



Friends of the Limberlost

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SWIFTS NIGHT OUT

Saturday, Aug. 7, 8:00pm—9:30pm

Admission Charge: \$1.50 for members of ISMHS

\$2 for non-members

Enjoy a presentation on chimney swifts by naturalist, Curt Burnette. The program begins at the Limberlost Visitor Center classroom where you'll learn all about this often heard but often unnoticed bird. After the program everyone can walk or drive to downtown Geneva to watch and count chimney swifts as they enter a chimney to roost for the night. *Please bring a lawn chair so you have comfortable seating while watching the action. This year we will be watching a different chimney. It's a chimney we know is already being used by many chimney swifts.*



Historically chimney swifts nested primarily in caves, cliff faces, and hollow trees. When Europeans settled North America and built chimneys, swifts found chimneys to be perfect habitat. So thanks to human settlement their numbers rose accordingly. A recent shift in chimney designs toward covered, narrow flues, which are unsuitable for nesting, may be contributing to a decline in this species' numbers. Even though chimney swifts do not seem to be a bird declining in numbers in this area, the Friends of the Limberlost are constructing



and installing a chimney swift tower made for nesting swifts. That nesting tower can now be seen at the end of West Shackley St. in Geneva. It's connected to the barn on the Hart Nature Preserve.

Autumn Loblolly Wildflower Safari

Age: adults & families

Saturday, September 11, 2021; 10am-12pm

Cost: \$3/children; \$5/adults; 25% discount

for ISMHS members

Join a Limberlost naturalist for the fall version of our Loblolly wildflower hikes. Take a leisurely stroll along the Loblolly trails to discover what autumn wildflowers and plants are growing and learn how man and animal have put these plants to use. Also find out which plants have been introduced and which are native—and which might be harmful or even deadly. Many plants & flowers different from the spring flora will be observed and discussed.



CREEK RUN ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING'S ONLINE AUCTION FUNDRAISER BENEFITS LIMBERLOST SWAMP REMEMBERED

<http://www.32auctions.com/creekrun2021>

It's time for Creek Run's annual silent auction! Anyone can bid on almost 100 different items. The auction will run for two weeks, from August 1 at midnight to Noon, August 13, 2021. To participate you have to log in and create an account by going to the link shown above. You can register in advance, sign in when the auction starts, and then you will be able to bid.

Items can be picked up at Creek Run's office or other arrangements made:

1 Creek Run Drive, Montpelier, IN 47359, Phone: 765-728-8051, amichael@creekrun.com

A STONE DEDICATED IN 1934 TO HONOR GENE STRATTON-PORTER IS MOVED TO A NEW LOCATION

Eighty-seven years ago on Friday, March 5, 1934, a local newspaper, the *Berne Review* reported that a large stone from Limberlost Creek near Geneva was moved to a small park in downtown Geneva and was dedicated to Gene Stratton-Porter. Here's what that newspaper article stated:

BOULDER PUT IN TOWN PARK

Geneva Honors Gene Stratton Porter by Erection of Huge Rock

Geneva, Mar. 5—A huge boulder was placed in the town park Friday afternoon, at the corner of High and Line streets, in a memorial to Gene Stratton Porter and the Limberlost Swamp, which her stories have made famous.

The rock, which measurers approximately four by four by six feet, and the weight of which has been estimated at between five and six tons, was formerly located in Limberlost creek, south of Geneva. It was dislodged when the Limberlost was dredged a few years ago, and rolled out along the Lob, where it served as a favorite perch for fishermen. CWA workers cleaning the Lob ditch and Louie Reinhart and Paul Striker with their teams dragged the boulder from the stream, place it on a mud sled and brought it to town.

The site of the park was given to the Town of Geneva by C.D. Porter, husband of the "Bird Woman", to be used for public purposes, so the boulder from the Limberlost placed in this park is an especially fitting memorial to Geneva's most famous citizen.

OTHER REASONS FOR MOVING THE STONE

- The Geneva Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) wants to expand the size of their memorial located in this park to include the names of more local veterans.
- The Town of Geneva wants to reconfigure the park to highlight the Limberlost mural which was painted last year.
- The community wants more space for events, for more benches, and possibly for more parking spaces.



