



PACK & PADDLE



Spring
March 2019

"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

Introducing Emily Roberts by David Peterson, Ozark Society President

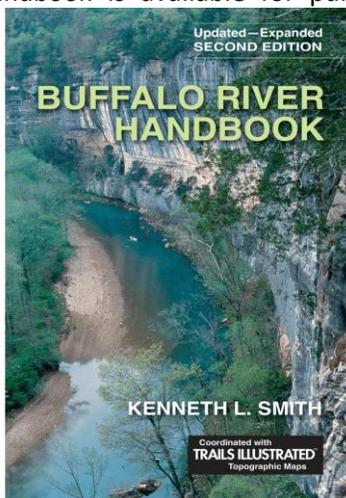


Please join me in welcoming Emily Roberts to the Ozark Society team! Emily will be working on book, map, and other material sales for us and you can contact her at outreach@ozarksociety.net. Here is some information about Emily. She has a Bachelor of Science degree in environmental science, with a biology concentration, and is a graduate of the Norbert O. Schedler Honors College at UCA. Roberts was a crew member for the L-A-D

Foundation/Pioneer Forest in Salem, Mo. She has experience most recently as a fire a biological science technician in the botany program at the Mt. Hood National Forest in Dufur, Oregon; as a field technician for the Romance Christmas Tree Farm in Romance, Arkansas; and as an AmeriCorps member at the Salmon-Challis Forest Training Center in Challis, Idaho. her background.

Buffalo River Handbook 2nd Edition by Ken Smith by Janet Parsch, Ozark Society Foundation Chair

Ken Smith has done it again. The second edition of his wonderfully successful first edition of *Buffalo River Handbook* is available for purchase.



First published in 2004, the first edition of the *Handbook* saw three printings, with over 12,000 copies sold. The second edition, published in December 2018, includes a

description of the new 28-mile segment of the Buffalo River Trail / Ozark Highlands Trail from U.S. Highway 65 (Grinder's Ferry) to Arkansas Highway 14 (Dillard's Ferry) along the Buffalo National River near Marshall, Arkansas. With a vibrant new cover, in this new edition Ken Smith has also tweaked the original text throughout; updated contacts, campsite information and amenities; reported on the status of historic structures, etc. The *Handbook* is a three-part guide to the river and includes insights through maps, diagrams, photographs, and text on the geology, wildlife, plants, Native Americans, pioneers, and the history of the development of the Buffalo River as the first National river. The second section describes the entire length (146 miles) of the river, and the third section covers more than

150 miles of hiking trails. The *Handbook* is a comprehensive reference book for the history and culture of the area as well as a trail and float guide. Ken Smith's *Buffalo River Handbook*, 2nd edition, is the definitive encyclopedic jewel that comprehensively describes the jewel that is the undammed, free-flowing Buffalo National River in north Arkansas.

Published by the Ozark Society Foundation, the *Buffalo River Handbook*, 2d Ed., 2018, Kenneth L. Smith, is available for purchase through the Ozark Society Store webpage at <https://www.ozarksociety.net/store/> or directly through the University of Arkansas Press website at <https://www.uapress.com/product/buffalo-river-handbook/>

Dicamba

by Alice Andrews, Ozark Society Conservation Chair

Dicamba has been around for about 50 years, first registered in 1967. Originally made by Monsanto, (now owned by Bayer), with several formulations: dianat, metambane, banfel, banvel, banvel cst, banfel d, banfel xg, mediben, oracle, vanquish, diablo. It is intended to control broadleaf weeds, particularly pigweed.

An aside...Pigweed, known as *Amaranthus*, is an ancient grain. Three species are globally cultivated as an important food. It is used as a grain; the seeds are a good source of protein; a leafy vegetable and an ornamental plant (Prince's feather). There are about 60 species of *Amaranthus*.

Dicamba use is restricted – one must have a license. Farmers, road-crews, (both commercial and non-commercial), must be educated in its “safe” use. It is designed to kill broad-leaf plants. 2-4-d, Round-up, Ortho, Bayer are also used on broadleaf plants. Dicamba is more economic, more effective and takes less of the product. Some plants are resistant and some not. It is heavily used for GMO soybeans.

