



Twin Cities Chapter Quarterly Newsletter

August 2009 Volume 7, Issue 3

Upcoming Events/Monthly Meetings

(Meetings at the Wood Lake Nature Center: social at 6:30, meeting to start promptly at 7:00. Free and open to the public)

Fall Monthly Meetings. Our monthly meetings this year will once again be at Wood Lake Nature Center, 6701 Lake Shore Drive South in Richfield. We have found it to be a great place for not only from the perspective of ease of arrival and interior space, but also from the ambiance without. You can never tell what will wander by! Our first meeting will be **Tuesday, September 15.**

How To Get There: Wood Lake Nature Center is approximately ½ block southwest of Lyndale Ave South and 66th Street. Their website is www.woodlakenaturecenter.org. Construction continues on Crosstown Hwy 62 so be aware alternate routes may be required.

What's Playing: The monthly programs for this coming fall have not yet been finalized. Our co-chair, Marty Rice or publicity chair, Julia Vanatta, will email you information on these as it becomes available. For those of you without email connection, please contact Julia Vanatta (612-382-2800) or Marty Rice (952-927-6531) for details as the meeting dates for September and October approach.

REMINDER OF SUMMER EVENTS...

Chapter Tours (Free and Open to the Public):

August 5th (Wed) 6:30 – 7:45 PM. Tour the prairie and woodland restoration of Lake Camelot Park in Plymouth, MN with Paul Buck, the City Forester as our guide. Meet at County Rd. 47 and Dallas Lane in Plymouth. RSVP to wildonesTCtours@gmail.com

Aug 12th (Wed) 6:30 - 8:30 PM The Twin Cities Chapter of Wild Ones and the St. Paul Audubon Society are partnering this summer to learn more about growing native plants to attract pollinators, insects and birds! Join us on a guided walking tour of The Lake Phalen Shoreland Restoration Project, one of the largest lakeshore restorations in the state. Prior to 2001, severe shoreline erosion had caused poor water quality, safety hazards and a loss of wildlife habitat. The Ramsey-Washington Metro Watershed District came to the rescue by grading and stabilizing eroded areas and reintroducing native plants to anchor the shoreline.

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This well established landscape provides us with a great opportunity to learn about individual native plant species, the benefits they provide, as well as an opportunity to discuss maintaining native landscapes. Meet near the parking lot at the Lakeside Activity Center, 1530 Phalen Dr. (west side of the lake). RSVP to wildonesTCtours@gmail.com

August 13th (Thurs) 6:30 - 9:00 PM Residential Garden Open House - **And again on Aug 15th** (Sat) 9:00 - 4:00 PM): 15327 Lake Shore Ave, Minnetonka, MN 55345. Tour a 2/3 acre residential yard with prairie, mesic woodland, and dry woodland areas. The yard has approximately 190 different forbs and grasses and 65 trees and shrubs. Last year the homeowners installed 6, 55 gallon rain barrels. This spring, a 25 x 100' portion of the property was restored to its original oak woodland brush land community with plant selections growing within a 1000' radius of the property through a watershed district cost share grant.

Aug 19th (Wed) 6:30 – 7:45 PM. Tour a watershed friendly garden designed with both native plants and cultivars. The landscape designer and site manager will lead the tour, and answer questions about the design, installation, and maintenance of this very large and beautiful rain garden. Rain Garden at 7-SIGMA, 2843 26th Avenue South, Mpls, MN. RSVP to wildonesTCtours@gmail.com

Nokomis Naturescape (*Prairie Gardens and Oak Savanna Restoration located on the east side of Lake Nokomis in Minneapolis, near the intersection of Lake Nokomis Parkway and 50th St.*)

Volunteer Gardening Volunteers are still needed at the Naturescape on Tuesday evenings through September, from 6:30 – 8:30. We welcome all help to keep our garden a native plant showcase, inspiring park patrons to go native in their own yards and to see the beautiful liveliness of natural habitats. **For more information or to volunteer, call Vicki Bonk 612/727-3562**

