

Promoting Native Plants for Natural Landscapes.

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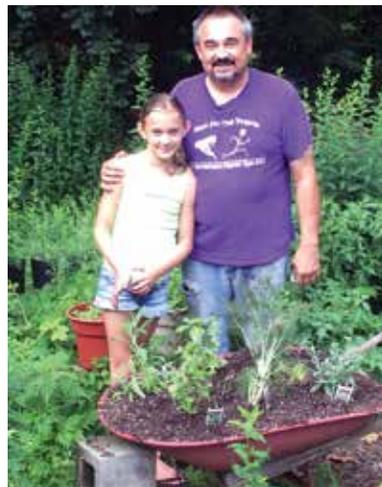


All articles for the May 2016 newsletter, must be submitted to:
Constance@wildonesrrvc.org
by April 23, 2016.

Edible and Medicinal Native Herbs: The Past, The Present, The Future
Thursday, April 21, 2016

**Location: Rock Valley College,
Woodward Technology Center (WTC)
3301 North Mulford Road, Rockford, IL 61114**

Time: 7:00 p.m.



Bill Handel with his daughter Arwen next to their herb garden in Urbana.

This month's presenter, Bill Handel, grew up on a 300-acre farm along the bluffs of the Mississippi River, north of Savannah in northwestern Illinois. It was there that he first gained an appreciation of nature. He attended Highland College in Freeport, Illinois, and finished his education at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, with a double major in Zoology and Botany. He earned his B.A. in Botany and his M.S. in Plant Biology in 1991 under Dr. Robert Mohlenbrock. For the past 24 years, he has worked at the Illinois Natural History Survey, primarily conducting surveys for the Illinois Department of Transportation. His work has included wetland delineation and mitigation, evaluating natural communities, and assessing areas for endangered and threatened species. His interests include

restoration and reconstruction of prairie and forest communities, as well as edible and medicinal plants of the Native Americans.

Today, most of the focus on edible and medicinal plants is concentrated on losses due to destruction of the rain forests in Central and South America. North America is often overlooked as a major source of natural plant products, because much of the information on uses of wild plants disappeared over 100 years ago with the Native Americans. It is known that Native Americans used plants extensively for food and medicine. It has been reported that over 1,112 species of plants were utilized by Native Americans for food alone. In a study of the prairie bioregion, it was found that a total of 123 plant species were used as food and 203 species were used medicinally.

This presentation will include a brief history of the major Native American tribes that were found in Illinois and their uses of native plants for both food and medicine, as well as modern-day uses of native plants..

Call (815) 494.6977 for more information

Message from the Co-President

Constance McCarthy



Constance McCarthy

photo by Tim Lewis

Individual Choices Do Add Up to a Significant Impact

As Wild Ones members, we all know that our planting of natives and encouraging others to do so, has a positive effect on the environment and the world around us. Still, it is always satisfying to see confirmation of this from outside our orbit of native plant lovers. Such news reports are read by

folks who might not yet know how our individual decisions can collectively benefit wildlife and the environment in general.

The first good news that I recently read concerned an increase in the size of the population of monarchs that migrated to Mexico this year. Of course it is impossible to precisely count the number of monarchs there. Instead, the population is estimated based on the number of acres in the Mexican forests that are covered by the migrated monarchs. This year, the butterflies covered 10 acres - a great comeback from the paltry 2.8 acres they covered in 2014-2015. While not a full rebound to the nearly 44 acres that the monarchs covered 20 years ago, this is still good news that all of us can cheer.

What has changed significantly in recent years? Deforestation continues to threaten the monarchs' habitat, and pesticide use hardly seems to be abating. No, it is the increased efforts by gardeners and managers of natural areas to plant more milkweed. The publicity about this has been steadily increasing in recent years, and this has resulted in more milkweed plants that are absolutely essential for the monarchs' existence.

While we can pat ourselves on the back for a minute for our chapter's ramped-up efforts at encouraging folks to plant milkweed and eliminate (or at least cut back) pesticide use, the monarchs will need our redoubled efforts if the uptick in their population numbers is to continue its upward trajectory.

