



## EDUCATING THE NEXT GENERATION

# Gwow, Twees!

## How Avon Outdoor Learning Center Instills a Love of Nature

*When I met Carol Ford at the Annual INPAWS Conference in 2004, I was impressed with her enthusiasm for the environmental education program she was showcasing in her booth. I interviewed Carol last fall about her role as coordinator for the Outdoor Learning Center. You'll find it in Avon, Indiana, off U.S. 36, south of the administration building and south-east of White Oak Elementary School, just behind Maple Elementary School. –Wendy Ford, Editor, INPAWS Journal*

**INPAWS:** How did you get involved in the Outdoor Learning Center?

**Carol Ford:** When my daughter was entering Maple Elementary in the third grade, I got nose-y. I went over in the summer and introduced myself to Principal Winger and said, "I heard you have an Outdoor Learning Center."

He sent me out in the direction of the gate to see it, and I couldn't find the gate. It was so overgrown with poison ivy—that was one of the few plants that I recognized. I knew nothing about plants and trees. When I finally kicked my way in and started walking around, I was enthralled, I fell in love, and I kept on thinking, "This place could be incredible!" So I began picking away at the fence line and at the trails, making them wide enough for two kids to walk abreast.

That was eleven years ago. I've learned a lot since then. My goal in the beginning was to "leave it all



natural" and only make it safe and accessible. Then one day I went out there for a walk and talk with Kevin Tungs-vick [of Spence Restoration Nursery], and Kevin enlightened me. "Your whole learning center is basically one big bush honeysuckle." I had wondered what all those really pretty bushes were, with all those pretty flowers and berries. I had no clue. So I started learning more about honey-suckle and how to get rid of it, and kept picking away at it over the years.

**INPAWS:** It sounds like a lot of hours. Was this on a volunteer basis?

**Ford:** Oh yes, but that's okay. It was a place for my sanity. If I got stressed, if I wanted to disappear for a few hours,

that's where I'd be. I'd drag my kids up there, and they loved it too, but it was "Mom's crazy, with all her native plants this and native plants that." After I found out about the invasives there, I started taking as many classes as I possibly could and learning what's what, sitting out there with my ID books trying to figure out, okay, what are these trees, what are these plants,

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## INPAWS Mission

To promote the appreciation, preservation, conservation, utilization and scientific study of the flora native to Indiana and to educate the public about the value, beauty, diversity, and environmental importance of indigenous vegetation.

## Membership

INPAWS is a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) organization open to the public. For membership information, visit [www.inpaws.org](http://www.inpaws.org).

## News and Views

Information to be shared with INPAWS members may be directed to [membership@inpaws.org](mailto:membership@inpaws.org).

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# Addressing The Nature Deficit

Karen Hartlep

Greetings Native Plant Enthusiasts!

Richard Louv and his newest book, *Last Child in the Woods*, seem to be hot topics lately. People are talking about “nature deficit disorder,” the term Louv coined to describe today’s children’s disconnection from nature. They’re asking what can be done to counteract the influences that created this crisis.

We INPAWS members hardly suffer from this disorder, as we spend most of our leisure time outside, whether hiking in our parks, preserves, and other natural areas or exploring and caring for our own properties. I hope we’ve managed to pass on enough of our passion for the natural world that our kids aren’t afflicted either (although that may not hold; my teenage daughter steadfastly refuses to show an interest in anything I do, but my friends tell me this will pass...).

But what are we doing as an organization to help connect children with nature? Our programs certainly don’t cater to children; in fact, I don’t remember any of our events even mentioning kids. Looking around at our membership, I don’t see many young people. We don’t seem to have young families with children on our radar screens, let alone making accommodations for such families, or encouraging them to teach children a love of nature, or making children welcome in the things we do.

This needs to change. What a difference it would make if we had an influx of 20- or 30-somethings into our ranks, young people who used to tag along on hikes with their parents and don’t need to be told what becomes of an acorn! I was recently interviewed by a college student interning for a local magazine, and when she saw a fawn in the backyard, nestled down in the groundcover waiting for its mother to return, she asked if my neighbor had a giant chihuahua! Talk about starting from scratch! We have to do better.

I’m happy to report one step in the right direction. Through the generosity of the friends and family of the late Letha Queisser, INPAWS has established the Letha Queisser Memorial Fund for youth environmental education. (See Ruth Ann Ingraham’s tribute to Letha in the Summer 2007 issue of *INPAWS Journal*.)

We think it fitting that Letha’s memorial fund should work to instill a love of nature in children, as that was one of her passions. Our plan for this fund is to sponsor school field trips throughout the state to natural areas. We envision that INPAWS will either provide from among our ranks, or help to recruit, enthusiastic, passionate, knowledgeable naturalists to lead these adventures; identify suitable natural areas to explore; and connect with school systems and teachers eager to take advantage of this opportunity.

If you feel inspired to help with this new outreach, please contact either me or Tom Hohman. We’d like to get going as soon as possible—we have a lot of catching up to do, and the best time to plant a tree is ten years ago!

Karen

*Healing the broken bond between our young and nature is in our self-interest, not only because aesthetics or justice demands it, but also because our mental, physical, and spiritual health depend upon it.*

Richard Louv, *Last Child in the Woods*

*When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect.*

Aldo Leopold, *A Sand County Almanac*

*Richard Louv will speak on November 8 at 6:30 p.m. at the IMA as part of the 2007 Spirit & Place Festival. To reserve a free ticket, call 317-920-2649 before November 1.*