Historic Walking Tours: Julia Vanatta continues hosting tours of the Lake Nokomis Naturescape (Prairie Gardens and Oak Savanna Restoration) on the east side of Lake Nokomis in Minneapolis, near the intersection of Lake Nokomis Parkway and 50th St. Julia will talk about how settlement and development changed the landscape near and around Lake Nokomis as she leads guided tours of the Nokomis Naturescape demonstration gardens. In the event of severe weather, confirm tour by calling 612-382-2800. Remaining tours will be on: **August 18, 7:00** and **September 22, 6:30**

Minneapolis Monarch Festival 12 September (9:00- 3:00): This celebration marks the beginning of the monarchs' annual 2000 mile migration from Minnesota to Mexico with music, dance, storytelling and art. The monarch butterfly is a symbol of rebirth and transformation, and a confirmation that the souls of departed ancestors have returned to Mexico each fall.

This day-long event includes performers: Larry Long, Mitch Walking Elk, Fiddlin' Pete Watercott, Aztec dancers, and more! There'll be good food, a native plant sale, prairie garden tours and art-making activities – such as monarch mandalas and milkweed mudballs. In addition you can help conservationists and researchers from Monarchs in the Classroom learn more about the monarchs' migratory path by tagging and releasing butterflies... - Or get to the lake early and wear your

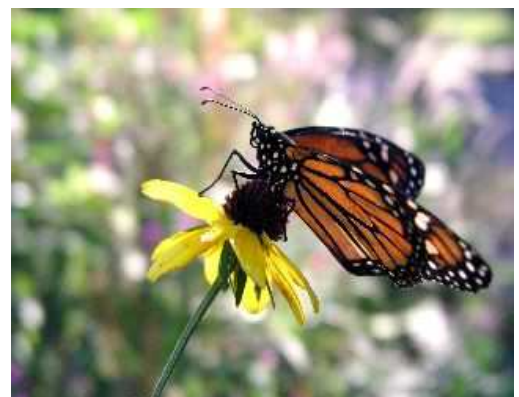


Photo by Vicki Bonk

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favorite wings, best pair of antenna, or caterpillar shirt and watch or take part in the Run for the Monarchs and the Butterfly Fun Run. Registration begins at 7:45 a.m. for both events. The kids' Butterfly Fun Run starts at 8:45 a.m. The 5K Run for the Monarchs starts at 9 a.m.

For more information on the day's events, contact MaryLynn Pulscher at 612-313-7784 or mpulscher@minneapolisparks.org. or visit the following website: www.monarchfestival.com

Butterfly Fun Run
 Pre-registration \$10 through Sept 9.
 T-shirt \$3 – benefiting monarch habitat
 Race day registration \$15
 Race day T-shirt \$10 –

Run for the Monarchs
 Pre-registration \$25 through Sept 9.
 T-shirt \$5 – benefiting monarch habitat
 Race day registration \$30
 Race day T-shirt \$10 -

Meeting Notes

Wild Ones Presentation for April: Native Ferns for Our Garden and Landscape. Tom

Bittinger (Midwest Native Ferns) This presentation started out with a review of fern basics - a plant that came into existence some 300 to 400 million years ago. A fern is defined as a vascular plant that reproduces by spores. Today there are about 12,000 species world-wide (compared to over 300,000 seed plants), with 200 of these in North America and some 75 in Minnesota. Twenty-four of those found in this state are listed as rare. When looking at a map of the country with fern locations on it, Minnesota is typically at the most western edge of its range for any given species coming from the east. This is because as one moves eastward conditions (moist shady areas) are better for these plants.

The fern life cycle actually consists of two separate and independent plants, whereas seed plants have only one. The first plant is called a sporophyte (and is the leafy version we typically see). From this spores are produced on the underside of the leaves and distributed. Spores can be a dormant stage which lasts for years. Eventually a second plant forms called a gametophyte having the ability to produce eggs and sperms. These unite as a zygote and from this the first plant (sporophyte) is again produced. For those of you scientists who wish to delve further, pteridology is the study of ferns. After giving information on particular ferns to use in your yard (see boxed area), companion plants to the ferns were suggested. These mostly shade loving natives included Columbine, Virginia bluebells, Jack-in-the pulpit,

Ferns For Various Garden Conditions

Sunny Areas: (needs adequate moisture)
 Lady fern
 Sensitive fern
 Osmundia sp.

