



Kentucky Naturalist News

Official Newsletter of the Kentucky Society of Natural History

Volume 71 Number 3 - Fall 2013

A Note from the President



Well, it appears fall has finally started to arrive in southern Ohio. With daily temperature in the 60s and evening temps dipping down into the 40s, I believe summer is finally stepping aside to usher in the beauties of fall. The signs of fall are appearing everywhere; farmers are beginning their harvests, slight changes in the colors of the forests, goldenrods and asters blooming everywhere, and crystal clear brisk evenings. The amazing splendor and beauty of fall is nature's last attempt to show herself off before the bleak colorless days of winter. As William Cullen Bryant said, "Autumn.....the year's last, loveliest smile."

The coming of more "fall like" conditions begins to bring memories of previous autumn seasons, and one highlight of every fall for the past 23 years has been the KSNH Fall Conference. As I worked over the summer months to put together the agenda and make arrangements for our 2013 Fall Conference at Shawnee State Park Lodge, it seemed like I was trying to think so far into the future. Now, it is just around the corner. In one month, we will all gather as friends and colleagues to once again enjoy and share the beauties of nature. I hope I have put together an agenda that will let all of you enjoy the splendors of fall in southern Ohio. Those of you, who have visited Shawnee and the Edge of Appalachia Preserves in the past, know what an amazing area it is. From field trips to featured speakers; from great food to great views; from moments of private reflection to times of reunion and fellowship with friends; the Fall Conference should have something for everyone. What a great way to wrap up KSNH's 75 Anniversary year. As the coming of fall represents the gradual ending of the year, it also represents the gradual ending of my term as president of KSNH. It has been an honor to represent such an amazing organization. KSNH was introduced to me by Allen and Betty Lake over 20 years ago. From our first conference on, gathering with KSNH was like gathering with family. So many things have happened in our lives over the all these years. Many members have seen the birth of both of our sons, and have watched them grow into the young men that they are today. We have shared moments of joy with many of you, and unfortunately moments of sorrow also. Several years ago, we established a life membership with the Society and we honestly feel that is the case.....we are members for a life time. Thank you to all of you for making my job as president a pleasure. We are blessed to have many very active members, willing to help out and give advice. I want to thank all of board members for their service, and their assistance over the past couple years. The activities of KSNH are definitely a team effort; each member of the team brings his or her own specialties to the team. Having this team behind me, my job was easy. I have great confidence in Chris Bidwell, current vice president, that he will do great things for KSNH as he takes over the presidency in 2014. I will give him any assistance and advice that he desires. It has been a pleasure to serve as your president, and I will continue to serve KSNH in any way the organization sees fit.

"Autumn is the eternal corrective. It is ripeness and color and a time of maturity; but it is also breadth, and depth, and distance. What man can stand with autumn on a hilltop and fail to see the span of his world and the meaning of the rolling hills that reach to the far horizon?" Hal Borland



www.ksnh.org

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Arches of the Cumberland (Slade, Ky)
Meets informally, call President Dell Sasser for Details, 606-666-7521 ext. 73559, or 606-233-8938. Email: del.sasser@ktcs.edu

Falls of the Ohio (Louisville, Ky)
Meets every third Thursday of each month except Jan, Jul, Aug & Dec at the Louisville Nature Center, 3745 Illinois Ave. Call President Chris Bidwell at 502 896 4834 or email: mach5049@gmail.com

FALL 2013

Hope everyone had a good summer. We are about ready to wrap up this year with lectures/outings in September, October, November, and our Christmas dinner. I'm turning the Falls Chapter presidency over as of January 1, 2014. I want to give my full attention to our State conferences so as to get more member participation. We have a great Fall Conference planned at the Shawnee State Park in Portsmouth, Ohio on October 18-20, 2013. Jeff Foster has worked hard to deliver an interesting and enjoyable program. Those who attended the Spring Conference at Shawnee several years ago recall what a great place it is to visit. Lots to see and do and learn. Please try to support this KSNH conference by attending. I look forward to being State President and working with our Chapter presidents.