## Outdoor Learning Center continued from page 1

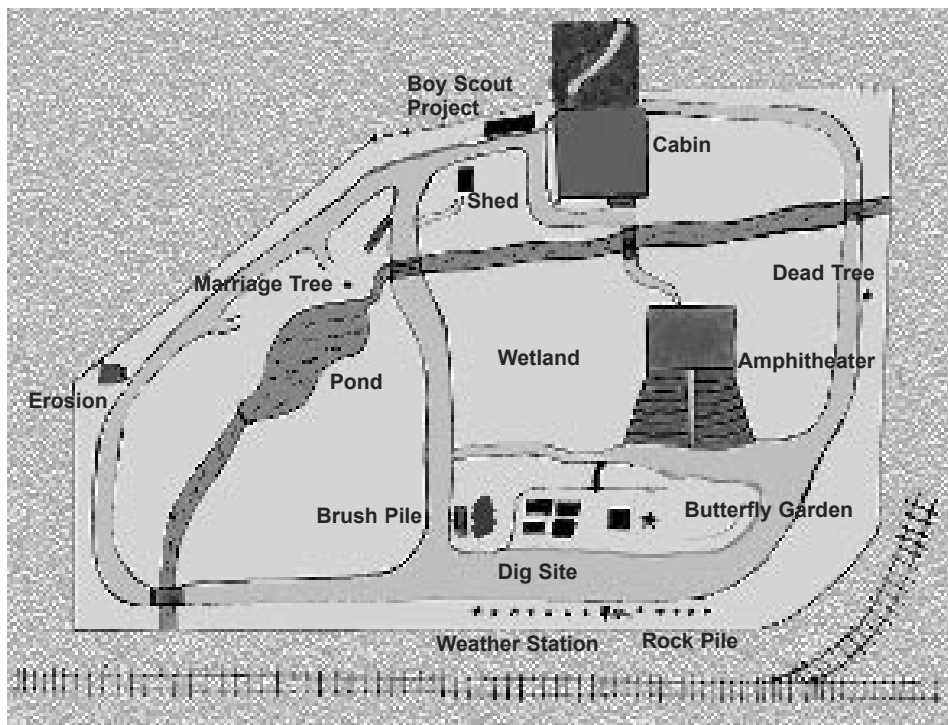
where are they from? I've had Kevin out there several times, and other people who are more knowledgeable than me, walking around and going, "Okay, this is good; this is not."

*INPAWS:* The Outdoor Learning Center was in existence before you showed up. Is it unique to Avon? How does it fit into the school curriculum?

*Ford:* This is not unique to Avon at all; Outdoor Learning Centers are all over the place. The national Wildlife Federation and Indiana Wildlife Federation certify Schoolyard



Carol Ford, Coordinator, Avon Outdoor Learning Center.



Plan of the Outdoor Learning Center

Habitats. We are now a Schoolyard Habitat, and we won the Outdoor Lab of the Year award from the Indiana Tree Farm Committee.

You could have just a crack in the ground with a plant coming out of it and call it your outdoor lab, but if you had enough curriculum and enough involvement in that crack in the ground, you could win the Outdoor Lab of the Year award. It doesn't matter how fantastic the place if it's not

used to its full potential, or not used correctly according to the proper curriculum. So we've run programs from Hoosier River Watch, Project Wild, Project Wet, and Project Learning Tree.

On in-service days, teachers come out to get acquainted with the place. Every teacher is introduced to the Outdoor Learning Center as an extension of the classroom. They're encouraged to use it not only for the

science disciplines but for language arts, art, and mathematics as well. (Going there is not considered a field trip, so it doesn't cut into their field trip time.) All the things they do in the classroom can be enhanced at the Outdoor Learning Center.

*INPAWS:* Is there a set curriculum for the Center?

*Ford:* The teachers figure out ways to use it. Teachers come up with an idea, and they expand on it, and I ask them for a copy that we can compile with other lesson plans on the school corporation t-drive (a website for teachers). Often they'll have full grade levels out there, and they'll do bugs at one station, tree identification at another, water testing at another. We also have an 1830s cabin, and a couple times a year there's a Pioneer Day where they do butter churning and candlemaking, old fashioned paddle book making, and cornhusk dolls. The children are encouraged to dress in period clothing and bring their lunch in a bucket or a bag.

I teach a lot out there about water quality, tree canopy, natives, and invasives. It's amazing when you point out to a bunch of kids a burr sedge, and they look at it for a second and go, "Whoah, that's cool!" I love that reaction. Or we talk about seeds. What is this thing on the ground? Well, it's a walnut. What do we use the walnut for? What does the wildlife use the walnut for?

I meet extended day kindergarten once a month, two classes, and we have an absolute blast. I teach about snakes, bats, birds, bees, and water quality. I get the kids doing dipstick testing of the stream.

*INPAWS:* How do you think the kids benefit from this kind of opportunity?

They absorb so much more in an environment like this. Most of these children have grown up in the suburbs, where we lack trees—we have sunshine lots, where the bulldozers have come in and plowed the ground and put in new subdivisions. They don't have anywhere they can explore and see things and learn a

love of nature, but out in the Outdoor Learning Center they can. Take a special needs class out there, and the kids talk about everything they see. I can just see the wheels turning, and they're soaking it up.

Colletta Kosiba has brought us plants: wild ginger, geranium, wood poppies so that we have a little more diversity. It's amazing how, in some areas where I took out the bush honeysuckle, about three years later the native plant seeds are coming up.



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## Mission

- ▶ **Develop an appreciation of the interdependency and diversity of the natural environment**
  - ▶ **Create an understanding of the historical contributions of the past**
  - ▶ **Promote community and global stewardship**
- 

I collect acorns and all kinds of seeds, and we have kindergarten kids just throw them in there—you know, gwow, twee! It's just so much fun.

*INPAWS:* What do you like best about being involved with the Outdoor Learning Center?

*Ford:* When I have kids out there, and I see their reactions, and I see them

truly enjoying learning. It's not a playground; there has to be a transition from running and screaming on the playground to coming into a natural area like this. But how much they see when they're calm and slow down! Watching them look at an assassin bug, a blood-sucking coon-nosed bug, a spider, or check out the heron in the pond area—I just get a kick out of things like that.

They ask me what's this, what's that, what's that? I tell them, "I've just been at this for eleven years, and I don't know it all. If you have a question I don't have the answer for, you need to look it up."



▲ The 1830s cabin.

◀ The wetland.

