



# PACK & PADDLE



Winter  
December 2023

*“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*

## E-bikes to be Allowed on Two Motorized Trails but Not the Buffalo River Headwaters

By David Peterson, Ozark Society Past President

Until recently, e-bikes were only authorized on legal, motorized trails and roads on the Ouachita and Ozark-St. Francis National Forests. Last year, in response to rapidly increased e-bike usage everywhere, the USFS reversed this policy and requested that forest managers develop a framework “to determine if e-bike use will be designated on select trails.”



In response, forest supervisors in Arkansas proposed an “appropriate environmental analysis and ... opportunity for public engagement” for three current bike trails under Forest Service supervision: the Womble Trail on the Ouachita National Forest (51 miles), the Syllamo Mountain Bike Trail (38

miles), and the Buffalo River Headwaters bike trail (35 miles).

Although there are potential safety issues and environmental concerns with e-bikes, we responded with support of the proposal but with qualification.



*Here is a 19-mile bike trail loop in the headwaters – the Buffalo River starts in the upper left-hand corner*

**Support:** It is clear that e-bikes provide an enjoyable way to visit our national forests, and expand the potential ridership to those with physical limitations.

**Qualification:** We asked that e-bikes be limited to class I (pedal assist with maximum speed of 20 mph), and that

the Buffalo River Headwaters bike trail not be included in the study.

Our concern for the headwaters focused on preserving water quality and potential overuse. The headwaters are only 12 square miles, and the current bike trail system is 35 miles. But there is an immediate proposed addition to 53 miles, and in the future, to 100+ miles. There is also an ambition for additional access points with attendant access road construction.

**Good News:** On October 30, 2023 the USFS announced a 30-day comment period to designate two existing non-motorized trails for use by electric bikes – the Womble and Syllamo Trails, but not the Buffalo. As of November 28, the comment period is closed and we can assume that the Forrest Service decision will largely stand. This is a win-win, expanded biking opportunity, and a study on the impact of e-bikes on two trails other than in the headwaters.

## Buffalo River Trail Maintenance Days – Spring 2024

By Michael Reed, OS Buffalo River Trail Coordinator

The Spring BRT Work Session will be Saturday March 23, 2024 through Friday March 29<sup>th</sup>. We will use Steele Creek Ranch House as a base. See the full announcement at:

<http://buffalorivertrailcrew.org/2023/12/01/spring-24-brt-maintenance/>.

You can reach Michael at:  
[mreed@runbox.com](mailto:mreed@runbox.com).

The Fall '23 work session for Ken's Krew was a great success. We had 12 volunteers in all, including 6 first-timers, and logged 291 hours. Rather than focusing on tread rehabilitation as initially planned, we turned to simply getting the trail opened up – clearing a large amount of downfall from almost 14 miles of trail stretching from the Boxley trail head down-river to the Steele Creek

overlook plus a short segment on each side of Kyle's Landing. We did a heck of a lot of good for the BRT and the people using it, even extinguishing a campfire left smoldering at Arrington Creek. I only noted 3 areas that need tread repairs so things aren't as bad as I expected (so far). Watch for the announcement of our next one-day event this winter!

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## Western Swing

By Stewart Noland, OS Archive Chair

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I played a lot of baseball as a youngster, but I never hit a home run over the fence. I may have cured that short coming with a home run of rivers that I rafted during a western swing this summer. In between leaving Little Rock on June 4, and returning to Little Rock July 21, I joined others on the following rivers.

- Rogue River in Oregon, 4 days
- North Fork of the Umpqua River in Oregon, 2 days
- Selway River, in Idaho, 5 days
- Middle Fork of the Flathead River in Montana, 4 days
- Middle Fork of the Salmon River in Idaho, 6 days
- South Fork of the Salmon River and Main Salmon River in Idaho, 4 days

- Arkansas River in Colorado, 4 days

There is much to recount about each river trip, but I only will mention a few highlights. On the Rogue, I joined a bunch of folks that have been doing this lodges “Cadillac” trip since 1976, quite a history. The whole trip was planned around the Selway trip. A Selway River permit is the hardest permit to get in the U.S., and you just don’t turn down an invite. Long time Ozark Society member Oz Hawksley, from Missouri, pioneered running the Selway and helped develop the Management Plan for the River.

Fifteen minutes after launching on the South Fork of the Salmon, we saw a cinnamon-colored black bear. The South Fork of the Salmon had the most challenging white water with

several Class 5 rapids, culminating with Fall Creek 3 Rapid at the end of the run.

