



PACK & PADDLE



Winter “The challenge goes on. There are other lands and rivers, other wilderness areas, to save and to share with all.
 December 2020 I challenge you to step forward to protect and care for the wild places you love best.” - Dr. Neil Compton

Ozark Society President's Report for Winter 2020 By David Peterson, Ozark Society President

Opportunities in the Buffalo National Park

The Ozark Society is committed to maintaining the water quality of the Buffalo National River and also improving the experience of park visitors – two opportunities present themselves now. Here are some activities we are pursuing.

Pre-National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) planning:

At the fall annual board meeting Laura Timby proposed that OS present the Buffalo River National US Park Service with two recommended changes in policy:

- Decrease congestion at access sites along the river by reducing long term parking on the gravel bars
- Require WAG bags for proper solid waste removal for all overnight floaters.

Mark Foust, superintendent of the Buffalo National River for the US Park Service, tells me that these topics, as well as many more, are already on the list of topics under review in their

comprehensive management plan.



Mark Foust, BNR Superintendent

Other topics include: dogs on wilderness hiking trails, controlled burns in the park, bike use in the park, horse trails, and unpaved roads. Please pass along other such issues to board members:

- Laura Timby at laurab2053@gmail.com,
- Alice Andrews at alice209ok@yahoo.com,
- Stewart Noland at stewartnoland51@aol.com
- David Peterson at ospres@pzarksociety.net

Cemetery Maintenance:

There are at least 40 cemeteries in the Buffalo River National Park, much like the “Nars” cemetery near Woolum. Most have limited accessibility and

many are disappearing under vines and other brush. Several of you may have ancestors buried in the Park. But the Park doesn't have the resources to maintain these old cemeteries so the Buffalo National River Partners (BNRP) is working with the Park to identify cemeteries and then implement a plan for revitalization.



Nars Cemetery, 17 marked graves, 16 unmarked

If you would like to help with time or money please contact:

Dave Morton
 P. O. Box 1700
 Harrison AR 72602
 870-715-0332
dmorton@equitybank.com

Buffalo River Trails Maintenance Update

By Mike Reed, Buffalo River Trail Coordinator

For several years, construction on the Buffalo River Trail had been stalled due to a reroute needed near Little Rocky Creek (between Red Bluff Rd and South Maumee Rd). NPS notified me a couple days before Thanksgiving that we now have clearance to construct that reroute so I give thanks to the folks at NPS for making that happen.

Turnout for the Autumn '20 trail work session in late October was small, hampered by the pandemic and perhaps by threats of copious rain as well. Without clearance to work on the reroute, we spent time on high-priority maintenance instead.

On Friday I hiked into an area where the trail crosses a power line clearing in Boone Hollow. Due to the lack of forest canopy the brush grows fast and thick so this is one of our maintenance headache areas. I carved a path through the brush and began filling a big hole in the trail where a tree's root ball used to be. The temperature dropped about 20 degrees and occasional wind gusts caused showers of yellow leaves.

More people arrived Friday PM and Saturday AM. 4 of us headed to the Woolum area to address one of our biggest headaches – the area where the BRT & OHT cross Richland Creek a couple hundred yards upstream of its mouth. The east side of the creek had apparently been cleared at one time

so there is not much of a forest canopy here but there is deep and fertile soil that produces a bumper crop of 8-10-foot-tall weeds each year. We've put blazes on every one of the few trees so people have some chance of finding their way through this 50-yard stretch when it's overgrown. Afterward, we cleared soil from the steps leading up to Point Peter Mt and did some minor tread repairs along the slope above the stairs.

On Sunday 4 of us headed downriver to the Spring Creek crossing. There was a bad area on the upriver side where a lot of stuff had eroded into the trail from the slope above, leaving a narrow walking path sloped steeply toward the creek. We re-dug about 50 yards of tread (attached picture) and un-buried some stone steps that we didn't even know were there.



Rain was forecast for much of the remaining week but we hoped to get something done on Monday before it started. No such luck. 6 of us headed to the Zack Ridge Rd trail head in a light rain and hiked upriver. Most of the trail down to

Bear Creek had already been cleared of brush. After reaching the flood plain we began clearing grass, briars, and cane and then crossed Bear Creek to continue clearing until we reached an old road. We ate lunch in the rain by Bear Creek then hiked out.

Given the forecast we decided there was no sense staying at camp so we packed-up and headed home Monday afternoon. The Tyler Bend area got 8" of rain that week and we got some important work done despite our small crew so I don't feel any shame in calling it quits.

