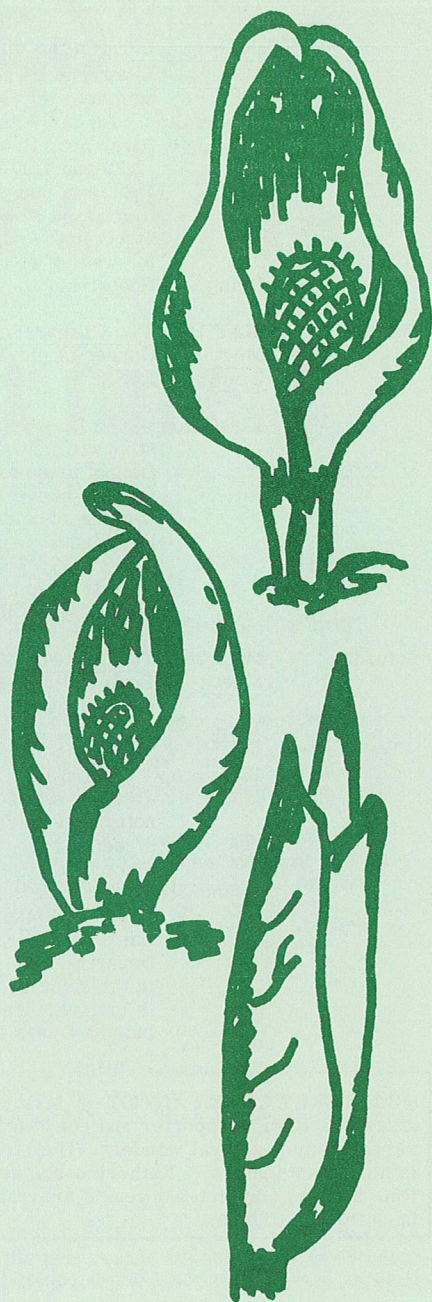
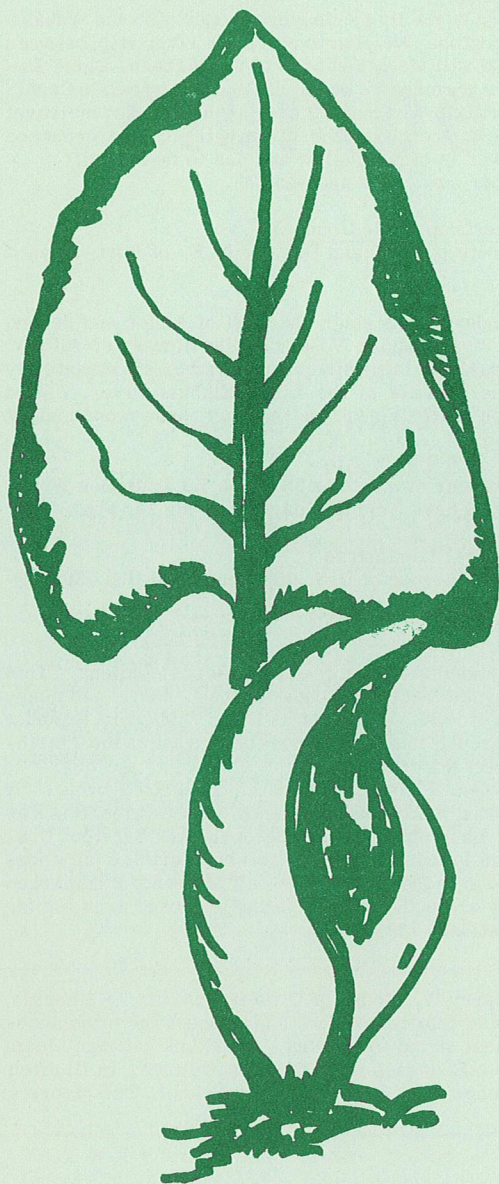


QUARTERLY
Spring • 1966
Volume V No. 2



THREE EXCITING MAY FIELD TRIPS PLANNED

Saturday - MAY 7 A Cypress Swamp and Wabash River Canoe Trip.
Meet - Roger's Market parking lot at Route U.S. 24 and Covington Road (Time Corners).
Time - 9:30 a.m.

