



# March 2022 Newsletter

## March Meeting Highlights

### Chapter Business.

Chapter membership has increased to 122.

Our chapter is in search of a Community Projects Committee Chair to coordinate our outreach projects. Please contact [wildonesofsepa@gmail.com](mailto:wildonesofsepa@gmail.com) if you are interested in volunteering.

The chapter expects to be buying plants later this spring for two community projects that are in the works, both in the Phoenixville area.

We are developing a grant application that members can use when you identify a project in your community where Wild Ones could be a partner. Our chapter can provide native plants and/or seeds, along with planting assistance and education about ongoing maintenance of native plantings.

A Phoenixville member has proposed creating a pollinator corridor between Starr Street and Washington Avenue. Interested residents can contact Wild Ones at [secretarywildonessepa@gmail.com](mailto:secretarywildonessepa@gmail.com) for more information.

Presentation: Shrink the Lawn. Kelsey Mummert, coordinator of the Lawn Conversion Program at the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR), Bureau of Forestry, introduced DCNR's program to encourage and assist residents in converting lawns to meadow or forest.

- Lawns cover 2 million acres across Pennsylvania; 1 million acres are in the Chesapeake Bay watershed and contribute to stormwater pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and the crea-

tion of an ecological desert through loss of native habitat.

- Lawn and garden equipment is the second leading emitter of smog precursors during summers in the Chesapeake Bay region, behind cars and trucks.
- Lawns are treated with fertilizer and sometimes pesticides and herbicides. Stormwater runoff picks up these pollutants from yards and sends them into nearby streams.
- The shallow roots of turf grass and compacted soils of lawns limit water absorption when it rains.
- Habitat continues to be lost as more land is converted from woods and meadow to residential, agricultural, industrial, and commercial uses.

The goal of the program is to convert 10,000 acres of lawn to woods or meadow by 2025. This represents only 1% of the total area of lawn in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, but it's a start.

The program has two tracks: turf to meadow, and turf to forest. Both create valuable native habitat for insects, birds, and mammals.

- Conversion focuses on existing lawns, not agricultural fields.
- Turf to meadow involves conservation landscaping, the intentional management of perennial native wildflowers and grasses as meadow to arrest natural succession. No mulch or fertilizers are used. This conversion requires more long-term maintenance than turf to forest.
- The goal of turf to forest is to create an upland forest planting. Native trees and shrubs are installed using no fertilizer or mulch. More short-term maintenance is required, but maintenance is minimal once the plants become established.

Recordings of past meetings are available on our [youtube channel](#). Visit us on [Instagram](#) and [Facebook](#).

To reduce our lawn footprint and plant more forests and meadows, we need to challenge our landscape paradigm. Homes don't have to exist in a vast sea of maintained grass. Perspectives are changing toward the traditional lawn. Dramatic declines in pollinators and the need to insure clean water require different thinking about managing our yards.

Meadows and woods are more effective than lawns at absorbing stormwater and preventing flooding because they have deep root systems that help the water infiltrate. Moving from a turf-dominated landscape to a native plant landscape means exchanging compacted soils and shallow root systems for deep root systems and improved soil health. Downstream flooding and water pollution are decreased due to improved water infiltration and filtering upstream.

Lawns are ecological deserts that offer few benefits to native insects or the birds and mammals that depend on them. Ninety percent of native insects are specialist feeders, requiring just a few species of plants to reproduce successfully. If they can't find those species, they can't reproduce.

Wildflower meadows and native trees offer food and cover for a vast array of pollinators and songbirds and reduce the need for the pesticides that impact them. Insects munching on your native plants are a sign of success!

Meadows and woodlands can contain up to 100 species of plants and provide changing beauty during all seasons.

Meadows and woods are lower maintenance, require little watering as they are more drought tolerant, and don't take a green thumb to keep them appealing. However, they do require good planning and preparation.

#### Planting a meadow.

- Start with a site that's free of grass and weeds. Don't just let the grass grow wild or overseed into turf grass. Turf grass must be removed to allow natives to establish.
- Plan your planting and prepare the site during spring and summer; plant in late fall.
- Choose your plant palette, considering soil conditions, light levels, local climate, bloom periods, proximity to the house and other

buildings, and public streets and sidewalks.

