



***“We empower Front Range residents to plant and promote native Coloradoscapes for a climate-resilient future”***

### **Wild Ones Front Range Chapter’s Mission**

The way we landscape our yards really matters to the ecosystem. We are here to help! We love hearing from you! If you would like to comment on anything in this newsletter or write an article, please email us your comments or ideas. And, any photos you have of your native plant garden or insects or birds on your native plants, please send us!



*March Bloomer - Pasque Flower (Pulsatilla patens), Photo by Doug Sherman*

**March/April 2026**

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Become a member today!

## Propagation Seasons

By Kristine Johnson

Much as we experience the seasonal rhythms of weather during the calendar year, there are similar patterns in our propagation activity within Wild Ones Front Range. We track day length, temperature, precipitation and plant life-cycle timing. It can be helpful to explicitly name and describe the activities in our propagation season to prepare for them, maximize them and enjoy them!



Geum Triflorum blooms in May so start looking for the seed heads in June. (Photo ©Al Schneider, [www.swcoloradowildflowers.com](http://www.swcoloradowildflowers.com))

### Seed Collection

It all starts with seeds. The time when plants bloom, impacts when they set seeds. Early blooming plants produce seeds sooner than later blooming ones. In her propagation guide, WOFR member Jan Midgley provides a rough calendar of when to think about seed collection on the Front Range. [See final three pages of 2025 edition](#). Elevation, latitude and seasonal weather (precipitation and temperature) also impact when things are ready and ripe in *your* area. Follow ethical guidelines for collection, obtain permission and make sure the seed is ripe and handled/stored properly. See the second and third pages of Jan's guide—linked above—for guidance, and also [more in the tool kit](#). We also recommend that you join a WOFR seed collecting event to learn alongside others! We generally do a lot of seed collection in **August, September** and **October**. For early blooming species, you need to be on the lookout as early as **May**.

Most seeds are best stored before cleaning. Store in dry paper bags, away from light, in constant temperature, not too warm. Be aware of the needs of what you're collecting, though. Some seeds need to remain moist and some benefit from a trip to the freezer to kill bugs, so plan ahead. Look up essential information in the germination guide (above), search the resources we've provided around propagation, or ask someone with experience with that species.

### Seed Cleaning

Ripe seeds collected by volunteers are often messy. As Jan says in her guide, “The goal in cleaning seeds is to rid the seeds of spent petals, sepals, capsules, stems, leaves and critters.” A variety of tools—many found in your kitchen!—can aid this process. I’ve seen rolling pins, strainers of various sizes, cookie sheets, salad spinners, coins, hair dryers and mixing bowls at cleaning events. Generally, we seem to do a lot of our cleaning in **October** and **November** and even later.



*Berlandiera Lyrata* seed waiting to be cleaned. (Photo by Jan Midgley)

### **Seed Storage**

A seed is a tiny embryo of a plant in a package that is meant to withstand conditions not favorable for growth. Certain conditions help keep that embryo alive so it is still alive (viable) and can grow into a plant when conditions are right. However, not all seeds have the same storage needs or length of viability. Jan says, “Many seeds are viable for five years or more. Never give away all of your seeds of a species unless it is only viable for a year.” She also points out, “In arid climates, seeds can be stored at household temperatures. I prefer storing them in the refrigerator at around 40 degrees F.” In general, store your seeds at a consistent temperature in a dark location, be aware of their age, and use them promptly. We’re going to stress this over and over: Individual species may have different needs (to be refrigerated or kept moist or planted immediately or to not be stored at a cool temperature or to experience a period of after ripening). It’s always a good idea to know what your seeds need, write it on the container and then follow those directions.

### **Seed Swaps**

Why do our seed swaps happen in **late fall** and **early winter**? It’s to fit them in between what comes before and what comes after! We are trying to give our members seeds that are relatively clean, ripe, well-identified and organized, and we want to give you as much time as possible for what comes next. Seed swaps tend to happen from **November through February**.