Thanks to Mike B, Todd W, Brad B, Ken L, and a shout-out to new friends Maggie and Rick. We met Maggie on the trail Saturday while she was day-hiking and told her a bit about what we were doing.

She and husband Rick joined us for work Monday and have since adopted that section of the BRT upriver from Bear Creek. In addition, Brad B has adopted the section from Zack Ridge Rd downriver to Brush Creek.

There are still a couple areas available for adoption. The Ozark Highlands Trail Association coordinates maintenance between the Richland Valley and AR-14. Contact me at:

mereed@runbox.com if you are interested in adopting or see <https://ozarkhighlandstrail.com/maintenance/> for more information..

Ozark Society Foundation News

By Marvin Schwartz, Ozark Society Foundation Chair



The OZARK
SOCIETY
FOUNDATION

Much has been going on for the OSF. The youth grant program is underway, and “Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines of Arkansas” is published. To get the youth grants started, board member Roslyn Imrie worked with community partner volunteers to define the grant criteria and select the best projects. For the trees book, board member Ken Leonard worked with the authors to complete the large manuscript and coordinated with state agencies and donors for resources and support. Both projects were well received by the public because they are clearly linked to our mission of education.

The trees field guide continues the OSF tradition as a publisher of books. And the grants program introduces a new focus on youth engagement in conservation.

Two additional activities are planned, the OSF Endowment Fund and the award for excellence in environmental writing. The Endowment Fund will assure our organization has longevity well into the future. The Endowment Fund will be part of an updated OSF financial strategy for annual budget and investment decisions. The award for excellence in environmental writing is planned for launch in March 2021, avoiding competing for public attention with the new book.

Board membership has changed recently. Rex Robbins has resigned and two new board members have joined, both with deep Arkansas

roots. Francie Bolter is a retired rhetoric and writing professor whose parents Hubert and Mary Ferguson testified in Congress against damming the Buffalo River and were recipients of the Compton Award. Anna Jeter Lester is a financial manager who has hiked and floated on many Ozark Society outings. Anna is leading the endowment fund planning, while Francie is involved in the literature award planning and as a proofreader for the trees book.

In 2021, the OSF will continue to partner with the Ozark Society Archives Committee to create a documentary film on the history of the Buffalo River. The project fundraising has been successful, and the film’s budget of \$185,000 has been secured. The film will be shown during the 2022 Ozark Society anniversary events.

Middle Fork of the Salmon River

By Stewart Noland, Archival Chair

OS Members can participate in a 100-mile trip down the Middle Fork of the Salmon River in Idaho from July 29-August 3rd, 2021 with Aggipah River Trips. We have until January 1, 2021 to fill this 24-person trip, after which Aggipah will open the trip to others. For those riding with Aggipah the on-river cost is \$2399 per person. For those riding in a private boat the on-river cost is \$1686.50 per person. A 25% deposit (\$600 or \$422) is required before January 1st to hold the reservation.



For more information on the trip and the address to send your deposit is:

Aggipah River Trips
PO Box 425
Salmon, Idaho 83467
Bill Bernt

www.aggipah.com

208-756-4167

bill@aggipah.com

Feel free to contact Stewart Noland at 501-831-8809 or stewartnoland51@aol.com with questions as well since he plans to participate in the trip and will help coordinate off-river logistics such as pre-trip lodging and vehicle shuttles.

High Points Part 11

By Steve Heye, Pulaski Chapter

This is the eleventh episode of my trips to visit as many of the fifty US States' highest points. This time it's a week in the inter-mountain west to bag Idaho and Nevada in August of 2020.

This trip was set up when my backpack on the John Muir Trail for July 2020 was canceled by COVID-19. Mt. Whitney was to be the goal of that hike. This left me in shape but nowhere to go. I saw that no permits were needed for Idaho or Nevada, so I set this trip up as a replacement.

The trip started on August 18th with a flight to Salt Lake City, Utah from Little Rock. I rented a small SUV with the ground clearance I would need for access to Nevada's high point and got the hiking supplies I would need to do my attempt of Borah Peak, Idaho on the 20th.

Flying during COVID was not too bad. You had to be aware of your surroundings and made sure you had stuff to eat on the plane as all they passed out was water and packaged snacks. The center seats were left open on the plane. Overall, I felt folks were really trying to stay safe.

