



# THE BLUE MOUNDS AREA PROJECT

*Promoting Ecological Restoration and Stewardship of Native Habitats*

Spring 2001 Vol. 4 No. 2

## We're Ready For Another Growing Season Message From The Board

Carroll Schaal, President

Welcome to the spring newsletter!

The BMAP is ready to start another growing season in more ways than one. Not only are we as anxious as everyone else to get out and mess around in the woods and fields, but the Project itself is poised for growth as well.

Some of you are receiving this newsletter for the first time as we have expanded our mailing list to include the many people we've come in contact with over the last year. Since this issue includes our Annual Report as well as a summary of our long range planning efforts, we thought it would be a good way to orient you to the BMAP. Hope you enjoy it and will join our membership.

In recent months, the Board and some members have been working on strategic planning which is starting to take shape (see Planning the Future of BMAP, page 2). The effort has given us fresh ideas and renewed enthusiasm. Several meetings and lots of wordsmithing have gone into trying to develop a concise and clear guide for the next one to three years. So far, there has been pretty strong agreement on the basic needs and priorities and, like all good plans, we are already implementing some of it. While it will never be "complete" (we will continually be adjusting it to take advantage of new opportunities) it's far enough along that we'd like your feedback.

You can send us your comments through our website, by phone, mail, or attend the June board meeting, especially if you are interested in getting involved in the "doing" part.

Looking back on 2000, I think our Annual Report shows that we've made significant progress in a year's time. Our financial ship has righted and we've improved and expanded our services. Of course, none of this would be possible without our small but dedicated membership, the hardworking Board of Directors and staff ecologist Robert Wernerehl. A special thanks to all!

I look forward to building on our successes, expanding membership and continuing to work with landowners and the community during the coming year to effect positive and lasting landscape changes. I am as encouraged as ever about the future of the Blue Mounds Area Project. Take a moment to read through this issue and I think you will agree. \*

## Welcome: Driftless Area Land Conservancy

Many landowners want to preserve the natural character of their land for future generations. Land trusts can provide landowners with this service, and often provide them with financial savings at the same time. A new, local land trust, the "Driftless Area Land Conservancy," is poised to help local landowners achieve their conservation goals.

Their mission is:

(1) To protect the rural landscape and quality of life in southwestern Wisconsin, including the protection of farms, forests, grasslands, wetlands, soils and the natural beauty of primarily Richland, Sauk, Iowa and Lafayette Counties.

(2) To preserve significant land and scenic areas while fostering an appreciation and understanding of the natural, historical, and cultural environments and to identify and protect natural, agricultural, and scenic land by purchasing and accepting donations of lands and conservation easements.

(3) To manage and monitor protected lands and easements; provide educational opportunities that foster appreciation and understanding of the natural environment and encourage conservation of natural resources and agricultural lands; effectively communicate with Conservancy supporters, the general public, and landowners to promote greater involvement in the Conservancy's activities; cooperate with neighboring land trusts and conservation organizations; continually work to improve the effectiveness of the Conservancy's board, staff, supporters, and volunteers; and obtain and manage funds to carry out the Conservancy's work in a fiscally responsible manner.

The new land trust is still in the process of organizing, developing a brochure, and filing for 501c3 status. Although they don't have permanent office space yet, you can contact Tim Freeman, 608-987-4091, 210 Garden, Mineral Point, 53565, or by email at [nextech@mhtc.net](mailto:nextech@mhtc.net) for more information. \*

## Aliens at our Door—Recent Invasive Insects in Wisconsin

### May 8<sup>th</sup> BMAP Talk

Please join us when Phil Pellitteri, Distinguished Outreach Specialist, Insect Diagnostic Lab, UW—Madison Department of Entomology talks about the biology and impact of non-native insects on southern Wisconsin's plants and animals.

See the Calendar of Events on page 5 for full details. \*



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## Planning the Future of BMAP

Carroll Schall

In February, the BMAP Board and several members met for a morning at the Feed Mill in Mazomanie to discuss long range planning. The results were later discussed further at our Annual Meeting in March and again at our April Board meeting.

From these meetings we derived a set of short and long term goals (see below) to prove a framework for the Board as we continue the planning process. We'd like to have your opinion of the goals we've set.

