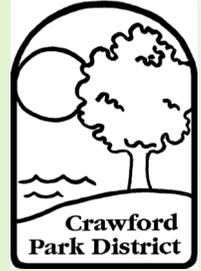


Newsletter of the
Crawford Park District
Spring 2014



PARK NEWS

Managing With Fire

A primal force of nature, fire has shaped life on earth for millions of years. Many plants and animals, indeed entire ecosystems, will flourish only in the wake of fire.

Ohio's grasslands are a classic example of a natural community that would not exist but for fire. Without fire the prairies would convert to woodlands. In addition to controlling woody plants, fire removes dead plant material and releases nutrients that invigorate growth. For thousands of years Native Americans burned grasslands with the knowledge that fire would improve grazing for game animals.

In the first days of spring the Ohio DNR will conduct a controlled burn at Daughmer Prairie Savanna SNP. While the blackened portions of Daughmer may look alarming to visitors, the fire is essential to maintaining prairie habitats. Visitors are encouraged to see the remarkable transformation that takes place in the weeks following the burns.

Inside this issue...

Park News	1-3
Programs	4-7
Naturalist Article 1	8
Naturalist Article 2	9
Guest Article	10
Donations	11
Abbreviated Schedule	12



New Sign: If you have not been to Lowe-Volk Park lately, you've missed out on the new sign out front. When you stop by to get your nature-fix, make sure you check it out!

Geo-Cache Reminder: There is a Geo-Park Tour available for geocachers to visit all parks, gathering information, and then collecting a CPD Pathtag. Visit our website for more information.

Did you know... Crawford Co. is home to 34 of Ohio's 86 species of reptiles and amphibians?

PARK NEWS

Snowy Owl Irruption!

This past winter has been one of record for Snowy Owls. Over 150 sightings were reported in Ohio, with three coming out of Crawford County.

Reasons for this invasion are cited as being an overabundance of lemmings (small rodents) in their Arctic breeding grounds, particularly northern Quebec. Lemming populations soared and Snowy Owls responded by producing more young. This predator/prey relationship is tied together so much that Snowy Owls will forgo nesting in years of low lemming numbers; and laying as many as 9 eggs in years of high lemming numbers! With the majority of owls seen being juvenile — they have dark barring — this would seem to support the idea of a great reproductive year due to an abundance of lemmings.

Of the three owls in Crawford Co, two were seen in their preferred habitat — open field near Sulphur Springs and the Outhwaite Reservoir. The third was an unfortunate victim of a collision with a vehicle. It was spotted in the Rt 30 median west of Bucyrus. This individual is currently at a taxidermist. Stay tuned for its return to the Nature Center.



Photo Credit: John Howard. John lives in West Union, Ohio and is an avid nature enthusiast. He photographed this juvenile male in December of 2013, in Highland County, Ohio. Unlike in its northern home, this Snowy is probably scanning for mice, other rodents, and possibly even waterfowl! The CPD thanks John for allowing the use of his photo.

WeatherBug Station

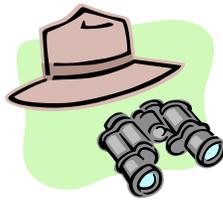
With the help of an anonymous donor and the CC Lions Club, the Friends of the CPD has purchased a weather station from Earth Networks/WeatherBug. The weather station comes equipped with instruments to measure temperature, wind direction and speed, barometric pressure, humidity, and rain fall. Additionally, a camera also gives a live feed of weather, be it sunny, cloudy, or whatever else nature wants to throw at us.

As staff becomes more familiar with the WeatherBug system, we'll be incorporating it into our programming. We have also added a "station" at the Nature Center, where visitors can get online and investigate world-wide weather conditions, or use educational weather links to find answers to their weather questions.



Left to right: Join a Wildflower Hike & view Phlox; Wade in a Vernal Pool; See Bird Banding....All this spring at the CPD!!!

