

Promoting Native Plants for Natural Landscapes.

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*Who's that creeping around my flowers?
Reptiles & Amphibians in Our Backyards
Thursday, September 16, 2010*

Location: Burpee Museum of Natural History
737 N. Main St., Rockford IL
Time: 7:00-9:00 pm



We spend a lot of time turning our mowed lawns into native habitats, then are often surprised by who shows up. Reptiles and amphibians often are an early indicator of problems in an ecosystem. They can be both predators and prey on land and in the water. As such, the decline of a species will often indicate problems before the native plants show signs of decline. We should look on these creatures as wonderful additions to our habitats and a sign that we're on the right track.

An educator at Burpee Museum of History for ten years, Lisa Johnson will help us discover some of our native reptiles and amphibians. We will explore the important role these reptiles and amphibians play in our ecosystems. Then she will show us, through a PowerPoint display and live creatures, how to identify them. Finally, we will learn ways to encourage these reptiles and amphibians to move into our restored habitats.

Join us on Thursday, September 16, 2010 at 7:00 PM at Burpee Museum of Natural History, 737 N. Main St., Rockford, IL to learn why these creatures are vital to our ecosystems and what we can do to encourage them to move into our landscapes.

This program is free and open to the public.

For more information, please contact Kim Risley at (815) 962-4584.

Submitted by Kim Risley, V. Pres./Program Chair

Message from the President Constance McCarthy
Many Hands Make Light Work

I announced at our August meeting that the chapter has a number of positions that need to be filled. Some of these are more pressing than others, so I'll start with those first.

First and foremost, our most amazing Vice President and Program Chair, Kim Risley, will not be able to serve as Program Chair after the end of this year. Her family is preparing for a move to Wisconsin within the next few years and she'll need to devote the bulk of her energy to that endeavor. Her pending departure was the subject of

(continued on page 2)



Articles for the October 2010 newsletter, must be submitted to the Newsletter Editor, at: dkcamps@aol.com by September 23, 2010.

Message from the President (cont'd) Constance McCarthy

some discussion at our August board meeting, and the decision was made to split the Vice Presidency and **Program Chair** into two separate elected positions. Fortunately, Kim has agreed to run for Vice President for 2011, with a view towards helping with the transition.

Speaking of 2011, the election for next year's board is just around the corner; my goal is to mail the ballots to chapter members in October, so that results can be announced at our last meeting of the year in November (the annual potluck and seed exchange). That means that someone will need to be found fairly soon to run for Program Chair.

The board also discussed the need to create a Program Committee in order to make the task of Program Chair a more manageable one. In a nutshell, the Program Chair is responsible for overseeing the selection and booking of our monthly speakers, and coordinating things at our monthly meetings. Both Ginnie Watson (the previous Chair) and Kim Risley have created a detailed roadmap for this position, including a long list of possible speakers. Kim has even booked our first two speakers for 2011, and is willing to act as "training wheels" for her replacement. This Chair position could certainly be shared between two people.

I noted in my column last month that Tim Lewis will become the national president of Wild Ones. Indeed, by the time you receive this newsletter, he will already have moved into that role. One of his chapter tasks that he will need to step away from is the **coordination of our chapter's display booth**. This involves helping to set up our participation in four or so events each year, working with Ed Kletecka (Volunteer Coordinator) to be

sure that volunteers are lined up to staff the booth, setting up the display at monthly meetings, and maintaining the display and the literature that goes along with it. This is another job that could easily be shared between two people. Tim has this all down to a science, and he will be happy to work with his replacement to get that person up to speed.

Like Tim, I sometimes sense the weight of the many things that I wind up taking on, and now feel the need to give up one of those tasks. I have been taking turns with Cathy Schafman to write the **summaries of our monthly educational programs** that appear in the newsletter each month. All that is involved is taking good notes during the meeting, and writing a summary article for the newsletter. I would love for at least one person to step forward to help with this task. If two people step forward, that helps even more to make the task a very reasonable one. These meeting recaps are important because our chapter has a good number of members who live too far away or have a schedule conflict, such that they cannot attend our meetings at Burpee, and they rely on the recaps to stay connected and to learn from what the speakers have presented.

Please contact me if you are interested (in considering) filling one of these vacancies. Even if you are interested in being one-half of a pair to share a position, let me know. I'm happy to answer questions or act as a sounding board.

