



RAVINIA

An Advocate for Community Resources

Published by Friends of the Ravines (FOR)

Fall 2013/Winter 2014

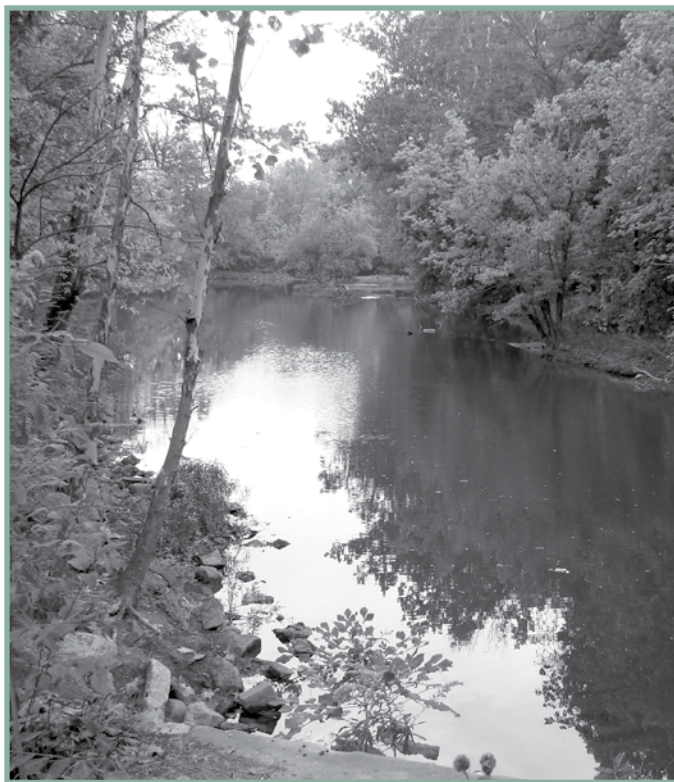
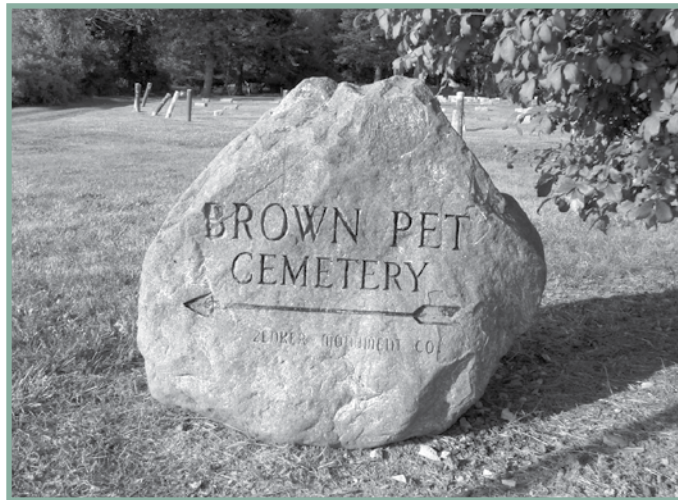
Unnamed Ravine a Spirited Haunt

by Martha Buckalew and Sherrill Massey

Respectfully hallowed or happily haunted, the Brown Pet Cemetery lies adjacent to a steep ravine on Big Walnut Creek. There, thousands of Columbus's beloved pets are interred—birds, cats, dogs, and even a pony. Markers are made of stone, wood, marble, include pictures, or they simply give a name and the birth and death dates. When it was started in the mid-1920s, it provided space for a dignified and honorable burial in a setting whose quiet was interrupted only by the gurgling of an unnamed tributary that flows through it.

Dr. Walter A. Brown, an East Side veterinarian, started the cemetery. Volunteers who had pets buried there cut the grass and weeded; in 1934, they formed the Brown Pet Cemetery Association whose purpose was to maintain the cemetery. Old records show that in 1942 the cost for a box and burial in the quiet, tree-shaded spot was \$10.

Dr. Walter W. Brown (son of Walter A. and also a veterinarian) was quoted in a 1955 interview for the *Columbus Dispatch*: "It was started as a service for people who wanted a place to bury their pets. It helps city folks who are limited on space."



Big Walnut Creek

Most of the graves are for dogs, but there are no restrictions. There are "family" plots with several graves, and some pets have even been shipped from Europe for burial there. The cemetery site was not included on Franklin County maps until 1987.

In 1991, the ownership of the cemetery was transferred to the Capital Area Humane Society (CAHS). After a gift of land in 1997, the Brown Pet Cemetery Fund was established at The Columbus Foundation; the CAHS continues to conscientiously maintain and beautify the area.

