Wild Ones
NATIVE PLANTS, NATURAL LANDSCAPES
ROCK RIVER VALLEY

Rock River Valley Chapter
Newsletter

Volume 19, Issue 8 August 2017

Promoting Native Plants for Natural Landscapes.

Inside this Issue:

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FOUR RIVERS ENVIRONMENTAL COALITION
MEMBER ORGANIZATION

All articles for the September 2017 newsletter, must be submitted to: Constance@wildonesrrvc.org by August 23, 2017.

Members Only Evening Social and Yard Tour Thursday, August 17

Location: **Jerry Paulson's farm**
4601 Paulson Rd. (between Riverside Blvd. and Harlem Rd. on Paladin Pkwy. across from the Northeast YMCA), Caledonia, Illinois 61011

Times: 6:00 p.m.

Members are cordially invited to the annual members-only summer potluck and yard tour at Jerry Paulson's farm (the same place as the plant sales). Please bring a dish to share, and your own plates and silverware; drinks and cups will be provided, although feel free to bring your own if so inclined. Also, bring a lawn chair, as well as bug spray because we'll be walking in tall grass!!

Jerry moved back to the Rockford area in 2000 and started a prairie seed nursery on a plot of land south of his 160-year-old farmhouse. He also started to plant native trees and shrubs around the farm using the natural landscaping principles of Wilhelm Miller's "The Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening," a circular of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. It was published in 1915 by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and promoted the use of native plants in home and farm landscapes. The native seed nursery turned into a prairie restoration project, and the native trees and shrubs have matured and provide cover and food for many song birds, bees, butterflies, and chipmunks.

He is now in the process of turning an old horse pasture into a "pollinator patch" by over-seeding prairie species into the grass. He will talk about his experiences with using native plants to attract wildlife – some dos and don'ts – and share his ideas for how to get native plants started in a pasture with and without the use of herbicides. Your suggestions and ideas about how to do this will be welcomed.

Members only (i.e., members plus partner, significant other, friend, etc.)

For directions, call Jerry at (815) 222-4414.

Message from the President

Constance McCarthy

Constance McCarthy
photo by Tim Lewis

Where to Even Begin?

I can't remember many occasions in the years that I've been chapter president where I've felt this much pride in our chapter. July's keynote lecture and landscape tour surely must rank among our chapter's greatest accomplishments.

At the lecture, no detail had been overlooked by the planning committee. I heard comments about how well organized the event was, how lovely were the native flower bouquets picked from Ginnie Watson's gardens, and, especially, what a high-quality lecture was presented by Heather Holm. Even some of our most learned members remarked that they learned new things from Heather's presentation. Heather's inclusion of videos she had taken (with just a smartphone, no less!) of bees in action were particularly striking and awe-inspiring. All the publicity efforts by the committee paid off because we had a large number of non-members at the lecture.

Among the many volunteers that night at NIU Rockford, I was also happy to see some new faces, as well as some old faces who have been missed.

And then came the landscape tours on Saturday and Sunday. The many hours of advance preparation and planning done by the event committee were readily apparent. The directional signage was great – so great, indeed, that many sites had visitors who just happened to be driving by, saw the signs, and thought they'd stop by to see what was going on. The signage at each site indicating which plants were natives, and which were not, was very helpful, especially with their detailed description of the nature of the plant and the wildlife and pollinators supported by it.

Because I was volunteering both days, I only got to see two sites that weekend. I'm sure it happened at other sites as well, but I was happy to see some of the site hosts' neighbors stopping by to see the landscaping up close. Hopefully, this will inspire those folks to try at least some of the highlighted native plants in their own landscapes.

One of the most exciting results of the weekend was the number of new members that our chapter gained. Many joined at the lecture, and others at the tour sites or by mail afterwards. In any case, I am so happy to report that our chapter now has 234 memberships, making us the biggest Wild Ones chapter in the country. I *very* strongly dislike viewing this through a competitive lens ("we have more members than anyone else!"); after all, we are all part of the same organization and more members in any chapter is good for all of us – and, hopefully, ultimately for the environment.

I extend a hearty welcome to our new members, and urge you to do the same when you see them at the August yard tour and social, and at future monthly meetings at Rock Valley College. Their nametags are flagged with a green ribbon. Let's make them feel welcome, as right well they should be. We are so glad to have them among our ranks!

