

Natural Area Preservation News

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Parks & Recreation
CITY OF ANN ARBOR

Restoration Technique: Seed Collection and Dispersal

by David Mindell

While in summer they brought much needed relief from the heat, now northern winds are driving fall into southeast Michigan. Flowers throughout the parks have begun to fade, and as winter approaches, plants will put their energy into producing seed. As the seed ripens, NAP staff will move from park to park collecting the future plants before they are borne away on the wind or carried elsewhere by industrious critters.

This is the third year in which NAP staff has collected seed from the city's parks. Woodland, savanna, and prairie plants alike provide us with seed to use in restoration projects in each of these different ecosystems. We collect, clean, and store the seed, and then sow it the following season. In so doing, we guarantee that only plants of "local genotypes" are used in the restoration of the parks. A local genotype refers to the genetic makeup of a plant that is acclimated to this geographic area. By being acclimated over hundreds and thousands of years, a plant population is naturally tolerant of local factors such as temperatures, day-length, pests, and diseases or viruses, while non-local plants may either be quite intolerant of these conditions or may respond too aggressively to them, out-competing the local plants.

The seed we collect is an extremely important component of our restoration efforts. We frequently use the seed in two distinct ways. By sowing seed following a prescribed ecological burn we ensure that the newly prepared ground has a wealth of native seed to germinate and flourish (although usually after burning a site for the first time, we won't sow, but rather wait to see what seeds are already present in the soil). We also actively seed in areas that we know have been very disturbed in the past (often at sites where the top soil has been completely removed). In this case, little or no seed from local native plants remains, so there is little hope that these areas will grow back with desired vegetation. If allowed to progress without our care, these degraded sites often grow with a profusion of buckthorn, honeysuckle and other unwanted species. Seeding in natives provides an array that will, over time,

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The mission of the Natural Area Preservation Division is to preserve, protect, and care for the natural areas of Ann Arbor, especially those in the City's park and recreation system.

Natural Area Preservation is a Division of the City of Ann Arbor Department of Parks and Recreation.

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prevent the establishment of invasives.

Last year we collected over 60 species of plants from 20 parks within the city. Using these plants, we created seed mixtures that we used at approximately 10 restoration areas. We also use many of these seeds at volunteer workdays where, after removing invasives for a couple of hours, we plant acorns, hickory nuts, or other seeds appropriate for the site. This year we anticipate adding approximately 20 new species to our collection list and increasing the number of restoration sites we target.

If you are interested in collecting seeds with NAP staff, please come to our volunteer seed collection workday on Thursday October 17th from 6:00 to sunset at Barton Park.

Natural Communities Guide

Did you know that if you canoe down the Huron River through Ann Arbor, you will find public land on at least one side of the river along the entire route? Many of those public lands are natural areas, and you will soon be able to take a guided tour through them. NAP has almost completed a new booklet entitled: *Guide to the Natural Communities of the Huron River Corridor in Ann Arbor, MI*. Partially funded by a grant from the Michigan Department of Natural Resources Non-game Wildlife Fund, the guide documents the public natural areas along the Huron River in Ann Arbor. Included in the guide are descriptions of the geology, ecosystems, plants and wildlife found in the natural areas. The guide also provides detailed maps and descriptions of each natural area, as well as a general map showing the natural areas and where they are along the river. Thirteen natural areas are documented in the guide, eleven are managed by the City of Ann Arbor, one is managed by the University of Michigan, and one is managed by Washtenaw County. Keep an eye out for this invaluable companion to your explorations!

The Fruits of Your Labors

During an early spring walk through Furstenberg Park, it was pointed out to me that to many people, the freshly-cut buckthorn stumps and the fire-blackened soil present a rather "ugly" landscape. I considered that and had to admit that many urban park users may, indeed, wonder what catastrophe befell the woodland and prairie. In an effort to educate the public and alleviate the concerns of these park users, we installed interpretive signs which explain "What Happened Here?" and provide reassurance that the native vegetation will rebound.