- Remove existing turf to expose the soil. This can be done using solarization, sheet mulching, or a manual or powered sod stripper.
- If you will be broadcasting seed, remove any turf residue. This isn't necessary if using a drill seeder.
- During the first 2 years when the plants are getting established, keep plants weed whacked back to 8"- 10" to control weeds. Don't pull weeds, as this encourages more weed seeds to germinate.
- In year 3 and onward, use spot mowing or rotational mowing to control annual weeds and woody plants.

#### Planting a woodland.

- Do site preparation in the fall and plant in spring or next fall.
- Aim to plant 150 to 200 stems per acre with expected survival rate of 70%.
- Control turf grass under trees and shrubs with wood chips or weed whacking to reduce competition. Ideally, plan to plant a groundcover layer of natives under each tree canopy. These plantings should expand to interconnect and cover the ground to out-compete weeds.
- Spot weeding with a hoe or weed-whacker will be necessary until the plants mature.

DCNR can provide technical assistance by foresters and regional watershed field specialists for vegetation management and planning questions.

#### Funding.

- Funding for 2022 is already committed.
- State funding requires a 5-year commitment by the landowner to maintain the plantings.
- Minimum acreage for funding applications is 1/2 acre, but adjacent properties can combine acreage to reach this minimum.

#### Resources.

[Landscaping with Native Plants](#), DCNR

[Wildland Weed Management](#), PSU

[Native Plant Finder](#), National Wildlife Federation

[Pollinator-Friendly Native Plants](#), Xerces Society

[Planting Guides](#), Ernst Conservation Seeds

## Thought of the Month -- Living in Harmony with Carpenter Bees

The eastern carpenter bee, *Xylocopa virginica*, is the only large carpenter bee found in Pennsylvania. Carpenter bees are important pollinators for many flowering plants, including agricultural crops.

Carpenter bees are often confused with bumblebees. Bumblebees live in underground colonies, whereas carpenter bees live in above-ground cavities they excavate in wood with their powerful mandibles.



Carpenter bees have shiny black abdomens and two distinctive black circles on their fuzzy yellow thorax. Males have a distinctive white spot on their face.

Carpenter bees chew perfectly round holes in wood, creating homes that can be reused for many years. Bees begin foraging in April and May. The female excavates a series of chambers to house her offspring. Males defend the nest with defensive flight maneuvers, but cannot sting. By July, the brood chambers are provisioned with food for the larvae as they hatch. Young adults emerge in August and forage for food until cold weather drives them to hibernate for the winter inside the nest.

Carpenter bees create nests in stumps, logs, or dead trees, but when this habitat is scarce, they may drill holes in pine or cedar lumber. This is where the bees' lifestyle may conflict with human habitation.

If carpenter bees are making too many holes in your deck or porch, try mounting small pieces of construction lumber -- the same wood you used to build your deck -- on trees that are far away from your house. In early spring, mount the pieces of wood at least 3' off the ground, preferably facing south. The bees will drill their own holes. Leave the wood up over the winter so the bees can hibernate.

For more information:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=htasVSOG3UA>

<https://extension.psu.edu/the-eastern-carpenter-bee-beneficial-pollinator-or-unwelcome-houseguest>

## Tree of the Month -- Black Cherry

Growing from southeastern Canada to Texas, black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) is a keystone species that provides food for over 300 species of native caterpillars, including those of the eastern tiger swallowtail, promethea moth, red-spotted purple, and vice-roy.

Black cherry is a relatively fast growing tree in full sun and well-drained soil. It is moderately drought tolerant and grows 40 to 80 feet tall. Sprays of fragrant white flowers appear in spring after the shiny oval leaves, which turn yellow or red in fall.



The fruit is small but provides food for many birds, including thrushes, woodpeckers, sparrows, bluebirds, tanagers, orioles, and cedar waxwings.

The bark of immature trees has distinctive horizontal white markings. Cherry bark, leaves, and roots smell faintly of almonds when crushed.

Companion plants for black cherry include sassafras, holly, poplar, elm, maple, pine, hornbeam, oak, hickory, spicebush, arrowwood, blueberry, and meadowsweet.



Remember to create a "soft landing" area under your black cherry trees so the insect larvae can overwinter safely. Let the cherry leaves stay where they fall, and plant a groundcover layer of sedges and native woodland species (e.g., Virginia bluebell, *Penstemon*, columbine, and blue and white wood aster).