On Wednesday, June 9, 2021, the stone was moved to Limberlost State Historic Site

It was a project that many in Geneva and the Friends of the Limberlost agreed needed to happen. After 87 years, it became more and more difficult for the public to see the memorial stone as it was blocked by a veterans memorial wall and by the increasing size of a nearby evergreen tree. Also, there was no sidewalk access to the stone.



HOW WAS THE GSP STONE MOVED TO ITS NEW LOCATION?



Greg Barnett's Wrecking Service of Jay County (east of Portland) used their rotator wrecker to lift the GSP Memorial stone. A rotator wrecker can lift from 17 to 60 tons, depending on the truck size, the boom angle and extension. They estimated that the stone weighed 8 tons (back in 1934 the estimate was between 5 and 6 tons). The stone was loaded on a rollback / flatbed truck belonging to Greg Mitchey's Wrecker Service of Geneva. We want to thank both business owners, Barnett and Mitchey, who

volunteered their services for this project. They did the work professionally and did not charge anything for their services.

The stone was transported to Limberlost State Historic Site where it was carefully lifted from the Mitchey truck and then gently lowered to its new resting place—the flower bed that surrounded the old wooden Limberlost DNR sign informing visitors they were looking at Gene Stratton-Porter's home built in 1895. This old sign is no longer needed since in recent years Limberlost has added two new signs (one electronic) along the site's border with US Highway 27.



This new location for the GSP boulder is an excellent spot for a landmark stone that was all but forgotten in its previous location. We want to thank the Indiana State Museum for allowing the stone to be displayed at the Limberlost. We also thank Art Booth, maintenance employee for Limberlost, who spearheaded and coordinated this relocation project.

Limberlost Restoration Updates

On the morning of June 2, it was raining lightly and looked as if would continue raining. Despite the inclement weather a small group of Limberlost Friends, including Willy De Smet, Ken Brunswick, David Rezits, and Randy Lehman, met at the Loblolly Marsh parking lot with Scott Fettters, who is the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Northeast Indiana Private Lands Biologists. Also joining this intrepid band of conservationists was Taylor Lehman, Regional Ecologist for the Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources Division of Nature Preserves.



The goal on this wet morning was to hike the Royer property to discuss restoration options and to develop a restoration plan for this recent 10-acre addition to the Loblolly Marsh. Scott had been unable to travel last year due to COVID restrictions and so our restoration planning was delayed.

We also wanted to hike to the edge of the 38-acre Stephen Keller property—a flood-prone agricultural land that would make a great addition to the Loblolly Marsh—to get Scott's assessment and suggestions.

The Royer Property

Gary Steinbrenner Reforestation & Wildlife Services, Ft. Recovery, Ohio, had already drilled seed on David Rezits' portion of the Royer acreage (the higher and drier portion). This included a combination of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of pollinator habitat and



warm season prairie grasses intermingled with forbs, sedges, and other wildflowers. As we looked around, we could not see that any of these plants were growing yet, but Scott said it can sometimes take several growing seasons before you see the results. Because there are fluctuating levels of water on the Royer property, the restoration plant mix should be selected for a wet prairie and sedge meadow. The soils on this property are Bono and Bono variant which are organic on the surface and predominantly clay in the subsoil.

Scott stated that the first thing we needed to do was to get the entire property mowed, and the section that hasn't been planted with natives yet needs to be sprayed with herbicide. There is an abundance of ragweed and other invasive plants dominating the landscape. Mowing will keep the invasives from going to seed and making the situation worse, and it will help the native plants that have already been sown. After that is accomplished, the next step would be to plant a cover crop on the 6 acres not belonging to David Rezits to keep the weeds down until we can sow native plant seed.

Scott suggested planting Roundup ready soybeans. The soybeans will act as a weed control preventing invasive plants from taking over. If we can find a farmer willing to take on this project this would be the least expensive way to go. If we are not able to find a farmer to partner with, another option would be to plant millet as it would serve the same purpose.

Sometime around February 1, we should hire a contractor to plant oats and other desired perennials. The oats serve as a "nurse" crop keeping invasive plants controlled and they help the "good" plants to get a foothold. The seed mix at this time might include Virginia wild rye or river bank rye, and should include 30 lbs. of oats/acre.