Great Blue Heron	1
Canada Goose	51
Mallard	100
American Coot	150
Cooper's Hawk	5
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1
Red Tailed Hawk	10
Kestrel	7
Red Shouldered Hawk	1
Northern Harrier	5
Bald Eagle	4
Rock Dove	148
Mourning Dove	84
Barred Owl	2
Ring Billed Gull	3
Red-headed Woodpecker	24
Red-bellied Woodpecker	12
Downy Woodpecker	21
Hairy Woodpecker	6
Northern Flicker	4
Pileated Woodpecker	2
Blue Jay	63
Horned Lark	1304
Lapland Longspur	1012
Snow Bunting	87
Crow	245
Carolina Chickadee	19
Black-capped Chickadee	9
Tufted Titmouse	27
White-breasted Nuthatch	32
Brown Creeper	4
Caroline Wren	4
Golden Crowned Kinglet	24
Mockingbird	1
Robin	13
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1
Bluebird	6
Starling	2690
Northern Cardinal	62
Tree Sparrow	167
Song Sparrow	17
Swamp Sparrow	1
White-crowned Sparrow	1
White-throated Sparrow	21
Grackle	5
Cowbird	2
Dark-eyed Junco	249
Purple Finch	5
House Finch	38
Goldfinch	40
House Sparrow	862
Pine Siskin	1



PARK NEWS

2014 Audubon Christmas Bird Count Recap

The Bucyrus circle Audubon Christmas bird count was held Saturday January 4th. Eight participants went into the field while another five recorded the birds visiting their feeders. A total of 7653 birds representing 52 species were counted with four species – European Starling, Horned Lark, Lapland Longspur and House Sparrow – accounting for 77 percent of the total.

One of the highlights of the count was the 1012 Lapland Longspurs that were documented. A migrant that breeds in the high arctic, this year's total easily eclipsed the previous high for that species by more than 900.

Unfortunately, the Northern Cardinal did not fare so well – only 62 were recorded, a number well below what is normal. Observers throughout Ohio have noted smaller numbers compared to years past. The reasons for the decline are unknown.

Thanks to all who helped!



Volunteer Jan Kennedy hangs a Kestrel nest box on the back of a US 30 road sign. 11 boxes were installed with plans for 6 more this spring. Thanks to the Ohio Bird Conservation Initiative for acting upon this need for habitat. The CPD will have volunteers monitoring the boxes throughout the nesting season.

Research at Daughmer

There have been three research surveys conducted at Daughmer Prairie Savannah. Josh has been surveying for reptiles and amphibians. He has found 4 snake species and 6 frog/toad species in the last three years. One snake, Smooth Greensnake, has now been elevated to Ohio's Endangered Species List. Warren surveyed the Dragon & Damselflies this past year, documenting 23 different species. Two damselflies, the Citrine Forktail and Emerald Spreadwing, are thought to occur only at this site. Lastly, Dave Dotson found 14 species of Butterflies & Skippers to inhabit Daughmer Prairie. These surveys are important works that demonstrate the importance of Crawford Co.'s natural history.

Before children grow up..., they need to have a deep connection with nature. They need to understand how humans and the many other living things in their environment depend on one another.

— Taken from Highlights Foundation —

Needed Summer Camp Supplies: To help in collecting, identifying, and labeling, we are in need of empty pill bottles and/or film canisters. Please remove labels from pill bottles. One activity this summer will be assisting in a statewide spider survey and any donation of these items is greatly appreciated by Josh and Chris.

Answer Key: A — Small-mouthed; B — Long-tailed; C — Red-Spotted Newt; D — Eastern Red-backed; E — Spotted; F — Hellbender; G — Eastern Tiger

PROGRAMS

All programs are free of charge, unless otherwise noted. For more information or questions about programs, call 419-683-9000, or visit www.crawfordparkdistrict.org

March

Sap to Syrup

Saturday, March 8 12pm
Carlisle/Patton Sugar Camp
4814 Stetzer Rd. East of Bucyrus

With spring around the corner bringing fluctuating temperatures the sweet sap from the sugar maple tree will be on the run. The time to collect this sap is upon us and sugar camps all over the north-eastern part of the U.S and Canada are drilling holes. Meet Chris at the Carlisle/Patton sugar camp for a tour of the operation from the trees to the jug.



