



THE TURK'S

Volume 11, Number
1

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE DELAWARE NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

The Delaware Native Plant Society is open to everyone ranging from the novice gardener to the professional botanist. One of the primary goals of the society is to involve as many individuals as possible.

The DNPS is working on some significant projects at this time. We have completed four reforestation projects in the Prime Hook area, at Blackbird Creek in New Castle County and Cedar Creek in Sussex County where we have installed tree tubes around newly sprouted seedlings, and are performing annual management of the sites. Help is also needed at our native plant nursery at the St. Jones Reserve with the monitoring and watering of plants along with many other nursery activities.

For more information, visit our website at www.delawarenativeplants.org. Our website was just recently upgraded, and has all the contact information for the Society, along with a section on native plants, volunteering, and links to other environmental and plant related organizations.

NATURAL QUOTES

"There is something infinitely healing in the repeated refrains of nature-the assurance that dawn comes after night, and spring after the winter."

Rachel Carson

A BURST OF NEW GROWTH WELCOME TO OUR NEWEST MEMBERS

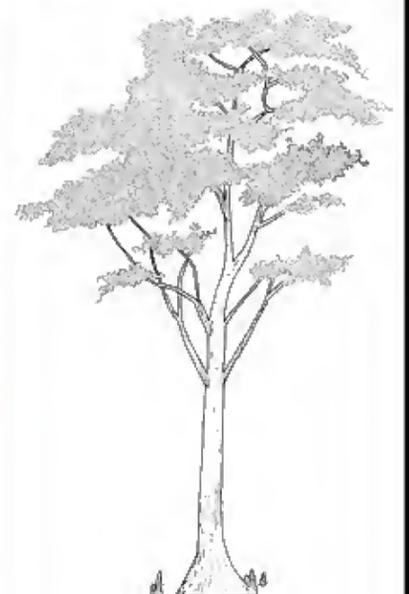
January through March

Suzanne Anderson



The DNPS Vision

The purpose of the Delaware Native Plant Society (DNPS) is to participate in and encourage the preservation, conservation, restoration, and propagation of Delaware's native plants and plant communities. The Society provides information to government officials, business people, educators, and the general public on the protection, management, and restoration of native plant ecosystems. The DNPS encourages the use of native plants in the landscape by homeowners, businesses, and local and state governments through an on-going distribution of information and knowledge by various means that includes periodic publications, symposia, conferences, workshops, field trips, and a growing statewide membership organized by the DNPS.



THOUGHTS FROM THE EDGE OF THE GARDEN**NURSERY UPDATE**

The nursery is now open for the 2008 growing season. But some big changes are coming soon...big, as in a new greenhouse big. A 10.5 foot by 16.5 foot big greenhouse to be exact. At our last bi-monthly meeting in March, we brought up the topic of how to utilize the Texaco settlement money that we received, and since much of that money was earmarked for nursery improvements, the first thought to all of us was upgrading our greenhouse. The next day, we began researching and decided to go with the same company that we got our first greenhouse from, Aaron Creek Farms (ACF, www.littlegreenhouses.com). They are an American company out of Virginia, and they design and build all their greenhouse in their factory in Virginia. We were so happy with our first structure from them, that it was a natural choice to seek them out once again. Our current greenhouse is their 8.5 x 14.0 "Little Greenhouse." Our new one is the "Cross Country Standard." Some of the best upgraded features for us are the all aluminum frame (as opposed to PVC pipe), and the polycarbonate wall panels (as opposed to plastic film). We even hired a local contractor who specializes in sunroom installations to assemble it for us, which is a good thing because as we perused the 39-page installation manual, we quickly realized we would have been in over our head anyhow!

WEBSITE UPDATE

Our new website is up and running and it is really nice! We are very pleased with the work that Delaware.net did for us. The site is intended to be a source of current events and information for everyone and we have been making a concerted effort to keep things up-to-date. We've gotten a lot of good feedback so far, and we have gotten all the bugs worked out, so not only does it look great, but it's working great from the technology side also. The adventure of keeping our domain name (www.delawarenativeplants.org) was at times a real hassle, but in the end was worth all the effort because we were able to keep 10 years worth of search engine optimization, which was a very important goal. From now on, all announcements for meetings, field trips, etc. will come initially in the form of an email as we have always done, but this email will be brief and you can go to the website for the important details. We are also looking for people to contribute articles to the blog. Anyone can write an article. It's sort of our version of an open forum/discussion board for chat on native plant topics. Please contact Eric (from the Contact page of the site) if you would like to submit something.