We could have just said, "Come back in a few months." In summer, the landscape can speak for itself. The ground layer is dense with wildflowers and buzzing with insects. By September, the prairie grasses, asters and goldenrods are at their peak color and height. Both savanna and prairie are a sea of life... maybe not all native yet, but certainly an improvement from a year ago. Some of the changes are dramatic, like the removal of the entire layer of dense, invasive shrubs from the woodland. Others are more subtle, such as the appearance of an orchid which wasn't there last year, or a weakening of the grip which spotted knapweed has held on the native prairie restoration. Credit for these changes goes to NAP staff and volunteers. All the burning and cutting and weeding and herbiciding are starting to pay off. The landscape is changing to a more natural and biologically-diverse state.

Celebrate our success! Take a leisurely walk through Furstenberg or any of the parks where staff and volunteers have been working. Watch the butterflies. Get lost in the tall grasses. Enjoy the fruits of your labors.

- *Dave Borneman, Natural Area Preservation Coordinator*

NAP-penings

Be A Wild One!

Tired of mowing your lawn? Interested in natural landscaping in your backyard? If so, consider joining the Wild Ones, a non-profit organization with a mission to educate and share information at the "plant-roots" level and to promote biodiversity and environmentally-sound landscaping. Although this is a national organization which has been around since the 1980s, a new chapter is just now forming locally. NAP is getting involved because we're also interested in seeing people landscape with our beautiful native plants rather than exotics which may invade our natural areas. We may be able to work cooperatively on such projects as "plant rescues" - saving wildflowers from destruction before the bulldozer reaches them.

The next get-together of the local chapter will be at David Mindell and Lisa Brush's home, 616 Brooks St - across from Mack pool. The topic of discussion will be "Getting Started: Native Plant Landscaping at Home". October 9th from 6:00 - 8:00pm. Drop by or call NAP for more information.

Note: The plant rescue program mentioned in the summer newsletter has been put on hold with NAP as the lead. The Wild Ones chapter will likely take the lead role in plant rescue in the southeast Michigan area.

Park Focus: Furstenberg Park Nature Area

by Deb Paxton

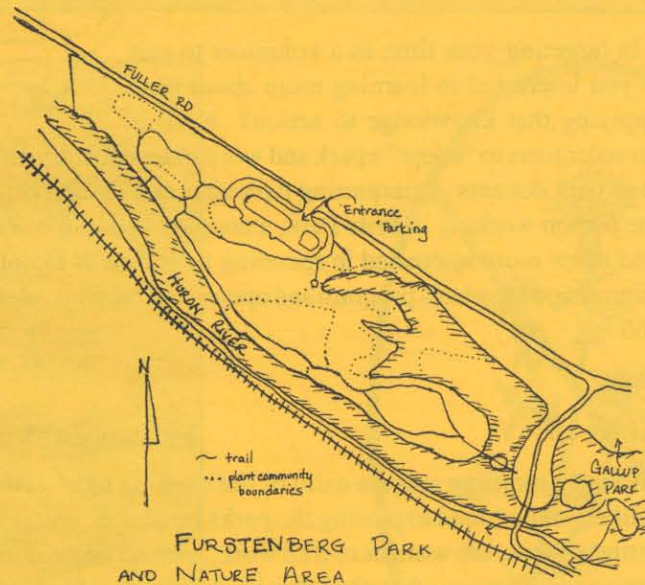
Natural Area Preservation has done more work at Furstenberg Park than any other park in the city. The diversity of plant species as well as the health of the ecosystems in the park make it our highest quality natural area. It is located along the Huron River and connects by boardwalk to Gallup Park to the east.

There are a number of different ecosystems in Furstenberg Park. A wetland has been created in the northern corner along Fuller Rd. The wetland is planted with native wetland species and serves as a habitat for a number of amphibians and water-dependent birds. Surrounding the mitigated wetland is a remnant prairie and a 4-year-old planted prairie, from which NAP has been removing spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*) and sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*, *M. officinalis*). These are noxious weeds that had been out-competing native prairie plants before we began our control measures. Now the planted prairie supports beautiful natives such as prairie dock (*Silphium terebinthinaceum*), an extremely tall plant with wide leaves and a yellow flower, and bee balm or bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*), a feathery plant with ball-shaped, lavender flowers.

