

Promoting Native Plants for Natural Landscapes.

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*Members Only
Evening Social/Yard Tour
Thursday, July 19, 2012*

**Location: The home of Mary Anne and Bruce Mathwich
720 North Center Street
Rockton IL 61072
phone 815-624-6301**

Time: 7:00 pm

For past July *members-only* socials, we have visited many beautiful properties with mature landscapes. This year we will be gathering at the home of long-time members Mary Anne and Bruce Mathwich in Rockton. Their home overlooks the Rock River and the Rockton Dam and is across from Jensen Forest Preserve.

The property was purchased in 2001 and both house and yard were fixer-upper opportunities. The yard now features woodland plantings, the Mathwich version of a rain garden, a vine trellis for screening, river bank savanna and prairie gardens. The native plants include ones planted from seed, purchased from the Wild Ones sales and rescued at Wild Ones rescue events.

Some of the challenges encountered in bringing native plants to this landscape included removing existing plant material, some of which doesn't give in easily. This is the first year crown vetch hasn't popped up somewhere. Some members may recall the Mathwich's previous landscape in Cherry Valley, which was easily planted to prairie due to fairly rich soil. Not the case here, where the soil is sandy. The river bank feels the full impact of the afternoon sun, making for a tough environment with the current dry conditions, even for prairie plants. The wildlife has helped themselves to their favorite plants – groundhogs and golden Alexander, caterpillars and starry Solomon's seal, Japanese beetles and hazelnut shrubs, and deer and any young tree or shrub.

The wildlife, though, can be spectacular, with bald eagles, white pelicans, herons, mink, foxes, and more being seen from the backyard at various times. The native plantings frame this view and invite a diversity of wildlife into the yard.

Please join us for an evening of sharing and socializing, and watch for the colorful barn quilts on buildings and streets as you drive through Rockton. Parking will be along North Center Street, and we will meet at the back of the house. Bring your own place settings (cup, plate, flatware, napkin) and chair, plus a favorite "finger food" to share. Ice water and lemonade will be provided. Feel free to bring your own beverage of choice, if you wish.

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

For more information, please contact Terry Mohaupt at 815-399-8432 or e-mail mohaupt@comcast.net.



Articles for the August 2012 newsletter, must be submitted to the Newsletter Editor, at: dkcamps@aol.com by July 23, 2012 .

Message from the President Constance McCarthy

Grateful for natives



With this long stretch of very dry weather, I'm sure that I'm not alone in being grateful for our natives and their ability to survive and even thrive under such conditions. OK, my wild ginger is often flopping and needs some water to perk back up, but this isn't a perfect world! Think how much water could be saved if more of our neighbors replaced

even just some of their yards and/or flowers with native species. Hopefully Wild Ones members will be fielding plenty of questions from curious neighbors wanting to know how our gardens manage to look so great in spite of the drought.

When working with the Roots & Wings (Angelic Organics Learning Center) youth leaders in June, at their gardens in Tinker Park in Rockford, we had a lesson on beneficial

insects and then went on the hunt for our "friends" in the garden. Last year our chapter donated some native plants to the youth leaders, in hopes of attracting more pollinators to the gardens. As we neared the area where the natives are planted, I could hear this deep, low buzzing sound – clear from even 10 feet away. At first I thought our drip irrigation had sprung a leak, but then I realized that there were hundreds of bees on the native flowers and all over the rest of the planting area. The youth couldn't believe that bees could make so much noise, and we just stood and marveled at the sights and sounds in front of us. If this garden area had remained turf grass and had never been turned into a planting of native flowers, I'm sure that that there would not have been so many bees around.

Here's hoping that you, too, are focusing on the marvels of our amazing natives, and not on the effects of this infernal heat on less-hardy humans.



Wild Ones Mentoring Program

Are you a less experienced Wild Ones member who is starting to feel like you're in over your head? Or maybe you've been around a while, but you're still not sure how to get started on that next new project? If so, it's not too late to sign up for the Wild Ones Mentor Program. You will be matched with a more experienced member

for advice and guidance. For more details, or to sign up as a mentee or mentor, contact Barb Kuminowski at kuminowski@mchsi.com or 815-248-9263. And don't forget to try to make it to the Show Me/Help Me events—another valuable learning experience available only to Wild Ones members.