NATIVES AND TRANSPLANTS

This column highlights Society members (both DE natives and DE transplants from other states) in an interview questionnaire style. We kicked off this new column in the Autumn 2007 issue. In this issue we are highlighting Nancy Davis who is the DNPS Secretary.

When I was asked to participate in the member profile column of the newsletter, I asked, "Why me? There certainly must be other members who have much more experience with native plants than I." But, here I am.

Native plants have interested me since my childhood on a farm in Wisconsin. My mother had planted some natives in the yard while I was growing up, and I can remember my father teasing her by calling them weeds. It's all in the eye of the beholder. Everything I have learned about native plants has been from books, lectures, trial and error, and listening to those who are much more knowledgeable on the subject. I enjoy attending classes and lectures to learn as much as possible.

After moving East, I lived in Newark, DE in the state's piedmont area. Working several jobs and raising a daughter, I really didn't do much gardening beyond a "blah" (you know, the usual plants the developers throw around a house) yard landscape, a few tomato plants, and a small herb garden. Upon retiring from the University of Delaware, I moved myself and my massage therapy business to Sussex County, Milton, to be specific.

After that move, I was living in a new home with nothing planted. That first spring was a mass of mud, and I decided to adopt a four-footed best friend, Shadow. We would drive to a grassy area so she could "go outside." My yard was a blank canvas and I knew that the soil type and the weather were different from Newark. I started researching plants that would do well. I especially wanted plants that were native to Delaware. I have to admit there were times when I nearly gave up. Nurseries didn't want to hear my requests for certain species, they wanted to sell what they had in stock. During this time I finally heard about the DNPS plant sale at the St. Jones Reserve, went to the plant sale, joined the Society, and as the saying goes, "the rest is history."

I sat down with graph paper and plotted the entire lot, showing where the house and drive were located. Then I started planning which plants I wanted in my landscape. One of the best sources of information on native Delaware plants is published by DNPS, "Delaware Native Plants for Landscaping and

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Resources & Reviews***Spring Wildflowers of New England***

Authored by Marilyn J. Dwelley. With hundreds of entries and nearly 500 illustrations, *Spring Wildflowers of New England* is a unique and indispensable guide. Each listing includes thorough text descriptions of the leaf and flower, as well as information on range, habitat, and growth habits. Latin names, common names, and family are also included. Best of all, each entry is complemented by Marilyn Dwelley's elegantly detailed watercolors.

Resources & Reviews

Spring Wildflowers of West Virginia

Authored by Earl Lemley Core. Originally published in 1948, this is the seminal text on nearly 250 species of spring wild flowers found in West Virginia. Common or English names and scientific or Latin names are given for each species. The descriptions are in two sections: the first description includes the meaning of the name of the flower, uses, habitats, and ranges in West Virginia. Secondly, the plant itself is described in deep detail to help in identification.

FEATURE ARTICLE

HARVEST THE RAIN

(Editor's note: This is an excerpt from a 2003 issue of *Mother Earth News*, reprinted with permission).

Rainwater harvesting systems can be as simple as directing gutters to a lidded garbage can or as complex as a concrete cistern, roof washer and filtration system. But whatever your application, rest assured that you'll be getting some of the purest - and cheapest - water around.

Why Rainwater?

Rainwater can be used for potable water (drinking, cooking, bathing) or nonpotable uses such as landscape irrigation, livestock watering and washing. Collecting and using rainwater has numerous benefits, ranging from improved water quality to reduced stress on underground aquifers.

"All water is rainwater," rainwater systems enthusiast and author Richard Heinichen is fond of saying. And indeed, he's right: All our water, whether sucked from an aquifer, river or well, or harvested from a rooftop, once was cloud-borne.

But after it falls from the sky, rainwater percolates through the earth and rocks, where it picks up minerals and salts. As Heinichen points out, in many cases, this water also collects other contaminants such as industrial chemicals, pesticides and fecal coliform bacteria found in the soil. Captured before it hits the ground, rainwater is free of many pollutants that plague surface and underground water supplies and, according to the Texas Water Development Board, "almost always exceeds [the quality] of ground or surface water."

Rainwater typically has very low hardness levels, which reduces the use of soaps and detergents, and eliminates the need for a water softener. Fewer minerals also saves wear and tear on your plumbing fixtures.