## Pledge To Rewild -- Shrink Your Lawn!

In January, we invited readers to start off 2022 with a [pledge to rewild](#). This initiative by the Wild Seed Project aims to meet the challenge of biodiversity loss head-on by restoring a minimum of 70% of native plant biomass to support healthy populations of butterflies, bees, birds, and insects that are crucial to a functioning ecosystem.

The pledge to rewild includes 10 action steps to help you get started. Here, we'll explore some of the steps in depth to give you ideas and resources.

### Why shrink your lawn?

According to the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Pennsylvania has 2 million acres of lawn. Turf grass is a largely impervious surface, so most rain water flows directly off your lawn, carrying pollutants to nearby streams. Pollinators disappear because turf grass is a food desert for them.

One way to reduce your environmental footprint, promote clean air and water, and help birds and beneficial insects is to get rid of some lawn. Converting your lawn to meadow or woods provides:

- **Clean Water:** Meadows and woods are more effective than turf grass at absorbing stormwater and preventing flooding because these plants have deep root systems that help the water infiltrate.
- **Home for Pollinators and Birds:** Wildflower meadows and native trees offer food and cover for pollinators and songbirds, and reduce the need for the pesticides that impact them.
- **Increased Biodiversity:** Many species of songbirds and other animals feed and nest in meadows, at the edges of woods, and in hedgerows. Meadows and woods can contain up to 100 species of plants and offer beauty in all seasons.

DCNR offers [technical assistance](#) for converting your lawn to meadow or woods.

### Ideas for shrinking the lawn:

- **Connect the dots.** Consolidate several existing trees or planting areas into one bed. Lay out the perimeter with rope or a hose to try out the shape before digging.
- **Hedge the edge.** Plant a hedgerow of native trees and shrubs along your property line to provide valuable habitat as well as privacy. Edge it with bricks or logs to keep the grass from encroaching.

- **Cut corners.** Plant a corner of your yard in native shrubs and perennials.
- **Go wild.** Convert part of a larger lawn to meadow. Wild Seed Project has information on [returning lawn or fields to meadow](#).

### Getting started

Whether you are converting lawn to beds, hedgerow, or meadow, site preparation is key. Techniques to remove existing grass include mulching, solarization, scalping, and sod stripping. Rent a gas-powered sod stripper (although they're noisy and smelly) or buy a manual sod cutter. An advantage of the manual tool is that it's always available for the next job, large or small, and you can plant right away.

### Solarization

This technique uses the sun's heat along with 6-mil black plastic to kill existing turf and weed seeds in the soil.

**Step 1:** In the spring, lay the plastic over the area and seal it against the ground along all sides, to decrease airflow and increase the temperature. Leave in place for 4 to 6 weeks.



**Step 2:** Remove the plastic and rake away dead biomass. Allow the site to be open to the air for 2 to 3 weeks to allow any surviving weed seeds to germinate.

**Step 3:** Replace the plastic or use clear plastic for another 4 to 6 weeks, making sure to seal all sides.

**Step 4:** Leave plastic in place until ready to sow seeds. Most native seeds need to be stratified (a period of cold and moist weather, or freeze-thaw cycles) to germinate. Fall is the best time to plant most native seeds. Prepare seeds according to directions. You may need to add a filler, such as sand or kitty litter, for even seed distribution.

**1st Year Maintenance:** Allow your native plants time to establish strong roots while preventing annual weeds and invasives from establishing. Mow to a height of 8" from May to September whenever the plants reach 12" in height. Use a weed-whacker instead of a mower to achieve 8" mowing height. A lower height risks damaging emerging plants.

**Annual Maintenance:** Mow ONCE a year in late winter or early spring to control woody growth and prevent trees, shrubs, and invasives from establishing. Leave plants standing over the winter to provide habitat for overwintering insects and provide food and cover for birds and mammals.

**Burning:** If burning can be done safely, consider alternating burning with annual mowing, because fire favors different types of natives. Alternatively, burn half the meadow one year and mow the other half; switch halves the next year.

### Chickens

Our feathered friends usually aren't welcome in the garden because their scratching disturbs plants and exposes bare ground, encouraging weeds to germinate. However, they can be great at site preparation when you want the existing plants removed. Confine the birds to an area for several weeks, until it's clear of plants and weeds. As a bonus, chickens don't seem to disturb wild violets, so you will still have some native plants when they're finished. They will even add their own fertilizer!