I ended the trip on the Arkansas River in Colorado with my wife Debbie, son Ross and his wife Ali, and children Willa and Brady. We had four fun days on the water, including the Numbers/Fractions and Browns Canyon. We also had a chance to visit friends Kent and Mary Ann Davidson in Salida.

With the exception of the Arkansas River, each of the rivers I floated is a National Wild and Scenic River. So, here is a shout out to all of those that worked to gain Wild and Scenic status for these rivers and to the multitude of us who get to enjoy them.

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## 2023-2024 Youth Grants

By Roslyn Imrie, OS Youth Grants Chair

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The Ozark Society is proud to announce another grant cycle for the Youth Grant. Since 2020, we have granted over \$42,000 through 25 different projects. Through this small grant program, the Ozark Society has been empowering the youth of the next generation to actively engage in conservation efforts.

Over the years, we have seen some amazing conservation projects unfold after receiving this funding. The money we have granted to nonprofits and schools in the region has allowed young people to clean up riverways, test water quality, build educational trails, break ground for gardens, construct greenhouses, and much more. Though the program favors projects that have real-world conservation impacts, we also recognize the importance of environmental education, which can change the hearts and minds of a population, making a real impact on the future.

We welcome nonprofits and schools to apply for between \$500 and \$3,000 in grant funding before February 3rd. All projects must involve youth (children under age 18) and should focus on conservation or environmental education efforts. Projects are expected to take place in 2024 or before March of 2025. Applicants can apply online with a form found through the Ozarks Society website. Our volunteer grant committee is looking forward to reviewing the types of projects people are dreaming about in the region.

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## David Eddy – Our 3<sup>rd</sup> Sassafras Hiking Award Winner

By Brian Thompson, Ozark Society President

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*David Eddy and Dixie, both 700-milers*

David Eddy, an attorney from Russellville, is our third recipient of the *Ozark Society Sassafras Hiking Award*. To qualify for this award, you must have hiked the lengths of *The Ozark Highland's Trail*, *The Ouachita Trail*, *the Buffalo River Trail*, and the *Ozark Trail* in Missouri, for a distance exceeding 700 miles.

David grew up in Morrilton, hunting deer and turkey in the Arkansas woods. "As Thoreau once mused, one finds that hunting and fishing are simply a good introduction to the forest and there is much more to be discovered." He's floated almost all of the mountain streams of the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains, having bought his first canoe (an Ouachita) in 1974, which he wrapped around a tree on a swollen Mulberry River in 1975. He still has his Old Town Tripper he bought from the Pack Rat in Fayetteville in 1979.

David has section-hiked the Ozark Highland Trail several times, as well as the Ouachita Trail. In fact, hiking the Ouachita Trail each late winter to early

spring has almost become an annual ritual. He enjoys hiking the Eagle Rock Loop and Caney Creek Trails in the southern Ouachita Mountains.

In addition to these, he has section hiked the Appalachian Trail from Georgia to Maine (2,200 miles) over several years, including a 6 ½ week 450-mile final section hike in 2017 from Hanover, New Hampshire, to the northern terminus on Mt. Katahdin, Maine. In the last few years, he returned to New England to hike southward from Mt. Katahdin to Kinsman Notch, New Hampshire, about 400 miles. He's also hiked 300 miles of the Superior Hiking Trail in Minnesota north from Duluth to the Canadian border through the mountains on the west shore of Lake Superior. Lastly, he has hiked the flat and sometimes swampy 96-mile Lone Star Trail in the Sam Houston National Forest in east Texas.

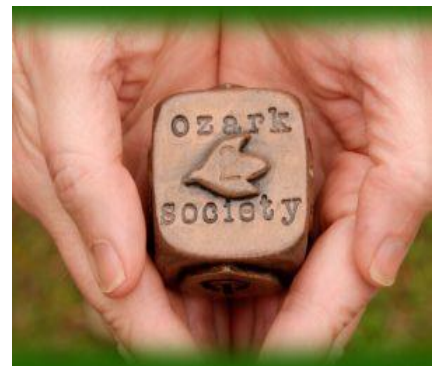
David usually hikes alone, except for a beagle friend (he's always had beagles), and prefers to spend several days and nights on the trail at a time. Often, he will simply hike to a special place burdened with photography gear just to camp out and capture the late evening and early morning light. "No one taught me the basics of distance hiking. I learned by taking the wrong gear, wearing the wrong clothing, and many other mistakes." After more than

6,000 miles of hiking, he is still learning.