Membership Update Marilyn Heneghan, Membership Chair

174 memberships on July 1, 2012

Welcome New Members

Kathryn Cole

Special Thanks to Recent Rock River Valley Chapter Donators

(any amount about the \$37 basic dues)

Ginnie Watson

Guy Smith

Jeff Stack

Jim & Karen Timble

68 attended the June Program. Thank you to Anita Johnson for helping to greet members.

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.

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.

New Library Policy Submitted by Virginia Watson, Librarian

Our lending library has come of age. As with other libraries, including the Rockford Public Library, **The Fran Lowman Memorial Lending Library** finds it necessary to institute a policy of assessing a fine for overdue books as a way to encourage borrowers to return their books in a timely fashion and within the allotted time frame.

Books may be borrowed for a period of 1 month, generally speaking from one monthly meeting to the next. Since there is no meeting in December nor is the library brought to the Evening Social in July, there are two periods during the year when books checked out may be kept for 2 months without penalty...November to the January meeting and June to the August meeting. Therefore, with the exception of November and June, all books checked out at the monthly meeting must be returned by the next meeting. If something unexpected comes up and you are unable to attend that meeting you may return the book(s) to me at my home beforehand. If that is not possible you will be given a one week extension in which to return the book to me at my home (or any other board member's home, if they live closer to you). After that one week grace period, fines will be assessed at the rate of \$1.00/book/week. In addition, lost or damaged books will generate a replacement cost per book plus \$10.00 handling and processing fee. To return a book to my or another board member's home please

call first to assure someone is home. Do not leave a book unattended. You are responsible for the book until it is received back into the collection by the Librarian or another board member.

Since books may be returned to the library in the weeks between meetings, they may also be checked out between meetings. Contact me by phone or E-mail (815 398-0138 or Vswatson47@aol.com) to arrange to view the collection and check out the books you wish to read. These books must be returned at the next monthly meeting no matter how soon that is but may be renewed.

To be renewed books must be returned at the next monthly meeting. If, by the end of the meeting, no one has checked them out they may be renewed by the original reader. Overdue books may not be renewed.

This new policy will take effect as of **August 16, 2012**, and will be applied to all books checked out on that date or later. This is actually a positive move. Our library is a valuable membership benefit and resource which must be made available in its entirety to all members. Following the guidelines of the Rockford Public Library and striving to provide access to the full library collection by the greatest possible number of members, we expect this new policy will improve accessibility to our large assortment of resource books.

Calling All Shutterbugs* By Constance McCarthy

If you and/or your kids enjoy photography, there are two photo contests that may be of interest to you.

First, the annual **Wild Ones national photo contest** is now open. This is the perfect chance for you to show off your creativity and photographic talents, while inviting folks in for a look at your unique view of native plants and natural landscaping.

You don't have to be a professional photographer, you don't have to have a fancy camera, and you don't even have to be an expert on native plants. All you have to do is follow the rules and suggestions for the contest, snap some good shots, and submit your entries.

For the 2012 photo contest, there is a special category just to show off your photos of the Danaus Plexippus, the Monarch Butterfly. So along with the usual categories (flora; scenery; child/children; pollinators, insects, or bugs; non-residential landscaping; residential landscaping; and photos by kids), this year a special category featuring this North American favorite has been added. You can send in your four favorite photos, plus one additional photo in the monarch category.

This contest is open only to Wild Ones members and employees of our business members, and entries must be submitted by 4 p.m. on August 31, 2012. For an entry form, as well as contest rules, conditions, and judging criteria, visit www.WildOnes.org and click on Photo Contest.

Second, **NLI's People's Choice Photography Contest** may have launched last fall, but with temperatures heating up, so are the chances to get outside to take some spectacular photos to enter for a chance to win a \$100 cash prize at NLI's "Seasons on the Land" Art Show and Benefit to be held on November 1 and 2, 2012. This contest is open to the general public.

NLI is looking for photographs taken at 13 properties throughout

northern Illinois that NLI either owns or has helped protect - including preserves in Davis Junction, Shirland, Franklin Grove, Freeport, Loves Park, Rockton, Byron, Oregon, Rock Falls, Kirkland, Roscoe, and Rockford. These preserves are easily accessible and feature the wide range of habitats that NLI has been conserving for more than 50 years.