Spotted Salamander:

Growth and Development

Thursday, March 13, 7pm Lowe-Volk Park
Salamanders should be laying eggs soon. Steve Kievit, our Certified Volunteer Naturalist, will present a program on the growth and development process of the Spotted Salamander. Steve nurtured some eggs which hatched into larvae. Steve will give details of his success story.
Celebrate the Year of the Salamander!

It's Not Easy Being Green

Monday, March 17 6PM
Lowe-Volk

Come and celebrate St. Patrick's Day with Joy Etter-Link. Have some fun learning about animals that are green. Was Kermit correct? Find out and get busy with a nature craft too. Focus audience is kids through grade 5.



Explore a Vernal Pool

Saturday, March 22 1pm Heckert
Vernal Pools are diverse habitat to study. Join Josh and OSU researcher Rob Denton as they discuss their salamander research and investigate the wetland at Heckert, looking for bugs, frogs, and SALAMANDERS, of course! All ages welcome and wear rubber boots. Celebrate the Year of the Salamander!



Viewing the Night Sky

Programs are held at Lowe-Volk Park. Check start times as they can vary. Join members of the Richland Astronomical Society and CPD volunteers as they share their knowledge and telescope skills with all who are interested in the celestial sights. Bring your own telescope or allow the volunteers to assist you with those provided. It is a spectacular universe.



Spring Dates & Times

Saturday, March 29 8pm

Saturday, April 26 8:30pm

Saturday, May 24 9pm

Programs will go on rain or clear skies



PROGRAMS



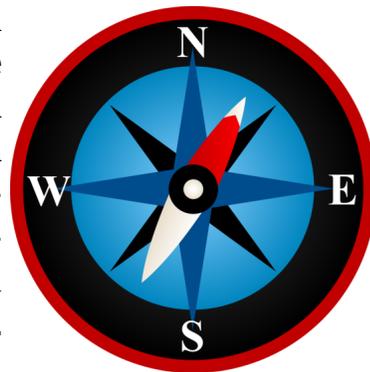
April

The American Woodcock

Tuesday, April 1 7:30pm Lowe-Volk Park

The American Woodcock has one of the most elaborate courtship rituals of any bird. Meet Warren Uxley at Lowe-Volk Park for a short PowerPoint program followed by a Woodcock Walk.

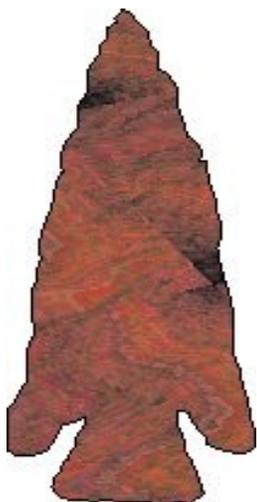
your GPS you will find the eggs hidden in the park, and answer a nature based question in the egg. Kids finding eggs and answering the questions will receive a small prize. Come join the fun!



Arrowhead/Indian Artifact Hunt

Saturday, April 5, 10am

Meet @ the Nature Center



Be the first human to touch an arrowhead since it was used thousands of years ago! Don't miss this popular annual event. Bring the whole family, dress for the weather and don't forget your boots if the ground is wet.



Spring Wildflowers

Sunday, April 13 3pm Sears Woods

Early spring brings with it an explosive growth within our woodlands. Meet Warren Uxley at the Sears Woods parking lot.



High Tech Easter Egg Hunt

Sunday, April 13 1-3pm Lowe-Volk Park

Kids! Bring your GPS or borrow one from us. Join Don Hatfield and friends from the North Central Ohio Geocachers, for an Easter Egg Hunt around Lowe-Volk Park. Using

Walk & Woof: Botany Bonanza!

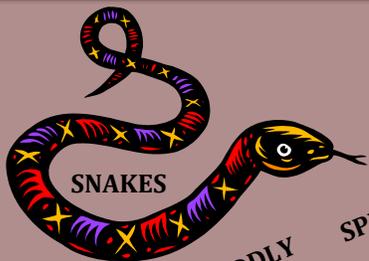
Wednesday, April 16 6pm Lowe-Volk Park

The park should be exploding with spring life. All ages and breeds welcome.