All Brown Pet Cemetery photos courtesy of Sherrill Massey.

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FROM THE CHAIR OF THE BOARD

Welcome to another issue of *Ravinia*. With another summer season behind us, we look forward to the cooler temperatures and colorful scenery of fall.

Over the summer Friends of the Ravines was contacted by ravine organizations in Wisconsin and Toronto, Canada, and we have been in a dialogue with them about ravine preservation techniques that FOR has employed in Central Ohio.

Have you explored a ravine or park recently? While much has been written on the deficiency of nature in children's lives, today everyone can benefit from an outdoor stroll. "Growing up in the Ravine" shares one man's story of his childhood experiences in a local unnamed ravine.

Friends of the Ravines has had a wonderful summer; maybe we saw you at the Clintonville Art and Music Festival? We were able to showcase some of our outreach activities as well as 2013 ravine art contest winners. We will soon be announcing this year's art contest for Franklin County K-12 students.

Perhaps the article "Death by a Thousand Cuts" will inspire you to join a local cause to help minimize degradation of our natural areas. All of us belong to the natural world and can be an important part of continuing our mission of educating and protecting, promoting, and preserving this vital resource. Our ravines also prove to be wonderful resources for experiencing the natural world.

Perhaps you'd like to look ahead to spring! Our 2014 Annual Plant Walk will be along Adena Brook on Overbrook Ravine on Sunday afternoon, April 13; Greg Schneider from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources will be our guide. Be sure to mark your calendar and check our website for the details.

We love to hear from our readers. Please send your comments and suggestions to friendsoftheravines.org.

We look forward to seeing you in the ravines!

Carrie R. Morrow, Chair, Board of Trustees



If you would prefer to read *Ravinia* on the Web instead of receiving a paper copy, please send an e-mail to friendsoftheravines@gmail.com and let us know.

We'll e-mail you when a new issue is ready to read.

NEWS FROM THE RAVINES

ADENA BROOK in Overbrook Ravine is the site Friends of the Ravines Annual Plant Walk on Sunday April 13, 2014. Greg Schneider, area resident and employee from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, will lead the walk.

GLEN ECHO PARK is the focus of a future-cast video project produced by the University Enrichment Program, Glen Echo Neighbors Civic Association, and Friends of the Ravines. "Water" is the focus of the short film, currently a work in progress, which documents the way water has impacted the Glen Echo Ravine over the years.

WALHALLA RAVINE'S recent water problems prompted this response by James Calhoun: "Odin condemned Brynhild to live the life of a mortal woman, and imprisoned her in a remote castle behind a wall of shields on top of mount Hindarfjall—that does seem to fit the description of this poor beleaguered roadway—even including the stone battlements at the top of the mount. She has bled water for as long as I can remember in spite of the many attempts to stem the flow. We should know better than to contravene Odin."

Mark Your Calendar!

Friends of the Ravines Annual Plant Walk

Sunday Afternoon on April 13, 2014



Join us to discover the spring ephemerals growing along Adena Brook on Overbrook Ravine.