Dicamba became a concern due to its tendency to vaporize from treated fields. As spring/summer temperatures rise, it vaporizes and spreads via “drift” (winds) to neighboring crops not meant to be treated. It can and has killed neighbor's crops. Dicamba incidents on neighboring fields led to complaints from farmers and fines in some states. Some neighbors' trees, peach and pecan orchards and wildflowers were killed. One of the largest honey producers in Arkansas

has closed his business and left the state because of the loss of bees.

The environmental danger is the threat to our pollinators - bees, humming-birds, other insects that birds consume and non-gmo soybeans. Spraying such herbicides along highways kill many of the wildflowers planted along medians and roadsides.

Interestingly, before approval by EPA, Monsanto began offering a crop-resistant Dicamba herbicide that was less likely to affect neighboring fields. The lower volatility formulation was approved by EPA November 2016 and available in 2017, however, the product has not been evaluated by experts outside of Monsanto!

Arkansas status: EPA sets National rules. Arkansas Agriculture State Plant Board regulates application of herbicides to grains, pastures, cotton and soybeans.

In 2017 Arkansas and Missouri banned sale and use of Dicamba. Monsanto sued Arkansas to stop the ban. Lawsuit was dismissed in February 2018. Currently, there are restrictions during growing season – there was a temporary decision to an April 16 to October 31st cut-off for spraying Dicamba, supported by the environmental community and a large number of farmers harmed by use of Dicamba.

February 20th, the Arkansas Plant Board provided a hearing for public comment. There were more speakers against extending the cut-off date than farmers who stated that they needed an extension of time to spray. After about 9 hours of debate, the plant board voted to extend the cut-off date to May 24th,

regardless of solid comments like, “use of Dicamba is chemical trespass” and “we are not addressing cumulative effects”. An Arkansas farmer was shot and killed in a dispute over Dicamba drift in 2017. A local farmer said that Dicamba is dividing the farming community. He is surprised that there has not been more violence.

“Farmers say they are facing a difficult choice: 1. Either buy the new genetically modified seeds or 2. Run the risk that their non-gmo soybeans would be damaged more by a neighbor's spraying of weed killers than by the weeds themselves. Growing crops that are not modified is becoming impossible”, stated one farmer.

Dicamba in the Environment: In water, microbes and ultraviolet light can break down Dicamba. It breaks down in soil so that half of the original amount is gone in 30-60 days. Following application, Dicamba can volatilize and become airborne, depending on wind (drift) and damage or kill nearby plants.

It has been found in well water, typically at low levels and in house dust in farmers' homes, also at low levels. There is evidence that Dicamba and Dicamba mixed with Glyphosate, is being transported to ground-water via run-off from treated fields. Given that our aquifers in the delta have been seriously drawn down, this becomes another threat to groundwater.

Human Health, Current consensus: Pure Dicamba is low in toxicity if breathed. Inhaled – may cause dizziness and irritation of the nose and coughing; skin irritations; *Continued on page 3*

Dicamba by Alice Andrews continued

Dicamba is moderately toxic if ingested – symptoms reported are vomiting, loss of appetite and muscle spasms; if large amount is ingested, diarrhea and abdominal pain reported. Long term and cumulative effects are unknown. Dicamba is not carcinogenic, according to the EPA.

Dicamba is not absorbed through the skin very well but when swallowed, it is quickly absorbed. The chemical is rapidly eliminated in the urine, mostly unchanged.

Pets exposed to Dicamba, via contact by eating treated plants or

walking through a treated area, may have shortness of breath, muscle spasms and may produce abundant saliva. The usual recovery is about two days. Birds exposed to Dicamba by consuming Dicamba granules may display “wing drop”, loss of controlled movements and weakness. If eaten, salt forms of Dicamba are not likely to hurt birds. Acid forms are slightly or moderately toxic to birds. Cumulative impacts are unknown.

Fish are not likely to be harmed by Dicamba because of its low

toxicity. Long term effects are unknown.

Standby – The Arkansas Legislature must approve Arkansas Plant Board regulatory decisions. A question has been raised about a possible Administrative error by the Arkansas Plant Board on the February 20th decision to extend the Dicamba spraying cut-off date to May 24th. The Arkansas Plant Board will meet with a Legislative Subcommittee Monday, February 25, and will be challenged.