### **Fall Direct Sowing**

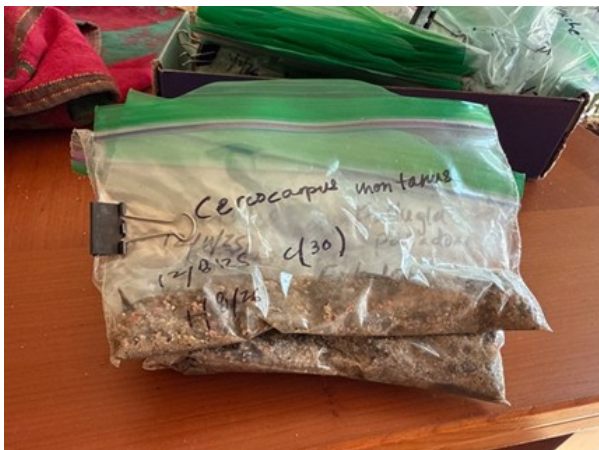
One way for you to handle seeds that require cold stratification (see below for more explanation) is direct sowing in **late fall or early winter**. Prepare a good spot in your garden, cover as indicated in the germination guide, water in a little bit (helps seeds adhere to soil and lessens the chance of blowing away), and mark very well. Take notes! (See below). Just before an anticipated snowstorm is an excellent time to do this.



Regional Coordinator Sue Parilla demonstrates milk jug winter sowing in January. (Photo by Kristine Johnson)

### Winter Sowing

We're all aware that many seeds from Colorado native plants need help to overcome dormancy, often through stratification. All stratification involves moisture and temperature changes. Scarification breaks down a thick, hard seed coat through physical or chemical treatment or repeated freezing and thawing. Jan Midgley says we need to allow time for cold stratification either outdoors or in the refrigerator. Some of our seeds need four months or more of cold moisture before they break dormancy, while others need less time. Thus, winter sowing workshops tend to take place in **January and February**. For seeds with long periods of cold stratification, you may be doing this in November or December. Again, it's good to be organized and know what your seeds need and to keep track. Jan uses a notebook and her calendar. Others among us use spreadsheets. It's also helpful to very clearly mark your sow bag, jug or tray with name, date and treatment. ([See this resource for more on milk jug germination.](#))



Collected seed mixed with sand and ready for refrigerator stratification. Note the bag is labeled with germination information and dates. (Photo by Kristine Johnson)

### Refrigerator Stratification

When you do refrigerator stratification depends on your needs and your seeds' needs. If you can sow indoors (with lights or in a greenhouse), you may start this for long-stratification seeds as soon as **November** or **December**. You can continue sowing through **January** and **February** for seeds with shorter stratification times, but be aware that you are going to need to sow these seeds and allow them time to grow, be transplanted, and be planted outdoors.

### Spring Direct Sowing

Like fall direct sowing, you can plant seeds directly into your garden in spring—but not all species! In her guide, Jan indicates which seeds don't need cold stratification or scarification and often the required germination temperature, which will give you a feeling for how early or how late you can plant. Cover with soil as directed in the germination guide, water in, label and keep good records. At this point, you'll want to make sure any seeds planted outside (fall or spring) are getting regular moisture, if Mother Nature is not providing it. This planting can happen early with a few species (**March**) all the way into late **May** or early **June**.

### Indoor Sowing

For those who have lights or adequate greenhouse-quality growing space of at least eight hours of direct sun and no freezing nighttime temperatures), refrigerator stratification can lead to sowing plants in containers during the winter. Those of us who are doing this may start planting as early as **January** for plants with shorter stratification times. Nurseries are definitely sowing during the winter but be aware of their resources and demands which may differ from yours. It's more common for home gardeners to do this in **February** and **March** as taking care of baby plants inside is a lot of work.