Deep Shade:
 Maidenhair fern: slow spreading fern
 Goldie's wood fern: at 4 to 5 feet, one of the largest ferns found in the state
 Lady fern: one of the most common in this state
 Cinnamon fern: has short-lived spores

Rock Garden:
 Bulbet bladder fern: small delicate fern
 Slender cliff brake

Ground Cover:
 Ostrich fern: a little aggressive
 Oak fern: small & delicate, not aggressive
 Northern oak fern

Wet Areas:
 Marsh fern
 Royal fern

Dutchman's britches, Hepatica, Bloodroot, Wild ginger and Bottle brush grass. Ferns are generally pest-free. Of particular importance with regard to care is that they need to be kept moist, since their root system is not very deep. Should you want to purchase ferns, it is somewhat difficult to find many of the species discussed. The speaker does sell some of the species mentioned (such as Oak, Marsh, and Cliff brake ferns), but his supply this year is somewhat limited. Some are also available at many native plant businesses. When planting you must keep them well watered the first few weeks and don't give up on them as they may recover the following year if things look bad the first year they are planted. To see some in the wild go to State Recreation Areas such as Hay Creek, which is fairly close to the Twin Cities. Finally there were numerous suggested books. For identification try *Ferns of Minnesota* by Rolla Troya or *The Fern Guide: Northeastern and Midland United States and Adjacent Canada* by Edgar T. Wherry. For information on growing there are *The Fern Grower's Manual* by Barbara Hoshizaki and Robbin Noran; *Ferns For American Gardens* by John Mickel; and *Ferns to Know and Grow* by F. Gordon Foster.

Wild Ones Presentation for May: Fascinating Nature: Gardens as Places of Transformation and Insight. Fran Kiesling (Certified Life Coach) Fran immediately grabbed our attention as she set the stage for the guts of her presentation with a series of facts and figures. Did you know that: 84% of American households engage in gardening of some form; there are 60 million acres in this country managed as urban/suburban landscapes; urban gardens use twice as many chemicals as are used on agricultural land; children spend 30 minutes a week in unstructured free play and 44 hours a week in front of some sort of electrical device. She believes that gardening can and should be a transformational experience. Typically gardeners love the outdoors, want to connect with nature and enjoy working with plants. They garden because the garden is a satisfying, beneficial place to hang out.



Julia Vanatta's peaceful garden

From this Fran went on to talk about one's relationship with and experience of the earth through the act of gardening - not just through the environment as a whole - but through this one small corner of our world. So what needs to be in place for this transformational experience to take place? What she suggested were things that I believe most Wild Ones members already possess: A capacity to find nature fascinating; direct experience with nature in the garden; a sense of stewardship for other life forms, and a strong environmental and strong gardening identity. She also pointed out that one needs to think of gardening as a process not an outcome - in other words the end product is not the ultimate point of why we garden. Instead, it is the act of gardening itself and the joy found therein. Skills that are useful when approaching gardening in this manner include:

- a. Observation - one needs to empty one's mind to let impressions to come through the senses, allowing room for the imagination to come into play.
- b. Experimentation - the ability to take risks, explore and adapt, make memories, and keep records.
- c. Risk Taking - actually taking those chances.
- d. Make an informal study of ecology.

With these tools in hand you can work in the garden with a new sense of wonder, allowing each of us to:

- a. Temporarily suspend our habitual ways of looking at the world.
- b. Engage with our surroundings from a new perspective.
- c. Activate our imagination to see deeper into the ways in which the universe operates.
- d. Try and achieve a harmonious relationship with our surroundings rather than mastery of them.