6/23/2021 Royer Restoration Updates

To eliminate the ragweed problem, Ken mowed the Royer property charging FOL \$50 per acre. That fee just covers his equipment rental fees. Ken donated his time.

Ken found a farmer who tilled the property to remove the great ragweed, and the farmer planted Liberty soybeans, instead of Roundup Ready. According to Ken, planting Liberty soybeans allows for more weed control options. Great ragweed has become tolerant to glyphosate in Roundup. The soybeans have already emerged along with new ragweed seedlings. The new ragweed plants will be sprayed with herbicide at a later date.

The farmer will not be charged rent on the land. In return he will pay expenses associated with planting the soybean crop. The Royer property will be ready for seeding of wetland plants after the soybeans are harvested in the fall.

Drainage Work on the Royer Property

In Nov. or Dec. of this year we need to do the drainage tile relocation on the Royer property. Scott said the USFWS would help with this project. The adjacent property owner, Reed Enterprises Inc. (a privately owned and restored area adjoining the Loblolly Marsh to the north and to the east of the Royer property) has a drainage tile which exits their property underground through the Royer property, eventually draining into the ditch on the west side of the Royer property. Unfortunately, this tile can't be eliminated because it is necessary for drainage on the Reed Enterprises property, but it should be relocated so that it enters the drainage ditch at a spot less likely to interfere with the Royer property wetland restoration project.

How to Pay for the Royer Restoration

Scott said it could take a long time to get the Royer property accepted into the Wetland Reserve Enhancement program (WRE). WRE is one way landowners get money to pay for restoration, but the property has to be owned for at least 2 years by the owner who applies for the program. Scott said because there are two owners—David Rezits and FOL—this will slow down the process with the WRE administrators. We could try to work it out, but it might take a lot of time and effort.

Acceptance in the WRE program is not guaranteed. The minimum size for any property to qualify for WRE is 15 acres. We could request a waiver of that requirement, since the Royer property adjoins land already in WRE, but having two parcels with two different owners (each parcel less than the required 15 acres), means two separate waivers would need to be applied for and granted. This will make the process slower and less likely to be successful. Thankfully, there are other funding options.

Scott said the USFWS has a program called "Partners" which was started in 1988. Ken said it's the same program that he used to restore many wetlands in Jay County when he worked with the Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD). Reed Enterprises, Inc. was the first property "Partners" and Ken restored in 1989. It is under this "Partners" program that the Friends are more likely to get a grant to help fund the restoration of the Royer property. Scott said he would like to attend the July Limberlost Swamp Remembered Committee meeting and explain the "Partners" program opportunities.

Next we hiked over to see the 38-acre Keller property, located next to the east side of the Loblolly Marsh. Currently, the property is partially farmed, although most of the property is prone to flooding during storm events. Scott liked what he saw, and he will try to find grant opportunities FOL could use to help purchase this acreage. He said we should work with the landowner and get the land appraised as soon as possible.

THE ROYER PROPERTY PURCHASE:

When the Friends of the Limberlost (FOL) recently purchased the 10-acre Royer property with donations from more than 50 different people and organizations, it was gratifying to see so many contributors respond to our fundraising appeal. With help from people like you, we raised over \$21,000, but that still left us short of the money we needed to close the deal. We were ready to use money in our reserves to close the gap, and we could have borrowed some of the money if needed, but thankfully the cost of 4 acres of the purchase price was paid by David Rezits.

DAVID REZITS TELLS HOW HE GOT INVOLVED IN THE ROYER PURCHASE

I met Ken Brunswick in the late 90s while exploring nature preserves in Indiana. I was looking for something to buy for myself and somehow connected in location to an established nature preserve. Ken showed me all that had been done with the Limberlost and Loblolly, and it was remarkable! We spent months looking for some property but nothing was available.

Fast forward 20 years, I reconnected with Ken and we caught up for lost time. I had the same request, was there any property for sale in the Limberlost area? My life and finances had changed with the passing of my father and I wanted to connect with an organization with purpose like what the Friends and Ken had been doing.

We talked about the Royer property and another one adjacent to it but the former to me seemed a logical choice—a chance to restore a flooding property forever and right next to the Loblolly. The price was high, and I knew this, but I also knew this opportunity was once in a lifetime.