Idaho

I spent the first night in Ogden Utah, where I took stock of my gear and set the SUV up to be my bedroom for the next night when I would get to the trail head campground for Borah Peak, Idaho.

After I got my supplies and breakfast at the local Walmart, I took a quick detour over to the Golden Spike National Monument. I had never been to Promontory before and thoroughly enjoyed the exhibit. The Highway Engineer in me was

impressed with what was built with what they had.

After an hour or so I started the 275-mile trip north to the trail head near the town of Chilly, Idaho off US 93. I picked up a dinner before I made it to camp and decided to sleep outside the SUV as the weather was good that night.

The hike up Borah, elevation 12,662 feet, is straight forward. You follow a ridge from the campground for about 4 miles to the top. The hardest part is the trail has a very steep gradient, 14%, for nearly the whole trip. You gain over 5200 feet as you hike.

The other obstacle along the way is a mile-long section called Chicken-Out Ridge. This ridge is only a hundred or so yards wide and has 1000-foot drop-offs on both sides. There was no real trail in this section either, so it took time to pick your way over to where the trail crossed a col that normally has snow on it, before you make an 1100-foot high climb over loose rock in the last $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile.

I left camp at 5am, hiking by headlamp for about 90 minutes until daylight. I made it past Chicken-Out Ridge and had lunch about 12:30pm at the col. I realized that on my return I would have to clear Chicken before dark. But I was doing decent time and it looked like I should make it back to the car by dark at 9pm. Or so I thought.

It took me three hours to conquer the last $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. The trail was over loose rock and the steepness was taxing. Just before 4pm, I made it to the top of Borah to enjoy a smokey view of the center of Idaho. It had

taken me 11 hours to go just short of 4 miles.



Because of all the loose rock, the slope, and the smoke, I kept my visit to the top short and headed back down. I had to clear Chicken-Out and get on regular trail before dark. I did make it through the tough spots in time and thought I'd stop for a bite as the sun set in a smokey orange haze. I still had two miles to go, I figured 9pm or 10pm back at the camp. Or so I thought.

At midnight, I was 17 hours into an 8-mile hike. Less than a half mile per hour. I couldn't think straight, it was dark, I was sore, and I wasn't sure if I was even on the right trail. I took my pack off and decided to take a nap before pushing on. I got some spotty sleep for the next 4 hours. The smoke cleared and I did get a great star show.

I thought I missed a turn to the trail head camp until I saw a group of hiker's lights coming up the trail about 4am. I asked if they had come from the trail head camp or the other one. They said they had just cleared the trail head gate.

What!? Turns out I had stopped about 300 yards short of where my car was parked! Argh,

Continued on page 5.....

High Points Part 11....continued

I could have had a good sleep if I had just gone a few minutes more! I tossed everything in the car and took a nap until 8am. Borah Peak was on my list on August 20, 2020 as my 42nd state high point.

Nevada

This morning after that nap, I started a 450-mile travel day to get to Ely, Nevada for a stop before driving west across Nevada to Boundary Peak. There are two ways up Boundary Peak, elevation 13,147 feet, one following a creek drainage or the route I used from an old mine called Queen. Queen mine is about 7 miles off Hwy 6 on single track road that is subject to deep ruts.

A standard car can make it to a mine area at the 6-mile mark, but the last mile has a 1000-foot gain on that rutted road. If you don't have a high-centered vehicle you'll walk two extra miles as you have to walk a mile on the road to start and return. I had the clearance, but because of the sandy soil, my two-wheel drive vehicle could not get past a rut full of sand. This is where I found a wide spot in the road and made camp here. Since I didn't get all the way up, I would have to walk about 1.25 miles more tomorrow. I organized my gear, had a snack, and hit the sack early for another long hiking day.

Sunday morning, I arose about 5am, got something to eat and started up the road to the trail head about 5:30am. Under the light from the headlamp, I started out a little slower than I wanted and it would be 6:30am before I made it to the trail head. A young man from California was loading up to hit the trail and we walked together until he pulled away

as we climbed a ridge that would take us over to the base of Boundary Peak. The trail from the Queen to the base of the peak was about 3 miles, but it was well groomed and well laid out. I made it to the base about 9:30am.

The elevation gain from here was 2300 feet over about a mile-long trek to the peak. Unlike Borah, this rock was very loose and you lost elevation a lot looking for a foothold. I eventually found out that I should have been working the ridge area. I lost a good two hours trying various routes to make my way up the hill.



