

Nature Trails

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Above the delta formed by the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers in Western Alaska

Archaeology of Pacific Herring

Madonna Moss

Professor, Department of Anthropology

Curator of Zooarchaeology,

Museum of Natural and Cultural History

University of Oregon

**Friday, 15 January 2016, 7:30pm, Room 100 Willamette
Hall, University of Oregon Campus**

Dr. Madonna Moss is Professor in the University of Oregon's Department of Anthropology and Curator of Zooarchaeology in the University's Museum of Natural and Cultural History. She specializes in Northwest Coast archaeology, Alaska Native stewardship of land and resources, and zooarchaeology. In her research program she appears equally at ease in at least two radically different time zones: ancient and modern. Her study of the history of Native Americans and First Nations of the Northwest Coast of North America sheds light on how deeply connected to their surroundings the ancestors of the modern tribes were. She talks about how ancestors of these tribes, especially Tlingit and Haida, used shellfish, fish, birds, and marine and land mammals. She points out that these animals were more than just food sources. Her findings about how the ancients used their resources may lead to better present-day methods of managing fish and wildlife resources, and so offer support to modern Alaska Natives in their subsistence practices.

Moss grew up the oldest of four siblings, in upstate New York, around Syracuse. Her dad worked in the construction industry and en route to family outings, they often visited his job sites, which always started out as big holes in the ground. Moss recalled that even as a youngster she was interested in how the soil was layered in these holes. She says her interest in archaeology might well have been piqued by those holes at her dad's "sites." Moss graduated from Fayetteville-Manlius High School, outside of Syracuse. She was even able to take some anthropology in high school. She chose the College of William and Mary for her undergraduate training, for the usual reasons: far enough from home, affordable, not too big. There was one unusual reason, though: Moss was into synchronized swimming, and William and Mary had a synchronized swimming team. She started out majoring in physics, but took anthro courses and did well enough that she was offered the opportunity to participate in fieldwork on Paleo-Indian and historical sites in Virginia and North Carolina. During the summer of 1974 she participated in the Washington State University field school at Ozette, a remote location on the Olympic Peninsula. The project was jointly run by WSU and the Makah Tribe, and several Makah students also took part in the field school. Moss still has friends from that summer; some are leaders in the tribe, including one who is the Director of the Makah



Cultural and Resource Center. The work at the Ozette site has led to a much deeper understanding of the history of Native American occupation of the Olympic Peninsula. The site had been exposed by a strong storm and was eroding into the ocean, but due to the efforts of the field school many artifacts have been saved and are on display at the Cultural Center.

Moss fell in love with the Pacific Northwest that summer. She became a graduate student at the University of California, Santa Barbara, but her path was not straight. After about a year and a half she got bored. She took a civil service examination and became an archaeologist in Alaska. Not in chronological order, Moss has served as a Forest Archaeologist on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (among her various duties she consulted with 15 Indian tribes regarding the religious use of the forest), the Ochoco National Forest near Prineville, Oregon, on the Tongass National Forest (working in both Juneau and Sitka offices), and on Admiralty Island National Monument in Alaska, and as a field archaeologist in Prince William Sound & Kodiak Island, Alaska, after the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

During this time Moss maintained her status as a graduate student at UCSB and, while living in Seattle, carried out her dissertation research in Southeast Alaska. After receiving her Ph.D. in 1989, Moss joined the faculty of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks for one year.

In 1990, Moss moved to the University of Oregon, working her way up through the academic ranks to become a Full Professor in 2004. Her research program has been funded by the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Tongass National Forest, and various state agencies, and continues to be extremely productive. Her CV shows 77 refereed publications from 1985 through 2014 and an even larger number of other publications and technical reports. She wrote the book *Northwest Coast: Archaeology as Deep History*, in which she re-evaluates new archaeological data on the Pacific Northwest Coast.

The title of a recent successful NSF grant proposal, *The Archaeology of Herring: Reconstructing the Past to Redeem the Future*, serves as a portent of her talk to us. Moss has been interested in Pacific herring since her first years in Alaska. She heard old timers talk about herring spawns, about their huge numbers in the old days, and about how important herring is both directly as a food source and indirectly as food

for the many other fish, birds and large mammals in the area.