### ORGANIZATION:

#### Communications, Governance, Membership, Finance

1. Obtain sustained and stable funding
2. Attract new active members and increase the participation of current members; increase membership to ~ 1,000
3. Clearly define ourselves, enhance the awareness of who we are and our purpose, and maintain a continuous outreach effort
4. Partner and network more with conservation groups, local government, local media, and contractors
5. Establish an organizational structure for achieving our goals

### SERVICES:

#### Land Services and Education Programs

1. Focus on land management and assistance-actively help landowners do a better job of protecting and restoring their land; make more site visits, coordinate work parties, provide hands-on field service
2. Ensure that our education programs complement our services and outreach efforts; provide themes or continuity to our information and activities
3. Foster community identity, develop landowner subgroups working on regional habitat projects, i.e., grasslands, forestry, and watersheds.
4. Utilize and make available the data we've collected during site visits
5. Work more with local governments on land use planning

With our goals mostly identified, we now need to work on attaining them. Mostly, this means identifying actions and setting priorities for implementation. Committees and work groups are being formed and some of the work is already underway.

#### We need your help, the board cannot do this alone.

Please look through the list of goals outlined above and select the one you'd like to work on. The board will provide you with the information you need and the names of others who can help. Contact us through our website, [www.bluemounds.org](http://www.bluemounds.org), write, call 608-795-4244 or attend the next monthly board meeting.

*Special thanks to Peggy James and Olaf Olson for graciously and skillfully facilitating our planning sessions. \**

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## A Forest Is More Than Trees, Part Two

Bob Wernerehl, BMAP Ecologist

In the last newsletter I began a discussion of the forest management related activities BMAP has been involved with since we were awarded two forestry-related grants last year. Now, I'd like to tell you about a very exciting aspect of our work—"Ecologically-based Forest Stewardship Plans." These plans provide a landowner with a management blueprint that also considers non-forestry issues and helps qualify them for additional grants and assistance for implementation.

The fieldwork necessary to develop these plans for 11 sites came next. On all the sites the forest cover has increased rapidly during the last 60 years, which was what we expected to find. In some areas we found great patches of native plant life. In others I had the unfortunate duty of informing the landowner they had an invasive species present on their land they had not yet identified. We have one somewhat localized invader that seems to center in the town of Vermont, north of Mt. Horeb. The plant is an herb that looks a little like Queen Anne's lace. It is *Torilis japonica*, or Japanese hedge parsley, and getting rid of it is going to be a challenge.

The fieldwork for the stewardship plans was completed during November. December and January were spent in gathering background material including 1937 air photos that allow us to assess changes in forest cover and land use. We also have ordered records from the original 1830s land survey. These can give us a very good idea of the forest cover nearly 170 years ago in the area around each of our sites.

The next phase of the project involves writing the stewardship plans. We are fortunate to have two UW-Madison forestry professors who are willing to lend their expertise and review the plans. One is Professor Ray Guries. Ray has been very active in the regional forestry scene and has been involved with the Sustainable Woods Cooperative. The other is Professor John Kotar, a national leader in recognizing how herbaceous forest plants can tell us quite a bit about the history and future of a woodlot.

Foresters usually come at these plans with an eye to the economics of timber management. To balance their views we have enlisted the support of two ecologists. Dr. Mark Leach of the UW Arboretum, who spoke to The Blue Mounds Area Project in July, is an expert on oak savanna, oak woodlands, and their native plant diversity. Paul West of The Nature Conservancy is very knowledgeable about rare species and is currently conducting woodland management studies. We are very grateful to our four advisors for volunteering their time to review these plans.

After receiving comments from these experts we'll make any necessary revisions to the plans. Then they'll be placed in the hands of our landowners who can use them to help accomplish their land management goals in a way that balances native diversity with economic necessity. We'll present examples of these stewardship plans at a future BMAP public meeting. \*

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## Butterflies and Moths Using Milkweeds

Andrew H. Williams

Many species of insects feed on plants, and many are very particular in their choice of plants. A familiar example of this food plant specificity is the monarch butterfly: the monarch caterpillar feeds on any of the various milkweeds, but only on milkweeds. Without the milkweeds, monarchs cannot reproduce. While nearly everyone has heard the monarch story, few people know of the other Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies) that are also restricted to milkweeds: there are four other species you might have on your land.

