



Spring
March 2025

*"The challenge goes on. There are other lands and rivers, other wilderness areas, to save and to share with all.
I challenge you to step forward to protect and care for the wild places you love best." - Dr. Neil Compton*

Promising Signs of Mitigating Climate Change

By Jennifer Ailor, Climate Change Committee Chair

In spite of slow progress to address climate change, there are hopeful signs of the role influencers, technology and political action can play. Here are a few examples gleaned from several magazines over the last year.

Abolishing fossil fuels in our lifetime

Two centuries ago, people scoffed that boycotting sugar could end slavery, starting in England. Yet it did in 1821. Today, as author Jason Mark writes in "Abolish Fossil Fuels, A Moral Case for Ending the Age of Coal, Oil and Gas," in the fall 2024 Sierra magazine, "we know that every joule of fossil fuel energy avoided by conservation or replaced by wind and solar helps to unravel the power of the Carbon Barons. The bike trip to the grocery store, the rooftop solar installation, the weatherization of windows, the purchase of an electric vehicle, the one-liner written on the placard carried at the climate march—each of these actions helps, like the sugar boycott, to shift the terrain of the possible...Your resolution will influence that of your friends and neighbors; the example will spread from house to house, from city to city."

Battery changes

Lithium-ion batteries have become the standard for powering vehicles. South 8 is experimenting with LiGas, a liquefied gas electrolyte that when injected into battery cells, provides a more stable and longer-lasting charge. They have reduced fire risk and charge in minutes instead of hours. The

company has a contract with the U.S. Department of Defense and is talking to major car companies.

\$150 million in grants to advance net-zero projects at federal facilities

In November, the Biden Administration announced that 67 collective projects will reduce greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to removing 19,370 gas-powered vehicles from the road annually, conserve more than 1 billion gallons of water annually, generate carbon pollution-free electricity equivalent to driving 494 million miles in electric cars and much, much more.



The end of diesel trucks begins at Southern California's ports –

Recharging electric vehicles or swapping battery packs can take hours. But progress is being made in the Port of Long Beach where electric big rigs are beginning to haul loads from the port to warehouses. California law mandates that by 2035 only zero-emission trucks will be allowed to work the state's seaports. Read the details of charging and more in "Silent Revolution" in Sierra's fall 2024 issue.

Methane-detection satellite in orbit –

The Environmental Defense Fund's MethaneSAT satellite will soon precisely measure methane pollution from millions of sources around the world. The data will be made public to help pressure oil and gas companies to plug the leaks.

Methane has more than 10 times the greenhouse effect parts per million than for CO₂, and its escape during drilling and gas flaring stacks not monitored is a big deal. Methane will still be significant in our lifetimes, but the MethaneSAT measurements and publicity will make it harder to sweep its escape under the carpet.

Walmart meets Project Gigaton goal

EDF partnered with retailer Walmart to guide it in meeting its goal to reduce, avoid or sequester one gigaton of emissions from its global supply chain six years earlier than expected. EDF will use the business sustainability ripple effects to ignite greater impact in the private sector through its new Net Zero Action Accelerator.

Greener shipping sets sail

The International Maritime Organization has agreed in principle to impose a fee on every ton of climate-polluting carbon that oceangoing cargo vessels emit. The fee will help the industry meet its goal of cutting emissions by 20 per cent by the end of the decade and reach net zero by 2050.

Buffalo River Memories: A Letter from David Keys

By David Keys and sent to Brittany Plouch, OS Outreach Chair

Buffalo River Memories:

My dad owned about 12 acres on the Buffalo River in northwest Arkansas south of Yellville and east of Highway 14. His place was in Jones Hole on Jones Bend. The 430-foot Toney Bluff overlooks Jones Bend and looks down on Jones Hole and my dad's place. Without knowing where his place was you can spot it easily by looking for what looks like a Duck's Head on the map. The Buffalo is about 150 miles long and the Duck's Head is on the far eastern end of the river as it gets closer to joining the White River at Buffalo City, Arkansas. Jones Hole and dad's place was slightly below the duck's neck on the west side. He bought the land in 1970 and over the next couple years built a cabin of not much more than 500 square feet. There was no running water, electricity, or gas. Eventually, he dammed up a spring and ran a water line to the house so there was running water. He brought in a propane fuel tank to run a hot water heater and a propane refrigerator.