Tree and Shrub Sale Underway

John Peterson, Tree & Shrub Sale Coordinator

The 2017 Wild Ones tree and shrub sale is now underway. We are getting an earlier start this year so that information about the sale could be available for the chapter's landscape tour in July. The electronic version of the sale flyer has been distributed by Constant Contact email, and the printed version was mailed with the hard-copy of the July newsletter. Please contact the sale coordinator if you still need a copy of the brochure and order form; they are also available for download from the chapter's website (www.wildonesrrvc.org).

Orders will be accepted through Friday, August 25, with the pick up on Friday and Saturday, September 1 and 2. Complete details are included in the sale flyer.

Some quantities are limited, so order early. If there are species which you would like from Possibility Place (our supplier; www.possibilityplace.com) but which are not listed in the sale flyer (or if you would like a larger size), please contact John Peterson at (815) 979.8539 or john@wildonesrrvc.org.

Thank You Site Hosts and Volunteers! 2017 Natural Landscape Lecture and Tour

The weather really could not have been better for the 2017 Inviting Nature Home – Lecture and Tour. We also were at one of the peak blooming times for the prairies, as well as a wonderful time to find the pollinators of both prairies and woodlands that our speaker, Heather Holm, had spoken about.

Thank you to our site hosts who so enthusiastically shared their special properties:

- Don and Marilyn Heneghan: **Oaks and the Understory**. What a treat to see big green giant tiger swallowtail butterfly larvae on wafer ash trees and catalpa sphinx moth larvae on catalpa trees.
- Barbara and Dan Williams: **Pollinator Partners**. It was a pleasure to walk up the long drive past huge prairie docks and other blooming prairie plants, to the house surrounded by more prairie and diverse savanna and woodland areas.
- Forest Preserve Headquarters: **Designed with Nature**. There was a tremendous range of native species blooming here, including royal catchfly and the rare bright orange Michigan lilies.
- Nancy and Marlowe Holstrum: **Seeds to Awesome.** There was so much so see at this stunning site, including masses of purple prairie clover, white prairie clover, and compass plants at the top of the hill, as well as hundreds of many other species on the lower hillside.
- Teri and Klaus Hoffmann: **Plants with a Purpose**. Visitors learned about home solar systems and enjoyed seeing wildlife, from the tiny hummingbird in its nest to that big giraffe!

Don Heneghan with a giant swallowtail caterpillar on a wafer ash tree

- Tim and Janaan Lewis: **Showstopper Swale.** As was hoped, it was peak blooming in the swale with rattlesnake master, boneset, blue vervain, ironweed, bergamot, yellow coneflower, and on and on.
- Bobbi Lambiotte: **Wild for Monarchs**. Visitors saw monarchs in different stages of the life cycle. The stepping stones surrounded by pussy toes was an American painted lady butterfly paradise.
- Marjorie and Roland Christen: **A Prairie Story**. This prairie was just alive with countless monarchs, milkweed beetles, bees, and other kinds of butterflies and dragonflies. An impressive telescope was set up so visitors could view a rare sun spot.

Roland Christen and George Whitney with one of the Astro-Physics telescopes at A Prairie Story site.

A sincere thank-you to the planning committee: Cathy Johnson, Kim Lowman Vollmer, Mary Anne Mathwich, Doreen O'Brien, and Jerry Paulson. Thanks also go to Khrisa Miskell for her hard work in recruiting volunteers for the event.

Around 90 people volunteered to support this event, helping at the lecture, at the sites, and in many ways before and after. A huge thank you to all of you! Event volunteers:

Bob Arevalo, Carolyn Arevalo, Cynthia Chmell, Marjorie Christen, Roland Christen, Loann Collier, Ed Cope, Jenny Cushing, Marcia DeClerk, Kirby Doyle, Jane Evans, Dick Gambrel, Krina Goss, Brian Hale, Brett Hanson, Margaret Hanson, Don Heneghan, Marilyn Heneghan, Cheryl Henry, Dennis Henry, Klaus Hoffmann, Teri Hoffmann, Kai Holdmann, Brooke Holstrum, Chad Holstrum, Marlowe Holstrom, Nancy Holstrom, Celeste Jelinek, Anita Johnson, Audrey Johnson, Dave Johnson, Lee Johnson, Lisa Johnson, Lynda Johnson, Nate Johnson, Ed Kletecka, Barb Kober, Dave Kostka, Ed Kozel, Sallie Krebs, Bernie Kuranz, Kyle Kuranz, Bobbi Lambiotte, Janaan Lewis, Tim Lewis, Peg Lockman, Jean Maloney, Michael Maloney, Myrna Matthews, Constance McCarthy, Lora McLelland, Dora May Meredith, Khrisa Miskell, Linda Mohaupt, Terry Mohaupt, Dave Mullen, Chris Nelson, Cynthia Nelson, Lisa Normoyle, John Peterson, Ellen Rathbone, Melodee Reardon, Linda Ricker, Kim Risley, Deb Rogers, Greg Ruffner, Karen Ruffner, Sherri Ruston, Bill Sartucci, Dave Schubert, Pat Schubert, Michael Simmons, Jeff Stack, Elba Stirlen, Patti Tallacksen, Mary Anne Toppe, Richard Toppe, Cindy Torrisi, Ginnie Watson, Lenae Weichel, George Whitney, Barb Williams, Dan Williams, Andy Yowell, and Kaye Yowell.

July Meeting Recap

Constance McCarthy

photos by Tim Lewis

The Pollination of Native Plants

Topics covered in this lecture included: types of pollinators; pollination; access to floral resources; flower features and attractants; flower development and presentation of resources; and what you can do to help our pollinators.

Types of Insect Pollinators

Insect pollinators include bees, social wasps, solitary wasps, butterflies, moths, beetles, and flies.

They all have different modi operandi, and are interested in different floral resources

Bees: There are 4,200 species of bees in the United States and Canada (worldwide, there are 20,000 species). Illinois is home to 475 bee species. Although they are not native, honey bees are one of those 475 species.

Their diet consists of two components: pollen (protein) and nectar (carbohydrates). Among bees, one sees pollen collection specialization. Many native bee genera have pollen-collecting specialist species (known as oligolectic bees, which exhibit a narrow, specialized preference for pollen sources). Nectar foraging is carried out by both male and female bees.

Some people might claim that dandelions are good for bees because they see bees landing on those blossoms. While dandelions are attractive for nectar, they have a low nutritional value for bees. Not all plants have an equal nutritional value for bees. Just like junk food for humans, bees may land on certain blossoms that are not very nutrient dense, thus causing the bees to have to work that much harder to get the nutrition they need.

Native plants are critical because there are many specializations between bees and natives. Some bees collect pollen only from a certain plant; specialists really depend on the native plants.

Males don't have a role in bringing pollen to the nest; they just collect nectar to feed themselves. Among bees, pollen collection is done only by females, which have anatomical pollen-collecting structures. A pollen collection basket (corbicula) is part of the hind legs of certain bee species, including both bumble bees and honey bees, and is used to harvest pollen and return it to the nest or hive. Other bees collect pollen using scopae, which are pollen-carrying mechanisms (like hairs), typically on their hind legs. However, the scopae that leafcutter bees (Megachilidae) use to collect pollen are found on the abdomen.

Bees have varying ways of collecting pollen. With buzz pollination, the pollen is shaken from the flower – a very efficient method (e.g., blueberries, partridge pea, spiderwort). Native bees are much more efficient pollinators on some plants. The wild rose is a nectarless plant, but is pollinated with buzz pollination.

The pollen of milkweeds and native orchids is in sticky sacs on the plant. These plants are best pollinated by big, burly bees. The bee uses its legs to pull on a filament that connects the two sacs. A bumble bee flies off with the sacs on its legs, and when its legs slip into the flower of next plant, the sac is delivered by the bee (with up to 1,000 grains of pollen in one sac). Orchid pollen sacs stick to the bee's head or thorax

Wasps. Although many people are frightened by them, they are beneficial insects, performing both pest control and pollination. Wasp species richness has been shown to correlate with landscape complexity and habitat diversity, positively influencing rates of predation and parasitism.