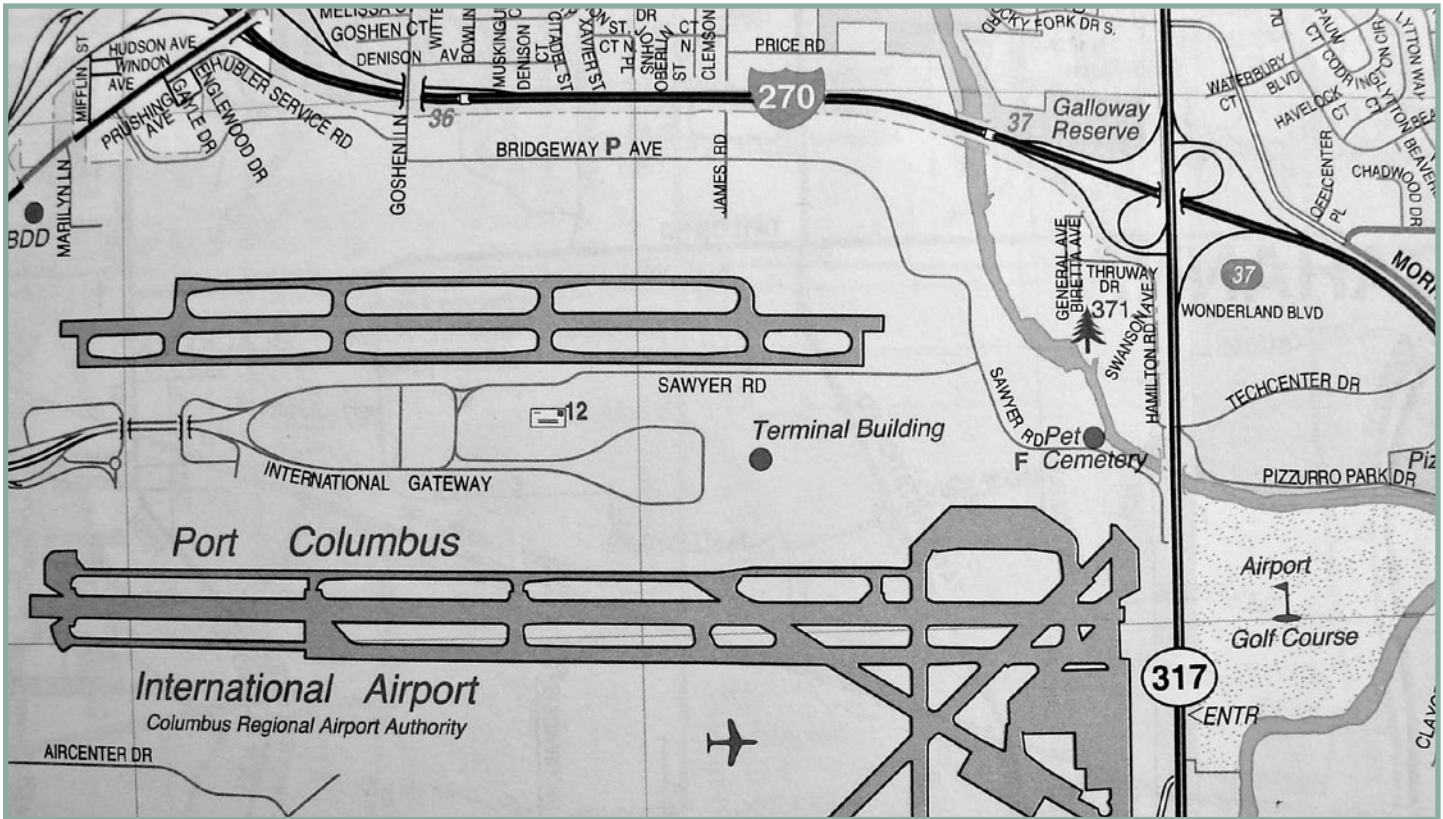
The Plant Walk will be led by naturalist Greg Schneider from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

More details will be posted on friendsoftheravines.org

Started in the same decade as Port Columbus, the pet cemetery is now surrounded by airport ownership. The headwaters of the tributary that intersects it are most likely under ground due to airport expansion and other development in the area. A 2009 "Port Columbus International Airport Environmental Impact" statement refers to the Brown Cemetery tributary as "Airport Tributary" at River Mile 27-25.

A 2006 Watershed Action Plan for Big Walnut Creek reported: "Airport Tributary is impacted by channelization, removal of the woody riparian corridor, runoff from Port Columbus International Airport including the persistent spillage of large quantities of airplane deicing solution and sediment contamination." The Index of Biological Integrity score of the fish sampled at the mouth of the Airport Tributary was very poor.

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Map courtesy of Franklin County Engineers' Office.

Bicentennial Milepost: October 15, 1953

Deceased Navy Dog Given Military Funeral

Prince served his country from October 3, 1943 to February 15, 1946. He was a World War II hero who held his fellow sailors in high esteem, wagging his tail and giving a friendly yowl at the sight of a man in a navy uniform. His owner thought he had been stationed in the South Pacific, where he served as a scout dog that likely saved the lives of many Americans.

Before his retirement from the military, he was retrained for civilian life. His fangs, once sharpened for routing out enemies, were filed down and made dull; Prince became a loving pet, often crawling around the yard with the young boys in his adoptive family, the way that he had been taught to do in the service.

By the time he was 13 ½ Prince was nearly paralyzed, and in great pain. After final goodbyes from naval colleagues, his owner, in an act of mercy, asked her vet to put him down. But neither his owners nor the navy officials wanted Prince to be a forgotten war dog.

A day later, family and servicemen from the Port Columbus Naval Air Station gathered for a solemn ceremony. As Prince's casket was lowered, a bugler played taps. It was one of the most unusual military funerals held in Columbus. Prince is buried in the Brown Pet Cemetery on Sawyer Road.

The source for this article originally appeared in The Columbus Citizen on Thursday October 15, 1953. It was reprinted in a Columbus Bicentennial Milepost column in 2012.