First Stop - The Ralph Heckman Cypress Swamp and wild flower woods off Liberty Mills Road. Here we will see 20 year old cypress trees complete with knees.

Second Stop - An early lunch at the Hy Goldenberg property on the Wabash River near Huntington. We plan to start our river trip between 12:30 and 1:00 and will visit the Forks of the Wabash, Chief La-Fontain's house and remnants of the old Wabash and Erie Canal. If you want a short trip, you may take out at the "Forks" or travel by river to Andrews where our guided trip will end. Be prepared for wading as river is often shallow and has to be forded.

Bring - Boots, lunch, your own canoe and paddles.

Sunday - MAY 15 Two Climax Forests in Noble County.
Meet - Corner of old Route U.S. 30 and U.S. 33 N.E. of Fort Wayne.
Time - 1:15 p.m.

First Stop - The Lloyd Bender Woods south and west of Albion and second stop will be the Viva Seaburg Woods also southwest of Albion. Both of these areas have large size climax timber stands on hilly terrain above the spreads of the Little Elkhart River. Wild flowers should be at their peak to show off these woodlands at their best.

Include a visit on your own to ACRES' Edna W. Spurgeon Woodland Reserve if you have time this day. It is not far away.

Saturday - MAY 28 - Two National Natural Landmarks
Meet - Fortmeyer's, Inc., corner of U.S. 20 Bypass and U.S. 30 Business Route.
Time - 7:00 a.m.

First Stop - Cowles Bog, immediately south of Dune Acres, Indiana. This area is owned by the Save the Dunes Council, Inc., and dunes naturalist, Mrs. Howse, will meet us there. She will expertly direct our trip through this very famous bog known as the "birth-place of Ecology in North America."

Second Stop - Pinhook Bog near Pinhook, Indiana. This area owned by Mrs. Jackman has just been registered with Cowles Bog as National Natural Landmarks by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. These two bogs are the only bogs in the registry to date and they are the only areas so landmarked in Indiana. They are both included in the proposed area for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

QUARTERLY COVER ARTIST is Mrs. Larry W. Moore of Grabill, Indiana. Katherine, an ardent ACRES supporter and constant field trip companion, enjoys most the often unobserved, small natural wonders. The earliest signal for Spring - the skunk cabbage bloom is her cover feature. Katherine has her AB degree from Bluffton College, in Bluffton, Ohio and has completed a year's art training at the Fort Wayne Art School. The Moore's have three children.

spring is ACRES membership time !

IF YOU FIND A RETURN ENVELOPE IN YOUR QUARTERLY,
YOUR DUES ARE DUE..

.....NO LATER THAN JUNE, 1966, PLEASE.

SPURGEON RESERVE TO HAVE SCOUT CONSERVATION EXPLORER POST
HELP WITH FENCE BUILDING, APRIL 2.

The south line fence of the front addition to the Edna W. Spurgeon Woodland Reserve will be replaced this spring with new line fence. Six members of Explorer Post 2048 will assist Elbert Roe, Fred Geiger and Earl Shouse, of the ACRES Noble County Advisory Board. Post 2048 of Explorer Scouts is sponsored by the Fort Wayne Chapter of the Izaak Walton League and is organized as a "Conservation" post.

Their work will involve tearing out the old fence and building new. The damage to woodland and natural meadow by livestock is well understood by these young people interested in wildlife management. They understand the importance of good line fences to protect the Reserve from any stray livestock from the surrounding farm community. ACRES commends the help of these young men and their devotion and efforts in all types of conservation work.

If April 2 is a bad day, work is scheduled for the 16th.

R. NELSON SNIDER becomes the fifteenth member of ACRES board of Directors. Snider accepted this position in January and will serve a two year term. A well known Fort Wayne educator, Mr. Snider was the principal of South Side High School for 37 years.

COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUMMER CONSERVATION WORK IN THE NATIONAL PARKS - This program is sponsored by The Student Conservation Association, Inc. Contact Dr. John Klotz, 483-1532 for further information.