The prey of *social wasps* includes flies, beetle larvae, caterpillars, and sawflies. The prey is chewed (masticated), then fed to larvae. Paper nests above ground can belong to bald-faced hornets, aerial yellow jackets, or northern paper wasps, for example. A paper nest below ground (in old rodent burrows or other cavities) can belong to yellow jackets. Social wasps are pollinators and are not as hairy as bees.

Other wasps are *solitary* and have no interest in stinging or defending nests. Even if they are large, they are not dangerous and are not aggressive. They tend to dig shallow burrows in the ground, although some do nest above or on the ground (e.g., the grass-carrying wasp, *Isodontia mexicana*). One example of a wasp-pollinated plant is spotted beebalm (*Monarda punctata*), which attracts a number of solitary wasps.

Butterflies and Moths. Although not all butterflies are flower visitors, the ones that do visit flowers do so in order to feed on nectar. Butterflies and

July Meeting Recap (cont'd)

moths have long mouth-parts that unfurl as they land on a flower, allowing them access to deep, tubular flowers. They have taste receptors on their feet to assess the nectar abundance and sugar concentration in a particular flower.

Prairie or downy phlox (*Phlox pilosa*) is one native that is pollinated by butterflies and moths. Butterflies, skippers, and moths are the most effective and primary pollinators. Pollen collects on their mouthparts during foraging.

Beetles. Among the beetles that visit flowers to feed on nectar and pollen are the long-horned beetle family and soldier beetle genus (*Chauliognathus* spp.)

Flies. They visit flowers to feed on nectar and pollen. Some are bee mimics (not really bees), bumble bee mimics, and wasp mimics. Flower flies (also known as syrphid flies) make up the insect family Syrphinae. Flies are beneficial insects, and their prey includes aphids, whiteflies, mites, thrips, and insect eggs.

Pollination

Pollination by bees consists of a mutualistic exchange. The flower offers food and nesting materials, as well as nectar and pollen. The insect transfers pollen to other plants, thus causing pollination.

There are many sizes of bees, ranging from very tiny (half the size of a grain of rice), to medium-sized (honey bees) and large bees (bumble bees). The size of bee determines what kind of flowers the bee can and will visit. All bees can visit simple flowers; only some bees can visit semi-closed flowers; and only a few bees can visit complex flowers (e.g., Dutchman's breeches, blue bottle gentian).

Access to Floral Resources

Heather showed an image of a digger bee (Anthophora sp.) on a blue lobelia. This bee spends a lot of energy to get inside the blossom to get food. Compare this to a bumble bee on the same plant; it barges in and doesn't use up much energy to get what it needs. Just right is the metallic green sweat bee (*Agapostemon*), which fits inside the flower perfectly and has an easy time foraging for food.

A bee's tongue length determines which flowers it will go to when foraging for food. There are short-tongued bees, medium-tongued bees, and long-tongues bees (e.g., bumble bees and leafcutter bees).

Flight distance is also a factor when bees forage for food. Fragmented landscapes can be a problem because bees have to travel greater distances to find native plants. Large bees can go up to 1 mile, medium bees can go 400-500 yards, and small bees can go no more than 200 yards.

Floral Attractants

Flowers have various ways of attracting bees that are foraging for food.

Some flowers have nectar guides in the form of spots, stripes, or contrasting colors that indicate where the bee should stick its mouth parts. Other flower use color and color contrast to attract pollinators. This can include color contrast between the ray and disk florets (e.g., New England aster) or color contrast between petals and anthers.

Red flowers attract hummingbirds, which can see red. Red flowers have a high nectar reward.

The color of the flower of a wild lupine changes once the flower has been visited by a bee. This allows bees to ascertain which flowers to skip when foraging for food.

American plum (*Prunus americana*) attracts pollinators by its scent.

One particularly fascinating nugget: electric charge can be a floral attractant. Bees have a positive charge, while plants have negative potential. A study has shown that bees visit flowers with an opposite charge. This helps the pollen adhere to the bee.

Flower Development and Presentation of Floral Resources

Sequential development is seen in wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*), which has offset development of the reproductive flower parts that limits self-pollination (the flowers go from a male to female phase in almost all cases). This influences bee visitation. Female mason bees collect pollen in the male phase. The male bee waits until the flower is in the female phase (when nectar production ramps up) and circles the bottom of the flower in order to get the nectar.