As these tasks are all important for the continued vitality and growth of the chapter, I'm hoping that some chapter members will join in helping to pull our wagon forward.

Membership Update Marilyn Heneghan, Membership Chair

166 memberships on September 1, 2010

Welcome new member

Mary Atkinson

Special Thanks to Recent Rock River Valley Chapter Donators

(any amount about the \$30 basic dues)

Kirby & Dan Doyle

Marlowe & Nancy Holstrom

John & Cathy Schafman

60 attended the August meeting. Thank you to Lisa Johnson & Marcia De Clerk for helping to greet members and guests.

Note: It is preferred that renewal donations be sent directly to the Chapter's Membership Chair, Marilyn Heneghan, rather than to the national office. Processing goes quicker this way for the chapter. Your expiration date is on your newsletter and your Journal address label. Thank you.

"NEW EMAIL ADDRESSES"
Please notify Marilyn Heneghan at
informationoptions@att.net if you
change your email address.

Dues payments can be sent either directly to the National Office or to the Chapter Membership Chair, Marilyn Heneghan. Forty percent of the dues paid, regardless of the amount, are shared with Rock River Valley Chapter. Members wishing to make donations specifically for the local chapter, should make a separate payment or so note on their membership application under "Chapter Contribution" and mail to the Chapter Membership Chair. Dues payments, regardless of amount, are considered a donation and are tax deductible.

Hurry - Seeds for Education Grants are Due! Kim Lowman Vollmer

Wild One's national organization awards grants to eligible native landscaping projects. These grants can only be submitted online and are due October 15th, so you only have one month. Qualifying projects are submitted by non-profit institutions that educate young people and that want to plant native plants. These places could be schools, houses of worship, nature centers, scouting centers and other similar institutions. This is the time to come up with

an idea or project, plan it out, figure the cost, ask for help from a Wild One's member if you need and then submit your application on time. You can find more information and the application at <http://www.for-wild.org>. You will also find information in the enclosed brochure. If you need other assistance you can contact me, Kim Lowman Vollmer, Youth Education and Grant Chair, 815-397-6044, kimlowvol@aol.com.

Attention Educators

submitted by Kim Lowman Vollmer, Youth Education & Grant Chair

Prairie School Project is one of the best curriculums for educators to use for environmental studies of the prairie! It encourages stewardship, ecological restoration of the prairie, develops a connection to the land, provides history and many hands-on activities in ready to use curriculum. After completing the workshop you will have 500 pages of teaching ideas and materials. This award winning curriculum addresses key Illinois state learning standards and can be related to many areas of studies (science, social studies, math, art, music and more). It also includes how to do a prairie planting.

October 2, from 8 am- 4pm, **The Prairie School Project Educator Workshop** will be held at the Anita Purves Nature Center in Urbana, Illinois. The workshop includes Teacher and Student CDs and a curriculum guide. Call the Nature Center at 217-384-4062 for registration information ASAP. If you know a teacher who would benefit from this, please share this information.

Washington School Prairie Update: **Good News in Belvidere**

by Constance McCarthy

As some of you may have heard or read, earlier this summer several people let me know that the prairie at Washington Elementary School in Belvidere was at risk of being removed. This prairie was planted by the late Roger Gustafson in 1976 for the Bicentennial, and it had been well maintained up until about three years ago. The Boone County Conservation District would burn the prairie each year, which kept it looking great and also kept the invasive woody species at bay. After a few years of not being well tended, undesirable trees and shrubs came to dominate and some of the native species that are normally kept in check by fire, also spread out into dense patches.

Not only was the overall appearance less than striking, but the school also came to have well-grounded safety concerns. Rather than looking like an open, airy garden that welcomed interaction, the prairie came to be a very tall, solid patch of vegetation that one could not see through or into. The tallest plants had spread out to the very edges. In addition, the prairie was not being used as the educational tool that it could be.

Several Wild Ones members, Master Naturalists, and concerned community members contacted me to offer a wide range of assistance in order to preserve this school prairie. Some offered to help with upkeep, others with donations of plants, and still others with curriculum and education for the school.

On 11 August 2010, I attended a meeting at the school with the principal, Mrs. Megan Johnson; the superintendent of schools, Dr. Michael Houselog; Tim

Craig and Josh Sage of Boone County Conservation District; and the school's groundskeeper. This meeting was very productive, and a plan was mapped out for preserving the prairie and promoting its use as an educational tool in the future.