David cherishes his time in the woods and loves the experience of sleeping in the woods, listening to the night sounds of owls and coyotes, and the snorting of deer who chance upon his campsite. Waking in the middle of the night, leaving his tent, and gazing at the stars is a bonus. He usually drinks filtered creek water coffee as light forms in the east, and is hiking as the first sunlight strikes the tops of the trees. He finds nature at its best this time of day. Finding a great campsite at the end of a hard day is another joy.

David is hard-pressed to name his favorite trail or part thereof but loves the Hurricane Creek Wilderness area of the OHT, the high points on Fourche Mountain on the Ouachita Trail, the Eagle Rock Loop in fall, and the Buckeye/Caney Creek Trail in early April.

Congratulations David!





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## Lessons from the Earth's Largest Living Organism

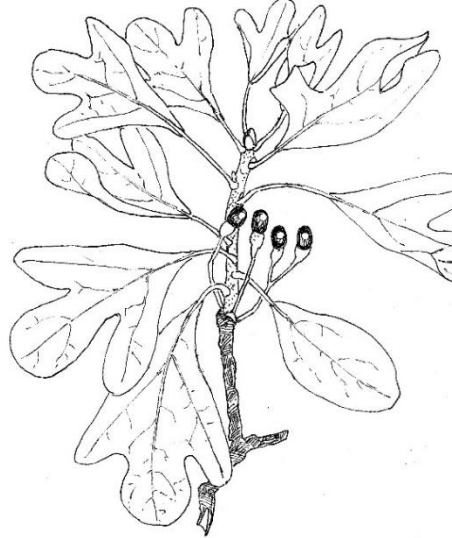
By Fred Paillet, OS Education Chair

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We regularly see in newspapers and magazines a general interest filler piece featuring the world's largest single organism named Pando. It lives in the mountains of Utah and consists of a giant aspen grove connected by a network of underground roots: covering 106 acres, weighing an estimated 13 million pounds, and consisting of 40,000 individual trees. Pando is always photographed from the air above as the only practical way of giving a sense of its sheer size. Here I am reminded of the description of Hinduism as a faith that features thousands of different deities all of whom are the same god. In Pando, each individual tree has its own avatar, but they are all part of the same biological entity. The concept of entire groves of trees and shrubs that are separate yet the same – and otherwise genetically identical – is a theme that is repeatedly invoked in the science of forest ecology. There are many specific examples we can cite in the Ozarks. But the connection between stands of trees expanding by stems sprouting at a distance from their roots has been an important part of my own personal studies in forest ecology both here and in previous locations during my career.

A great local example was given in an earlier Pack and Paddle issue where I described an unusual grove of mature sassafras trees along the Ozark Highlands Trail in a saddle on a ridge just west of where the trail reaches the summit of Hare Mountain. Since that tree's leaf and fruit has been made the trademark of our society, I proposed that we could designate this impressive stand as our own sacred grove – like those of ancient Greek philosophers or druid princes. These trees were all

nearly identical, with tall and stately trunks rising to their canopy of characteristically tangled branches. Each trunk was nearly a foot in diameter with the medium brown, deeply-ridged bark typical of sassafras.



Entire groves of sassafras trees can consist of a single organism in Ozark Forests

I passed through this grove in late fall when the ground was carpeted with the bright red and orange mitten-shaped foliage recently shed from above. This place seemed a great site in which to celebrate the Ozark Society trademark in all its glory. I then went on to speculate that this grove had originated by the spread of a pioneer tree that established in an abandoned pasture and progressed outward by sprouting from an expanding root system. The colorful carpet of leaves at that time was an indication that all the seemingly separate trees had exactly the same type of fall coloring and had shed their leaves at the same time, suggesting that they were all genetically identical (a trick I had used in previous studies as described below). You don't have to take the vigorous hike on the OHT from Cherry

Bend to see such a sassafras grove as they are found all over our area. One of the best places to see sassafras clones right from your vehicle is at stop number 4 along the one-way Pea Ridge Battlefield Park scenic drive. There is a small parking lot where you can look off to the northwest over open fields. If you look to the right, the edge of the field is filled with an extensive stand of sassafras trees all looking about the same size and shape. In the winter it's obvious that all of them have exactly the same branching pattern and bark ridges. In the fall they will have exactly the same timing and coloration as they shed their leaves. Thus, a perfect example of how a grove of many trees can come in the form of a single organism.

