

Promoting Native Plants for Natural Landscapes.

Inside this Issue:

Message from the Co-President	2
Wanted: A Few Good Wild Ones	3
Board in Action	3
August Meeting Recap	3-6
Summer Show Me/ Help Me Recap	7-8
Membership	9
Chapter Calendar	9
Chapter Contact Information	10



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All articles for the October 2016 newsletter, must be submitted to: Constance@wildonesrrvc.org by **September 19, 2016.**

Hometown Habitat: Stories of Bringing Nature Home – A Video
Thursday, September 15, 2016

Location: Rock Valley College
Physical Education Center PEC0110 (lower level)
3301 North Mulford Road, Rockford, 61114

Time: 7:00 p.m.



Join us for a viewing of the recently released 90-minute video produced by Catherine Zimmerman. Hometown Habitat features renowned entomologist Dr. Douglas Tallamy, whose research, books, and lectures on the use of non-native plants in landscaping, sound the alarm about habitat and species loss. Tallamy provides the narrative thread that challenges

the notion that humans are here and nature is someplace else. "It doesn't have to, and shouldn't be that way." Inspiring stories of community commitment to conservation landscaping illustrate Tallamy's vision by showing how humans and nature can co-exist with mutual benefits. The message: All of us have the power to support habitat for wildlife and bring natural beauty to our patch of the earth. The goal: Build a new army of habitat heroes!

For more information about the video, go to <http://themeadowproject.com>.

The program is free and open to the public. For more information, call (815) 332-3343.

Janice Hand, Donna van Buecken, & Tim Lewis after Tim's farewell roast at the national conference.
(story on page 2)



Message from the Co-President **Ginny Watson**



Ginnie Watson

photo by Tim Lewis

Tim Lewis' tenure as national president of Wild Ones has come to an end. It is fitting, then, that we recognize him here for all the gifts of time he has given to this organization, not only on the national level but on the chapter level, as well.

Tim has been interested in native plants ever since he attended a Rock Valley College class on native prairies given at Jarrett Prairie Center in Byron. He

was inspired to start his own little native garden from plants he ordered from Prairie Nursery. That "little garden" has grown into an impressive residential display of native prairie and woodland plants and has been the focus of many of our show me/help me events. Tim's "prairie" was also on our landscape tour in 2014.

Tim has been a leader in our chapter for many years. He joined Wild Ones in September, 1996 after attending a Wild Ones program. Although he had no intention of joining at that time, the program was interesting, Tim joined, and has been a member ever since. His volunteerism began in 2002 when he became chapter webmaster and plant rescues chair. Tim became chapter president in 2003 and held that position for four years. During that time, he added mentor coordinator to his list of titles. When he stepped down as president in 2007, he kept most of his chair/coordinator positions and added merchandise coordinator to his tasks, as well as the voting board position of immediate past president. Tim is responsible for the many brochures that promote our three plant sales, as well as our membership brochure. He is our display booth coordinator, having built the booth structure himself! As if that weren't enough, Tim and his wife, Janaan, fold, label, and mail our chapter newsletter to those who prefer a hard copy rather than the digital version.

Tim's tenure with the national board began in August of 2004 when he joined the board of directors. August, 2010 was the year the board elected Tim as national president. In that year, the total membership stood at 2,860, where it had been - plus or minus one or two hundred members - for ten years. It is now at well over 4,000, with a

net gain of six chapters, for a total of 50 chapters nationwide - figures of which Tim is justifiably proud!

When asked what else makes him proud of his years as national president, Tim says, "...getting chapters to think of all of us (chapters) as "one" organization, working together to spread the word about native plant gardens." Under Tim's leadership, the national board format was changed from that of a working board to a policy board, and he introduced financial audits and reviews.

On the local level, Tim, as president of our chapter, was able to turn around the opinion of many in the environmental community that Wild Ones were "plant stealers" (a reputation that arose due to the actions of one member). Tim's efforts helped to change that perception so that we are now, in Tim's words, "...one of the most respected environmental groups in the area."