This fall, Boone County Conservation District will help to remove the invasive trees and shrubs, and some of the existing native plants will be removed, as well (the ones that are too dense and/or have become too aggressive). A path will also be created in order to make it a more inviting place and to encourage interaction with the prairie by students, teachers, parents, and neighbors.

In the spring, the prairie will be burned by Boone County Conservation District, and then new plants will be introduced. In line with the school's safety concerns, the aim will be to use lower-growing plants and plants that will not form dense clumps once established. New plantings will be incorporated around the existing plants that will remain throughout the restoration process.

I was so happy that a positive outcome was reached, whereby different groups in the community will work together so that the prairie will not be removed and will be restored as an asset of the school. I am especially grateful to Mrs. Johnson and Dr. Houselog for their open-mindedness and willingness to preserve the prairie for the benefit of the school, the students, and the wider community.

Stay tuned for future updates on how things are coming along, and please let me know if you're interested in helping with this undertaking (in any capacity) down the road.



August Meeting Recap Constance McCarthy

Photos by Tim Lewis

The Missing Link: The Transition from Canopy to Ground

The Ecology, Culture, and Use of Shrubs and Small Trees

As our annual native tree and shrub sale is underway, this presentation by Dr. John Harrington, Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, was timely indeed. He uses the term “missing link” because there are loads of books about trees and wildflowers, but very few that consider small trees and shrubs. In addition, shrubs seem not to be widely considered and planted in public landscapes. But small trees and shrubs provide much, including: food, nesting, and cover for birds and wildlife; erosion control; screening; visual directional cues in landscapes; and aesthetic benefits.

Books that he recommends on small trees and shrubs include: *Nature's Heartland: Native Plant Communities of the Great Plains*, and *Native Trees, Shrubs, and Vines for Urban and Rural America: A Planting Design Manual for Environmental Designers*.

There are regional and environmental influences on the types of small trees and shrubs found in our part of the country. Moisture and air masses move east from the Pacific Ocean and north from the Gulf of Mexico. Polar air from the north, which dries out the soil, influences the spread of trees. Illinois and Wisconsin are also at a confluence of plant communities, and contain pockets of microclimates.

The tree canopy in this region consists primarily of oaks and maples. The maple canopy is much more dense, as leaves form all along the length of twigs and allow little light to penetrate below. Oaks, which tend to have leaves in clusters at the end of twigs, are more supportive of shrubs and smaller trees in the understory.

Dry forests tend to have a more open canopy; increased and uneven light; well-drained, dry soil; wind allowance; and uneven distribution of soil moisture. Mesic forests, on the other hand, tend to have a more closed canopy; an even distribution of light and moisture; well-drained, moist soil; and negligible wind speed. Oaks tend to grow in more acidic soil (5.75 to 6.5 pH), while maples prefer soil with a higher pH (6.75 to 7.5). The pH level affects the availability of nutrients in the soil.

Next, several types of landscapes were considered:

- Southern wet forests. Located along the Wisconsin, Mississippi, Fox, and Sugar Rivers, the shrubs here tolerate very wet conditions and frequent flooding.
- Shaded cliffs and ravines are moist but well drained, shaded, and cool.
- Prairie landscapes are characterized by much sun and wind. Small trees and shrubs here tend to colonize once established.

- Urban settings are more stressed in general. Unlike in the forest, organic matter (dead leaves) is rarely left to decay on the ground. Pavement and compacted soils are impervious to air and water, and there is reduced microorganism activity.

From an aesthetic perspective, the massing of shrubs at eye level can be used to create path systems or outdoor “rooms.” They can direct the eye along a path or driveway; provide sequencing of light and views; and direct the experience of a person viewing the landscape. Jens Jensen liked to use shrubs in his landscape designs for many of these reasons. Shrubs can also be used to accent an entryway, or lead one from open to closed spaces. They can be used as accents or in repetition as design elements.

Dr. Harrington prepared an excellent handout for our meeting which lists over 35 different shrubs and small trees, and provides information on height; spread; habitat; growth rate; susceptibility to disease, insect, and wind damage; flowers; fruit; fall color; wildlife value; preferred soil type, drainage, and pH; shade tolerance; and suitability for urban environments.

The second half of the program looked at many different shrubs and small trees, grouped based on the preferred habitat.