Thanks to Ken we worked out the details slowly with Mr. Royer, the Friends, and myself, and it all came to fruition in June 2020. Everybody felt comfortable that my land would go to the Friends upon my passing and be protected forever. I look forward to the future restoration of this property and seeing the wonderful wildlife and plants that will result from all our commitment.



American Columbo (*Frasera caroliniensis*)

The article and photos are by Curt Burnette

One of the more unusual plants in the Limberlost area bloomed recently. While that may not seem especially noteworthy since many plants in our area have bloomed—this plant is noteworthy. It's called the American columbo and what makes it worthy of special attention is just how rarely it blooms. The columbo blooms in May or June only once every 5 to 30 years, then dies.

This is an upland forest plant and during the vast majority of its life, the columbo lives as a circle of leaves growing on the ground (a basal rosette). These leaves get to be fairly large, up to 15" long and 4" across. After living quietly on the forest floor for years, the columbo will rapidly grow a flower stalk with whorled leaves. This stalk can reach up to as much as 7 feet tall. At the top of this stalk, 50 to 100 small (about an inch across) greenish-white flowers with purple specks or streaks will bloom. A brown seedpod $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long develops. The seeds must have a period of cool moisture to sprout.



In Mike Homoya's book, *Wildflowers and Ferns of Indiana Forests*, he states the American columbo is most common in southern Indiana. There is only one location in the Limberlost Conservation Area where columbo are growing, which makes them rare around here. And since they are located well off any trails in the preserves, the location will remain undisclosed for their benefit and the safety of anyone who may attempt to search them out.

Columbos live in colonies and it is not unusual for several to bloom at the same time. Our Limberlost group consists of about 30 plants, but only two bloomed this year. I have been checking on them for about 6 or 7 years and this is the first time I have seen any of them bloom.

Wood-pewee, summer's daytime woodland watcher by Fred Wooley

Now June, the month of summer's arrival. All trees are fully leafed, the sun pouring into the forests of Limberlost. Temperatures are peaking and summer is in the air. Calling from treetops in virtually all woodland settings is the sound of summer, a bird which calls as persistently as a July cicada, the eastern wood-pewee. This is a fun bird whose call is easy to learn. It says its name, the last word of its name, in a drawn out, two note call, "pee-weee."

To read it as such, does not tell you its true sound. The call is delivered in two ways. One is two syllables where the "weee" at the end goes up the scale. The other is just a one note call, the first syllable, that goes down the scale.

The first call is two notes, rising at the end, "pee-WEEE." The second call is just one note, going down the scale, something like, "PEEeee..." What I find intriguing is that the bird will do the first call three or four times, going up the scale, and then on the fourth or fifth time, it does the one-note, descending call, as if it's tired. Then a pause and the sequence starts over.

It was a fun activity with school children when I was a Pokagon State Park interpreter, having them count the number of ascending calls and then noting on which one, the bird seemed to run out of steam and go down the scale on just one note. Equally intriguing, pewees call ALL DAY LONG with just a few short breaks, all summer long. It's truly the sound of a hot summer day in the woodlands. Most birds are very vocal first thing in the morning then eventually shut down during the heat of the day. Later, they may gear up as the sun and temperatures drop. Not so with the tireless pewee. On and on, all day long, it is the last diurnal bird to call when darkness settles.



https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Eastern_Wood-Pewee

Photo by
**FRED
ZILCH**

The pewee is one of the last arriving, summer resident birds each spring. It's a flycatcher, so they go south in winter where flying insects are still active. Back north, they seek treetops. Not only moving about high in trees, but their colors make them difficult to see. The plumage is drab, dark green above and a smudgy, greenish cream below. Being two-toned makes them disappear into the tree canopy when the sun lightens up their darker back. Against the sky or leafy background, they look like any leaf. It's a unique coloration adaptation common to many birds, dark above and lighter below.

Pewees have two light wing bars, but those are often not noticed since you are looking up at the dirty, lighter underside. They occasionally perch on a leafless branch. From there they dart to nab a passing insect and then bolt back to the limb where they await another insect. They wait and wait, and call and call. "Pee-WEEE..." (a few second pause) "Pee-WEEE... (pause) Pee-WEEE... (pause) PEEeee...." Then a longer pause and they start over.