What changes has Tim seen since becoming a member of Wild Ones? Arguably the biggest change involves the location of Wild Ones national headquarters. "National has grown from an office in someone's home, to a facility and grounds that show the public that we are more than a garden club. We are the best organization that teaches people how to grow native plants in their yards."

What direction would Tim like to see our chapter take in the future? "I would like to see more chapters help start new (daughter) chapters in their regions and mentor them until they get a good foothold. I would like to see more partnerships with state native plant societies so that, together, we can show the public the many benefits of natives."

What will Tim be doing with his free time? "I will be working on the chapter website, contributing more to the national and chapter Facebook pages, and serving as the immediate past president." Then, of course, there is that wonderful native garden...

To sum it all up, Tim's desire for unity within our organization as well as nature, is expressed in his favorite nature quote:

"Humankind has not woven the web of life. We are but one thread within it. Whatever we do to the web, we do to ourselves. All things are bound together. All things connect."

Chief Seattle

Wanted: A Few Good Wild Ones

There are several positions that remain to be filled for 2017 on our chapter's board, as well as open coordinator positions. The election of officers will take place in early November so that the results can be announced at our annual potluck and seed exchange later in the month.

Elected positions that will need to be filled are co-president and treasurer. Fear not! Neither newcomer will be thrown in at the deep end. As much mentoring and support as needed will be gladly provided by those who currently fill these positions.

Appointed coordinators needed for 2017 include Constant Contact (sending out our chapter newsletter and monthly meeting reminders; some

ease with computers will be helpful, but one need not be a "tech wizard"), membership (processing new memberships and renewals), and greeters table (bring nametags and other related items for our monthly meetings, and make new nametags, as needed; if desired, this task could be shared by two people; volunteers help to staff the table).

Our chapter is dependent on the generosity of its members in order to continue functioning at our customary level. If interested in joining us as a board member or coordinator, or if you'd just like more information to consider, contact Ginnie Watson or Constance McCarthy, current co-presidents (contact information on the last page of this newsletter).

Board of Directors in Action Cathy Johnson, Secretary

Highlights of activities of the Wild Ones Rock River Valley Chapter Board of Directors, as discussed at the August 11, 2016 meeting, include the following.

- The 2017 Yard Tour committee presented some alternative ideas to the plan for the yard tour. Rather than having a speaker the same day as the tours, it was proposed that the speaker be a separate evening activity earlier in the same week as the tour.
- The tree and shrub plant sale has just kicked off.
- The chapter's booth will be at the 15th annual Illinois Renewable Energy and Sustainable Lifestyle Fair in Oregon, Illinois on August 20-21.

August Meeting Recap Cathy Johnson

Winter Trees: How to Tell Your Ash from a Pole in the Ground

Jack Shouba is a former high school biology and chemistry teacher, and a winner of the Outstanding Biology Teacher Award for Illinois. Since retiring, he has taught classes at Morton Arboretum, where he is active in the Morton Arboretum Photography Society. He has worked part-time as a botanist, nature photographer, and science educator, and is currently working as Open Space Development Coordinator for the Campton Township Open Space Program in Kane County, Illinois. Shouba is a founder of the Save the Prairie Society, and serves as a director of the Illinois Native Plant Society, and treasurer of the northeastern chapter of that organization.

During his years as a high school teacher, Shouba developed a repertoire of jokes to hold his students' interest, and he shared a few of these

during the our chapter's August program. The first slide of his presentation was a juxtaposition of two photos of wooden objects. On one side was an ash tree, and on the other was what appeared to be a utility pole. Shouba expressed the hope that by the end of the evening, the audience would, in fact, be able to "tell an ash from a pole in the ground."

The speaker's second photo displayed a leafless tree, at the top of which was perched a hawk. Shouba asked the audience members to whisper to the person sitting next to them what they thought this was a picture of. After a few moments of whispered guesses, Shouba noted that the most people seemed to think it was a red tailed hawk, but the correct response, he said, was that it was a picture of a catalpa tree, which just happened to have a hawk sitting in it. He explained that this exercise demonstrated a phenomenon that's been termed "plant blindness," in which people typically see animals and birds, but often go right by plants

August Meeting Recap (cont'd)

without even noticing them. His purpose for the evening was to encourage his audience to observe trees more closely, especially in the winter, and to this end he shared several tips on how to identify trees based primarily on three structures: their bark, branches, and fruit.

