

Your Key to Discovering the *Natural Missouri*

May 2019, Volume 13, Issue 02



From  
Our  
President



The Boathouse was under water again this year. We always see some impressive pictures from members who get close enough to check it out.

Tom Nagle has begun installation of the arbor in the Main Street garden, and our six cubic yards of donated mulch was delivered—in the rain.

The Kaisers are busy with the native garden at Frontier Middle School.

Seedlings our members planted are lovingly taken care of until ready to plant.

Justin Keay is our new Field Specialist in Horticulture at the Extension office. He has introduced himself, and we look forward to seeing him at future meetings and getting to know him better.

Tom Nagle has been elected to the Extension Council, which is great news! We now have an advocate on the council.

Our annual picnic is coming up next month at Broemmelsiek Park. Even if the weather is hot, there is always a nice breeze under the pavilion. The area

we seeded with Phil Rahn is just across the road, and another area planted just last year should be in bloom.

The ground-breaking for the new Weldon Spring Interpretive Center was last week, and the building should be complete in 2020. We are so very lucky to have a state of the art space to hold our meetings. Thank you, Kevin McCarthy. We are grateful.

*We are all stewards  
of our environment.*

*Martha*

Martha Hessler  
President, Confluence Chapter



**Pasque** flowers are native to meadows and prairies across much of the U.S. and Canada. There are more than 30 species, typically blooming between March and June.

Photo: Pasque flower by  
David Ellis/USFWS

### Missouri Master Naturalist 2019 Certification Pin



#### Blanding's Turtle *Emydoidea blandingii*

This semiaquatic turtle may spend much of its time in shallow water along the edge of marshes, walking about on land, or basking in the sun on logs. They are active from late March to early October. It will wander far from water, particularly when nesting. It generally nests in sunny areas, with well-drained soil. A clutch of 6-15 eggs is normally laid in June. Hatching occurs in September.

A Species of Conservation Concern, it is listed as Endangered in Missouri. This turtle was first discovered in Missouri in 1965. The primary threat to Blanding's turtle is habitat fragmentation and destruction as well as nest predation.

Blanding turtles help control populations of the relatively small animals they eat. But many predators including raccoons, coyotes, and foxes prey on them by following the turtle's relatively strong scent trails.

This species is of interest in longevity research, as they show little to no common signs of aging, and are physically active and capable of reproduction into eight or nine decades of life.



A partnership of the [Missouri Department of Conservation](#) and [University of Missouri Extension](#)  
To engage Missourians in the stewardship of our state's natural resources through science-based education  
and volunteer community service.

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# Awards and Recognitions

## Missouri Master Naturalist

### March Awards:

- Tom Nagle and Karin Foster received the annual pin for 2019.

### April Awards:

- Tom Holt, Tom Nagel, Phil Rahn, Malcolm Royse, and Karin Foster received the annual award.
- Tom Holt and Karin Foster received the bronze Lifetime Award for 250 volunteer hours.

### May Awards:

- Steve Teson, Jeanice Kaiser, and Jerry Keiser received the Master Naturalist award. Lee Phillion, Connie Campbell, Dana Bourisaw, Paul Crombie, and Beth Zona received the annual award.

Eighteen chapter members attended the St Charles County Volunteer Appreciation Night in April.

The Confluence Chapter was awarded **Outstanding Group Volunteer of 2018**. Past president **Alberta McGilligan** was recognized for her service & awarded **Outstanding Volunteer of 2018**. We were the stars of the night!

Several staff from Quail Ridge & Brommelsiek Park congratulated us and thanked us for our thirteen years of service. A traditional dinner (pulled BBQ pork, green beans, and baked beans) was delicious & graciously served to us by park staff. Attendees took home walking sticks, cupcakes & live basket centerpieces. THANKS to all Confluence volunteers. It was such a happy & historical occasion!

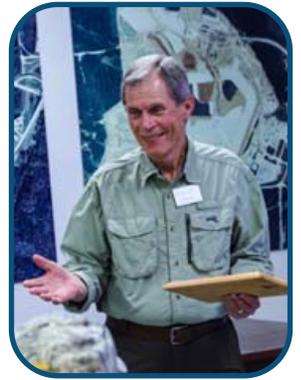


### Master Naturalist Lifetime Achievement Award

**Bob Lee** received the Missouri Master Naturalist Lifetime Achievement Award. He has been a Confluence Chapter member since 2009 accruing over 9000 volunteer hours. Bob was a member of the "Hays Team" who worked tirelessly to restore the Hays property in St. Charles County. In 2014 he had an idea to increase the supply of milkweed plants in the state to help increase Monarch Butterfly

numbers. This project grew and in 2016, Missourians for Monarchs became a statewide organization.