Three of these moths are in the family Arctiidae, the tiger moths, a family famous for its ability to tolerate the toxins that some plants use to deter herbivory. *Cycnia inopinatus* caterpillars are solitary. They feed on the leaves of common, whorled, green, and butterfly milkweeds, all of which grow in dry and often sandy prairies. They are especially fond of feeding on young pods of whorled milkweed. These caterpillars are orange with dark hairs in tufts rather like ruffles on a petticoat. They grow to about one inch long before making a cocoon in the duff and pupating. They over-winter as pupae and have more than one generation each year here in Wisconsin. Adults are white with orange on their abdomens and along the leading edge of the front wings.

*Cycnia tenera* adults look almost exactly like those of *Cycnia inopinatus*, often resulting in confusion between these species. But their caterpillars look very different and they use different food plants. *Cycnia tenera* caterpillars feed on leaves of spreading dogbane and Indian hemp. They are covered with long, soft, creamy white hairs when young, and with gray hairs when they are older. They grow to an inch and a quarter before giving up the gorging life of a caterpillar. They, too, are solitary, make their cocoons in the duff, over-winter as pupae, and have more than one generation a year in Wisconsin.

*Euchaetes egle* is so familiar it has a common name: the milkweed tussock moth. This species has only one generation per year in Wisconsin. Eggs are laid together in late June and covered with a layer of hair from the mother's body—a felt blanket. The young caterpillars are strongly colonial, and even large caterpillars are often found in close association with one another. Tiny caterpillars are a pale yellowish; older ones develop striking black, white, and yellow fuzz. They feed on various milkweeds, but are especially abundant on common, poke, and purple milkweeds, all of which have broad leaves, which may be an important cue to the female that this is where she should make her great investment in the future of her kind. These caterpillars skeletonize older leaves giving you an obvious clue to their presence during mid-summer. They over-winter as pupae in their cocoons in the duff. Adults are light gray with orange on their abdomens.

The fourth moth is *Saucrobotys futilalis*, in the family Pyralidae, a family famous for using silk to make protective structures. These caterpillars feed on the shoot tips of spreading dogbane and Indian hemp, making very conspicuous silk tents that include drying, partly eaten leaves in the

structure. These moths feed more at night and retreat by day into their shelter. Caterpillars grow to an inch and a quarter long before wandering off alone to spin their cocoons in the duff. They spin a delicate 3-layer, oblong cocoon of white silk. Each layer has a funnel leading outward, and the three funnels all fit inside each other. This species over-winters in its cocoon as a larva and has more than one generation.

None of these species is rare or hard to find; you might well find all four moths and the monarch on your land. Notice that four of these species over-winter in the duff. I urge you to avoid burning all of your grassland at one time, so these animals and many others also over-wintering in the duff can continue to live on your land. Your burning poses no threat to the monarch, which over-winters in Mexico. \*

*Andrew Williams is an Honorary Fellow in the UW-Madison Department of Entomology.*

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## New Grazing Systems Guide Available

A new publication entitled “Grazing Systems Planning Guide” (BU-07606) is available from the University of Minnesota Extension.

The 45-page publication contains sections with detailed information on developing a grazing plan, including paddock design and layout, fencing, water systems, heavy use area planning, forages, livestock, soil fertility, brush and weed control, and sacrificial paddocks.

The guide is available on the internet at: [www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/livestocksystems/components/DI7606.pdf](http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/livestocksystems/components/DI7606.pdf). Printed copies are available by calling 800-876-8636. \*

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## Tackling Two of Wetlands' Biggest Foes

The UW-Arboretum in Madison will be hosting its first annual “Science Day at the Arboretum” on May 23 from 9 am to noon. This year’s topic is “Tackling Two of Wetlands’ Biggest Foes: Stormwater Impacts and Reed Canary Grass Invasion.”

There will be five, half-hour talks discussing: how sediment alters wetland communities; factors influencing the spread of reed canary grass; the response of native and exotic plants to flooding; using native species to reduce reed canary grass invasion; and which native species can tolerate the moisture conditions associated with stormwater basins and wetlands impacted by urban runoff.