Bark identification

Shouba asked the audience if anyone remembered the answer to the riddle, "How do you recognize a dogwood?" The audience had no problem with that answer, yelling out, "By its bark."

Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) has a distinctive rough bark, referred to also as alligator bark.

There are two **beeches**, the American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) and the European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). The American beech is not commonly found further east than Illinois, so beeches planted here tend to be the European variety. The smooth bark of the beeches has often attracted people to carve their initials and write on it. In fact, the origin of the word "book," comes from Old English "boc," which derives from the Proto-Germanic word "bokiz" which means "beech." The French word for book, "livre," is from the Latin "librum" which originally meant "the inner bark of trees."

Musclewood (*Carpinus caroliniana*) has a smooth, "muscular" bark. **Aspens** also have smooth bark that is white or light green in color. The **paper birch** (*Betula papyrifera*) has white bark, distinguished by its peeling quality. The Latin names of trees, as in all plants, typically tells us something about the particular tree, often something related to its physical appearance. In the case of the paper birch, "papyrifera" means "paper bearing," which is clearly descriptive of this tree. In the case of the **river birch** (*Betula nigra*), "nigra" - which means "black" - may not describe the bark of the young tree, which is orange and peeling, but its bark turns black as it ages.

A variety of mnemonics have been devised over the years to help people learn to identify trees. One for the **sycamore** (*Platanus occidentalis*), which has a flaking bark that might be thought to indicate poor health, is, "It's not sick, it's a sycamore." A tree which could be mistaken for the sycamore is the **London planetree** (*Platanus x acerifolia*) a hybrid of the native sycamore.

The London planetree can be distinguished from

the sycamore by its greenish colored flaking, exfoliating bark which goes all the way down to the ground level, whereas the native sycamore is lighter colored at the top and darker at the bottom.

The focus of this program was on deciduous trees. However, Shouba shared a few characteristics of a couple of evergreens, such as the **red pine** (*Pinus resinosa*), which has a very distinctive reddish-orange bark. The mnemonic that's taught for learning this tree is related to its long, thin, brittle needles. When bent, the needles will snap and break in half, leading to the mnemonic, "It's a *snap* to tell a red pine."

The **black walnut** (*Juglans nigra*) has a brownish look to it. The **shagbark hickory** (*Carya ovata*) is distinguished - as its name indicates - by its long, peeling strips of bark. The bark of the **wild black cherry** (*Prunus serotina*) is distinct as it gets older, looking like burnt potato chips, but when it's young, it's more smooth and brown, with horizontal lines, which are lenticels.

The **hackberry** (*Celtis occidentalis*) is a fairly common tree which has a distinctive warty bark.

The bark of the **American ash** (*Fraxinus americana*), also known as **white ash**, has a sort of diamond pattern to it, as does the **green ash** (*F. pennsylvanica*). Ash trees are under attack by the emerald ash borer, and evidence of that attack is the presence of a D-shaped hole in the tree, made by the borer.

The **ironwood tree** (*Ostrya virginiana*) is distinguished by what looks like the result of a cat having scratched its bark, which sometimes has a twisted look and sometimes goes straight up and down the tree. Another distinct feature of ironwood, which is an understory tree, is that it holds on to its leaves in the winter.

Among the elms are two which are common and fairly similar, the **American elm** (*Ulmus americana*) and **slippery elm** (*Ulmus rubra*). As suggested by "rubra," the slippery elm bark is red if cut into, while the bark of the American elm is more brown with a white layer, similar to an Oreo cookie.

The **Osage orange** (*Maclura pomifera*) has an unusual rosy looking bark and is quite orange. The **black locust** (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) also has a slightly orange color to its bark.

The **cottonwood** (*Populus deltoides*) has a very

August Meeting Recap (cont'd)

thick light grey bark.