### Mulching

This can be a great way to prepare a site for quick planting. Mow or weed-whack the grass close to the ground and lay sheets of cardboard over the area, making sure to leave no gaps between pieces of cardboard.



When finished, the site will look like this:



The bed is now ready to be planted with plugs or potted plants. Move the wood chips aside and cut holes in the cardboard for each plant. The plants will spread to cover the wood chips.

The finished bed, 3 months later:



When planting larger trees and shrubs, you can mow or weed-whack the grass as low as possible, then plant everything before laying cardboard. Fit the cardboard as close as possible to the trunk or stem of each plant. Mulch with wood chips. Smaller plants and groundcovers can be added by planting directly into the wood mulch or cutting holes in the cardboard for larger root balls.

You can stress your lawn into submission by scalping it, starting in the spring, at 2-week intervals, then removing the dead grass with a hand or power rake. Plant seeds or plugs directly into the bare soil. Be sure to include groundcover plants to prevent weeds from taking over.

Weed control is very important the first year. Try to avoid pulling up weeds, as disturbing the soil brings up more weed seeds. Instead, cut them just below the soil level.

### Beyond Mulch

Once your plantings are installed, consider how you will cover the ground. Commercial mulch is devoid of the nutrients and organisms found on the forest floor or in a meadow. You might mulch your plants with wood chips the first year, to prevent them from drying out, but as they fill in, you don't need to keep mulching. Here are some alternatives:

- Plant a ground cover. Many native plants will spread happily under taller plants and trees. Wild Seed Project has suggestions [here](#).
- Decaying plant material covers the ground in woods and meadows. Until your planting is mature enough to generate its own mulch, you can add a layer of leaves between and under your shrubs and perennials, no deeper than 3".
- If you rake leaves from your lawn, place them underneath existing trees to provide a soft landing area for insects that feed on trees and overwinter below.



**Plant This Not That** Nonnative invasive ornamental plants can escape residential gardens and colonize our woods, fields, and wetlands, displacing and altering native plant communities, and degrading wildlife habitat and water quality.

You can help reverse this degradation by replacing nonnative invasive ornamentals with native plants. The leaves, flowers, berries, and seeds of the native groundcovers listed below provide food and habitat for insects and birds.