This little fish gets overlooked because it isn't as sexy as salmon or seals, but it is rich in the healthy oils we buy in pill form and has loads of other good nutrients. What it lacks in size it more than makes up for in numbers, but most important is its position in the food chain: plankton harvest energy directly from the sun and herring eat plankton, so the lowly herring transfers energy from the sun to all its many predators.

Moss is looking at ancient DNA of Pacific herring with an eye toward helping to re-establish this once

abundant species to its previous central position as a forage fish used by all the indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest. She will be telling us about that work, including her find of 10,000 year-old herring bones at one site. She has given about one hundred presentations at professional meetings, so we can expect a well-illustrated talk rich in detail and depth. Please come to room 100 Willamette Hall, on the University of Oregon campus, at 7:30pm on Friday, 15 January 2016 to hear Professor Madonna Moss speak on "The Archaeology of Pacific Herring." I'm looking forward to it. John Carter

Endangered Forests by Reida Kimmel

We have four bird feeders and a suet feeder at our house, and since mid-August we have been feeding hordes of the winter birds, the ones we seldom see in the summer: chickadees, towhees, juncos, nuthatches and siskins. Siskins are sporadic visitors but this year we have had a resident group of about ten siskins visiting daily. Sometimes large flocks will visit as well, clean out the feeders and then be off. We always entertain a flock of up to fifty juncos. Some forage at our feeders, but the large flock principally scavenges the hay seeds from the horses' breakfast out in the arena. In addition to the early arrival and the large number of the winter "regulars", we have some odder frequent visitors this year. A morning dove or sometimes two, a pair of varied thrushes and a family of house finches visit most days. The doves and thrushes can't deal with the feeders, but fortunately the other birds are very sloppy, regularly dropping a small fortune in uneaten sunflower seeds.

Why should we be blessed with so many birds this year, both in numbers and variety of species? Why did they come here even before summer had ended, and remain through the dry, mild fall, when presumably the woods and scrublands above us were rich in autumn's bounty? It has been a poor fruit and seed year, so scarcity may have brought in the winter birds early, but the scarcity I think of is the ongoing and accelerated destruction of local woodlands. Some of the logged areas from ten or twenty years ago are healing and are in the early seral stage that provides so much forage for wildlife, but within two miles of our house there have been three calamitous clearcut logging events this year, two of the acreages being right on Fox Hollow Road from the creek to the top of the ridge. In addition, near the road, close to a hundred acres of beautiful mature timber, an entire tree farm, was shaved away during the last two summers. Another cut about a mile and a half south of our road took out one of the last stands of timber between Fox Hollow and Ham Roads. To my

knowledge, the logged acreages on Fox Hollow Road have not been sprayed, but the larger plots, Seneca's and Guistina's, have been, repeatedly. Whether you are a bird, a mammal, a salamander, a reptile or an invertebrate there's not much to eat out there.

Does this assault on the forests reflect the improved state of the economy? Nearly 500,000 acres of western Oregon have been deforested since 2000. Companies operating in Oregon do not have to pay the timber-harvest taxes required in Washington and California, approximately \$40,000,000 a year. This money would have gone to provide essential services to the state's impoverished timber-dependent counties. Unlike logs from public lands, one fifth of the logs cut from private lands bypass local mills and are shipped abroad as raw lumber. Now timber interests are pushing to treat Federal and State lands with the same lax forestry regulations that they enjoy. Both the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service are planning forest plan revisions that could cripple the provisions of the Northwest Forest Plan. Much of our western Oregon National Forests have been thinned in the last decades, providing jobs and income, and possibly improving forest health in dense younger timber stands. There is another sort of "thinning" practiced commercially, which leaves twenty, ten or even five trees per acre. This is not legally a clearcut, though it looks and acts like one. Travesties like this could become common on our public lands if timber management came under the control of industrial logging.

The nation-wide conservative push to privatize public lands is a threat here in Oregon too. Three bills were introduced in the legislature in 2015 aiming to privatize National Forests, Parks and Wilderness areas. Luckily they did not pass. The State Lands Board and our present governor hope to sell the 93,000-acre Elliot State Forest near Coos Bay. This forest is home to old-growth forest and is a nesting area for endangered marbled murrelets and spotted owls. The state says there is not enough money to

manage this area whose waters are the spawning grounds for nearly a third of Oregon's Coastal Coho salmon.

