



WETLAND *matters*

Published bi-monthly for the Friends and Members of Oxbow, Inc.

Oxbow, Inc. Activities Schedule

Programs

Tuesday, November 12, 2002, 7:30 p.m.
Clifford Room, Mt. St. Joseph College

Kani Meyer, Land Management Committee Chair for Oxbow, Inc., will speak on the topic, "Mt. Airy Forest: Too Many Deer, Too Much Honeysuckle". Kani gave this important program last spring at our Lawrenceburg meeting and now our Cincinnati area members are granted the opportunity to hear her.

Tuesday, December 10, 2002, 7:30 p.m.
Public Library, Lawrenceburg, Indiana

John Klein, Land Manager for the Hamilton County Parks, will speak about deer management. A plan for a deer management program will be submitted to the Board of Park Commissioners November 7.

Field Trips

Sunday, November 10, 2002, 8:00 a.m.

Meet Jay Stenger at Gardens Alive for a late fall walk around the Oxbow. Should be a good time for a walk. 513-522-8147

NOTE: No field trip is scheduled for December. We encourage you to take part in the Hamilton Country Parks' winter bird count, Saturday, December 14, 8:00 a.m. Phone Naturalist Carol Mundy, 521-7275, to sign up. Warm drinks and cookies await the counters at Winton Centre at the final tally at 3:00 p.m.

Latest Land Purchase of 75 Acres

Nears Total Ownership of the Oxbow

by Oxbow, Inc.

It's happening! Oxbow, Inc. is near complete ownership of "the horseshoe bottoms".

President Norma Flannery, Attorney Tim Mara and Treasurer Mark Westrich signed the purchase papers on 75 acres with owners Mildred and Janet Hayes, September 9, 2002.

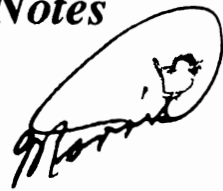
Except for 11 virtually unavailable acres, Oxbow, Inc. now owns outright or in conservation easements a total of 940 acres of the Oxbow, also called "the horseshoe bottoms".

President Flannery has devoted years of untold efforts to this task. She, in turn, thanks all involved in the numerous purchases: the sellers, the Oxbow, Inc. Board, members of Oxbow, Inc. for their continuous support and other special donors. "It's been a united effort we all can be extremely proud of," she stated.



Field Notes

by



Mercer

It was a very warm evening in late summer. Supper was over and Jim Simpson and I were on our way to the Oxbow. As we crossed Lost Bridge we saw a half dozen Canada geese swimming up the Miami. We also saw a few great blue herons and a great egret standing on a sand bar. We checked the gravel pit at the end of the bridge. There on an old dead limb was a nice looking osprey. We hoped the osprey will come back in the spring and build a nest on one of the platforms that have been put up at the Oxbow for them.

We were soon at the Oxbow. We found the deep ruts on the dirt road had been filled in and the road was much smoother. The trip back to Beaver Pond was dusty and uneventful. There were several double-crested cormorants in the dead trees along the west bank of the pond. Also some cormorants were fishing in the pond. Here we turned around and made a trip to the road around the Oxbow. We saw a green heron, several great blue herons, a few killdeer and mallards. We moved to the pull-out on the big bend. We could see much of the Oxbow from the pull-out. There were so many of the long-legged wading birds--great blue herons, great egrets, black-crowned night herons; also several ducks.

Our next move took us down toward Wood Duck Slough, then back around to Jack Pot Pond. We saw something swimming across the pond. Jim got out the scope for a better look at the swimmer. It came out on the bank and one look at that big, flat tail told us it was a beaver. The beaver soon disappeared into the stand of willow and cottonwood saplings but soon reappeared with a cottonwood sapling in tow. The beaver walked off into the water dragging the cottonwood tree. As the beaver crossed the water we didn't see much of it, only a small cottonwood tree on the move. It was a nice evening to be out.

On another trip to the Oxbow, it was autumn. There are so many things I like about autumn. Along the road sides and in the fields are the wildflowers-- the goldenrod, the snake weed, the purple iron weed, New England asters and so many others. I like the falling leaves, the rustling sound from under your boots, the beautiful sunsets and those moonlight nights. A great time of year!