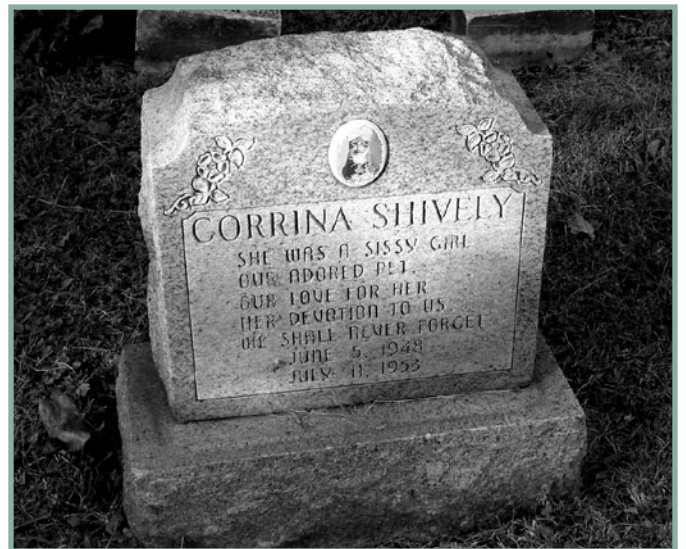
In spite of urban encroachment, the Pet Brown Cemetery remains a singular and desirable destination. In 2012, Mary Jo Bole, the author of *Combing Columbus; Photogenic Drawings for the Bicentennial*, recommends spending time—perhaps while waiting for a flight out of Port Columbus—absorbing the uniqueness of the Brown Pet Cemetery. Elaborate and homemade gravestones celebrate beloved pets whose epitaphs convey the love and pleasure they brought their owners and moisten the eyes of the reader.

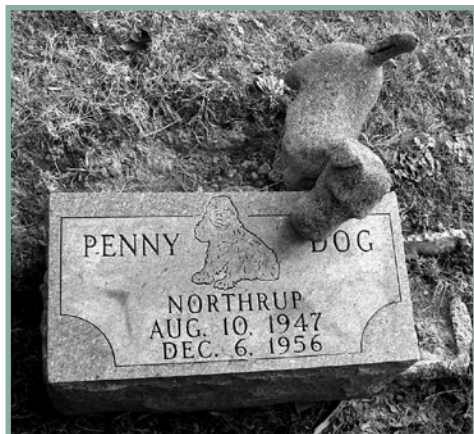
One dedication reads:

*Our understanding was a thing beyond
doubt or question.*

*The human race just can't outshine that
loving dog of mine.*

To honor the burial site of their three-year-old cat named Kutia, the owners hung a bird house in a pine tree over the grave so kitty could continue her favorite pastime in her after-life. The scene is completed with a watchful likeness of Kutia sitting at the base of the tree.





CALLING ALL VANDALS PLEASE STOP

This plea appears in Mary Jo Bole's 2012 bicentennial tribute.

In recent years the quietude of the Brown Pet Cemetery has been thoughtlessly disturbed, its purpose sullied, and the lovingly placed grave markers defaced or stolen. On June 16, 1992, the Columbus Dispatch reported that a tombstone was found at 95 N. 9th Street. It didn't belong to a human. Old burial records and dates engraved on the tombstone confirmed that the mystery marker should be returned to the Brown Pet Cemetery.

Says Bole: "There is no better place to go for a secluded respite . . . than to stroll through the Brown Pet Cemetery." Here's a haunting invitation to visit another of Columbus's urban ravines where its residents' ghostly yips, cheeps, mews, and neighs are drowned out by flights arriving and departing Port Columbus. May these precious pets rest in peace on the wooded rim of one of Central Ohio's unnamed urban ravines.



DEATH BY A THOUSAND CUTS

by Dennis Mishne

Did you ever wonder how so many things related to the environment have gotten so messed up? Was it ignorance? Was it negligence? Was it greed without regard for the environment? These definitely come into play, but there is no simple answer. One of my colleagues uses a phrase that sums it up very well. It's called *death by a thousand cuts*. One source of pollution isn't usually a problem, but when one source is multiplied by hundreds or thousands, it becomes a problem. In Ohio there are numerous environmental problems that can be attributed to *death by a thousand cuts*. Here are some examples.

Under natural conditions, when it rains the water soaks into the ground, percolates through the layers of soil, and eventually reaches the water table. Springs and seeps slowly release cool, clear groundwater into streams and rivers. However, this has all changed because our cities are covered with acres of roads, buildings, and parking lots with impervious surfaces that don't allow water to soak into the ground. Instead, rain water runs off quickly and is directed to sewers, from which it flows directly into streams. The result is flooding: the rivers fill quickly instead of receiving water slowly.

