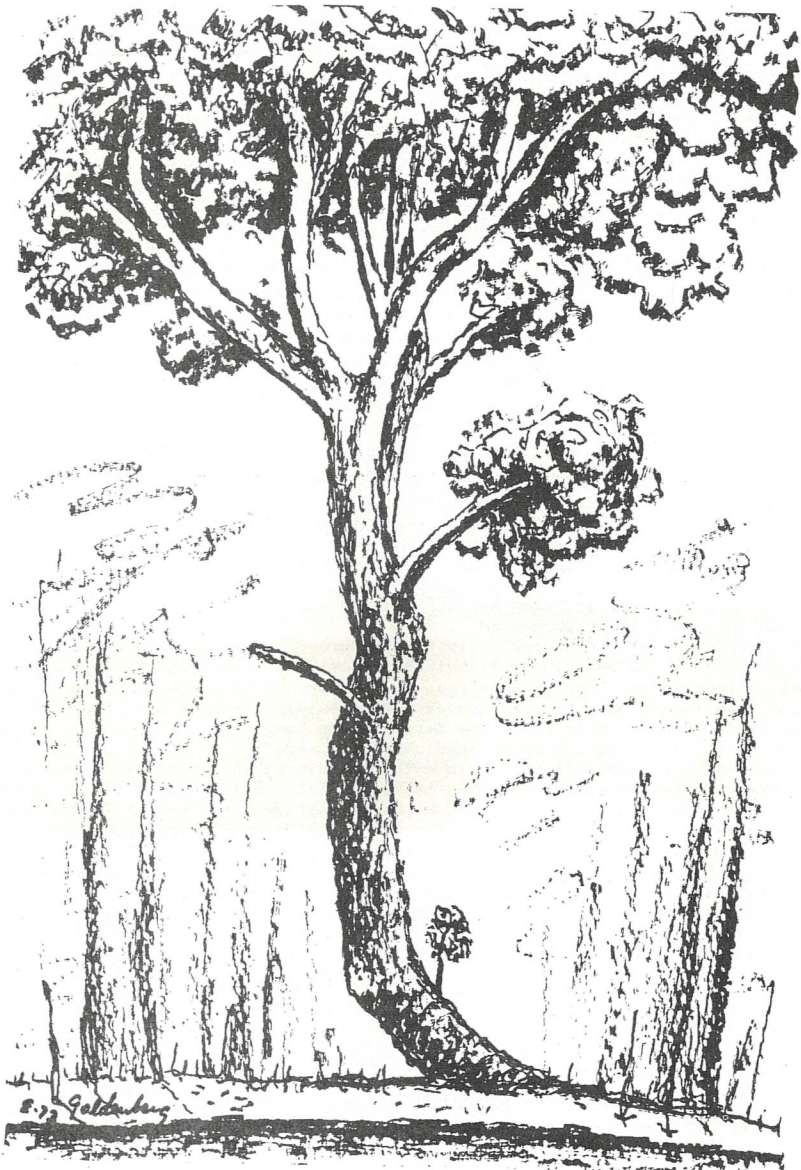




QUARTERLY

FALL • 1973

Volume XII No.3



E. J. Goldberger

ACRES ALONG THE WABASH



CALENDAR

September 15 - Saturday
WORK DAY

DONATE A DAY'S
WORK TO ACRES!

September 29 - Saturday
FIELD TRIP

October 13 - Saturday
FIELD TRIP

November 9 - Friday
BANQUET

December 8 - Saturday
ELECTION

Mengerson Nature Reserve. This new ACRES area, located in Urban Fort Wayne needs our special care. More workers needed and, for most, no travel required.
Meeting Time: 9:30 AM. Meeting Place: Back (West) of Kroger store, NW corner of Stellhorn & Maplecrest.
Bring: Lunch, drink. Hammers, shovels, post diggers.