Amazing Animal Extravaganza

Saturday, April 12 Noon to 3pm

Lowe-Volk Nature Center



SNAKES

SOME CUDDLY

SPIDERS



HOLD and TOUCH!!!

A great family event!

SOME CRAWLY
TURTLES



LIZARDS



PROGRAMS



April

R-R-Rev Up and Help

Tuesday, April 22, 6pm Lowe-Volk Park

Rev Up your three R's: Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. Joy Etter-Link will lead this great program. Expect some fun and a craft if you are 5th grade or younger.



The PawPaw

Wednesday, April 23 7pm Wynford High School

The PawPaw is a scrub or small tree that has a long and storied history with people. Meet Warren Uxley at the north end of the parking lot at Wynford High School.

Tan Your Hide

Saturday, April 26 9am-3pm Lowe-Volk Park

Back by popular demand. Don't throw that deer hide away, join Josh and Chris as they demonstrate how to use nothing but brains to tan deer hides.

Tellin' Tales: New Washington

Saturday, April 26 2pm New Washington Historical Society Museum

106 W. Mansfield St. New Washington (Above the Public Library)

This special session of Tellin' Tales will be lead by Joe Blum who will guide us on a tour of the New Washington Historical Society's collections. Be advised that there is no elevator. To attend, you must have the ability to climb stairs. Everyone attending will have an opportunity to share their New Washington stories and remembrances.

Leesville History

Due to the meeting in New Washington, the Leesville History segment has been cancelled for this quarter.

Wildflowers & Birds

Wednesday, April 30 9am Lowe-Volk Park

With so much coming to life, it is hard to keep inside! Join Josh for this morning hike, to take a look at the early bird migrants and wildflower displays.



Walk and Stroll: Spring Hike

Wednesday, April 30 6pm Lowe-Volk Park

Spring life will be abundant for toddler discovery. Join Josh and Chrisha for an evening



of exploration. Learn what is safe and what to be aware of when taking your little one outside. Remember...kids that play outside are healthier! For ages up to 3 years old.



PROGRAMS



May

After the Fire

Sunday, May 4 3pm Daughmer Savanna SNP
Fire is an essential management tool for maintaining grassland habitats in Ohio. This program will look at the resulting changes these burns bring to our prairies. Meet Warren Uxley at the Daughmer parking lot.

The Gifts of Spring

Wednesday, May 7 6pm Lowe-Volk Park

Kids will enjoy a special treasure hunt outdoors while they collect and discover all the beautiful gifts spring has to offer at Lowe-Volk Park. They will then use these treasures to create a gift for their own mothers, just in time for Mother's day. Ages up to 12 years welcome.



Bird Banding on the Porch

Saturday, May 10 7am-1pm Lowe-Volk Park

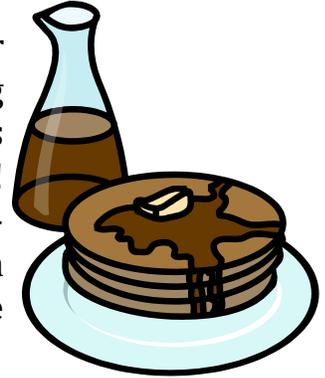
Join Josh and Bob Placier for morning of science! They'll be monitoring mist nets to see which birds inhabit or pass through Lowe-Volk Park.

Pancakes in the Park

Saturday, May 10 8am - 1pm

Lowe-Volk Park

Come and support your Parks while satisfying your appetite. Pancakes with REAL maple syrup! Delicious ham too. Proceeds will help build a much needed storage building at LV Park.



Bird Walk

Saturday, May 10 9am Sears Woods SNP

More migratory birds pass through Ohio in early May than at any other time of the year. Meet Warren Uxley at the Sears Woods parking lot.

History in a Bottle

Saturday, May 17 9 am-3pm Lowe-Volk Park

First annual bottle and stoneware show at Lowe-Volk Park Nature Center. Set up to sell, trade or display, tables inside and outside. Bring your bottle in to find out where it was possibly made and when. In Crawford County and the surrounding area there were bottling companies in almost every town. Do you have some? If so, bring them to the park and share the history. Call the Nature Center to reserve a table.