Any rational person would ask why is the timber industry – which actually produces far less wealth for the state than tourism, technical manufacture and services, or agriculture – allowed such control over the land, air, and water that belong to all citizens? Why are the rules managing Oregon's forests so much weaker than those in force in Washington, California, or even Idaho? For the answers one needs to look no farther than the Oregon Forest Practices Act, in force since 1971. The Oregon Board of Forestry appointed by the Governor consists of seven members, three of whom are directly related to the timber industry, the others being from "the community" with ties to science, the environment or business. This Board enforces the Act and can make changes to it. But they don't. Not real changes. The Act sets the size of streamside buffers necessary to keep water cool and clean for salmon, steelhead and bull trout. Every drop of water that flows down from the hills affects water quality for fish, but the Act only deals with its definition of fish-bearing streams. A 2003 study stated absolutely that streamside buffers need to be 120 feet on each side of the stream. This summer the Forestry Board considered

buffers of 70 and 90 feet but voted on November 6th to enlarge the buffers to 60 feet on small streams and 80 feet on medium-sized streams, an inadequate reform that did not even take into account the smallest streams that are often the nurseries for juvenile salmonids.

Anyone in touch with the news has heard of the heavy use of toxic chemicals used in the forestry industry, but not on public lands. There have been so many cases of people and communities sprayed and sickened, drinking water contaminated, livestock and vegetation killed, that I do not need to tell any stories. No matter what the concoction of chemicals used, operators spraying timberlands do not need to prove safety, even though they can spray right up to the schoolhouse or nursing-home door. All this is legal because of the Oregon Forest Practices Act.

Now don't you think that Act needs to be reformed? Try these for New Year's goals. Keep in touch with the forests. Check out news from Oregon Wild, and follow Pacific Rivers' campaign to protect our watersheds and to reform the Forest Practices Act. Write Governor Brown about Elliot State Forest, and our congresspersons and senators about the O&C lands.

Vine Maple by Tom A. Titus

In January an old forest stretches upward from a dark canyon inside the darkest canyon of the year. Charismatic Douglas-fir and western hemlock reach with shadowy, ramrod-straight trunks into a winter sky only briefly blue. Beneath these gloomy orthodox sentinels wriggles another old growth forest. The twisted arms of vine maple gather adjectives: misshapen, contorted, distorted, deformed, warped, bent, unpredictable, diminutive, beautiful, lovely, and alluring. Their green photosynthetic bark and crooked fingers collect crumbs of light that fall to the forest floor between the tall, overbearing conifers. Vine maple are elfin trees that get along by taking life slowly, making do with what is available.

In this green pucker at the western edge of North America, there is no green like vine maple green. The bark is the color of jade. Humans seem to find this color soothing, which might be the reason we love jade jewelry and serpentine mountains and emerald eyes and that particular hue of the ocean on a sunny day at the southern Oregon coast. Looking closely at these things causes our pulse and blood pressure to fall. Vine maple bark is often etched in delicate horizontal scars, quite unlike the deep longitudinal furrows of the majestic coniferous overstory. Moss colonizes the low trunks, beginning as small creeping

doilies, eventually becoming soft billowing sleeves hanging from angular trunks. In her book *Gathering Moss*, Robin Kimmerer grieves the loss of these understory moss mats to harvesters, who sell them for ornamental plant baskets, and she wonders how much time is required to reestablish old growth mosses. Vine maple that host the mosses can reestablish from fire-burned roots, so the trees on which the moss grows might be older than the overstory now shading them. This is much longer than people live.



If you have sensed a kinship between vine maple (*Acer circinatum*) and Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*), your intuition would be correct. Vine maple is closely related to East Asian maples in the *Palmatum* group. They share a trans-Pacific biogeography with many other plants and animals, including humans. I'd like to think this is because their winged seeds became airborne on a magical long-distance flight, perhaps carried on a raging autumn gale such as the Columbus Day Storm in

1962. But dispersal was probably a boring incremental process of encroachment over continental connections rather than a transoceanic voyage. In fact, vine maple reproduction can be seedless. When stems are bent to the forest floor, they readily send down roots and propagate vegetatively.

