JULY - SEPTEMBER 2023 VOL. 27 / NO. 3

Brown Family Environmental Center FIELD NOTES



Native Orchid Species in Ohio

BY ABBY NAVIN '23, BFEC STUDENT MANAGER

Ah, summer in Ohio. It's hot and humid, but flowers are still a-bloomin'! This is a great time to get outside and appreciate the vast variety of flowering plants. I'd like to share a few of my favorite plants — orchids!

When most people think of orchids, they think of steamy tropical forests. While it's true that the orchid family, with over 20,000 species, reaches peak diversity in tropical areas, orchids are found throughout the world. Ohio has a modest number of orchids — about 50 species — but they are sights to behold.

My favorite Ohio orchid is the yellow lady's slipper (*Cypripedium parviflorum*). This flower's pouch-shaped lip and distinct yellow color make it very noticeable, but not necessarily easy to identify. This species has multiple varieties, and the North American Orchid Conservation Center reports that it hybridizes. Yellow lady's slippers can be found in a wide range of habitats, including dry meadows, mesic forests and wetland areas. Wherever you find them, they are stunning. Considered endangered in Ohio, this orchid must be the favorite of many other people. The greatest

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Native Ohio orchids include (clockwise from top left) the showy orchid, shining lady's tress, downy rattlesnake plantain and crested coralroot.





threat to all lady slipper plants is collec-
tion by humans. Please don't take any if
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Another lovely native Ohio orchid is the showy orchid (Galearis spectabilis), a rather common flower throughout most of Ohio. Found in rich wooded areas, they are most notable for their white and purple flowers that appear low to the ground. The flowers arise from fleshy green leaves. Unfortunately, at this point in the summer, we've missed it - it blooms in spring and early summer. Unlike most orchid species, this flower provides nectar to its pollinators. Usually, orchids rely on visual and aromatic tricks to lure in pollinator species but do not provide nectar in return. Its conservation status for Ohio is "secure," which means there are currently no immediate threats for this plant.

Shining lady's tresses (*Spiranthes lucida*), a rare plant in northeast Ohio, stands about eight inches tall and has

little white flowers with yellow centers that spiral along the stem. They thrive in areas of moderate disturbance, so a regularly mowed weedy area is the perfect place to spot them. As is typical of orchids, these flowers have a strong relationship with specific fungi, so if the fungi are not thriving in an area, neither will the shining lady's tresses. Keep an eye out among weedy green areas for a little white surprise. Not yet listed as threatened or endangered in Ohio, it is on Ohio's watch list, which means it is being actively monitored to determine its status.

Downy rattlesnake plantain (*Goodyera pubescens*) flowers in late summer (July to August) in woodland areas. Look for its most striking feature, its leaves. This plant produces an evergreen basal rosette of leaves that are bluish-green with white or silvery venation. The "downy" part of the common name refers to the short hairs that grow abundantly along the flower stalk. "Rattlesnake" alludes to the prominent leaf veins, which must have reminded someone of scaly snake skins. "Plantain" refers to the broad, flat leaves; the word is derived from the Latin "planta," which means sole of the foot. This orchid is considered secure for Ohio.

Crested coralroot (*Bletia spicata*) is an interesting plant. It is considered saprophytic, which means it obtains nutrients from fungi and decaying organic matter. Because it doesn't photosynthesize, it does not require leaves. The leafless stem is brownish and produces lots of small, yellow-brown flowers in late August. It can be found in forested areas. This plant is on Ohio's watch list.

While there are many more orchids in Ohio, I hope this serves as a reminder that these flowers aren't limited to botanical gardens or tropical areas. They may be quietly growing in your woodlot just waiting to be noticed.

Beginnings

BY CLAIRE HAYNES '23, BFEC POST-BACCALAUREATE FELLOW

On the plane ride to Ohio at the end of May, the beginning of my year of work at the Brown Family Environmental Center, I stumbled across a poem by sheer coincidence, or as I would like to think, by an incident of simple fate. It was in a small book of poetry received from my grandfather years ago, before I could even point to Ohio on a map. As I read this short poem, "Beginning," on my way to a new beginning here, my mind was transported to our prairie at the environmental center. Only later did I discover that this poem was written by a man born and raised among the prairies and fields of Ohio. The poet, James Wright, was, in fact, a student at Kenyon himself, attending the college on the G.I. Bill after his service in the Second World War.