Lagrange County - We will dig BOG IRON* and smelt it. Steuben County - We'll visit Henning Lake.
Naturalist in Charge: Frank Kirschner
Meeting Time: 9:00 AM Bring: Lunch, boots, trowel.
Meeting Place: Peoples Trust Gold Dome Bank US 30 Bypass, Northcrest.

Grider's Woods, an Indiana Nature Preserve. in the Tri-County Fish and Wildlife Area and Wyland Lake also in the Tri-County area.
Naturalist in Charge: Pat Bolman
Meeting Time: 9:00 AM Bring: Lunch, drink.
Meeting Place: North of new Fortmeyer's Restaurant.

6:30 PM Concordia Senior College
Speaker: Neil A. Case
(See Quarterly back page for details!)
8:00 PM 1802 Chapman Road, Huntertown, Indiana.
(See next page for details.)

BOG IRON* was probably the first source of iron available to man, since it is found on the surface and is a fairly rich source of iron. Shortly after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in 1620 they discovered bog iron ore in nearby ponds and marshes and immediately exploited this source to produce wrought iron. The Virginia colony also used deposits of bog iron which were discovered shortly after colonists arrived: indeed, a company was formed to exploit these deposits but it failed because the deposits were quickly exhausted. Bog iron ore when heated with charcoal produces wrought iron which can then be further processed.

Bog iron is produced by the activity of a group of bacteria known as the Chlamydo-bacteriales. These are widely distributed in rivers, lakes, ponds, swamps and bogs. A typical species is *Leptothrix ochracea*. The process by which these bacteria produce bog iron ore is actually a decay process. They oxidize ferrous iron to ferric iron and get their energy in this way. The ferrous iron compounds are soluble iron compounds; the ferric hydroxide is an insoluble compound.

These bacteria grow vigorously in water containing any appreciable amount of iron salts and the bacteria themselves may accumulate as a brown "slime" on the surface of rocks. The bacteria are sheathed bacteria; they are made up of individual cells each with its own cell wall and the individual bacteria are arranged in chains which are enclosed in common gelatinous sheath known as the trichome. The bacteria get their energy by oxidizing the soluble ferrous compounds to ferric hydroxide which is precipitated in the slimy sheath covering the filament of cells making up the bacterial mass. When ferric hydroxide is heated it is changed to ferric oxide and with further heat is reduced to metallic iron.

by John W. Klotz



RAIN . OR . SHINE POLICY

A lot of ACRES time and personnel goes into field trip and work day planning, so we go as scheduled no matter what the weather decides to do. Really, it rarely rains all day!



election

IF YOU ARE A DUES-PAYING MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING:

YOU MAY MAKE NOMINATIONS UP UNTIL OCTOBER 7 (see details).

YOU WILL RECEIVE A RETURN-BY-MAIL BALLOT BY NOVEMBER 18.

YOU MUST VOTE BY MAIL BY DECEMBER 7 or YOU MAY VOTE IN PERSON ON DECEMBER 8, 1973 8PM 1802 Chapman Road, Huntertown, Indiana.

SELECTION OF DIRECTORS -

There will be 18 directors. Three are appointed for staggered three year terms, one by the Department of Public Instruction of the State of Indiana, one by the Indiana Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, and one by the Indiana Park and Recreation Association. These appointees give broader public representation on our Board.

Fifteen directors are elected by the dues-paying members in good standing, five each year for three year terms.