Gardener's To-Do List (August, September, October)

- * Stay on top of weeding: just a few minutes a day (depending on the size of your garden) can catch them before they go to seed.
- * Water newly planted additions to your garden during drier periods.
- * Turn compost heap every week or two and don't allow it to completely dry out.
- * Take cuttings to start new plants.
- * The cooler temperatures of autumn are a great time to add plants. Keep watered to help them establish well before winter.
- * Look around the garden and cut back plants that are invading their neighbors.
- * Replenish mulch as needed (2-4 inches).
- * If you plan to gather seeds to share or start more plants yourself, watch seed heads for readiness to harvest
- * Clip off seed heads before they ripen on plants that are too "exuberant" in your garden.
- * Mow a path through meadow and prairie gardens so that you can stroll through and enjoy the plants.
- * Take pictures (and notes) to aid in winter planning for next year - and for your upcoming "show and tell".
- * Consider doing your garden cleanup in the spring: standing plants bring winter interest to your yard and continue to provide shelter and food for wildlife.
- * Determine where you might want to expand your garden and smother the grass with newspaper/cardboard and mulch. By spring, the area will be ready for planting (or winter sow some of your collected seeds).
- * Don't forget to take time and enjoy the wildlife that makes use of your native plants.



CoChairs' Message - Marty Rice/Mary Schommer, CoChairs

The case for landscaping with native plants continues to build: the cost of clean water continues to mount, scientists tell us we're losing our pollinators (the backbone of our food sources), the air we breathe is becoming increasingly more polluted (gas-powered lawnmowers are big contributors), herbicides and pesticides are not only contributing to pollution of our water sources but are threats to the health of our family and pets, all making it difficult to defend blue grass lawns. And now we're hearing that our children are showing signs of developmental disorders due to lack of exposure to the great natural outdoors.

Those of us in WO cherish our native plants and are aware of their importance in our environment; many of us are expanding their presence on our lawns and gardens. But while native gardens/landscaping in our own yards bring us great aesthetic pleasure the environmental impact of a scattered garden here and there is pretty limited. To go a step further, we need to bring more people over to our way of thinking, to encourage our friends and neighbors to replace a bits of their lawn with native plants. This is a good addiction. Help it spread!.

A call to action: bring on the new-to-native gardeners be they Master Gardener's, young parents with children anxious to introduce them to the natural world, retirees looking for an avocation, or ----you and me caring about the future of the environment and loving the aesthetics of native landscaping in the company of birds, butterflies, dragonflies, etc.

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With this in mind, invite your friends, family and neighbors to our summer WO tours and monthly meetings the rest of the year. We welcome the opportunity to show them what gardens and landscaping with natives can look like and how much fun they can be. Native plants can be different from the everyday geraniums, petunias and impatiens---and Kentucky blue grass lawns!! Although details aren't finalized, our first WO program in September will be on maintenance of native plants and gardens. As fall approaches, for further information on upcoming meetings check our calendar at: <http://for-wild.org/chapters/twincities/#Calendar>.

Our meetings are free and open to the public, and we welcome all.

MARY SHOMMER
and MARTY RICE

Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.

Margaret Mead
US anthropologist & popularizer of anthropology

Book Review, Internet Info, You Name It!!

Making Native Plant Fever Contagious

No need to preach to the choir. All of us involved with Wild Ones already know the importance of including native plants in our gardens. But, how do we convince others? Last August, after showing everyone walking by my little Richfield yard all of the Monarch butterflies on my native Meadow Blazingstar (*Liatrix ligulistylis*), I didn't feel I was doing enough to spread Native Plant Fever.

How could I get others to actually plant native plants in their own gardens? A part of me would be surprised that people didn't instantly run to the nearest native plant distributor and buy the plants that attract so many butterflies.

My solution — give them away. I figured if I offered a Meadow Blazingstar plant as a gift to everyone I know who has a garden; they could experience the spectacle of Monarch butterflies swarming the plant for themselves. I am hoping the 25 people who received plants from me this year will catch Native Plant Fever, become contagious, and spread it to their friends and neighbors.