### Bumping Up

Once seedlings germinate (yay!), they get crowded pretty quickly. The ideal time for bumping up (transplanting or pricking out) into individual small nursery pots is when the seedlings have two-ish sets of true leaves. Some species don't like to have their roots handled and don't survive transplantation well (such as legumes). So, for some, it may be better to go for earlier transplanting (one pair of true leaves). A variety of kitchen tools help with this. Jan likes clam knives. Kristine uses various bits of silverware. Stephen Hornbeck likes chopsticks. Some folks also use forceps. Transplanting starts as soon as the seedlings are mature and goes on "until it's done." Some of us have seedlings ready for transplanting in **February** (sown inside).



*After collecting seed, cleaning, stratifying, sowing and transplanting, the plants are ready for the plant swap! (Photo by Kristine Johnson)*

For your winter sown plants in bags or milk jugs, they will be ready (have those true leaves) when they are ready; it will depend on how they respond to the temperatures they're experiencing at your home. This might happen as early as **late March**. But it's

much more likely that you will start transplanting in **April through May and June**, and possibly even later. It's beneficial to just keep watering the bags or jugs. If nothing germinated in your containers, consider spreading the soil (and the seeds) in a designated place in your garden. They may germinate later in the season or even a later year.

### **Dig and Divide**

Veteran native plant gardener Jean Morgan says that plants in your garden that you want to dig up and move, or give away, have an ideal time for this to happen. She says to do it between the first day of spring (roughly **March 21st**) and tax day (**April 15th**). I have heard the same thing from Jan Midgley and Peggy Rose—all three brilliant, experienced gardeners say this is an underutilized technique in our chapter and that it should happen early. Temperatures are warm enough and cool enough that baby plants generally won't experience a hard freeze or a super hot day. Plants are small enough that you can get most of the root material, and above ground growth is small enough that it won't demand too much of the roots. These plants still need to be watered and looked after the way you would any new plant in your garden.



*Finally! The plants get distributed at the Boulder County Regional Native Plant Swap. (Photo by Kristine Johnson)*

### **Plant Swaps**

We've all been trying a range of dates for plant swaps but generally they've been in **May** and **June**. May provides somewhat cooler temperatures and more moisture for planting, and June provides enough time for those seedlings bumped up in spring to root out, mature and be hardened off if they have been inside or under partial shade. The past several Junes have been very hot and dry, which can be hard for both swap events and for planting survival. Many regions are planning to experiment with having multiple smaller swaps/giveaway events. These will cater to member engagement, making sure plants are mature enough to successfully establish, and move away from large events that require a lot of coordination, volunteers and resources. Stay tuned! This means plants could be available in some regions through the growing season, from **May through September**.

### **Planting, Plant Care, Garden Tours and Hikes**

We encourage folks to plant propagated plants as soon as the plants are hardened off, have sufficient rooting and when we have conducive weather—generally late spring through early fall. (Hardening off is the process of getting your pampered seedlings ready for being in outside conditions full-time.) Specifically:

If you have dig-and-divide plants, put them in the ground immediately—they lived outside so they are already hardened off. They will survive late snow and early hail.

If you have a seedling plant in a pot, check its roots. Cradle the plant in your hand and gently remove the pot. Can you see lots of roots in the little cube of soil? It's ready. Are the roots circling the bottom of the container? It's past ready. Only soil and a few roots? Let it keep growing.

For plants grown indoors where the temperatures and light are not as variable, or as impactful, as being outside, allow a week or two to let them gradually spend more time

each day in outdoor conditions. If you are giving them away, be sure to let the recipients know if they need to be hardened off or covered when they are planted.

**Summer** is also the time to control undesired plants (weeding), provide supplemental water, if necessary, and to seek inspiration from neighboring yards and wild spaces. Keep an eye on flowers setting seeds, which takes us back to the beginning of the calendar!

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## Cues to Care

*The absolute key to getting the public (including our spouses, municipalities, and skeptical neighbors) to accept and appreciate ecological landscaping.*

By Kenton Seth\*



*The addition of a sign provides a "Cue to Care."*

Colleagues and mentors have all made passing comments - usually in the parking lot after a breakfast meetup, or later at night after a few glasses of wine - that there is a *trick* to making landscape designs legible and acceptable to everyone. And by "design," we don't mean architecture: design is any landscape choice. A decision for fence pickets at the big box store, or where we plant the last impulse choice we brought home from a Wild Ones plant swap, these are design choices.