Among the variety of oaks, the **burr oak** (*Quercus macrocarpa*) has very thick, very dark bark, which is fire resistant and able to stand up to prairie fires. The bark of the **white oak** (*Quercus alba*) is not actually white, but a lighter grey, is thinner and doesn't stand up to prairie fires as well. The **red oak** (*Quercus rubra*) has vertical smooth patches on the bark, which are referred to as "ski runs." The **swamp white oak** (*Quercus bicolor*) is lighter in color like the white oak, but grows in wetter environments and has a different branching pattern. The **Hill's oak**, also known as **northern pin oak** (*Quercus ellipsoidalis*) has a smooth gray-black to dark brown bark which usually develops ridging with age.

Twig identification

Other clues to identifying trees in winter include the branching patterns of twigs and their bud characteristics. Buds are called the "terminal bud" or "end bud," and are usually covered with scales. There are scars where the previous leaves fell off, and in those scars are little dots. These scars are called "vein scars" or "bundle scars," and sometimes a tree can be identified by the number of dots in the scar. For example, maples have three dots.

Trees with side or lateral buds where leaves fell off across from each other indicate an "opposite" pattern. Other leaf patterns are alternate and whorled. There are only a few trees which have opposite branching, and a mnemonic for learning those is "The MAD horse bucks the cat," where M = maple, A = ash, D = dogwood, horse = horse chestnut, bucks = Ohio buckeye, and cat = catalpa.

Trees with opposite branching

Branch characteristics of these trees are briefly described here:

Maple: Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) has a brown twig with a pointed bud; Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) is brown with a more rounded tip; red (*A. rubrum*) and silver (*A. saccharinum*) are similar, reddish, and pointed; boxelders can be green or purple.

Ash: Black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) is darker black; blue ash (*F. quadrangulata*) has a kind of square twig and is thus sometimes called the square twig ash; white ash (*F. americana*) has a sort of little smiley

face made up of the dots in its leaf scar.

Dogwood: Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) looks like an onion bulb; red osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) has red twigs; the blue-fruited (*Cornus obliqua*) is also red, but is also called the silky dogwood and can be differentiated by its silkiness; gray dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*) has a brown twig.

Horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) has a large, sticky bud.

Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*) is the only one that is whorled, and has three scars around the twig.

Trees with alternate branching

Oaks: Oaks have clustered end buds, with red and black oaks having pointed ones, and white and burr having rounded ones. The burr oak, which has thick and corky bark, also has a thick and corky covering on its small twigs. Oaks also have a star-shaped pith.

Hickory: Yellow bud hickory, also called bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*); shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) has scales that fall off as the bud grows, so previous years' growth can be tracked by the scars.

Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*): Twigs are slender and brittle, and have a spicy smell.

Black willow (*Juglans nigra*) has only one scale covering the bud.

Basswood or **linden tree** (*Tilia americana*) has two scales covering the bud, and they are lopsided and red.

Sumacs: **Tree of Heaven** (*Ailanthus altissima*) has a very thick twig. The scars on smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*) almost completely surround the bud, so if there were leaves on the plant, the bud couldn't be seen at all. Staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*) has a fuzzy twig (*typhina* means "like a cattail").

Saucer magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangiana*) has a large, fuzzy bud.

Beech: American beech (*Fagus grandiflora*) has a thin, sharp, pointed bud. Both the American and European beech (*F. sylvatica*) hold on to their leaves in winter, and the trees can be differentiated by those. If there are ten or more veins, the tree is American; if less than 10, European.

Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) has

August Meeting Recap (cont'd)

a very unusual branching pattern in which the terminal bud dies and the lateral bud grows, and this is repeated over and over. Also, the lateral bud looks something like a volcano, sunken into the tree, and doesn't stick out like the buds of other trees.

Walnuts: Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) and white walnut, also known as butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) are very similar, although if you cut into them, the black has a distinctive, chambered pith.

Common buckthorn (*Maclura pomifera*) has a variation on alternate, to sub-opposite, with a thorn on the end.

Cottonwood (*Populus deltoids*) has a shiny bud.