[As an aside, I learned something that fanned my love for Latin names of plants and wariness as regards common names. There are three species of "milkweed" that can be found in the

Upper Midwest that in fact should not be planted if you are trying to help the monarchs. These "milkweeds" are in the genus *Cynanchum* and while monarchs may lay eggs, the larvae will die. The only milkweeds that should be planted to support monarchs are all in the genus *Asclepias*. Of course, these are the only milkweeds sold in our chapter's plant sales.]

Another bit of good news is that recently there have been numerous sightings of pileated woodpeckers in the western Chicago suburbs. This elusive beauty - a crow-sized bird with a blazing red crest - was seen only rarely in this area once its habitat was nearly wiped out by the spread of cities and large-scale agricultural production. What has changed so as to bring about these increased sightings?

With the rise of the emerald ash borer infestation, there are more dead ash trees. And these dead and dying trees are a perfect place for the pileated woodpecker to excavate and build a nest. Some of you may remember the speaker at one of our monthly meetings a few years ago who told us of the benefits of leaving tree snags (dead trees) in place instead of chopping them down. This applies not just to ash trees, but any dead tree on your property. If there is no danger to life or property, consider leaving a dead tree in place so that it can provide a home for the many birds and insects that rely on tree snags for their existence.

While the increased availability of a food source (the emerald ash borer larvae) for the pileated woodpecker was also cited as contributing to their return to the area, the human decision to leave in place the dead ash trees has surely helped.

These two news reports have underscored for me the need to continue our efforts to share information with folks about how all of our individual decisions can add up to have such a positive impact on the environment. Progress is indeed possible!

"What if the status symbol for the new millennium is NOT a lawn, but a beautiful yard full of ground covers, grasses, flowers, shrubs and trees that by their nature enhance our lives and help to keep the planet healthy?"

How to Get your Lawn Off Grass
by Carole Rubin

Woodland Plant Sale Update Jodell Gabriel

The deadline is April 18 for orders for the woodland plant sale. If you don't have an order form handy, you can download one from the chapter's website (www.wildonesrrvc.org). Feel free to email a link to the downloadable order form to friends or family who have been inspired by your interest in native plants.

Pick-up dates are Friday April 22 (from 3 to 7 p.m.) and Saturday, April 23 (from 9 a.m. to noon) at 4601 Paulson Rd., Caledonia. The

<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	Forb	Half Pint
<i>Camassia scilloides</i>	Wild hyacinth	Forb	Half Pint
<i>Erythronium albidum</i>	White trout lily	Forb	Half Pint
<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Virginia bluebells	Forb	Half Pint
<i>Oxalis violacea</i>	Violet wood worrel	Forb	Half Pint
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Golden alexander	Forb	Half Pint
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild geranium	Forb	Pint
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild ginger	Forb	Quart
<i>Carex rosea</i>	Curly-styled sedge	Sedge	Quart
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild geranium	Forb	Quart
<i>Iris crestata</i>	Dwarf crested iris	Forb	Quart
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive fern	Fern	Quart
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal fern	Fern	Quart

following table lists plants that will be available for sale during these pick-up times.

If you have any questions, please contact Jodell Gabriel, woodland plant sale coordinator, at (815) 963.2137.

NOTE: At the time of this newsletter printing the bloodroot is sold out.

Wild Ones Facebook Pages Tim Lewis

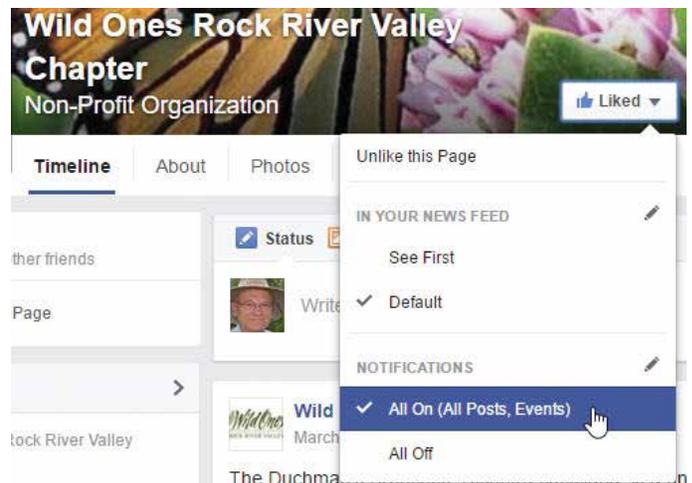
Have you visited the chapter's Facebook® page recently? Chapter events and activities are regularly posted and relevant postings from other Facebook pages are shared. Marilyn Heneghan is the administrator of the page and is assisted by Tim Lewis. Between these two, the page is updated three or more times a week. You can visit our page at www.facebook.com/wildonesrockrivervalley/ or do a search from your Facebook page for "Wild Ones Rock River Valley Chapter." While you are there, be sure to "Like" the page.