Open wetland and floodplains

Button bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) forms thickets and reaches 12-20 feet in height. It blooms in mid-July when not many other shrubs are flowering, and it is tolerant of clay soils. It can appear less “refined” with age, and is good for naturalizing.

Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*) is widely adaptable, growing in anything from full sun to shade. Its foliage and flowers are not showy, but it is grown mainly for its red berries. The fruit appears in September and persists.

Mesic forest and shaded ravines

American hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*) grows to 40-60 feet in height, and likes shaded to partially shaded areas with moist soil. It is easy to transplant and has a moderate growth rate. It's ideal for small areas (e.g., near a patio), and has attractive, papery bark.

Serviceberry (*Amelanchier spp.*) has pretty white flowers in the spring, but these are not long lasting. This tree is easy to grow and has a moderate growth rate. It does have year-round interest, and is nice to plant near a window, as its habit is not too dense. Very attractive to wildlife.

Pagoda dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*) can be a bit more difficult to grow than the previous two, but it has year-round interest, including berries and white flowers. Another good selection for near a window. It is essential to prune out any cankered wood over time. This small tree doesn't like completely dry soil, and prefers partial shade and semi-moist conditions.

American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*) can grow to

August Meeting Recap (cont'd)

40 feet in height and is very shade tolerant. It has attractive catkins and yellow-orange coloring in the fall. Also notable are its graceful, fine texture and beautiful form. It can be harder to transplant; spring planting is recommended. Never prune this tree in the spring; pruning, if at all, should be done in the fall. Moist soil is preferred, but not wet feet.

Bladdernut (*Staphylea trifolia*) is a easy-to-grow shrub that can reach 8 to 15 feet in height. In mid- to late spring, it has pendulous panicles of white flowers. Its leaves turn a peachy-yellow in the fall.

Leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*) likes deep shade, and has clear green leaves that turn yellow in fall. It can grow up to 8 feet tall, and has an attractive, sculptural shape with age.

Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*) likes moisture, even floodplains. It is attractive to wildlife. However, it can have weak wood that breaks. Fortunately, this will not kill the shrub.

Witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*) can reach 25 feet in height and has a moderate growth rate. From October to December, it has confetti-like flowers. It is nice planted in groups, especially along paths, as once it reaches 8-10 feet tall, its twigs begin to arch outward.

American cranberrybush (*Viburnum trilobum*) has fruit that persists, and reaches 4 to 10 feet. The European variety (*Viburnum opulus*) is nowhere near as great as our native, as it is much more susceptible to disease.

The **dwarf bush honeysuckle** (*Diervilla lonicera*) is in fact not a true honeysuckle. It is low-growing (only 3 to 5 feet tall) and spreads by underground stems. It makes a great bank stabilizer, and is excellent as a groundcover. It has tubular yellow flowers and maroon fall color. Be sure to get ones that have been grown in northern climates.

Eastern wahoo (*Euonymus atropurpurea*) is typically 10 to 25 feet tall and is somewhat tree-like. Scarlet-cloaked seeds hang from this shrub after the leaves have dropped. It will fruit most heavily with some sun.

Dry and dry-mesic forest and savanna

Gray dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*) forms thickets if left to naturalize, and reaches 6 to 8 feet in height. In June, its white flowers contrast nicely with its dark green foliage. An ideal choice for wildlife. It is shade tolerant, but the more sun it gets, the more vivid will be its fall color.

American filbert (*Corylus americana*) has beautiful catkins, as well as nuts that are very much enjoyed by squirrels and chipmunks. The more sun, the peachier the fall coloring of its leaves. It can reach 6 to 10 feet in height, and is fairly easy to grow.

Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*) is a shrub, but can take on a tree-like appearance, especially when older. It has nice blue-black berries and reaches 15 to 25 feet.

Blackhaw viburnum (*Viburnum prunifolium*) has white flowers in spring, and attractive fall color. Its form is nicer and more compact than the nannyberry. Rabbits love to munch on this one, so be sure to offer some protection.

Prairie and open landscape

American plum (*Prunus americana*) is a fast growing and will form thickets; great for naturalizing. It has very fragrant, showy clusters of white flowers, and is attractive to wildlife.