Wright's voice in the poem is particularly strong, though perhaps that is my perception because of our shared surroundings, and what I take to be a shared wonder at the mysteries of those surroundings. At one moment, I see Wright as the poem's narrator, and at the next moment, I see myself. When reading this work, my face feels lit by the poem's full moon, and I bathe in its nocturnal silence. I see my late grandfather in the poem's ghost, his soul floating from the cavernous insides of an old oak tree, feathering into the moonlit sky. The poem captures the deep, meditative stillness of the present moment despite the liminality of the night, with its disappearing spirits and lunar fledglings. I see our prairie in the poem's wheat field, and in it, recognize the beckoning darkness of loss in this beautiful line, "The wheat leans back toward its own darkness, / And I lean toward mine." With any new beginning, I am reminded that something is left behind.

"Beginning" speaks to the regenerative and cyclical wisdom of the natural world. This prophetic gift from my grandfather reminds me, as does Wright's field of wheat, that beginnings and endings do not lie far apart; what is gone remains with us through the continual and relentless cycles of life. I hope "Beginning" touches you as it does me, and I hope that you find in it a new meditation on our environment. I'll end with this line, which guides me into a new beginning: "I stand alone by an elder tree, I do not dare breathe / Or move. / I listen."

Beginning **By James Wright** The moon drops one or two feathers into the field. The dark wheat listens. Be still. Now. There they are, the moon's young, trying Their wings. Between trees, a slender woman lifts up the lovely shadow Of her face, and now she steps into the air, now she is gone Wholly, into the air. I stand alone by an elder tree, I do not dare breathe Or move. l listen The wheat leans back toward its own darkness. And I lean toward mine.

The New (and Experienced) People at the BFEC

BY NOELLE JORDAN, BFEC MANAGER

Summer is a busy time for us here. The trails need constant attention, the garden needs constant weeding and programming is in full swing. In addition to our usual busyness, there are a few personnel changes happening at the BFEC.

We welcomed Dennis Howell to our team in May. Dennis is our temporary assistant land manager, and has been out on the property helping Shane since arriving. He will be with us through the end of September, maintaining the trails, repairing structures in our nature play trail, and completing a few other projects as well.

As we say goodbye to Emma Coffman, our 2022-23 post-baccalaureate fellow, we welcome Claire Haynes into the position for 2023-24. Emma has accepted a position at the Franklin Park Conservatory in Columbus heading up their early childhood education efforts. Claire graduated from Kenyon this spring with a double major in Spanish and Chinese, and a minor in anthropology. She has worked with kids as a ski instructor and surfing instructor, so she may find teaching children about nature in Gambier a little tame! Claire started on June 1 and will be with us through May 31, 2024.

We also said goodbye to Jill Kerkhoff, our gardener, administrative assistant and facilities coordinator. Jill was a dedicated employee with the BFEC for 18 years, through multiple evolutions as she transitioned from part-time to full-time through the years. If you ever enjoyed our beautiful wildlife garden, you have taken advantage of Jill's expertise. If you ever used BFEC facilities for a dinner, meeting, or other gathering, you have been the recipient of many of Jill's behind-the-scenes planning efforts. It is with a heavy heart that we say goodbye, but we are hopeful for what the future holds. She and her husband, Drew, will be moving to the Puget Sound area, where they will both find new opportunities and adventures.

It will take several people to fill Jill's shoes. One of those people is Terri Hieronimus, who has been helping in the garden since Jill's departure. Terri volunteered with Jill for several years; she knows the garden well and is keeping that space beautiful. Bonnie Schutte will take over as our part-time administrative assistant. Bonnie started on July 1 and has been quickly learning the ropes. When you're in the area, stop by and introduce yourself to Terri and Bonnie.

Finally, I will be on loan to the Office of Community Partnerships for the next 12 months as its interim director. I will still be around to mentor Claire and help with programming, but David Heithaus, the director of green initiatives, will be on-site at the BFEC several days a week to provide day-to-day direction to the staff.

Change can be scary and hard, but it is always an opportunity for growth. I am confident that as the BFEC evolves through these changes, we will be stronger and better for it.