With your help, maybe we can make Native Plant Fever an epidemic!

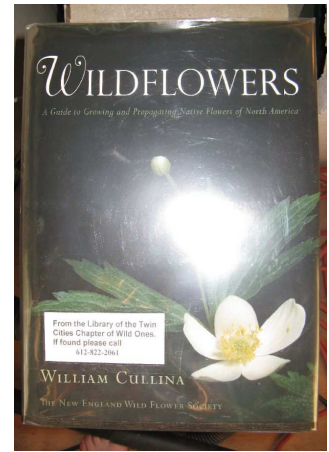
By: *Michelle Kalantari*

Book Review: Wildflowers: A Guide to Growing and Propagating Native Flowers...

Since our chapter started the library service in the new year, I have taken out two of their books. I have lusted after a number of others, but have let fellow WO members have first chance and they have been quickly taken away. Both books have left me in a small dilemma, in that I now want to own them instead of

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just taking them out occasionally. I was lucky enough to be able to possess one of these books for the whole summer, which is almost like having my own copy. It is “*Wildflowers: A Guide to Growing and Propagating Native Flowers of North America*” by William Cullina. I am concentrating on this book now, because it is a perfect one to check out in the fall for those of you who are considering growing natives from seed. Since I am always experimenting with this, I loved the section on propagation. It gives the right amount of information on each stage of the process with great hints on how to be successful in this endeavor. Most handy is list of plants with data on when to collect the seeds and how to handle them through germination. Of course there are also excellent descriptions and pictures of each species with culture, wildlife, uses and propagation information on the plant genus, followed by specifics on zones, soil, area found as a native, size, and color for species within that genus. I will have the book back on the library shelf in September, so check it out!



By: *Mary Schommer*

Featured Native Plant: Large-Leaved Aster

Common Names: Broad leaved Aster, Big leaved aster, Lumberjack toilet paper
Scientific Name: Aster/Eurybia macrophylla
Family: Asteraceae

IDENTIFICATION

Habitat: Woods and Clearings

Height: 1 - 5 feet

Leaves: Alternate. Basal leaves are large (up to 8 inches long and 4 to 8 inches wide), heart-shaped, coarsely toothed, tapering to a pointed tip. They are rough to the touch above while having soft, white fuzz on the underside. The leaves become gradually smaller as one progresses up the main stem with leaves at top having little or no leaf stem.

Flowers: Pale purple/blue rays (with 9 to 20 irregularly spaced petals) around a yellow disk (which ages to reddish). Flower heads, 1/2 to 1 inches across, are usually sparse. Flowers are hermaphroditic. Blooms in late summer (August - October)

Fruit: Small seeds with fluffy hairs appear in early fall. The seeds are wind dispersed

Overall characteristics: Sometimes there is a carpet of leaves with only a few plants flowering. Plants without flowers stay low to the ground. The plant spreads by creeping rhizomes. Purplish stems are hairy with a short woody base. Aster comes from the Greek word meaning “star”. Macrophyllus from the Greek words for large leaf.



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GARDEN TIPS

Good in woodland settings, as ground cover, or a shady edge

Plant Hardiness: Zone: 3 - 8

Sun/Shade Needs: Shade to partial shade

Soil Needs: Moist, well drained soil.

Planting: Plant 12 inches apart. Spreads 2 - 4 feet.

Propagation: Seeds need to be stratified 60 days. Divide in early spring or autumn.

Care: Easy to care for; however, it can become somewhat weedy.

Companion Plants: Goldenrod and other shade loving natives.

Friends & Foes: Bees suck nectar from this plant or collect pollen as do flies and beetles. It also attracts butterflies. There is no serious disease problem although it may get powdery mildew and slugs also like this plant. However, on the bright side, rabbits are not attracted to it.

NOTES

Current Use/Interest: According to some sources it's possible to cook young, tender leaves and eat them.