On one of these fall evenings, I made a trip to the Oxbow. As I came near Beaver Pond I could see the limbs of the dead trees were crowded with double-crested cormorants. The cormorants are not one of my favorite birds. I would

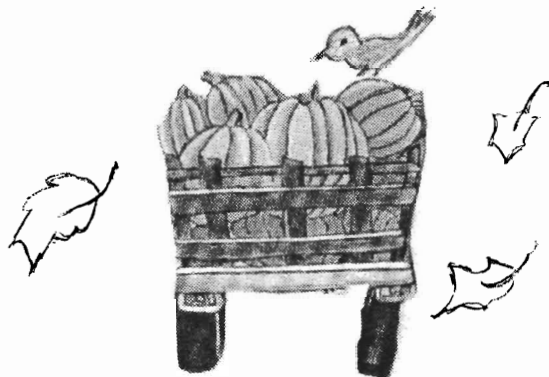
guess there were 75 to 100 in the trees. I was thinking how many fish it takes to feed this gang.

I moved along the dirt road around the bend of the Oxbow. A green heron flew out and there were great blue herons, a few ducks and some killdeer in the water between the road and the Greendale levee. At the pull-out on the big bend was really something to see. The wildlife seemed to be everywhere. The all-white egrets really showed up. They were in the maple trees to my left, more in the willows across from me, all along the bank and in the shallow water. The great blue herons outnumbered great egrets about three to one. And there were many of all the species in the air.

It was here I saw a panoramic view I wish everyone from Oxbow could have seen. Down on the big mud flat there must have been a dozen wood ducks feeding in the short weeds. There were tall wading birds all around them. Out from among the willows walked a beautiful light-colored deer. The deer walked within inches of the ducks and the tall wading birds and the birds could have cared less. Had it been a person walking there, the birds would have taken to the wing. How do they pick whom to be afraid of? What a tranquil scene. The sun had set but still there was color in the sky and on the water. The air above the water seemed to be crowded with swallows. They dipped and darted, searching for the last snack of the day.

It was time for me to go. As I moved by a cornfield, a nice doe and buck deer came out of the field. Guess they had been enjoying corn on the cob, thanks to Rick Pope. The two deer high-tailed it down the road in front of me. When they are running you can see why they are named the white-tailed deer and how we get the expression *to high-tail it*, meaning *to hurry*. It's all from the deer.

I crossed Lost Bridge and stopped along the Miami. I listened to the night sounds--the crickets, katydids and other insects. I had to take several deep breaths to enjoy the great smell of the autumn night, then I moved on down along the river, up through Dugan Gap and on to Cliff Road. I was a little late but there was what I came to see-- the Harvest Moon above the beautiful Ohio. Again tonight it was Moon River. What a beautiful day this had been and I hope to come back to enjoy more of autumn here around the Oxbow, here in the Valley of the Three Rivers.





by Dave Styer

European Starling: A Highly Watchable Bird

The European Starling: these are the birds we love to hate, our first choice as trash birds, flying rats, etc. I have tried in vain to relocate something I read maybe fifty years ago about starlings. It must have been written early in the 20th century when the starlings were just starting their spread across the continent. Around one hundred had been released in New York City in 1890 and 1891 and they have radiated out from there. The essence of what I remember reading is this: the author had noticed that the starlings were hanging around with the bad guys, the blackbirds (grackles, cowbirds, etc.). Could that mean that starlings might turn out to be one of the bad guys?

Many feel that the starling is our number one avian bad guy, having left the blackbirds in the dust. European starlings nest in holes and drive out many hole-nesting birds, thus causing great population decreases in native bird species. Starlings have also limited the food supply of other birds. For example, when a large flock of starlings goes through a field in winter, eating everything they see, little food is left for the resident meadowlarks.

That said, being abundant has great advantages for the bird watcher. We see starlings near and far. We see individuals and we see flocks. If we just stop to look, there is much we can learn. Here are a couple of examples of things birders look for and an example of things we might see if we look.

At this time of year (November), most of our starlings have blackish brown bills. Take a look! As the new year progresses, watch how starlings' bills turn yellow. Feathers are not the only parts of birds that become brightly colored in the breeding season. All you need is one or two starlings in the vicinity to watch. The next example requires a flock of starlings.