Once again, it would be nearly 4pm before I found myself on top. Nearly 6 hours to make it up a mile-long climb, so I was setting no speed records on this hike. I had hoped to spot Mono Lake, California from the top, but the smoke didn't let me see beyond 20 miles or so.

Just a half mile away was the taller Montgomery Peak in California. The state line runs between the two, thus the name of Nevada's Boundary Peak is obvious.

I signed the register and started down, hoping to make it to the good trail at the base of the mountain before

dark. Turns out I did make it to the saddle about 7pm and ate some dinner. There was still almost 4 miles to get back to the car and then a 90-minute drive back to a hotel in Tonopah.

The walk back was on the good trail and road, but a lot of it was under headlamp since the sun went down about 7:30pm. It became another 16-hour hiking day as I got to the car about 9:30pm. I stored my gear, changed my shoes and started the drive to Tonopah.

Monday would be another long day drive back up US 6 to Ely, then US 93 and 93A to Windover, Utah and then I-80 into Salt Lake City, about 400 miles. Along the way I made a stop at the Bonneville Salt Flats outside of Windover. I got to the Salt Lake City hotel about dinner time, turned in my car and organized my luggage for the flight home on Tuesday morning.

I have started planning for next summer and you can join me on either or both trips. The exact dates are dependent on permits.

In Mid-June I am going to hike up Katahdin from Chimney Pond Camp at Baxter State Park in Maine. We will spend a few days there and then see some other trails in New England.

In early August, I will try to do the trip that was cancelled this year on the John Muir Trail. 42 miles over 7 days/6 nights. Mt. Whitney day hike is included on this trip.

Both trips have folks interested and more info will be coming soon.

Email me to let me know you're interested Heye@aristotle.net

The Mystery of the Ozark Oak Leaf Gall

Fred Paillet, OS Education Chair

You see them in the leaf litter in late summer on hikes in our oak and hickory woodlands. They look like tan golf balls, complete with the stippled surface texture that helps golf balls fly a little farther than they would with a smooth surface. But these balls are light as a feather, with parchment thin skin and an array of cobweb like strings for an inner texture. Ozark hikers often wonder what sort of fruit these are and where they came from. It turns out these are but one of many different varieties of leaf gall created by insects as part of their life cycle.

There are lots of different structures developing out of oak leaves when their growth process is hijacked by insect pests for their own purposes. More than 800 insect species create galls on oak twigs, and over 700 of them are wasps.



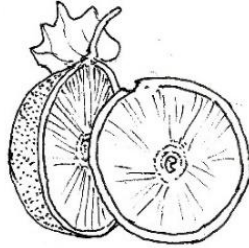
Gall wasp adult

These particular galls are so perfectly symmetrical that many observers figure they must be some kind of exotic fruit and not just a deformed oak leaf. Some leaf galls are not nearly as noticeable as the papery balls described here. In the case of the round “golf ball” structures in question we have part of the life cycle of a gall wasp.

There are two related gall wasp species that produce such round structures on oak leaves and they are commonly known as oak-apple gall wasps. The name is derived from one of these that produces a gall

interior that looks like the flesh of a freshly sliced apple.

Cross-section of wasp gall interior
Capsule of nutritious food around larva



The galls we most often see have a light interior web of fibers and are the work of the wasp *Amphibolips quercusinanis*.

If you look carefully, you can see the green galls embedded in the expanding new growth of oak twigs in the mid spring when the local woods are finally beginning to green up. The female wasp has injected her egg along with a special mix of chemicals into the bud that will become the new twig when new growth just begins. The exact processes that control this are still not fully understood. The injected chemicals must be some combination of growth hormones that act to deflect the normal growth of a leaf while it is just developing. So, this is a process where the pre-formed meristem tissue that is destined to become the leaf executes the growth programmed into cellular DNA under a set of hijacked instructions.

The complexity of the gall forming process is demonstrated by the fact that the deformed leaf growth does more than just provide a house for the juvenile wasp “worm”. The hijacked growth process as the gall develop its interior “cobwebs” has them connected to a starchy capsule around the growing wasp larva. That

substance is food for the young wasp, and the leaf continues to produce a generous supply of wasp food until the larva matures and escapes.

The gall illustrated in my sketch was collected from the branch of a black oak on the edge of the forest on the grounds of Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art on April 26, 2020.