Across the path from the prairie restoration is a newly planted savanna. Following last year's planting, weeds grew in such number and density that the most efficient control methods were to use herbicide, or to cut the plant's stem close to the ground. A labor intensive method used is to physically remove the plant. The sheer number of open spots here gives testimony to the amount of sweet clover and knapweed found in the park. We hope the native plants that were planted will take off next year.

In the open woodland of Furstenberg there are stumps of invasive shrubs which were cut at various volunteer workdays and by NAP staff. This woodland was at one time an oak savanna, which means that the dominant trees were scattered oaks, with a rich ground layer of grasses and flowers.

The savanna would have been very open and easy to walk through. Because of human disturbance, shrubby plants have taken root and have shaded out the grasses and wildflowers that would otherwise grow here. These shrubs are removed by NAP in two ways: cutting and burning. The ecological burns NAP performed in the woods killed large numbers of invading shrubs which would have taken weeks of labor to remove by hand. The burn also returned nutrients to the soil and stimulated the growth of many native seeds which were buried in the soil. A walk through the restored woodland will reveal open space and a variety of groundcover plants that now receive enough sunlight to grow.



To the northwest, along the river, is a disturbed woodland which has not yet been restored. This woodland is a wall of shrubs. Walking through these woods would be extremely difficult. There are few groundcover plants because the shrubs create so much shade. This woodland has very little diversity; buckthorn and honeysuckle stretch as far as the eye can see.

Southeast, along the boardwalk are found a sedge meadow and marsh. In the sedge meadow, the dominant plants are tussock sedges (*Carex stricta*), growing in grass-like clumps and different from grasses in their structure, ("sedges have edges while grasses are round"). The marsh has a number of native plants as well as some invasive wetland species such as purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) and both native and non-native cattail (*Typha latifolia* and *Typha angustifolia*, respectively). The only management control NAP has attempted in these areas has been to burn them. Other management efforts to control purple loosestrife are still being researched.

Editors note: Without the help of hundreds of volunteer hours, the restoration efforts at Furstenberg would not have progressed to where they are today. Thanks to all who have put in time there. Also, Furstenberg now has interpretative signs and a posted trail with accompanying pamphlet. Take a walk there - there's always something new to learn!

NAP Volunteer Stewardship

by Catriona Mortell

A note to new volunteers:

Stewardship workdays are an opportunity for NAP to give extra attention to targeted areas. With a thousand acres of undeveloped parkland to restore and care for, we must concentrate the efforts of the staff conservation workers. While priority is given to areas that currently have the highest quality of native plant communities, there are many other smaller gems that can use some attention. The volunteer stewardship workdays are an opportunity to do just that; to get quality work done in a short time. Some workdays target a larger park or one that the NAP crew has been working in, others focus on neighborhood park natural areas.

Volunteers at workdays work to remove invasive plants from the natural areas. The plants are killed by cutting, pulling, grubbing (removing the root), and are often dragged from the area to be chipped at a later date. If it is a particularly noxious weed like garlic mustard or spotted knapweed, it is either taken to be composted or "hung out to dry" in order to get rid of any possible seed source. Volunteers also help to collect or disperse seed. Often, after a morning of removing invasives and opening an area, we will spend time planting nuts, acorns and other seeds to help the native plant regeneration. NAP can be counted on to provide refreshments and lots of information on the plants in the park

And to both new and 'old' volunteers:

Are you interested in targeting your time as a volunteer to one specific park? Are you interested in learning more about park stewardship and applying that knowledge to action? NAP is making plans to train volunteers to "adopt" a park and work independently, organize work groups, or act as park docents - interpreting park sites and natural offerings. So far we have a one person working in Fritz Park, a couple of people working in Furstenberg Park and a few more interested in spending their time at Dolph Park. If you'd like more information about this program and upcoming trainings, please call Catriona at 996-3266.



River Reflections

by Catriona Mortell

I love the quiet of the early morning and the calm of the evening light. These are the times I am most likely to be found exploring the parks by canoe. By taking the river route I remove myself from the worries of trail work, spots to target during the next workday and trying to figure out what plant that is. A corridor of natural areas greet me at the river's edge.

Traveling downstream I am greeted in the spring and fall by a variety of migrating waterfowl and the vivid color changes those seasons bring. Summer drifting brings glimpses of blooms and greenery. Late winter with ice still hugging the shores, the perspective is of open ground throughout the woods and long awaited open water channels on the river.