If prairies are your passion, check out Beach Cemetery Prairie Nature Preserve in Davis Junction. If wetlands whet your interest, you might want to visit Kyte River Bottoms Preserve in Oregon. And if forests and the creatures that inhabit them get you out early in the morning, consider Potawatami Woods Forest Preserve in Kirkland or J. Norman Jensen Forest Preserve in Rockton. There are nine more properties besides these, so you can't complain about a shortage of possible locations to photograph!

You're welcome to photograph at all 13 properties if you like, and submit up to five of your favorites (black and white or color, your choice). Entries must be 8" x 10" prints and presented as a horizontal/landscape image. No frames. No mats. How easy is that?!

The People's Choice Photography Contest will showcase the scenic beauty and wildlife habitat of these unique preserves, and those images will be shared with the community at NLI's "Seasons on the Land" Art Show and Benefit.

For full contest details and a listing with links to maps and addresses, visit the NLI website at www.NaturalLand.org. You can also check them out on Facebook for up-to-date information regarding the contest. You can even scope out the competition, as NLI will be posting some of the entries as they come in. The deadline for submissions is October 15, 2012.

* Are photography devotees who use digital cameras still called "shutterbugs"? Discuss among yourselves!

June Meeting Recap by Constance McCarthy

photo by John Peterson

From Seed to Flower: Growing your own Native Plants as presented by Connie Ramthun



Connie Ramthun and Kim Lowman Vollmer distributing seedlings to members

This month's presenter is a natural landscaping consultant who lives next to the Kettle Moraine State Forest in Wisconsin, about three hours north of Rockford. She specializes in local ecotype seed mixes for southeastern Wisconsin.

The presentation began with some botanical basics, including: what is a seed, how are seeds formed, and what are the parts of a flower. The different types of flowers were also considered, including composite flowers.

The start of the seeds formation process occurs when pollen is transferred from the male part of the flower to the female part of the flower by either wind or insects. Wind pollinated flowers lack showy petals, as they don't need to have a structure to attract pollinating insects. The stigma (female part) has chemical that excites the pollen to move into the ovary; sperm is released from the pollen grain and unites with the egg. If fertilization takes place, a seed is produced.

The seeds of many temperate plants require cold treatment before they grow. A seed is a perfect, complete little embryo plant with its own supply of nutrients, all covered by a protective coat.

Our presenter stores her seed in a beer keg cooler in her garage. For optimal storage, the sum of the temperature and the humidity should not exceed 100. For example, if the temperature is 40 degrees, humidity should be 60% or less.

Seeds are spread in a variety of ways. They can fall directly from a tree, or be scattered by birds (which unfortunately also scatter seeds of invasive plants). Seed is also moved by ants, rabbits, and small mammals. Some seed even floats in water and moves downstream.

The Prairie Moon Nursery catalog (available at our chapter's display booth at our monthly meetings) contains a wealth of information on what you must do to get seeds to germinate properly. Prairie Moon also makes this information available online at www.PrairieMoon.com.

When she collects seeds, Ms. Ramthun ties a bucket to her belt and cuts off the plant parts with scissors. After collecting the seed, she lays the seed material out on a screen or paper bag to help remove any remaining moisture. The seed is then packed away in buckets, and she cleans it throughout the winter. She keeps a fan running in her garage, and turns the seed twice a day.

To clean the collected seed, she has a fanning mill from the 1950's which she bought at an auction. The mill has many different screens with holes of varying sizes; the appropriate screen is chosen depending on the size of the seed. A fan removes as much debris as possible, and then she hand cleans over screens after the milling. Cleaned seed is stored in gallon bags in the keg cooler.

The following are collection recommendations for various native plants:

Prairie Plants

Prairie cinquefoil: the seed is almost falling out of the heads when they are ready to pick. It's very easy to collect this kind of seed, and each head contains loads of seeds.

Golden Alexander: cut off the seed head turns when they dark brown. After 2 months of growth, the seedling plus its roots will already be over 6" long.

Prairie phlox: Make sure to get out quickly when the seed is ready, as seeds pop off of the plants. If you're too late, the seed will have already scattered.

Spiderwort: Don't wait until everything is dry to pick the seeds; seed must be collected before it all dries up.

Columbine: The flowers turn upward when seed is ready to be collected.

Wild indigo: Seeds are ready to collect when the plant turns black. As the seed has a thick seed coat, it helps to prick the seed with a sterile pin to allow water to seep in for germination.