Recycling @ the Nature Center

The CC Lions Club partners with the CPD in this environmental friendly effort. Here is what you can bring: #1 & #2 plastics, glass of all colors, newspaper/magazines/junk mail, cardboard, steel & aluminum cans, CFL bulbs, batteries, and old eye glasses.

DROP-OFF DATES

Saturday, March 8, 9am-Noon

Saturday, April 12, 9am-Noon

Saturday, May 10, 9am-Noon

Insect Labor

...And the Flowers They Work For

Joshua Dyer

A flower has a job to do: make more plants. To accomplish this “job”, flowers need to attract pollinators... introducing the insect! Unbeknownst to these insects, they are the “workers”. As an “employee” of the flower, the insect needs to have some benefit. So how does a flower attract these “workers”, and then let the “worker” know the “job” is done? Mimicry and scent are two examples of flower attractants, but to explore these two questions, sight attraction will help to shed some light on this complex interaction.

So what does an insect see? Unlike humans, most insects can see past the violet spectrum into the UV realm

(shorter wavelengths); however, they struggle to see the longer wavelengths of orange and red (our forte). (Studies involving which wavelengths insects see have been done mostly on bees, but other groups [e.g. butterflies and moths] have also been studied; and this data can only be assumed for remaining orders.)

Based on what insects see, a flower has to, over time, adapt its color to attract them. Then how does an insect see an orange flower? This answer – albeit conjecture – can be found within the ultraviolet spectrum. Take for instance, Black-eyed Susans: a very common plant of gardens and prairies. What we see is a beautiful disk of orange petals radiating from a central dark disk. However, in the UV spectrum, the petals have a whitish appearance on their outside third, whereas the inner two-thirds is darker (see photo). Based on an insect seeing in UV, it is supposed that they are attracted to this darker center – nectar guides – guiding them to where the nectar/pollen awaits them. Consequently, the worker has done its job: Pollination.

Now the last thing a plant wants to do is make its employees mad by taking away their benefits (i.e., pollen/nectar). For once a flower is pollinated, the plant no longer wastes energy in producing these benefits, but rather focuses on the seed. Since there are no more benefits, how does the plant not upset its workers? It changes color to let the insects “know” that they shouldn’t “come to work today”, at least for that particular plant. If an insect associates a particular color and pattern with no reward, it may not come back at all, even if there is a reward. This can lessen the chance of an insect coming to a flower to pollinate it.

Through my seasons of observations, I’ve noticed that many flowers change colors (e.g., Large-flowered Trilliums [see photo], Spring Beauties, Hepatica); and I’ve pondered: Why? Other flowers, like Bloodroot, drop their petals upon pollination, supposedly to deter insects from “coming to work with no reward”. Is a change of color the same thing? I researched and called my botanist friends to find this answer, with no definitive one.

We base our assumptions on what color an insect is actually seeing from our own vision, which we know has different outcomes (e.g., color-blindness).

We know flowers need be pollinated; and insects do a lot of that. A way to do that is to attract them through color wavelengths insects can see and by offering them a reward. To keep them “happy” flowers change colors to let insects know there is no longer a reward. Remember, this is all theory, and is currently being studied worldwide. Yet, this interaction is one of millions – if not billions – that keeps nature moving forward; and offers a chance for us to stand in awe at the intricacy to which it is played out.



Trillium pics taken only yards apart. As a flower becomes pollinated, it could be changing color to let insects know there is no more reward...don't visit.

The American Golden Plover

Text and Photograph by Warren Uxley

It was the second week of April and I was driving one of the back roads of western Crawford County. Winter had briefly returned and snow dusted a recently plowed field where I noticed some unusual movement. I stopped to investigate and through my binoculars I was able to count 75 American golden plovers foraging unaffected by the wind and snow.

One of our most beautiful shorebirds, a quilted pattern of black, white and gold blankets the head, back and wings; a white band extends from the forehead, over the eye and down the sides of the breast; a deep, rich charcoal covers the breast and belly. While males and females look alike, the colors on the females are muted and the pattern not as sharply defined.