Vine maple are tougher than nails. Okay, maybe not nails. My pet tree did not make the world list of Top Ten Hardest Woods, as measured by the Janka Hardness Test. Physicists will love this index. It's the pounds of force (or Newtons) required to imbed an 11.28-millimeter diameter steel ball into the wood to half the diameter of the ball. And in case you were wondering, this does not account for other common measures of toughness: bending strength, maximum crushing strength, shearing strength, static bending, and work to maximum load. Nevertheless, vine maple is a very hard hardwood. The biological basis of this physical toughness resides in the secondary xylem, the interconnected cells that transport water and minerals through the tree, which when impregnated with lignin become tough and hard. We might surmise that vine maple xylem is loaded with lignin, and the cell walls are densely packed because the trees grow so slowly beneath the lordly overstory.

The utilitarian toughness of vine maple has been recognized by Northwest people for a very long time. "Notes on Ethnobotany in Western Oregon" (<https://ethnobotanywesternoregon.wordpress.com/2013/12/04/vine-maple-acer-circinatum/>) provides a prodigious list of uses by indigenous humans. These include structural material for fish traps, hand drums, smoke houses, snowshoes, and baby cradles. Wood was fashioned into sewing needles and pestles, and smaller stems were woven into baskets.

Coastal tribes occasionally used vine maple for making bows. One winter I took this to heart and went about constructing a vine maple bow entirely with hand tools. I whittled and scraped and sanded and polished and when it was finished it was a poorly designed thing of beauty. The limbs thinned too quickly at the ends and soon began to crack under the arching stress of drawing the bow. But I keep it because it is beautiful. The blonde convex face

retains all the voluptuous distortions of the live tree, with smooth knobs that are a joy to my hands. My brother made me a vine maple walking stick that's hard and gnarly and could probably be a tool for self-defense. Rather than hit someone with it, I modified one end by drilling a hole and inserting a right angle hook for safely manipulating rattlesnakes on my herpetology field trips. The human possibilities for vine maple wood seem limitless.

There is wisdom in knowing the value that humans place on vine maple. But my favorite tree figures into the standard metrics of forest productivity only as an early competitor with Douglas-fir. Because we no longer make vine maple baby cradles or fish traps or bows, it therefore has no commercial value. Instead, we make two-by-fours and plywood, which are useful, too, but this myopic focus on growing as many Douglas-fir in as short a time as possible limits our appreciation for the larger picture of forest ecology. Those small vine maple leaves that fluttered to the forest floor last fall are now rapidly decomposing and will raise carbon and nitrogen levels in the soil and increase mineral availability by raising the soil pH. Elk and black-tailed deer browse on twigs and new leaves and use vine maple thickets for bedding areas. Mountain beaver climb the trees to harvest twigs and stems. The small red flowers are an early spring nectar source for bees and butterflies. The mats of moss on the trunks are used by Pacific Wrens and Swainson's Thrushes for nesting material.

When I walk into a dark stand of second growth Douglas-fir empty of vine maple, I find the simplified ecology empty and disheartening. Give me the complex majesty of vine maple, the supple grace of youth that battles Douglas-fir children for space and sunlight, the wisdom for knowing when that race is over, and when to use the moist shade and leftover sunlight for growing leaves that improve the soil for everyone. Give me red flowers that feed insects and become seeds that fly. Give me a blanket of old moss to share with birds. Let me touch the appreciative hands of a person who can feel the forest in sinewy wood. Show me the dense twisting complexity of life on this good green earth.

Events of Interest in the Community

Lane County Audubon Society

Saturday, 16 January, 8am. Third Saturday Bird Walk. The location will be determined by interesting bird sightings posted to OBOL and other pertinent information available before the day of the walk. We will post the location on the LCAS Facebook page (<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Lane-County-Audubon-Society/330177413824?ref=hl>) and on the website (<http://www.laneaudubon.org>). All ages and skill levels are welcome. To carpool, meet at 8:00 a.m. at the South Eugene High School parking lot (corner of 19th and Patterson). We plan to return by noon. Remember that it's not a good idea to leave valuables or your vehicle registration in your car if you leave it at the lot. A \$3 donation is appreciated to help support Lane County Audubon's activities. For more information, contact Jim Maloney at 541.968.9249 or jimgmal@comcast.net.

Tuesday, 26 January, 7:30pm. Birding at the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge with Tim Blount. The Malheur NWR is known throughout the birding world as one of the top places to bird in North America. Blount, Executive Director of Friends of Malheur NWR, will highlight the birds found there each season as well as the vagrants that somehow make their way to the migrant traps of Harney County. He will also talk about the efforts under way to reduce the out-of-control carp infestation at Malheur and thereby restore breeding habitat for waterfowl and waterbirds. Blount, who began birding at age nine in his home state of Nebraska and moved to Oregon when he was 15, lives on the refuge. The meeting is at 1645 High St.