The **hawthorns** (*Crataegus spp.*) have a lovely, horizontal form, and reach 20 to 40 feet. However, they are rather susceptible to rust and scab diseases, which can cause the leaves to drop in August. Jens Jensen was a big fan of hawthorns. The **cockspur hawthorn** (*Crataegus crus-galli*) is more tolerant of wind and has glossy leaves. However, its thorns can be 2 to 3 inches long, and thus it should not be planted in areas where kids will play. A thornless cultivar is available.



John Harrington and Steve Symes

Ninebark (*Physocarpus*

opulifolius) is a rounded, arching shrub with pretty, papery bark. It is extremely adaptable and has russet-rose purple fruit. Good in masses or as a hedge.

Sumac (*Rhus spp.*) forms thickets and reaches 6 to 25 feet in height. Both its fruit and fall color are excellent. Best in areas where its spread is controlled (e.g., by a driveway or pavement) or not a concern.

There are plenty of native **roses** (*Rosa spp.*) to choose from. They are lower-growing, reaching only 2 to 5 feet. However, they can be aggressive, and spread by stolons. They do take some care over time, as dead wood needs to be pruned out.

Coral berry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*) is a low-growing shrub that is an excellent soil stabilizer (e.g., for banks or slopes). Clusters of maroon fruit provide winter interest.

New Jersey tea (*Ceanothus americanus*) is another low-growing shrub, although it is often sold as a forb. It reaches 2 to 3 feet in height, but dies back each year. However, once the dead wood is pruned out in spring, it quickly sprouts back up to the previous year's height. Easy to grow. Abundant white flowers in midsummer. This shrub should be moved only when it is dormant.

Oldfield juniper (*Juniperus communis* "depressa"), native to northeast Illinois and southern Wisconsin, needs a bit of room, but is flat-topped and easy to grow. Excellent groundcover or undergrowth. Looks especially attractive when planted in combination with goldenrods.

Work Progresses on Lake Summerset Prairie By Lu Clifton

We have made a lot of progress this spring on the Lake Summerset Prairie restoration project. On May 5, seed purchased from Taylor Creek Restoration Nursery in Brodhead was drilled into the two-acre prairie site. This seed was paid for by Lake Summerset Administration and the Lake Summerset Garden Club. In addition, volunteers broadcast additional seed over the area. This seed was hand-gathered by volunteers and donated from the Rock Valley Chapter of Wild Ones. Each fall, the Rock Valley Chapter hosts a seed exchange for members. This seed is primarily made available for personal use of its members; however, leftover seed is donated to larger projects that members are working on. Because Barb Kuminowski and I are members, for the last two years the chapter has divided large amounts of seed between another prairie project and the Lake Summerset restoration project.

On May 10, Lake Summerset Maintenance installed off-road parking at the Pier Drive entrance to the prairie. This parking area will accommodate four cars.

On May 19, volunteers planted a demonstration garden at the Pier Drive entrance with big bluestem grass and perennials typically found in tall-grass prairies, including butterfly milkweed, spotted Joe-Pye weed, nodding onion, prairie smoke, spiderwort, yellow and purple coneflower, wild lupine, rough blazing star, New England aster, wild bergamot, cup plant, and black-eyed-susan. These same plants, plus many others, have been seeded into the prairie site. The plants in the demonstration area as well as the mulch were paid for by the Lake Summerset Garden Club.

On June 8, Lake Summerset Maintenance completed the parking area, placing large quarry stones at the parking area. The stones will double as a barrier to prevent vehicles from being driven into this protected area and as seating for visitors. Volunteers also completed placing plant identification markers in the demonstration area. These markers not only identify the plant by its common and botanical name but also provide bloom time and

other historical and/or ecological information. The plant stakes were paid for by Lake Summerset Garden Club. In addition, volunteers installed an information box that will hold a self-guided tour pamphlet. This pamphlet is currently being developed and will be made available when the prairie has reached maturity.

What can you expect in the future? While the demonstration area is completed, the new seed in the prairie needs time to mature. This summer, Lake Summerset Maintenance will mow the two-acre site to a height of 10 inches to prevent returning grasses and plants from shading and smothering new seedlings. By next year, volunteers should be able to mow in walking paths and make the self-guided tour pamphlet available to visitors.

I would like to thank Lake Summerset Administration/Maintenance, the Lake Summerset Garden Club, and the Rock Valley Chapter of Wild Ones for their generous support. I would also like to thank volunteers from the Lake Summerset Garden Club and University of Illinois Extension Master Gardeners for the hard work they put in on this project.