Summer Nights, Rural Lights

BY SHANE MCGUIRE, BFEC LAND MANAGER/NATURALIST

For many of us, some of our best childhood memories include catching fireflies in jars on a warm summer night. I remember slowly inching closer and closer every time one lit up. When I got close enough, I would anxiously anticipate the timing of its next light-up, at which point the jar would come down over the top of it. Got it! I would compete with friends and family to see who could catch the most, just for bragging rights. After the competition, we would watch in wonder at the big release. Memories I will never forget.

I didn't think much of it at the time but as I got a little older, I started to wonder why and how fireflies light up. And what happens to them at the end of summer?

First of all, fireflies are not flies at all. They are beetles. Like all insects, they have a head, thorax, abdomen and six legs. They have two pairs of wings — the outer pair, the elytra, protect the membranous inner pair. Flight for beetles is an awkward affair because the elytra are not used for flying. The elytra are raised, allowing the membranous wings to do all of the work. Usually, only male fireflies take flight.

Worldwide, there are more than 1,900 species of fireflies, with 170 species in North America. Most are found only in the eastern half of the continent. Ohio is home to 12 different species of fireflies. Different species have different preferred habitats. Many are found primarily over open fields, others in just wooded areas, and some near bogs and marshes. The most common species in Ohio (as well as the eastern United States) is the big dipper firefly, which prefers open areas as well as forests near rivers and streams.

The firefly life cycle consists of four stages — egg, larva, pupa and adult. Females lay their eggs about mid-summer in moist soil. Eggs have a faint glow initially but fade over time. Roughly three weeks later, the eggs hatch, and the larvae remain underground or under organic matter for up to two years, depending on the species. The larvae are nocturnal and feed mainly on soft-bodied invertebrates like snails and worms. The pupa stage lasts only nine to 15 days. During this stage, they will start to take on the adult coloration. When they emerge from the pupa as an adult, they have reduced mouthparts. They are not known to eat as adults but, instead, rely on fat reserves stored during their larva stage to survive.

Fireflies light up as the result of a chemical reaction. The light-emitting organ, sometimes called the lantern, contains light cells where the reaction takes place and reflector cells that reflect the light outward. The exoskeleton around this section of the abdomen is transparent.

The ingredients needed to produce light include a chemical called luciferin, an enzyme called luciferase, which catalyzes the reaction; oxygen, which provides the burning energy; adenosine triphosphate (ATP), which provides the fuel for cellular work; and magnesium or calcium, which facilitates the reaction. Light is produced by nerve impulses to the firefly's lantern. Researchers believe fireflies can control their flashing by regulating how much oxygen goes into the lantern.

There are many theories on why fireflies adapted to glow, but there are two main theories everyone seems to agree with: for protection against predators, or solely to attract a mate. The theory for protection against predators is based on the fact that many untasty or poisonous animals (monarchs, ladybugs and poison dart frogs, to name a few) offer some visual signal as a warning to predators. In this case, the flashing

See Fireflies at the BFEC Join Shane McGuire on Friday, July 7, at 9:15 p.m., for a twilight stroll around the BFEC grounds to spot (and maybe even capture) some fireflies. See page 6 for more details.

would warn predators that the fireflies taste bad. The theory about attracting a mate is based on the fact that each species of firefly has a unique signal system. For example, if you watch the big dipper firefly you will see the males flying about three or four feet above the ground. Around every five seconds, ,a male will flash for one second while flying in the shape of a J. The female, who is flightless, remains on the ground, watching. When she finds a mate, she will wait two seconds before responding with a half-second flash of her own. When the male sees a female flashing back at him, he will fly down next to her. If everything goes as planned, they will eventually mate.

While not a lot of research has been done on fireflies, evidence suggests that their populations are declining. Scientists currently assume the usual suspects — habitat loss, light pollution and pesticide use. Until further research tells us exactly why their numbers are declining, there are some things you can do to help encourage fireflies. Mow your grass high, plant pine trees, turn off your outside lights at night, shy away from using chemical pesticides, leave a few logs in your yard for the eggs and larvae, or install some type of water feature a simple fountain or pond.

Now that I'm older, I love watching my kids chase the fireflies. You bet I'm doing everything I can to help fireflies, so that someday I can watch my grandkids catch them.