Orphea’s Fence

by Ken Smith via Luke Parsch, Ozark Society Vice President

In 1959 when driving along the upper Buffalo River at Boxley, I spied an unusual fence—horizontal boards, but also, between its posts, cross-boards making distinctive “Xs”. And with artistic flair, the fence turned a right angle past a big, spreading tree. From roadside, I made a photograph.

Years later, I met the person who must have designed that fence--Orphea Duty, the landowner. “Orphey,” as friends called her, knew her place in this world. Her father, Ben McFerrin--teacher, advocate for public schools, state legislator, lieutenant governor--had acquired this land with its two-story house facing Highway 43. And Orphea inherited the property. After her husband, Fred Duty, had died she remained there--Boxley’s postmistress, community leader, pillar of its Baptist church.

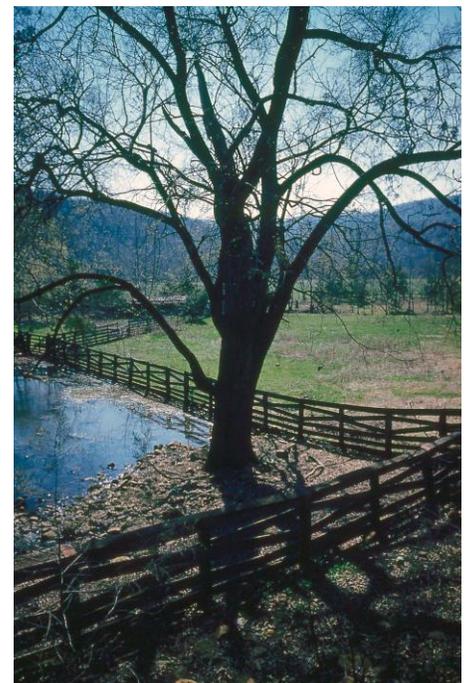
Orphea had a definite sense of style. Only *she* could have designed that pretty fence at rural Boxley.

Orphey and Fred were married on horseback; a photograph shows her in a nice riding habit. Her dress for social occasions was always tasteful, at times elegant. And anyone visiting her home for a meal, or even for coffee, found her table already set with china, crystal, and silver.

Orphea Duty had enjoyed opportunities for a wider view of the world. So, in 1969, she accepted an invitation to go to Washington, DC, and testify before Congress concerning legislation to create Buffalo National River. Her testimony: “Yes, I favor Senate Bill 855 that all America might enjoy the mountains, the bluffs, the free flowing river, and beyond that—the peaceful way of life.”

Orphey was slightly built, and thin, never overweight. And having a positive outlook, in peaceful surroundings. So, Orphea Duty lived for 104 years. In *three* centuries! She was born before the

end of the nineteenth, and lived through all of the twentieth and even a couple of years of the twenty-first.





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. 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)

I would like *Pack and Paddle* sent to my home address instead of by email. (Default is email.)

Please check one:

- New Member Start at **Section A** for your OS and Chapter Membership
- Renewal Start at **Section A** to renew your OS and Chapter Membership
- 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*)

- Friend: \$30 = \$20 OS +\$10 Chapter
- Associate: \$50 = \$40 OS +\$10 Chapter
- Supporter: \$100 = \$90 OS +\$10 Chapter
- Sponsor: \$250 = \$240 OS +\$10 Chapter
- Patron: \$500 = \$490 OS +\$10 Chapter
- Benefactor: \$1000+ = \$990+ OS +\$10

Chapter

Chapter: (*choose one*)

- Bayou (Shreveport, LA)
- Buffalo River (Gilbert, AR)
- Highlands (Fayetteville, AR)
- Mississippi Valley (Missouri)
- Pulaski (Little Rock, AR)
- Sugar Creek (Bentonville, AR)
- No chapter, all to central Ozark Soc

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*)

- \$10 Bayou (Shreveport, LA)
- \$10 Buffalo River (Gilbert, AR)
- \$10 Highlands (Fayetteville, AR)
- \$10 Mississippi Valley (Missouri)
- \$10 Pulaski (Little Rock, AR)
- \$10 Sugar Creek (Bentonville, AR)

Section C: Donations to our Funds

(*Choose any amount*)

- \$ _____ General Conservation Fund
- \$ _____ Legal Fund
- \$ _____ Compton Scholarship Fund
- \$ _____ Hedges Scholarship Fund
- \$ _____ OS Foundation

My Total is: \$ _____

Please remit to: The Ozark Society, PO Box 2914, Little Rock, AR 72203

Once your membership has processed, you will receive a Thank You email to the Ozark Society. If you have questions about your membership status, contact oscomms@ozarksociety.net.