Larry Berglund summed it up, "Bob is a dedicated organizer of Master Naturalist projects in the St. Louis region. He creates, recruits volunteers and successfully manages to completion wide types of important naturalist efforts." Bob was presented with a plaque along with a sapphire dragonfly pin.



On Saturday, March 16, the Saint Charles Chapter, **Daughters of the American Revolution** honored Confluence Chapter Master Naturalist **Leslie Limberg** with the **Conservation Award** that is offered by the **National Society Daughters of the American Revolution** (NSDAR) headquartered in Washington DC.

By offering this award, the NSDAR recognizes the importance of Conservation and the role it plays in the health of our communities across the country. Meeting the criteria for this award is not easy. But Leslie's work and accomplishments meet every single requirement.

Leslie has been involved in Conservation projects since 1990. She is a Founding Member of the Confluence Chapter of the Missouri Master Naturalist program since its inception in 2005. She has provided well over 3000 hours of volunteer service in the areas of native plant restoration; prairie plant gardening; prescribed burns; construction, monitoring and installation of bluebird houses in area park systems; rain garden installation; hummingbird support; Wetlands for Kids program; citizen science projects such as butterfly and bird counts; water quality monitoring; and nature education.



Presenting the Conservation Award at the March Meeting of the Saint Charles Chapter DAR. Left to right. Laura Ross Dedloff, Chapter Regent; Leslie Limberg; Elaine Browning, Conservation Committee member; and Karen Nabours, Conservation Committee Chair.





**Eastern Red Cedar**  
(*Juniperus virginiana* L.)



The silver lining to this scenario is ERC is a **dioecious species**, which means it has distinct male and female plants. Using tightly controlled propagation techniques, cuttings are taken from male ERC specimens and adventitious rooting is initiated in a greenhouse setting. These rooted cuttings are used in conservation plantings without fear of introducing another seed source for your next ecological nightmare.

Taking advantage of cuttings from male eastern red cedar and adventitious rooting helps produce seedlings that provide the many conservation benefits without the negative drawbacks.

Learn More.

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/plantmaterials/home/?cid=NRCSEPRD1457240>

Photo by Greg Hume



More than a million gardens have been added to the Million Pollinator Garden Challenge! (<http://millionpollinatorgardens.org/>)

Thanks to everyone who participated—it's the efforts of many that have brought to light the immense importance that pollination plays in our lives.

Photo: Monarch butterfly on purple coneflower by Jim Hudgins/USFWS.

Eastern Red Cedar has a love/hate relationship with most land owners and managers in the Great Plains region.

It's success as an evergreen component in windbreaks is unprecedented due to its ability to grow in low water environments and across a wide range of soil textures and pH conditions. Eastern red cedar (ERC) provides valuable food, shelter and nesting habitat to numerous wildlife species including songbirds like the cedar waxwing and the popular game bird, the ring-neck pheasant, in addition to providing cover for small and large mammals.

The windbreaks that ERC form reduces wind erosion on crop fields, protect livestock and farmsteads against the relentless wind common to the Great Plains, and prevent roadways from becoming unpassable due to drifting snow. For all these positive attributes, ERC does have a significant downside, namely how easily it spreads from seed. The invasion of ERC into rangeland is often so severe that ecological and economic thresholds are crossed, in fact from the period of 1965 to 2005, the volume of ERC in the US has increased approximately 23,000%.



**Under Water!**

**Our Boat House Native Garden Site**

**Missouri River, St. Charles**

**No matter how many floods,  
they all provoke awe & wonder.**

**MN Leslie Limberg**



# Master Naturalists in Action



The plants were arranged through the work of MN Nancy Newcomer whose friend and benefactor Diane Donovan gives us her excess native plants that we can use any way we want.

Diane's goal is to increase the use of Natives so she gets seeds from Missouri Wildflower Nursery, plants them, keeps what she wants and gives us the excess. We transplanted about 900 seedlings that will be available when they get bigger to anyone who wants them.