It is beneficial to Wild Ones if you "Like" and "Share" our Facebook pages. When you do, your friends may see engaging stories and postings on your timeline, which expands our audience. Sharing Wild Ones postings will help to plant a seed with your friends, who then might join Wild Ones. Wild Ones Facebook pages are an excellent way to engage people and then direct them to the website where they can learn about our programs, join, volunteer, and donate.

You can add comments to the postings and even share the postings to your Facebook timeline so that your friends can benefit from them. To be notified by email when new information is posted, turn on "Notifications," which is available on the Liked dropdown arrow.

Our national organization also maintains a Facebook page at www.facebook.com/wildones.nativeplants.naturallandscapes/ that has a wide



Turning on notifications in Facebook

variety of postings every week. National also has a Facebook discussion group. The Wild Ones Native Plants Group is a forum where members of Wild Ones can discuss native plant landscaping and exchange ideas and information about interrelated subjects. This is a closed group for Wild Ones members only. The group page is at www.facebook.com/groups/wildonesnativeplants/. To join the 400 members who have already signed up, you need to have a Facebook page and request admission to the group. Then an administrator will verify your membership and admit you.

If you have questions or comments about the chapter Facebook page, contact Marilyn Heneghan at Marilyn@wildonesrrvc.org. Isn't this a good time to visit these Facebook pages?

March Meeting Recap Lenae Weichel

photo by Tim Lewis

Native Pollinators: Important Friends and Close Neighbors

“When we try to pick out anything by itself we find that it is bound fast by a thousand invisible cords that cannot be broken, to everything in the universe.”

– John Muir



We need pollinators. One third of the foods we eat require them. Without pollinators, we lose not only the fruiting crops but also those that require seed to plant the next crop. This includes forage crops, as well. Pollination isn't only about humans and our food – it allows entire ecosystems to survive. And while it is true that wind, water,

birds, animals, and even humans are responsible for pollination, the vast majority is done by insect.

Many flowers require a specific type (shape or size) of pollinator due to the unique characteristics of their blooms. There are 17,000 species of flies in North America, the vast majority of which are benign, beautiful, helpful, and no harm to humans. The skunk cabbage we see poking up this time of year is one of the many native plants that they, alone, pollinate. Moths are our most important night pollinator. In much of the world there are ten times as many moths as there are butterflies. There are 700 species north of Mexico. Beetles and butterflies make up another 700 species. Delicate plants like dill cannot be pollinated by anything larger than a moth or butterfly because of their slender stalks.

When we think of pollinators, we might immediately think of the honey bee. Introduced to the Americas from Asia, Africa, and Europe, the early colonists brought them to the New World for their valuable honey and wax. Because of this, they almost qualify as domestic livestock, living in backyards as well as being managed on an industrial scale. Pollination is the most important product they provide, while honey is a by-product. However, there are problems with using them on an industrial scale, especially, the transport of fungal and viral disease and obvious concerns with (the poorly understood) Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD). What are the alternatives?

There are 17,000 species of bees, wasps, and ants native to North America, and most are pollinators. Some are difficult to distinguish due to mimicry. Bees often get a bad name because of the actions of social cousins like bald-faced hornets, yellow jackets, and other wasps that look like them. Social bees and wasps (those that live in hives) are more likely to sting because they are protecting their nest and families, whereas solitary bees (like the bumble bee) are just out looking for food. These are the insects that you can really get close to and observe or even photograph because if you bother them, they will most likely just fly away.