Wasp gall developed on expanding oak leaf

You can see how the gall grows out of the tissue of the deformed oak leaf. You see the intact gall growing out of the terminal leaf in a twig where the other leaves have expanded to less than half their full size. This illustrates how critical it is for gall development to act on the “stem cell” (no pun intended) nature of the developing leaf tissue. My illustration also shows the sectioned gall with a better indication of how the gall structure is attached to the developing oak leaf, along with the fibrous network around the edible capsule sheltering the wasp larva. The mature wasp is a small, nearly black creature most notable for a disproportionately long pair of antennae. All of this yet another demonstration of the wonderful and intricate complexity of the natural world around us.

Ozark Society Foundation Student Grant Opportunity

By Roslyn Imrie, Ozark Society Foundation, Youth Grants Coordinator

The Ozark Society Foundation has selected the recipients of the 2020 OSF Youth Environmental Grants Program. The grants are awarded to organizations and schools that engage students in environmentalism and conservation projects. Priority was given to nonprofits who experienced an interruption to their revenue stream due to the pandemic.



In 2020, the Youth Grants Programs awarded \$10,000 in seven grants to regional programs in amounts ranging from \$600-\$2,000. The recipients include organizations and schools from urban and rural areas in Missouri and Arkansas:

Learning with Iris, Acorn Elementary School, Mena, AR

Students will build an iris garden at the 15-acre outdoor classroom. The iris garden will be used to teach life cycles, soil testing,

reproduction, monarch migration, identify pollinators, graphing, art, and technology.

Green Leadership Academy for Diverse Ecosystems (GLADE) Greater Ozarks Audubon Society, Springfield, MO.

Students will attend a one-week environmental academy paired with year-round community improvement projects.

Pineville Primary School Gardens, Pineville Primary School, Anderson, MO.

Students will establish garden beds, bird feeders, a butterfly garden and plant trees to enhance environmental awareness among early childhood, special education, and primary classes.

Butterfly Garden, Logan County "Old Jail" Museum, Paris, AR.

Students will design, build, and maintain a butterfly garden on the grounds of the museum.

Watershed Natives, Watershed Committee of the Ozarks, Springfield, MO.

Students will be involved in all aspects of growing native plants and selling and distributing them throughout the community for watershed conservation projects.

Natural Resource Career Experience, Earth's Classroom, Rosebud, MO.

Secondary students interested in a natural science career will enroll in a certification program and serve as instructors to younger students.

Water, Woods and Wildlife, Native Expeditions, Farmington, AR.

Students will grow native plants in a walk-in greenhouse for restoration projects.

OSF launched the annual grant program this year, and projects have until October 2021 to complete their objectives. The 2nd Annual OSF Youth Grants will be announced at that time. The Ozark Society Foundation and the Ozark Society support and promote conservation, education and recreation activity in the Ozark-Ouachita region. Additional information and application forms for the 2021 OSF Student Environmental Grant Program are located at

www.ozarksociety.net/foundation/

. Questions can be emailed to: youthgrants@ozarksociety.net

Growing Your Own Pawpaws

By Joseph Meyer, Sugar Creek Chapter

The article Fred Paillet presented about pawpaws should be required reading for every Ozark Society member. My estimate is that 95% of the population would not be able to identify this tree, and perhaps 99.99% have never had the pleasure of tasting the fruit. It's time for a change. It's time to grow your own and share the bounty.

I had my first taste of a pawpaw on a hike down in the bowels of the West Prong of the Mountain Fork of the Mulberry River about 1988. I was with Dr. Compton, and others, searching for virgin timber on a warm September day. We turned to go up Wellcave Hollow when Dr. Compton pointed out lots of pawpaws on the forest floor. Being new to the Ozarks and never having seen a Pawpaw before, I picked one up for a taste. What a pleasant surprise on a September day, especially when you are thirsty. What did I just taste? Mango? Banana? Peach? From that point on I was hooked on pawpaws.

Later I found out that Dr. Compton had a grove of pawpaws growing on his property and he suggested I take a few and plant them at my house. Those young transplants did not make it. Over the years I tried a number of times to dig up young pawpaws and transplant them. None of them survived.

In about 1995 on the way to the Fall Ozark Society meeting at Petit Jean State Park, I stopped off at the

Cherry Bend Trailhead and picked up bags of pawpaws to share with Ozark members at Petit Jean. Surprisingly, no one wanted them. I decided to 'plant them' and went to the rim of the canyon and threw most of them over the ledge. I wonder if any grew. I did keep a few and scattered the seeds into the woods around our house. Ten years later I found one growing, and today it is a producing tree. Yes, it can take them that long to germinate! Since then I have learned a lot about pawpaws and learned to speed up the process. For those who want a quick identification, hickory and pawpaw leaves look almost identical. The difference is hickory leaves join the stem at the same point. Pawpaw leaves have about a ¾" offset.