Some parks along the river have spots to pull up your canoe and go on-shore to investigate. The Foster Savanna of Barton park, and Argo Park near Barton Drive are some examples. Other parks such as Argo and Gallup Parks and their adjacent canoe liveries offer easy parking and access on and off the water. Bandemer Park also has an accessible canoe dock and Gallup and Argo have canoe rental from April through October. Phone for more information: Argo at 668-7411 and Gallup at 662-9319.

Greetings from the field...

by Tim Howard

Those of you in tune with NAP and its inventories are probably aware of the oldest part of this effort: the plant surveys. I feel I've been very lucky to be a part of this botanical project from the beginning. Along with Beverly Walters and Dave Warners, we are now at the end of our third season of identifying and inventorying all of the plants in Ann Arbor's priority parks and natural areas. As a graduate student in plant ecology at the University of Michigan, I consider this a perfect way to give my training back to a region that has taught me so much. On a typical day of field work, I may head out alone or with another botanist. We arrive at a park with a master list from previous excursions to the park, as well as other tools of the botanist's trade: magnifying lens, ruler, and the dense but ever so useful plant manuals. We walk through the whole park in a systematic manner, trying not to miss any spots. At every plant we encounter we make a mental check to recall if the species is on the master list for the park. At plants we do not recognize, we stop and attempt to identify them through 'keys' in manuals. Those species new to the master list are added with notes on the community in which it grows and on its abundance in the park. These field surveys are exciting and ever changing because of the new species that appear throughout each season.

As a part of NAP's Huron River corridor project (funded through the DNR's Natural Heritage Grant program - see 'NAP-penings' on page 2), I've been able to use other parts of my university training, namely computerized mapping and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) development.

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More Stewardship Opportunities

The Nature Conservancy will have stewardship workdays in our area throughout September, October and November at the Ives Road Fen near Techemseh, at Sharon Hollow near Manchester, and at Hillside Prairie near Yspilanti. Please call the Lansing field office to speak with Liesl Kardatzke at 517-332-1741, or email her at lkardat@tnc.org, for more information.

Volunteer Stewardship Calendar - Autumn 1996

October

5th Saturday, 10:00 - 1:00
Bird Hills Park stewardship workday. Removing invasive plants. Meet at the Newport Road park entrance.

17th Thursday, 6:00 pm to sunset
Barton Park seed collection workday. Collecting native plant seeds that will be used in next season's park plantings. Meet at the Barton Dam parking lot at six sharp! Work will take place in the oxbow area of the park.

20th, Sunday, 1:00 - 4:00
Dolph Park stewardship workday. Removing invasives, some trail work. Meet at the trailhead off Parklake, just south of Lakewood.

27th, Sunday, 10:00 - 1:00
Greenview Park stewardship workday. Removing invasives, discussing park natural area plans. Meet at the park entrance on Greenview.

November

16th, Saturday 10:00 - 1:00
Cedar Bend stewardship workday. Invasive species removal and planting acorns & nuts. Meet at the park entrance off Cedar Bend Drive.

21st, Thursday 6:30 - 8:30 pm
Volunteer Stewardship Thank You Party!
Join the celebration of the seasons work! We'll have a potluck dinner, conversation and tales to tell! Come to the party at Leslie Science Center - we'll send more information closer to the event.



We're currently planning our fall prescribed burn season. If you completed the volunteer burn crew training last spring and are interested in burning, or would like to be trained as a burn crew volunteer, please call David or Catriona at 996-3266.

Please call the volunteer stewardship hotline for updated information on any of these events and for directions to these spots: **996-3266**. Other events may be added to the volunteer stewardship calendar... Give us a call!

Coming in November.... the second annual volunteer stewardship thank you party!!

Curious... what to do with those non-natives?

by Cara Rockwell

Here are a few fun things to do this autumn with your non-native weeds and other undesirables, just in case you were wondering. Be sure to arm yourself with a good guidebook to identify these plants (to the untrained eye the deadly poisonous hemlock can look a lot like Queen Anne's lace). Don't bother planting them, they do quite nicely on their own in our gardens as well as our natural landscapes.