Members of the chapter volunteered to take boxes of the babies home to care for them until they get big enough to distribute.

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Location: Don Robinson State Park

Crew: Confluence and Miramiqua MO Master Naturalists

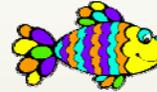
Job: Clearing and burning cedars on the edge of an extensive Glade rehab of about 3 or 4 acres, about 100 yards off trail.

With cedars removed it's now easy to see a fine glade full of little bluestem, and this spring may be full of wild flowers. Can't wait until spring.

Members of the Confluence Chapter met at Alberta McGilligan's house to place over 700 individual native plants of different species in separate pots. These plants will be distributed to people interested in planting them to help nature in providing a food supply to insects and/or birds as well as bring natural beauty to one's back yard.



## Wetlands for Kids



Phil Rahn using the saw and Bob Coffing swinging an axe.





# More Naturalists in Action

Forest ReLeaf

Burning The Quail Ridge  
Prairie Demo Garden



*All done!*



## Monarch Madness



Save Saturday, **Sept. 14,** 2019 to visit the Weldon Springs Interpretive Center, 7295 HWY 94 South, St. Charles County, and enjoy one of the most interesting and educational **Monarch Madness** events yet presented by the **Monarchs & Pollinators Network**. From 10 am to 3 pm you can watch young persons catch and band monarch butterflies and view booths informing visitors of the importance of pollinators.

News on volunteering opportunities to follow in the next newsletter.

### Roadkill is a Problem for Monarch Butterflies

*Can it be solved?*

by Brandon Keim

The extraordinary migration of monarch butterflies impassions people in ways few insects do — and so too their tragic decline, with populations plummeting by more than 80 percent in the last few decades, and accounts of sky-darkening orange-and black swarms in danger of becoming Anthropocene folk tales.

Demise is largely attributed to an agriculture-induced collapse of the milk-

weeds upon which they rely for egg-laying and caterpillar-nourishing.

Conservation efforts have rightfully focused on replenishing these plants. Yet another, little-appreciated problem is also desperate need of attention: monarch butterfly roadkill.

In a study published in the journal *Biological Conservation*, Tuula Kantola of the University of Helsinki and Robert Coulson at Texas A&M University describe their roadside counts of dead monarchs in southwestern Texas in autumn — smack in the middle of the “Central Funnel,” the region through which most of North America’s eastern monarch population passes on their many thousand-mile journey to Mexican overwintering sites.

The team found an average of 3.4 dead monarchs per 100 meters of road. In certain places, where weather and other, as-yet-unidentified factors conspired to concentrate the butterflies’ passage, that average swelled to 66 car-struck monarchs.

Extrapolated to the entire Central Funnel, some 4.7 million monarchs met this ugly fate in 2016 and 2017, when the researchers conducted their counts. That number represents some 3 percent of the entire overwintering population.

While a smattering of citizen science reports and one previously published study, which put the vehicular toll at more than 500,000 monarchs along Illinois interstates during six autumnal weeks in 1999, have hinted at this problem, the new accounting is the most comprehensive yet—and, note the researchers, the difficulty of finding monarch carcasses in tall vegetation and the tendency of their bodies to remain stuck on cars means their estimates are likely conservative.

While roadkill is likely a lesser threat than milkweed loss and the destruction of their winter groves, that 3 percent is still a troubling figure. With so few monarchs remaining,

every fractional push towards an extinction threshold is magnified.

What, then, can be done? More remains to be learned about how topography and vegetation and local land use affects monarch mortality on roads, and hotspots need to be identified — and when they are, solutions are close to hand.

Conservationists in northern Mexico have erected signs urging drivers to reduce their speed along highways in northern Mexico. The same could be done elsewhere in the Central Funnel. Kantola’s team also points to Taiwan, where nets erected along a crucial stretch of highway direct migrating purple crow butterflies above traffic. Mortality at that site has dropped by roughly 80 percent.

These are not difficult solutions to implement. They also apply to more than monarchs. Around the world, “researchers have suggested that butterflies are one of the most common insect orders killed by vehicles,” write Kantola and colleagues. Reducing that toll, perhaps dramatically, is within our power.