Most birders find birds of prey exciting. They are big and rare compared to starlings. Birders effectively use starlings to locate raptors. Starlings are known for their ability to fly in large, close-knit flocks. Their skill may rival that of shorebirds, famed for their dramatic flight maneuvers in large flocks. When you see a flock of starlings flying in a tight ball, look for a raptor just underneath the ball. The raptor would probably like to capture and eat a starling. However, the whirling ball of starlings apparently destroys the raptor's concentration and the starlings all

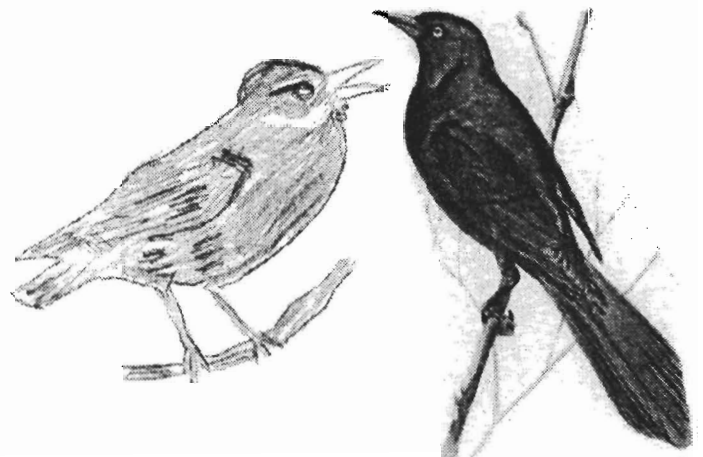
survive the encounter.

While birding in 1975 with Bill Dougleby, a faculty member in the biology department at the University of Cincinnati, he told me something he had read about flocks of starlings feeding in fields. What I remember being told was likely part of the paper on "Foraging Behavior of the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in Maryland" by Penelope Williamson and Lincoln Gray in *The Condor* in 1975: the large starling flocks would forage "extremely close" together with a "consistent direction of movement," "foraging in lines which moved as a unit across a field by 'leap-frogging'." I had never thought much about big flocks of birds walking across fields, feeding as they went.

In the last 25 years, I've watched a lot. If the birds were really just walking across the field, then the ones on the trailing edge wouldn't find much food: that wouldn't work. The birds are not walking across the field; they are walking around, feeding. It is the flock that is moving across the field. The flock moves across the field like the treads of a caterpillar tractor: the part on the ground doesn't really move much, but as the tractor runs, the tread on the back edge comes up, over the tread on the ground, and back down in front. The next time you see a large flock of starlings foraging in a field or a lawn, watch!

The Williamson and Gray paper states that "these large groups of starlings ignored other species of birds, and their active searching maneuvers to locate food were unique, that is, the exploitation of a feeding site was more efficient." Down at the Oxbow in the fall of 2000, I watched large flocks of blackbirds (not starlings) forage in the very same 'leap-frogging' fashion. I guess that large flocks have foraged that way all along, but there is the possibility that they have learned this technique from the European starling.

P.S. Last month I wrote about the demise of the red-headed woodpecker in the Cincinnati area. Following that, Karl Maslowski wrote me that both he and Milton B. Troutman considered road-kills to be another important factor in the decline besides the ones I listed. The red-headed woodpeckers liked to feed on insects on the road, perhaps more than any other bird, and would often get hit.



First Report on the Oxbow Fly Survey

How Many Flies?

by *Steve Pelikan*

The sheer number of flies at the Oxbow is as surprising to me as their diversity. To fully appreciate the diversity of flies in a habitat you need to have enough experience to distinguish different kinds of flies; to appreciate their abundance you only need to know how to count. One of my projects during this first year of the fly survey has been to estimate the total numbers of several of the more common kinds of flies. There's several ways to go about this and some are better than others depending on the kind of fly.