Colorado High Adventure July 14-20, 2019 by Catherine Tolson, LA State Co-Director

The 2019 Colorado High Adventure Trip will be held from Sunday thru Saturday, July 14 – 20 at Cascade Campground, located in the Collegiate Peaks area west of the community of Nathrop, Colorado. If you prefer motel accommodations to camping, you can make reservations at nearby motels or bed & breakfasts. The trip is limited to 60 people. The cost of the trip is \$175 for campers or \$125 for those who choose the motel or B&B option. You will need to complete the information form for the trip and include it with your fees. The information form is located online at www.ozarksociety.net and below.

You must be an Ozark Society member to participate in this trip. Only paid trip participants who sign waivers will be allowed to join group-led activities. If you are not already a member, you may join by paying your dues online at

www.ozarksociety.net/membership/ or by sending \$30 annual dues along with trip fee of \$175 for campers or \$125 for non-campers. **NOTE: MOST trailer sites are already reserved for this trip.** If you are just now signing up and plan to take your trailer, please email Catherine Tolson catherine.tolson@comcast.net and verify that there is a trailer site still available.

Reservations will be accepted between January 15th and May 31st, 2019. Please be sure your reservation arrives by May 31st at the latest. To confirm your place on the Colorado outing, send

- (1) your completed **Reservation Form** below and
- (2) a check made out to the **Ozark Society** for trip fees: \$175 (camping) or \$125 (not camping).

Mail to: **Catherine Tolson, 216 Vinwood Rd., Monroe, LA 71203**

Meals will be provided for all trip participants, regardless of whether you are camping or staying elsewhere. The meals will begin with dinner on Sunday July 14 and end with dinner on Friday July 19. If you have special dietary needs or preferences, you may need to bring your own food as the menus are planned well in advance of the trip.

There will be a variety of outings from which to choose: hiking, fishing, mountain biking, horseback riding, sightseeing, and rafting or boating on the Arkansas River. If you plan to canoe, kayak, or bike, you should bring your own equipment. For rafting, you will need to make your own arrangements with a local outfitter.

If you have any questions about the trip, contact Catherine Tolson by phone at 318-680-9280 or by email at catherine.tolson@comcast.net.

Reservation Form

Personal information (please print!)				
Last name(s)		First name(s)		
Mailing address				
Phone	Cell	Home		
Email				
Camping (circle)	Yes	No		
Camping equipment (Circle) (if camping)	Tent Small (2-3 person) Large (4-6 person)	OR	Trailer length _____	
Other information (camping with, traveling with, etc.)				
Fees Ozark Society	Trip (circle) \$175 or \$125	Ozark Society dues (if paying - includes chapter dues) \$30	Indicate chapter (circle 1 or more) Bayou (<i>Shreveport, LA</i>) Buffalo River (<i>North Central AR</i>) Highlands (<i>Fayetteville, AR</i>) Mississippi Valley (<i>Cape Girardeau, MO</i>) Pulaski (<i>Little Rock, AR</i>) Sugar Creek (<i>Bentonville, AR</i>)	Total amount included \$

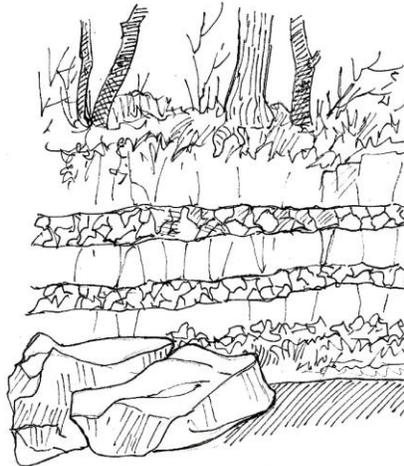
Chert - One of the Most Common Ozark Minerals