Stored rainwater also is a good standby in times of emergencies such as power outages or during periods of extreme drought when wells dry up. In some areas where water supplies may not be available or dependable (or may be prohibitively expensive), collected rainwater is sometimes the least expensive option and can easily be less expensive than bottled water.

Capture the cloud juice

Rain barrels, the simplest rainwater collection devices, can save thousands of gallons of tap water each year, and save money and energy, too. (Lawn and garden watering typically consume 40 percent of total household water use in the summer.) Your plants also will love the warm, soft, chlorine-free rainwater. Ready-made rain barrels, most commonly made from UV-protected plastic and fitted with lids and screens, are available in capacities ranging from 50 to 65 gallons. With a

spigot and carefully fit top and screen, wooden wine barrels and recycled food-grade plastic barrels also can be made into water catchment devices. Maryland's Green Building Program Web site provides step-by-step plans on making your own rain barrel with a recycled barrel, a vinyl hose, PVC couplings and a screen grate.

The best barrels are made of an opaque material (metal, wood or colored plastic) to prevent light transmission and inhibit algae and bacterial growth. To stop barrels from becoming mosquito breeding grounds, fasten a tight-fitting top to them, and screen the ends of downspouts leading into the barrels. As an added measure of protection, add mosquito dunks (which release *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *israelensis*, a biological agent toxic to mosquito larvae) to your barrels (but make sure to label barrels "Not Potable Water"). Tahoma, Washington, resident Dan Borba, who has been harvesting rainwater since 1999, adds a tablespoon of vegetable oil to his barrels' stored rainwater. The oil, he says, coats the water's surface and kills larvae by depriving them of oxygen.

Home systems

For rainwater harvesting systems to be practical as the sole household water source, average annual rainfall of at least 24 inches is recommended, says Gail Vittori of the Center for Maximum Potential Building Systems in Austin, Texas. The entire eastern half of the United States, from the southern tip of Texas to northwestern Minnesota, meets this requirement, as does much of California, western Oregon and Washington, significant pockets throughout the Rocky Mountains and even areas in Arizona.

If you just want a system to offset your water use, a small system usually can be designed for a few thousand dollars. Ole and Maitri Ersson of Portland, Oregon, installed their 1,500-gallon rainwater system, which includes a plastic cistern, well pump, roof washer and UV sterilizer, for less than \$1,500. A state-of-the-art rainwater harvesting system (adequately sized for a typical family and with sophisticated filtering and purification components) can cost \$15,000 to \$20,000.

The cost of your system depends on whether you have an appropriate roof surface or have to replace your roof, how big and what kind of cistern you choose, and what level of filtration and purity you require.

Conserve first

The average American uses about 100 gallons of water per day for showers, toilet flushing, clothes washing, cooking and lawn watering. By simply switching to low flush, 1.6-gallon toilets, low-flow showerheads and faucets, horizontal-axis washers and other water-saving appliances, you may be able to reduce your water use by half or more. Conserving

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GARDENING WITH NATIVE PLANTS**SHADBUSH (AMELANCHIER ARBOREA)****NATURAL HISTORY**

It's spring and as winter tries to hold its icy grip there are subtle hints that the forest is again coming alive. Long before the bright green leaves of most woodland shrubs and trees signal the beginning of another growing season, the showy flowers of the shadbush unfold at the edge and in the understory of Delaware's forests. The shadbush inhabits moist soils of hardwood forest east from the Mississippi River basin and south from southern Canada to northwest Florida. The flowers of the shadbush are pure white, fragrant, and borne in 2-4" long pendulous racemes in mid to late April. These extremely showy 1 inch flowers last only 4 to 7 days, but are an important source of nectar for the earliest small bees of spring, which serve as the primary pollinator. But the true wonder of this woodland native is in its fruit. Often overlooked, the reddish-purple fruit is a 1/4" - 1/3" edible pome that emerges in June. Edible berries resemble blueberries in size and color and are often used in jams, jellies and pies, but don't delay in harvesting this woodland delight for at least 22-bird species relish the sweet nourishing fruit. Prominent feeders include veeries, hermit thrushes, gray catbirds, cedar waxwings and northern orioles, and if that's not enough there are 11 or more mammal species that feed on the fruit bark and twigs of this natural pantry. The shadbush is a small tree often 15 to 25 feet tall with a trunk 4 to 6 inches in diameter, but may reach heights of 40 feet. It's brilliant fall colors of orange to yellow to red are but one of many reasons to make space in your landscape for this wondrous shrub or small tree.