1) Barberry - *Berberis vulgaris*, *B. thunbergii*

Believe it or not, this bothersome shrub's pectin-rich berries are delicious as a preserve or a cold drink, and also are excellent dried like raisins.

2) Burdock - *Arctium spp.*

The roots of this plant are excellent boiled, and the rind must be removed. It is best to collect from one to two year old plants in autumn. Boil for thirty minutes in two changes of water and serve with butter. As a medicinal tea, it is reputed to be ideal for purifying one's blood, female complaints, and for skin ailments.

3) Catnip - *Nepeta cataria*

The dried leaves of this feline favorite make a pleasant tea that is believed to be useful for feverish colds and for inducing sleep.

4) Chicory - *Cichorium intybus*

When roasted in the oven until dark brown and brittle, it makes a delicious coffee-like beverage. Use roughly 1 + tsp. of chicory for each cup of water or add some to your own favorite coffee. Drink up - it's reputed to be good for liver and gall bladder ailments.



5) Lamb's quarters - *Chenopodium album*

The seeds are highly nutritious and can be boiled to make a breakfast gruel or ground into flour.

6) Mullein - *Verbascum thapsus*

Steep the dried leaves for 5-10 minutes, and you have a tea that is recommended by many herbalists as a treatment for coughs and chest ailments.



Lamb's Quarters

7) Spotted knapweed - *Centaurea maculosa*

Other than the rumors of North Africans feeding this common pesky plant to their camels, consumption of knapweed has been minimal. We would appreciate any information contrary to this, but in the meantime we'll continue to avoid its elusive gastronomic delights.

Editors note: With a resurgence of interest in botanical remedies for our ailments, there are currently available many books, journals and courses in botanical medicines and edibles - check them out!

Burdock Root Patties

4 cups sliced burdock roots, precooked (boil for thirty minutes in two changes of water)

½ cup sliced wild onions or leeks, simmered in a little water, until soft, then drained.

1 egg, well beaten

½ cup dry bread crumbs

salt to taste

1 tablespoon fresh parsley, finely chopped

butter for frying

After burdock roots have been pre-cooked, press them through a food mill or strainer to remove the stringy portions. Mix the burdock, onions or leeks, egg and bread crumbs. Add salt to taste. Shape into patties and sprinkle with parsley; press parsley into surface. Heat the butter in a skillet over medium heat until foam begins to die down and fry the patties until golden brown, turning them once. Serve hot.

Serves 8

Greetings... continued from page 4

With the help of the rest of the NAP crew, I have been creating maps of the natural areas along the Huron River. When the maps are compiled with other information about the natural areas, they will help park users find their way around in the parks as well as to identify the different natural communities within the park boundaries. Once the maps are developed in the GIS database, the exciting uses of GIS become apparent. We will be able to answer questions such as, how large is each natural area? How many acres of wetlands do we have along the Huron River? How many miles of trails do we have in our natural areas? How much public land is there in a corridor 100 feet wide on either side of the Huron River?

I thank you, NAP supporters, for allowing all these programs to come to fruition, and I thank NAP for allowing me to be a part of it all.

Field notes from Beverly Walters

The members of the inventory team (Dave Warners, Tim Howard and myself) are now in our third year of scouring the city parks for botanical treasures. We're still turning up a few gems - like patches of small yellow lady's-slippers (*Cypripedium calceolus var. parviflorum*) and pale Indian plantain (*Cacalia atriplicifolia*) which was known only from historical records. But what I've found especially new and exciting this year are the changes in areas that the NAP staff and volunteers have burned. Several species seem to have benefited from these fires. In spring, wood anemone (*Anemone quinquefolia*) appeared in profusion under former thickets. Later in the summer wild lupine (*Lupinus perennis*) and flowering spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*) came in drifts of blue and then white on some of the prairie sites. Showy goldenrod (*Solidago speciosa*) and stiff goldenrod (*Solidago rigida*) are looking very robust in many burned areas and are promising to make a spectacular show this fall. Hopefully many of you will get a chance to get out and appreciate their color and stately forms this fall.