Seed in early germination

As Fred mentioned in his article, they do grow by sending out runners (clones). One year, Darrel Boles, another Sugar Creek chapter member, picked out a 5' foot sapling from his grove and dug it up

for me with his backhoe tractor. The root was almost non-existent. The 'root' consisted of an underground runner about the thickness of a pencil which had sent up a shoot to become a tree. It did not survive the transplanting process. When I discovered my lone pawpaw growing from the seeds, I had thrown out ten years earlier, I realized that the best method would be to grow them from seed. It is not an easy process; however, the young seedlings are tough little seedlings.

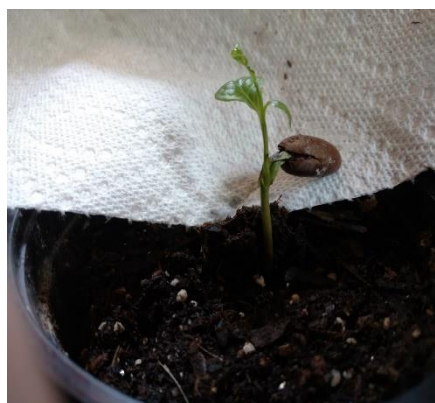
Through trial and error, and checking the internet, this is what I have learned.

1. Keep your seeds moist. Don't let them dry out.
2. Scarify: Sand or scrape the coating to allow moisture to penetrate.
3. Stratify: Place them in a cool down (40 degrees?) for a minimum of 60 days; some sources say 100 days. I just refrigerate them for the cool down.
4. After the stratifying process, place the seeds in a growing medium. Peat moss and light soil works best. Keep them moist and about 70 degrees. Have patience. It will take another 30 to 100 + days to show germination. My curiosity gets the better of me and I start checking after 30 days for signs of growth.
5. For those with a 'root or tail', I replant 1" deep in a separate container with appropriate soil.

Continued on page 9....

Growing Your Own Pawpaws continued

6. I water them with a very diluted liquid fertilizer.
7. Keep them moist. The roots are growing, you just don't see them. It may take a month or more for that growth to push the seed up along with the plant.
8. The seedling will start to grow a stem and leaves with the original growth still locked inside the seed pod. Don't try to remove, or 'help' the leaf growth come out of the brown pod. You will probably break it and kill it. Let it do its own thing. I mist them to keep them moist.



9. When the seedling starts to come up, the roots are probably down 5" to 8." The roots are twice the growth, or more, of the plant you see. Replant in a larger pot when needed.
10. I transplant several seedlings as a group into a larger planter. I include several seedlings because the recipient will need several trees for cross-pollination when they get big.

11. Seeds that I broadcast in my garden eventually grew twice as large as ones I had potted.
12. At the end of the summer, the potted plants were 8" tall. The garden plants were close to 14". I watered all of them a lot.

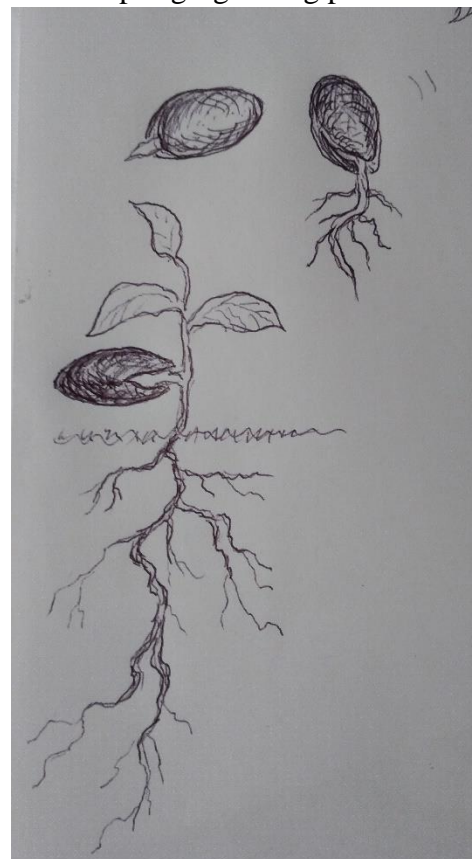


Last year I collected more than 200 pawpaw seeds. When they started 'hatching' I had so many baby pawpaws I couldn't take care of all of them. My shelves were full of baby plants. I knew Jim Walton also had an interest in growing pawpaws and I gave him most of the still dormant seeds that had not yet opened up.