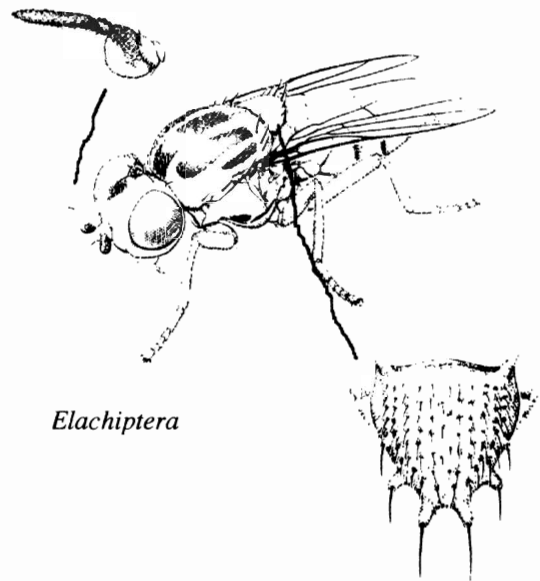
One method is to attempt to catch all the flies in a number of small areas and use the counts of these samples to estimate the total population. This is the method I've used to approximate the population of *Elachiptera*, a genus of tiny, widely distributed flies in the family Chloropidae. With shiny black back, light coloring on its underside and about 2-3 mm. long, this genus is easy to recognize under the microscope because of its distinctive "sword-like" antennae and the unmistakable, pitted scutellum with long trailing hairs mounted on unusual little bumps.

This genus has turned up at each of the five sites I've sampled at the Oxbow and is widely enough distributed that I've also found it in our backyard in College Hill --quite a distance from the nearest water body and agricultural field. Adults seem to be present continuously during the growing season and are hardy enough to survive several days of freezing temperatures.

I first found these flies at the Oxbow in mid-March when I swept an insect net back and forth among the annual and winter-annual weeds starting to grow in the middle of a corn field. Sweeping netting is a standard method for sampling the small flies present in a habitat, and the details of the procedure are of interest here because they allow a quantitative population estimate. The net I use has a 15 inch opening and is on the end of a 36 inch handle. When I realized that there were a lot of similar flies in my initial sweeps I emptied the net and collected the results of 3 sweeps (back and forth) into separate vials.

I estimate that a single sweep leaves the net in near contact with the ground for a distance of no more than 4 feet. Unlike the Willaims sisters, my backhand stroke is considerably weaker than my forehand, so if anything, 4 feet is an over estimate. Counting the width of the net, 3 sweeps

could not cover more than 24 square feet of ground. The flies collected into the separate vials thus represented a portion (since not all flies were caught in the net or successfully transferred from the net to the vial) of the flies living on 24 square feet of early spring corn field. The average number of *Elachiptera* in the vials was 6, and these vials represented samples from 5 different places in the fields on the high side of the Oxbow Lake. The minimum number was 4, so working with the average certainly won't introduce too much bias in the following calculation.



With an average of 6 *Elachiptera* in no more that 24 square feet of corn field, and well over 100 acres of similar corn field from which I might have sampled, I estimate that there were over

$$\begin{aligned} &6/24 \text{ (flies/sq-ft)} \times 43560 \text{ (sq-ft/acre)} \times 100 \text{ acres} \\ &= 1.1 \text{ million } \textit{Elachiptera} \\ &\text{present at the Oxbow that day.} \end{aligned}$$

Later, in June, I used a similar approach to count the number of Sphaerocerids living on the mud left by receding water in the woods at the south (or outflow) end of the Oxbow Lake. These flies, probably in the large genus *Leptocera*, have an easily recognized profile (under 30 X magnification). They're also distinctive because their wing venation is reduced and several veins that normally reach the edge of the wing in their relatives are absent or stop well short of the wing margin in *Leptocera*. So I felt reasonably sure that I was counting just one kind of fly when I studied my samples.

I made one sweep (back and forth) over the mud at several places, each time transferring as many of the flies

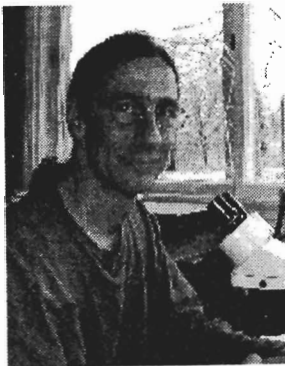
caught as I could to a jar; probably half of the flies escaped during this process. The average number of *Leptocera* in three jars was 320. I estimate that the extent of the shaded, muddy area that was similar to the locations I sampled was about that of a football field --360 x 160 feet according to www.nfl.com (counting endzones). This gives the underestimate of

$$(320/8) \text{ (flies/sq-ft)} \times 57600 \text{ (sq-ft)} \\ = 2.3 \text{ million for the population,}$$

and certainly neglects much similar habitat in the Oxbow that wasn't contiguous with the places I sampled and paced off.