WHERE TO GROW

In general, the flowers and fall color of the shadbush show best against dark backgrounds or in dark corners. This species is ideal for naturalization, on building corners, or in small groves when space is plentiful. Shadbush appears to do best in sunny and dry sites, but will persist as the forest grows in around them. They are also found in smaller numbers in a wide variety of habitats, including wetter sites. Shadbush is easily grown in average, medium wet, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade and is tolerant of a somewhat wide range of soils. Shadbush may be pruned to maintain a single trunk for a specimen tree or allowed to bush out for a lower growing shrub. Root suckers are common, and if not removed, will result in a shrubby growth habit, which may be suitable for naturalizing along edges.

PROPAGATION AND CARE

Propagation of shadbush may be accomplished either by seed

or rooted cuttings although difficulty in rooting cuttings has been noted. To propagate from seed, the seeds should be harvested as soon as the fruit is ripe in mid-summer. A cold stratification of 4 months at 40 degrees Fahrenheit is required for germination. Once seeds sprout in the spring, they should be kept evenly moist and protected from full sun by either a shade cloth or growing in a lightly shaded area. Once 4 leaves have developed, seedlings should be transplanted into individual pots and grown on for another year before planting in the landscape. Care should be taken to keep the seedlings well watered during the growing season until well established. They will continue to benefit from occasional watering during periods of drought.

LORE

Few plants have the variety of common names as *Amelanchier arborea* has. The name shadbush, or shadblow, was given because the blossoms appear about the time when the first shad begin their spawning runs up the rivers of the east coast. The name serviceberry stems from a time when the ground was so frozen that corpses were held unburied until the ground thawed sufficiently for digging. That was about the time when the shadbush blossoms appeared, and then the service could be held – hence the name serviceberry. Finally the name Juneberry denotes the time of year the berries appear on the plant. Regardless of the name *Amelanchier arborea*, is a great choice for your landscape!



■ Bob Edelen, DNPS Member

NATIVES AND TRANSPLANTS

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and Restoration.” It puts all the facts in one place so that I didn't have to continually have multiple sources open on my desk. I think that my first purchase from DNPS was a fringe tree which has been growing and flowering ever since. Plants native to Delaware are my primary interest and I plant those that are beneficial to birds and bees. One of my frustrations is the fact that I do not have shade in my landscape and must concentrate on plants that can tolerate full sun.

In 2005 I completed the Cooperative Extension's Master Gardener class and now volunteer by answering the helpline, working in the demonstration garden, helping tour children through the Woodland classroom in the spring, speaking to groups about the Native American Medicine Wheel,

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Resources & Reviews***Appalachian Wildflowers***

Authored by Thomas E. Hemmerly. This informative field guide covers the wildflowers of the entire Appalachian region, Using this book, readers will learn to identify this region's wildflowers by shape, color, family, and habitat. Contains 378 color plates.

Resources & Reviews

The Wildflower Gardener's Guide: Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Great Lakes, and Eastern Canada Edition

Authored by Henry Warren Art. A new arrangement of the 32 most easily grown species native to northeastern North America organized by habitat (woodland, wetland, or meadow) and flowering season will aid garden planning. Includes color photographs and more advice on using wildflowers in a garden.

NATIVES AND TRANSPLANTS

Continued from page 4

teaching about various ways to feed birds, and how to build a birdhouse, and even organized an herbal tea party. Last year, I was asked to chair a section of the garden that will be devoted to native plants. It is a work in progress. And, this year I was elected president of the Sussex County Master Gardeners.

My concern for our environment encompasses: global warming (why do people start their cars in the winter and leave them running for more than 5 minutes before getting in and going where they are going?); water pollution and waste of water; the number of people who do not recycle items such as paper, cardboard, glass, plastic, batteries, etc.; and the complete disregard for the land, trees, plants, and animals when developments are started. The habitats for our wildlife are being destroyed daily, and I don't believe that the zoo is the answer so that humans can gaze at the animals.

The DNPS is slowly becoming known, but we do need all of our members to step up and volunteer. Each of us has some talent that could be utilized by the Society. Members need to talk about the Society to encourage people to "go native." I am convinced that invasive plants are purchased and planted by uninformed gardeners who don't realize the consequence of their actions.