Native Species Challenge: Goldenrod (*Solidago*)

by Greg Vaclavek

The warm winds of summer have blown by. The sun's path sinks lower in the southern sky. As the days grow shorter and the nights grow cooler, autumn settles on the Ann Arbor landscape. The green of summer gives way to the gentle golden colors of fall and after a season of reaching toward the sky growing roots, stems and leaves, the time has come for *Solidagos* throughout the city to burst forth with rods of golden flowers. Hence the common name of our plants of special focus: the Goldenrods.

There are about 40 species of goldenrods native to northeastern North America. I wish to introduce you to the four most common in our neck of the woods (or prairies as the case may be); Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), stiff goldenrod (*Solidago rigida*), showy goldenrod (*Solidago speciosa*), and blue-stemmed goldenrod (*Solidago caesia*).

These four goldenrods are wonderfully unique in appearance and personality, but also share some common characteristics. Goldenrods are in the composite family, related to such plants as thistles, asters and daisies. They are native perennial herbs, reaching a height of 1-5 feet in maturity with leaves arranged alternately up the stem. Aside from the blue stemmed goldenrod which makes its home in the shade of the woods, the goldenrods love the sun of the open prairies. All four of these species can be found in Ann Arbor parks.

Canada goldenrod:

This is by far the most common species and easily recognized at maturity. The slender, erect stem is usually simple (unbranched) and grows to 1-5 feet. The leaves are narrow, 3 veined, and taper to a point at both ends. The leaves are 2-5 inches long and may or may not have a few teeth scattered along the margin. The flowers are clustered at the top of the plant, curved along the stems, of small yellow flowers. This plant can be seen in many of the parks, growing in fields and thickets, singly or in large colonies that often blanket areas through October.



Blue-stemmed goldenrod

This is my personal favorite and it is the most easily recognized. As mentioned earlier, this plant grows in the woods rather than in the open. True to its name, it has a delicate bluish stem that is occasionally branched or clumped. It grows to 1-3 feet and has narrow, sharply toothed leaves that taper to a point at both ends. Unlike the other goldenrods described, the flowers of the blue stemmed goldenrod grow in small clusters all along the stem in the axils of the leaves (the joint between leaf and stem). The bright yellow flowers contrast with the deep green leaves and gracefully arching stems that accentuate the beauty of rich woodlands throughout the city. Check out Bird Hills and Black Pond Woods and enjoy the beauty this plant has to offer.

Stiff goldenrod:

The form of stiff goldenrod is similar to its kin the Canada goldenrod, but it is easily distinguishable by the leaves as well as the flowers. The upper leaves are thick and rigid and clasp the stout and hairy stem. These leaves are oval in shape and have few if any teeth along the margin. The lower leaves are long stemmed, toothed and similar in shape. The most distinguishing characteristic is the silvery appearance of the leaves, which can be quite remarkable when the setting sun hits them at just the right angle. The yellow flowers are gathered in a flat topped branching cluster at the top of the plant. Stiff goldenrod likes dry, sandy, open sites. Visit Furstenberg Park and get to know the stiff goldenrod.

Showy goldenrod:

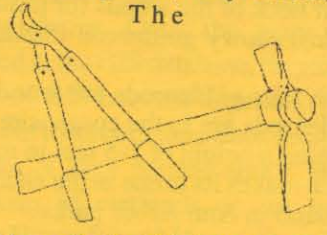
In my experience the showy goldenrod is less common than the preceding species but just as spectacular if not more! The stout, erect stem 3-7 feet in height, bears alternate leaves that are firm and smooth. The upper leaves are oval in shape, toothed and usually pointed at both ends. The upper leaves are smaller than the lower but do not clasp the stem like those of stiff goldenrod. The lower leaves, and those growing from the base are long stemmed and 4-10 inches long. The small flowers grow at the top, forming a yellow spike which is taller than it is wide. This plant loves rich soils and puts on a spectacular show at Barton Park every fall.

The goldenrods are but a small part of the beauty that surrounds us everyday in southeastern Michigan. I encourage you to bring some of that beauty into your gardens and flowerbeds. Contrary to popular belief, goldenrods are not responsible for the hayfever that plagues many of us. Ragweed is the usual culprit and it's not even related to the goldenrod! Ragweed depends on wind to pollinate it, while goldenrod depends on insects. So if you love goldenrods like I do, next spring ask at the nurseries and plant native. As the growing season winds down, take time to enjoy the rich diversity our native environment has to offer. Soon, the leaves will fall, the ground will freeze and the rods of golden flowers will turn to fluffy seed and blow away with the cold winds of winter.