The fact that I obtained fairly similar population estimates for unrelated flies in different habitats isn't as remarkable as it seems. Reading what is known of the natural history of the two flies tells me that both make their living as larvae in similar ways --feeding in damp, decaying vegetation on or in the ground. Both areas I sampled had almost unlimited quantities of damp, decaying vegetation that had recently been brought in by flood waters and it could well be that the similar life styles of the immature flies account for the similar peak population estimates for the adults.

In contemplating these population estimates, I remind myself that I made the estimates because I'd become aware that there was a fairly large population of some species present under circumstances that made it possible to collect samples of it by simple sweep-netting over bare ground. So the estimates certainly represent population levels attained by species when they reach relatively high noticeable levels, but may not be usual levels of the species sampled or of fly species generally. On the other hand, many kinds of flies are not particularly noticeable, or can't be sampled by sweeping bare ground, so there are very likely other species in the Oxbow that attain populations as high or higher than what I've found.



*Dr. Steve Pelikan,
University of Cincinnati
Math Department*



by Jon Seymour

As this issue of *Wetland Matters* proclaims, we have completed the purchase of the property in the bottoms that gives Oxbow, Inc. a solid block of land surrounding Oxbow Lake. It is now possible to visit the Oxbow Lake area and be on Oxbow, Inc. land the whole time. This is akin to the "impossible dream" coming true. It is a time of celebration and congratulations to all the hard-working members, donors, supporters and friends of Oxbow, Inc. We still need to remain ready to purchase land in the Oxbow flood plain that is still in private hands. This amounts to several hundred acres but they are currently not for sale.

It is important not to lose the momentum we have built. This is also a time for renewal. For many organizations like ours, completing the purchase of land in need of protection has been the beginning of the end. The original mission has been completed, and while we will be continually alert to the possible purchase of more land, we need to avoid becoming obsolete and turn our attention to new tasks at hand.

There is much to do!

Now that we have acquired the Oxbow Lake area we need to manage the land so that it maintains its key and critical function as a migratory stopover point and a vital summer roosting area for water birds. We need to become experts in land management. We need to develop ways that members and visitors can enjoy the sights and sounds of the Oxbow area. We need to educate children and adults in the importance of wetlands to migratory species and the role we play in helping wild animals and plants live their natural life cycles. We need women and men interested in helping us conserve the Oxbow area and to work with us in fulfilling our role as stewards of the land.

In the future there will be opportunities to help us to plan the use of the land, to join groups to manage the habitat, to participate in caring for the area and eliminate some of the effects of human misuse of the land, and to establish the area as a center for wildlife/wetland education.

This is a big vision, a big job, and an even bigger responsibility, but with your help, the help of all the members, I know we can do it.

College Comes to the Oxbow

Text & Photo by Jon Seymour

The sky was blue, the temperature cool, a light breeze blew, and for an hour on Monday morning, August 12, the Oxbow was the classroom for 25 first-year graduate students enrolled in the Master of Environmental Science Program at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. It wasn't just any classroom, but the very first classroom on the very first day of their graduate student life.

For the last ten years, Dr. Gene Willeke, Professor of Geography and Director of Miami University's Institute of Environmental Sciences, has been bringing his new graduate students to the Oxbow as the very first class of their very first day of an extended three-day field trip that begins the academic year for these future environmental scientists.

Every year for ten years Morris Mercer has been meeting Professor Willeke's class and giving them a brief tour of the Oxbow and a brief explanation of how it all came about. This year I was privileged to be part of that unique experience.

Morris, whom Professor Willeke refers to as a "National Treasure", spoke for 45 minutes describing how Oxbow, Inc. came into being and how it grew. I set up some scopes and showed some of the students