Dimming Lights

Evidence suggests that firefly populations are declining. We can help firefly habits by mowing grass high, turning off outside lights at night, and avoiding the use of chemical pesticides.

Embracing Change: Lessons from Metamorphosis

BY EMMA COFFMAN '22, BFEC POST-BACCALAUREATE FELLOW (2022-23)

Every spring, the replicate ponds outside the BFEC

Resource Center burst into life after a long, frozen winter. For five years now, I have explored their waters, with families, students and teachers, delighting in every tadpole, frog and water snake we can spot — not to mention the hundreds if not thousands of macroinvertebrates that can only be seen clearly through the lens of a magnifying glass.

I am particularly grateful for every moment spent by those ponds, as over the course of my time at the BFEC I have been able to witness the full lifecycle of the organisms there. From gelatinous eggs, tadpoles emerge and become frogs. Other smaller eggs hatch into aquatic nymphs that will one day grow wings and become dragonflies, damselflies or mayflies. Perhaps my favorite transformation to watch, though, is that of the students clutching nets at the edges of the ponds. They always seem to turn far too fast from kindergartners into first graders, or from college freshmen into seniors, all the way into adults (like me, somehow!), ready to enter the real world.

Sitting by the ponds this year, wondering how I could possibly say goodbye to the preserve that has become my second home, I was thinking a lot about metamorphosis: the process, as described above, of a single organism changing over time through distinct stages as it ages into an adult. So many animals, from insects to amphibians, undergo some form of metamorphosis. I just couldn't help but wonder: Why can't things just stay the same?

I did some research into this strange process, both out of curiosity and as a kind of therapy (coping with change can be tough!). What I found is that, as their life stages progress, animals undergoing metamorphosis have different energy and food needs, and therefore occupy very different niches within the ecosystem. While bullfrog tadpoles, for example, make do with smaller prey like insects, a full-grown bullfrog's diet will consist of bigger things like minnows and even other frogs. This means both adults and immature stages of the same species will be more likely to have access to what they need. If they are no longer competing for the same food source, they will each be more likely to thrive. Thus, by completely altering their physical form over time, they actually benefit the entirety of their species by making survival more likely, all thanks to a few well placed changes.

As I make my next career move, I can't help but feel that I'm going through my own kind of metamorphosis (although, unlike dragonflies, human bodies don't undergo true metamorphic changes). Rather, I like to think of stepping out of Gambier as a way to access a new "food source" — knowledge, experiences and more — while leaving room for my successors (volunteers, student manager, and the new post-baccalaureate fellow) to fill my old niches. I am certain that each of my successors will make a splash of their own, learning and teaching alongside these same ponds with as much joy and wonder as I have had over the years.

While change is inevitable, metamorphosis shows us it can be exactly what we need to thrive. It's been an amazing journey here at the beautiful BFEC, but I know I'll be back — maybe even in time to watch this spring's tadpoles sprout legs and hop out of the water. For now, though, I'm looking forward to "emerging" to see what lies beyond these ponds.

BFEC: Behind the Scenes

BY SOFIA ELIZARRARAS '23, BFEC STUDENT MANAGER

Have you ever wondered what animals

are up to after we all go to bed? For the first time in Kenyon's history, a class used camera trap imagery to document the nocturnal wildlife at BFEC. Visiting Professor of Anthropology Neetha Iyer's Primate Conservation Science class installed trail cameras in January to practice noninvasive research techniques used for primate fieldwork. Camera traps are useful in documenting and observing the more elusive animals of the world, or those that don't overlap with human working hours. Thanks to this class project, we were able to catch a glimpse of nocturnal wildlife at the BFEC. As we watched throughout the semester, we were able to see how seasonality affects which critters were active.

The trail cameras were located in four different areas across the BFEC grounds — near the labyrinth, along the Fern Trail, in the pine plantation, and along the Kokosing River. The cameras were carefully secured to trees and logs and set to be motion activated. The camera traps were checked periodically to make sure they were still running, and the images were uploaded. Some of our favorite videos and images included a deer staring into the camera, a muskrat swimming with its rudder-like tail, and raccoons digging in the shallow water of the Kokosing.