Instead of Nonnative Groundcovers	Plant These Native Groundcovers
<p><b><i>Vinca minor</i></b> European native widely planted for its ability to provide a low, thick, semi-evergreen ground cover in part to full shade; cultivars can have silver or yellow variegated leaves; small blue or purple flowers in mid-spring; can form large colonies</p>	<p><b><i>Phlox stolonifera</i> (creeping phlox)</b> Evergreen foliage on creeping plants that form a mat in part to full shade; purple flowers in spring</p> <p><b><i>Phlox subulata</i> (moss phlox)</b> Blue or pink flowers on semi-evergreen needle-like foliage, forms a large mat in full sun</p> <p><b><i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> var. <i>cordifolia</i></b> Semi-evergreen leaves, white or pink-tinged flowers in mid-spring, spreads by runners in part to full shade</p>
<p><b><i>Hedera helix</i> (English ivy)</b> Evergreen leaves (can be variegated) form a thick mat on the ground and climb to smother trees</p> <p><b><i>Euonymus fortunei</i> (wintercreeper)</b> Fast-growing vine or groundcover; leaves sometimes variegated; spreads by seed</p>	<p><b><i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> (Virginia creeper)</b> Climbing vine or groundcover, not mat-forming; brilliant fall foliage; adaptable to sun or shade and most soil types</p> <p><b><i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> (Carolina jessamine)</b> Evergreen small-leaved vine, can climb or sprawl along the ground; fragrant yellow flowers in early spring</p> <p><b><i>Clematis virginiana</i> (woodbine)</b> Deciduous vine with fine-textured leaves; quickly climbs or sprawls along the ground in full sun to shade; small fragrant white flowers in late summer, silvery seed heads in fall; reseeds and spreads via root suckers</p>
<p><b><i>Liriope muscari</i> (lilyturf); <i>Liriope spicata</i> (creeping lilyturf)</b> Drought-tolerant ground cover, often used as edging plant; lavender or white flower spikes in summer; spreads rapidly</p>	<p><b><i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> var. <i>cordifolia</i> or <i>T. wherrii</i> (aka <i>T. cordifolia</i> var. <i>collina</i>) (foamflower)</b> Evergreen mounds in shade; foliage often variegated, pink or white flower spikes in spring; <i>T. var. cordifolia</i> spreads by runners; <i>T. wherrii</i> forms clumps</p> <p><b><i>Carex</i> sp. (sedges)</b> Clump-forming mounds of grass-like foliage for wet to dry shade or part sun; some species spread by offsets to form a tight-knit groundcover, others form distinct clumps</p> <p><b><i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> (prairie dropseed)</b> Ornamental grass for full sun; 2-foot mounds of graceful foliage topped with fragrant pink-tan flower spikes in summer, good edging plant</p>
<p><b><i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily of the valley)</b> Groundcover for part sun to shade; wide, thick leaves and small fragrant white flowers in spring; spreads rapidly via rhizomes</p>	<p><b><i>Maianthemum stellatum</i> (starry false Solomon's seal)</b> Groundcover for part shade with long, wide leaves and spikes of white flowers in spring, red berries in fall; spreads by rhizomes</p> <p><b><i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> var. <i>cordifolia</i> or <i>T. wherrii</i> (aka <i>T. cordifolia</i> var. <i>collina</i>) (foamflower)</b> Evergreen mounds in shade; foliage often variegated, pink or white flower spikes in spring; <i>T. var. cordifolia</i> spreads by runners; <i>T. wherrii</i> forms clumps</p>
<p><b><i>Ajuga reptans</i> (bugleweed)</b> Semi-evergreen rosettes send out runners to form mats in sun to shade; leaves green to dark purple; spikes of blue-purple flowers in spring</p>	<p><b><i>Salvia lyrata</i> (lyre-leaf sage)</b> Semi-evergreen rosettes self-seed to form mats in sun to part shade; spikes of blue to violet flowers in spring; leaves darken in winter; tolerates drought, humidity, clay soil</p>
<p><b><i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> (yellow archangel)</b> Semi-evergreen forms thick mats by rooting at stem nodes and reseeding; yellow flowers in late spring; leaves may be variegated</p>	<p><b><i>Packera aurea</i> (golden groundsel)</b> Evergreen clumps of small rounded leaves send up purple flower buds opening to golden rayed flowers in spring; spreads easily in sun to shade</p> <p><b><i>Fragaria virginiana</i> (wild strawberry)</b> Spreads quickly by runners; white flowers in spring followed by red fruit</p>

## Diary of a Rewilder

This year, we're focusing on a different step in the rewilding process each month. If you're new to rewilding, you might be thinking -- how does this work in practice? We would like to share with you some personal experiences that could help with your own rewilding projects.

### The Site

Here we're working on a 6,000-square-foot village lot with a small house and detached garage. There are just three mature trees (all natives, fortunately). Shrubs include several nonnative hydrangeas, *Euonymus alatus*, *Euonymus fortunei*, *Hostas*, and *Spirea japonica*.

The lawn dominates the front and side yards, along with the 7-foot-wide strip of grass between the sidewalk and the street, sometimes aptly called the hell-strip because of the salt and road grit that's deposited here every time the snow plow comes by.

### Shrink the Lawn -- Where Do We Start?

Although this is a small property, there's still a lot of grass. Because the house is in a village with sidewalks, we want the plantings to be neat as well as beautiful and functional. We're hoping to educate everyone about the importance of planting more natives, as well as how beautiful they are!

The lawn is already divided into sections by the driveway and two concrete walks. We can use these, plus geometry, to create planting beds. Anywhere two perpendicular lines meet, a corner bed can be created. The fenced-in courtyard, about 20 feet long across the front of the yard, gives us another edge to use. This will be the first area to be replanted.

A hose was used to lay out the shape of the bed, which is about 20 feet deep. The grass was dug out by hand and composted -- a big job, but doable by two people in an afternoon.



The owner wanted a crabapple as the focal point. *Malus coronaria* is sited toward the front of the bed, with sun-loving *Phlox subulata* underneath.

Since the bed faces north, the plants closer to the fence must be able to tolerate some shade. These include *Ilex verticillata* (two females plus a male for pollination), *Lindera benzoin*, *Hamamelis vernalis* for spring color, and *Callicarpa americana*. *Juniper horizontalis* and yarrow fill in at the front, with white wood aster, *Tiarella*, *Penstemon digitalis*, and *P. grandiflora* closer to the fence. *Clematis virginiana* climbs the cedar fan mounted on the fence where nonnative *Euonymus fortunei* was removed.