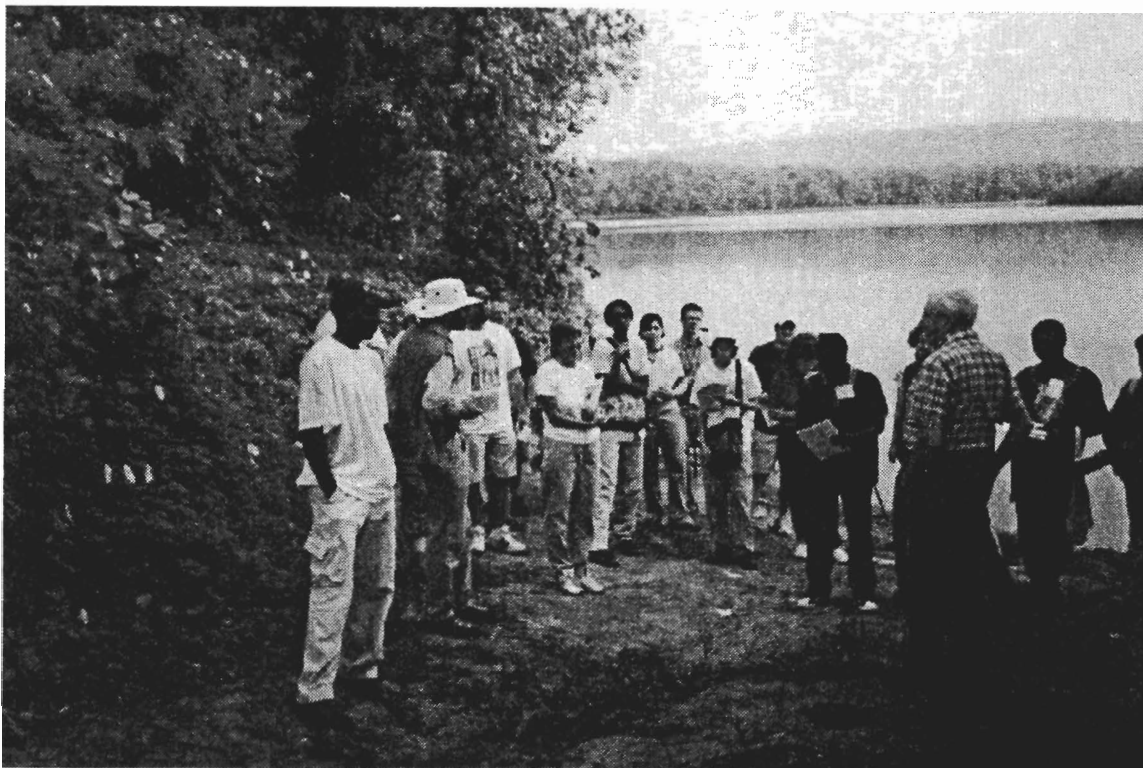
good views of great blue herons, black-crowned night herons, cormorants and common egrets. I added a few remarks to the story Morris was spinning and then we took questions. The hour slipped away like a muddy catfish and, before we knew, it was over and Professor Willeke had to move the class on to their next stop.

During the extended three-day field trip, the students made other stops at a Mill Creek restoration project up by Biggs on 747, the Hamilton city wells and sludge pond, the Three Valley Conservation Trust, the OEPA and ODNR in Columbus, Dayton Power & Light coal and gas plants, Woolpert Consultants in Dayton, the Stoney Hollow land fill and the Aullwood Audubon Center. All of the stops give different views of the problem areas, the solutions people are working hard to achieve, and the variety of organizations involved in the environmental conservation effort.

The Oxbow shows Professor Willeke's class an example of how an enthusiastic citizens group was able to organize to preserve biodiversity and hold back urban sprawl in the face of considerable outside pressure.

Telling the story of the Oxbow is telling the story of how a concerned group of citizens with no money and no connections banded together with a single vision and by keeping focused on that vision accomplished what seemed to be impossible.

The story involves successes and disappointments, building relationships with many landowners, finding flexible ways to preserve the land



Beside Oxbow Lake, Morris Mercer, right front, explains Oxbow, Inc. to Miami University graduate students in Environmental Science from the U.S. plus five foreign countries.

Oxbow, Inc. Memorials

(easements, mitigation and ownership), dealing with multiple governmental bodies at local, state and national levels and dealing with large and small business owners. As such it is a primer for how concerned citizens can take charge of a conservation issue and achieve success. It is a valuable example for the class from Miami University to hear and see in reality.

The Oxbow gets exposure to a wide variety of students in this class. This year's Masters class has students from six states (Ohio, Missouri, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Colorado) and five foreign countries (Haiti, India, Kenya, Zambia and Ghana). Dr. Willeke says that former students work in private industry, departments of natural resources, non-governmental organizations, international agencies, consulting organizations, the National Park Service, the Army Corps of Engineers and as teachers and educators world wide.