I do not know what success he had. I took my remaining seeds and broadcast them in a 24X36" spot in my garden. Now there are about 35 seedlings about 12 -15" tall growing in my garden.

In April my oldest pawpaw tree had close to 100 baby pawpaws. By mid-summer there were only ten. By late summer they had all dropped. I should have watered the tree. In late September I started checking other pawpaw groves, including the one at Sinking Springs trail. Perhaps

another pawpaw hunter had been ahead of me, because in total I probably checked two or three hundred trees, they were all bare save one, and with a bit of shaking, I collected fifteen fruits. I placed them in a bucket and put them out on my covered porch. Several days later I went to check on them and there were only ten. Who took my pawpaws? I happened to see Jim and Lynn Walton in downtown Bentonville and related my missing pawpaw story to him. He immediately said 'squirrels!'. So, from last year's bounty of over 200 seeds and the 50 seeds I was able to collect this fall, I look forward to next spring's growing process.



Sketch by Joseph Meyer

Two Great Books for the Holidays!

By Carolyn Shearman, OS Communications Chair

Trees Shrubs and Woody Vines of Arkansas

PRE-ORDER NOW FOR DECEMBER DELIVERY!

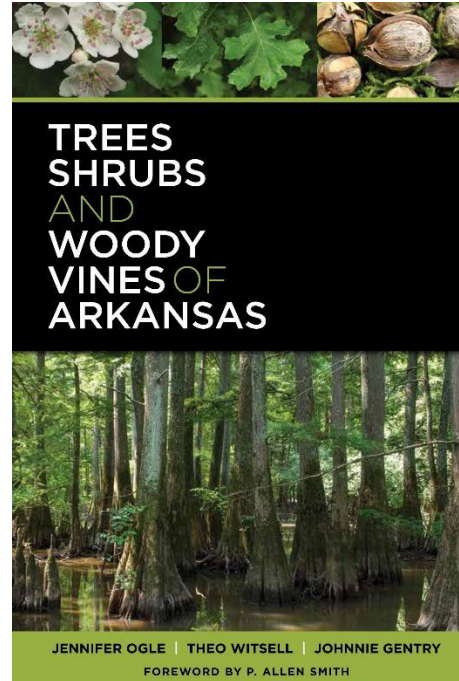
The OS Foundation's great team of writers, Jennifer Ogle, Theo Witsell, and Johnnie Gentry, is pulling together the new edition of the *Trees Shrubs, and Wood Vines of Arkansas*. It will be available before the end of this year.

This book will be perhaps the most comprehensive field guide ever published covering the trees, shrubs, and wood vines of Arkansas. The project is a complete rewrite of the field guide *Trees, Shrubs, and Wood Vines of Arkansas* by Carl Hunter and published by the Ozark Society Foundation many years ago. The extensive research put into the book will make it a great reference guide suitable for professionals, students, and amateur naturalists.

\$29.95

Foreword by P. Allen Smith

6 x 9, 450 pages covering 400 woody plants with in depth species descriptions, maps, botanical illustrations, visual and dichotomous keys and a glossary.



Living Waters

The Springs of Missouri

Living Waters: The Springs of Missouri, written by Loring Bullard, is a collaborative publishing effort between the Ozark Studies Institute and the Watershed Committee of the Ozarks. This book explores the rich variety of Missouri springs, placing them in the state's patterns of settlement and development. From the founding of towns — including Springfield, MO — to the establishment of wagon-road rest stops, to largely forgotten spas and resorts, Missouri springs were, and continue to be, centerpieces of the landscape.