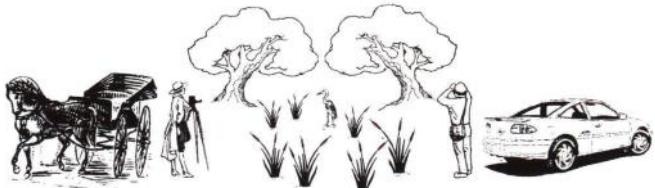
One morning I was up shortly after 5:00am. Even though the official sunrise was an hour later, in the predawn twilight, day birds were already calling. Catbirds, robins, and cardinals were gearing up for full chorus. The first pewee called at 5:58am about ten minutes before the sun peeked above the horizon. The day faded slowly to dark as sunset came about 9:05pm. One by one, birds began shutting down for the day. The last bird calling was a wood-pewee. I noticed it being the lone bird voice about 9:20pm. I wondered when it would stop as the celestial twilight moved slowly towards total darkness. At 9:25 it was still calling. Still calling at 9:30. By this time, the calls were just one phrase long, sometimes up, sometimes down. By 9:35, it was mostly dark. The sky was that deep, blue-gray dark, but lighter than the black tree silhouettes in the foreground. The pewee called, "PEEeee...." At 9:38, a pewee called once, again going down the scale. It must have just finally run out of steam. From then on it was quiet. Only then did I notice the sounds of night crickets and the distant call of a gray tree frog. Goodnight pewee. See you and hear you first thing tomorrow morning.

*** Fred Wooley is a naturalist, writer, and land preservation/restoration enthusiast. He lives on part of an old farm overlooking an extensive fen in northern Steuben County. He can be reached at fwooley@frontier.com

RENT-A-NATURALIST PROGRAM DETAILS

- These are personalized tours, and the itinerary can be customized according to your interests.
- A choice of five different Limberlost nature preserves is available, one of which includes a handicap trail.
- The physical abilities of the group, and the time of year determine the areas visited and the details of each tour.
- You drive your own vehicle and follow the staff naturalist. Binoculars are provided upon request.
- Cost: \$40 for 90-minutes
- Questions/Reservations: Contact Naturalist/Certified Interpretive Guide Curt Burnette at 260.368.7428 or email cburnette@indianamuseum.org.

Explore Gene Stratton-Porter's World! The Land of the Limberlost



Rent - A - Naturalist Program

If someone were to ask me “What should I do at the Limberlost?” I would highly recommend Curt Burnette’s Rent-a-Naturalist program, especially if you are not familiar with the historic site and the restored wetlands. For over 9 years as the site naturalist, Curt has studied the history, the ecology, and the hidden gems of this area. You’ll be delighted by the stories he can tell about this land, the people, the plants and animals of the Limberlost. In all the year’s I’ve been associated with Limberlost State Historic Site (now getting close to 22 years) the Rent-a-Naturalist program would be my most recommended visitor experience. Double the your fun by also taking the tour of the Limberlost Cabin with Curt as your guide. —Randy Lehman, retired Limberlost Site Manager (1999-2016)



We Did Our Part at the Limberlost

On Saturday June 12, we hosted our part of Indiana Audubon’s “21 IN 2021 Challenge”. Terri Gorney, Randy Lehman, and Curt Burnette took 8 participants, mostly from the Indianapolis metro area, around the Limberlost wetlands looking for birding opportunities. We spent most of the time at the Limberlost Nature Preserve where the best birds were dickcissel. The highlight was stopping at an Amish farm and getting excellent pictures of purple martins. The Amish often have martin houses set-up in their yards, so we all got excellent pictures of the adult and very young martins. The Hilty family were excellent hosts. We thank them so much for the opportunity they provided us.



“Now more than ever, we need bird conservation! At least 40% of bird species worldwide have declining populations, with 1 in 8 threatened with extinction. Over the past 30 years the status of the world’s bird species has deteriorated, with more species slipping closer to extinction.”