by Fred Paillet, Ozark Society Education Chair

As an outdoor enthusiast relocated to northwest Arkansas more than a decade ago, the observation of abundant chert was one of my very first Ozark impressions. And it was not necessarily pleasant. The chert attracted my attention in the form of baseball-sized angular rocks hidden in the deep leaf litter of Ozark National Forest hiking trails. These potentially ankle-twisting nuisances came as a real surprise and forced me to pay far too much attention to my footing when I would rather have been enjoying pleasant fall scenery. Almost at the same time I began to notice sections of trail constructed into the sides of hills that seemed to have been deliberately paved with gray gravel composed of similar angular rock fragments. By now all of this is a familiar part of my local hiking experiences. But what exactly is chert, and where did all the chert in the Ozarks come from?

Chert is a glass-like form of rock composed of tiny quartz (silicon oxide) crystals verging on a true glass where molten rock cooled so quickly as to be left with no crystal structure at all. Trace minerals mixed in with the silica give the various forms of chert their color. Common forms of chert include flint, jasper, agate, chalcedony, and onyx. Chert deposits in the nearby Ouachita Mountains were subjected to the heat and pressure of mountain building and have become the rock known as novaculite. Some novaculite

deposits contained such useful materials for stone implements that they were visited by prehistoric hunters from hundreds of miles away.



Typical angular chert fragments superimposed on road cut with massive gray layers of limestone and thinner beds of fragmented chert. The sharp-edged fragments are produced when the brittle chert beds shatter during uplift.

Chert is mostly derived from oceanic sediments known as marine ooze composed of the silica skeletons of radiolarians, diatoms and other tiny marine animals. The microscopic skeletons are sometimes preserved intact in a rock called radiolarite. More often, the silica re-mobilizes and collects in layers and pods within the surrounding layers of sediment. If you look at fresh roadcuts in the Ozarks you can see thick layers of gray limestone interbedded with tan or white layers of angular rock fragments that are composed of chert. The chert layers have a kind of mottled look because of their

network of brittle fractures and various degrees of mineral staining. The small springs you see in intermittent sinking streams represent places where impermeable chert beds deflect infiltrating water descending down through solution openings in the overlying limestone karst. The upland Ozark soil is a reddish clay (geoscientists call it terra rossa) composed of clay minerals left behind when limestone in the bedrock dissolved over eons. The iron-stained chert fragments left behind form a sort of gravel-like residue. This explains why there is often a knee-high carpet of low-bush blueberry on Ozark ridges – a plant known to require acidic soil not usually associated with calcareous limestone.

Chert is especially abundant in our area due to an accident of geologic history. As a rule, ocean waters are starved of certain nutrients, one of which is silica. Any silica deposited onto the ocean surface by winds from the land is quickly taken up by diatoms and radiolarians. The ancient Ozark landscape was a shallow ocean shelf just north of the active mountain building from continental collision forming the Ouachita Range about 300 million years ago. Volcanic activity in that mountain building process produced a steady rain of silica-rich volcanic ash that supported a flourishing diatom community.

Continued on page 7.

Chert by Fred Pailletcontinued

Millions of years later, the presence of chert fragments embedded in Ozark rock layers provided the abrasive needed to create the deep canyons like that of the Buffalo that we enjoy today. More recently, chert impacted my professional life during my

first geological investigation in the Ozarks. This was a project to lower sophisticated geophysical probes into boreholes drilled as part of a mineral assessment program in southwestern Missouri. On one of these projects a small chunk of chert dislodged from

the borehole wall and became wedged against the side of my probe. That was the only time in a long career when I had to leave a piece of valuable equipment permanently embedded in the ground I was sent to study. In the Ozarks, chert happens.

High-Pointing the States: Part Five – The Midwest Loop

By Steve Heye, Pulaski Chapter Outings Chair

Here is the fifth in a series of my adventures to visit as many of the fifty US states' highest points as I can. Last time we took a look at a trip from October of 2014 to the southeast corner of the US: Florida, Alabama and Georgia. This time I will tell you of my tour of the Midwest following the Eclipse of August 21, 2017.