Does one road or one parking lot cause all the problems? No. But hundreds of roads in cities across the country create a problem. I cringe every time I see a new housing development or industrial complex being built. This will add one more *cut* to the problem of flooding. Unfortunately, the situation is practically irreversible.

Construction of roads and buildings affects more than the flow of water. It has been documented that one of the largest threats to aquatic life is siltation from construction runoff. Mud and silt from construction sites clog streams and create biological imbalances. You might wonder if a couple of new houses built each year within a watershed cause problems? Probably not. But if we build unlimited subdivisions, that does create a problem. Developments—urban sprawl—have released tons of sediment into streams. Following a heavy rain, streams that once flowed with clear water are now filled with water that looks like a café latte. Construction is creating *death by a thousand cuts*. It is taking its toll on the environment.

Another major source of chemical pollution is industry. If there is only one factory along a river, conditions can be controlled because regulations keep it in compliance with state and federal water quality standards. However in cities where numbers of industries are concentrated along rivers that pollute

the water, the air, and the land, *death by a thousand cuts* becomes a state-wide problem.

Environmental imbalances are not limited to big cities, development, and industry. The agricultural community also has problems. The small farm—the livelihood of countless families for many generations—is being replaced by large-scale animal farms. A farm with 100,000 chickens, 1,000 cattle, or 5,000 hogs produces a lot of manure. In the past the manure has been disposed of by spreading it on nearby farmland. But when the land becomes overloaded with manure, it spills into the rivers. Or it seeps into the ground, then into tiles and out into the rivers. Is the presence of one large farm in a watershed enough to ruin the rivers? With proper management, there will usually be minimal harm. However, the situation changes dramatically when there are dozens of mega farms in a watershed or hundreds state-wide.



Photo courtesy of Sherrill Massey.

Surprisingly, the disposal of human waste in rural areas is also causing problems in streams. Home septic systems are designed to disperse waste water through underground pipes, allowing it to leach slowly into the ground. Over the course of many years these systems become saturated and clogged, resulting in a failing septic system. The signs of failed septic systems are black or gray water flowing from pipes and mushy/soggy soil at the surface above leach beds. Failed home septic systems are listed as a cause of impairment in water quality in many rural streams in Ohio. One or two bad septic systems in a watershed are not a serious problem, but when this situation is multiplied by thousands, it can be a major cause of bad quality problems in streams.

And many streams are impaired because of loss of streamside habitat. In agricultural areas, trees are often cut down to expose crops to sunlight or to keep tiles from getting clogged by roots. When trees are removed along waterways, temperatures warm and excessive algae grows. Cutting down trees along a couple of streams does not create a major problem. However, when numerous streams within a watershed have had trees removed, it becomes a large problem. *Death by a thousand cuts* can totally destroy aquatic ecosystems in agricultural watersheds.

Death by a thousand cuts has brought us to where we are today. So how are we supposed to fix what we have gradually ruined over time? I suggest this: we can *fix the cuts with a thousand band aids*. This approach has been implemented and has had remarkable results in many rivers in Ohio. When we address the problems one at a time, we can gradually eliminate them and our rivers will recover. But it takes a lot of effort and a lot of time. New technologies are now available to treat, neutralize, and reduce waste water. Erosion control methods are now mandatory at construction sites. Retention ponds

are required in housing developments to catch and slow down the release of water into streams. A better understanding of the importance of streamside habitat has led many people to leave trees along the banks and to selectively clear out portions that may cause problems. And farm management plans now require that only specific amounts of manure can be applied per acre. All of these examples of how problems are slowly being addressed will reduce or eliminate environmental problems that have gone unregulated for much of the last century.

Today, you as an individual can do your part to help fix the problems that we have created or inherited. By understanding how the activities on the land affect what goes on in our rivers, we can make wise decisions so that we do not contribute to pollution problems. I encourage you to “go green.” And lastly, if you see anything suspicious, report it to the local health department, EPA office, or if necessary the local law enforcement agency. We can all do our part to keep our environment clean, so that we will never again have to face the problem of *death by a thousand cuts*.