I thank my pollinator-obsessed and research-junkie friend Beth Lewis for introducing me to the term "Cues to Care." Frankly, I find it a little clunky, even abbreviated CTC, but it's an important concept. Joan Nassauer (*School for Environment and Sustainability, University of Michigan, USA*) coined the term in 1988, defining what the visual "cues" are in a landscape that it is "cared for," or rather, domesticated. This can include fences, mowed paths, sculptures, bird baths, clean sidewalks, and "This is a Pollinator Garden" signs; all these elements tell us that a place receives intentional care. The cues answer the question: how does a person know if a place is "*supposed*" to be that way? As any member of Wild Ones knows well, this idea is increasingly important as city aesthetics grow more homogenous and sterile and the need for urban habitat ever more critical.

Yes, we can use a sign, but more powerful cues are subconscious. Eco-designers can understand that all of humanity looks at landscapes through an emotional lens. The public is a user of space, but more importantly in terms of adopting eco-design: the public pays for it and has more power over it than the humble ants and butterflies. I believe - and I find this to be true through the living experiment of being a career garden designer - that if we can provide positive emotions from landscapes, then everyone becomes much more generous and willing to help the environment. A cared for landscape becomes a win-win situation.

Nassauer quite thoroughly identifies and categorizes all the Cues to Care - I'll call them 37 "species" of cues, if you will. They include things like "crisp edges," "no litter/trash," "seating," and "mown lawn." With the gift of her definitions and zooming out to the bigger picture, I have realized two major things about cues to care *that you and I can use*.

One: that all the cues, like species, can be treated taxonomically and we can look up the family tree to see the bigger emotional (or human evolutionary) themes behind every cue. The internal reasons we want these things.

I first started looking at cues as ways to care for humans. Perhaps some will be familiar with internet jokes about how we, for our mental health, can think of our homes as if we're zoo animals: "Throw the enrichment ball back into my enclosure!" I think people feel safer, in the right place, and even enriched, when we encounter the cues.



*You and I may cringe at a littleleaf mountain mahogany trimmed into a gumdrop, but it still provides its ecological and sustainability services- as well as appeasing the hyper-formal human culture.*

The second realization was that the cues can be transactional, which is pivotal for our work going forward. I find that if I have a very traditional client, and I provide for them a little patch of lawn - and a nice comfortable one off the porch, near the barbeque, where the kids and dog can play, under a nice shade tree, an inviting patch of green carpet, with a nice crisp edge - then they are much more likely to let me plant a messy pollinator meadow in the corner, a shaggy native shrub to feed the birds, or even wilder things like dead logs for habitat.

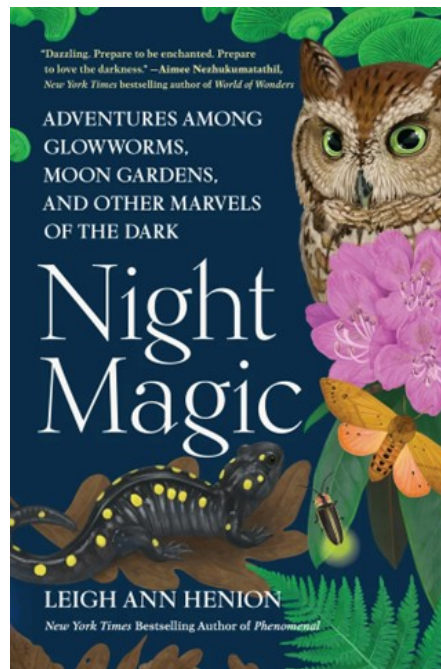
Even if, often "what looks good may not be good (*for the environment*), and what is good may not look good" (Nassauer, 1995), we can balance both. We are also able to find the big area where human and environmental needs overlap: let's focus most on those. Understanding cues to care is powerful. I challenge you to think about them the next time you are hiking in an open space and coming back down to the old farm that was once there, or stuck in traffic where your eyes can wander onto some landscaping, and ask yourself: "What are its cues to care?"