In the case of harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), pollinators visit for pollen and nectar. The flowers go from a male to female phase. Pollen falls into the bell of the flower; as the style elongates, hairs pick up pollen grains. The most common visitor is the leafcutter bee (which picks up pollen on its abdomen). The flower detects stimulation of the hairs; eventually the hairs retract, and then the flower

July Meeting Recap (cont'd)

Part of audience at the Heather Holm lecture.

goes into the female phase. Finally, the metallic green sweat bee visits to feed on the nectar.

Some plants have pea-like flowers, such as showy tick trefoil. This plant is visited by leafcutter bees (Megachilidae sp.); the flower ejects pollen onto the bee, such that the bee gets a big load of pollen all at once.

One of our areas of focus as natural landscapers is planting for pollinators. Indeed, flowerless landscapes present challenges for pollinators. Most anthropocene landscapes lack an adequate amount of forage, nesting sites, prey, and overwintering habitat for pollinators. Residential areas are often lacking flowers, and rural areas are covered in vast swaths of monoculture (large fields of a single crop – in our area, corn and soybeans). Four bumble bee species have declined 96% in the last 20 years, and one species is already believed to be extinct.

What You Can Do To Help

Individuals can thus play a critical role in the conservation of native bees populations.

Be a habitat hero! Urban and suburban gardens are critical for pollinators' wellbeing. A study compared urban gardens and a 3,700 acre preserve; both had the same *numbers* of bees, but the preserve had more specialist species and forest-dependent species.

Native plants make a huge difference in this context. Choose plants with different colors and forms of flowers. In smaller scale landscapes, don't buy just one of a particular kind of plant; planting four to five of each kind of plant will improve the foraging efficiency of pollinators. They will have to expend less energy because they have to fly shorter distances between plants. Trees and shrubs in the home landscape are also very critical for pollinators; even one native tree in a yard makes a big difference.

Of course, folks should use native plants whenever possible. They support specialist plant-insect interactions, and are four times more attractive to pollinators than non-native plants. Natives have adapted to local growing conditions and improve biodiversity.

To support bees and their nesting, it is also important to modify your garden management and maintenance practices to support *all* stages of pollinators. Leave leaf litter in your gardens, provide stem stubble (for cavity nesting bees), incorporate logs on the ground, leave standing dead trees, provide areas of bare soil, and transition from using wood mulch to plant debris and leaves for weed suppression. This move away from wood mulch is really critical. Heather showed an image of a metallic bee nest in her yard. Mulch impedes ground-nesting bees; looser layers make it easier for bees to nest, yet still suppress weeds.

Questions from the Audience

Shade-tolerant plants for bees include bush honeysuckle, which can be massed under trees (flowering between June and July); big-leaf asters and other shade-tolerant asters; American spikenard (*Aralia racemosa*), a robust herbaceous plant; and zigzag goldenrod.

Anita Johnson uses a low container of sand to create a puddling station for butterflies. It is not recommended to use pure sand for this.

Night pollinators have not been studied as much as other pollinators, even though evening and nocturnal moths do a lot of pollination. For example, linden or basswood is often pollinated by native nocturnal moths; its nectar production ramps up at the end of the day.

Resources and Contact Info

Heather Holm can be contacted at: contact@pollinatorsnativeplants.com. She is on Facebook at RestoringTheLandscape and PollinatorsNativePlants. She is on Twitter at BeesNativePlant. Finally, she can be found on the following webpage: houzz.com/pro/heatherholm.

Heather Holm is the author of *Pollinators of Native Plants* and *Bees: An Identification and Native Plant Forage Guide* (both published by Pollination Press).

Membership Update

Sallie Krebs, Membership Coordinator

A membership e-form and our membership brochure describing the benefits of membership are both available on the chapter website (www.wildonesrrvc.org). Click on Join/Renew under the Membership tab. You can renew (or join) with any major credit card through PayPal (no PayPal account required) by using our website. We appreciate your support!!

234 memberships as of July 25, 2017

Special thanks to our members who made contributions above the basic $37 dues!