# The Right Stuff

Rebecca Dolan, PhD, Friesner Herbarium, Butler University

## Tools for Botanizing

*Identification of plants is easier with the help of a few tools and some tips.*

- De rigueur in the field botanist's tool kit is a **hand lens**. These folding magnifiers let you look close-up at flower parts, hairs on leaves, or other features that can be hard to see with the naked eye. My lens is a relic from my Boreal Flora course taught by Ed Voss at the University of Michigan's Biological Station in Pelston. It has a single 10x lens. It used to have a leather cover but that's long gone. What it does have is a bright red ribbon that allows me to wear it around my neck and find it again if I set it down in the woods.

The ten-times magnification works fine for me. Some lenses come with two magnification levels. Regular, larger magnifying glasses work too, but are bulkier.

Hand lenses are available at ASC Scientific ([www.ascscientific.com/lens.html](http://www.ascscientific.com/lens.html)), Carolina Biological Supply company ([www2.carolina.com](http://www2.carolina.com)), and other companies. Prices range from less than ten dollars to thirty or forty for a really good lens.

- Some folks prefer to work on identification while in the field. The means lugging **reference books** along. Some field guides are designed with this in mind; others are the size of phone books. I prefer to collect material for later identification.



Tin vasculum reproduction. Courtesy Patrick M. Cunningham, [www.cunninghamtinner.com](http://www.cunninghamtinner.com)

- Back in the day, botanists like Ray Friesner and Charles Deam would carry a bulky metal storage container called a vasculum. These containers had straps for carrying around the neck, sort of like a quiver for arrows, and kept the plants from being crushed. Now-a-days, I carry **trash or grocery bags** that can be tied to belt loops. A little moist paper towel helps keep the plants fresh.

- Alternatively, you can tote a **plant press** out in the field, or at least in the car, and preserve plants on the spot for later ID.

- When collecting for future identification, be sure to make notes on what was collected where. A **pocket-sized spiral-bound notebook** is good for this. Collect entire plants, if possible.

You never know when a key will ask

about basal leaf or even root characteristics.

- Most plants will stay in good enough shape to examine for a day or two if kept cool. Stash them in the back of the refrigerator or in a **cooler**. If they wilt, try submerging the whole plant in cold water and you will be amazed at the recovery, just like limp celery.

## INPAWS Officers for 2008–2009

We are pleased to present the slate of candidates for the executive offices of INPAWS. All of these nominees have been active in activities of INPAWS in the past, and we believe they will perform their duties well if elected at the Annual Conference.

The Nominating Committee  
Shirley Cain, Wendy Ford, Tom Hohman

### Nancy Hill, President

Nancy Hill comes to the office of president having served in numerous INPAWS roles, including recording secretary, demonstration garden chair, annual conference chair, and the newsletter committee. A native of Indianapolis' south side, she graduated from Hanover College with a BA in English in 1971 and spent twelve years working in the not-for-profit sector, the last six in women's health care.

In 1982, Nancy and her husband John opened the Corner Wine Bar, which she ran for nineteen years. They currently own the Broad Ripple Brewpub, which they opened in 1990. Her son Alec, 21, just moved to London, and she has two step-daughters, Jeni and Beth, and two grandchildren, Finn and Violet.

Admittedly an addicted gardener ("I can't resist a new plant"), Nancy has been a Master Gardener since 2000. Her other passions include birds, wildflowers, kayaking, travel, reading, golf, and hiking. Her favorite vacations are long distance walks, which she has done in England, Italy, New Brunswick, and Chile. When she can make herself sit down at the computer, she likes to write creative non-fiction.

Nancy and John live in a 100-year-old house in Broad Ripple which they enjoy periodically renovating. They rebuilt a cabin on a small lake in Owen County, Indiana, where Nancy loves to spend time with the catbirds and the Joe-Pye weed.



Vintage field ecology class. Photo by George W. Martin. Note vasculum on left, “mushroom” baskets in right foreground, and hand lens worn by the woman in the center. Courtesy of the University of Iowa Herbarium.

- Common sense should guide your choice of **clothing** for field work: Always wear long sleeves, pants, and closed-toed shoes with socks, even in hot weather. Ticks, mosquitoes, and poison ivy are everywhere. In Indiana, lightweight hiking boots are good, but I usually just wear old gym shoes.

- If you are working on identifying trees, **binoculars** are handy for distinguishing opposite from alternate, or other leaf features of tall trees.

## Kevin Tunesvick, Vice President

Kevin Tunesvick returns to the role of vice president, which he held from 1996 to 1999, organizing numerous memorable field trips around Indiana. A restoration ecologist with Spence Restoration Nursery, he holds a B.S. in Atmospheric Science from Purdue University and has served as both director and stewardship director with the Redtail Conservancy Land Trust.

At Spence, Kevin initiated native plant propagation in 1995 and supervised the expansion of the nursery to nearly 200 species of native herbaceous plants. Today he schedules seeding, transplanting, production, maintenance, and sales of an inventory of over 700,000 plants and manages 180 acres of seed nursery.

Kevin brings to INPAWS a rich experience with professional landscapers, grounds managers, and nurserymen and the gift of spreading the word to the green community. Topics of his numerous presentations include native plant communities for

commercial plantings, storm water management, wetlands, and restoration.

## Bobbi Diehl, Recording Secretary

Bobbi Diehl retired in 2005 after more than 25 years with Indiana University Press, where she served in a variety of capacities, most recently as sponsoring editor. Among her acquisitions were Carolyn Harstad's *Go Native!* and *Got Shade?* and a number of other books on gardening for the Midwest.

Since her retirement, her main activity has been coediting (with William D. Middleton and George M. Smerk) the recently published *Encyclopedia of North American Railroads*. She also assisted with Ruth Ann Ingraham's *Swimming with Frogs* (2005) and copyedited *The Nature Conservancy's Guide to Indiana Preserves* (2006).

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# Yellowwood

Marion T. Jackson, PhD  
Professor Emeritus of Ecology  
Indiana State University

*Cladrastis lutea* (Michx. f.) K. Koch.

Nowhere common, and rarely, if ever, a large canopy tree, yellowwood is nevertheless a distinctive and handsome member of the forest community wherever it occurs.