The birds I saw that day would have left the pampas of Argentina in late February and still had another two thousand miles to travel before reaching their breeding grounds in the high arctic of Canada and Alaska. For millennia golden plovers moved up the Great Plains during spring but with the clearing of the forests and tall-grass prairies in Illinois and Indiana many of these birds now follow a more eastern route. They can gather in the tens of thousands in northeast Indiana each spring and every year a few drift as far east as Ohio.

While the numbers might seem impressive at major migration stops, they are a mere fraction of what swarmed over the western hemisphere before European settlement. The nineteenth century was a time of unrestrained, unthinking greed. Natural resources were to be exploited to the point of exhaustion; it was the mentality of the time.

Market hunting drove the numbers of golden plovers down to the point where the survival of the species was hanging in the balance – every life history account for the species mentions the 48,000 that were shot in a single, fateful day in Louisiana. For decades golden plovers were stuffed into barrels and shipped to cities in the east; often their rotting corpses were dumped on the ground when shipments failed to reach the marketplace in a timely manner.

With the closing of the frontier in the 1890's attitudes began to change and the enactment of conservation legislation in the early twentieth century brought an end to the slaughter. The new consciousness came too late for the passenger pigeon, Eskimo curlew and the Carolina parakeet, but the golden plover hung on albeit in greatly reduced numbers. Gradually the population began to recover.

Recovery was slow but steady until the 1950's when the population plateaued and now evidence is mounting that it is in decline once again. The species will never again see its former abundance – agricultural development on its Argentine wintering grounds has made that a certainty.

While habitat is disappearing in Argentina, in the arctic life's ancient rhythms still reign supreme. Plovers nest on dry, rocky tundra producing a clutch of four large eggs. The young grow rapidly and reach independence by late July just as the adults complete their molt into their gray-brown winter plumage. Leaving their young behind – juveniles might linger on the breeding grounds until early September – the adults head for the eastern seaboard and then fly out across the Atlantic Ocean to South America.

The 75 golden plovers I sighted that snowy afternoon in early spring was an uncommon thrill for me. It's one of my favorite birds. Every spring at least a handful of plovers are seen in western Crawford County (I've never seen one east of Bucyrus). From the second week of April through the second week of May it is possible for an alert observer to see one or more of these beautiful birds in the corn and soybean stubble. They are magnificent!

A Junior Naturalist's View

By Thomas Shawk

On January 17th the Junior Naturalists went on a very informative and enjoyable trip. We visited two research facilities that revolved around biology. The first was the OSU Freshwater Mussel Conservation and Research Center, which is also part of the Columbus Zoo and Aquarium projects. The second was a research center at the Ohio State University.

The Freshwater Mussel Conservation and Research Center is dedicated to better understanding and repopulating the Freshwater Mussels of Ohio and the surrounding states. While there, we learned a lot about mussels' reproduction and the different ways they spread their glochidia (baby mussels). They use so many different methods to spread their glochidia. Some mussels use long strings of mucus with pseudo-fish on the end. Then when a big fish tries to eat the pseudo-fish the glochidia explode out and parasitize the big fish. The fish then carries the glochidia around. When the glochidia are mature enough, they detach from the fish and sink to the bottom, where they then grow and start the cycle over again. Another type of mussel uses a method where they open their shells and fill it with a white foam. When a curious fish sticks its head inside, the mussel clamps down and holds the fish there. The mussel then releases its glochidia directly onto the fish, which is now parasitized. Again the glochidia mature and then fall off of the fish. The evolution and diversity of mussels amazes me; before I went on this trip I never thought/cared at all about mussels. Now I know there are so many interesting things to learn about them and how important they are to aquatic ecosystems.

This brings me to the second purpose behind the Freshwater Mussel Conservation and Research Center. They are raising mussels to repopulate the waters of Ohio. Freshwater mussels are extremely endangered. There are multiple species which have already become extinct, and many more that are endangered. So the mussels which have been raised are being released into their native habitat to help preserve what is left of the freshwater mussels. They are making great progress and the future looks brighter for freshwater mussels. For those of us visiting the facility it was extremely interesting to see the processes they use to raise the mussels for repopulation. I loved that we were able to see how biologists work in the conservation field and I am glad to have had a great experience at the Freshwater Mussel Conservation and Research Center.