So the next time you are standing on the bank of Oxbow Lake, remember that you are part of a worldwide lesson in environmental conservation-- thanks to Professor Willeke, thanks to Morris Mercer, and thanks to the members and supporters of Oxbow, Inc.

Second Osprey Nest Ready for Occupants

Calling all ospreys! A second nesting platform is available on Oxbow, Inc. property!

This one is located on the far side of the pond as viewed from the Greendale levee. American Electric Power, Maumee Eagle Scouts of Rising Sun, Indiana, John Castrale of IDNR and Oxbow, Inc. board member Mark Westrich get our thanks for this endeavor.

AEP, which has three other nests on their property, sponsored the event. Sharon McFarland and Armand Arce of AEP organized the effort and worked with the Scouts who built the nests which are shallow 4 x 4- ft mesh boxes set upon 20-ft poles. The Eagle Scouts have volunteered to help Oxbow, Inc. with other projects. Leaders are Michael Macku, Carl Smith, Phillip Kozlowski and Greg Ramsey. The Scouts are Kevin Macku, Chris Macku, Steven Smith, Chris Smith, Chad Haurert, Adam Arce and Mark Ramsey.

Impressive Birdathon Totals

Final figures on Birdathon 2002 reveal what a most successful fund- raiser this was: \$3,500.00. Thanks to all who took part and to all their generous sponsors. From all we heard, it was a fulfilled day as well.

Donor

Deborah Wissman
Ken & Marianna
Rothman
Deborah Wissman
Norma L. Flannery
Bob & Tina Schlegel
Jeanne Bocklage
Deborah Wissman

In Memory of

Orphie F. Anderson
Hector Devine
Hector Devine
Julie Godsey
Elizabeth Mattson
Patricia McDermott
Spot Wissman

Oxbow, Inc. has established memorials in honor of those who have passed on. Each memorial established in the name of a loved one will be enrolled permanently in the records of the corporation. Each contribution to a memorial will be acknowledged to the family or to those selected by the donor.

Contributions should be sent to Oxbow, Inc., P.O. Box 43391, Cincinnati, Ohio 45243-0391. Be sure to enclose the names and addresses of those to receive the acknowledgement.

Six Trustees Up for Election

Six members of the Oxbow, Inc. Board of Directors are up for election to a three year term at the January 2003 meeting. They are: Denis Conover, Dennis Mason, Richard Pope and David Styer-- all talented, long-time members of the Board-- and Kani Meyer and Mark Esposito, newly-appointed members of the Board. Both Kani, a biologist, and Mark, a licensed surveyor, bring exceptional skills to Oxbow, Inc.

Members also will vote to ratify changes to Oxbow, Inc. Regulations. These changes are listed on the following two pages.



May Your Holidays Be Happy!

Membership to Vote on Changes to Regulations

The following are proposed changes to the Regulations of Oxbow, Inc. which were approved by the Oxbow Board of Directors and will be submitted to the members for their consideration at the annual meeting in January.

Article V, Section 8 is proposed to be amended to make clear that the Board of Directors may not only fill vacancies on the board created by resignation, removal, or death of a board member, but may also appoint additional board members:

Section 8. Vacancies. A vacancy created by resignation, removal, death, or otherwise, shall be filled by the election of an interim director by a majority vote of all the Directors. If the number of board members is less than the forty authorized by Section 2, then at any time the board by a majority vote of all the Directors may elect additional interim directors. An interim Director shall serve until the next annual meeting of the members.

Article VI lists the officers of the corporation and their powers and duties. Sections 9 and 10 do not accurately describe the powers and duties of the Recording Secretary and Treasurer, and there are no descriptions for the Corresponding Secretary and Controller. Therefore, it is proposed that Section 1 be revised, and that the current Sections 9 and 10 be replaced with new Sections 9 through 12 all as follows:

Section 1. Number, Title, and Eligibility. The officers of the Corporation shall be the President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Controller, and Treasurer. An officer shall be a member of the Corporation. No person shall hold more than one office concurrently.