The only way to get to dad's place was to either float down the river from Buffalo Point in a canoe, or drive the ridge road as far as it went northwest from Cozahome Arkansas. After the ridge road ended you had to go down a steep ravine on foot to get to the cabin. The grade was so steep that one day a road grader tipped over trying to smooth it out so dad's jeep could get to the cabin more easily.

Even before the cabin was finished, we would visit and camp out near the river. It was a wild, beautiful place. Spring brought forth blooming dogwood and redbud trees. The river could flood easily with spring rains due to its narrow, deep watershed. In December 1982 there was a record

flood that came right up to the bottom of the Highway 14 Bridge, some 53 feet above the river at its normal depth. During previous floods I can remember the river flooding and coming up to the floor joists of the cabin. It was scary and beautiful at the same time to see that much water moving so fast past the cabin.

Summers were hot and steamy. When it rained down on the river it looked like a gray curtain fell. The land turned dark green and the river level fell as summer wore on. Fall was beautiful, cool, and clear with frost forming on Queen Anne's lace and spider webs. The river was at its lowest level now, you could walk across it in some places. But it is winter on the river I remember most of all. Snow and ice would build up on Toney Bluff's high, south-facing limestone. On clear, sunny days the limestone bluffs would heat up enough to melt the ice. Huge sheets of ice would plummet and crash loudly on the river bank some 400-feet below. It was an awesome, powerful sound. I can still hear it. Winter was also a fine time to canoe the river as no one else was on it even though at times you had to get out and push due to low water. The trees had dropped their leaves and you could see the lay of the land better than at any other time of the year. You felt like you were part of the river.



As years rolled by with the passing seasons, the Buffalo River became the Buffalo National River and the U.S.

National Park Service bought much of the land in the river's watershed. Eventually, my dad made a deal with the Park Service to sell his land and cabin. He bought the salvage rights for a nominal fee. In the spring of 1975, he and I tore down the cabin piece by piece, board by board, and hauled everything out in his Jeep Cherokee. The roof trusses were too big for us to handle so we had to contract a hauler to come in and get them. We transported everything to a new home site near Caney and about 5 miles due west as the crow flies from the old cabin site.

About ten years later dad and I took my six-year-old daughter, Cerise Ann, on a canoe trip down the river from Buffalo Point to the old cabin site. It was difficult going up the steep river bank and slogging through the dense vegetation overgrown with cane and willow. The only thing remaining was a cement front porch landing and part of the stone chimney. Every other trace of the homestead was gone and the land had reverted to a natural condition. My daughter did not like it very much, she said it was scary. Maybe she could sense the spirits of all the people who had lived there, I don't know. To me it was more of a bittersweet moment, not scary, but definitely sad. We said our goodbyes to the old homestead, put back in the river and headed downstream a couple miles to our takeout point at Rush Creek landing.

That was the last time I was on the Buffalo River. It is still a wild, beautiful place. My dad passed away in 2007. I hope to return to the Buffalo River with my children and grandchildren some day and visit the old cabin site in the Duck's Head in Jones Hole and listen to ice crash down from high on Toney Bluff in the winter.

In Memoriam: Earl Hillard and Vannie Edwards

By Carolyn Shearman and Bayou Chapter Ozark Society

Earl Hillard:



He was a good, kind, and dear man. He never met a stranger and was the first to welcome a newcomer. He was always happy to help in any situation whatever the need. He had joy in his heart and a twinkle in his eyes. Family and friends will forever remember his kindness, compassion and positive nature.

Earl was born in Casey, IL, and his family later moved to Cisne, IL. Earl joined the United States Air Force in 1951 and after 20 years of service he retired in 1971 as a Senior Master Sergeant. His last station was the Pentagon in Washington D.C. It was his military retirement that brought him back to Arkansas, a place that he loved for its natural beauty. As a civilian Earl enjoyed a career in computing services first at University of Arkansas Medical Sciences and later at University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

Earl loved the outdoors and was an avid hiker, canoeist, and camper.

He was a longtime member of The Arkansas Canoe Club, The Ozark Society, and helped to build a section of the Ozark Highlands Trail. Earl enjoyed gardening and was a Master Gardner volunteer. He was a volunteer firefighter of West Pulaski Fire Department Station Four.

