

OUR PROGRAMS

The Wild Ones Chapter *Habitat Gardening in Central New York* meets every month to learn more about habitat gardening. We hear from local experts about plants, habitat, and sustainable gardening practices.

We host *Show Me, Help Me* tours of our members' yards in the summer months.

We participate in service projects, such as helping eradicate garlic mustard at Baltimore Woods Nature Center.

Our meetings are
free and open
to the public.
Come join us!

We meet the last Sunday of the month at 2:00 pm, usually in the LeMoyne College Library's Special Activities Room. To confirm details of each month's meeting, check our website.



BECOME A MEMBER OF WILD ONES

It's easy to become a member of Wild Ones. Just fill out and mail the form below with a check at your chosen membership level. When you're a member of Wild Ones, you're automatically a member of *Habitat Gardening in Central New York*, too! As a member you'll receive the national bi-monthly Wild Ones Journal, our own quarterly newsletter, and you'll be supporting our educational mission.

WILD ONES APPLICATION Central New York Chapter

Membership Levels (Circle one)

	Wild	Wilder	Wildest
Household	\$30	\$50	\$75
Limited income/student		\$20	

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

E-mail _____

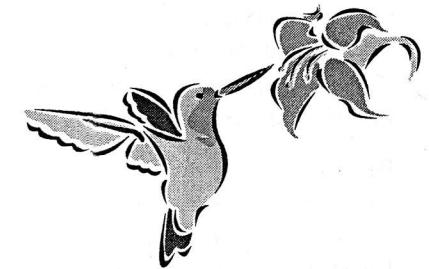
TOTAL ENCLOSED: _____
Make checks payable to Wild Ones.

Telephone toll-free 877-394-9453
or email info@for-wild.org.

Mail to:
Wild Ones
P.O. Box 1274
Appleton, Wisconsin 54912-1274

Wild Ones is
a
non-profit
organization,
so
membership
fees and
donations are
tax-
deductible!

HABITAT GARDENING IN CENTRAL NEW YORK



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HABITAT FOR WILDLIFE ... AND FOR PEOPLE, TOO!

What is a habitat garden?

A habitat garden provides food, cover, and a place to raise young, especially by using native plants. A habitat garden also provides a source of water.

The habitat gardener uses sustainable gardening practices—the kind of gardening that keeps the earth healthy for future generations.

Food

It's fun to watch birds at feeders, but native plants provide many essential sources of food. Here are just a few suggestions:

Seeds:

Purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)
Switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*)

Nectar:

Goldenrods (*Solidago*)
Wild columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)
Native honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)
Beebalm (*Monarda didyma*)

Berries:

Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*)
Serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*)
Pagoda dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*)

Insects:

If you don't use pesticides, you'll be supplying this essential source of food for birds and other useful creatures, such as toads.

Cover

Cover helps protect wildlife from predators and severe weather. Evergreen and deciduous trees—even herbaceous plants—can provide cover, but *shrubs* are often missing from home landscapes.

A Place to Raise Young

Birds build nests in trees, of course, but there are many other places to raise young. Butterflies need larval host plants—plants caterpillars eat. For Monarch butterflies this means milkweed, such as swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*), but different butterfly species require different host plants.

Water

Even a birdbath provides water enough for a habitat garden. Clean it and change the water at least once a week, and mosquitoes won't develop.

Sustainable Gardening Practices

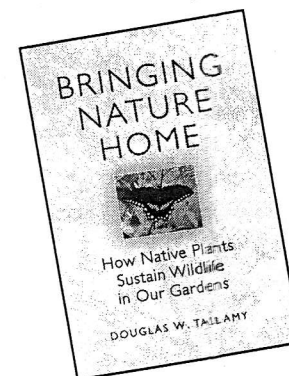
These gardening practices will preserve a healthy habitat for wildlife, for ourselves, and for future generations.

Less lawn — Some turf grass may be useful for heavily-trafficked areas of your yard, but chances are you could replace some of your lawn with bushes, perennials, or groundcovers and not miss that high-maintenance lawn at all. For the lawn that remains, leave your clippings on the lawn and mow high.

Limited or no chemicals —When you have healthy soil, grow native plants, and use organic gardening techniques, you'll find you don't need chemicals. And that's the healthiest choice for your children, your pets, and for wildlife.

Organic gardening — Compost those leaves and yard wastes and you'll have a free source of "black gold" for your yard.

Avoid non-native invasive plants — Some non-native plants—still being sold—are invading our natural areas and threatening our ecosystems. Please do NOT plant Norway maple, Japanese barberry, Japanese honeysuckle, Russian olive or autumn olive, to name just a few.



HIGHLY
RECOMMENDED!

*Bringing Nature
Home: How
Native Plants
Sustain Wildlife
in Our Gardens*
by

Douglas Tallamy

We're on the web at
www.hgcny.org

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.