Section 9. Recording Secretary. The Recording Secretary shall take the minutes of each regular and special board meeting, submit the minutes for approval at the subsequent board meeting, and maintain a permanent compilation of those records and such attachments as the Directors may determine as appropriate.

Section 10. Corresponding Secretary. The Corresponding Secretary shall regularly check the corporate post office box for mail and distribute the mail to the appropriate officer. The Corresponding Secretary may designate a trusted person to do so. The Corresponding Secretary shall also be responsible for acknowledging donations in excess of \$250 as required by the Internal Revenue Service, as well as acknowledging smaller cash donations and other acts in furtherance of Oxbow's purposes as the Corresponding Secretary may deem appropriate or as directed by the board.

Section 11. Controller. The Controller shall have the following duties:

- a). Keep an updated membership file containing the names and addresses of each member of the Corporation, including a record of all membership payments received categorized by renewals, new memberships, and so on;
- b). Receive all income, prepare list of items to be deposited categorized by memberships, donations, farm income, and so on, and forward checks and list to Treasurer for actual deposit;
- c). Compare and reconcile record of actual deposits with lists sent to Treasurer once Treasurer sends copy of deposit slip to the Controller;
- d). Maintain record of interest earned and dividends received on various corporate bank and investment accounts and reconcile these figures with figures shown on Treasurer's reports;
- e). Prepare and forward record of dues payments to the person designated to prepare bimonthly printouts of membership list and labels for mailing of newsletters;
- f). Affix labels to newsletters and prepare for bulk mailing in accordance with U.S. Postal Regulations. Take the newsletters to the bulk mailing facility for mailing and obtain postal receipt. Forward a copy of that receipt to the Treasurer so that the Treasurer can maintain sufficient money in the bulk mailing account for future mailings;
- g). Appoint assistants to assist the Controller in the performance of the Controller's duties.

Section 12. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall have the following duties:

- a). Make deposits of funds received into corporate account, and send a copy of each deposit slip to the Controller;
- b). Prepare monthly financial statements to be submitted to the Directors at their monthly meeting;
- c). Prepare and file all tax returns and other documents required to be filed periodically with federal, state, and local taxing authorities;
- d). Prepare an annual financial report summarizing all transactions, receipts, and disbursements to be published in the newsletter;
- e). Prepare and sign checks for payment of corporate bills;
- f). Appoint such assistants as the Treasurer may deem advisable in the performance of the Treasurer's duties, except that no one other than the Treasurer and the President shall be an authorized signator on corporate checks;
- g). Perform such other duties as the Directors may determine.

Oxbow, Inc.

A nonprofit organization formed by conservation groups and concerned citizens of Ohio and Indiana for the purpose of preserving and protecting a wetlands ecosystem known locally as the Oxbow, Hardintown, or Horseshoe Bottoms, from industrial development and to preserve the floodplain at the confluence of the Great Miami and Ohio rivers for use as a staging area for the seasonal migrations of waterfowl. This agricultural area is rich in geological, archaeological, and anthropological history.

Help us save this unique wetland ecosystem. Make your state a richer place in which to live by helping us preserve this precious resource. Membership in Oxbow, Inc. is encouraged and solicited.

Individual	\$10	Family	\$15
Contributing	\$25	Supporting	\$50
Patron	\$100	Cornerstone	\$250
Sponsor	\$500	Benefactor	\$1000
Organization/Club	\$25		

Mail to: **Oxbow, Inc.**
P.O. Box 43391
Cincinnati, Ohio, 45243-0391
513-471-8001

Corporation Officers

President, Norma L. Flannery	(513) 471-8001
Vice President, Dr. Jon Seymour	(513) 851-9835
Recording Secretary, Dwight Poffenberger	(513) 241-2324
Corresponding Secretary, Suzanne Skidmore	(513) 561-5718
Treasurer, Mark Westrich	(812) 637-2175
Ohio Agent, Dwight Poffenberger	(513) 241-2324
Indiana Agent, John Getzendanner	(812) 537-5728

Committee Chairpersons

Conservation, Dr. Jon Seymour	(513) 851-9835
Easement Inspection, Richard Pope	(812) 637-1365
Land Management, Kani Meyer	(513) 948-8630
Preservation, Norma L. Flannery	(513) 471-8001
Programs, Morris Mercer	(513) 941-2534
Research, Dr. Steve Pelikan	(513) 681-2574
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