

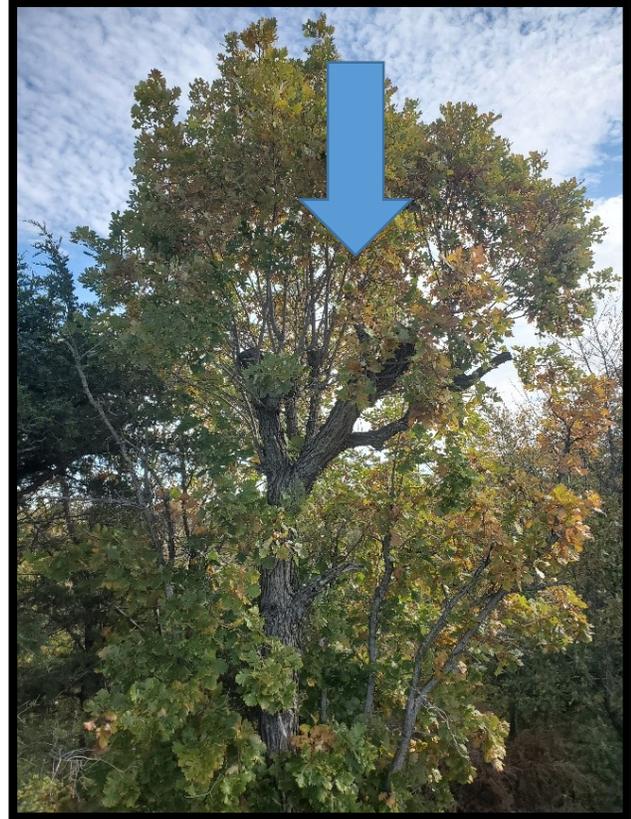
# Weekly Wild Wednesday

November 3rd, 2021

*What?? A Week of "Coppice and Pollard"*

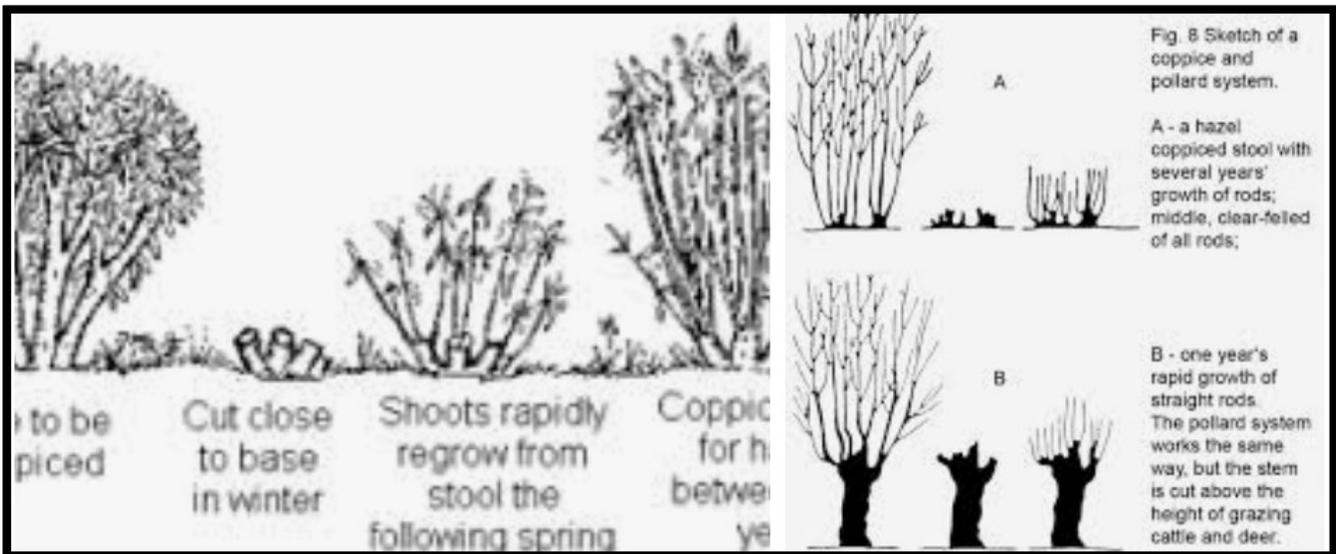


This week we learned a lot! "I can't grow oaks because they get too tall" myth addressed. The word "Coppice" was used in [Doug Tallamy's Oak Program](#), and in looking it up, we found the word Pollard" as well. We are going to try both with the trees we received from the [Iowa State Forest Nursery](#) this week! There was a bur oak →



Pollarding done last year to preserve a viewpoint, and look

how beautifully it responded! There was also some Poison Oak (we think) next to the oak so be careful when you start trimming!