Bumble bees are “serious pollen movers” because they can hold so much pollen. Only bumble bees “buzz-pollinate” by vibrating their wings to loosen pollen in plants like shooting stars and tomatoes. They are also the only insect that can pollinate our native gentians. It requires a lot of strength to muscle their way into that flower to reach the nectar and pollen at the back. Because of their unique pollination capabilities, greenhouse growers sometimes bring colonies of bumble bees inside to do the work that would otherwise have to be done by hand with a battery-operated “tomato tickler.” The danger here is that if (when) the imported bumble bees escape, they can have a disastrous effect on native populations. Williams pointed to the devastation of the European buff-tailed bumble bee to native bees in Chile, especially the Patagonian bumble bee. This large bee (with mouse-sized queens) may be extinct within this decade.

Williams' handout included identification information for bumble bees, showing basic anatomy and how to distinguish male from female and queen from worker. It also included graphical identification guides to native Illinois bumble bees, all of which can be found at beespoter.org.

Bumble bee season is generally mid April to late October. In early spring, the queen emerges, feeds, and establishes a nest in which to lay eggs and raise larvae to adulthood. These larvae develop into the workers that forage to supply the queen, which then remains in the nest with her brood. In late summer, the queen produces eggs that develop into males and new queens which then leave the nest, forage on their own, and search for mates. As winter arrives, the new queens go into hibernation and all others die. Queens shelter in fallen logs, holes in the ground, and other safe, dry places.

There are 13 species of bumble bees in Illinois, all in the genus *Bombus* and all black and yellow. They

March Meeting Recap (cont'd)

can be identified by looking at the coloration and details of their abdomen and back. Some are easily distinguishable – like the cuckoo bee, the abdomen of which curves around severely. Cuckoo bees are fairly rare, but quite interesting because they do not build their own nest. Rather, they take over an existing one, killing or enslaving the queen and forcing the workers to care for her eggs which produce only males and new queens.

Although common names exist (and are included here) for our native bumble bees, they are usually not much help in identifying them. Thus, scientific names are more commonly used. The Illinois natives include:

***B. fervidus* – yellow bumble bee.** A slightly useful common name, it is the “easy bumble bee” because there are not very many variations in color or pattern.

***B. impatiens* - common eastern bumble bee.** It has almost no variation in the degree of black on the abdomen and spot on the back of the males. Illinois prairie rose is a great plant for these pollinators if you can handle their many thorns.

***B. bimaculatus* – two-spotted bumble bee.** The male can have a band on the abdomen, but still has two spots. However, these can be difficult to identify because they tend to fold their wings back right over the spots.

***B. griseocollis* – brown-belted bumble bee.** With a little chestnut band (or light yellow for males) on the abdomen, these are very common. The males have huge eyes, providing excellent vision to find females at a distance.

***B. fraternus* – southern plains bumble bee.** Although native to the state, these have never existed in Winnebago County.

***B. auricomus*- black and gold bumble bee.** A showy (and common!) bee with big eyes and flashy black wings.

***B. pensylvanicus* – American bumble bee.** Very rare in this area.

***B. vagans* – half-black bumble bee.** The back half of their abdomens are black, and Williams described them as “tired looking, with spiky hair; as if they just woke up.”

***B. rufocinctus* – rusty-belted bumble bee.** Not identified in Winnebago County for 50 years, they are now everywhere. In the last five years they are easily found at Klehm Arboretum, Anderson Gardens, Rock Cut State Park, Nygren Wetlands,

and Severson Dells (all places that use no insecticides). More common north of us, we may be creating ideal habitat that has brought them southward. They can be identified by a wide band of coloring between the base of the wings and a raccoon-banded tail unlike any other bee.

***B. affinis* – rusty-patched bumble bee.**

This bee used to be very common, but is now proposed for an endangered species listing. Prior to 1999, many were found in the northeast states and coastal regions, as well as the Great Lakes states. They are found (but rarely) from Peoria to Minneapolis.

***B. perplexus*- confusing bumble bee.** Found in 2014 at Klehm, this bee is not expected here at the edge of its range. Historically found on a limited scale in Chicago, the eastern Great Lakes and mid-Atlantic states have all lost it since 1996.

***B. citrinus* – lemon cuckoo bumble bee.** Despite queens being large and tough enough to battle queens in nests they are commandeering, they are docile enough to pet, according to Williams.

***B. variabilis* – variable cuckoo bumble bee.** The fear is that these rare bees may be extinct. Only a few sightings have been recorded in the last 15 years.