I have been fortunate in visiting most of the states in the United States. It is so enjoyable meeting and talking with people from various parts of our country. I've enjoyed traveling and seeing plants that live in such diverse conditions. One of my goals is to "see the USA in my Chevrolet" (something like the guys did in the television series Route 66). I'd like to devote a couple of years to that goal. I also dream about section hiking the Appalachian Trail. By participating in the AVA scheduled walks within a three-hour drive of my home, I've covered hundreds of miles on foot, so what's another two thousand. And I've recently started kayaking. Since I'm a retired "boater," I enjoy being on the water, and kayak gets me closer to the wonders of the rivers and bays.

Finally, I enjoy researching my family history. I've met some extremely interesting people who have helped me find my ancestors. I have participated in Delaware's Read Aloud program, read on tape for the Delaware Association of the Blind, am a member of a couple of service organizations, and regularly visit the Blood Bank to give platelets to be used by cancer patients. Basically, I keep myself pretty busy and my days filled with activities that I enjoy doing. But I'm usually willing to try something different.



FEATURE ARTICLE

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water means that you will need less storage capacity, making it possible to buy a smaller (and more inexpensive) cistern. Similarly, if you live in an area that receives a steady supply of rainfall throughout the year, you may only need to size your cistern for a few weeks' worth of water.

But if you're in an area that experiences frequent drought conditions, or in an area with sporadic rainfall and a decidedly dry season, plan accordingly. Experts recommend planning for half your region's expected rainfall, while projecting twice as much water use.

Sizing your system

First, calculate your water usage. For residential systems, this includes toilet flushing, bathing, clothes washing, dishwashing and outdoor watering. With water-conserving plumbing fixtures and little or no outside watering, per-person usage can range from 55 to 75 gallons per day. If you're already connected to municipal water, study your monthly water bills to get your average household usage.

Next, determine rainwater availability in your area. A quick estimate of rainwater collection can be made based on your region's annual rainfall, but more thorough calculations will examine average, minimum and maximum rainfall on a per-month basis.

Actual collection calculations are made based on the available roof area (the projected horizontal area of the roof surface used for collection) and an "efficiency coefficient," which accounts for the fact that not all the rainwater falling on the roof gets into the cistern.

Catchment, if you can

The most common rain catchment system is a roof.

The best roofing material for rainwater catchment is uncoated stainless steel or factory-enameled galvanized steel with a baked-enamel, certified lead-free finish.

Wood shakes, concrete or clay tiles, and asphalt shingles are more likely than other materials to support the growth of mold, algae, bacteria and moss, which can potentially contaminate water supplies. Asphalt roofing has a "collection efficiency" of about 85 percent while enameled steel has a collection efficiency of more than 95 percent.

To be most effective, the roof should be fully exposed and away from overhanging tree branches. This reduces the risk of contamination from rotting leaves or droppings from birds and insects in the trees.

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FEATURE ARTICLE*Continued from page 6***Cistern**

The cistern is the single largest investment for most rainwater harvesting systems. A cistern can range from a recycled whiskey barrel under the eaves of a house (suitable for watering plants) to a large aboveground or buried tank that will hold 30,000 gallons or more.

Route your rainwater

Rainwater falling on the roof can be captured and conveyed to the cistern via gutters and downspouts constructed of

roll-formed aluminum, galvanized steel, PVC (vinyl) or copper with 1/4-inch mesh screening and basket strainers.

Water treatment systems

Preliminary filtration and a roof-wash system provide the first line of defense against contamination. Most systems use a combination of physical filters, which remove particulates, and a UV-light chamber. Chlorine or iodine can also be used. Get the water lab tested to ensure high quality.

Operation

You are the operations manager and have to be responsible with the system. Keep up on routine maintenance.

**OUT OF THE WILD & INTO THE KITCHEN**

With the advent of spring we can look forward to a bumper crop of *Taraxacum officinale*, the common dandelion. Bill Pike, the source of the first two recipes, ran a full service tree care company for 20 years and is now the arborist for the City of Milford. In this job he devotes considerable energy to controlling the porcelain-berry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*) infestation in and around Milford and is a very vocal advocate for a concerted effort to address porcelain-berry on a state-wide level. Bill is a native of Harrington and grew up on a farm in the area, hunting, trapping, fishing and eating wild plants—skills he gained from his parents who grew up during the Depression. Bill has provided the following recipes, for those of us who like fast food.