Chris Bidwell

❁ *In Remembrance* ❁

Long time member of KSNH, Paul Rassinier
Passed August 2013

My favorite article published in the Filson Club Quarterly was one written by a local geologist, Angelo George. He was a student of Dr. James Conkin, my former geology professor at the University of Louisville. Angelo has written many articles and books on Kentucky's Hydrology and Caves. I was so impressed by this article; I invited Angelo to be a guest speaker at one of our Kentucky Society of Natural History meetings back in the late 70's. He gave a fascinating presentation, which our members truly enjoyed and we hope you will as well. This will be a three part series because of its length. -----Berl Meyer

**THE LEGEND OF ELEVEN JONES' CAVE,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
BY ANGELO I. GEORGE**

Louisville, Kentucky

A paper read before The Filson Club, June 4, 1973

INTRODUCTION

Eleven Jones' Cave on the South Fork of Beargrass Creek is perhaps the single most famous cave in Jefferson County, Kentucky. There are more documents associated with this one cave than with any other cave in this county. It has attracted an assortment of legends and tall tales, some of which have been elevated to the position of myth. It is the main objective of this paper to give a lucid account of the spelean history and exploration of the Eleven Jones' Cave.

The Eleven Jones' Cave is located in northwest Jefferson County and is 1600 feet southeast of the intersection of Eastern Parkway and Poplar Level Road, on the west bank of Beargrass Creek bordering the Louisville Cemetery. The cave is developed in the upper member of the Louisville Limestone at an elevation of 448 feet above sea level. A perennial spring discharges from the entrance into the creek.

Remember the old days when your grandfather sat by the fireside and related his childhood experiences of post-Civil War Louisville? One of his stories might have been how he used to venture way back into Eleven Jones' Cave which ran for miles under the city. The only entrance that he could remember was the one located on the gently sloping side of the Louisville Cemetery hill -- but he had heard that other more impressive entrances existed elsewhere within the city. Growing up in Louisville a child could sometime hear tales about skeletons, skulls, and especially a story about a long bony skeleton hand protruding from one of the walls in the cave.

Who were the Eleven Joneses? Were they really road agents who retreated to the innermost depths of the cave to stash their booty in eleven man-made rooms? Is there really a set of iron gates barring the main passage, guarded by a cannon? Were the Joneses ever counterfeiters? Did local boys unearth a genuine Civil War Confederate saber? Perhaps some of these questions can be answered; others will always remain unanswered.

The Eleven Jones' Cave legend has been retold and embellished with many variations and themes over the past 124 years; most of the story possesses little historic validity. Essentially the legend of the cave is as follows: The Jones brothers were scoundrels who specialized as highwaymen, bank robbers, counterfeiters, and cutthroat killers. There were eleven gang members in all. The Eleven Jones gang used a cave opening on Beargrass Creek as their hideout. In this cave they carved out eleven man-made rooms in which they stored their ill-gotten gains consisting of silver plates, gold and jewels. Some of the rooms served as their living quarters. Finally the Joneses died or just disappeared leaving their treasure to the first adventuresome cave explorer who might find it. Since the big rooms in the cave have never been found, it is concluded that they were sealed by a collapse of the cave roof.

According to the legend, the entrance to the cave was at one time big enough to drive a horse and carriage through, but subsequently has shrunk to its present smallness. Proceeding into the cave one was supposed to find a set of iron gates barring the way into that portion of the cave, with a keg of beer fastened to the top of the gates. Leading up to the gates were steps carved in the stone floor. Directly on the other side of the gates a cannon could be seen, and this whole section of the cave was supposed to be heavily fortified against trespassers. There are a number of entrances elsewhere in the city of Louisville from which people have reportedly made a physical connection with Eleven Jones' Cave. Graves from the cemetery above have collapsed into the cave; there is even a long bony skeleton hand protruding from one of the walls. Civil War artifacts have been found buried in the passage of the cave. The cave is so extensive that many people have become lost in its maze of passages.