Many broadleaved species regenerate from cut stumps by coppice shoots but there are a number of species which are especially suitable for use in coppice woodland including ash, oak, chestnut, willow, maple, hazel, alder and American hornbeam.

**Before and After Board in Progress! Grow Flower House!!!**



Plant layering

Layering is a **technique of plant propagation where the new plant remains at least partially attached to the mother plant while forming new roots** and can occur naturally through modified stem structures (Table 1). ... Layering techniques allow desired shrubs, vines and indoor plants to be propagated using less space.

**At The Flower House, the Before and After Photo Board is a work in progress! However, in taking photos we realized that we have a lot of 'extra' branches of the Native Honeysuckle, *Lonicera Sempervirens*! So we are going to try to share these with others by Layering! Wish us luck!**

When is the best time to layer? Coral honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) forms **roots in late summer**, so you can lay down a stem any time from winter through mid-summer and the plants will be ready to transplant as early as late fall. Loosen the soil where you plan to lay down the stem.

<https://www.growingwildnursery.com> > ...

**The Easiest Way to Propagate Coral Honeysuckle - Growing Wild Nursery**

Coral Honeysuckle

**The Easiest Way to Propagate Coral Honeysuckle**

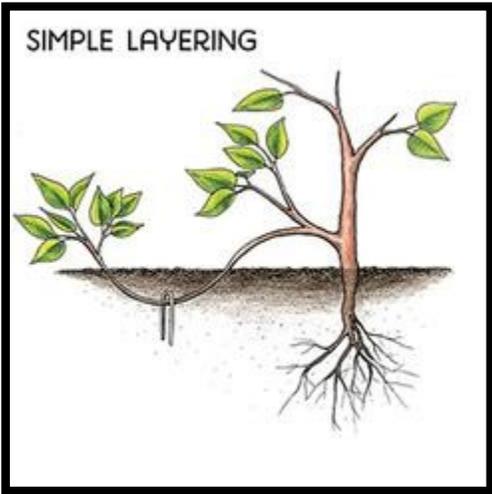
Coral honeysuckle is usually propagated by cuttings, but by far the easiest way to propagate it is by an age-old practice known as layering, which requires no special skills, tools, or care, apart from a bit of patience.

*Coral honeysuckle flowers*

**What is layering?**

Layering is laying a stem (usually new or one-year-old growth) on the ground, covering it with soil, and then waiting for it to form roots - it's that easy!

<https://www.groworganic.com/blogs/articles/how-to-propagate-plants-by-layering>



Thank you. Last night was amazing educationally!!  
 First H H & her fantastic pictures & perfect  
 presentation on WASPS. Then on PBS NATURE My  
 Garden of a Thousand Bees with INCREDIBLE close  
 up live bee photography ! Then on NOVA Edible  
 Insects!! Check out the NATURE one for sure if you  
 missed it!! WOW WOW WOW!  
 Dotty

Thanks Dotty, need we say  
 more? Wasps from Heather→

[Edible Insects Here!](#)



sgbotsford on October 25, 2021 at 1:08 pm

Tiered approach:

1. Islands of purity. These are small regions where you do intensive management to try to maintain prairie conditions. I don't know how small these can be and be effective? An acre? A section? A township? Maybe an island of purity is surrounded by a shoal of venial sins.
2. Burning. Ideally aim for alternate years (more survivors of little critters) and burning in small plots (restore critters from edges. Spaced out burns during the fire season may also help.
3. Savannah lands. Recognize that you aren't going to keep it all, so create a new ecology that is a mix of grass and tree/shrubs.
4. Make monocultures less mono by attempting to introduce more species. This is probably the most controversial. If Reed canary grass is taking over riverine habitat introduce additional wetland grasses into the region.
5. Encourage experimentation.
  - 5a. Make seed available. Set up interested groups to collect and disperse seed.
  - 5b. Create a series of online articles, youtube videos, and a forum on how to build and modify prairie ecologies. Ecology is barely a science right now, just beyond the stamp collecting stage. We need discipline of ecological engineering, but we are a long way from that. However, documented, "throw stuff at the wall and see what sticks" may



There is still plenty of hope. This is a degraded old pasture, formerly dominated by Kentucky bluegrass, smooth brome, and native warm-season grasses. Over time, plant diversity and habitat quality have improved through fire/grazing management and overseeding efforts. It's not the prairie it was long ago, but much better than the prairie it was 20 years ago.

**And a very interesting set of comments in response to Chris Helzer's blogpost called "What Happens if we Lose?" This article includes a very thoughtful set of responses, so after reading it, please scroll through the comments!**

**←Here's just a small piece of one we were granted permission to include!**

*Wishing you a week filled with "Pollarding, Coppicing, and Layering"*



Map underwritten by [plantinseeds.org](http://plantinseeds.org)