I'll be speaking more deeply about Cues to Care on March 6 in Longmont at the [Create Beauty Design Conference](#), alongside one of the UK's most well-known habitat-garden educators, John Little. I think Colorado has a great deal to learn from him and European success stories of urban habitat providing crucial biodiversity. Frankly, friends, I think Europe is a few steps ahead of us in this field. It's time to catch up and make our own vanguard!

\*Kenton Seth,  
Eco-gardener spy posing as a garden designer,  
Fruita, Colorado.

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## Book Review



Review by Lani Rush

How many stars can you see in your garden? Have you ever sat outside at dusk to watch night blooming flowers? These are just some of the questions on my mind for our members after finishing *Night Magic: Adventures Among Glowworms, Moon Gardens, and Other Marvels of the Dark* by Leigh Ann Henion. This book hits the high notes of classic nature writing: exploration of the wonders around us, consideration of humanity's impact – positive and negative – on our environment, and reverence for the abundant and harmonious nature of Earth's life-giving capacity. If you are a dedicated nonfiction reader, you might find the personal storytelling gratuitous, but if you enjoy consuming stories of connection with the environment, the book is worth the read.

The book's storytelling is centered on Henion's investigation of nocturnal ecosystems in her Appalachian area. The book is divided into three narrative sections for Spring, Summer, and Fall, and each season has chapters focused on specific night time plants or animals. We journey to firefly watching, Moth-a-palooza, glowworm hotspots, and forests and public lands still lucky enough to be cloaked in darkness. While the author's specific encounters are regional, she weaves broader history and ecology into her stories. I enjoyed that each chapter felt like reading a beautiful article with a compact storyline of beginning, middle and end. Her style is not perhaps for those readers who prefer a more fact and science based approach, but I find that nonfiction with the author's positionality in the pages instead of behind the text engages me more deeply.

*Night Magic* gave me much to think about, especially the realization that "We have inherited, across cultures, sacred-sky stories. But we generally can no longer see the starlight that our ancestors were interpreting." Grappling with the idea that we could be among the last generations to see the night sky and experience natural darkness that life on Earth has evolved with, is a different environmental lens. The author draws a parallel between artificial light and secondhand smoke - "in the shared airspace of this planet, [artificial light is] pretty much impossible to escape. Everywhere is, in terms of light pollution, like sitting in the smoking section. People light up and the effects spread." This framing of artificial light as a type of dangerous pollution felt like a wakeup call.

Readers who are short on time might skip to the first chapter of the Fall section, Moongardens Glowing. The questions I opened the review with - the personal time we have spent among our plants in darkness - were inspired by this chapter. The author defines moon gardens as “Moon gardens – with plants curated to be enjoyed after sunset – are designed with night bloomers and silver-and-white foliage meant to catch moonlight and ooze perfume.” The moon garden chapter is a journey the author shared with a hobbyist flower gardener, Amy, as they decide to watch night blooming flowers together. The gardener undergoes her own awakening to night, best summarized as: “Amy is always thinking about sunlight, where she should plant things so they might maximize growth. But she’s never considered that pulling her living room shades down or turning off her lights would make any difference for her plants. But now it strikes her as headshaking-hard-to-believe that, though she’s given an occasional thought to shade, she’s never thought much about how natural night is cyclically required for flowers’ photosensitive cycles.”

This chapter made me consider our Colorado biosphere of night. As native plant gardeners, we can consider the prairie and montane darkness our gardens co-evolved with. How might we use our scientific, experimental approach to take action to improve the health of our plants through a good dose of darkness? The book has a few suggestions and further resources (such as Dark Sky International) for those willing to take on the assignment to immediately impact their environment. The book ends with this hopeful, if challenging note - “Reducing light pollution – on both micro and macro levels – doesn’t fundamentally require human technology, only human temperance.”