Historic Use/Interest: Root of this plant was used by the Ojibways in a tea for headache relief. It was considered to be a good charm as an aid in hunting. Used as a replacement for toilet paper by early settlers (hence its common name). Roots have been used to treat headaches by bathing the head with an infusion

Member Spotlight - Jim Martinka

Occupation: Retired. Secondary Teacher (Language Arts & Foreign Language). Prior to that worked in the Restaurant Industry (Maitre'D)

Highlight: Jim is a faithful Wild Ones member. He consistently is present at meetings and volunteers for many events in which our organization is represented. He can always be counted on to help set up and close down at our monthly meetings and has been raffle master for years at our yearly expo. Where would we be without dedicated folks like this.

Length of Wild Ones Involvement: 7 years.

Question: You come from a rural background. What connections did you have with natives back then that stick in your mind?

Answer: I was born on a farm and our family lived there until I was 7. We moved back into the country again when I was in high school. Because of where we lived we were closer to nature. As far as natives went; however, no one made any distinction about native plants nor was their importance emphasized. With the importation of exotics and the spread of invasives there has been an increasing interest in native plants. Of course on the farm we worked and played in a natural surrounding. We hiked, hunted and fished and on the farm itself gardening was big part of our lives - mostly vegetables though not flowers. We also did a lot of foraging in the woods for berries. Our parents were aware of the different native plants and could spot gooseberries and hazel nuts many feet away - since we harvested them. We also farmed in a more natural way back then. As a farmer my father didn't believe in fertilizers or use pesticides. I remember how one part of our farm had a heavy infestation of quack grass - my dad seeded the area with millet (not a native), which choked out the quack grass. If I had remained on the farm, I think I would have stayed a natural farmer as my father was.

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Question: How has your interest in native plants grown over the years? What were your inspirations?

Answer: Beyond the inspirations from my childhood, reading has always been a great source for furthering my interest and knowledge in numerous areas. Way back in 1962 - almost a half century ago, Rachel Carson's seminal work "*Silent Spring*" raised a red flag for me. Through the years magazines such as National Geographic which was always discussing nature showing its beauty and importance helped continue my interest in nature. More recently the Wild Ones publications themselves have added to my knowledge and awareness of native plants. A very powerful influence in my life though comes right from home through my wife Kris. Her dedication and love of the outdoors and her promotion of it keeps my interest in natives at a high level. She doesn't make too many concessions to those who don't appreciate nature as they should. Ten or 15 years ago Kris' interest in native plants developed and with that my awareness also grew. As I look back, I think this was fueled by camping trips we took with our children to state and National parks, where our contact with the outdoors and nature buttressed that love of natives. One powerful experience I recall was visiting a native forest in Michigan - an entirely different feeling to walk into a forest that hasn't changed over centuries.

Question: Are there places you visited where you have marveled at the display of native species you saw?

Answer: Locally, Eloise Butler is a such a magical place. We try to go there at least several times a year. The arboretum is also outstanding. For me, visiting various nurseries that specialize in native plants is a really a good way to see native plants. We have also gone on a number of WO garden tours - where we have seen a number of remarkable gardens by WO members who have devoted all or part of their yards to native plants. I love prairies and savannas, and for these areas we have visited a lot of Scientific and Natural Areas (SNA) in Minnesota. Two of my favorites are St. Croix Savanna SNA near Bayport where there is a remnant of a savanna (much reduced by what we have done to nature around us) and the Joseph A. Tauer Prairie SNA near New Ulm (an area that was left in its more natural state because it was farmed using only horses). Another is the Gneiss Outcrops SNA near Morton, MN. Do you know that saying: "Don't take Minnesota Gneiss for Granite"? For pure nature experiences there are Boundary Waters Canoe area, Itasca State Park and places along the North Shore. All this increased my overall love of natives - I can't really identify many of the natives that are found here, but I know that the longevity of our planet depends upon their thriving.

Question: Your wife is an avid gardener. What jobs do you help her with and do you like them?