Kirby & Dan Doyle, Rockford
Bob & Carolyn Arevalo, Rockford
Deb Chostner, Rockford
John & Carol Gerrond, Rockford
Cathy Johnson, Rockford
John & Cathy Schafman, Rockton
Jeff Stack & Kathy Mielke, Roscoe

Welcome to our new members

Kim Carlson & Bob Hachmeister, Leaf River
Deb Dietz, Machesney Park
Cara Keller, Rockford
Stephanie Knake, Belvidere
Mary & Art LaBuy, Roscoe
Dan Loescher, Belvidere
Neil McLaughlin, Rockton
Linda Meyer, Roscoe
Gina Ross, Rockford
John Spiritosanto, Rockton
Gary & Susan Voss, Byron
Ann Whitney, Pecatonica

Welcome to our returning members!

Dora Mae Meredith, Rockford
Denise Rottmann, Belvidere

New members are identified with a green ribbon on their meeting name badges. Please introduce yourself to them and help us welcome all new members to our great chapter!

92 members and 36 guests attended the July lecture

A big thank you to our July lecture volunteers!

Member Registration & Sales: Cathy Johnson, Kim Risley, Sallie Krebs
Guest Registration: Doreen O'Brien, Ginnie Watson
Meeting Recap: Constance McCarthy
Photographer: Tim Lewis
Book Sales: Cynthia Chmell

Anniversaries:
5 Years:
Emmylou Studier, DeKalb

In Memoriam

In memory of our former Wild Ones Rock River Valley Chapter members
Roger Schroder - member 1997-2017

It is preferred that membership renewals be sent directly to the chapter for quicker processing and to avoid delays in receiving your chapter newsletter. Remember that your dues include membership in both National Wild Ones and our chapter. Please use the address below:
Sallie Krebs
Wild Ones Rock River Valley
7492 Renfro Rd.
Cherry Valley, IL 61016

Your expiration date is on your chapter newsletter above your name on the label. You will be mailed a renewal reminder from the chapter two months prior to your expiration date with a completed membership form and return envelope for your convenience.

A portion of all dues paid is returned to the chapter by National Wild Ones to support our chapter activities. National Wild Ones provides liability insurance for our meetings and events. All dues and donations are fully tax deductible.

Please send address and email address changes to the Membership Coordinator: Sallie Krebs Email: membership@wildonesrrvc.org or call (815) 540-4730 if you have any questions about membership.

Wild Ones Annual Memberships:
Household $40, Limited Income/Full-Time Student $25, Affiliate Non-Profit Organization $90, Business $250.

Thank you for your continuing support!

2017 Chapter Programs and Events

August 17 6:00 p.m.	Member Potluck/Yard Tour	**Jerry Paulson** Vice President, Wild Ones Rock River Valley chapter	Jerry's home
September 21 7:00 p.m.	Oak Savannas: Ecology, History, and Restoration	**Stephen Packard** Wild Ones Honorary Director, ecologist, conservationist	Rock Valley College

Unless noted, programs are free and open to the public. Programs are subject to change.

For more information, contact Bob Arevalo at (815) 332.3343

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NATIVE PLANTS, NATURAL LANDSCAPES
ROCK RIVER VALLEY
ROCK RIVER VALLEY CHAPTER NEWSLETTER

c/o Pambi Camacho
1643 N. Alpine Rd., Suite 104
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Rockford, IL 61107

Don't become extinct!

If the expiration date on the mailing label is **8/1/2017**, this is your last chapter newsletter and you have received your last Wild Ones *Journal* until you renew your membership. National Wild Ones drops expired memberships the first week of the expiration month, so please don't be late! See the *Membership Update* for renewal information.

Mail your renewal to:
Sallie Krebs
Wild Ones Rock River Valley
7492 Renfro Rd.
Cherry Valley, IL 61016

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Wild Ones 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.

Rock River Valley Chapter Meetings

Regular meetings are held the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at Rock Valley College, Physical Education Center PEC0110 (lower level), 3301 North Mulford Road, Rockford, 61114.

Special meetings, outings, and events are scheduled periodically and sometimes replace the regular meeting. Contact any officer to confirm information about our next meeting.

Rock River Valley Chapter Board and Coordinators

Board

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Tree & Shrub Sale: John Peterson
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Landscape Tour & Lecture: Mary Anne Mathwich (as to the left)

Youth Education & Grants:
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