Elms: American elm (*Ulmus americana*) and slippery elm (*Ulmus fulva*) can be difficult to differentiate. American has a smooth bud, while slippery has a fuzzy bud.

Honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) has a sort of zig-zag twig.

Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*) has short, stubby branches.

Hazelnut (*Corylus americana*) has a fuzzy twig and catkins. The male flowers look like typical catkins, while the female catkins look like little pine cones. This tree also has stalked buds.

Other identifying structures and conditions

Thorns, cone, and needles

Some trees and shrubs have thorns, including the hawthorn (*Crataegus sp.*); Osage orange on younger growth; buckthorn on the end; honey locust, which has branched thorns; black locust, which has pairs of thorns; and wild plum (*Prunus americana*) which has thorn-like twigs.

A few evergreens actually lose their cones or needles, including bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), American larch (*Larix laricina*), and European larch (*Larix decidua*). There is one tree that flowers in the winter: the witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*).

Fruits

"Did you hear the one about the oak tree? It's acorn-y one." "A definition of an acorn - in a nutshell, it's an oak tree." Following the laughs and groans, the speaker provided details of the fruits of some of the trees, including the oaks' acorns and the maples' samara. He also noted the nuts of the

walnut and hickory, as well as the pods and balls of fruit of the redbud, honey locust, sumac, Kentucky coffee tree, and sycamore.

It can be difficult to visualize what the speaker was showing and describing without the accompanying photos, and rather than provide a lot of unillustrated narrative, the reader might be better served by looking at one of the many online guides and resources that identify these trees and their structures, with explanations and drawings or photographs. Links to some online resources, along with suggestions of books and field guides, are provided below. If you cannot open the link using ctrl-click, copy and paste it into your browser.

Online resources

http://forestry.about.com/od/treeidentification/tp/winter_id_list.htm

<http://friendsoffreshpond.org/calendar2014/photopages2014cal/feb14/p02-16-14twigid.htm>

<http://actrees.org/resources/about-trees/tree-guides/>

<http://bhort.bh.cornell.edu/tree/winterkey.htm>

<http://www.wikihow.com/Identify-Oaks-by-the-Acorns>

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/sep/02/scientists-reveal-there-are-3tn-trees-in-world-new-count>

<http://www.mortonarb.org/>

Suggested reading

Forest Trees of Illinois, by Robert Mohlenbrock

Identifying Trees: An All Season Guide to Eastern North America, by Michael D. Williams

Native Trees of the Midwest: Identification, Wildlife Values, & Landscaping Use, by Sally Weeks, Harmon P. Weeks, Jr., and George R. Parker

Native Trees for North American Landscapes, by Guy Sternberg, with Jim Wilson

Native Trees, Shrubs & Vines: A Guide to Using, Growing, and Propagating North American Woody Plants, by William Cullina

National Audubon Society Field Guide to Trees: Eastern Region, by Elbert L. Little

Summer 2016 Show Me/Help Me Recaps

Claudia Fortucci-Fleeman



The group looking at native plantings along Charles Sewell's dock

The Wild Ones held two show me/help me events this summer. The first took place on June 25 at Candlewick Lake, a community of over 5,000 residents in Poplar Grove. A resident of Candlewick, chapter member Charles Sewell acted as our guide and mentor, showing us native plantings along swales lining the streets and along the shores of the lake. It was Rebecca Olson of Olson Ecological Solutions

LLC who procured a grant for native plant restoration along the Candlewick shoreline. Charlie and 20 other residents of Candlewick had volunteered to help Rebecca clear the ground and install native plants and seeds. It took three to five years for root systems to develop, but now healthy swaths of natives including cord grass, switch grass, rattlesnake master, river bull rush, milkweeds, rattlesnake master, and New England aster grow along the shoreline. Invasive plants are well controlled. These native plantings act as a buffer strip, filtering out phosphorus and nitrogen from storm water runoff and checking the flow of sediment into the lake. This is a very big deal! The lake is part of the Beaver Creek sub-watershed, which is part of the Kishwaukee River basin.