For the beds along the sidewalk, the taller plants are in the middle of the bed and the more compact plants -- *Coreopsis*, skullcap, and blue mist flower -- toward the edges, so nothing flops onto the sidewalk. *Carex pennsylvanica* is an excellent filler. Brick edging defines both beds. A sign can be added to explain the benefits of lawn conversion.



Finally, we created three corner beds along the sidewalk. This time we used a manual sod stripper to remove the soil. The work went much faster than hand-digging! At 8'x9'x14', each bed is just large enough for one small tree or two shrubs, plus underplantings.

One bed features a redbud as the focal point. Underneath are plants that will handle the sun while the tree is small, but will also thrive in part shade



### *Diary of a Rewilder, continued*

as it matures: blue-stem goldenrod, *Penstemon digitalis*, and *P. hirsutus*. At the edges of the bed are two sun-lovers that will spread: *Comptonia pergrina* and blue-eyed grass. Groundcovers include *Phlox subulata* (sun), *P. stolonifera* (shade), *Carex appalachica*, *C. pennsylvanica*, *Packera aurea*, and *Lysimachia lanceolata* var. *purpurea*.



### **WO-SEPA 2022 Meeting Schedule**

Apr. 7: Edible Landscapes  
May 4: How To Design and Plant Your Home Landscape  
June 9: Specialist Pollinators  
July 6: To be announced  
Aug. 11: Native Plant Guilds for Four-Season Interest  
Sept. 7: Native Trees for Your Home Landscape  
Oct. 13: To be announced  
Nov. 9: Native Shrubs for Four-Season Interest  
Dec. 1: Collecting Native Seeds

### **Buy Native Plants in Bulk and Save**

Maximize your spring planting with flats of perennial plugs from North Creek Nurseries. Email your orders to [SecretaryWildOnesSEPA@gmail.com](mailto:SecretaryWildOnesSEPA@gmail.com).

Orders are due April 15 if you're a Wild Ones member (any chapter), or April 1 if you're not a member. Your order must include the following information:

- Complete name of plant as it appear on the North Creek [AVAILABILITY](#) list, including size (LP32, etc.). Make sure the plants you're ordering are available on or before April 25.
- Quantity of FULL FLATS you are ordering.
- No Excel clips or attachments please.

Totals will be calculated once the order has been finalized. \$10 per flat will be added to non-members' orders. Payment must be received before orders can be completed.

Pickup is scheduled for April 28 in Pottstown. There may be additional pickup locations, depending on how many flats are ordered. You must pick up your order on April 28th unless other arrangements are made.

### **Events in the Community and Beyond**

- **Apr 10** [Plant Sale, Stoneleigh](#); shop on line, pick up Apr 30/May 1
- **Apr 14** Members-only garden tour, 1:30, Doylestown. RSVP to [wildonesofsepa@gmail.com](mailto:wildonesofsepa@gmail.com)
- **Apr 18-May 2** [Perkiomen Watershed Conservancy Native Plant Sale](#) on-line advance ordering
- **Apr 23** [Native Plant Sale & Swap](#), Briar Bush Nature Center, 1212 Edge Hill Rd, Abington 1-4 p.m.
- **Apr 30** [Lancaster Native Plant & Wildlife Festival](#), 595 Granite Run Drive, Lancaster, 8 a.m. - 1 p.m.
- **May 7-8** [Perkiomen Watershed Conservancy Native Plant Sale](#), Peter Wentz Farmstead, 2030 [Shearer Rd, Lansdale, PA](#)
- **May 7** [Central PA Native Plant Festival](#) , Boalsburg, PA

### **Educational Opportunities**

- **Mar 14, 21** Ecology-Based Landscape Design: An Intensive 4-Session Course with Larry Weaner and Ian Caton, [New Directions in Landscape Design](#). Fee.
- **Mar 16** Uli Lorimer "[Native Species, Hybrids & Cultivars - What is Best for My Yard](#)" - Webinar
- **Mar 22** 2022 [Monarch Butterfly Conservation Webinar Series](#). Join Monarch Joint Venture each month at 1:00 CT to explore the latest in monarch conservation topics. Free.
- **Apr 13** Benjamin Vogt "[A New Garden Ethic](#)" - Grow Native Massachusetts Webinar