Six Reasons to Control Invasive Shrub Honeysuckle

(Or is it all one reason?)

by Alice Waldhauer

1. Sold in nurseries for its fragrant flowers and vigorous growth, shrub honeysuckle outperforms native species, eventually crowding out desirable plants and creating a monoculture.
2. Honeysuckle leaves are the first to turn green in the spring and are the last to drop in the fall. Spring ephemeral flowers and other native plants can't survive under a thick canopy of honeysuckle. Duff (leaves and twigs) from honeysuckle is a substandard building material for healthy compost and contributes little to soil structure.
3. Dense “edge” conditions commonly form a wall of honeysuckle along roadsides, ravines, and any location at the edge of a woodlot, eliminating views and visual access into these urban oases. Diversity creates interest.
4. The seeds (that honeysuckle prolifically produces) provide inferior nutrition for birds and weakens their immune systems. Carotenoids in honeysuckle berries also produce changes in plumage coloration, challenging reproductive success. Honeysuckle seeds pass through the digestion systems of birds so that they are spread wherever birds fly. The growth pattern of shrub honeysuckle also offers inferior nesting sites for birds, making them vulnerable to predators.
5. Large stands of honeysuckle result in forests with mature trees but few saplings can compete with the dense invaders. Over time, natural forest renewal is greatly diminished, resulting in a few mature trees, with no saplings able to grow and replace them over time.
6. Because few plants can survive beneath dense honeysuckle, the forest floor frequently consists of bare soil that can be easily eroded, particularly on ravine slopes. Eroded silt and soil are washed into nearby streams, choking aquatic ecosystems.



Photo courtesy of Alice Waldhauer.

Know Somebody? Or Perhaps That Somebody Is YOU!

- Do What?** Volunteer your talents and time to Friends of the Ravines.
- Who?** Anyone who can help Friends of the Ravines fulfill its mission in Franklin County.
- How?** Take on any job—large or small—that fits into your schedule.

What are the Possibilities?

Be a part of preparation for the annual plant walk, or help with the Ravine Art Contest.

OR

Write articles for *Ravinia*, or collect info for the *News from the Ravines* column, or keep a list of supporting members, or edit submissions, or help distribute the finished publication!

OR

Serve on the Board of Trustees.

Please respond via email or snail mail to:

Carrie Morrow
1069 W. Main Street
Westerville, OH 43081-1181
Phone: 614-895-6214
email: Morrow@MetroParks.net

Please include the following information about the prospective volunteer:

Name _____ Street address _____
City & zip code _____ Telephone number _____
Email address _____

Write one sentence about the prospective volunteer. _____

GLEN ECHO PARK

a Special Site for Science Students

by Carol Argiro



Helping Hands Center and three of its classrooms—Sharks (grade 1), Hawks and Frogs (grade 2)—worked with visual artist Keo Khim on a residency project combining photography with a Life Science Unit, specifically plants and other living things. HHC students spent some time learning about cameras and composition; were taught units on taking close-up photographs, and photographs from a distance and as portraits; and they spent a great deal of time outdoors, documenting parts of plants, the plant life cycle, and the natural world. The students used disposable cameras to take their photographs and had to learn everything about them—looking through a viewfinder, composing the photo, advancing the film, and waiting for the developing process.

During the residency, all three classrooms visited Glen Echo Ravine to explore and to practice taking photographs in a natural setting. The bird mural, located under the Indianola bridge, was a favorite site. This field trip was a highlight of the project, with students, teachers, and parents/chaperones interacting with the beautiful ravine through the lens of a camera and resulting in some beautiful photographs.

Friends of the Ravines thanks HHC and photographer Keo Khim for this submission. VSA = Very Special Arts.

All photographs by Keo Khim

Located just blocks away from the Glen Echo Ravine is Helping Hands Center for Special Needs (HHC), a non-profit education and therapy center that serves children with autism and other developmental disabilities. It is located at 2500 Medary Avenue in the north OSU campus/south Clintonville community.

During the spring of 2013, HHC was awarded an artist residency through VSA Ohio, the State Organization on Art and Disability. The residency program, titled “Adaptation, Integration and the Arts,” partners teaching artists and educators in inclusive classrooms to enhance teaching and learning through an arts-integrated residency and curriculum.



Attention Franklin County School Students K-12

Don't miss your chance to enter
Friends of the Ravines' 2014 Ravine Art Contest.

Rules and entry forms are posted at *FriendsOfTheRavines.Org*
Deadline for entries: December 13, 2013.

2013 Winner:
Tiaundae Price
Grade 8, Medina Middle School



Growing up on a Ravine

by Carrie Morrow

Nature deficit disorder, a fairly recent anomaly in our children, has resulted from too much time indoors with electronic diversions. What does a parent have to do to prevent this disorder? Must we move to the country, buy a farm, and raise livestock? Not necessarily. Even the smallest islands of nature can offer inspiration and wonder for our children. Jim Davidson, a local naturalist and retired pathologist, grew up in Clintonville, an urban neighborhood in Columbus. Pocket parks and ravines could be found scattered around the area, and Jim was lucky enough to have his childhood home on the edge of a small unnamed ravine.