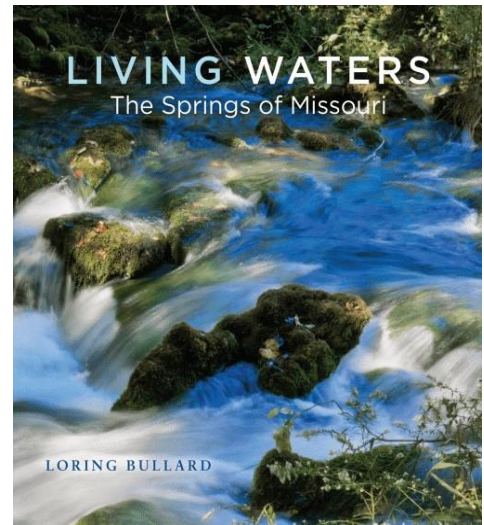
\$19.95

Foreword by Mike Kromrey

8½ x 9, 186 pages, 123 color photographs and illustrations

978-1-7346290-0-2 (paper)

September 2020



Both books are available at: www.ozarksociety.net/store



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:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <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: | \$50 | = \$40 OS + \$10 Chapter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supporter: | \$100 | = \$90 OS + \$10 Chapter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sponsor: | \$250 | = \$240 OS + \$10 Chapter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Patron: | \$500 | = \$490 OS + \$10 Chapter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor: | \$1000+ | = \$990+ OS + \$10 Chapter |

Chapter: (choose one)

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bayou (Shreveport, LA) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buffalo River (Gilbert, AR) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Highlands (Fayetteville, AR) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mississippi Valley (Missouri) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pulaski (Little Rock, 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 (Gilbert, AR) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 | Highlands (Fayetteville, AR) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 | Mississippi Valley (Missouri) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 | Pulaski (Little Rock, AR) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 | Schoolcraft (Springfield, MO) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 | Sugar Creek (Bentonville, AR) |

My Total is: \$ _____

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

You will receive an email Thank You from the Ozark Society. Please contact oscomms@ozarksociety.net for questions.

Section C: Donations to our Funds

(Choose any amount)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ | General Conservation Fund |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ | Legal Fund |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ | Compton Scholarship Fund |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ | Hedges Scholarship Fund |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____ | OS Foundation |



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

SOCIETY OFFICERS: President: David Peterson, (501) 679-2935, ospres@ozarksociety.net; Vice President: Lucas Parsch, osvp@ozarksociety.net; Financial Chair: Kay Ewart, ozarksocietyewart@gmail.com; Recording Secretary: Sandy Roerig, (318) 686-9481, sroeri@lsuhsc.edu; Past President: Alan Nye, (501) 258-7137, ajnye@swbell.net; Conservation Chair: Alice Andrews, (501) 219-4293, alice209ok@yahoo.com; Education Chair: Fred Paillet, (479) 935-4297, fredp@cox.net; Community Engagement Chair: Chris Kline (479) 409-0394, osmembership@ozarksociety.net; Communications Chair: Carolyn Shearman, oscomms@ozarksociety.net.

STATE DIRECTORS: ARKANSAS: Bob Cross, (479) 466-3077, bobcross610@gmail.com; Brain Thompson thompsonadd@gmail.com;

MISSOURI: Position open; LOUISIANA: Richard Maxwell rmax62@comcast.net; Catherine Tolson catherine.tolson@comcast.net.

CHAPTER CHAIRS: Bayou Chapter: Wayne Kiefer wkiefer59@gmail.com; Pulaski Chapter: Janet Nye, pulaskipres@ozarksociety.net; Highlands Chapter: Tom Perry, highlandspres@ozarksociety.net; Buffalo River Chapter: Laura Timby, laurab2053@gmail.com; Mississippi Valley Chapter: Brenda Crites, (573) 335-4521, bcsetirc@outlook.com; Schoolcraft Chapter: Loring Bullard, lbullard1415@gmail.com; Sugar Creek Chapter: Lowell Collins, ossugarcreek@gmail.com.

OZARK SOCIETY FOUNDATION: Marvin Schwartz, Chair, osfchair@ozarksociety.net

BUFFALO RIVER TRAIL COORDINATOR: Michael Reed mereed@runbox.com

OZARK SOCIETY STORE: Emily Roberts outreach@ozarksociety.net.

OZARK SOCIETY ARCHIVES: Stewart Noland bosshq@aol.com.

OZARK SOCIETY DEPOSITORY: Special Collections Division, University of Arkansas Libraries, Fayetteville, AR 72701, (479) 575-5577.

MEMBERSHIP: Dues for membership in the Ozark Society include the overall Society and one Chapter of your choice. The levels are Friend \$30; Associate \$50; Supporter \$100; Sponsor: \$250; Patron \$500; and Benefactor \$1000+. You can join more than one Chapter however, by just adding an additional \$10 for each extra one. Please renew online at www.ozarksociety.net/membership or mail your check including our Membership Form to: Ozark Society, P.O. Box 2914, Little Rock, AR 72203.