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## Plant Stories

### Winterfat

By Deborah Lebow Aal



*Winterfat is stunning in the fall and winter with fluffy tufts of seed. (Photo by ©Al Schneider, [www.swcoloradowildflowers.com](http://www.swcoloradowildflowers.com))*

Yes, I am going to write about the pounds you put on this winter (wait, did we have winter?). No, I am not. Winterfat, *Ceratoides lanata* or *Krascheninnikovia lanata*, also known as White sage, lamb's tail, and sweet or winter sage, is an underused native plant in Colorado gardens. I recently saw it planted with grasses at Denver Botanic Garden's *Laura Smith Porter Plains Garden*, and was impressed with how beautifully it contrasted with the grasses, planted in strips for visual interest. Why is it not used more? Maybe the name is off-putting?

It probably isn't used much because it's not showy. It doesn't have a gorgeous bloom. But those little puffs of white in the winter landscape are show stoppers! I can't tell you how many people ask me what that plant is. It is a low-spreading plant, important for wildlife. The protein content of winterfat is close to alfalfa, making it a valuable forage plant. And granted, not many of us have mule deer, cattle, or bighorn sheep roaming our gardens, but this native plant has other ecosystem values as well. It attracts ground-dwelling birds and a variety of small mammals. It is extremely hardy, remarkably drought-tolerant, and does not need fertilization.

It grows from grassland plains to rain-shadow faces of montane locations, and likes it dry and sunny. Think about it for future naturalized gardens. You can get seeds from most native seed companies, e.g., Western Native Seed or Pawnee Buttes Seed Inc. Or look for it at our next Wild Ones plant swaps!



*Winterfat grows 2 to 3 feet high. (Photo by Chris Woodrich, Wikimedia Commons)*

## Advocacy

### The Seed We Need

by Danna Liebert

At the 2025 Colorado Pollinator Summit, Lena Freij of the Natural Resources Defense Council presented the [Seed We Need campaign](#). (they have produced a [21 minute recording](#) that is quick and easy to watch!) Numerous other speakers from academic and nonprofit institutions present research showing the devastating and pervasive impact of pesticides in the environment on pollinating insects (and birds, mammals, and more—I encourage you to visit the Colorado Pollinator Network [youtube channel](#) and peruse the recordings). Lena, on the other hand, explained a major source of neonicotinoid pesticides—agricultural seed coatings—and a possible route to eliminate them, with great benefit to insects and little impact on pollinators.



*Corn Seeds coated with neonicotinoid pesticide. (from PPAN Website)*

Neonicotinoid pesticides (often called neonics) are persistent systemic insecticides. What that means is that they don't break down quickly, they get absorbed into and spread throughout plant bodies, and they kill insects, fairly indiscriminately. While they can kill or harm pests, they also kill native bees, butterflies, moths, and beneficial insects which come into contact with them. They contribute to the widespread pesticide presence in the environment, even in places where pesticides were not applied. Currently, most corn seed is pretreated with neonics. The practice is so widespread that it is difficult for farmers to buy seed which is neonic free. However, there is not an established benefit for crops; 2-5% gets absorbed by the crop, and the rest remains in the environment. Each seed has enough pesticide residue to kill 250,000 honeybees. When neonic seed treatment was discontinued in Europe and parts of Canada, it was found that crops did fine without them.

The Wild Ones Front Range board chose to endorse the *Seed We Need* campaign, which is being introduced [as a bill](#) to the Colorado Legislature. This falls in line with our mission to connect people and native plants for a healthy planet; harm to pollinators and other insects and harm to birds and other wildlife ultimately work against our habitat efforts and impact our communities. We want to encourage you to learn more about this campaign, tell your friends and neighbors, and talk to your state representative and state senator about this bill.