SATURATION: A PROBLEM EVADED IN PLANNING LAND USE by GEORGE MACINKO
(Condensed from SCIENCE Magazine, Vol.149,July,1965)

Because land planning as currently practiced appears to have serious weaknesses which would prevent the attainment of its announced goals, I have questioned a number of people associated with planning at either the academic or the practical level.....The general purpose of my questions was to determine how planners proposed to handle the problem of using a finite amount of space without seriously considering the implications of sustained population growth. More specifically, I wished to determine how planners proposed to handle open-space requirements after their present plans were fully realized. Invariably such plans are designed to program industrial and residential use of space until some future cut-off date - perhaps 1980 or thereabouts, less often the year 2000. But what are the prospects for land use after the cut-off date?

If one is so bold as to question what happens to open space after the expiration of current plans, the general reply is that "Planning is not a document or a blueprint of the future, but is, instead, a process." One is left to wonder how provisions for open space will be met by the "process" which presumes an indefinite continuation of growth with its concomitant space requirements. If the disappearance of open space caused by unplanned residential and industrial construction is judged undesirable, surely it will be no less undesirable to have open space disappear at some later date under the sanction of planning.

Though planners are ostensibly committed to the preservation of a wide array of environmental features, the mandate for preservation suffers in actual practice. When pushed on this issue, planners contend that preservation of land must ultimately bow to the inevitability of ever-continuing growth. Proponents of this view of growth ignore the ecological doctrine which sets limits on all forms of organic growth. A fundamental tenet of ecology is that any species has the biotic potential to occupy any given finite space, and that under favorable conditions the species in question will increase until the population density is such that growth must cease.

Thus it appears that never-ending growth is not only not inevitable, but in fact is impossible, for the mathematics of biology and space set constraints if man does not choose to do so. This insight finds no cognizance in planning theory, which looks upon the suggestion that growth may have limits as being too political or too farfetched for frank discussion. It is my belief that, when faced with the space situation that a long-term perspective on growth discloses, planners all too readily subscribe to the popular supposition that the ecological law of space saturation under favorable conditions is inapplicable to man. However, the fantastic growth of world population over the past half-century indicates that this law does have relevance to man, and in fact, is more relevant to man than to any other species, for man has developed and is in the process of developing powers that will enable him to extend conditions favorable to his increase throughout the entire planet.

But if one accepts the conclusion that growth does have limits, then it is important to attempt to determine what takes place as these limits are approached. While one can debate the extent to which rapid population growth in the United States - our population is increasing at least twice as fast as is the population of any other major industrial country of the Western world - contributes to social, economic, and political problems, the effect of our rapid population growth on land utilization is far less debatable. It is quite clear that growth forces planners to follow a policy of accommodation.

Saying that planning must be flexible, they must alter plans to ac -

commodate more industrial and residential growth than was planned for. that the alterations in planning which are required to accommodate growth invariably cause reductions in space originally reserved for public functions, playgrounds, parks, and nature areas in order to make way for parking lots, expressways, and residential and industrial sites is dismissed as unfortunate but beyond human control.

My criticism of the way planning is now being done should not be construed as an attack on the very idea of planning, for the future will require more rather than less planning. Furthermore it would be a serious mistake to hold that planners are more responsible for increased densities of population, or that they have any more control over development, than the real estate agent, the highway engineer, and many other public and private agencies. Nor can the planner be expected to modify social, economic, and political conditions through a "Master Plan".

What I am concerned with is that reconstruction of land planning must begin with recognition that any land use policy that completely evades the issue of population control can be no more than a temporary luxury which can lead only to an increasingly painful reckoning in the not-too-distant future. The problems posed by population growth will not disappear if they are ignored; their solution in a democratic society must come by way of common consent, and this will require time and understanding; therefore the sooner these problems are confronted honestly and directly, the more likely it is that measures designed to alleviate problem situations will be successful. In the area of land planning such a confrontation would, it is hoped, reveal the true nature of the land problem by showing that the chaotic land situation cannot be attributed solely to sprawl resulting from development of large, single-family lots, but instead, would show that the amount of available open land at any time depends on both the size of the individual bites taken from a stock fund and the number of biters.

Planners have worked exclusively on measures designed to affect rates of usage of open space without giving any serious thought to reversing trends, while at the same time they have given the public the impression that trends are being taken care of.

Because planners have thus far failed to face the logical implications of their position, the public has not had laid before it the widest range of possible planning alternatives.

Nowhere can one find a plan which portrays the type of environment that could be developed if growth were deliberately curbed or restrained. This is surprising, for planners freely admit that growth presents them with their most vexing problems, many of which definitely lead to a decline in the quality of human habitat. But, despite this private admission, the general public remains largely uninformed on the matter.