Source: Kantola et al. “Spatial risk assessment of eastern monarch butterfly road mortality during autumn

<http://www.anthropocenemagazine.org/>

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## Amphibians

In March & April Confluence Chapter naturalists monitored the Hays Property (Daniel Boone's grandson) for amphibians.

In a 2 hour - 4 mile hike, leaders Steve Teson, Paul Crombie, and crew made never-before discoveries in monitoring history.

Identified were tadpoles— large & small, Duckweed, egg sacks, Water Boatmen AND ... two species of Newts!

The four vernal pools members created back in the days of Ben Grossman of St Charles County Parks are alive & well, teeming with life!

If you would like to experience face to face life in the woods this Sum-

mer, netting rare & threatened species, contact Steve or Paul. Next monitoring is June 3rd at 10 AM



### *Missouri Population of Eastern Hellbender Proposed for Endangered Status*

After conducting a thorough species status review, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that most populations of the eastern hellbender are not in danger of extinction and do not warrant listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). However, the **eastern hellbender** population in Missouri is a distinct population segment (DPS) and the Service is proposing to list this DPS as endangered.

[https://www.fws.gov/midwest/news/885.html?utm\\_source=feedburner&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=Feed%3A+FwsMidwestNewsroom+%28Midwest+News%29](https://www.fws.gov/midwest/news/885.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+FwsMidwestNewsroom+%28Midwest+News%29)

The Service has identified the population in east-central Missouri as geographically and genetically distinct from the others, meriting separate consideration under the ESA. The status assessment found that about 61 percent of the species' historic populations remain, all of which are associated with large river drainages. Of the five historic populations in Missouri, none is considered healthy; four are declining and one is likely gone altogether. The threats affecting the Mis-

souri eastern hellbender DPS are habitat destruction and modification from sedimentation and water quality degradation, disease and pathogens, and habitat disturbance. The unauthorized collection of eastern hellbenders, especially for the pet trade, also remains a concern.



Photo Credit: Ryan Wolfe

The Service is concerned that identifying areas where eastern hellbenders may be found in Missouri may further exacerbate the threat of illegal collection. Consequently, we will not propose designating critical habitat for the population.

Hellbenders are the largest salamander in North America, growing up to two feet long. They can live up to 30 years and spend their entire lives

in water, living in perennial streams and rivers of the southeastern and central United States. Hellbenders hide under large, flat rocks on the streambed. Male hellbenders guard eggs and tend to their young after they hatch.

The eastern hellbender is one of two subspecies of hellbenders in the United States. The other subspecies, the Ozark hellbender, occurs in Missouri and Arkansas and was listed as endangered in 2011.

Proposal to list the Missouri distinct population segment of the eastern hellbender was published in the Federal Register on April 4, 2019.

The public comment period for the proposed listing will be open for 60 days. Instructions on how to submit comments are available at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under docket # FWS-R3-ES-2018-0056. Following the comment period, the Service will make a final listing determination regarding this matter.

Learn more about the eastern hellbender, the 12-month finding, or the proposal to list the Missouri distinct population segment

[https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/amphibians/eastern\\_hellbender/](https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/amphibians/eastern_hellbender/)





# From Our Members

On my second trip to find this in bloom, we had success. About 8 miles down the road there was a landslide back in 1806 killing 457 people in Goldau, Switzerland. The landslide was

Cypripedium calceolus (Photo by MN Allison Volk)



estimated to be 40 million cubic meters. After the landslide the forest was opened up and became a new habitat for over 30 different Orchids because of different soils and fungus that

was now left. We will keep doing the hike the rest of the season to check what other orchids are blooming.

Allison says, "Everything is wonderful here. I am trying my best to learn about the spring flowers here and telling my hiking friends all about them. The snow is starting to melt on the surrounding mountain tops and crocuses are just now blooming. Down in the lower elevations the azalea are now looking beautiful in the landscape. We seem to be about 3-4 weeks ahead of St. Louis. Hugs and a Smile to [all of] you. Miss all my MMN group."



### Paul Crombie:

Amsonia ozark bluestar on septic leach field. Can't do much w a leach field but it makes a great place for native "weeds". After 20 yrs I finally figured it out. This is year number three so it oughta explode with goodies. There is also a good stand of purple milkweed Asclepias purpurascens about to bloom. Keeping barnyard grass out is the main effort.