Mt. Pisgah Arboretum

Saturday, 9 January, 9:30am-4pm. Weaving with Northwest Bark. Donna Crispin will lead this basketweaving workshop. Beginners and beyond will try their hands at weaving willow, cedar, and cherry bark strips collected and prepared by Crispin. You will use twining and plaiting techniques to make a small basket, about 4" tall, and sew a little pouch, perfect for dried flowers. This will be a 6-hour workshop with a break for lunch. \$40 members plus \$18 materials fee; \$45 non-members plus \$18 materials fee. All materials included. Where: EPUD- 33733 Seavey Loop Rd, Eugene, OR 97405 ([map](#)). Pre-registration required, at 541-747-3817 or <http://www.mountpisgaharboretum.com/workshop-registration/>

Sunday, 17 January, 10am-12pm. Life Among the Mosses Walk. Botanist David Wagner will tell moss stories and weave lichen yarns to help us understand the elfin world of mosses, liverworts, and lichens. Rain or shine. Meet at the Arboretum's Visitor Center. Don't forget your parking pass. Fee: \$5, Members free.

Sunday, 24 January, 8:30-10am. Winter Bird Walk. Join Chris Roth and Julia Siporin for another monthly bird walk intended for people with all levels of birding experience. We'll use vocalizations, habitat, and behavior clues for identification of our winter and year-round residents. Please bring binoculars. Option to continue the walk until noon for those who are interested. Rain or shine. Meet at the Arboretum Visitor Center. Don't forget your parking pass. \$5, Members free.

Friends of Buford Park and Mt. Pisgah

Monday Morning Regulars. 9am-noon. Contact volunteer@bufordpark.org for more information.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9am-noon. Nursery Work. Meet and work at the Native Plant Nursery at Buford Park. Enter Buford Park from Seavey Loop Road. Turn LEFT after crossing the bridge and drive 1/4 mile to the nursery.

Walama Restoration Project

Monday, 18 January, 10am-1pm. MLK Holiday Work Party. Join us to learn about and protect critically imperiled Willamette valley habitat via non-chemical prairie restoration techniques such as: selective invasive species removal, site preparation and maintenance, shade fabric maintenance and removal. No experience is necessary, gloves, tools, instructions and refreshments are provided! Meet at the Whilamut Natural area in East Alton Baker Park, just north of the Knickerbocker Bike Bridge. Email krystal@walamarestoration.org or call 541-484-3939 for more info.

Saturday, 30 January, 10am-1pm. Community Saturdays Work Party. Join our continued efforts to rehabilitate and revegetate the Whilamut Natural area in East Alton Baker Park. Meet at the north side of Knickerbocker Bike Bridge, email krystal@walamarestoration.org or call 541-484-3939 for more info.

WREN (Willamette Resources and Educational Network)

For current WREN events go to <http://wewwild.blogspot.com/>

Tuesday, 12 January, 9-11am. Wetland Wander at Golden Gardens Pond. Formerly an excavation pit to provide gravel for the construction of Beltline Road, the ponds are now home to 222 acres of native trees, shrubs and grasses, western pond turtles, and abundant wildlife. We'll follow a looped, soft-surface walking path around the ponds. Directions: From Hwy 99, west on Barger, Right on Golden Gardens St. Meet at the pull-off located north of Barger Drive, at the intersection of Golden Gardens Street and Jessen Drive.

Tuesday, 9 February, 9-11am. Wetland Wander at Meadowlark Prairie. Bird watching is a popular recreational activity at Meadowlark Prairie, with waterfowl, raptors, and songbirds, including the Western Meadowlark, all frequenting the habitats of this natural area. Meet at the Meadowlark Prairie Overlook located at 88525 Green Hill Rd., south of the intersection with Royal Ave.

The University of Oregon's Museum of Natural and Cultural History

Exhibit Hours: Tuesday through Sunday, 11am-5pm

Cascade Mycological Society

Wednesday, 27 January, 7-9pm. Cheshire Mayrsohn will demonstrate how to use wild mushrooms for dyeing wool and silk. Participants will dye small samples of wool to take home. Amazon Community Center

Native Plant Society of Oregon, Emerald Chapter

For information on current activities see <http://emerald.npsoregon.org>.