Plant share at Candlewick Lake

This year's second show me/help me event took place in July, starting out at Astro-Physics, a telescope manufacturing business owned by chapter members Marjorie and Roland Christen. It was a beautiful and hopeful sight. There, in the middle of an industrial park, a prairie was flourishing, filled with a variety of natives, such as milkweeds, coneflowers, wild quinine, wild bergamot, hoary vervain, and compass plant.



Chris Hartung studying the native forbs at Astro-Physics

Marjorie and Roland started their prairie in 2008, applying Roundup in patches, seeding, and then applying Roundup to the perimeter while fighting the reseeding. The areas seeded most heavily produced the best results. Watering has been difficult because of the size of the area. Burns have been executed by ENCAP, a company located in DeKalb. Marjorie said she enjoys seeing natives that they had not cultivated themselves, sprouting from the original seed bed. I am sure that if they could, all of the invertebrates living in this prairie, and the wildlife that benefits from it, would thank Marjorie and Roland for being model eco-citizen business owners.

Next on the schedule, was the residence of Sallie Krebs. Sallie is a new member of our chapter, but a very experienced gardener with a contagious, joyful enthusiasm for all things gardening. Seriously, if you are having a bad gardening day pulling one too many weeds and feeling disgruntled, go see Sallie. She will motivate you to pull more weeds and plant more forbs. Sallie has planted milkweed, cardinal flower, wild bergamot, penstemon,



Sallie Krebs in front of her native shade garden

Summer 2016 Show Me/Help Me Recaps (cont'd)



A frog enjoying the pond Sallie Krebs' constructed pond (photo by Sallie Krebs)

shooting star, and other natives in her garden, and was asking for advice on expanding her native garden to other areas of her yard. She has a strong artistic touch, installing garden sculptures and bird feeders to transform her garden space into a peaceful refuge. The pond with fountain that Sallie built herself was one of the star attractions. Fed by rainwater from her roof, decorated with rocks, cardinal flowers, and pitcher plants, she obviously knows what she is doing, as the pond is well loved by the frogs. Support of native amphibians is an important aspect of native gardening that should not be overlooked.

For the year's finale, we visited the residence of Tim and Janaan Lewis. Densely filled with numerous varieties of native forbs everywhere you look, their intensive undertaking is better described as a small urban prairie and wildlife refuge, rather



Tim Lewis showing off the native forbs in front of his house

than a garden. Tim and Janaan began their project 10 years ago. Starting with the stormwater ditch in front of their house, they seeded the area with natives. They also planted zinnias, marigolds, and other annuals the first year while the natives filled in. Next, they started on their lawn, clearing it away and planting natives. Needless to say, the ditch is now a lovely swale filled with native grasses and forbs. The few turf areas in the yard serve as a pathway between native plantings. And they like to solve problems.

When they realized that their native maple tree and the native plantings underneath it weren't getting enough water, Tim ran a downspout from his garage to a pipe underground leading to the tree. Tim uses old CDs, labeled with a china marker and mounted on a stick to label his plants. To refresh their bird bath, they use a drip hose. They also have a vegetable garden to the side with the largest heads of cabbage that I have ever seen.



Tim Lewis pointing out a native vervain

Last but not least, thanks to the efforts of Mary Anne Mathwich (inspecting the plants, keeping them watered, and transporting them to the events), a plant share took place after each show me/help me session, all with a nice selection of native plants that attendees could take home for free.

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!

211 memberships as of August 23, 2016

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

Dennis & Sherry Scheider, Cherry Valley
Christopher & Sandy Wrate, Rockford
John & Carol Gerrond, Rockford
John & Cathy Schafman, Rockton
Donna Gable, DeKalb
Barbara & Daniel Williams, Rockford
Hendrica Regez, Galena

Welcome our new member!

Richard T. Simpson, representing Stronghold Conference Center

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!

63 attended the August meeting, including 13 guest visitors

A big thank you to our August meeting volunteers!