DANDELION GREENS

Pick the greens in spring when tender, before the flowers appear or in the Autumn after the frost when the bitterness disappears. Wash the greens and steam or sauté plain or with chopped cooked bacon. Add salt, pepper and butter or sprinkle with vinegar or use all of these flavorings. Also delicious sautéed in olive oil with sliced onions and garlic.

DANDELION FLOWER FRITTERS

The yellow part of the flowers can also be sautéed, or steamed with other vegetables, or dipped in batter and fried into fritters.

DANDELION WINE

There were a number of talented winemakers in my family, and an equally exalted use of dandelion flowers is wine. But this is not for the fast food crowd as the process is somewhat labor intensive at the beginning and patience is a must. This recipe (with modification) is the one my grandfather used, making his wine in a stone crock under the kitchen sink, without benefit of any sophisticated equipment or much thought to quantities of ingredients. For approximately 1 1/2 gallons use:

- 10 cups dandelion petals (harvested on a warm sunny day)
- 1 lemon, un-peeled, seeded and thinly sliced (choose a lemon with relatively thin skin)
- 1 orange, unpeeled, seeded, thinly sliced (a thin skin is good, I have used a half grapefruit as well for an interesting citrus undertone)
- 1 gallon of boiling water
- 2-3 pounds of sugar (see Note below)
- 1 pound light or dark raisins (dark raisins make a darker wine)
- 1 1/4 ounce package of dry yeast (or 1 package of wine yeast if you prefer)

Wash flowers making certain that petals are insect-free. Measure the flowers (exact measurement not required) and place in a clean crock or glass or plastic container. Add the citrus fruits and the boiling water, stir the mixture, cover with a clean towel or a large piece of inexpensive muslin that has been washed a few times. This mixture should stand, undisturbed for 10 days. On day ten (or eleven if you are busy) strain the mixture through clean cheesecloth into a large clean container, removing all solids. Clean the original container and return the liquid to the original container. Add sugar and raisins and mix well. Then add the yeast and mix well again. Cover the container and leave for three or four days. Strain this mixture into very clean gallon jugs (glass is preferable but plastic works). Cork the containers loosely - or cover with multiple layers of cheese cloth. Leave the wine to ferment for at least or four months. You may check on the progress every few weeks, noting sedimentation build-up. At this point I begin to taste the wine every couple of weeks, being careful not to disturb the sediment. (Use a plastic tube to siphon off a bit for tasting.) When fermentation is complete (depend on your taste buds) and wine is clear, siphon into clean glass bottles. This wine should age for a minimum of six months after bottling. One year is better and each additional year adds to the glow, so make a double recipe.

Note: Three pounds of sugar provides a very sweet dessert wine. Plastic tubing can be obtained at wine suppliers or at aquarium supply stores. Keep all equipment very clean.



Upcoming Events

17-19 APRIL 2008—THE MT. CUBA CENTER TRILLIUM SYMPOSIUM. THE PURPOSE OF THIS TWO-DAY CONFERENCE (AND OPTIONAL THIRD-DAY FIELD TRIP) IS TO BRING TOGETHER ACADEMIC AND INDUSTRY PROFESSIONALS, AS WELL AS EXPERT GARDENERS, TO ADDRESS THE SCIENCE, CONSERVATION, AND HORTICULTURE OF TRILLIUMS OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA. ONLINE, OR MAIL/FAX REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED AT [HTTP://TRILLIUMSYMPOSIUM2008.ORG/REGISTRATION.HTML](http://trilliumsymposium2008.org/registration.html), OR AT [HTTP://WWW.MTCUBACENTER.ORG](http://www.mtcubacenter.org).

TUESDAY, 22 APRIL 2008—GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES' FORUM ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES. STARTS AT 6 PM AT ASHLAND NATURE CENTER. THIS FORUM WILL GIVE US THE CHANCE TO HEAR ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES OF THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES. CALL 302.239.2334 FOR MORE INFORMATION, OR ON THE WEB AT [HTTP://WWW.DELAWARENATURESOCIETY.ORG](http://www.delawarenatureociety.org).

SATURDAY, 3 MAY 2008—CENTER FOR THE INLAND BAYS NATIVE PLANT SALE. FROM 9 AM TO 1 PM AT THE JAMES FARM ECOLOGICAL PRESERVE. FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL 302.226.8105 OR ON THE WEB AT [HTTP://WWW.INLANDBAYS.ORG](http://www.inlandbays.org).

