lot landscaped with native plants. 25 years of planting, great pollinator diversity, would like a buyer who'll appreciate and continue that. 100-plus native plant species, 200-plus pollinator species. Email Dave at birchplace01@comcast.net for link to online information and photos.

Co-President Message

As I sit writing this message from chapter leaders, I look out the window at pollen laden trees just starting to show a hint of bright green as their leaves unfold. Spring is in the air and our gardens are coming back to life. I also think about those we have lost recently. Holly Breymaier, who served our chapter in many areas, along with Jeff Rice, loving husband and partner to Marty Rice, our chapter's founding member, both passed away in March.

It's a busy time for our chapter, ending the season of program at Wood Lake Nature Center, preparing for our Annual Native Plant Sale and gathering details about summer tours in and around our communities. As chapter leaders, Holley and I are trying to do our best to keep our chapter running smoothly despite several losses these past several months. Sharon Carey, chapter secretary has stepped down due to health. Earlier this calendar year we lost both our program chairs. Douglas Owens-Pike moved, then Sara Nelson went back to school. When this happens, the ball comes back into our court, taking time away from developing new ideas and building our chapter. Yes, this is a plea for help, now more than ever. In the next few months we'll be reaching out to members like you asking for you to make a commitment to helping our chapter remain healthy.

Talk soon!!!

Julia Vanatta and Holley Wlodarczyk

2018 Officers

Co-Chairs: Holley Wlodarczyk/Julia Vanatta

Secretary: **OPEN**

Treasurer: Marilyn Jones

President Emeritus : Marty Rice

Board Members

DWN Conference Liaison: Jeremy Mayberg

Audio Visual: John Arthur

Youth Education: Leslie Pilgrim

Lending Library: Barb Gibson/Maureen Fries

Hospitality/Internet Inquiries: **OPEN**

Membership: Joelyn Malone

Merchandise: Erik Rotto

Newsletter: Mary Schommer

Nokomis Naturescape/Wild For Monarchs

Liaison: Vicki Bonk

Outreach: **OPEN**

Print Materials: Doug Benson/Holley

Wlodarczyk

Programs: Leslie Pilgrim/Marilyn Jones

Public Relations: Sandra Nussbaum

Tours: **OPEN**

Volunteer Coordinator: **OPEN**

Website: Holley Wlodarczyk/Julia Vanatta

WO Phone : Joelyn Malone

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 Leslie Modrack at 612-293-3833, 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.