Vannie Edwards:



Our dear friend and longtime member of the Bayou Chapter - Vannie Edwards - passed away on January 28, 2025, at the age of 87. He and his wife Bobbie, originally from Louisiana, retired in Norman, Arkansas and continued to be members of the Bayou Chapter.

Vannie was loved by many. He originally taught and coached in the Louisiana public school system. He began coaching gymnastics and was very successful at mentoring world class gymnasts at the college level and became a successful Olympic coach in the 1960's.

Their guest cabin in Norman, the "Peek House," was generously made available to us for many years. If the water was up in the Ouachita

or Caddo rivers, we'd head up there and spend the weekend at the Peek House and share meals, stories, campfires, and just enjoy spending time with each other. He and Bobbie loved the Bayou Chapter, and the Bayou Chapter loved them back. Vannie always led a prayer gathering on Sunday mornings before heading out on our activity or road home to realize how blessed we were and to strengthen our bonds with each other.

In the fall each year, Vannie would invite us up for the "Autumn Olympics." It was a weekend of fun activities with confidence and trust building games. Part of this was rappelling down a "bunny" slope and a vertical slope on nearby hills. Many of us would never have experienced this without his instruction and encouragement. He also shared similar experiences with troubled teens and other groups that were in need of some direction.

Vannie loved paddling, hiking and all things outdoors, always giving God the glory as the Creator. His faith in Jesus was the most important thing in his life and from this faith flowed his generosity of spirit and love for others. More than anything, Vannie was an unbelievable encourager to so many. He will be greatly missed and those of us who spent time with him feel incredibly blessed to have called him our friend. We love you, Vannie!

Ozark Society Buffalo River Float June 2-7, 2025

By Stewart Noland, Archive Chair

The Ozark Society will host a five-night, six-day Buffalo River float trip from June 2 – 7, 2025. Depending on water level the trip will put in at Carver and take out at Dillards Ferry, or put in at Grinders Ferry and take out at Riley's on the White River. A decision as to the launch location (Carver or Grinders Ferry) will be made a few days ahead of the trip and will be communicated to trip participants via text.

We will meet at 10:30 a.m. on June 2, unload and pack for the trip, start running the shuttle about noon, and return to the put in and launch. We will spend the nights of June 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 on the river. We will take out on June 7.

Wild Bill's Outfitter will help us run shuttle. Each car to be shuttled will be driven to the take-out point by its owner. Wild Bill will shuttle

the drivers back to the put in. The cost of the shuttle is \$50 per car, which cost is to be paid by the driver, directly to Wild Bill, and is to be reserved by calling Wild Bill at 870-449-6309. The cost of the shuttle is not included in the trip cost.

The cost of the trip is \$175 per person. The trip includes all meals from supper on June 2 to lunch on June 7. Trip community gear to be provided for each group includes a full kitchen and clean up, large tarp, handwash, groover, toilet paper, shovel, hand sanitizer, tables, grill, charcoal, water container, food coolers, food containers, and water filter. Trip participants are responsible for all personal gear in their boats **Trip participants will be responsible for their own safety as river sports involves inherent risks and will be required to sign a liability**

release at the put-in. Bring fishing gear, if you want. Rented canoes are available from Wild Bill's, who can be reached at 870-449-6309. Rental canoes are \$251.37, for the trip. There are a limited number of canoes available for loan. Contact Stewart Noland for more information on loaner boats.

Please mail your check for \$175 per person to Ozark Society, P.O. Box 166, Fayetteville, AR 72702-0166. Please email the name, address, and cell phone number of all trip registrants to Stewart Noland at stewartnoland51@aol.com. Please address any questions to this same email address or text or call Stewart Noland at 501-831-9908.

The Ozark Society has had many memorable Buffalo River float trips in the past, and I am confident that this one will be enjoyable as well.

The Latest Sassafras Hiking Award Recipient

By Brian Thompson, Ozark Society President

Jodie Been, from Hackett, is a January winner of the Ozark Society Sassafras Hiking Award. The award requires hikers to complete the Ozark Highland's Trail, the Ouachita Trail, the Ozark Trail in Missouri, and the Buffalo River Trail, for a grand total of roughly 700+ miles.