My wife, Meribeth, and I went up to my Aunt's home in Sutton, Nebraska for the big eclipse. Her town was dead center on the path of totality. Nice! Following the event, we made our way towards the Minnesota State Fair in St. Paul. Along the way, one of our first stops was the highest point in Iowa. After the fair, Meribeth would fly home and I would continue bagging high points in the Midwest.

Iowa

Iowa's high point, Hawkeye Point, is outside the town of Sibley. This is one of those easy ones: drive up, get out, take the photo. There is a patio and mosaic marker at the high point and it is surrounded by cornfields and a farmstead. Even at 1670

feet, it's got a great view of the rolling hills of Northwest Iowa. There are also sign posts that point the way and distance to the other state high points. Iowa was my 28th high point on August 23, 2017. We got back in the car and drove on to Minneapolis.



Minnesota

We spent the next few days at the Minnesota State Fair. This is one of the nation's biggest, worth a trip on it's own. On August 26, Meribeth flew back to Little Rock and I left for the Arrowhead of N.E. Minnesota, north of Duluth. The high point is Eagle Mountain and is on the edge of the area known as the Boundary Waters.

To get to it, you drive along the shore of Lake Superior until you come to the town of Lutsen. You then take forest roads to a trail

head that is about 3.5 miles from the 2301-foot summit. There is a small lake that you walk around and the mountain is just past the lake. Lots of wildlife, including moose, can be seen along the way. It was a misty day, but still a great hike. Lots to see in this area, I spent the night in a campground at a state park next to Superior. On August 27th, Minnesota was my 29th high point.



Michigan

I left Minnesota's Temperance River State Park early and made my way down to Duluth, then across the scenic shoreline of northern Wisconsin on my way to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. By early afternoon I had made my way to the town of L'Anse.

Continued on page 8

High-Pointing the States By Steve Heye.... continued

The highest point is Mt. Arvon which is about 15 miles away. You are able to drive to the top of the mountain, but the network of forest roads is very confusing. It took me two runs at it even with a map and observing the signs pointing the way.



Finally, about three in the afternoon, I reached the parking lot on top of Arvon, 1,979 feet high. There is a sign and registry here and a bench nearby that lets you sit and enjoy the view of Lake Superior in the far distance. I returned to L'Anse and then made my way up to Houghton for the night. I was going to make a quick two day trip up to Isle Royal the next morning. Mt. Arvon Michigan was my 30th high point on August 28th.

Wisconsin

I enjoyed everything about Isle Royal and hope to return for a longer stay the next time. I will also return by air, because I did not enjoy the return trip on the ferry to Copper Harbor, Mi. The lake was quite choppy and I had nothing with me for seasickness. I survived the crossing and started driving back to Houghton to recover.

The next morning, August 31st, I left Houghton going south to Timm's Hill in central Wisconsin. I got to see a lot of the north woods of the Upper Peninsula and Northern Wisconsin along the way.

Timm's Hill is located 20 miles east of the town of

Tomahawk. At 1,952 feet, the hill is located in a county park. You park the car and take about a quarter mile walk up to an observation tower, marker and registry. The views from the tower allow you to see all the nearby farms and woods. By the time I returned to the car it was mid-afternoon and I still had to drive to Marshfield, Wisconsin. I was going to have dinner and spend the night at Margaret Bartelt's home. Margaret and her late husband, Gordon, led trips for the Ozark Society for years when they lived in Arkansas. Timm's hill was my 31st high point.



Illinois

Margaret was a wonderful host and we had a great time recalling all the outings we had been on together. It was Friday September 1st and this would be a travel day to Dubuque, Iowa, which is about 25 miles west of Illinois' high point, Charles Mound. I stopped to see some of the sights along the way that I saw on a previous trip to the Wisconsin Dells and arrived in Dubuque about 3pm. Since I had some extra daylight left, I drove west to the Field of Dreams film site about 15 miles away.

The next morning, I would drive over to the town of Scales Mound, where the high point is located. Along the way is Galena, Illinois,

home to General Grant. I stopped to see a few of the sights there.