Found locally from western Virginia and North Carolina to Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and Missouri, it also has outliers in Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana. Separate populations are sometimes found in western Missouri and Arkansas, and adjacent eastern Oklahoma. It reaches its northern natural range limit in Brown County, Indiana, the only county in the state where native populations occur.

According to botanical lore, the esteemed French botanist of pioneer days, André Michaux, first discovered the then-unknown species on February 28, 1796, on a cold, snowy day while trekking on horseback through forests near Fort Blount, Tennessee. He knew instantly that the wet, smooth, silvery gray trunks glistening in the forest gloom belonged to a species that he had never encountered. According to Sargent's manual of trees, yellowwood's preferred habitat is the rich soils of limestone cliffs and ridges, also often overhanging the banks of mountain streams of the southern Appalachians and Kentucky,

but yellowwood is usually rare and local at all sites.

Its pea-shaped flowers and pod or legume fruits immediately define yellowwood as a member of the Leguminosae or Fabaceae family. The genus *Cladrastis* is monotypic in the United States, but three other species occur in southeast Asia, two in China, and one in Japan. (In a future writing, I hope to explain why so many tree genera of the Eastern United States also have sister species represented in the forests of southeast Asia, western Europe, or both.)

Both the scientific and common names for this species accurately describe its characteristics. *Cladrastis* (from the Greek) depicts the genus's fragile or brittle twigs; the species *lutea*, and common name yellowwood, both refer to the wonderful bright lemon yellow color of its wood, which turns a warm light brown as the wood seasons.

Other distinguishing characteristics of the species include a smooth, silvery gray bark (somewhat similar to American beech) on short trunks that often branch



Yellowwood leaf and flower. Photo ©2007 by Will Cook.

near the ground, giving the crown a spreading, rounded form. In fact, yellowwoods often so resemble beech trees that one Indiana stand located in Yellowwood State Forest in northwestern Brown County was decimated during TSI (timber stand improvement) efforts about 1963. Almost all the yellowwood trees there were marked for removal,

likely by a professional forester who apparently did not recognize the species, assuming them to be beech—a truly tragic loss.

Other identifying characteristics include the alternately arranged leaflets on the compound leaves, which make it the only legume tree in Indiana not having its leaflets arranged ladder-like. Its fall coloration is a



## Larger Elm Leaf Beetle

Have you seen this beetle feeding on elms (*Ulmus* spp.) in Indiana? Please report any sightings to your local Cooperative Extension Service.

The larger elm leaf beetle, *Monocesta coryli* (Say), is a native insect that can be a serious pest of elms. It is known to cause defoliation in the southern US.

The amber-colored larvae are up to 1/2-inch long. They will crawl to the ground and pupate in the soil. The adults emerge in the spring and may be identified by their yellow backs with dark spots that may join at the hind area of the wings. There is only one generation a year. Both adults and larvae feed on leaves.

vivid splash of bright yellow. Yellowwoods usually flower abundantly only every other year, when the resplendent white bilateral flowers with a lemon-yellow blotch enclose bright red ovaries. Flowers droop in pendulous clusters, often over a foot long, and half as wide. Fruits are pods about the length and shape of those of red bud (some 3-4 inches long by 1/2-inch wide); they ripen in late September, each containing about 6 to 16 hard brown seeds.

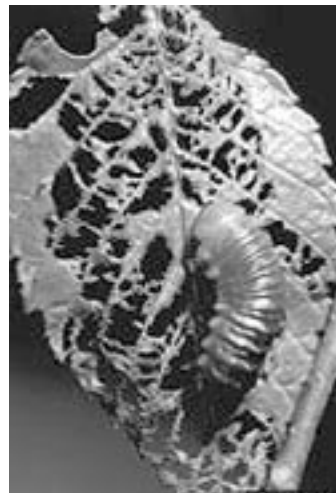
**T**he wood, which is rather heavy at 38 or 39 pounds per cubic foot, is bright yellow when freshly cut. In pioneer days it was highly sought as a source of a yellow dye for coloring cloth. Straight-grained bolts of tree trunks were a coveted choice for stocking

flintlock rifles and pistols. If the trees were abundant enough, it would have been a prized cabinet wood, as it takes a warm satiny finish.

Yellowwood is sometimes planted as an ornamental, and should be more so, if planting stock could be readily found. Some nurseries having a larger inventory occasionally carry seedlings. You can grow your own from root cuttings, or by harvesting seed from a mature tree in the fall, then stratifying them in sand through the winter in preparation for spring sowing. The tree is hardy on protected sites, at least to the latitude of Indianapolis. Pretty in all seasons, it fits most landscaping sites since it rarely exceeds 40 feet in height, and 1-1/2 feet in diameter.



▲ Adult. Photo by Clemson University, SDA Cooperative Extension Slide Series.



◀ Larva. Photo by Gerald J. Lenhard.

### *Make Your Mark on INPAWS!*

As INPAWS transitions to new leadership this January, would you consider taking a more active role?

Serving on an INPAWS committee is a good way to meet people and gain the satisfaction of doing your part to sustain our organization.

When you get a call to participate, please say yes. And if you don't get a call, call us! The INPAWS experience is as rich as you care to make it, and the rewards are there for the taking.

Let us know of your interest by phoning INPAWS officers or committee chairs or by writing to [membership@inpaws.org](mailto:membership@inpaws.org).

## What? Alpines in Indiana? Part 1

Barbara E. Plampin, PhD  
Shirley Heinze Land Trust

My two-week July 2007 vacation in search of alpines and other European natives included four countries and five botanical sites, three found by a kind expatriate friend and two by my realizing that the higher the cable car ride, the more likely the alpines.