The procedure is as follows:

1. The statutory annual membership meeting will be held at 8PM on December 8, 1973 at 1802 Chapman Road, Huntertown, Indiana. At this meeting ballots will be counted, members present may vote in person and the elected directors will be determined.
NOTE This is not the annual dinner meeting at which we have a speaker. The Annual Dinner Meeting will be held November 9, 1973, 6:30 PM at Concordia Senior College.
2. Between September 8 and October 8, dues-paying members in good standing may nominate directors as follows:
Any ten members in good standing may nominate a member of the Corporation by a written instrument which a) is signed by the 10 members, b) contains the nominee's written consent to serve if elected, and c) is delivered to the Secretary at 1802 Chapman Road, Huntertown, Indiana 46748, on or before October 8.
3. If more than five members are nominated, the five nominated by the largest number of members shall be the nominees.
4. If less than five nominations are made by the members, then between October 8 and October 24, the Nominations Committee will nominate enough persons to make at least five. The Nominations Committee may, but need not, nominate enough to make a total of ten nominees.
5. Each nominee may submit a statement of his qualifications which will be sent to members with the ballot. Such statement must be received by the Secretary before November 1.
6. No later than November 18 the Secretary will mail to members entitled to vote a ballot and the statement of the nominee's qualifications, together with a short reminder of the voting procedure.
7. Members may vote by mailed ballot. Members do not need to attend the annual meeting on December 8. However, if a member does attend, he may vote in person and cancel any ballot he may have returned by mail. There are no "write-in" votes accepted for anyone not nominated pursuant to the foregoing procedure.

****To be effective, a ballot returned by mail must a) be enclosed in an envelope signed by the voting member, b) not be marked for more than five persons and c) be received by the Secretary NO LATER THAN DEC 7

QUARTERLY COVER ART is a recent sketch by Hy Goldenberg of one of the large sycamore trees on the new ACRES area "Acres Along The Wabash". Hy is Vice President of Huntington Laboratories, Inc. and is an ACRES Vice President also. Goldenbergs live along the Wabash south of Huntington.



Dieffenbachia

COMMON POISONOUS PLANTS

HOUSE PLANTS

Plant	Toxic Part	Symptoms and Comment
Castor bean	Seeds	Burning sensation in mouth and throat. Two to four beans may cause death. Eight usually lethal. Death has occurred in U.S.
Dieffenbachia (dumbcane), caladium, elephant's ear, some philodendrons	All parts	Intense burning and irritation of mouth, tongue, lips. Death from dieffenbachia has occurred when tissues at back of tongue swelled and blocked air passage to throat. Other plants have similar but less toxic characteristics.
Hyacinth, narcissus, daffodil	Bulbs	Digestive upset including nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea when eaten even in small amounts.
Rosary pea (jequirity bean, crabs-eye, precatory bean)	Seeds	Among the most highly toxic of natural materials. Severe gastrointestinal irritation, incoordination, paralysis. Less than one seed, if thoroughly chewed, is enough to kill an adult.

FLOWER GARDEN PLANTS

Aconite, monkshood	Roots, flowers, leaves	Restlessness, salivation, nausea, vomiting, vertigo. Although people have died after eating small amounts of garden aconite, poisoning from it is not common.
Autumn crocus	All parts, especially bulbs	Burning pain in mouth, gastrointestinal irritation. Children have been poisoned by eating flowers.
Dutchman's breeches (bleeding heart)	Foliage, roots	No human poisonings or deaths, but a record of toxicity for livestock is warning that garden species may be dangerous.
Foxglove	All parts, especially leaves, flowers, seeds	One of the sources of the drug digitalis. May cause dangerously irregular heartbeat, digestive upset, and mental confusion. Convulsions and death are possible.
Iris	Underground rhizome, also developed leaves	Severe digestive upset from moderate amounts of cultivated or wild irises. However, acidity usually prevents large consumption. Boiled properly, wild stems may be eaten.
Larkspur, delphinium	Seeds, young plant	Livestock losses are second only to locoweed in western U.S. Therefore, garden larkspur should at least be held suspect.
Lily-of-the valley	Leaves, flowers, fruit (red berries)	Produces glycoside like digitalis, used in medicine to strengthen the beat of a weakened heart. In moderate amounts, can cause irregular heartbeat, digestive upset, and mental confusion.
Nicotiana, wild and cultivated	Leaves	Nervous symptoms. Poisonous or lethal amounts can be obtained from ingestion of cured smoking or chewing tobacco, from foliage of field-grown tobacco, or from foliage of garden variety (flowering tobacco or nicotiana).