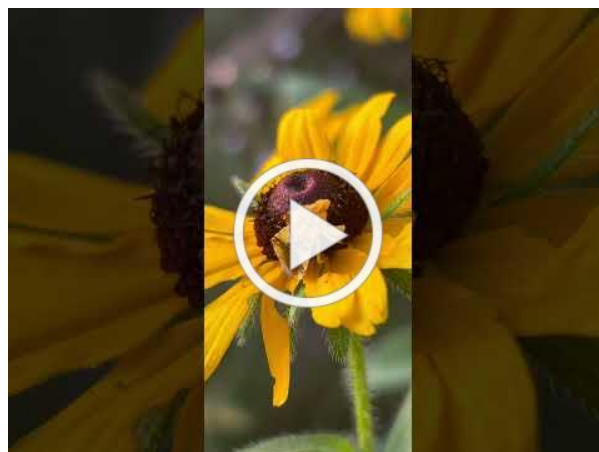
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## Member Spotlight

### Broomfield Yard Renovation Video

By Mike Artmann

Mike Artmann converted his bluegrass turf lawn to native forbs and grasses, starting in January of 2024. He did the work himself, including growing his own plants. Follow his progress in the video he made, which captures the process from January to December of 2024. See the amazing transformation that took place in just one year!



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## Weedbusters

Laurel Starr and Carol Cameron, in addition to their volunteer work with Wild Ones, are the leaders of **Weedbusters**, a group that maintains the non-turf landscape at De Long Park in Golden (the city's first organic park). They worked with the City of Golden to transform a small park to be toxic pesticide-free and full of native plants. To see what they did, watch this video. Never doubt what a few dedicated citizens can do to repair our world!



(The video was produced by Janine Trudell of Tailwind Media.)

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## Chapter News

Our next Board Meeting is on April 15, from 6-8 pm. If you have any interest in joining our board, consider attending our meeting this month to see how we operate. [Email us](#) to get an invitation.

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## New Board Members

We've welcomed two new Board members in the last few months. Here is some information about Liz Morgan and Karen Vanderwall.

### Membership Chair: Liz Morgan

Liz Morgan grew up in sunny San Diego, California, but her love for nature truly began when she moved to the Pacific Northwest to study Wildlife Management and Conservation. After relocating to Colorado in 2015, she fell in love with the mountains, the high alpine ecosystems and all the Rocky Mountain wildflowers, which deepened her commitment to protecting and restoring native landscapes. With a Master's in Public Administration focused on nonprofit management, Liz has spent the past seven years working in fundraising before shifting her career toward project management. She is now exploring opportunities in agrivoltaics and renewable energy development as a way to help combat climate change. As a proud homeowner in Lafayette, Liz is especially excited to bring her own backyard rewilding project to life. She has a budding interest in food forests, pollinator gardens, and hopes to add chickens to the mix soon. Serving as Membership Chair for the Front Range Chapter, Liz looks forward to helping others discover the joy of native plants and building a welcoming community of Wild Ones.



### Karen Vanderwall

Karen has found the endless opportunities for discovery and learning offered by nature a lifelong passion. Originally from Maryland, she directed her education in biology toward a career focused on curbing human impacts on the natural environment, working in the areas of resource conservation, pollution control, wetland protection and habitat restoration. Over the years she enjoyed visiting family in Steamboat Springs, Colorado. So, after raising 3 kids in North Carolina, where she served on the storm water board, and in Pennsylvania teaching yoga, she and her family had an opportunity to move to Colorado and they took it. She now calls Fort Collins her home. Karen has always kept a garden. Fort Collins was no different. With the remarkable network of organizations encouraging homeowners to use drought tolerant and native plants, she jumped right in. Her garden has allowed her to connect learning about her new ecological community and her human one, while creating a wondrous habitat for native insects and birds. This experience motivated her to become involved in Wild Ones. On most days she can be found painting landscapes, hiking, biking, or working in her garden whenever she can.