It took a little time to enjoy purple loosestrife, chicory, Queen Anne's lace, garlic mustard, stork's bill, and viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*) as natives. The latter is featured at Site 1, Augsburg, Germany's Königsbrunner Heide, a prairie and weeds. Like the Dunes, Königsbrunner is a plant crossroads, here of continental, Mediterranean, and alpine plants. At 1500 feet, the stork's bill and viper's bugloss shouldn't be here, but the local river washed the necessary gravel substrate and seeds down from the Alps.\* The site is known worldwide for thousands of tiny purple Mediterranean gladioli (*Gladiolus palustris*) which grow interspersed with a dainty white lily family member, *Anthericum ramosum*. Indiana's own alien "weed" orchid, helleborine (*Epipactis helleborine*), considered Mediterranean, grows here as does state threatened silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*), seen creeping under a hedgerow, too humble for picture or geographical classification in the guidebook. Alpines include a grass of Parnassus (*Parnassia*) cousin, *P. glauca*. Indiana extirpated early coral root (*Corallorhiza trifida*), called "arctic" here, blooms in June.

Site 2: The Giardino Botanico Alpina overlooking Lake Maggiore at Stresa, Italy, reachable (gulp!) only by cable



Photo courtesy of Funivia Stresa-Alpino-Mottarone.

car. Opening one eye just a slit, I found I enjoyed gliding over chestnut trees (no blight here, different species) and looking back at the breathtaking panorama of Alps and water. At 2600 feet, European, Asian, and North American alpines flourish in well-drained gravel beds. Disappointingly, most were past flowering, but I was astonished to see our marsh blazing star (*Liatris spicata*) in full and glorious bloom as well as a bed of somewhat stunted yet-to-bud blue lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*). Alpines? Well-drained, raised gravel is not normal habitat for either, though lobelia does tolerate the hose-watered gravel shoulder of my driveway. What is going on? The *Flora of North America* doesn't list blazing star for any Rocky

Mountain state. The volume with lobelia hasn't appeared, but my few Rocky Mountain guides don't include it. Can anyone help?

Skulking in a third raised gravel bed, a solitary prairie violet (*Viola pedatifida*), known from Lake County, may really be alpine; it's found in Arizona and New Mexico.

*To be continued.*

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\*Apparently, Mediterranean plant seeds crossed the Alps through mountain passes.

*Note:* We apologize for a misspelling in last issue's Plant Detectives article. The last word should have been *Eupatorium sessilifolium brittonianum*.

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## Flyer Available on Midwest Invasive Plants

The new flyer highlights 16 invasive plant species that are new arrivals to the Midwest, providing color photographs and descriptions to help you identify these species. The flyer also includes range maps showing the distribution of each species in the midwestern U.S. and southern Ontario. The maps indicate whether a species is not yet reported for Indiana or whether populations are isolated, locally abundant, or widespread. Please keep an eye out for these species on your land and report any sightings to the Purdue Plant and Pest Diagnostic Lab, Purdue

University at 765-494-7071 or email [ppdl@purdue.edu](mailto:ppdl@purdue.edu) or call 866-NOEXOTIC. These species should be eradicated from your property whenever possible to prevent them from spreading and threatening the health of Indiana forests.

To obtain copies of this flyer, contact Kate Howe, Midwest Invasive Plant Network at [khowe@tnc.org](mailto:khowe@tnc.org) or 317-951-8818. Copies can also be downloaded and printed from the Midwest Invasive Plant Network website at [www.mipn.org/detectionresponse.html](http://www.mipn.org/detectionresponse.html).

# Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society

## Small Grants Program Guidelines for 2008

**NOTE: February 1, 2008,** is the deadline for grant proposals to be submitted.

INPAWS' small grants program supports projects that are in line with the mission of the society. In 1998, the Board allocated \$10,000 from the general fund to begin an endowment account. The interest from this account is available for grants. **The Awards Committee anticipates funding two grants of up to \$500 each in 2008.** These grants can be used in conjunction with other sources of funding for projects that support our mission.

**The mission of INPAWS** is to promote the appreciation, preservation, conservation, utilization, and scientific study of the flora native to Indiana and to educate the public about the values, beauty, diversity, and environmental importance of indigenous vegetation.

Applications are requested from groups or individuals and must be e-mailed (preferred) or postmarked by **February 1, 2008.** They will be reviewed by the Small Grants & Awards Committee.

Successful awardees **must prepare a poster or other presentation** to share with the membership at the INPAWS Annual Conference after the project is completed.

At the discretion of the Board and membership, **larger awards may be made** from time to time from the assets of the operating budget. Requests for funds for special projects may be made at any time to the Executive Committee. All requests must be made in writing with a clear statement of how the award would further the mission of INPAWS and benefit our membership.

### Application Procedures for INPAWS Small Grants Program

#### 1. Cover sheet, including:

- ▶ Name of project
- ▶ Amount requested
- ▶ Location
- ▶ Applicant/contact person information—name, address, telephone, email
- ▶ New or existing project
- ▶ Category that best describes the project—research, training, education, conservation and habitat, demonstration garden, etc.
- ▶ Prior INPAWS funding

#### 2. Text of proposal, not to exceed 2 pages:

- a. Summary of the project, not to exceed 50 words
- b. Clear, concise description of the project, including:
  - ▶ How does the project further the INPAWS mission?
  - ▶ Why is the project needed?
  - ▶ Specific objectives to be achieved
  - ▶ Specific information on how INPAWS grant

funds would be used, including a detailed species list of all plants and seeds to be used

- ▶ Who benefits from the project? How many? How do they benefit?
- ▶ Names of organizations involved, if any, with a brief description of each, including number of members
- ▶ Financial resources committed to the project from other sources, if any
- ▶ Anticipated starting and completion date of the project

#### 3. Budget sheet, showing:

- a. Labor, material, and program costs
- b. Sources and amounts of funds already raised, if any
- c. Total cost of project

### Two Ways to Submit Your Proposal

**E-mail (preferred):** Send 1 copy to [smallgrants@inpaws.org](mailto:smallgrants@inpaws.org), noting the name of your project in the Subject line.

**Land mail:** Send 4 copies, postmarked by February 1, 2008, to INPAWS Small Grants Program, P.O. Box 30317, Indianapolis, IN 46230-0317.

# Fourteenth Annual INPAWS Conference

Saturday, November 3 • The Athenaeum Building • 401 East Michigan Street • Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Join your fellow INPAWS members for a day of presentations and field trips at the 14<sup>th</sup> Annual Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society Conference.

This year's conference features both internationally known speakers and local experts. INPAWS will also hold its biannual officer elections and membership business meeting.