Many thanks to all the volunteers who sweated out the warm summer weather:

At workdays throughout town - a quiet day of removing privet, honeysuckle, buckthorn beside the pond at Hansen Park; Tyrone Vincent, Rita Berberian, & David Fox. Finding thier way through the road construction at Dhu Varren Park; Chris Baraloto, and David Fox. An evening of olympic events pulling knapweed and sweet clover; Rita Berberian, Tyrone Vincent, Andy Duncan, Stacie Printon, Ted Hejka, Amy Kuras, Mitch Forst, Jan Wolter, Pauline Nagara, Rick Witten, David Reichhardt and Mark Reichhardt. Paddling and picking up trash along Argo Pond, the group from PVC - Doug Salerno, Jane Foote, Linda Roof, Martha Valvanis, John German, Bob LaJeunesse, Time Wintermute, Tom Coogan, Robert Klingler, Jeff Hall, Jean Melby, Jenny LaFeldt, Cheri DeHaan, Laura Olsson, Lani Hoshaw, Randy Kimhty. And on the same day in Argo Park braving the wrath of yellow-jackets (NAPs first and hopefully only encounter); John LeGolvan, Dave Snyder, David Fox, Sandy Chlebowski, Evan Clanker, Sharon Gerbe, Rosemary Romaker, Stacie Printon, Joan Kooistra, Andy Brush, Ted Hejka. And those soggy but hardy at Brown Park; Barbara Powell, Janet Kahan, Carol Conzelman, Dale Petty, Joe Ryan, Janine Palms - At Oakwoods Park the lost patrol.....All those helping in the garden; Andy Duncan, Laurel Horne, Janine Palms, Jane Buxton-Lee, Pauline Nagara, Pam Bailey, Joan Wolf, Stacie Printon. T h e

ongoing efforts of those at Dolph Park; Dan Culter, Mary Collins, Neal Collins, Richard Chesbrough, Joyce Chesbrough, Barbara Korniski, Susan Pollay, Carol Hogan, Lenny Kafka, Dave Snyder, Anne Heise, Rosemary Romaker, Mary Maliarik, Jean Bower, Stacie Printon, Gus Amaru, Ken and Carol Harvy, Ross Bower, Lisa Brush. Those on their own in Furstenberg Park; Jerry Paulson and Irwin Titunik. The team of scouts working at Marshall Park organized by Barry Steifel and Scout Troop 1, Great Sauk Trail Council. At Fritz Park; Tim, Carolyn, Travis, and Adam Graves, Cliff Clarke, Rex Bender, Mike Cecchini, Mike Chayborne, Princella Johnson, Ann Masters, Betty Gratopp, Alayne Speltz, Elisabeth Paymal, Aram Kurshigian, Bruce Benedict.



Those who helped at Huron River Day; Kim Waldo, Michael Clancy, Debbie Clancy. **Thanks to the participating organizations** in the exhibit booth and those who staffed the booths. **Plus all those doing inventory work:** Ted Hejka, Gillian Harris-Cowan, Will Harris-Cowan, Susan Maruca, Ashley Mattoon, Christian Sinderman, Paige Eagle, Charles Mabry, Ken Clark, Jodi Mullet, Gwen Nystuen, John Nystuen, Margaret Cook, Dorothy Blanchard, Beverly Shepard, Jackie Smithers, Joan Doman, Jeannine Palms, Pam Bailey, Joanne Constantinides, John Bingamon, Dave Swank, Mark Brahce, Janice Pappas, Nancy Shiffler, Cynthia Radcliffe, Jerry Paulson, Pauline Nagara, Roger Wykes, Barbara Wykes, Barb Korniski, Jan Blaine, Bill Minard, Karen Semenuk, Mercer Patriarche, Brian Glass, Mary Glass, Ed Taylor, Barb Taylor, Charles Swift, Deb Stenkamp. A special **thanks** to Sheila Mortell for her artistic contribution to this newsletter.

And thanks to all who help us through their ongoing support of the Natural Area Preservation Program!

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