• HISTORY OF THE CAVE LEGEND

That Eleven Jones' Cave, situated on Beargrass Creek south of Eastern Parkway, did not receive notoriety as an historical site in the early history of Louisville is evident upon reading McMurtrie's account of the springs in the Beargrass Creek vicinity:

Beargrass Creek, which gives its name to the fertile and wealthy settlement through which it passes, is a considerable millstream affording a plentiful supply of water eight or ten months in the year. It rises by eight different springs ten miles east of Louisville, that unite and form the main body of the creek within two miles of that place. This, like the preceding one, sometimes disappears, pursuing a secret course for a quarter of a mile together, sub-

sequently emerging with a considerable force.

This is all that Dr. McMurttie relates about the springs of Louisville during the 1820's. So, in just twenty-six years (between 1822 and 1848) this spring cave became famous as the Eleven Jones' Cave. It should be pointed out that this cave was known to locals as a spring as early as 1831. At that time the land upon which the cave is located was owned by David H. Meriwether and his wife, Lydia. On May 25, 1831 the land was transferred to Joseph Barbour. This is the first deed that makes a direct reference to the spring as a definite geographical boundary marker. Other deeds for that land were checked back to 1788 (Deed Book 1, William Merriwether), but this land was so big (260 acres) that the spring did not figure as a land boundary station.

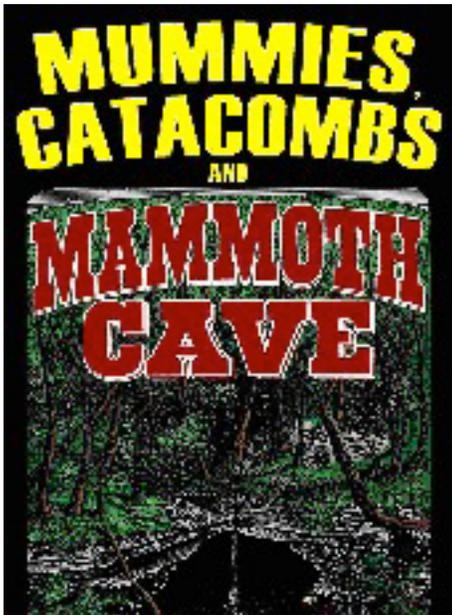
As yet the author has not found any direct evidence to substantiate the existence of a person or persons named Eleven Jones but, surmising, there must have been someone by that name who either lived on that land or passed through in such a spectacular fashion that the cave was named for him. Two of the early landowners in Louisville around 1783 were Levin Powell and John R. Jones. Powell bought some land in northwestern Louisville in 1783, while Jones bought a piece of land in the same area in August 1785, and in December of the same year purchased two more sections of land. Neither Powell nor Jones ever owned the land upon which the cave is situated. One note of speculation:

Was there some connection between these two families -- such as a Powell daughter marrying a son of Jones, and as a consequence, an heir was named Levin Jones? More research will have to be undertaken before any positive answers can be generated on this subject.

The spring cave was later named "Eleven Jones' Cave" and was known as such by Thomas Goss who came to Louisville in 1848. His son Joseph relates his childhood recollection of the cave in Robert Barry's 1913 Courier-Journal article. Since Thomas Goss was the first long-term owner of the land on which the cave is located why was not the cave named "Goss' Cave" rather than "Eleven Jones' Cave?" Thomas Goss and many other Germans migrated to the United States around 1848 and settled in Louisville fleeing from political upheavals that were occurring in their native land as well as in France and Italy. The name "Jones" for the cave had the longevity and veracity needed to supersede all other attracted names resulting from land ownership.

What really did happen in or near the cave during the twenty-six year hiatus between 1822 and 1848 (cut off date)? Does the United States Army saber found in the cave in 1949 have any particular bearing upon the legend of the cave since the saber was in general use from 1830 to the time of the Civil War? Could the cave have gained its notoriety around the 1830's due to some incident that took place there producing a name trauma that is still with us today? *To be continued in the Winter 2013 Newsletter.*

New Book by Angelo George, Local Louisville Geologist.