Charles Mound, 1235 feet above sea level, is one of those high points that are located on private property. The mound lies in the center of a 4 square mile farm and is accessible on only four weekends each year. This is another reason I went to Isle Royal, to work my schedule out so I arrived on one of those weekends. The mound is about a mile from where you park and you walk up an old road towards the hill. You hike past cornfields and pastures to an old farmstead. From here you go up the hill and the marker. Also, up here, about 200 yards from the high point marker is the home for the landowner. They greeted people as they came up and signs said to respect the home area. The view was very good. You saw farms and woods in Northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin from the marker. Charles Mound was my 32nd high point.



I drove back to Little Rock by way of Hannibal, Missouri that afternoon and then made it home in time for Labor Day. I had driven over 1500 miles in 15 days, but I bagged 5 more high points. Next time I will tell the story of the Southern Appalachian high points with two trips that covered South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Virginia.

2019 Buffalo Float June 5-8th by Steve Heye, Pulaski Chapter Outings Chair

It's time! The 2019 Buffalo River Float is planned and ready to go, are you? We think this year's float is going to be fun for folks of all ages. Group leaders, Stewart Noland, Alan Nye and Steve Heye are looking for 45 friends to join us for a four day/three night trip on the Buffalo National River.

The trip will start from the Ozark Campground, just north on highway 7 from Jasper, on Wednesday, June 5th. **You need to be at the Campground by 10 A.M.** We will spend three nights on the river and finish just after lunch at Grinder's Ferry (Hwy. 65) on Saturday, June 8th. The Ozark Campground will be available for everyone starting Monday evening, June 3rd.

The trip fee is **\$200 per person**. This fee will cover your car shuttle from Ozark to Hwy. 65. It will also cover all meals from Wednesday lunch thru lunch on Saturday and the fee for our pavilion rental, campground costs, and the group permit.

There will be an **optional day float** before the trip on Tuesday, June 4th that will leave Kyles Landing and return to Ozark campground. Meals and shuttle for this day are on your own. Jasper is just 5 miles away for meals or bring your own. We will organize shuttles Tuesday at 9 A.M. to get our boats up to Kyles. The Ozark campground will be open for use to everyone starting Monday night, June 3rd.

Send your **name, address, email and cell number** to Heye@aristotle.net.

Be sure to include that email address, as this is how we will get in touch with you with updates and any other changes as the float gets closer. We will use Cell phones for contact only in the week of the float to pass on breaking messages. Please list the info for everyone if you are part of a group.

After you have Emailed your info, send your Check, payable to: **Ozark Society**. And send to:

**Buffalo River Float
Ozark Society
P. O. Box 2914
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203**

Please note that **you are not officially registered until we receive your payment**. There are 45 slots available and you will be put on the wait list if the trip is full. Last day for payment is **May 15th**.

Special Note:

We will **NOT** be using any john boats for group gear. Everyone is expected to carry a piece or two of group equipment. You are responsible for carrying all of your personal equipment. Kayakers may wish to find or become a solo canoeist that can carry kayakers' share of the group gear and personal gear if they can't find room on their kayak. You will receive more trip details after you are signed up.

Send any questions to: Heye@aristotle.net

In Memoriam – Randy Ego by Laura Timby, Buffalo River Chapter Chair



A dear friend and Ozark Society member, Randy Ego, 67, quietly passed away on Thursday January 17, 2019. Randy was seriously injured in an accident in October

2016. With the help of his devoted family, friends and his amazing spirit and strength, Randy kept up his fight to heal and remain with his loved ones, eventually returning to his home and community here in the Ozarks in 2018.

Randy and his wife Cathy have been friends of mine almost since the very beginning of my own journey here in Buffalo River Country. One of my fondest memories is when Randy, Cathy and their children joined our group on the Ozark Society

Colorado trip. I remember coming back to camp after a strenuous day of hiking or rafting and Randy (God bless him) would have some freshly caught trout cooked up for appetizers and a batch of frozen lime Margaritas. I can't ever remember anything that tasted so good or was so refreshing—simply wonderful!

The family requests that memorials be made to the Chimes Volunteer Fire Department, PO Box 40 Dennard, AR 72629



Ozark Society
P.O. Box 2914
Little Rock, AR 72203

Please Note:
If you would like to receive
Pack & Paddle ONLY by
email, not through US Mail,
please contact
Carolyn Shearman at
oscomms@ozarksociety.net.

The Officer, Director, and Chair List – Updated for 2019

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