VEGETABLE GARDEN PLANTS

Plant	Toxic Part	Symptoms and Comment
Potato	Vines, sprouts (green parts), spoiled tubers	Death has occurred from eating green parts. To prevent poisoning from sunburned tubers, green spots should be removed before cooking. Discard spoiled potatoes.
Rhubarb	Leaf blade	Several deaths from eating raw or cooked leaves. Abdominal pains, vomiting, and convulsions a few hours after ingestion. Without treatment, death or permanent kidney damage may occur.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Atropa belladonna	All parts, especially black berries	Fever, rapid heartbeat, dilation of pupils, skin flushed, hot and dry. Three berries were fatal to one child.
Carolina jessamine, yellow jessamine	Flowers, leaves	Poisoned children who sucked nectar from flowers. May cause depression followed by death through respiratory failure. Honey from nectar also thought to have caused three deaths.
Common privet	Black or blue wax-coated berries, leaves	Causes gastric irritation and vomiting. Several cases in children reported in Europe.
Daphne	Berries (commonly red, but other colors in various species), bark	A few berries can cause burning or ulceration in digestive tract causing vomiting and diarrhea. Death can result. This plant considered "really dangerous," particularly for children.
English ivy	Berries, leaves	Excitement, difficult breathing, and eventually coma. Although no cases reported in U.S., European children have been poisoned.
Golden chain (laburnum)	Seeds, pods, flowers	Excitement, intestinal irritation, severe nausea with convulsions and coma if large quantities are eaten. One or two pods have caused illness in children in Europe.
Heath family (laurels, rhododendron, azaleas)	All parts	Causes salivation, nausea, vomiting, and depression. "Tea" made from two ounces of leaves produced human poisoning. More than a small amount can cause death. Delaware Indians used laurel for suicide.
Lantana	Unripe greenish-blue or black berries	Can be lethal to children through muscular weakness and circulatory collapse. Less severe cases experience gastrointestinal irritation.
Oleander	Leaves, branches, nectar of flowers	Extremely poisonous. Affects heart and digestive system. Has caused death even from meat roasted on its branches. A few leaves can kill a human being.
Wisteria	Seeds, pods	Pods look like pea pods. One or two seeds may cause mild to severe gastrointestinal disturbances requiring hospitalization. However, with treatment recovery occurs in 24 hours. No fatalities recorded. Flowers may be dipped in batter and fried.
Yew	Needles, bark, seeds	Ingestion of English or Japanese yew foliage may cause sudden deaths as alkaloid weakens and eventually stops heart. If less is eaten, may be trembling and difficulty in breathing. Red pulpy berry is less toxic, if at all, but same may not be true of black seeds in it.



TREES AND SHRUBS

Plant	Toxic Part	Symptoms and Comment
Apple	Seeds	If eaten in large quantity, can cause death. One man died after eating a cupful.
Black locust	Bark, foliage, young twigs, seeds	Digestive upset has occurred from ingestion of the soft bark. Seeds may also be toxic to children. Flowers may be fried as fritters.
Buckeye, horsechestnut	Sprouts, nuts	Digestive upset and nervous symptoms (confusion, etc.). Have killed children but because of unpleasant taste are not usually consumed in quantity necessary to produce symptoms.
Chinaberry tree	Berries	Nausea, vomiting, excitement, or depression, symptoms of suffocation if eaten in quantity. Loss of life to children has been reported.
Elderberry	Roots, stems	Children have been poisoned by eating roots or using pithy stems as blowguns. Berries are least toxic part but may cause nausea if too many are eaten raw. Proper cooking destroys toxic principle.
Jatropha (purge nut, curcas bean, peregrina, psychic nut)	Seeds, oil	Nausea, violent vomiting, abdominal pain. Three seeds caused severe symptoms in one person. However, in others, as many as 50 have resulted in relatively mild symptoms.
Oaks	All parts	Eating large quantities of any raw part, including acorns, may cause slow damage to kidneys. However, a few acorns probably have little effect. Tannin may be removed by boiling or roasting, making edible.
Wild black cherry, chokecherries	Leaves, pits	Poisoning and death have occurred in children who ate large amounts of berries without removing stones. Pits or seeds, foliage and bark contain HCN (prussic acid or cyanide). Others to beware of: several wild and cultivated cherries, peach, apricot, and some almonds. But pits and leaves usually not eaten in enough quantity to do serious harm.
Yellow oleander (be-still tree)	All parts, especially kernels of the fruit	In Oahu, Hawaii, still rated as most frequent source of serious or lethal poisoning in man. One or two fruits may be fatal. Symptoms similar to fatal digitalis poisoning.