FRIDAY, 9 MAY 2008—BOWMAN'S HILL WILDFLOWER PRESERVE SPRING NATIVE PLANT SALE. FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL 215.862.2924, OR ON THE WEB AT [HTTP://WWW.BHWP.ORG](http://www.bhwp.org).

FRIDAY, 16 MAY 2008—ADKINS ARBORETUM 2008 SPRING SYMPOSIUM - "EARTH'S GREEN MANTLE-HOW IT WORKS". FROM 8 AM TO 4:30 PM. THIS SYMPOSIUM WILL PROVIDE AN INTRODUCTION TO FUNDAMENTAL SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES THAT WILL HELP YOU UNDERSTAND OUR PRESSING CONSERVATION CONCERNS. KEYNOTE SPEAKERS ARE DR. DOUG TALLAMY AND RICK DARKE. CALL 410.634.2847 EXT. 0 FOR MORE INFORMATION, OR ON THE WEB AT [HTTP://WWW.ADKINSARBORETUM.ORG](http://www.adkinsarboretum.org).

SPRING AND SUMMER 2008—CONTINUING EDUCATION AT MT. CUBA CENTER. THIS NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION HAS A FANTASTIC EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. THEY OFFER DOZENS OF CLASSES AND SYMPOSIA THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL 302.239.4244, OR ON THE WEB AT [HTTP://WWW.MTCUBACENTER.ORG](http://www.mtcubacenter.org).

SPRING 2008—THE U.S. NATIONAL ARBORETUM, SYMPOSIUM ON PREVENTION STRATEGIES FOR INVASIVE SPECIES. AS INVASIVE SPECIES CONTINUE TO DISRUPT OUR NATIVE ECOSYSTEM, LAND MANAGERS MUST CREATE AND IMPLEMENT SOUND PREVENTION STRATEGIES AS A FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE. THIS SYMPOSIUM WILL OUTLINE CURRENT AND POTENTIAL TACTICS TO PREVENT INVASIVE SPECIES. DRAWING FROM RESEARCH AND PRACTICAL IN-THE-FIELD EXPERIENCE, SPEAKERS WILL DETAIL EFFECTIVE PRACTICES THAT PRIVATE CITIZENS AND INSTITUTIONAL LAND MANAGERS CAN USE. ALL DAY EVENT [RESCHEDULED FROM JANUARY 15TH; NEW DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED SOON]. ON THE WEB AT [HTTP://WWW.USNA.USDA.GOV/EDUCATION/EVENTS.HTML](http://www.usna.usda.gov/education/events.html).

DNPS BI-MONTHLY MEETINGS FOR 2008—ARE CURRENTLY SCHEDULED FOR 15 JANUARY, 8 MARCH, 20 MAY, 15 JULY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1 NOVEMBER (NOT A MEETING, BUT THE ANNUAL PLANT SALE) AND 18 NOVEMBER. ALL MEETINGS ARE ON THE THIRD TUESDAY OF EVERY OTHER MONTH AT 7 PM, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THE MEETING WILL BE HELD IN 3 LOCATIONS AROUND THE STATE. THE KENT COUNTY LOCATION IS AT THE ST. JONES RESERVE, THE NEW CASTLE COUNTY LOCATION IS AT THE NEW CASTLE COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT OFFICE AT 2430 OLD COUNTY RD., NEWARK, DE, 19702, AND THE SUSSEX COUNTY LOCATION IS AT THE REDDEN STATE FOREST EDUCATION CENTER AT 18074 REDDEN FOREST DR., GEORGETOWN, DE, 19947. SEE OUR WEBSITE FOR MAPS AND DIRECTIONS TO EACH MEETING LOCATION.

Membership Application

DELAWARE NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Member Information

Name:

Business Name or Organization:

Address:

City and Zip Code:

Telephone (home/work):

E-mail address:

" Full-time Student \$10.00

" Individual \$15.00

" Family or Household \$18.00

" Contributing \$50.00

" Business \$100.00

" Lifetime \$500.00

" Donations are also welcome \$_____

Membership benefits include:

- * The DNPS quarterly newsletter, The Turk's Cap
- * Native plant gardening and landscaping information
- * Speakers, field trips, native plant nursery and sales

Total Amount Enclosed: \$

**Make check payable to:
DE Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 369, Dover, DE 19903**

**DELAWARE NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 369
DOVER, DELAWARE 19903**



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