—The Cornell Lab of Ornithology



Sights, Sounds, and Cycles

by Adrienne Provenzano—
Friend of the Limberlost and Advanced Indiana Master Naturalist

What sights and sounds do you associate with late spring and early summer? Is it the blooming of certain flowers? The call of a favorite bird? Or perhaps the buzzing or chatter of insects, like cicadas?

This year's news of nature has included much about the re-emergence of the Brood X (10) Cicadas in the United States, including in Indiana. The peak emergence seems to be over as these unique creatures came up from their underground homes, shed their exoskeletons, flew into the trees, mated, and died after producing offspring that will grow and hibernate underground and await 17 years to emerge.

Have you seen any Brood X Cicadas (also known as periodic cicadas)? Heard their distinctive call? The males have a small membrane in their body that vibrates like a drum as they stretch and contract. As they cluster together they can be quite loud! The females sometimes make a quieter clicking sound.

According to Farm Friends and Farm Foes, a 1910 book by Clarence Weed, there are also the more common annual cicadas known as Harvest Flies or Dog-Day Cicadas and then there are the Periodical Cicada or "Seventeen-year Locust."

Gene Stratton-Porter was familiar with cicadas and mentions them briefly in her 1912 book, Moths of the Limberlost when she writes: "For years I could find nothing on the subject of how a moth from a burrowing caterpillar made its appearance. In two recent works I find the statement that the pupa cases come to the surface before the moths leave them, but how the operation is performed is not described or explained."

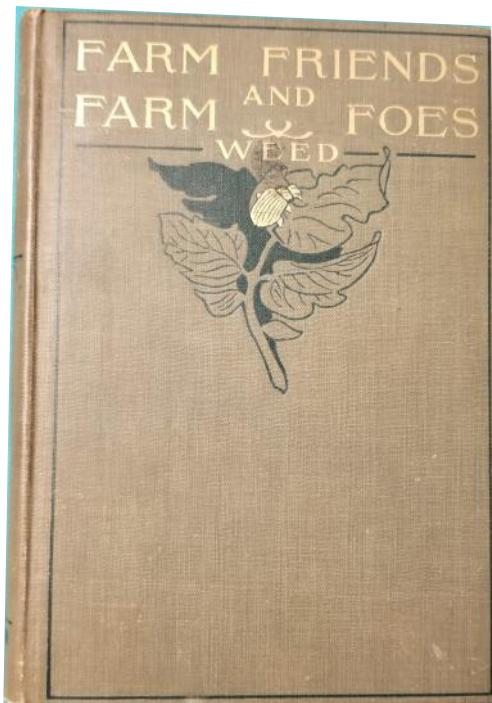
She continues on to write: "One prominent lepidopterist I know, believes the moth emerges underground, and works its way to the surface as it fights to escape a cocoon. I consider this an utter impossibility. Remember the earth-encrusted cicada cases you have seen clinging to the trunks of trees, after the insect has reached the surface and abandoned them. Think what would happen to the delicate moth head, wings, and downy covering!" She later observed moths emerging abdomen first, thus protecting the rest of their bodies.

In her 1910 book Music of The Wild, Gene Stratton-Porter mentions various insects, including bees, moths, butterflies, locusts, katy-dids, and dragonflies. While the word "cicada" is not used, a photograph she took and includes is labeled "The Locust's Fiddle." She describes their appearance as follows: "They are an inch and a half in length, a rare green color with brown markings, and have large eyes, a stout, sharp tongue, silvery white legs, and long wing-shields, appearing as if cut from thinnest isinglass, the shorter true wing beneath." These observations and photo are consistent with the identification of an annual cicada! Here is the poem she wrote to accompany her photograph.