Publication Date: October 1, 2013 | ISBN-10: 0971303835 | ISBN-13: 978-0971303836 | Edition: Second Edition

Mummies, Catacombs and Mammoth Cave recounts the discovery of Indian mummies in American caves. Over three thousand years ago Native Americans used caves as their workplace, home, and site for burials. Many are found in the Mammoth Cave area. The book traces the exploits of a number of Indiana Jones kind of adventurers and their amazing discoveries of mysterious catacombs and caves full of Indian mummies. A catacomb of prehistoric Indian mummies was reported in an 1808 travelogue. A pioneer discovery of a dry cave full of well-preserved Indian mummies adjacent to Lexington, Kentucky - The first burials reported of this nature in an America cave. Three years later, saltpeter miners began to dig up mummies in a cave near Mammoth Cave. One of these, Fawn Hoof, the best known of all the mummies, was taken to Mammoth Cave and exhibited. In 1816, newspapers carried Nahum Ward's report of a swashbuckling cave exploring adventure. It was an adventure like no other - stupendous rooms, exploring miles of passage, seeing sparkling formations and a petrified Indian mummy. The mummy really captivated people's attention. Tourist traveled to the cave to see this wonder of nature and relive the adventure, making Mammoth Cave a top tourist destination as a famous abode of prehistoric Indians. Today, Mammoth Cave is the longest cave in the world - with surveyed passages measuring over 400 miles in length.

KSNH Welcomes New Members

John J. Cox - Arches of the Cumberland

Perri Eason - Falls of the Ohio

KENTUCKY SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY (KSNH)

2013 NATURAL HISTORY/BIODIVERSITY GRANT RECIPIENTS

The KSNH Grant Committee is proud to announce the following grant recipients for 2013:

Jonathan Baxter

Department of Biological Sciences, Eastern Kentucky University

“Population Estimation of Kentucky Arrow Darter in Clemons Fork, Breathitt County, Kentucky”

Erin Grabarczyk

Department of Biological Sciences, Eastern Kentucky University

“The Influence of Parental Alarm Calls to Different Predatory Threats on the Behavior of Nesting Eastern Bluebirds”

Brenee Muncy

Department of Forestry, University of Kentucky

“Assessing the Effects of Surface Mining on Stream-Inhabiting Amphibian Populations”

Micah Perkins

Ph.D. Candidate in Biology, University of Louisville

“Dietary Resource Partitioning Among Water Snakes in Northwestern Kentucky”

KSNH BERNADINE MEYER MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Trent Garrison

Geology Department, University of Kentucky

“Coal Mine Fire Emissions and Runoff as Contributing Factors to Surface Water and Ground Water Contamination”

Kandice Smith

Department of Geography and Geology, Eastern Kentucky University

“Sources of Nutrient and Fecal Microbe Contamination in the Otter Creek Watershed, Madison County, Kentucky”

Special Request from Wally Roberts, KSNH Grant Committee Coordinator

We were pleased again to be able to give the previously mentioned grants for 2013. Funding often prevents us from fully granting requested research amounts. This year we received twelve grant applications and, due to shortage of funds, we were only able to award six partially funded grant requests. We thank you for your previous generosity and ask you to consider remembering KSNH in the future. KSNH is a fully non-profit 501-C3 corporation and all donations to the scholarship/grant fund are fully tax deductible under law. Please consider KSNH when planning your memorial and gift giving strategies in the future.

Notes from the Nature Nut
By: W. H. (Wally) Roberts

Fall 2013

The Fall Conference of the Kentucky Society of Natural History (KSNH) will be held at Shawnee State Park in the Shawnee State Forest of Ohio. The dates of the Conference are October 17-20, 2013. This time frame represents the best opportunity to see fall color in one of the premier fall color destinations in Ohio.

The forested hills of Shawnee are part of the Appalachian Plateau and this area never had true mountains. In fact, all of Ohio's hill country is a feature of stream erosion on a raised plain and is often referred to as the foothills of the Appalachians. The hills of Shawnee have been dubbed by the locals as "Ohio's Little Smokies". From the highest points in the forest, ridge after ridge appears to roll away toward the horizon in a gentle blue haze. This distinctive color comes from moisture in the air which is generated by the 63,000 acres of forest.