PLANTS IN WOODED AREAS

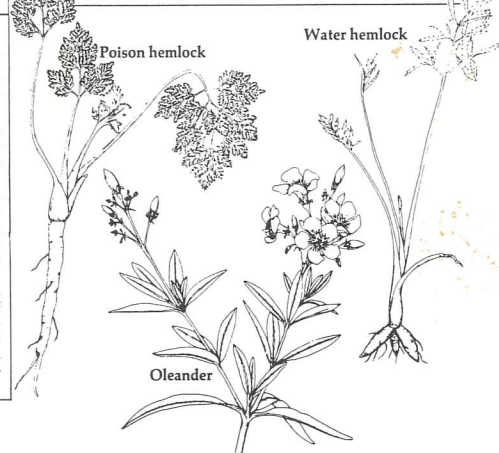
Baneberry (doll's-eyes)	Red or white berries, roots, foliage	Acute stomach cramps, headache, vomiting, dizziness, delirium. Although no loss of life in U.S., European children have died after ingesting berries.
Jack-in-the-pulpit, skunk cabbage	All parts, especially roots	Contains small needle-like crystals of calcium oxalate that cause burning and severe irritation of mouth and tongue.
Mayapple (mandrake)	Roots, foliage, unripe fruit	Large doses may cause gastroenteritis and vomiting. Ripe fruit is least toxic part and has been eaten by children—occasionally cathartic results. Cooked mayapples can be made into marmalade.
Water hemlock (cowbane, snakeroot)	Roots, young foliage	Salivation, tremors, delirium, violent convulsions. One mouthful of root may kill a man. Many persons, especially children, have died in U.S. after eating this plant. Roots are mistaken for wild parsnip or artichoke.

PLANTS IN FIELDS

Plant	Toxic Part	Symptoms and Comment
Death camas	Bulbs	Depression, digestive upset, abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea. American Indians and early settlers were killed when they mistook it for edible bulbs. Occasional cases still occur. One case of poisoning from flower reported.
Jimsonweed (thornapple)	All parts, especially seeds and leaves	Thirst, hyper-irritability of nervous system, disturbed vision, delirium. Four to five grams of crude leaf or seed approximates fatal dose for a child. Poisonings have occurred from sucking nectar from tube of flower or eating fruits containing poisonous seeds.
Nightshades, European bittersweet, horse nettle	All parts, especially unripe berry	Children have been poisoned by ingesting a moderate amount of unripe berries. Digestive upset, stupefaction, and loss of sensation. Death due to paralysis can occur. Ripe berries, however, are much less toxic.
Poison hemlock	Root, foliage, seeds	Root resembles wild carrot. Seeds have been mistaken for anise. Causes gradual weakening of muscular power and death from paralysis of lungs. Caused Socrates' death.
Pokeweed (pigeonberry)	Roots, berries, foliage	Burning sensation in mouth and throat, digestive upset, and cramps. Seeds thought to have caused one human fatality.