We thank our "blazing star" sponsor for this event: Plews Shadley Racher & Braun, LLP, Attorneys at Law.

## New This Year!

This year's INPAWS Annual Conference will include a Raffle or Silent Auction and Door Prizes. Proceeds will help to offset the increasing costs of providing such excellent, informative speakers in a wonderful historic venue with great food.

INPAWS members are donating new or gently used items that you might like to own. A list of donations will be published a week before the event.

On November 3, bring your competitive spirit—and your wallet!



Tracy DiSabato-Aust.

Learn about perennials with internationally acclaimed speaker and author **Tracy DiSabato-Aust**. Her 30 years of experience include time at renowned gardens in Pennsylvania, Montreal, Belgium, and England. DiSabato-Aust has written the books *The Well-Tended Perennial Garden* and *The Well-Designed Mixed Garden*. She will present her newest ideas on perennial gardening, timing flowering for a specific event, techniques for layering plantings, habitat improvement, and pest control. ([www.timberpress.com/authors/id.cfm/380](http://www.timberpress.com/authors/id.cfm/380))

Discover the science of plant evolution through the wild sunflower with distinguished Indiana University Professor **Loren Rieseberg, Ph.D.** Dr. Rieseberg studies the question

"How do new species arise?" as the Research Chair in Plant Evolutionary Genomics at the University of British Columbia and the head of the Rieseberg Lab. ([www.bio.indiana.edu/facultyresearch/faculty/Rieseberg.html](http://www.bio.indiana.edu/facultyresearch/faculty/Rieseberg.html))



Loren Rieseberg.

Explore the Western Great Lakes region and its pitcher plants, trilliums, and terrestrial orchids with a rare appearance by **Frederick Case, Jr.** The topic will be "*In Search of American Pitcher Plants*" and includes a spectacular dual projection screen presentation. ([www.timberpress.com/authors/id.cfm/147](http://www.timberpress.com/authors/id.cfm/147))

The final concurrent sessions will be informative lectures about the two fieldtrip options. Visit the Marian College EcoLab with the director, **David Benson**, who will give a special tour and update us on the flora and fauna of the native wetland and



lowland forest landscaped in the Arts & Crafts-era design by Jens Jensen in 1912. ([wetland.marian.edu/](http://wetland.marian.edu/)) Alternatively, join **Robert Barr** from the Center for Earth and Environmental Science at IUPUI for a tour of the Lilly ARBOR project (Answers for Restoring the Bank of the River.) This wetland restoration project is an effort to reforest along the White River's riparian zone

with native trees and wildflowers. ([www.cees.iupui.edu/research/restoration/arbort/](http://www.cees.iupui.edu/research/restoration/arbort/))

The full-day conference includes snacks, a hearty lunch of authentic German cuisine from the **Rathskeller Restaurant**, speaker presentations, fieldtrips, a book sale, and the first silent auction. Registration form at [www.inpaws.org](http://www.inpaws.org).

## Conference Schedule

**8:00** Registration & refreshments.

**8:30–9:00** INPAWS annual meeting, election.

**9:00–10:30** Tracy DiSabato-Aust presents **The Art of Pruning Perennials**.

**10:30–11:00** Break and opportunity to browse book sale, raffle tables, and silent auction. All proceeds will benefit INPAWS.

**11:00–12:15** Frederick W. Case, Jr., presents **In Search of American Pitcher Plants**.

**12:15–1:30** Hearty buffet lunch provided by The Rathskeller Restaurant. Raffle and silent auction bidding ends at 1:30.

**1:30–2:30** Loren Rieseberg presents **The Evolution of Wild Sunflowers**.

**2:30–3:00** Break with refreshments and final opportunity to browse the book sale. Pick up your auction winnings!

**3:00–3:45** Concurrent Sessions. Choose Robert Barr's **Introduction to Lilly ARBOR site at IUPUI campus** or David Benson's **EcoLab Progress Report at Marian College**.

**4:15** Depart to ARBOR site at IUPUI or EcoLab at Marian College. Venue closes at 5:00.

## INPAWS Officers for 2008–2009

continued from page 6

Bobbi has been a long-time member of INPAWS, and served as newsletter editor in 2004. She has also written a number of articles for the newsletter over the years. Other favorite organizations include The Nature Conservancy and Sycamore Land Trust. Her hobbies are gardening (especially with native plants) and cooking. A former Californian, she now lives in Bloomington.

## Hilary Cox, Corresponding Secretary

British-born Hilary Cox lived in Britain and Austria before moving to the US twenty three years ago. Hilary's gardening expertise was born of an interest in growing herbs to make potpourri for gourmet cooking, but her transcontinental move sparked a lifelong study of which plants would survive in the definitely-not-temperate climates of the US.

Engaging in a wide range of gardening pursuits, Hilary has studied at Longwood Gardens, volunteered and worked at the Indianapolis Museum of Art, helped create an award-winning garden at the Chelsea Flower Show in London, and taught gardening classes at an Indiana University Purdue University at Indianapolis (IUPUI) campus.

A charter member of INPAWS, Hilary served on the Council for many years; designed and installed demonstration gardens at Orchard-in-Bloom and a permanent native plant garden at Indianapolis' Historical Society for INPAWS; and writes regularly for *INPAWS Journal*. Her own garden, which is certified as a National Wildlife Federation Backyard Habitat, has been profiled in the local media and featured in such national magazines as *Better Homes & Gardens* and *Fine Gardening*.

Hilary writes and lectures on all aspects of gardening and garden design around town and conducts gardening classes from her home. She is sole proprietor of Leescapes Garden Design LLC.

## Kathleen Hartman, Treasurer

Kathleen Hartman joined INPAWS in 2005 to learn more about bee, bird, and butterfly gardening and to improve her Certified Wildlife Habitat. She currently serves as co-chair for INPAWS' 2007 Annual Conference.

Kathleen operates Greenleaf Financial Group, an investment management and financial-planning firm. The firm's signature service, *Green Your Green*™, connects investing decisions with environmental, social, and corporate governance concerns.