I first used the concept of trees and shrubs expanding by root sprouting in my observations near my home in Colorado's Front Range. The rocky foothills on the east side of the range had open stands of ponderosa pine and juniper with intervening areas of Gambel oak scrub and aspen groves. Both of those deciduous trees consist of extensive clones that had spread from an initial pioneer by expanding root systems producing stems of genetically identical copies. In summer and winter these trees all looked about the same, but their autumn foliage showed a mosaic of patches of varying color and rate of leaf drop. Often, aspen groves of up to several acres were clearly turning autumn colors of the same exact shade of yellow at the same time as if acting in unison. In contrast, the oak showed a regular patchwork of clones varying from about 20 to 30 feet in diameter.

*Continued on page 5.*

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## Lessons from the Earth's Largest Living Organism..... Continued

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This provided an idea of the previous history of conditions in the local landscape. This also prompted me to start using color added to my line diagrams of the scenery I was recording in my field notes to document these observations.

In a more serious line of investigation, I had been interested in the repeatedly documented persistence of American chestnut saplings in the forests of New England long after the seed source had been completely eradicated by the arrival of chestnut blight as it spread across the area before 1920. After more than six decades the small chestnut saplings could not have been recently-established seedlings and must represent some kind of repeated root sprouting. During a 1982 sabbatical stay in the Boston area, I began to map the spatial distribution of these saplings on representative sites. The results showed as many as 100 such saplings on an acre, a number less than the number of mature oaks and other trees on such sites. This seemed to indicate a process of multiplication from the roots of former blighted trees by means of root sprouting. Yet the details did not match that theory. First of all, the rot-resistant stumps of the original chestnut trees were still easy to see, and their distribution did not seem at all related to the living saplings. This could be checked by examining chestnut saplings located near each other. I had seen that the spring leaf break varied greatly among saplings. Some had nearly fully developed leaves in late April while others were just breaking bud. It became clear that chestnut saplings were each an individual genetic

package and not part of extended root clones. This kind of evidence led me to conclude that these saplings were all seedlings established before blight cut off the seed source and indicated a remarkable ability of chestnut seedlings to persist in the forest understory. An amazing feat of what ecologists call shade tolerance, and worthy of a nice publication in the literature to make that known to scientists concerned with re-introducing blight-free chestnut in the future.

This line of work was continued here in the Ozarks by mapping the distribution of living Ozark chinquapin saplings starting in 2010, fifty years after chestnut blight. In this case the issue was the abundance of chinquapin sprout saplings so long after my identification of 1957 as the year chestnut blight arrived in NW Arkansas. It was soon evident that Ozark chinquapin saplings had the same extreme shade tolerance I had inferred for chestnut. The living saplings were not found where they could have sprung from the roots of former trees – except in a few cases where they were recognized as stump sprouts from the base of the old trees. But there was one important difference. The surviving chestnut seedlings only produced new stems from the base when injured while chinquapin bud break showed root sprouting at a distance of up to several feet — an important difference from closely related American chestnut with important implications for the propagation of blight-resistant varieties whenever they are developed.

One practical instance of tree clones and root sprouting of local interest is the case of the pawpaw. There is a growing interest in the pawpaw as a traditional Ozark fruit. You can even find pawpaw ice cream and pawpaw beer if you look online. However, many of us are disappointed to know of extensive groves of pawpaw in the understory of mature forests that hardly ever seem to produce fruit. This is because pawpaw is a species like some cherries and plums that require cross-pollination to set fruit. Because pawpaw propagates by rampant root sprouting, some groves may be essentially the same tree and so cannot self-pollinate. As in the case of chinquapin, pawpaw bud break and early spring flowering varies between clones, so that the clonal identity can be established by observing whether there is any variation between the exact extent of leaf or flower expansion within a pawpaw population. Otherwise, being aware of how common root-sprouting is among trees and shrubs can provide insights to contribute to understanding of the diverse patches of vegetation you see during outings in our own Ozark forests.



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## Are You Taking Advantage of Efficiency Incentives?

By Jennifer Ailor, OS Climate Change Committee Chair

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One of the most effective ways for a homeowner to mitigate climate change is through energy efficiency. Efficiency is another form of “fuel” that electric utilities often count because it replaces the coal, gas, oil, etc. that otherwise would have been used to generate electricity for inefficient appliances and equipment.

Utilities often offer rebates and other incentives for customers to purchase more efficient appliances and equipment. States sometimes offer incentives as well. Finally, the federal government further sweetens the impact of efficiency by offering tax credits.