Although many of our native bumble bees are in decline, more have been found in this area as of late because now there is someone who knows them and is out looking for them (Williams). Other people have seen even the rarest of these bees, but just didn't know what they were. Identification can be made more challenging by the age of the bee or the weather. Wet or worn bees with tattered wings can be more difficult to identify.

Dangers to our pollinators are both natural and human-made. Predators such as spiders, birds, frogs, praying mantises, ambush bugs, and mammals, as well as parasites, disease, and injury all contribute to pollinator loss. There are several ways that we humans can help to support the entire insect pollinator population:

- Buy/use no insecticides.
- Buy no plants with neonicotinoids (synthetic chemicals which are absorbed into the plant's vascular system, leaving the entire plant toxic to both target and non-target insects). This means that foraging bees are greatly affected, and some studies show toxicity lasting for years in soils and plants. Although the big-box retailers are phasing out neonicotinoids, most are still using them

March Meeting Recap (cont'd)

and they can hide behind a variety of names including: dinotefuran, acetamidprid, clothianidin, imidacloprid, nitenpyram, thiamethoxam, and thiacloprid.

- Use native plants in landscaping to provide good habitat. Choose plants (native or not) that provide good forage for pollinators. Let clover, violets, and dandelions bloom in your lawn before mowing. Giant leopard moth, red admiral butterfly, and wooly bears all feed on dandelion; fritillary butterfly caterpillars eat violets; and white clover provides forage while fixing nitrogen and preventing erosion. Even a small yard can be a pollinator haven if you use a little creativity.
- Let the caterpillars and other insects have a few garden plants (plant a few extra tomatoes for the moths). Let less-desirable plants grow where you can. Nettles feed red admiral butterfly caterpillars, while painted ladies use burdock as a host. Let your broccoli plants flower at the end of the season in your vegetable garden to feed the bees until frost.
- Give other insects dependant upon milkweed a chance as well as the monarchs. Tussock moths will also become extinct without it, as will red milkweed beetles, milkweed leaf beetle, and large milkweed bug.
- Take time to identify insects before worrying about them. Williams shared a story of unknown caterpillars defoliating a branch of her hackberry tree one morning. Her first instinct was to remove them but, upon referencing a field guide, she found they were mourning cloak caterpillars. Two days later, they had gone into their chrysalides under the eaves. We need to retrain ourselves (and friends and family) from this very visceral reaction. We need to think like

Doug Tallamy, who sees caterpillars as bird food. A clutch of four to six chickadees will consume at least 390 caterpillars before they fledge.

- Create or preserve nesting places for solitary, mason, leafcutter, and other bees. They naturally nest in fallen trees or snags. Artificial nests can be made with old sunflower stalks bound together and kept dry with a shingle, or by drilling holes in a chunk of wood and attaching it to a fencepost. These are great for kids because you can stand right there and watch them work.
- If you burn areas of your landscape, don't do it all in one year, burn too hot, or burn too often. Create a mosaic so as not to kill the bumble bees and other insects finding safe haven there.

The future of pollinators affects food sources and native plants alike. For example, the eastern prairie fringed orchid is pollinated only by a few species of sphinx moth. In some parts of China, they have killed so many insects that they must now pollinate apple orchards by hand. We have a moral imperative to take care of our pollinators. Who cares if some leaves have holes in them? They will die and fall to the ground at the end of the season. Can't we tolerate an imperfect garden to allow the pollinators (and, therefore, the overall environment) to flourish?

Barbara Williams' suggested resources:

Internet

- Xerces.org - invertebrate conservation
- Beespotter.org - University of Illinois - bumble bee reporting covering IL, OH, and MO.
- Bumblebeewatch.org - nationwide reporting

Books

Williams recommends the *Kaufmann Field Guide to Insects of North America* as a good overview, and the newly published *The Bees in Your Backyard* as a helpful field guide. For other insects (butterflies, dragon flies, beetles, etc), a species-specific field guide is recommended.