The research center at O.S.U. was a different aspect of biology. We saw the way biologists work in a lab environment and conduct experiments and research. We were able to observe college students who were working on salamanders to better understand their genetics, especially their abilities to grow back lost extremities. After that, we talked to a student who was working on finding a connection between what was in a rattlesnake's venom and what the rattlesnake eats. They were finding that, depending upon what the rattlesnake's primary food source is, its venom is altered to better kill that specific food source. We then talked with a student who was working on tracking ducks as they moved around the country. He was analyzing patterns in the ducks movements and found that ducks could leave an area, such as a wetland, and return months later to the same exact area. The research aspect of biology was really an informative part of the trip, especially for someone who is thinking about going into a field of biology.

The Junior Naturalists have gone on many trips before but I have to say this has been one of my favorites. We all certainly learned a lot and it was a great experience. I really appreciate the opportunity.



Junior Naturalists at the Mussel Research Facility. Mussels are raised in the trough in front of the kids



Rob Denton shows the Junior Naturalists their salamander rearing room. Aside from studying salamanders, OSU Gibbs Lab also researches snake venom and bird flu.

Thank you to the following who have donated to the Friends of the Crawford Park District between:

November 14, 2013 through February 13, 2014



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Darl E. Keller
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John Mizick

Board of Park Commissioners:

Richard Carpenter
Peggy DeGray
Jan Maddy

Director — Bill Fisher
Executive Secretary — Patti Schiefer
Naturalists — Josh Dyer, Chris Rothhaar,
Warren Uxley



CPD Abbreviated Program Schedule

Sat. March 8	Sap to Syrup	12pm	Carlisle/Patton Camp
Thurs. March 13	Spotted Salamander: Growth & Development	7pm	Lowe-Volk Park
Mon. March 17	It's Not Easy Being Green	6pm	Lowe-Volk Park
Sat. March 22	Explore a Vernal Pool	1pm	Heckert Nature Preserve
Sat. March 29	Viewing the Night Sky	8pm	Lowe-Volk Park
Tues. April 1	The American Woodcock	7:30pm	Lowe-Volk Park
Sat. April 5	Arrowhead/Indian Artifact Hunt	10am	Lowe-Volk Nature Center
Sat. April 12	Amazing Animal Extravaganza	Noon to 3pm	Lowe-Volk Nature Center
Sun. April 13	High Tech Easter Egg Hunt	1pm to 3pm	Lowe-Volk Park
Sun. April 13	Spring Wildflowers	3pm	Sears Woods SNP
Wed. April 16	Walk & Woof: Botany Bonanza!	6pm	Lowe-Volk Park
Tues. April 22	R-R-Rev Up and Help	6pm	Lowe=Volk Park
Wed. April 23	The PawPaw	7pm	Wynford High School
Sat. April 26	Tan Your Hide	9am to 3pm	Lowe-Volk Park
Sat. April 26	Tellin' Tales: New Washington	2pm	New Wash. Hist. Museum
Sat. April 26	Viewing the Night Sky	8:30pm	Lowe-Volk Park
Wed. April 30	Wildflowers & Birds	9am	Lowe-Volk Park
Wed. April 30	Walk and Stroll: Spring Hike	6pm	Lowe-Volk Park
Sun. May 4	After the Fire	3pm	Daughmer Savanna SNP
Wed. May 7	The Gifts of Spring	6pm	Lowe-Volk Park
Sat. May 10	Bird Banding on the Porch	7am to 1pm	Lowe-Volk Park
Sat. May 10	Pancakes in the Park	8am to 1pm	Lowe-Volk Park
Sat. May 10	Bird Walk	9am	Sears Woods SNP
Sat. May 17	History in a Bottle	9am to 3pm	Lowe-Volk Park
Sat. May 24	Viewing the Night Sky	9am	Lowe-Volk Park