## Call for More Volunteers

Our Wild Ones Chapter is growing so fast, our small volunteer board can't keep up! With 786 members, we are by far the largest of the 98 chapters across the nation, and while we love having this explosive growth, we need more help and active engagement from more of our members. Here are a few areas we want to highlight:

**Pikes Peak Regional Co-Coordinator:** As you probably know, the Front Range Chapter of Wild Ones has six regions. One of our six is the Pikes Peak Region, which includes Colorado Springs and neighboring towns. The Pikes Peak Region is looking for an enthusiastic and energetic Regional Co-coordinator, starting in January. Our outgoing Co-Coordinator, Sue Wright, and existing Co-Coordinator, Louise Conner, will help with the transition. The Front Range Chapter is organized by geography to increase local member engagement and connection. Each region hosts at least 2 member gatherings each year, with at least one of these being a Member Garden Crawl, a plant swap and/or a seed swap.

Responsibilities include:

- Collaborating with Co-coordinator Louise Conner.
- Organizing meetings and planning committees.
- Delegating event responsibilities.

- Sending out email information to Pikes Peak Region members.
- Coordinating and documenting event happenings in the Pikes Peak Region for the Wild Ones Front Range Chapter.
- Attending monthly chapter board meetings (via Zoom).

This is a fun and rewarding volunteer position and a great way to connect with the Pikes Peak native plant community.

**Denver/Aurora Region Communications Coordinator:** The Denver/Aurora Region of WOFR currently has three regional coordinators. We are looking for a fourth who will take care of our communications needs. These needs include: welcoming new members (via email); maintaining our contact lists; tracking attendance records; writing newsletter posts summarizing events; building relationships. For more information, contact [denvermetrowofr@gmail.com](mailto:denvermetrowofr@gmail.com)

To apply for any of the positions please contact [fronrangewildones@gmail.com](mailto:fronrangewildones@gmail.com).

## Upcoming Events

*Check out our website's [Events](#) Page for registration links and full event details!*

**Denver/Aurora Metro Region: Winter Sowing Workshop**  
March 1

**New Member Orientation**  
March 4

**Online Workshop: Native Plant Propagation with Jan Midgley!, Part 3**  
March 8

**Denver/Aurora Metro (DAM) Region: Propagation Committee Check-In**  
March 9

**Denver/Aurora Metro (DAM) Region: Winter Sowing Workshop**  
March 15

**WOFR Annual Members Meeting, plus Doug Tallamy's video, "What's the Rush?"**  
March 18

**Boulder County Region: Dig 'n' Divide**  
March 22

**Boulder County Region: Bumping Up and Spring Sowing**  
March 29

**Denver/Aurora Metro (DAM) Region: Propagation Workshop**  
April 4

**Boulder County Region: Dig 'n' Divide**  
April 4

**Rain Gardening Build a Basin Workshop, Part 1 of 2**  
April 11

**Denver/Aurora Metro (DAM) Region: Propagation Committee Check-In**  
April 13

**WOFR Board Meeting**  
April 15

**Denver/Aurora Metro (DAM) Region: Propagation Workshop**  
April 18

**Boulder County Region: Bumping Up and Spring Sowing**  
April 19

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## Media Recommendations

### NPR Program 1A

#### [Listener Picks: Caring for Your Backyard Ecosystem](#)

Doug Tallamy, co-founder of Homegrown National Park, and two other panelists, share practical ways to turn your yard into a thriving habitat for wildlife and biodiversity. This episode was actually recommended to the producers by a WOFR member, Mark Overland of Greenwood Village.

### PBS Program - Human Footprint Season 2: Episode 4 The Honey Trap

The host investigates the future of bees, from honey bees to wild native bees in a changing world.

This episode has some of the most incredible film footage I have ever seen of bee behavior. You may be interested in watching all shows in the series. There are two seasons, with six episodes in each. The show examines how modern humans have changed the earth, covering a diverse range of topics. The show is presented in a fast-paced style with unique cinematography and catchy music. It is not presented in the typical "talking-heads" format of documentaries. Look for it online in PBS Passport, Prime or other providers. [Preview](#)

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## Zero-Cost Donation!

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### We love hearing from you!

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