The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 modified (for the better) federal residential energy-efficiency tax credits through Dec. 31, 2032. They apply to energy-efficiency improvements in primary residences owned and lived in by the taxpayer (that’s you). The credits apply to all kinds of appliances and equipment, including heating, cooling and water heating equipment.

Before 2023, the maximum tax credit for all efficiency improvements was \$500. **Now, that lifetime limit per taxpayer has been replaced by an annual limit of \$1,200.** That’s a huge incentive to invest in energy efficiency in your home.

The tax credit is now 30 percent of the cost of an item or improvement. Each item or improvement has a separate tax credit cap, and you cannot claim more than \$1,200 in total tax credits per year, except as specified.

### Building envelope improvements

Owners of existing homes may receive a tax credit worth 30 percent of the cost of upgrading the

efficiency of the building’s envelope. Installation/labor costs are not included, and the improvement must meet the specified efficiency standards. The following are eligible for the tax credit:

- Exterior windows and skylights - \$600 maximum per year; must meet ENERGY STAR’s most efficient certification requirements
- Exterior doors - \$250 maximum for each door and \$500 maximum for all doors per year; must meet applicable ENERGY STAR requirements
- Insulation materials, air sealing materials or systems designed to reduce a home’s heat loss or gain - \$1,200 maximum per year; must meet prescriptive requirements established in the most recent International Energy Conservation Code



### Qualified energy property

Taxpayers who purchase qualified residential energy-efficient property may be eligible for a tax credit. The equipment must meet or exceed the highest efficiency tier (not including any advanced tier) established by the Consortium for Energy Efficiency that is in effect as of the beginning of the calendar year in which the equipment is placed in service and/or any additional

standards specified below. The credit is equal to 30 percent of the cost of the equipment. Heat pumps, heat pump water heaters and biomass stoves have caps that exceed the otherwise \$1,200 cap for this credit:

- Natural gas or electric heat pump water heater - \$2,000 maximum credit
- Electric or natural gas heat pump - \$2,000 maximum credit
- Central air conditioner
- Natural gas, propane or oil water heater
- Natural gas, propane or oil furnace or hot water boiler that meets additional requirements
- Biomass stove with thermal efficiency rating of at least 75 percent used to heat a dwelling or water - \$2,000 maximum credit
- Any improvement to or replacement of panelboard, sub-panelboard, branch circuits or feeders installed in accordance with the National Electric Code, has a load capacity of not less than 200 amps and is installed in conjunction with any qualified energy-efficiency improvement

### Recap

- Expiration date of tax credits – Dec. 31, 2032
- IRS Form 5695: Residential Energy Credits [2022 Form 5695 \(irs.gov\)](#)
- IRS Form 5695 instructions [2022 Instructions for Form 5695 \(irs.gov\)](#)
- More detail [Tax Credits for Homeowners | ENERGY STAR](#)
- Go to [DSIRE \(dsireusa.org\)](#) for full details



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## Clobbering Clabber

By Steve Heye, OS Pulaski Chapter Outings Chair

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It's the only major rapid on the lower section of the Buffalo National River. Located just downstream from the Ghost Town of Rush, Clabber Creek shoals is a quarter-mile of pure excitement when the water is up. It can be a fantastic ride or it can be the bane of a paddler that doesn't know what makes it so much fun.

Located on the top of the "Duck Head", Clabber Creek enters the Buffalo on the left bank where the river makes a hard right to drop down a series of rock shelves. The creek has created conditions that made the river stay right, and overtime, erode the rock ledges of the right bank into a stoney field of pits, ridges and holes. The result is a series of standing "hay stacks" on the right third of the river. The safe way through is always to stay far left.



Should an open boat get caught on the right half of the Buffalo in this section, the hay stacks become a real danger. In 2017, on an Ozark Society week long float, Gary Alexander and I got sucked in too early at the top of the rapid. Everyone had stopped at Rush to discuss the upcoming obstacle. We all agreed that the water level

was high enough that it mandated everyone hug the left bank as we went through the shoals.

We were making our way over to the left bank when the current grabbed our boat and overpowered attempts to move left as fast as we could. It was now a matter of when, not if our boat would be swamped or tumped. After the third hay stack, from my perch in the back I saw a curl of water working down the right side of our canoe. The next thing Gary and I knew, we were floating through the remainder of the rapid to the pool below. It was only a minute or so, but the ride was rocky and the overturned canoe blocking our view. made for a few anxious moments. We beached the boat and with the help of others, recovered most of our gear. Clabber had clobbered another fool hardy team of canoers. That day in 2017 was just one of many canoes that become a victim of the rough waters.