The talks will be at Arboretum’s new building if construction has been completed. If construction is still underway the talks will be held at the teaching barracks. The UW-Arboretum is located at 1207 Seminole Highway, Madison, 263-7888. \*



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## Looking For More Diversity?

Michael Anderson

I'm frequently asked how to increase the diversity of an existing prairie planting. This problem arises most often when tall, sod forming prairie grasses, such as big bluestem or switch grass, have come to dominate the planting. Their tall height, rapid establishment, and dense root system make it difficult for many of the shorter and slower growing forb (wildflower) species to survive long term.

Often the problem can be traced back to the seed mix. Seed mixes with an overabundance of grass and only a few forbs tend to develop into a dense stand of grass once the grasses are well developed. CRP seed mixes often fall into this category.

But even mixes with a reasonable number of forbs may become grass dominated if too many of the forbs are fast growing, short lived species such as black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*) or branching coneflower (*Rudbeckia triloba*). Again, CRP seed mixes often fall into this category.

Other times the cause may simply be the luck of the draw, as when weather conditions following planting favor the grasses. Management or the lack of management can also be a factor. For example, spring burns tend to favor grass development and hinder forb development.

If you're the caretaker of a grass dominated prairie, there are several methods you can use to increase its diversity. On smaller sites *plug enrichment* offers reliable results. Potted plants (plugs) appropriate for the soil and light conditions are added to the prairie. Holes can be made with a trowel, tiling spade, or a cordless or gas powered drill outfitted with an auger. Plug enrichment is best done in the springtime to take advantage of increased soil moisture and to reduce the chances the plugs will be ejected from the soil by frost heave during the first winter after they are planted. Lightly mulching around each plant after planting is beneficial, but not necessary.

Plug enrichment quickly becomes too expensive for large sites, although it can be used selectively to enhance the most visible areas of a large planting, i.e., alongside trails or near benches. For larger sites, *overseeding* is the best method. Overseeding is the process of adding seeds to an existing prairie. It can be done by hand or by machine.

The first step in overseeding is to expose the soil so that the seeds you're planting end up *in* the soil rather than *on* the soil. A burn is the best way to do this, but mowing can also be effective. Burning or mowing during late spring after the prairie grasses have started growing or during early fall before they have completely died-back for the winter will set them back without killing them, reducing the amount of competition the seeds you're planting will encounter.

The next step is to seed in the species you've selected. The easiest method is to bulk-up your seeds with sawdust, peat

moss, vermiculite, or some other weed-free material and hand scatter the mixture over your site. Aim for the bare spots between the grass clumps; seeds sown onto a grass clump will likely be wasted.

Incorporating the seeds into the soil after you've sown them will increase their germination. This can be done by hand raking on small sites or by pulling a drag, harrow, or a piece of weighted chain link fence behind a motorized vehicle on larger sites. You only need to work the seeds into the soil until they are covered, typically one-eighth of an inch, or so. Stirring-up the soil too much can invite weeds.

On very large sites, hand seeding may be impractical necessitating the need to use a no-till drill. No-till drills have

If you're the owner of a prairie with too many grasses and not enough flowers, plug enrichment and interseeding may offer the change you (and the birds and butterflies) are looking for.

the ability to "drill" seeds through the thatch and grass clumps and into the soil at a somewhat controllable depth.

Because the seeds are placed into the soil, the work of incorporating the seeds has already been done for you.

An interseeded prairie will benefit from mowing throughout the first growing season after seeding. Without mowing the established grasses will quickly overtop and smother the slow growing seedlings of the species you've planted. A typical mowing plan is to mow the grasses to a three to four inch height each time they are eight to ten inches tall. Expect to mow three or four times. An additional mowing during spring of the second growing season will further increase the survival rate of the newest additions to your prairie.

Interseeding can be done during spring or fall, but fall is preferred. This is because many forbs require a cold period to release their dormancy and fall planted seeds receive this cold period during the ensuing winter, resulting in seeds that are ready to grow as soon as the soil warms in the spring.

If you're the owner of a prairie with too many grasses and not enough flowers, plug enrichment and interseeding may offer the change you (and the birds and butterflies) are looking for. \*

*Michael Anderson is the owner of BioLogic Environmental Consulting.*

### Board Meeting Schedule

Your voice is important; this is your organization and we value your input. **Please attend a board meeting:**

June 5, 7:00 PM, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Mt. Horeb.