CHRISTMAS PLANTS

Holly	Berries	No cases reported in North America, but thought that large quantities may cause digestive upset.
Jerusalem cherry	Unripe fruit, leaves, flowers	No cases reported, but thought to cause vomiting and diarrhea. However, when cooked, some species used for jellies and preserves.
Mistletoe	Berries	Can cause acute stomach and intestinal irritation. Cattle have been killed by eating wild mistletoe. People have died from "tea" of berries.
Poinsettia	Leaves, flower	Can be irritating to mouth and stomach, sometimes causing vomiting and nausea, but usually produces no ill effects.



ACRES GROWS - TWO WONDERFUL ADDITIONS

"ACRES ALONG THE WABASH" preserves approximately 26.8 acres of mature woodland and more than 4/5 mile of Wabash River bank.

Mr. & Mrs. Rolland E. Maxwell, R.R.1, Huntington, who have owned the land for many years have realized a preservation wish as ACRES accepted the Deed on July 24, 1973.

Located off State Road 116 between Markle and Murray, entry for hiking will be off the northwest side of the woods and a visitor can enjoy a fifteen acre deep woods, a scenic river bluff and an amble through record size hackberry, sycamore, red and burr oaks and cottonwoods along the alluvial lower Wabash River banks of the property's eastem portion. Wildflowers abound, and a May visit will display a blanket of shooting star on the higher bluff of the land.

ACRES will maintain this new area as it does the other reserves-to enjoy but not destroy, a piece of our natural history to observe and visit and protect.

ACRES other new area offers a preservation challenge. Through the foresight and generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Mengerson, of Fort Wayne, ACRES new land responsibility, to be called THE MENGERSON NATURE RESERVE starts ACRES on an urban test. Can natural areas be successfully appreciated and preserved when they are surrounded by city housing, busy streets and commercial developments?

Keeping in mind the wild parts of Central Park in New York City that have been there a long, long time, ACRES Board took the challenge and decided that we can indeed have wild areas, keep and treasure them, right down town - that is if we are determined and work at it.

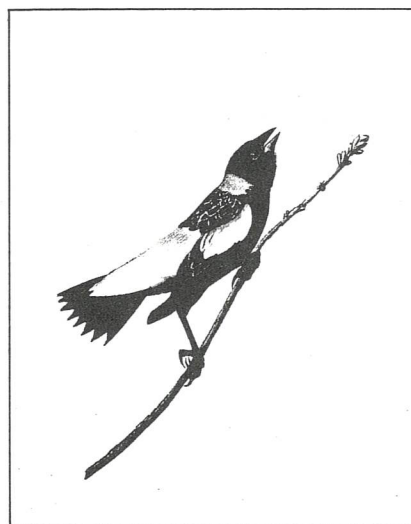
Now, after meeting all of our immediate neighbors at Mengerson Reserve (all 33 of them), the Board believes lots of people agree with us. Without exception, every adjoining landowner is happy to have a natural area next door. Most everyone said "thank goodness, we've worried about losing that woods!" and many indicated ways they wanted to help.

Access for foot travel only is off Stelhorn Road (the area lies to the north in the 5800 block of Stelhorn Rd.). Trails will lead through two meadows, a second-growth woods and back to the old cathedral-type woods at the north end of the Reserve. The entry sign at Mengerson Nature Reserve tells the "use" rules this way: "A heritage from the past for nature study and scientific research. Protected by man, but managed by nature. Visitors welcome. . . to enjoy but not to disturb. Do not enter with gun, dog, ax, trap, fire or motorized vehicle."

Work Day September 15 will concentrate on installation of fencing at Mengerson Reserve. PLEASE PLAN TO HELP. See details on Calendar.