Interestingly, Jodie has also completed the Appalachian Trail. She started hiking it with her husband during Covid, learning that she loved the hiking part (more so than her husband) but didn't care so much for the camping. As a result, she tackled the AT over the course of three years, supported by her husband, staying in lodging when possible. Her second year was cut short when she realized

after some three days in the Smokies, that she'd somehow fractured her leg.

Regarding her worst day on the Arkansas trails, she can't really pinpoint just one, but noted that hiking can be sort of a "bipolar" activity, in that you can start out enjoying a beautiful and glorious morning and end the day in miserable weather.

She notes that the Ozark Trail felt the easiest, followed by the Ouachita, with the Highlands trail trending the most difficult. She recounted one particular day on the Highlands Trail with her husband, not far from Richland Creek, where there were twenty or so wild pigs, all sizes, all

running away from her (fortunately). That left an impression.

Jodie volunteers her time doing trail maintenance for the Ozark Highland's Trail Association, and also for Friends of the Ouachita Trail. Thanks for your service and your stories Jodie. Good hiking!



OS Youth Grants: Springdale Students Discover & Share Nature

By Lowell Collins, OS Community Engagement Chair & Youth Grants Vice-Chair



Last Fall, Brittany Berry's Tyson Middle School students headed out to work on their conservation projects on Clear Creek in Johnson, AR.

Clear Creek is wooded with native flowers along gravel banks. Ms. Berry guided two young men on setting up a 360° video of the area, giving them full creative license on how they might capture their surroundings. The young men wasted no time working out how to use the equipment, which by the way, was recently acquired through an OS Youth Grant. After the outing, they returned to school and edited the video, making their own choices in regard to the natural features they wished to share with their classmates. It was an outstanding experience. Ms. Berry's 2024 project was to purchase underwater and 360° camera equipment for students to create video experiences in six natural areas in NWA to be shared with classmates who have had minimal exposure to the natural environment. The hope is that the enthusiasm of those creating and

sharing the videos will encourage interest in our natural surroundings, and that they too, will want to go out and explore these places in person.

In the meantime, Suzanne Murphy, of Illinois River Watershed Partnership, helped a group of students don waders and gather the equipment, recently funded by an OS Youth Grant, to collect water samples of the late summer aquatic life. Ms. Murphy assisted the students in examining the collected samples identifying invertebrates in the stream as well as a tiny little crawfish. As they worked, she explained the role of the invertebrates in determining stream health. Following identification, they recorded the data of what is living in the stream to be compiled with prior STREAM Team monitoring visits. Adding their findings to the overall STREAM Team project, demonstrated to the young participants that their contributions make a difference.

Ms. Berry and Ms. Murphy, both OS Youth Grant recipients, demonstrate a strong desire to engage these kids in conservation. They believe that through hands-on experience monitoring the stream, students will learn to value water quality and recognize how people impact that water. Like the student photographers, they hope that the shared visual experience will nudge kids to get out and discover local natural areas.

OS Youth Grants has funded 33 projects impacting 7,500 youth since its inception in 2020. Every dollar donated to the OS Youth

Grant fund goes to support the projects.



2024 Youth Grant Funding Success

The Ozark Society Board has challenged the Youth Grant Program to build a financial foundation to be sustainable as the impactful program moves forward. The Youth Grant Fund was established in 2020 to engage youth in hands-on conservation projects and added as a membership donation option in 2024.

In 2024, 41 members donated a total of \$15,372 to the youth grants fund to provide ongoing support to the mission of engaging youth in hands-on conservation. We are grateful to anonymous donors for a matching gift challenge of \$2,500 as well as a \$10,000 donation to provide a solid foundation of funding for this grant cycle. Thank you to all our donors!!!!

Our Changing Concept of Wilderness and an Interesting Thought Experiment

By Fred Paillet, OS Education Chair

Virtually everyone reading this newsletter believes passionately in wilderness. We think of John Muir, Aldo Leopold, Bob Marshall and the Murie brothers whenever we hear that word. The concept is easy for us in this country to grasp because we can envision a time when this land was a true wilderness as portrayed by the first European visitors. The latest thinking has been modified to realize that Native Americans had been manipulating the landscape well before European settlers arrived. This certainly must have involved fire and at least some conversion to cropland. For example, the historic Black Hawk War (or massacre if you want to be more precise) was fought over a landscape previously modified by prehistoric inhabitants. When the Sac leaders reluctantly agreed to restrict themselves to land west of the Mississippi, the tribal labor forces (women) were confronted with the daunting task of creating new fields from undeveloped woodland with simple hoes and hatchets. They naturally began to infiltrate back to their old haunts where earlier years of their hard work had rendered the soil easily worked. Pioneers were incensed by this egregious treaty violation and that meant war! The fully-developed crop system using maize and beans had only arrived to much of North America by about 1000 CE, so landscape transformation into cropland had just begun. LIDAR surveys of Central American and Amazonian rainforests show those seemingly wild places were once pervasively manipulated by inhabitants wiped out by the great pandemic brought from across the seas. As enlightened conservationists such as those of in the Ozark Society work towards preservation of our limited wild