Flowering spurge: The white petals are actually bracts; the true flower is inside the bracts. Don't wait until this plant is dry before you harvest seed.

June Meeting Recap (cont'd)

Purple prairie clover: You'll need to put inoculant on the wet seed before you can plant it. This is a bacteria that helps the plant to form nodules on its root system to produce nitrogen. You can obtain this inoculant from Prairie Moon Nursery.

Cream gentian or bottle gentian: Collect seed when the plant is dry on top, but the leaves are still green. Rub on a screen to separate the lightweight seeds.

Thimbleweed: Produces a cottony substance that is used by birds to line nests.

Wild bergamot: This plants produces a lot of seed.

Culvers root: This is the second smallest seed Ms. Ramthun has ever worked with. The plant blooms for quite a while, and it tolerates part shade.

Prairie blazing star: The seed is ready to harvest when it appears to be falling off the plant. Cut off the flower heads, and rub them on a screen.

Hoary vervain: She threw seed on the side of her driveway and it still grows. This plant can tolerate very dry conditions.

Compass plant: Silphiums have roots that can be 15-20 feet deep. Indigo buntings will eat the seed of this plant, and even chipmunks have been known to climb up in search of seed. These are members of the sunflower family. For prairie dock, cut the whole plant at the base when seeds start to mature, and let it dry in garage so that birds won't eat it. The seed of these plants continues to mature after the plant is cut down.

Common milkweed: When ready, the fluffy heads pop open. Use 1/4" screen to clean it.

Early goldenrod: When the flower heads turn fluffy, cut them off with scissors and then rub on a screen to get the seeds.

New jersey tea: This prairie shrub has very hard seeds, and attracts many caterpillars and insects.

Rattlesnake master: These seeds are also very hard. Wear leather gloves when rubbing the seed on the screen.

Wild quinine: This plant has only five fertile flowers on each head, so only five potential seeds.

Great blue lobelia: collect when the stem is still a little green, but the buds have turned a darker color. Don't wait too long to collect this seed. Let the seed dry on a screen.

Rough blazing star: As goldfinches love this one, she puts bird netting around the plants from which she plants to harvest seed. The seed of this plant must mature on the stem.

Indian grass: The small flowers of this wind-pollinated plant are not showy As almost all prairie plants are pollinated by insects, they are not troublesome for folks with seasonal allergies (which are irritated by wind-borne pollen).

Little bluestem: Use a comb to pick off the seeds.

Prairie dropseed: Seed is ready to pick when it is quite brown.

Needle grass: This one will poke holes in freezer bags. Although it is a pretty aggressive grass, it is an unusual plant.

Woodland Plants

Bloodroot: The flowers appear first, then the leaves. As these are spring ephemerals, it's necessary to keep going back every few days to watch for seed. It goes from flower to seed extremely quickly.

Trillium: The seed is easy to harvest.

Wild leek: This has shiny, black seeds.

Rose hips: If the seed has a fleshy coat, it must be removed. Rub the seed over a screen, rinse, then dry.

Starry Solomon's seal: The seed looks like berries, the same as for Solomon's plume. Collect the seed with scissors, and scatter on bare ground.

A book by William Collina (which can be found in our chapter's library at monthly meetings) specifies the special treatment for various woodland flower seeds.

Wetland Plants

These seeds are generally very easy to grow. Just watch out for poison ivy and poison sumac!

How to Germinate Seeds

Some seeds need only a cold/dry period in fridge, and many need to be moistened first. It is better to sow seed too shallow than too deep. If the seed runs out of energy before it hits the surface, that will be the end and you'll see no result.

Label what you are planting in each flat, and put in greenhouse at the end of March. There is no need to heat the greenhouse, as the seed will germinate in cool temperatures (just like in nature). You can also use cold frame built from old windows. Greenhouses and cold frames both need some shade in summer. The benefit of a greenhouse is that it keeps frogs, chipmunks, and other critters from getting into the seedlings. In a few weeks, the plants will be germinating. One benefit of growing your own plants from seed is that you'll learn how to identify

June 9 Show Me Help Me

The first Show Me / Help Me day of the season was held on June 9 on the western side of our chapter and was attended by 20 people. We began the day at Steve Hall's home on La Harve Drive, Rockford. This is Steve's second visit, the first taking place ten years ago. He still had his notes from that earlier visit and has kept a record of when he planted various trees/shrubs/forbs over the years. Most of what he has planted came from Wild Ones sales and rescues.