Greeters: Constance McCarthy
Refreshments: Khrista Miskell, Barbara Kober
AV/Sound Equipment: Bob Arevalo
Meeting Recap for the Newsletter: Cathy Johnson
Photographer: Khrista Miskell
Library Assistants: Judy LeTourneau, Karen Matz, Dick Baldwin

Anniversaries

20 years:

Marlowe & Nancy Holstrum • Maggie Kincaid
Bobbie Lambiotte • Tim & Janaan Lewis

15 years: Dave & Pat Schubert

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

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!

2016 Chapter Programs and Events

September	Native Tree & Shrub Sale Orders taken until September 24 www.wildonesrrvc.org/Plant_Sales.html	John Peterson, Coordinator treeshrub@wildonesrrvc.org	815-979-8539
September 15 7:00-9:00 pm	Hometown Habitat: Stories of Bringing Nature Home video Tentative	Video produced by Catherine Zimmerman, Hometown Habitat	Rock Valley College P.E. Center PEC 0110 (lower level)
September 30 5:00-7:00 pm	Pick Up Tree and Shrub Orders See brochure for full details at www.wildonesrrvc.org/Plant_Sales.html	John Peterson, Coordinator	815-979-8539 4601 Paulson Rd Caledonia, IL 61011
October 1 9:00-11:00 am	Caledonia, IL 61011		
October 20 7:00-9:00 pm	Native Plants in the Home Landscape	Jamie Ellis, Botanist Illinois Natural History Survey	Rock Valley College P.E. Center PEC 0110 (lower level)

Unless noted, programs are free and open to the public. Programs are subject to change.
For more information please contact Lisa Johnson at ((779) 537.8939.



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 **9/1/2016**, 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, Physical Education Center PEC0110 (lower level), 3301 North Mulford Road, Rockford, 61114.

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

Rock River Valley Chapter Board and Coordinators

Board

Co-Presidents: **Ginnie Watson**
(815) 398.0138 ginnie@wildonesrrvc.org

Constance McCarthy (815) 282.0316
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Vice President: **Jerry Paulson**
(815) 222.4414 jerry@wildonesrrvc.org

Secretary: **Cathy Johnson** (815) 978.0865
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Treasurer: **Janet Giesen** (815) 899.6139
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At-Large: **Doreen O'Brien** (815) 985.4064
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At-Large: **Kim Lowman Vollmer**
(815) 397.6044 kim@wildonesrrvc.org

Immediate Past President:
Lenae Weichel (815) 282.5482
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Coordinators

Membership (interim): **Ginnie Watson** (as to the left)

Newsletter-Production: **Pambi Camacho**
(815) 332.7637 pambi@wildonesrrvc.org

Newsletter-Editorial: **Constance McCarthy**
(as above)

Volunteers: **Khrisa Miskell**
(815) 298.5449 khrisa@wildonesrrvc.org

Woodland Plant Sale: **Jodell & Marty Gabriel**
(815) 963.2137 jodell@wildonesrrvc.org
marty@wildonesrrvc.org

Prairie Plant Sale: **Rick Freiman**
(815) 871.7424 rick@wildonesrrvc.org

Tree & Shrub Sale: **John Peterson**
(815) 979.8539 john@wildonesrrvc.org

Plant Rescues & Seed Collection:
Mary Anne Mathwich (815) 721.5187
maryanne@wildonesrrvc.org

Programs: **Lisa Johnson** (815) 881.1014
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Show Me/Help Me: **Claudia Fleeman**
(815) 985.5158 claudia@wildonesrrvc.org

Youth Education & Grants:
Kim Lowman Vollmer (as above)

Booth, FREC rep., website: **Tim Lewis**
(815) 874.3468 tim@wildonesrrvc.org

Facebook: **Marilyn Heneghan**
(815) 389.7869 marilyn@wildonesrrvc.org

Library: **Ginnie Watson** (as above)

Mentors: **Melanie Costello** (815) 645.8430
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Merchandise: **Cynthia Chmell**
(815) 969.7435 chmell@wildonesrrvc.org

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

Meeting Recaps: **Pat Hollingsworth**
(815) 627.9180 pat@wildonesrrvc.org