and scenic places it is important for us to consider how human activity – past and future – fits into this effort.

Ongoing human alteration (some might say degradation) of our Ozark landscape raises practical questions about how to preserve our remaining wild areas with the limited resources and the remaining undeveloped tracts we have on hand. There is a fundamental conflict between our concept of a static pristine wilderness and the relentless cycle of change associated with natural ecosystems.

Largely deforested fields and isolated ancient oaks of the English landscape



Change – both natural and man-made – needs to be factored into our conservation efforts. One useful thought exercise is to consider a region with similar climate and geological history to the Ozarks, but with a much deeper and more pronounced history of human manipulation. Does such a place exist and what lessons might we learn from that history? Southern Britain surprisingly fills the bill. The bedrock and climate history are eerily parallel.

Both have bedrock developed on sediments derived from the Appalachian orogen. If you compare the Missouri River with Britain's Thames, both represent drainages deflected by the margin of former continental ice sheets. Although there are fossil footprints of pre-Neanderthal humans revealed on the coast of Britain, the barren tundra condition of the full glacial landscape would have made both southern Britain and the Ozarks virtually uninhabitable by 20,000 years ago. Thus, both locations started as effectively blank slates when climate warmed enough to make the land inhabitable by humans about 15,000 years ago. Both locations were probably visited by seasonal tundra hunters in those early years until closed coniferous and then deciduous forests became established.

By about 9000 BC both Britain and the Ozarks were inhabited by hunter-gatherers, likely producing a similar, hardly detectable footprint on the landscape. But then Britain received the expanding front of farming culture that had been moving westward on pathways along the Mediterranean shore and across lowland north of the Alps, arriving about 5000 BC. These farmers quickly began to clear land, raising crops and livestock. By the time Stonehenge was becoming active at 3000 BC it is estimated that woodland had been reduced to about the same extent as seen today – maybe 15% of the landscape.

These changes are identified using palynology and other forensic methods as presented in the classic 1986 review of British landscape history by Oliver Rackham.

Continued on page 7.

Changing Concept of Wilderness...continued

One especially dramatic observation is the abrupt disappearance of elm pollen from sediments in prehistoric times. This was likely the arrival of the Dutch elm disease, which probably came in the same way it would much later to the USA – by unintended human transport. A second wave of human arrival came with Indo-European culture of the Iron Age.

That brought evidence of an elite class arriving from the mainland as indicated by the isotope signature of elaborate burials such as the famed Amesbury Acher. Along with this came new levels of landscape manipulation such as the long communal fields suited for the heavy ox plow. Hedgerows were established to mark the edges of fields and as livestock barriers. The scarcity of wood products produced practices such as coppicing and pollarding to enhance production of usable poles. This encouraged the dominance of tree species most suited for that kind of forestry. As a result of these events, the character of the landscape was already completely altered well before the dawn of recorded history such as that entailed in the famous Domesday Book.

With this history, two major changes stand out. First, the almost complete loss of the original forest ecosystem, which was composed of two linden species (comparable to our basswood). Modern woodland is composed of a mixture of native and introduced oak species, European ash, birch and trees from the continent such as beech, chestnut and maple.

Ecologists use the presence of linden in hedgerows to indicate the age of those that have persisted since the very first establishment of fields at a time when linden seed sources were

still present. Second, much of the open landscape in Britain and Scotland is described as moor. If you have read some of the popular Victorian novels you will be familiar with the extent of the wild and sometimes sinister nature of the “wilderness” moor. Ecologists largely believe that the British moor is an artifact of landscape use. Prime evidence of this is that trees can be seen invading moors wherever grazing has ceased, and the trees have a chance to become established. We might even suggest that if Native Americans were left on their own for a much longer time, they might have produced a similar profound transformation of their land – but perhaps not unless they somehow had access to plow animals and iron technology. On the other hand, more advanced farming technology arrived here the same way it did in Britain – by inbound migration. Let us hope we can avoid such a near complete eradication of nature by the same chain of unfortunate events.