Some interesting things we can note as scientists from this camera trap imagery is seasonality and diurnal and nocturnal activity of BFEC animals. For



example, a groundhog was recorded (true to form) on one of the first sunny days in February but wasn't visible at all prior to the arrival of the warmer temperatures. Raccoons were never captured on camera during the day but were one of the most frequent visitors at night on the cameras near the river and in the pine plantation. Unsurprisingly, deer were visible at any point of the day and in every month.

For a composite video of most of our sightings, visit youtu.be/GbPm2rJfvZU

UPCOMING PROGRAMS AND EVENTS

Paint Outside

EVERY TUESDAY THROUGH MID-OCTOBER, 4 – 7 P.M.

Plein air painters are invited to the BFEC to paint outdoors every Tuesday this summer. These are informal gatherings with no instruction. Bring your own supplies and meet other like-minded painters. Restrooms available in the Resource Center. These opportunities will be canceled in the event of inclement weather. *Meet at the picnic shelter*.

Yoga in the Garden

EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 28, 12:10 – 12:55 P.M.

Use your lunch break to de-stress with an outdoor yoga class. Open to all ages. Bring your own mat or use ours. Free. *Meet in the BFEC garden (behind the white house).*

Fireflies: Neither a Fly nor a Bug

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 9:15 P.M.

They light up at night! But what else do we know about them? Join BFEC naturalist, Shane McGuire, for a twilight stroll around the BFEC to spot them (maybe even capture some) and learn more about them. Shane will offer tips to enhance your backyard habitat for fireflies. *Meet at the picnic pavilion*.

Family Nature Quest: Journey into Nature Journaling

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 10:30 A.M.

For our future naturalists. Let your curiosity flow as we observe, sketch and record our surroundings. We will decorate and use nature journals on our quest to notice the rhythms and details of the natural world. All participants will receive a journal. *Meet at the picnic pavilion*.

Plein Air: Drawing with Pastels

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 4 – 6 P.M.

This program is designed for beginners. Explore the vibrant colors of pastels, which are perfect for painting outside. All materials will be provided. Tim McGlothlin, a long-time plein air painter, will work with the adults. Wendy Fetters, a retired teacher and long-time plein air painter, will work with ages 10-16. Reservations required; call 740-427-5052 or email jordan2@ kenyon.edu.

Night Hike

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 9:15 P.M.

Join us to explore our trails at night in search of nocturnal critters. Naturalist Joel Hunt, will discuss some of the special adaptations that animals have that allow them to see, hunt, and manage water retention and body heat at night. We may see an owl or even a flying squirrel. Who knows what else may be lurking in the darkness? *Meet at the picnic pavilion*.

Family Nature Quest: Fantastic Ferns and Where to Find Them

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 10:30 A.M.

From fern fronds and beyond, we'll learn about the wild world of this plant. Dress in your hiking best to journey up the Fern Trail, where we will explore the special habitat and different species of the fantastic fern. Bring your nature journal if you have one. *Meet at the picnic pavilion*.

DONORS AND VOLUNTEERS

Kenyon provides financial support to the BFEC, but the center has been able to grow largely through the generosity of volunteers and donors. We are indebted to the following individuals, groups and businesses for recent donations of time, materials and funding. If you would like to make a gift or volunteer for a project, please call the BFEC at 740-427-5050.

BENEFACTOR

DONORS Allan Bazzoli Joe Hagin Buffy and Bob Hallinan Patricia and Ray Heithaus Joe and Kimberlee Klesner Margo de Camp and David Marietta W.G. and E.R. Mather Fund Richard Mulligan David and Kim Newell Clifford Slayman Leslie Sude and Paul Wang Michelle Seitz and Craig Zummer

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Hall Farm: How to Build a Family Farm

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 2 P.M.

Feeding animals, tending crops, and maintaining fences and farm equipment all take time. So does walking. If you were building your own family farm, how would you arrange it to make it as efficient as possible? The Hall Family Farm illustrates how good design was just as important 150 years ago as it is today. *Meet at the Hall Farm parking area, 18371 New Gambier Road, Mount Vernon.*

Family Nature Quest: The Wonders of Walker's Pond

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 10:30 A.M.

You may know that animals and plants have life cycles, but did you know that ponds do, too? In this program, we'll hike to Walker's Pond, and explore its critters to learn about life cycles big and small. Dress to get a little dirty. The area we will be in will not have restrooms. *Meet at the Franklin Miller Observatory*.