From his bedroom window, Jim could hear the sounds of nature. These sounds drew him to explore the trees and slopes of his backyard wilderness. Fluttering wings, scurrying critters, and buzzing insects called. As a child, Jim developed his appreciation of nature by collecting butterflies, insects, and feathers. He and his siblings would try to recreate birds from the feathers they found, trading feathers like baseball cards until all the parts were represented. These childhood experiences kept Jim connected to the natural world and created a deep appreciation of nature that he would carry into his adult life.

Jim's childhood home sat on the edge of an urban ravine on Torrence Road which wound its way through the neighborhood atop a buried stream. The stream under Torrence Road, like many of Columbus's former natural waterways, was put into a culvert when the area was developed. Interestingly, Torrence Road can be derived from the word "torrent" or stream with a high seasonal flow. (Many of the streams in Columbus do exactly that now. After a rain, the storm water from around the ravines creates a torrent—a violent flow of water that can erode the walls of the ravines. Current recommendations to lessen the impact of heavy rainfall in these streams include installing rain gardens, using impervious surfaces, or catching water in rain barrels.)

Jim's father had landscaped the backyard and part of the hillside of the ravine that lay atop the culverted tributary with native flowers and plants that attracted the local wildlife into Jim's childhood world. Inspired by his father's green thumb, Jim cultivated wild flowers, trees, and shrubs in his own gardens and the natural areas that he has owned and protected. Although Jim's interest in nature could have led him to a professional career in natural resources, he followed his father's footsteps and became a doctor of pathology.

Jim would tell you that this branch of medicine is the most closely aligned with biology and thus the natural world that he loves. The field naturalist in him was not to be silenced during his professional years. While working at St. Ann's Hospital, Jim found the nearby Alum Creek area an enjoyable diversion. He developed his own nature trail and encouraged his co-workers and friends to enjoy a stroll and learn about the wonders of nature.

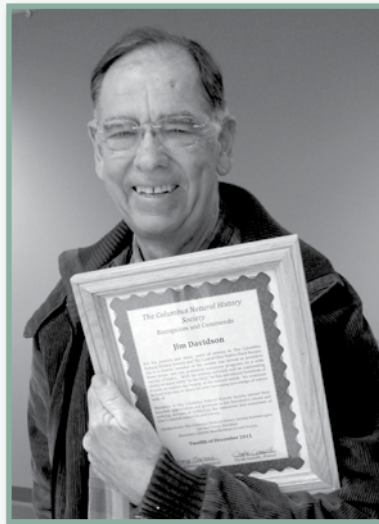


Photo courtesy of Sherrill Massey.

Once retired, Jim was able to focus his energy on his love of nature. He gave his time and talents to the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves in the Ohio Department of Natural Resources and to Columbus and Franklin County Metro Parks. He also participated in many habitat restoration efforts in nature preserves all around the state. Jim's former property in Fairfield County, Rhododendron Cove, is now a state nature preserve and is open to the public. At Metro Parks, Jim completed biotic surveys and cover maps for many of the parks. Currently, he serves as a field naturalist, completing plant and animal surveys and vegetation maps for the parks.

Jim also donated his 15-acre "swamp" to Metro Parks to protect the rare skippers that reside there. Metro Parks now calls the swamp the Davidson Butterfly Preserve. The site is managed by the Ohio Lepidopterists. In addition to spending his days in the field, Jim is active in such organizations as the Ohio Lepidopterists, the Ohio Odonata Society, the Columbus Audubon Society and the Wheaton Club. He is also a charter member of the Columbus Natural History Society. To recognize his dedication to the field of natural history, Jim was honored in 1999 by Columbus Audubon Society with the Song Sparrow Award. In 2008, Audubon presented him with their highest distinction, the Great Egret Award. Most recently, in 2012, Jim was awarded an Honorary Lifetime Membership in the Columbus Natural History Society and the Naturalist Award from the Ohio Biological Survey.

If you have the privilege of hiking with Jim, be prepared to learn something new. His appreciation of nature is still that of the child who grew up on an urban ravine, chasing butterflies, and collecting bird feathers. Jim continues to share his love and knowledge of nature with his many field companions and friends. His childhood passion predates Friends of the Ravines, but it exemplifies our mission. It is vitally important that we pass on Jim's love of nature to the next generation. Our ravines offer both children and adults opportunities to experience the wild within the city.