Broad-leaf linden
The original forest
tree of southern
Britain

To add a positive note, I have seen wooded areas such as the forest adjacent to Windsor Castle that are natural-looking stands of old-growth

trees dominated by introduced chestnut and beech with a little native oak and ash. Not natural forest but providing a soul-satisfying woodland experience. Nearby preserve lands include what were once medieval “forests” such as the famed Sherwood. These were actually savanna-like deer parks once reserved for the hunting elite that had isolated native oaks maintained today as giant old trees full of branch stubs and broken tops indicating their age and providing real scenic character. Preservationists in Britain thus provide natural looking stands of trees for the outdoor experience along with a celebration of the historic features of landscapes of the past to augment what tiny fragments of pristine woodland that remain in places like the whitethorn thickets of Cheddar Gorge in Somerset, or the ancient, gnarled oaks of Wistman’s Wood in Dartmoor. You can get a taste of public controversy that can arise by witnessing the outrage of prominent Lake District landowners like Beatrix Potter resisting all attempts to create natural public landscapes out of their beloved (but ecologically sterile) sheep pastures. Irish rewilding advocate Eoghan Daltun likens this to permanently fixing the position of the hands on an ecological clock otherwise meant to document the changing cycles of the natural world. Perhaps our focus on restoring pristine wilderness could be expanded to accommodate the inevitable cycles of change – including those unavoidably produced by the history of our own presence.

Reference: *The History of the Countryside – the Classic History of Britain’s Landscape Flora and Fauna*, Oliver Rackham, 1986.



The Ozark Society Membership Application/Renewal



Join us, or renew now! Dues are for one year, January-December, and they include a subscription to the Society's newsletter, *Pack & Paddle*. To join or renew, go online to the Ozark Society website

at www.ozarksociety.net

and click "MEMBERSHIP."

Or you can fill out this form and send it with a check written to "The Ozark Society." See below for our address.

Name(s): _____ Date: _____

Address: _____

City, State, and ZIP: _____

Phone: _____

Email 1: _____ Old Email (if changed)

Email 2: _____ Old Email (if changed)

Please check one:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Member | Start at Section A for your OS and Chapter Membership |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal | Start at Section A to renew your OS and Chapter Membership |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LIFE Member | Start at Section B to renew just your Chapter Membership |

Section A: Please specify both the Level of Membership and the Chapter you are joining:

Level: (choose one)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Friend: | \$30 | = \$20 OS + \$10 Chapter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Associate: | \$60 | = \$50 OS + \$10 Chapter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supporter: | \$110 | = \$100 OS + \$10 Chapter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sponsor: | \$260 | = \$250 OS + \$10 Chapter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Patron: | \$510 | = \$500 OS + \$10 Chapter |
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Chapter: (choose one)

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bayou (Shreveport, LA) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buffalo River (North Central, AR) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Highlands (Fayetteville, AR) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pulaski (Central, AR) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Schoolcraft (Springfield, MO) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sugar Creek (Bentonville, AR) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No chapter, all to central Ozark Society |

Section B: For Members who wish to join more than one Chapter or Life Members renewing their Chapter Membership only

(Choose as many as you wish and add \$10 for each chapter)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 | Bayou (Shreveport, LA) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 | Buffalo River (North Central, AR) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 | Highlands (Fayetteville, AR) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 | Pulaski (Central, AR) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 | Schoolcraft (Springfield, MO) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 | Sugar Creek (Bentonville, AR) |

Section C: Donations to our Funds

(Choose any amount)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$_____ | Conservation Fund |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$_____ | Endowment Fund |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$_____ | Legal Fund |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$_____ | Youth Grant Fund |

My Total is: \$ _____

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You will receive a Thank You email from the Ozark Society. Please contact ozarksocietymembership@gmail.com for questions.



Ozark Society
P.O. Box 166
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Please Note: If you would like to save a tree and receive *Pack & Paddle* by email, not through US Mail, please contact Carolyn Shearman at oscomms@ozarksociety.net.

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