Lands for the forest were acquired in 1922, and it was operated as Theodore Roosevelt State Game Reserve. In the 1930's, six Civilian Conservation Corps camps were located in the area. It was, at this time, that many of the roads and lakes of this inaccessible area were constructed. The roads are still in excellent shape, some gravel and some paved and, with close attention to detail, the locations of the six camps can still be found. While driving the roads, look for stands of pine trees, five man-made lakes, and some old foundations on flat valley locations between the surrounding hills.

A variety of vegetation grows in the rugged unglaciated hills of Shawnee State Forest. Several species of oaks, hickories, sassafras, and native pitch and short leaf pines populate the ridges. Mid-slope areas support oaks and hickories, as well as soft and hard maple, basswood, yellow poplar, buckeye, black gum, white ash, red elm, and hackberry. Sweet gum, beech, black cherry, black walnut, sycamore, birch, and butternut can also be found in the bottom land areas and coves. With this wide variety of biodiversity, one can see why fall color is so spectacular in this part of the country.

I recommend taking a drive through Shawnee State Forest to observe its fall foliage splendor. The roads are well marked and maintained, and all you need is a forest map which is available at the Park and/or Forest Headquarters. I will try to ensure that these maps will be available on our registration table.

Some of the more beautiful spots are Wolfden Lake on State Forest Road (SFR) #25, Bear Lake area on SFR #4, the old fire tower overlook on SFR #6, and Boy Scout Camp (OYO) area on State Forest Service Road #1. Other colorful areas are Pond Lick Lake on SFR #2, Picnic Point overlook on SFR #8, and a must see stop at the Buckeye Dairy Bar just east of the intersection of Ohio State Highway #125 and U.S. Highway #52. This last, beautiful site includes trees, ice cream, sundaes, milk shakes, burgers, coney dogs, pizzas, subs, and, if you are so inclined, a nice miniature golf course.

Sure hope you are planning to attend the KSNH Fall Conference at Shawnee. We have many interesting speakers, hikes, and tours planned. The lodge, rooms, and cabins are beautiful and the Park is only 160 miles from Louisville.

Karen and I hope to see you there. Let's have a great turnout. Look for information and registration forms on our website (ksnh.org)...we think you will be glad you did.

Partial information in this article was obtained from Ohio State Park and Forest information sheets.

Create a Butterfly Garden



Butterflies are some of the most beautiful and interesting creatures on Earth. By planting a butterfly garden with all of the right kinds of plants and flowers that butterflies love to feed on and lay eggs on, you will certainly have a yard full of butterflies throughout the growing season. Butterfly gardens can be any size - a window box, part of your landscaped yard, or even a wild untended area on your property.

Creating a butterfly garden should start with some serious research to learn which kinds of butterflies are native to your area. You can learn that from our article "Butterfly Gardening by Area". Make a list of all of the different kinds of butterflies you would like to attract, and then learn which flowers and plants they both feed on and lay eggs on. All of the plants will certainly be native to your area and therefore easy to grow with the right conditions and care. Adult butterflies will visit for a longer period if they find plants to

lay their eggs on. These are called 'Host Plants' and you can read about them in our article on "Butterfly Host Plants."

Once you have done your research and know which kinds of plants you need, you should learn about the plants and flowers. What do they look like? How tall do they grow? What conditions do they thrive in? Perhaps print small pictures from the internet of each plant and flower so that you can begin to plan your butterfly garden by placing the pictures in the order in which you will want to plant them. In this way you can get a very good estimate of how much room you will need, and what your finished butterfly garden will look like.

Check with a local greenhouse about getting these plants and flowers. Find out which ones are annuals and which are perennials. You may want to plant the annuals in the front of the garden or away from garden fencing because they will need to be replaced each year. Perennials will come back year after year so these should be near the back of the butterfly garden and left alone to grow and thrive. If your local greenhouse cannot get you the plants you need, check in catalogs that sell bulbs or online and order them. Be sure to learn when and how to best plant them, especially if you must purchase bulbs and start the plants from scratch.

You can add some butterfly garden accessories like a Butterfly House, which has slots the ideal size for keeping birds out while giving butterflies protection from the wind and weather, and are beautiful garden decorations. You could offer an additional nectar source close by to supplement your flowers. By providing both the food and shelter butterflies need you can prolong the butterfly's stay in your garden and draw in others.