July 3, 7:00 PM, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Mt. Horeb.

August 7, 7:00 PM, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Mt. Horeb.

The church is located at 315 E. Main Street in downtown Mt. Horeb. Enter through the back door and go up the half flight of stairs on the left. The front door is handicap accessible.

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## Websites of Interest to Conservationists

The BMAP website, [www.bluemounds.org](http://www.bluemounds.org), has links to the websites listed below, as well as previously mentioned sites. ✱

The **Fire Effects Information System** contains a database of approximately 900 plant species and 100 animal species found on the North American continent. A synopsis of each species discusses how it is affected by fire. Find out more at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/>.

A **Pre-European Settlement Vegetation Database for Wisconsin** has been produced by UW Forestry and USGS personnel. The database utilizes the information collected by surveyors working for the US General Land Survey Office between 1785 and 1930 as they surveyed unsettled territories. The website includes: survey results, including native plant communities; survey methods, including common errors that may have biased the results; and examples of the surveyor's field notes and sketches.

According to the authors, "the database will be of great interest to ecologists, researchers, and other land management agencies, as they reconstruct past ecological conditions, evaluate and explain changes in the landscape over time, and plan for the future integrity of Wisconsin's environment and economy." Find it at <http://www.esri.com/library/userconf/proc00/professional/papers/PAP576/p576.htm>.

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## Calendar of Events

### Program and Education Committee

Michael Anderson, Wendell Burkholder

#### Aliens at our Door—Recent Invasive Insects in Wisconsin

**May 8, Tuesday, 7:30–8:30 PM**

**Amcore Bank, Corner of Main St. and First St., Mt. Horeb**

We all know of the impact of non-native plants in our woods and fields, but imagine that each of those plants has potentially 5–20 insects that feed and breed on them. During the last 25 years alone we have seen arthropods such as the deer tick, Japanese beetle, gypsy moth, European earwig, imported long-horned weevil, Elm leaf beetle, multicolored Asian lady beetle, honeysuckle aphid, and soybean aphid move into Wisconsin.

Please join us when Phil Pellitteri, Distinguished Outreach Specialist, Insect Diagnostic Lab, UW–Madison Department of Entomology talks about the biology and impact of these non-native insects on southern Wisconsin's plants and animals. ✱

#### Pasture Walks

##### Dane and Green Counties

**May 9, June 20, July 7, July, 25,**

On-farm discussions of pasture establishment and management. May 9, noon, at the Mike Ensich farm, Shullsburg; June 20, 1:00 pm, at the Tim Pauli farm, Belleville; July 7, 10:30 am, at the Carl Fredricks/Becky Rehl farm, Mt.

Horeb; July 25, 1:00 pm, at the Bert and Trish Paris farm, Belleville. For more information call Laura Paine, 608-742-9682, or write PO Box 567, Portage, WI, 53901, or contact your local UW-extension office.

#### Tackling Two of Wetlands' Biggest Foes

**May 23 from 9 am to noon**

**UW-Arboretum, Madison**

See the detailed description on page 3.

#### Voles, Mice and Shrews: the Small Mammals of Wisconsin October 9<sup>th</sup>, Tuesday, 7:30 pm

**Amcore Bank, Corner of Main St. and First St., Mt. Horeb**

Professor Scott Craven, Chair of the Department of Wildlife Ecology, UW-Madison. Stay tuned for additional details in the next newsletter or check our website.

#### 86<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Ecological Society of America August 5-9

**Monona Terrace Convention Center, Madison**

Talks, field trips, displays, and much discussion. For more information, visit the ESA website at <http://esa.sdsc.edu/annual/htm>.

#### 2001 Midwestern Plant Conservation Conference September 13-14

**Chicago Botanic Garden, Glencoe, Illinois**

A forum for "exchanging research results on Midwestern conservation issues, for setting regional plant conservation priorities, and for developing and implementing collaborative conservation projects." The first day of the conference will be a symposium entitled, "Ecology and Management of Oak Woodlands." For more information call 847-935-8378 or email [khavens@chicagobotanic.org](mailto:khavens@chicagobotanic.org).

#### 13<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference of the Society for Ecological Restoration

**October 4-6**

**Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada**

Check the SER website for details: <http://ser.org>.