Answer: We have areas of native plants both at home and at our lake place. I don't help a whole lot - although I kept a garden for my mother in the 70's when she was unable to do it herself. In our own gardens my main jobs are in soil preparation, watering, and elimination of invasive (mainly Buckthorn and Reed Canary Grass). As a child I did a lot of weeding and digging - both of which I love to do. When I hit 80 recently; however, I have ceased some of these activities.

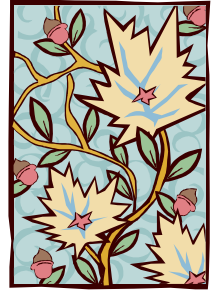
Question: I know you are a great reader. Have you picked up any books lately that are related to native plants which really caught your attention

Answer: Most recently the Douglas Tallamy book "*Bringing Nature Home*" is one that I think should be a prerequisite for all WO members. It has an extremely important message on sticking to native plants (he's a purist in this regard) in order to retain bio-diversity. Another is "*Second Nature*" by Michael Pollan which underscores the development of native plants for sustenance. I try to make of a point reading a number of publications too, even if I don't read them from cover to cover because there is always too much to read. These include Nature Conservancy, Sierra, and Woodlands and Prairie. This last is a very attractive, reliable, and competent publication by Rollie Henkes. With the wealth of literature out there I am encouraged by interests that people have and in this field.

Question: What is your favorite native and why?

Answer: The Meadow Blazing star for its beautiful form and ability to add beauty by attracting monarch butterflies.

From the Brown Thumb



This is a tale of garden aggression. When I first cleared my back yard, I had this huge (at least it seemed quite large to me even though it was only a regular-sized urban lot) canvas which I could now paint an actual garden that previously only existed in my dreams. The big question as the ground was gradually laid bare over three summers was what palette should I use. Oh, I knew all about designing one's spaces prior to starting in and I had faithfully done that - sort of. I had assigned certain types of gardens (butterfly, prairie, rain, etc) to various



areas, knowing full well that I had not the space to adequately produce most of these mini-cultures. But it at least gave me a sense of what types of plants I might want to put where. My initial plan was to cover the first area I spaded up (about a third of the back yard) with newspaper and mulch for the remainder of the growing season, do further dreaming and planning over the winter, and start in earnest the following spring. However, a plant rescue action arose which seem like a golden opportunity that should not be passed up. So a large number of hastily dug native plants - many of unknown identity - were transplanted and put in what I hoped were the same sun/shade conditions as they had grown up in. After that, the rush was on to fill in the remainder of that area and other places I unearthed with whatever was available. In this I had a neighbor that was a positive treasure. You couldn't walk by her house that she wasn't offering me some plant from her garden. Acceptance was somewhat tricky in that hers was a beautiful garden filled with

natives, non-natives and natives of questionable heritage. She was especially anxious to pass on one particular plant - the Canadian anemone. This was always done with a warning that the anemone was quite aggressive and would take possession of, and rapidly expand. from any small point of entry you gave it in your garden. Since this plant thrived in shade, which could be found in much of my yard and having numerous "empty" spaces it seemed the ideal plant. I told myself that I could control its desire to spread, keeping it confined to areas of my choice.

It is a couple of years since the anemones were introduced to my garden. I am now to a point that I can offer this plant to my friends, with - of course - the warning that it does like to stretch out and seek new territories. Just last week a friend wanted to use them under a tree in her yard. I was giving her three small clumps of anemones to help fill it in, when we spotted my neighbor. We toured her garden and told her about the anemone give away. She quickly led us to her boulevard and begged us to haul away every anemone we could find. In her mind the aggression had gotten completely out of her control. She had foisted the boulevard anemones on me and they had come back with a vengeance almost immediately. She now calls the plant an "alien invader" or the "Canadian enemy" and has threatened to call the immigration authorities to see if they will remove this outsider. My friend went home a happy camper with a trunk full of plants. A week later the process was repeated with another of my friends. In spite of this, my neighbor knows that these hardy plants will not quit her property.