Once you have designed and started your butterfly garden, you can be proud that you have made a habitat for butterflies in your own yard, which helps with the conservation of the many species of quickly disappearing butterflies today. You will certainly want to place your favorite outdoor furniture near so that you can enjoy all of your visitors day after day.

There are two types of plants that you will want to consider in your butterfly garden plan. Nectar plants, which are the plants that butterflies like to feed on, and host plants, which are plants that butterflies lay their eggs on and their caterpillars like to eat. You may also wish to add some adornments to your butterfly garden that will also help to attract butterflies, like a butterfly or two and some butterfly feeders.

Different butterflies prefer different nectar plants, and some like more than one. Providing several different types of nectar plants in your butterfly garden that have varying blooming stages is the ideal way to attract butterflies throughout the season. Be sure to have several types that bloom in the late summer and early fall because this is when butterflies are the most populous. For the best-looking butterfly garden plan, make sure to put the taller plants and flowers, such as roses behind the shorter ones. Most people like to start with a large butterfly bush in the corner and work around it with smaller plants and flowers.

Adult butterflies will visit for a longer period if they find plants to lay their eggs on, which you can read about in our host plants article. The young caterpillars feed on the host plants until they form their cocoons. Baby caterpillars eat quite a lot and will make your plants look as if they are being destroyed, but don't worry about that, this is necessary for their survival. If you don't want to look at the eaten plants, simply plant them in the center or the back of your butterfly garden.

There are a couple of things to watch out for when you design your butterfly garden. Don't plant your host plants too far away from your nectar plants. It is best to mix them or place them right next to each other. The butterflies will want to lay their eggs closer to the plants that their young will feed on. Also, never use insecticides on your butterfly garden. Remember that butterflies are an insect species and these chemicals will kill them. If you follow these few tips, and find the right plants for your butterfly garden, you will help to save the butterflies and have a wonderful place in your yard to enjoy all season long.

This article is free to distribute and the source is: <http://www.TheButterflySite.com>

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR QUIZ Sept. 2013

I had the pleasure to attend the Kentucky State Fair twice this year. This event is full of nature related events and information. Facts and trivia were encountered everywhere. I thought a matching game would be a **good way to pass on just a few “Fair Facts” I picked up at this year’s fair.**

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) baby camelids: camels, llamas, alpacas, vicunas, and guanacos _____ | 1) year Freddie Farmbureau introduced |
| b) baby sheep _____ | 2) Iroquois “meadow lands” – KY word origin possibility |
| c) Ken-tah-ten _____ | 3) horse’s rump/buttock |
| d) tsi’yu-gunsini _____ | 4) “Unbridled Spirit” |
| e) 1902 _____ | 5) 40 bushels per acre |
| f) 1816 _____ | 6) 1st Kentucky State Fair |
| g) 1907 _____ | 7) cria |
| h) 1908 _____ | 8) power plant fuel |
| i) 1956 _____ | 9) tobacco |
| j) 1958 _____ | 10) Ky State Fairgrounds 1st permanent site for the State Fair |
| k) soy beans _____ | 11) cosset |
| l) corn _____ | 12) 1st official Ky State Fair at Churchill Downs |
| m) bituminous coal _____ | 13) Louisville named official home of KY State Fair |
| n) anthracite coal _____ | 14) Cherokee Chief (aka Dragging Canoe) who warned white settlers they would be purchasing a “dark and bloody ground” when buying land in Kentucky |
| o) State motto _____ | 15) “United we stand, divided we fall” |
| p) State slogan _____ | 16) marijuana – even if it is illegal |
| q) KY top cash crop _____ | 17) Ky Fair and Exposition Center opens |
| r) KY #2 cash crop _____ | 18) highest ranking coal (graphite is higher) |
| s) numnah _____ | 19) saddle pad/ blanket |
| t) croup _____ | 20) 150 bushels per acre |

Chris Bidwell

KSNH

President, Falls of the Ohio Chapter

answers – a-7; b-11; c-2; d-14; e-12; f-6; g-13; h-10; i-17; j-1; k-5; l-20; m-8; n-18; o-15; p-4; q-16; r-9; s-19; t-3.