OTHER IMPORTANT NATURAL AREAS NEED OUR INTEREST AND HELP

- * The Michigan Nature Association has a drive underway to save 200 acres known as The Estivant Pines of the Keweenaw Peninsula, the largest remaining stand of virgin white pine in Michigan. Help! Michigan Nature Assoc., 124 Miller, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.
- * Indiana Chapter, The Nature Conservancy has launched a campaign to acquire the 43 acre Fall Creek Gorge, a spectacular deep stream bed of cascades and potholes that empties into Big Pine Creek west of Lafayette. Help! Indiana Chapter The Nature Conservancy, Dr. Helmut Kohnke, Chr., Fall Creek Gorge Project, 208 Forest Hill Dr., West Lafayette Indiana 47906.
- * In Kansas, the Save The Tallgrass Prairie, Inc. has begun a national effort to establish a 10 square mile Tallgrass Prairie on the eastern slope of the Kansas Flint Hills. This is proposed as a National Park. Help! Save the Tallgrass Prairie, Inc., Box 453, Emporia, Kansas 66801
- * Support the effort to expand the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Help! Save The Dunes Council, Inc., 1512 Park Drive, Munster, Indiana. Write for the new brochure "Missing Pieces of the Indiana Dunes".



Eight different new prints with envelopes make up ACRES new notepaper packets (\$1.00 per pack). The prints were copied from old lithographic color plates in an 1890 volume "Report on Birds of Pennsylvania" loaned to ACRES from the library of Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Maxwell. The new notepaper will be on sale at ACRES functions this Fall or send for some (Include a small amount for postage). NOTEPAPER PROCEEDS GO TO ACRES LAND ACQUISITION FUND.

At times of death, friends and family often search for meaningful memorials and with this in mind, ACRES has prepared "Living Memorial" cards for distribution to area funeral homes encouraging contributions in memorium to ACRES Land Acquisition Fund.

An ACRES memorial in the Land Acquisition Fund was established for Clevo Escosa, Charter ACRES member, staunch Dunes supporter and first donar to ACRES Library.

Mrs. Nona Lawson who made possible ACRES Lonidaw area in memory of her late husband, Dr. I.H. Lawson of Kendallville will be 92 years old September 30, 1973. She is at the Townne House Health Center, 5544 East State Blvd., Fort Wayne, Ind. and would very much enjoy hearing from us.

Don't forget to
RENEW YOUR ACRES MEMBERSHIP
(ADD A NEW ACRES MEMBER TOO!)
. If there is a check by your name it means your dues are due!!

ACRES ANNUAL BANQUET

NOV. 9

CONCORDIA SENIOR COLLEGE

Main Dinning Hall

6:30

PM

\$3.50

PLATE

Send of phone reservations by November 7 to:

Mr. & Mrs. Max Cambre

2808 Castle Drive

Fort Wayne, Indiana 46816

447-1044 or 483-1532

GUEST SPEAKER Neil A. Case, Wildlife Management Biologist will discuss the wildlife of the Salamonie area. Currently Manager of the Salamonie Reservoir, Case serves as Vice President of the Indiana Chapter of the Wildlife Society. Previously at Jasper-Pulaski Fish and Wildlife area in Indiana, Case holds a degree in Zoology from Iowa State University and a masters in Wildlife Management from Cornell University. He served several years on the nature councilor staff of the Boy Scouts of America.

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ACRES, Inc.

1802 Chapman Road

Huntertown, Indiana 46748

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

483-1532

Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Sauder

Grabill, Indiana 46741

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The QUARTERLY is published by ACRES, Inc. four times each year at 1802 Chapman Road, Huntertown, Indiana 46748, for the interest of its members, friends and others similarly dedicated to the preservation of natural areas in north-eastern Indiana. ACRES, Inc. is a non-profit corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana. Contributions are deductible for tax purposes. Jane Dustin, Quarterly editor.

MEMBERSHIP: Student, \$.50; Regular, \$2.00; Sustaining, \$10.00; Patron, \$50.00 payable annually to ACRES, Inc., 1802 Chapman Road, Huntertown, Indiana 46748.