2016 Chapter Programs and Events

March-April	Native Woodland Plant Sale Orders taken until April 18	Marty & Jodell Gabriel 815-963-2137 woodland@wildonesrrvc.org www.wildonesrrvc.org/Plant_Sales.html	
April 21 7:00 p.m.	Edible and Medicinal Native Herbs: The Past, The Present, The Future	Bill Handel Illinois Natural History Survey	Rock Valley College Woodward Technology Center
May 19 7:00 p.m.	Prairie Plants Close Up: The Hidden World of Flowers & Fruit	Dr. Kenneth Robertson, retired Ill. Natural History Survey	Rock Valley College Woodward Technology Center

Unless noted, programs are free and open to the public. Programs are subject to change.
For more information please contact Lisa Johnson at (815) 881-1014

Please Share Your Native Garden Claudia Fleeman, SM/HM Coordinator

Wild Ones members, here's a chance to share your native gardening experience and/or learn from the experience of other chapter members! Whether you have an established native garden, are just starting out and would like some advice, or are somewhere in between, we would like to see your gardening project. Established native gardens help to inspire and educate chapter members, while native plantings in their early stages are a chance for members to share their knowledge by offering suggestions to the property owner.

On designated Show Me/Help Me days, chapter members are invited to visit and tour the gardens

of members who have agreed to serve as host sites.

Show Me/Help Me events are one of your Wild Ones membership benefits. These events are a great learning opportunity for everyone regardless of experience, and a great opportunity to socialize.

If you would like to share your native garden (or non-native garden that you want to convert to a more native area) with us during a Show Me/Help Me event, or would like more information about the program, please contact me at (815) 985-5158 or claudia@wildonesrrvc.org.

Membership Update Ginnie Watson, Interim 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!

217 memberships as of February 23, 2016

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

Cynthia Chmell, Rockford
Mike & Kathy Crandall, Winnebago
Judy LeTourneau, Rockford
Ed & Charlotte Kletecka
Ginnie Watson, Rockford

Welcome our new members!

Lori Lundy, Loves Park
Ginny Hatwich, Rockford
Sandy & Tim McCullough, Rockford
John & Joyce Mori, Loves Park
Heather Roush, Pecatonica
Richard & Pat Nortch, Roscoe

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!

62 attended the March meeting

A big thank you to our March meeting volunteers!

Greeters: Janaan Lewis, Celeste, Jelinek
Refreshments: Khrista Miskell, Barbara Kober
AV/Sound Equipment: Bob Arevalo
Meeting Recap for the Newsletter: Lenae Weichel
Photographer: Tim Lewis
Library Assistants: Cathy Johnson, Karen Matz

Anniversaries

No anniversaries this month

It is preferred that renewal memberships 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:

Wild Ones Rock River Valley Chapter
1643 N Alpine Rd Ste 104
PMB 233
Rockford, IL 61107-1464

Your expiration date is on your chapter newsletter and your national *Journal* address labels. 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.

Twenty-five percent of all dues paid (about \$9.25 per membership) 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 at membership@wildonesrrvc.org. Email or call 815-627-0343 if you have any questions about membership.

Wild Ones Annual Memberships: Household \$37, Associate (student, senior, disabled) \$20, Affiliate Non-Profit Organization or Educator \$90, Business \$250.

Thank you for your continuing support!



NATIVE PLANTS. NATURAL LANDSCAPES

ROCK RIVER VALLEY

ROCK RIVER VALLEY CHAPTER NEWSLETTER

c/o Pambi Camacho
1643 N. Alpine Rd., Suite 104
PMB 233
Rockford, IL 61107

Don't become extinct!

If the expiration date on the mailing label is **4/1/2016**, 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:

Wild Ones Rock River Valley
1643 N. Alpine Rd., Suite 104
PMB 233
Rockford, IL 61107

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, Woodward Technology Center (WTC), 3301 N. Mulford Rd., Rockford, IL.

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

Co-Presidents: **Ginnie Watson**
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marty@wildonesrrvc.org

Prairie Plant Sale: **Rick Freiman**
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Tree & Shrub Sale: **John Peterson**
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Plant Rescues & Seed Collection:
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Programs: **Lisa Johnson** (815) 881.1014
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Show Me/Help Me: **Claudia Fleeman**
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Youth Education & Grants:
Kim Lowman Vollmer (as above)

Booth, FREC rep., website: **Tim Lewis**
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Facebook: **Marilyn Heneghan**
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Library: **Ginnie Watson** (as above)

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Publicity: **Doreen O'Brien** (as above)

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