Family Nature Quest: Indigenous Inks: Printmaking with Plants

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 10:30 A.M.

Nuts and seeds aren't just for eating. In fact, for thousands of years, they have been used to make beautiful art. Join us on this printmaking adventure as we experiment with black walnut ink made from our very own trees here at the BFEC. *Meet at the picnic pavilion*.

Himalayan Bowls and Chanting

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 10:30 A.M.

Allan Bazzoli M.D. will offer the sounds of 18 Himalayan singing bowls combined with harmonic chants from different cultures to immerse you in a relaxing, transcendent experience of vibration and sound. Dr. Bazzoli will chant a blend of Native American sounds, the Om chant (the universal chant), the Dragon chant and the Snow Mountain chant. Cost: \$20 adults, \$10 students. Reserve your spot by emailing jordan2@kenyon.edu.

Ohio Scenic Rivers: Kokosing River Program

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 6:30 P.M.

Explore stream life with an ODNR guide. Estimate water quality, observe the signs of a healthy stream environment and learn what you can do to protect our waterways. Pre-registration required; email Christine.Szymanski@dnr.ohio.gov.

Plein Air: Water Mixable Oil Painting Outside

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 4 – 6 P.M.

This program is designed for beginners. Participants will receive an introduction and demonstration of how to work with water-mixable oil paint. Then everyone will have an opportunity to try oil painting outside without chemicals. All materials will be provided. Tim McGlothlin, will work with the adults, and Wendy Fetters will work with ages 10-16. Reservations required; call 740-427-5052 or email jordan2@ kenyon.edu.

IN-KIND DONATIONS

Carol Detmer and Stanley Holmes: children's field guides for insects

VOLUNTEERS

This past quarter, our dedicated volunteers removed invasive species, monitored our bluebird trail, led elementary field trips, staffed our Earth Day Event, conducted a wildflower survey on the River Trail, pulled garlic mustard, and so much more. Collectively, they volunteered 688 hours. Thank you so much! (Unless otherwise indicated, volunteers are Kenyon students.)

Abby Kyle Ammar Raslan Auden Harper Audrey Cullen Ben Wooster Bethany Hankinson, community Bev Morse, community Braeden Singleton Brian Miller, community Caroline Schmale Celia Goldstein Chloe Cameron Claire Haynes Dick Hall, community Drew Kerkhoff. Kenyon staff Elianajoy Volin Ella Hankinson, community (high school student) Ella Samson Ethan Ashbrook Grace Guiley Gryphen Hauger, community (high school student) Hannah Dourgarian Hannah Ehrlich Isabel Connor Isabella Quinlivan Jen Novick

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Brown Family Environmental Center

Kenyon

bfec.kenyon.edu l 740-427-5050

OUR MISSION

The Brown Family Environmental Center exists to support the academic goals of Kenyon College, to provide opportunities for education and research, to engage Central Ohioans of all ages with nature, and to conserve the natural diversity of the Kokosing River valley.

OUR STAFF

Emma Coffman '22, Post-Baccalaureate Fellow, 2022-23 Claire Hayes '23, Post-Baccalaureate Fellow, 2023-24 Dave Heithaus '99, Director of Green Initiatives Jill Kerkhoff, Facilities Coordinator and Office Administrator Shane McGuire, Land Manager Naturalist Noelle Jordan, Manager



Help Us Grow

TO MAKE A GIFT, PLEASE FILL OUT THE INFORMATION BELOW, DETACH THE SHEET AND SEE MAILING INSTRUCTIONS.

There are many reasons to give, including the satisfaction of knowing you're a part of critical environmental education and conservation programs. Receive preferred access to workshops, a hard copy of our newsletters, and a discount on bird seed. Use the form below to send your contribution today.

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Your donation is tax deducti	ble as allowed by	law. The Brown Family Envi	ronmental Center	

at Kenyon College is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization.

Membership level:

∃Student \$20	🗆 Individual \$35	□ Family \$50
∃Friend \$100	□Patron \$250	□Benefactor \$1000+

Amount enclosed: _

My check, payable to Kenyon College, is enclosed

Please bill my ____ Visa or ____ Mastercard Card number ____ _ Exp. date _