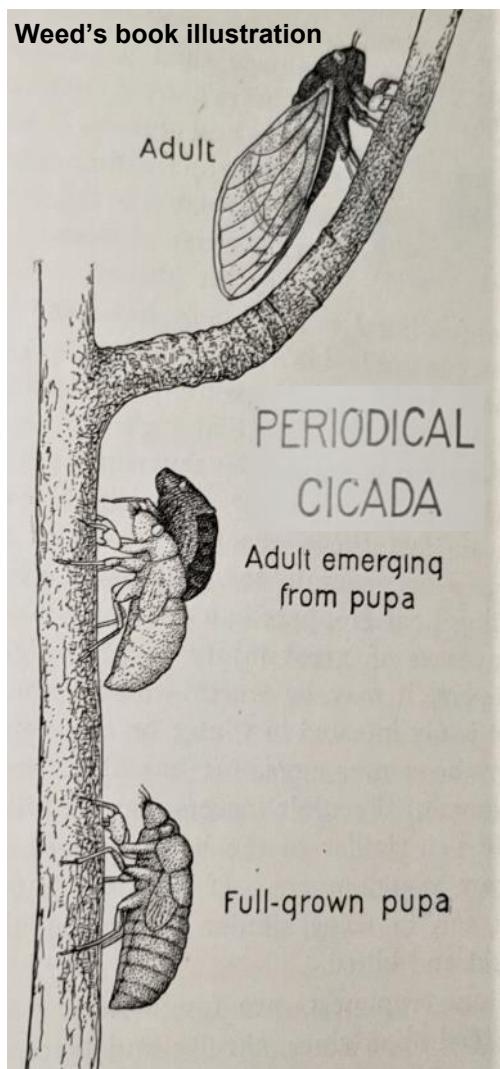
"The Locust's Fiddle"

The locust fiddles on his shining wings,
The very same song that every bird sings,
Chants of praise for the life they know,
Notes of ten thousand years ago."

In contrast, periodical cicadas have smaller bodies and are black with red/orange veined wings. If Stratton-Porter did experience a Brood X emergence, I imagine she would have been curious and delighted, but I have not found such a description thus far among her various writings. If someone else has, please let the Friends of the Limberlost know!



Weed's book illustration



FRIENDS OF THE LIMBERLOST NEW MEMBERSHIP & MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM

Friends of the Limberlost is a 501(c)3 not-for-profit corporation. We support Limberlost State Historic Site, which is owned and operated by the Indiana State Museum. We also support the IDNR—Division of Nature

Preserves which manages the restoration of wetlands in the Limberlost Swamp Conservation Area. Your membership dues and extra donations are vital to the many projects honoring the memory and legacy of Indiana author, naturalist, and nature photographer, Gene Stratton-Porter.

You decide how your annual dues will be spent. You choose one of the following:

- Choose the Limberlost Historic Site Friends who support projects and help pay expenses associated with the improvement or the betterment of Limberlost State Historic Site
- Choose Limberlost Swamp Remembered, a committee of the Friends of the Limberlost, which is primarily focused on Limberlost Swamp restoration projects
- Or you can support both missions of the Friends of the Limberlost

As a member you receive our quarterly newsletter. You get one free tour of the Limberlost Cabin, a 10% discount on Limberlost Gift Shop purchases, and you get a 15% discount if you purchase a membership in the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites. As a member of the Friends of the Limberlost you help us preserve the legacy of Gene Stratton-Porter and help us restore the environment by bringing back the Limberlost Swamp.

If you have any questions about your membership, please call or text Randy Lehman, membership chairperson, at 260-849-0308 or email randyplehman@comcast.net

Please make checks payable to: FRIENDS OF THE LIMBERLOST. Mail both your check and completed membership form to: PO BOX 571, GENEVA IN 46740

STEP ONE

Select which mission of the Friends Group you want to support by checking a box to the right

Limberlost Historic Site Friends—dues and any additional donations you make supports Limberlost State Historic Site and associated events, projects, and programs

Limberlost Swamp Remembered Friends—dues and any additional donation you make supports Limberlost wetland restorations projects managed by the Indiana Division of Nature Preserves

Combination Limberlost Historic Site and Swamp Remembered Friends—dues and any additional donation are equally shared by both groups

Older Adults—\$10

Business—\$50 (Please enter the name of a contact-person below)

Other Individuals—\$20

Family—\$35

Lifetime—\$1,000

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Check the box if you want your newsletter mailed to you via the US Postal Service. We'd like to EMAIL the newsletter to you because it saves us money and time, and the e-newsletter is in color and has more pages. However, we are happy to mail you a "paper copy" of the newsletter, if that is what you prefer—just check the box. If you check the box and give us an email address, we will send you both versions of the newsletter.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED (additional donation appreciated!): \$ _____

ANY COMMENTS?