Before planning can be expected to yield the cultural and esthetic harvest of which it is capable, it is necessary that an attack be mounted against the assumption that the population explosion is inevitable. Here the land planner can be immensely useful, for though the American public remains apathetic to statistical predictions of population growth, it evidences a genuine and growing concern with the landscape this population is producing. In large part, the land-planning movement owes its existence to the public's aversion to completely man-dominated landscape, and this fact can be capitalized on. When the many other predictable environmental consequences of continued population growth - increasing problems of environmental pollution, the threat to outdoor recreation, the decline and the demise of wildlife - are made abundantly clear to the public, then perhaps the land planner will be able to work within a demographic situation that offers a reasonable promise of success.

I believe the planner's reluctance to deal directly with the prob-

lems posed by population growth results from the facts that most planners have not yet realized the truly profound implications population growth presents to their practice, and other planners, noting the potentially serious consequences of population growth, believe these matters lie outside their domain.

I suggest that an examination of the environmental consequences of our inherited belief that a perpetual increase is the number of men and, perforce, in their space-using proclivities is good, will show us an environment that becomes increasingly undesirable with the passage of time. Therefore, in order to bring about more desirable consequences, it is well past time for the serious reexamination and intentional modification of these uncritical beliefs. It is gross understatement to say that a major revision of land planning would be warranted if the idea of growth were more fully explored. Only the willfully irrational can ignore the implications of such an exploration.

Author George Macinko is an Associate Professor of Geography at the University of Delaware and is currently on a leave of absence for a year's work as a National Science Foundation Faculty Fellow in the School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan.

A MESSAGE TO ACRES MEMBERS FROM THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION.....

The demand for outdoor recreation space is rapidly outstripping the availability of suitable land. To combat this problem, Congress established the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC) in 1958 with the directive to survey the outdoor recreation needs of the American people over the next 40 years and to recommend actions to meet these needs. In response to a recommendation in the 1962 ORRRC report, in 1964 legislation was enacted by Congress to provide Federal grants-in-aid to assist state and local outdoor recreation planning, land acquisition, and development programs on a 50-50 basis. Thus was born the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the result of another ORRRC report recommendation, is the Federal agency which administers the Act. Grants are made from the Land and Water Conservation Fund which is maintained by the sale of Federal surplus real property, the Federal motorboat fuels tax, and by the sale of entrance permits for Federal recreation areas.

Grandfather probably wouldn't like the idea of paying a user fee to visit a park or recreation area, but we, the grandchildren, know that we must plan and set aside recreation lands now because they won't be available very much longer. And we know that at \$7.00 (about the price of a couple boxes of shotgun shells), we're getting a real bargain.

By purchasing the annual \$7.00 gold colored entrance permit you have the golden passport to all the National Parks and all of the areas administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Forest Service, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Your purchase of the annual permit is a contribution to the protection of America's outdoor heritage and a symbol of the purchaser's membership in a nationwide effort to save and create outdoor beauty of many kinds.

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DON'T EAT FLOWERS!

By Gisela Frerichs

(Edited from September-October, 1965 Modern Living)

In an emergency ward a young tearful mother wailed: "But, Doctor, it's an ordinary garden flower! How could it poison my child?"

A Public Health authority estimates that each year 11,000 children under the age of five eat some poisonous plants.

You have heard of poisonous mushrooms and poison ivy. "But poisonous flowers, do we have many?" you wonder. While some flowers are actually good to eat, we have enough poisonous ones to be wary of them. Our horticulturists even developed a few new ones for beautifying our home grounds. Angel's trumpet, for example, is the gorgeous garden form of the common Jimsonweed of roadsides and fields. At a Poison Control Center in one state, Jimsonweed is known as the second most frequent cause of severe poisoning.

Some poisonous, garden flowers came to us from medieval gardens. They served us faithfully for centuries as suppliers of powerful medical drugs.