The Halls bought their suburban home 20 years ago. Steve said he had no plan when he started out with natives; his goal was



Looking across the Hall's site

"to make the world a better place to live." Pointing out a Norway maple, he said he made some plantings at that time that he now regrets. He added that the maple would become firewood as soon as native trees have matured.

In addition to a vegetable garden, prairie islands along the perimeter host sun-loving plants and shrubs. These islands include both forbs and grasses, such as liatris, compass plant, prairie dock, butterfly weed, coneflower, little and big bluestem, prairie dropseed, and switch grass. He makes good use of two rain barrels for his watering needs. He has also planted many specimen trees and shrubs, including chinquapin oak, grey dogwood, low-growing sumac, ninebark, Snow Cloud serviceberry, and New Jersey Tea.

Steve says his biggest problem these days deals with "monoculture" control, when a plant crowds out all competition and dominates areas of the landscape. As examples, he pointed out thistle and grey dogwood in his lawn, mulberry shrubs creeping out of bounds, and bindweed and poison ivy in border and island plantings. He said he keeps the grass mowed in an effort to control the thistle problem. Suggestions from attendees for controlling stray mulberries included eliminating them when they are young and small, and for poison ivy, brushing leaves with Roundup. Steve also pointed out that certain natives with an invasive nature, such as liatris and big bluestem, are becoming problems in his island borders and, as a control measure, he plans to do more segregation to prevent these more invasive species from taking over.

The next landscape we visited was that of Denise and Jim Miglin at 10684 Owen Center Rd., Rockton. To reach the house, the attendees enjoyed a quarter-mile walk down a road shaded by dense trees and understory growth.

An old tree farm, the Miglin's enrolled the 28-acre property in the state forestry program when they purchased the property five years ago. As much of the property had gone to scrub trees, they have been conducting a rigorous planting program to develop the timber. Every year, they clear out about an acre and plant white and burr oak; this year they planted 200 trees. However,

Lu Clifton, Chairperson

photos Lu Clifton

they do not have the site clear cut when parts of it are timbered, opting to leave the wild cherry, slippery elm, and select other species to grow. Problems they have faced include controlling invasive pokeweed and black raspberries as well as buckthorn, honeysuckle, poison ivy, and box elder. They maintain a half-mile long trail from the front to the back of the property, as well as a path to the prairie.

A walk to the two-acre prairie was next on our agenda. The Miglins said they suspected the area was part of a prairie when they found pasque flowers, which are native to prairies of North American, Europe, and Asia. They have since learned that their prairie is part of a remnant that continues onto John and Cathy Schafman's property across Owen Center Road, also WO members. The Schafmans attended the tour and said they have seen an aerial photo on which the larger prairie remnant can be identified.

To rescue the prairie from shrubs that had become invasive, the Miglin's went through with a brush cutter the first year. To encourage the prairie to migrate eastward, they plan to continue clearing the land. They have identified many native grasses, such as big and little bluestem, prairie dropseed, Indian grass, June grass, and side oats gramma. While at the site, attendees identified asters, goldenrod, monarda, and fleabane.



The Miglins describe their property

The Miglins planted sun-loving natives on the slope near the house and are nurturing a woodland garden at the base of the slope. In the woodland garden, they are battling invasive plants crowding and hiding native forbs they have planted. Suggestions to track location of planted forbs included making a plant diagram so they can check on things year to year, and using the colored plastic flags to stake new plantings. Another suggestion was not to divide natives too early, but rather, let them spread until they have become thoroughly established.

Our last stop on the tour was at Deb and Mike Eickman's house at 11114 Harrison Rd, Rockton. As an added treat, Lee and Lynda Johnson joined the Eickmans, both couples being active in bird banding activities at Colored Sands. According to Deb, a red-tail hawk was instrumental in their purchasing the property on the Pecatonica River. As they were looking for real estate, she saw the hawk sitting on the roof of the house and called it to Mike's attention; not long after that, they purchased the property.

The Eickman's bought their home in 2008 and began landscaping in the fall of 2009. The existing landscape was bare lawn, mature trees west of the house and by the river, and pine trees along the southern edge. They planted the two native gardens closest to the house four years ago and each has matured nicely. The two newest gardens closer to the river were put in two years ago and are well on their way.