Truth be told I love my anemones. They have quickly filled in empty sections of my garden and made it more green and flourishing than it ever would have been had planted other more slow-growing natives. I know that I must constantly keep them under control as they attempt to take over the entire area. But that is a small price to pay for the pleasure these plants afford me. So if any of you are looking for a hardy plant that will do well in sun or shade I recommend you put some Canadian anemones in your garden. In fact I know a source where you can get some for free!!

Members Corner

NEW HOME SOUGHT EnergyScapes Inc. is seeking a new base into which they can settle before the end of October. They are looking for land in the city with light industrial zoning having some garage space and room for plants and miscellaneous other landscape material and construction leftover piles. The office can be as simple as 1,000 square feet. It would be awesome if it had passive solar with lots of sun/light. Their current office is garden level where it stays cooler, but is not pleasant to stay all day. So - members if your are aware of good space for rent (even better would be an option to buy) please let contact Douglas Owens Pike at: douglas@energyscapes.com

Editor's Note: Got something you want to tell, sell or give away. This space is provided for members who wish to "advertise" anything related to native plants. Some examples of acceptable types of information are plant rescue opportunities, sale of a house that features native plants, plant sales, seminars, and seed/plant give-away. This is offered with the following restrictions

- 1. Each member may enter one "advertisement" per calendar year.*
- 2. The "advertisement" is limited to 75 words or less.*

Frost Lake Help Request. Help wanted removing invasive non-natives from Frost Lake, a small neighborhood wilderness on the east side of Saint Paul. Learn approved Saint Paul Parks methods for garlic mustard, burdock, and buckthorn removal. Get ideas for organizing to remove these plants and others in parks near you. Burdock removal this summer, buckthorn in fall, garlic mustard next spring. All abilities welcome. Contact Kathy Sidles, kesid@aol.com or call 651-771-7528.

Welcome New & Renewing Members

As of 1 July 2009 according to the national website, our chapter had 109 active members. Thank you to the recent new and returning members for their support of Wild Ones (see list below of those that joined in recent months). Whether you've just joined or have been a member for several years we look forward to your participation. Besides this newsletter, visit us at www.for-wild.org/chapters/twincities <<http://www.for-wild.org/chapters/twincities>>.

Aanestad, Arden; Barnett, Marta; Bergstedt, Connie; Bittinger, Tom; Bonk, Vicki & Richard; Bonnett, Kathy; Brazzale, Jenny; Brown, Mary; Doering, Dean; Gibson, Barbara; Hansen, Debbie; Harrison, Catherine; Heelan, Tim; Hughes, Kristina; Husveth, Jason; Isensee, Mikael; Kalantari, Michelle; Kiesling, Frances; Kline, Tara; Long, Eileen; MacDonaagh, Peter; Mesch, Mike; Morrow, Jenn; Musumeci, JoAnn; Nelson, James; Nelson, Scott; Neuhart, Sue; Perry, Elizabeth; Rexine, Todd; Rouda, Ilona, Roznowski, Rose Anne; Sasse, Debra; Satterness, Bill; Schmidt, Rusty; Schumacher, Nancy & Sipes, Jim; Scribner, Lisa; Vaillancourt, Michele;

2008 Officers

Co-Chairs: Marty Rice/Mary Schommer
Secretary: Kris Martinka
Treasurer: Brent Holm

Board Members

Hospitality: Rose Meyer
Membership: Marty Rice
Merchandise: Trudy Poquette
Newsletter: Mary Schommer
Nokomis Naturescape: Vicki Bonk
Outreach: Kris Martinka
Photographer/Historian: John Arthur
Programs: Laurie Stone Goldsmith/John Arthur
Public Relations: Julia Vanatta
Spring Expo: Karen Graham/Roger Miller
Tours: Carmen Simonet

MEMBERSHIP

Benefits To You

- Monthly meetings featuring excellent presentation on a wide array of native landscaping topics.
- Receive the new member packet, including our handbook full of information and activities on natural landscaping.
- Receive the 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, and 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.for-wild.org



Twin Cities Chapter
c/o Marty Rice
4730 Park Commons Dr. #321
St. Louis Park, MN 55416

www.for-wild.org/chapters/twincities

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