KENTUCKY SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY
ANNUAL FALL CONFERENCE
Shawnee State Park & The Edge of Appalachia Preserve
Adams & Scioto Counties, Ohio
October 17 – 20, 2013

Thursday, October 17, 2013 (Early Bird)

4:00 Check In at Lodge

6:00 Meet in Lodge Lobby to car pool to Eulett Center

7:00 BBQ on The Edge!

Join us for a relaxing evening at the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History's Eulett Center, on the Edge of Appalachia Preserve

Featured Presentation:

Caterpillars of The Edge: Beauty, Deceit and Defense

Chris Bedel, Preserve Director, Cincinnati Museum Center

Friday, October 18, 2013

Full Day Field Trip

9:00 – 5:00 Forests, Ancient Serpents, Meteors, and Prairies
Rating: Easy (primarily a driving tour)
Trip Leader: Jeff Foster

5:00 – 7:00 Dinner on your own.

7:00PM Evening Meeting

Featured Presentation: The Sunshine Corridor
Stephan Montgomery, Appalachian Forest Project Manager
The Nature Conservancy, Ohio Chapter

Photography Presentation – Susan Wilson

Review of Saturday Field Trips – Jeff Foster

Saturday, October 19, 2013

All Saturday field trips will originate at the Eulett Center on the Edge of Appalachia Preserve. Drive time to the Center is approximately 30 minutes.

Morning Field Trips

9:00 – 12:00 The Sunshine Corridor Rating: Moderate Length: 1.5 miles

Trip Leader: Stephen Montgomery or Pete Whan, TNC

9:00 – 12:00 NEW Buzzard Roost Rock Trail and Adelaide's Cliffs Rating: Strenuous Length – 3 miles
roundtrip Trip Leader: Chris Bedel, CMC

9:00 – 12:00 Lynx Prairie: In the Footsteps of E. Lucy Braun

Rating: Easy Length: 1 mile

Trip Leader: Rich McCarty, TNC

12:00 – 1:30 Lunch: On your own

Afternoon Field Trips

1:30 – 4:30 Bryophyte Foray

Rating: easy Length: 1 mile

Trip Leader: Dr. Allen Risk, MSU

1:30 – 4:30 The Devil's Tea Cup & Pope's Pulpit Rating: Moderate Length: 1 mile

Leader: Eric Davenport, CMC

5:00 - 7:00 Dinner: On Your Own

7:00 Saturday Evening Program

Student Presentation:

A Floristic Inventory of the Vascular Plants of Rowan Co. Sphagnum Swamp: A Rare Wetland Habitat
Kelly Modaff, Morehead State University

Feature Presentation:

Live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) forests of Cumberland Island, Georgia, in 3D: aka, what's up in the trees?
Dr. Allen Risk, Morehead State University

Presentation of KSNH Naturalist of the Year Award

Door Prizes

Sunday, October 20, 2013

7:00AM Board Meeting – All board members are encouraged to attend.

9:00 – 12:00 Field Trip Leader: Jeff Foster

For the Full Agenda in PDF go to our website: www.ksnh.org

Charlestown Under the Stars

October 12 - 7:00 to 10:30 p.m.

Co-sponsored by the Louisville Astronomical Society, this event will focus on stargazing. What is out under the night sky tonight? Learn about telescopes, look at the moon and Venus, discover the summer and fall constellations, bring your telescope that you haven't figured out how to use and we will show you. If weather is overcast, we will hold the event in the park office with an astronomy slide show and telescopes for examination.

Charlestown State Park is 1 mile east of the intersection with Hwy 3 (Charlestown) on Hwy 62. Turn right. Gate fees apply - \$5 per vehicle, Indiana residents, \$7 per vehicle, non-residents. Programs are free with admission. Event by the Clark Shelter House near Trail 2.

Regards,
Alan Goldstein, Certified Interpretive Planner
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www.falloftheohio.org

www.facebook.com/falloftheohio

Fall Conference 2013 at Shawnee State Park is Oct. 17 - 20. If you haven't registered, call the Shawnee Park Lodge at 866.850.1588.