Every year, many unsuspecting boaters are lured or drawn into the rough conditions of Clabber Creek Shoals. The result is a swim for the crew and a search for canoe contents. But not all the contents are recovered.

From just below Rush Pool to the still pool 1/4 mile downstream, the bottom grabs loose items that were not secured in the tipped boats. All the rocks, holes, boulders and shelves grab these items and hide them from those in search of missing gear. When the area goes into a big flood, the large

push of water causes shifting boulders and loose rock to cover up stuff that was still visible. Several expensive items could still be laying on the bottom through this area, along with camping gear and other flotsam. That is why almost every August, I try to get up to the area when the river levels are at their lowest. Armed with water shoes and swim goggles, I usually poke around the rapid and the pool below looking for goodies and removing things that could harm the river or hook a swimming victim of the shoal. It's a short walk from Rush in knee deep water to get on the rock shelves of river right.



From the rock shelves, all kinds of stuff could be on the bottom or in a pocket under a rock shelf. The lower water level allows you to stand just about anywhere in the rapid and explore. If you want calmer water, move down to the long pool below the shoal. Here though, you may want a tool that you can move rocks, sand and other river bottom material that covers up a find. A facemask and snorkel can come in

*Continued on page 8.*

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## Clobbering Clabber..... Continued

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handy looking for buried objects. Clabber is a fun rapid any time of year. If the water is down, you can explore for lost treasure and keep the area clean. If the water is up at 4 feet or more on the St. Joe gauge, you can bring a kayak or small canoe and float through the shoal a few times. Get a boat that is easy to tote back up the rock ledges to the Rush pool to run again. If it's over 8 on the gauge, hang to the left side and paddle through, the

rapid is becoming a place where you have to pay attention to get safely through.

Clabber Creek Shoal is one of those special places found on the Buffalo. If you mind the level of the river, you can have a great time there. And should you go looking for gear, no one has ever found my \$800 camera that I lost in 2017, as far as I know. Just save me the SD card so I can try and save the pictures on it.



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## The Ozark Society Endowment Fund

### By Brian Thompson, Ozark Society President

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I don't know about you, but I'm pretty careful with my charitable contributions. Sometimes I really like the organization, but I'm not sure I trust their board. Are they spending in a responsible way?

That is one reason why I like *The Ozark Society Endowment*, managed by *The Arkansas Community Foundation*. The money I contribute, adds to principal that is not accessible to the board, but instead throws off efficient annual income in perpetuity. For a non-profit like

*The Ozark Society*, it is truly the gift that keeps on giving.

In addition, not only can I make a cash contribution, I can give them those decades old shares of Wal-Mart that I'm hesitant to sell due to the horrendous capital gains, allowing the full value to support *The Ozark Society's* mission, while providing me with a sizeable tax deduction. You can do this with real estate as well. And don't forget you can donate from required minimum distributions allowing you to avoid those taxes. Finally, if you are interested in a gift to the Ozark Society from your estate, the good folks at *The Arkansas Community Foundation* can advise you on legacy giving.

So, please consider the "gift that keeps on giving" as a way to support *The Ozark Society* into

the next millennia. You can make a cash donation at:

<https://www.arcf.org/give-online/?fund=Ozark+Society+Endowment>.

Or, for questions on the other options mentioned, you can call Ashley Coldiron at *The Arkansas Community Foundation*: 501 372-1116 Ask about *The Ozark Society Endowment*.







## 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](http://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 mailing 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:

- 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 (North Central, AR)
- Highlands (Fayetteville, AR)
- Mississippi Valley (Missouri)
- Pulaski (Central, AR)
- Schoolcraft (Springfield, MO)
- Sugar Creek (Bentonville, AR)
- 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)

- \$10 Bayou (Shreveport, LA)
- \$10 Buffalo River (North Central, AR)
- \$10 Highlands (Fayetteville, AR)
- \$10 Mississippi Valley (Missouri)
- \$10 Pulaski (Central, AR)
- \$10 Schoolcraft (Springfield, MO)
- \$10 Sugar Creek (Bentonville, AR)

### Section C: Donations to our Funds

(Choose any amount)

- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ The Conservation Fund
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ The Endowment Fund
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ The Legal Fund
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ The Youth Grant Fund
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ The Compton Scholarship Fund
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ The Hedges Scholarship Fund

**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](mailto:oscomms@ozarksociety.net) for questions.



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

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

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## The Officer, Director, and Chair List

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