**Want to list an event? Mail it to Michael Anderson, 2505 Richardson St., Fitchburg, WI, 53711 or email it to [biologic@chorus.net](mailto:biologic@chorus.net).**

Don't forget to visit your website:  
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## Services For The Landowner

~ **Native Restoration** ~  
site analysis, species selection, design,  
site prep, installation, management

~ **Consulting** ~  
plant and animal surveys,  
site-specific management plans

~ **Management** ~  
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exotic species control, brush removal

~ **Native Seeds and Plants** ~



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## Your Advertisement Here

BMP is now accepting advertisements for inclusion in our newsletter. The revenue generated helps defray publishing costs, allowing our grant monies to be used for other purposes more directly beneficial to our members.

If you would like to become an advertiser, please contact:  
The Blue Mounds Project  
c/o Michael Anderson  
2505 Richardson Street  
Fitchburg, WI 53711  
(608) 277-9960  
email: biologic@chorus.net.

**Our Mission:**

The Blue Mounds Area Project is a community-based organization that seeks to inspire, inform and empower private landowners in the Southwestern Wisconsin region to enjoy, protect and restore native biodiversity and ecosystem health.

**Our Objectives:**

- 1) Promote understanding, appreciation and conservation of native woodlands, prairies, wetlands and savannas and their special species in an economically viable manner, through community outreach programs and private contacts.
- 2) Act as a clearing house for information from people and organizations involved in preserving native biodiversity including information about plant, animal and habitat identification, management, restoration, seed sources, native plant nurseries and invasive, non-native species.
- 3) Encourage cooperative, volunteer restoration and management activities.
- 4) Identify public and private land use changes that may affect ecosystem health and promote community-based stewardship of the unique natural heritage of the Blue Mounds and the Southwestern region of Wisconsin.

<b>BMAP Board of Directors</b>	<b>Board Members</b>	<b>Staff Ecologist</b>
President–Carroll Schaal	Michael Anderson	Bob Wernerehl
Vice President–Vacant	Wendell Burkholder	
Secretary–Mary Fritz	Kent Mayfield	
Treasurer–John Bird	Peter Weil	
	Jim Zerwick	

The Blue Mounds Area Project is sponsored by Community Conservation, Inc., a nonprofit organization.

The Blue Mounds Area Project Newsletter is published quarterly. Send your comments, suggestions, submissions, and advertisements to the editor: Michael Anderson, Blue Mounds Area Project, PO Box 332, Mount Horeb, WI 53572.

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## Blue Mounds Area Project Membership Form

**NAME(S):** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_ **CITY:** \_\_\_\_\_

**STATE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **ZIP:** \_\_\_\_\_ **E-MAIL ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_

**MEMBERSHIP STATUS:**

Renewal.  New member.  I cannot join at this time, please keep me on your mailing list.

**MEMBERSHIP LEVEL:**

General (individual or family) \$25.00 / Year \_\_\_\_\_

Student/limited income (individual or family) \$15.00 / Year \_\_\_\_\_

**Other contribution to further the BMAP mission** \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL** \_\_\_\_\_

**\*\*All contributions are tax-deductible to the fullest extent of the law\*\***

**SITE VISIT REQUEST:**

Check if you would like to receive a site visit from the BMAP ecologist (we will contact you for additional information and to arrange the visit).

**MAKE CHECK PAYABLE AND RETURN TO:**  
BLUE MOUNDS AREA PROJECT, PO BOX 332, MT. HOREB, WI 53572

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**“Plants are too often taken for granted. Plants are sometimes seen as dull because they ‘do not move’, they ‘do not behave’, and they seem altogether passive. . . . plants are exciting if only you are perceptive enough to appreciate the subtleties of their peculiar ways.”**

**–J. Silvertown and J. Lovett Doust  
*Introduction to Plant Population Ecology (1993)***

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**“That’s the whole problem with science. You’ve got a bunch of empiricists trying to describe things of unimaginable wonder. ”**

**–Calvin, from Calvin and Hobbes the comic strip**

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The Blue Mounds Area Project  
PO Box 332  
Mount Horeb, WI 53572



## **TIME TO RENEW??**

**Please check the address label for your membership expiration date.  
If you're receiving a complimentary copy, please consider joining.**