Columbus Christmas Bird Count in Two Urban Ravines

By Carolyn May



December of this year, 2013, will mark my tenth year of leading a team of friends in the Columbus Christmas Bird Count that is sponsored by Columbus Audubon. Our team consists of two to six persons interested in birding and a citizen scientist volunteer.

We usually cover a total of 3 ½ miles in about 4 morning hours, mostly walking on Walhalla and Overbrook Drives (located in Walhalla Ravine and along Adena Brook). We count every bird that we see and hear. We often end up driving and birding by car in Walhalla Ravine due to deadlines for turning in our count, and we always stop for refreshments between the two!

Most years our list consists of what birders call “the usuals”: chickadees (Carolinas in Columbus), cardinals, robins, various winter sparrows, house and dark-eyed juncos (our abundant winter sparrow), finches, wrens, blue-jays, starlings, doves, woodpeckers, Canada geese, nuthatches (white-breasted), titmice, crows and, surprisingly, those adaptable gulls (mostly ring-billed). The ravine habitat attracts some for the water it supplies, some for the bird feeders of residents, and many for the trees and shrubs in the wooded ravines. Fortunately, volunteers have worked hard to rid the ravines of trash and have removed invasive plant species, replacing them with the native plants which are preferred by our birds and other wildlife.



We love to add winter specialties such as brown creepers and crossbills, hawks and owls and other birds of prey to our list, but even better is discovering rarities such as late migrant warblers, thrushes, and even waterfowl.

Our top rarities for urban birding the past nine years are a red shouldered hawk, a roosting screech owl (thanks to the nesting box placed by local volunteers), eastern towhees, hermit thrushes, and (a favorite), cedar waxwings, plus winter fallouts of red breasted nuthatches.

Being a citizen scientist volunteer is always gratifying. For us, whether it be a balmy or even a rainy Sunday morning just before Christmas or a walk in a fresh snowfall, nothing is more celebratory of the season than a walk in our urban ravines counting birds.

Please contact Columbus Audubon (614-545-5475) if this volunteer opportunity appeals to you. All statistics are recorded for posterity and science!

For additional articles about birds in the ravines of Central Ohio, go to friendsoftheravines.org/Ravinia and read “Birdlife of Greater Columbus Area Ravines” by Rob Thorne in the Fall 2006/Winter 2007 Ravinia, and “Ravines and Birds: Global Connections” by Jim McCormac in the Spring/Summer 2010 Ravinia.

Illustrations by Tracy Greenwalt

YES! I WANT TO BE A SUPPORTING MEMBER OF FRIENDS OF THE RAVINES.

Name _____ E-Mail _____ Phone _____

Address _____ City/State/Zip _____

Indicate any special instructions for listing of your name in the Roster of supporting members. _____

Membership Category *Make Check Payable to Friends of the Ravines.*

☐ Friend: \$15 ☐ Sponsor: \$35 ☐ Sustainer: \$50
☐ Contributor: \$25 ☐ Household: \$40 ☐ Patron: \$100 ☐ Corporate (Over \$100) _____

I want to volunteer to help Friends of the Ravines carry out its mission to protect ravine areas and educate the public. I can help by:

☐ Distributing *Ravinia* ☐ Writing Articles for *Ravinia* ☐ Preparing Mailings
☐ Assisting with the Website ☐ Giving Computer Advice ☐ Helping with Ravine Cleanups
☐ Planning Community Forums ☐ Removing Invasive Plants in Ravines ☐ Becoming an On-Call Volunteer

My special area of expertise is _____.

My favorite ravine is _____.

Friends of the Ravines, PO Box 82021, Columbus, Ohio 43202

Supporting Members:

(Received by October 1, 2013)

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The Clintonville-Beechwood Community Resources Center (CRC) is fiscal sponsor for our organization because the relationship furthers the CRC's mission to "respond to the needs of our diverse community to foster safer, healthier, and empowered lives." For more information, please visit CRC's website at www.ClintonvilleCRC.org.

Thank You:

2014 Art Contest Patron

Linda Burden

Copy Editor

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On-Call Volunteer

Beth Mills

Operating Assistance

Clintonville Beechwood Community Resources Center

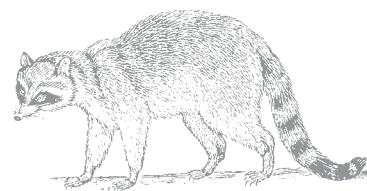
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Ravinia is funded through donations from supporting members. The mission of Friends of the Ravines is to foster the protection and restoration of ravine areas in Franklin County through community education and conservation.

Submissions and suggestions are welcome.

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