Three-year-old Marie was playing with her dolls in the fenced back yard. She had a wonderful time making lunch for her dolls. From a cluster of foxgloves she plucked some leaves and tore them to bits. They made a fine salad. Then she discovered the little seed pods growing along the stems. To her they looked like Mommy's buns and tasted just as good. Since her dolls were such slow eaters, she finally finished their salads for them. Her playfulness made her eat a plant that contains the powerful, heart stimulant called digitalis. Fortunately for the little girl the doctor was called in time. Eating leaves and seeds of monkshood, larkspur and lily-of-the-valley may prove equally harmful.

Next time you set the play pen in the garden, look around first. Has a mushroom popped up in the lawn within the baby's reach? (Do you know which mushrooms are poisonous?)

Then look up. Is there a chance that a black locust or a golden cypress might drop toxic seeds into the play pen? Is a wisteria or a rosary pea vine climbing a trellis overhead? The rosary pea (crabeye, jequirity pea) is perhaps the most dangerous plant because children are so attracted by its brilliant red, bead-like seeds. Only one "bead", if chewed, can be fatal. The wisteria runs a close second when it comes to toxicity of seeds. Another highly poisonous "bead" that fascinates youngsters comes from the castor bean. This plant is cultivated almost everywhere, as an ornamental because of its huge, handsome leaves. If you clip off the flower heads as soon as they are spent, all danger will be eliminated.

Sometimes a mother, eager to brighten the home with flowers, sets poison right on the dinner table. One housewife got so carried away by a pretty vine she discovered flourishing in the alley that she used it in her centerpiece. Without knowing it, she had put poisonous nightshade in front of her youngsters.

One of the prettiest and most common house plants is the dieffenbachia, or dumb-cane.

Little Bobby broke off one of the dieffenbachia's striped leaves. Playfully he chewed on its stalk. Hours later the little fellow cringed with pain. The plant's toxic sap had swollen his tongue, his blistered mouth hurt unbearably. He suffered for a whole week.

At Christmas time, make sure that your mistletoe dangling from the archway cannot drop its toxic berries into a toddlers' path.

As a whole, parents do very well with their teaching. By the time children reach the age of ten, the number of plant poisonings drops sharply. However, there are still kids who were never told not to roast marshmallows on oleander twigs. All parts of the beautiful oleander are highly toxic.

Fortunately, death from eating poisonous plants is rare. But the severe pain often suffered is only too real. Thoughtful parents can shield their youngsters from being harmed by some of God's most beautiful creations.

"Observation improves when you know what you are looking for" - and so does the joy of observing. You see a great many more things when you know what there is to look for, and you enjoy the looking a great deal more. ACRES is interested in having its members' support in the program of setting aside natural areas in northeastern Indiana, but it also wants to give its members something in return. One of the services of ACRES is improving its members' joy of observing. We not only want to set aside natural areas for future generations, but we also want our members to enjoy the beauties of nature as they walk through the woods. Much of the ACRES program is directed toward this objective. The ACRES QUARTERLY has regularly carried articles calling attention to phenomena of the out-of-doors. OF BOGS AND LOGS, which appears biweekly in the FORT WAYNE JOURNAL GAZETTE, concentrates on specific seasonal aspects of the out-of-doors. This spring the column will discuss Harbinger of Spring, violets, and Jacob's Ladder. In previous years the column has described the skunk cabbage, which appears on the cover, spring beauty, hepatica, Dutchman's breeches, and pussy toes. Keeping a scrapbook of these materials will provide you with a great deal of material which will increase your enjoyment of the out-of-doors. The field trips, which ACRES sponsors in both the spring and the fall, are designed to help you identify and enjoy the common spring and fall plants and animals.

All of these services have only one objective: increasing your enjoyment of the out-of-doors. You'll see plants that you've never seen before. You'll understand their natural setting: why they are growing where you find them. You'll appreciate how important it is to maintain their habitat, for once it is destroyed they will disappear.

Our field trips this spring are especially rich. We hope you'll join us. Two have been planned for Saturdays, one for a Sunday. We go rain or shine. Circle the dates. You'll not only enjoy yourself, but you'll find them an enriching experience. Your eyes will be opened and you'll be able to recognize and identify things that previously were only a blot on the landscape. Thus you will not only enjoy the field trip but you'll also find later trips that you make on your own richer and more meaningful. Your friends are welcome: bring them along too. We'll be glad to have them as our guests and we hope that they too will join ACRES.

John W. Klotz

ACRES, Inc.
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Fort Wayne, Indiana

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

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