Prior to founding her firm, Kathleen worked as a Morningstar mutual-fund analyst and counseled individuals as a financial planner. She has also served as an investment consultant for pensions, foundations, and retirement plans in Chicago-based positions.

Kathleen and her husband live in Indianapolis with their two rescued English mastiffs. Besides cultivating a backyard wildlife habitat, Kathleen also enjoys birdwatching, microbreweries, and Early American art.



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## No Child Left Inside?

When the No Child Left Behind Act comes up for reauthorization in 2007, a proposed amendment may strengthen and expand environmental education in America's classrooms. Young people face a future that presents such complex environmental issues as global climate change, air and water pollution, and the loss of ecologically sensitive habitat, yet many teachers have abandoned environmental science instruction in favor of math and reading instruction that helps schools pass state tests.

If passed, the amendment, called the No Child Left Inside Act of 2007 (HR 3036; S 1981), would:

- Provide federal funding to states to train teachers in environmental education and to operate model environmental education programs, which include outdoor learning.
- Provide funding to states that create environmental literacy plans to ensure that high school graduates are environmentally literate.
- Provide funding through an environmental education grant program to build state and national capacity.

- Re-establish an Office of Environmental Education within the U.S. Department of Education.

More than two dozen groups are strongly supporting the No Child Left Inside Act, including the Sierra Club, the National Wildlife Federation, and the Audubon and Chesapeake Bay Foundation. The National Education Association also stands behind the bill, which was expected to see Congressional action in September.

## Shirley Heinze Volunteers Rescue Rare Plants

A band of plant rescuers recently showed up at a dune near Lake Michigan to save the state endangered purple-bloomed silky aster and other rare plants from the developer's bulldozer.

They were joined by *INPAWS Journal's* regular "Plant Detectives" contributor Barbara Plampin, who, as a board member of the Shirley Heinze Land Trust, had been working to turn the 3.25-acre private sanctuary and home of William and Flora Richardson into a public nature preserve. The

Richardsons had left a trust intended to fund education about the Indiana Dunes.

When the Dune Acres' town council rejected the plan for the preserve, Plampin and a dozen others trudged up the dune with shovels and plastic bags to transplant some of the 79 species of native plants to the Bayless Dune in Miller, Indiana, the former home of another friend of the Shirley Heinze Land Trust. "I don't see any way a builder would be able to avoid destroying the plantings," Plampin said, indicating that the Richardson land is zoned for residential housing and would probably be sold.

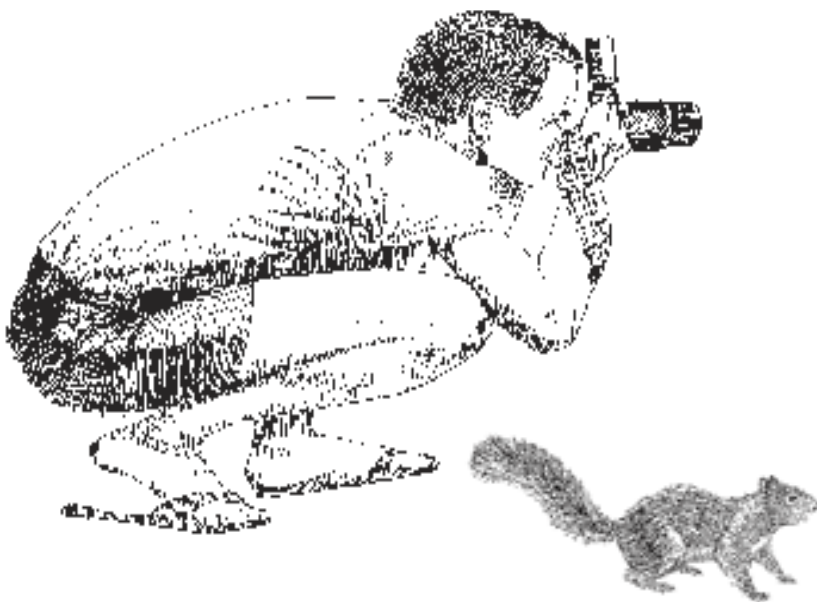
*Summary of an article by Charles Bartholomew, Gary Post Tribune, Sept. 11, 2007.*

## CBG Symposium: Harvesting Wild Native Plants

The Chicago Botanic Garden, Glencoe, Illinois, will hold a symposium on the harvesting of wild native plants on Friday, October 19, at its Education Center.

The Janet Meakin Poor Research Symposium will address the many medicinal, food, and ornamental plants that are harvested from natural areas, including public lands. If harvested in a sustainable way, these non-timber forest products (ntfps) can provide economic benefits both to forests and to the people who harvest plants, largely in rural communities. Determining sustainable levels of harvest for these plants is essential to ensuring that management of these resources is ecologically sound.

Registration deadline is Friday, October 12. Downloadable brochure and registration information at [www.chicagobotanic.org/downloads/symposia/JMP\\_symposium.pdf](http://www.chicagobotanic.org/downloads/symposia/JMP_symposium.pdf).



## IPSAWG Invasives Brochure Debuts

Gardeners should avoid invasive species when buying plants. But what should you plant? The Invasive Plant Species Assessment Work Group (IPSAWG) has just unveiled a new brochure that guides gardeners in selecting plants that will not harm the environment or damage the state's natural resources. *Landscaping with Non-Invasive Plant Species: Making the RIGHT Choice* helps gardeners avoid the bad plants while also providing many beautiful alternatives. The appealing four-color brochure shows a wide array of images of non-invasive plant alternatives. "You don't have to make sacrifices just because you're planting with non-invasive plants," says INPAWS member David Gorden, who represents the American Society of Landscape Architects on IPSAWG. "For every landscaping need, there is a non-invasive plant that can fill the role beautifully."

This brochure replaces the popular *Landscaping with Native Plants* which INPAWS has been using as a handout at its education booth. To learn more about IPSAWG and obtain a copy, visit [www.nature.org/indiana](http://www.nature.org/indiana). Watch for an article about how the brochure was developed in the next *INPAWS Journal*.