The Eickmans describe their prairie gardens

Mike described how they started by clearing areas of lawn down to bare ground, then mixed seed in moist sand and broadcast the mix onto scarified ground. A variety of forbs and grasses flourish now, including Queen-of-the-Prairie (Meadowsweet) and an unusual milkweed that could be a unique variety or a crossbreed

of two different species. They have purchased some native plants, including one cardinal flower; recently, the Eickmans counted 40 cardinal flowers that this one plant has produced. Their native gardens have brought these bird lovers an extra benefit as birds have prospered there as well. Recently, they counted seventeen kinds of birds in one evening. On the downside, the grosbeaks and blackbirds bring in nonnative plants. The Eickmans use cardboard to smother out undesirable species. As for future plans, the Eickmans plan to continue expanding their prairie plantings. A shed that was on the property when they purchased it is planned for demolition soon and a new garden will be planted in the space cleared.

We ended the tour with refreshments provided by the Eickmans and Johnsons, homemade cookies, fresh fruit, and a variety of cold drinks. Check the newsletter for the next Show Me/Help Me event or contact Lu Clifton (815-248-3412) or lclifton@mchsi.com to volunteer your own landscape for an upcoming event.

June Meeting Recap (cont'd)

plants when they are just seedlings (a good skill to have in restoration work).

Eventually the seedlings can be placed under a tree where they can get sun in morning and shade in the afternoon.

Planting the Seedlings

Ms. Ramthun's method is to lay landscape fabric down, and cut holes for the plants every 8-10". Pop the seedlings through the holes to plant them. She has figured out a way to use a torch to burn holes in the fabric so that she doesn't have to actually cut all the holes. Keep the plants well watered in the first year or so. The fabric saves time

on weeding during the time when small seedlings are putting all their energy into growing their root system.

In Year 2, you may need to cut the holes to make them bigger. At the beginning of year 3, cut the stalks with a lawn mower, and then pull up the fabric. The three year old plants will now fill in the whole space. The fabric can be reused several times, even after a good number of years. Once the fabric is pulled up, you can reseed with prairie grass to fill in any bare areas; she recommends little bluestem and side oats gramma for this as they are smaller and more compact. Walk over the seed to push it into the ground a bit

2012 Chapter Programs and Events

July 19 7:00 p.m.	<i>Yard Tour/Evening Social</i> <i>Members Only</i>		<i>Mary Anne and Bruce Mathwich</i> 720 N. Center St. Rockton 61072
July 28	<i>Show Me/Help Me</i>	Lu Clifton	see insert
August - Sept.	<i>Native Shrub and Tree Sale</i> <i>Orders taken during this time</i> See brochure for complete details	John Peterson Native Tree & Shrub Sale Coordinator	(815) 248-2110 tacmot@msn.com
August 16 7:00 p.m.	<i>Native Shrubs</i>	Corrine Daniels Principal Nursery Manager AES Restoration Nurseries	Burpee Museum of Natural History
September TBA	<i>Native Tree & Shrub Pickup</i> See brochure for complete details	John Peterson Native Tree & Shrub Sale Coord.	14037 Baker Rd Durand, IL 61024 (815) 248-2110
Sept. 20 7:00 p.m.	<i>How to Naturally Landscape and Please Your Neighbors and Village Officials—All at the Same Time</i>	Bret Rappaport Legal expert assisting natural landscapers	Burpee Museum of Natural History

Unless noted, programs are free and open to the public. Programs are subject to change. Please contact Terry Mohaupt, at 815-399-8432 or mohaupt@comcast.net for more information.



NATIVE PLANTS. NATURAL LANDSCAPES

ROCK RIVER VALLEY

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 **7/1/2012**, 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

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Youth Education & Grants Chair: Kim Lowman Vollmer 815-397-6044 (kimlowvol@aol.com)
Volunteer Coordinator:
Booth Coordinator, FREC representative: Tim Lewis (815) 874.3468 natives.tim@comcast.net

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 \$37, Limited Income/Full-Time Student \$20, Business \$250
Entire membership contribution is tax deductible. Contact Membership Chair for additional information or to join.

815-627-0344 • Visit our Web site at www.WildOnesRRVC.org

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.