Thursday, 21 January, 7pm. Hydrophytes — Water-Loving Plants Found in Wetlands in and Near Eugene. Long-time NPSO member Charlene Simpson discusses the types and values of wetlands and the plants found in them. She explores the origins of southern Willamette Valley clay soils and talks about plant adaptations to hypoxic conditions and inundation. The politics of the Clean Water Act and its effect on land in the West Eugene Wetlands is part of her story. She concludes with a

brief look at biological pollutants — invasive exotic species that compete with natives. Charlene draws from her 35-year photo archive to illustrate her program. Location: Conference Room at Lane County Mental Health. For more info call 541-521-3964.

North American Butterfly Association, Eugene-Springfield Chapter

Monday, 8 February, refreshments 7pm, presentation 7:30pm. Butterflies and More: A Year in the Life of a Self-Employed Entomologist. Dana Ross is a Corvallis entomologist and lifelong butterfly enthusiast. He's been studying Oregon insects – butterflies and moths in particular – since his arrival in 1981. He works with endangered butterflies such as Fender's Blue, Taylor's Checkerspot, and Leona's Little Blue. Dana will tell us about his recent and upcoming insect work with butterflies, moths, and other insects. In addition to sites in the Willamette Valley, Dana will also talk about his studies in Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge, Sand Creek, Oregon Caves National Monument, and Crater Lake National Park. 1645 High St. Free, all are welcome.

Nearby Nature

Saturday, 16 January, 11am-2pm. Restoration Celebration. Help care for the Whilamut Natural Area of Alton Baker Park. We will be planting hundreds of trees along a section of the Willamette River where many trees were lost to fire this past summer. ****Please note**** this work party will meet out at the planting site, located at milepost 3 of the North Bank Bike Path. Please email Nearby Nature Park Host Paul Catino at parkhost@nearbynature.org if you have questions and RSVP [here](#).

Thursday, 28 January, 1-3pm. Pruning Workshop. Sharpen your pruning shears and skills with Nearby Nature and an OSU Extension Office pruning specialist. We will be pruning the fruit trees and berries of the Learnscape and teaching you how. This event will happen rain or shine, so please dress for the weather. Tools, gloves, and instructions will be provided but we ask that you please bring a water bottle to help us reduce our waste. To participate, bring your \$10 class fee to the OSU Extension office located at 996 Jefferson St. in Eugene, Monday thru Friday between 10-1 and 2-5. For more information, please contact our Park Host at parkhost@nearbynature.org.

Saturday, 30 January, 10am-1pm. Restoration Celebration – UO Service Day with Nearby Nature. Invasive plants choke out native wildflowers and shrubs, preventing us (and the pollinators) from enjoying their beautiful blooms. Join with our friends from the UO and support a healthy population of wildflowers! Meet outside the Alton Baker Park Host House. Click [here](#) for directions. Please email Nearby Nature Park Host Paul Catino at parkhost@nearbynature.org if you have questions and RSVP [here](#).

Sunday, 31 January, 1-3pm. Nature Quest: Fantastical Forest. A family-paced nature adventure. Wander park trails in search of secret spots where gnomes and fairies might hide, hear a forest fable, and make a magical friend of your own to take home. Meet in our Learnscape behind the Park Host Residence in Alton Baker Park. Free for members; \$2 a person or just \$5 a family for non-members. Pre-registration is requested at 541-687-9699 or by clicking [here](#).

ENHS welcomes new members! To join, fill out the form below. Membership payments allow us to give modest honoraria to our speakers, as well as to pay for the publication and mailing of *Nature Trails*. Our web address: <http://biology.uoregon.edu/enhs>

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Photo by Madonna Moss, in Alaska

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ENHS Schedule of Speakers and Topics for 2015-2016

15 Jan. 2016 – Madonna Moss – Archaeology of Pacific Herring

19 Feb. 2016 – Greta Binford – Spiders

18 Mar. 2016 – August Jackson – Pollination Biology

15 Apr. 2016 – Rebecca Vega-Thurber – Coral Reef Decline

20 May 2016 – Mark Blaine – Copper River Salmon

Alternate – Dean Walton – History of Oregon Naturalists