Lu Clifton is a University of Illinois Extension Master Gardener and member of the Rock Valley Chapter of Wild Ones.



Lake Summerset Prairie Demonstration Garden



Seeding Lake Summerset Prairie

Got Compost?

Some chapter members have indicated in the annual survey that they are interested in learning more about composting. Although a Wild Ones program on that subject would be a bit outside our mission of focusing on native plants, we do like to be supportive of folks' efforts to be more "green" in their gardening and landscaping practices. The University of Illinois Extension--Winnebago County is offering the Master Composter class again this fall. The 15-hour hands-on course will cover the essentials of basic composting and worm composting, educational methods, and other related topics. The register, visit the Extension website or call the office at (815) 986.4357. The registration deadline is 27 September 2010.

2010 Chapter Programs and Events

Date/Time	Program	Speaker	Location
Aug.-Sept.	Native Shrub and Tree Sale Orders taken during this time See brochure for complete details	John Peterson Native Tree & Shrub Sale Coordinator	14037 Baker Rd Durand, IL 61024
Sept 10 & 11	Native Tree & Shrub Pickup See brochure for complete detail	John Peterson Native Tree & Shrub Sale Coord.	
Sept. 16 7:00 p.m.	Reptiles & Amphibians in Our Backyards	Lisa Johnson	Burpee Museum of Natural History
October 21 7:00 p.m.	Pruning Native Trees & Shrubs	John Richards Arborist and Owner of Tree Care Enterprises	Burpee Museum of Natural History
November 18 7:00 p.m.	Pot Luck and Seed Exchange All Members only welcome with or without seeds Bring a dish to share.		Burpee Museum of Natural History
December	No Meeting-Happy Holidays!		

2011 Chapter Programs and Events

January 22 7:00 p.m.	Propagating Native Plants From Seed	Tim Lewis Wild Ones National Board President	Burpee Museum of Natural History
February 17 7:00 p.m.	Photo Yard Tour A visual tour of Wild Ones members native planting projects	Lisa Johnson - Coord. (815) 965-3433 x 1018	Burpee Museum of Natural History

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

Please contact Kim Risley (815) 962-4584 for more information.

This is the year of biodiversity and the Four Rivers Environmental Coalition will not have a "big" event such as the bio blitz this year, but will have some Nature Jaunts over the summer.

Welty Environmental Center
8606 County Road H, Beloit, WI.
Thursday, September 9 at 5:30 pm.
Sponsoring Organization: Welty Environmental Center. Nature hike the trails and enjoy whatever comes along. Contact Lena Verkuilen at 608-361-1377.

Atwood Environmental Center
2685 New Milford School Road; Rockford Il
Saturday, September 18 at 1 pm
Sponsoring Organization: Rockford Park District. Explore the Kishwaukee River. We'll catch invertebrates and look for migrating birds. Contact Katie Townsend at 815-874-7576.

For more information on **Nature Jaunts** contact Lucas Bradley at lucasbradley@rockfordparkdistrict.org or call 815 874 7576



ROCK RIVER VALLEY CHAPTER NEWSLETTER

c/o Pambi Camacho
6680 Hartwig Drive
Cherry Valley, IL 61016

Don't become extinct!

If the expiration date on the mailing label is **9/1/2010**, this is your last chapter newsletter and you have received your last *Wild Ones Journal* until you activate your membership

You may receive a renewal notice from both the National organization and your chapter. Your membership information will be updated quicker if you renew through your chapter so you won't miss an issue of the chapter newsletter.

Mail your renewal to Marilyn Heneghan
P.O. Box 114, Roscoe, IL 61073

Wild Ones - Rock River Valley Chapter

Board of Directors and Chairs

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<i>Show Me/Help Me Chair:</i> Lenae Weichel 815-282-5482 (lenae@weichel.org)	

Regular meetings are held the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 pm at the Burpee Museum of Natural History, 737 North Main St., Rockford, IL

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

Wild ones Annual Membership: Family \$30, Limited Income/Full-Time Student \$20, Business \$200
Entire membership contribution is tax deductible. Contact Membership Chair for additional information or to join.

Visit our Web site at www.wildones.org/chapters.html

Wild Ones Mission

Wild ones: Native Plants, Natural Landscapes promotes environmentally sound landscaping practices to preserve biodiversity through the preservation, restorations and establishment of native plant communities. Wild Ones is a not-for-profit environmental education and advocacy organization.