## INPAWS to the Rescue!

Is a natural site near you in danger of falling to the bulldozer? Please let INPAWS know. We can organize a team to help you rescue the native plants. With enough advance notice, we may be able to support you in averting the destructive development. Keep your eyes peeled for conservation opportunities in your area, and let us know at [membership@inpaws.org](mailto:membership@inpaws.org).

## Coming Up

### October 20

INPAWS Hike: Pedestal Rock Nature Preserve (Montgomery, Parke, and Fountain Counties). Shades State Park is the site of this high-quality wilderness area which is rarely opened to the public. Led by Tom Swinford. Meet at 10:00 a.m. EDT. Limited to 25 participants. Details and directions at [www.inpaws.org](http://www.inpaws.org). Register at [mhomoya@dnr.in.gov](mailto:mhomoya@dnr.in.gov) or 317-232-0208 by October 17.

### November 3

INPAWS 14<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, Athenaeum, Indianapolis (details on page 12)

### November 8

Richard Louv, *The Abundant Childhood: Nature, Creativity, and Health*, 6:30–8:00 p.m., Deer Zink Pavilion, IMA. Presented by Indianapolis Museum of Art, Eagle Creek Park Foundation, Inc., and collaborating organizations as part of the 2007 Spirit & Place Festival ([www.spiritandplace.org](http://www.spiritandplace.org)). Admission is free, but tickets are required. To reserve a ticket, call 317-920-2649 between October 1 and November 1.

### November 23

Submission deadline for Winter Issue of INPAWS Journal.

### February 1

Deadline for INPAWS Small Grants application.

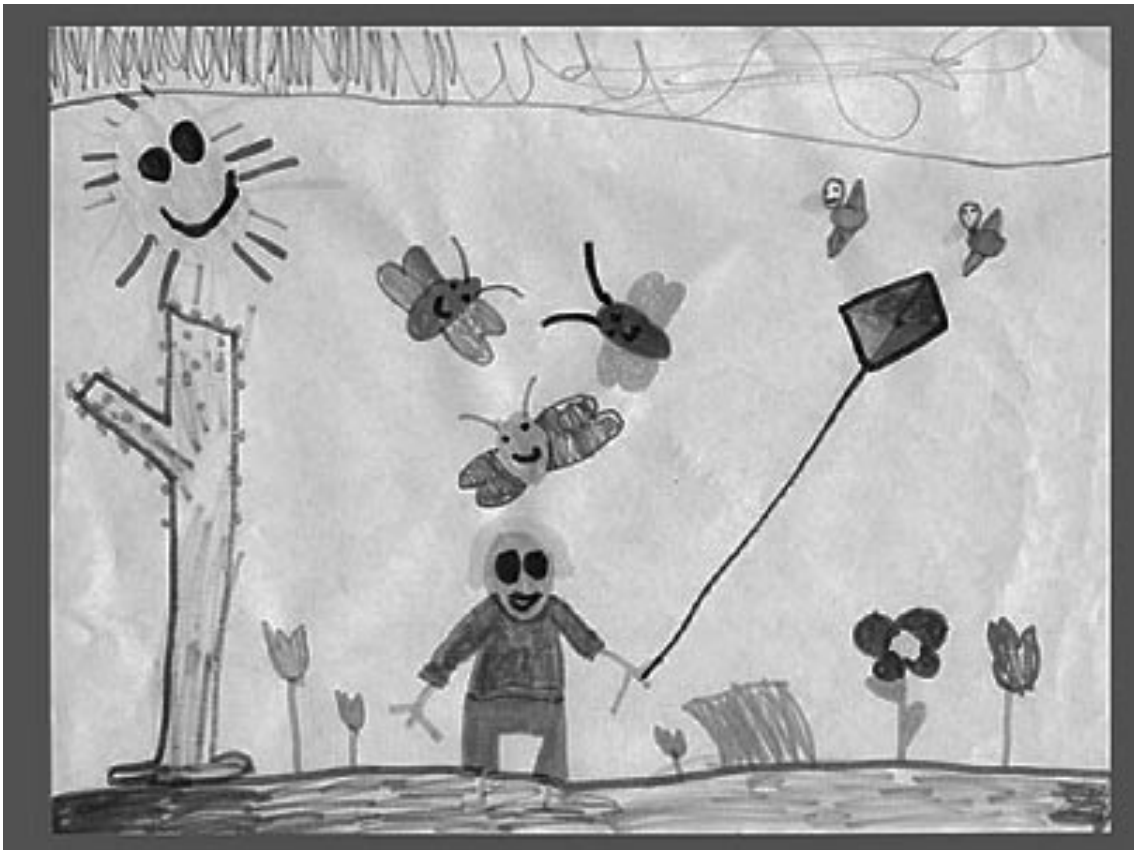
*Watch for announcements of INPAWS events and field trips in the mail, via e-mail, and at [www.inpaws.org](http://www.inpaws.org).*



## Seeking Readers

To enable good use of our organization's historical records, Ruth Ann Ingraham, INPAWS Historian, seeks volunteers who will adopt and read a year or more of our organization's official documents that begin in 1993. The goal is to create a year-by-year synopsis of decisions, events, income/expenses, membership, etc., with reference to dated materials. If this interests you, contact Ruth Ann at [rai38@sbcglobal.net](mailto:rai38@sbcglobal.net) or 317-253-3863.

Drawings courtesy of US Fish & Wildlife Service and Brooklyn Botanic Garden.



1<sup>st</sup> place winner, 2007 Indiana Wildlife Federation poster contest, on the theme "Play and Observe Outdoors, Get Out of the House and into Nature!" By kindergartener Madison Seef, Miami Elementary School, Lafayette, Indiana.

*Passion does not arrive on video tape or on a CD; passion is personal.*

*Passion is lifted from the earth itself by the muddy hands of the young; it travels along grass-stained sleeves to the heart.*

*If we are going to save environmentalism and the environment, we must also save an endangered indicator species: the child in nature.*

Richard Louv, *Last Child in the Woods: Saving Our Children from Nature-Deficit Disorder*



INDIANA NATIVE PLANT  
*and Wildflower Society*

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