Deb Grupe. Photos from the wildflower walk that Alberta led on April 23 on the Al Foster and Rock Hollow trails in Wildwood. Shown are Wake robin and Sweet Cicely..



## Mourning Cloak (*Nymphalis antiopa*)



We can relate to you, *Nymphalis antiopa*. You spent the winter sheltering under a woodpile, a tree crevice, loose bark, or any other decent hibernaculum you could find, doing your evolution-aided best to survive winter with the help of those fancy glycerols you can produce (Yes, we're impressed.) But we see you now, finally venturing out to forage for minerals from oak tree sap or an early spring mud puddle. We see you flitting about your favorite hackberry tree. We see you waking up the woods with your yellow-edged, blue-dotted cloak. We see you signaling spring. Thank you.

Submitted by MN **Leslie Limberg**

Read more ...

<https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/>



### Paul Crombie:

Asclepias quadrifolia. Found only two of these so far on upland dry woodland slopes... where the blacklegged ticks hang out. The are not abundant, but I need to go on the hunt. Now is their bloom time... gotta keep head down.



## From Carmen's Home Made Mini-Woodland

### Jack in the Pulpit



*Clematis crispa*, commonly called swamp leather flower, curly clematis or blue jasmine, is a semi-woody twining vine that is native to flood-



plain forests, marshes and swamps from Virginia to southern Illinois south to Florida and Texas. In Missouri, it is found only in

certain swampy areas in the far southeastern corner of the state (I think I got this one from MO Wildflowers Nursery).





The **U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)** is launching a new **"Pests and Diseases"** webpage. The new page lists all pest and disease programs managed by APHIS as part of its mission to protect American agriculture and natural resources.

On the new page, users can search by type (plant, animal), keyword (avian, fruit fly, cotton), or by the specific pest or disease (coconut rhinoceros beetle, brucellosis). You can also scroll through the page, which lists the pests and diseases alphabetically and includes a corresponding image.

APHIS created the webpage to make it easier for its customers to find critical information on pests and diseases of concern. With this tool, members of the public will have the information they need to report pests and diseases and together we can protect America's agriculture and natural resources.

To visit the page, go to [www.aphis.usda.gov/pests-and-diseases](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/pests-and-diseases) or click the Pests and Diseases link under the Resources tab on the APHIS homepage.

## Birding Dictionary

**Warbler Neck:** The neck strain you might experience after peering up through binoculars at birds in the treetops; named for warblers because of their habitat of perching and flitting about very high in trees.

Example: My friends don't think that birding is a physically challenging hobby, but that's just

because they've never climbed a mountain for a rare high elevation species or been struck with a terrible case of warbler neck.

**Vagrant:** A stray bird showing up well outside of its normal range. Example: Birders in south Florida are delighted when they find vagrant birds like La Sagra's Flycatcher or Bananaquit that typically are only found in the West Indies.

**Fallout:** Don't panic if you hear a birder use this term in the spring-time! In the birding world, fallout refers to a weather event forcing birds to stop in large numbers during migration.

Example: I hear the fallout in the Keys has been incredible this year – people have been seeing 25 warbler species in one day!

**A grammar bonus for all of you bird nerds who are also word nerds:**

**To capitalize or not to capitalize?**

Though common names of birds are not considered proper nouns by a general audience, many birders and ornithologists capitalize official common names.

Example: I can't believe my English professor tried to correct my grammar when I wrote "Prothonotary Warbler." She is clearly not a birder!



## Birding To Soothe the Soul

Many birders appreciate that the hobby of bird watching can be a relaxing escape from the pressures and stresses of daily life, but did you know there is research to back this up? A study published by researchers at the University of Exeter showed that neighborhoods with more birds and more vegetation are associated with lower levels of stress, anxiety, and depression! Other studies have shown that just spending time in nature can measurably lower our stress hormones, relax our pulse and lower our blood pressure.



These benefits apply whether you are an expert birder chasing new species for your list or a backyard observer who prefers to watch from the comfort of your patio. You don't even have to be able to identify the species you see. We aren't doctors, so please don't take this information as medical advice – but if you need another excuse to go birding, this is a great one! Take a mindful moment to watch birds today, whether on the trail or in your backyard.





## SPEAKING UP FOR WILDLIFE: HOW TO REPORT WILDLIFE CRIME

We're responsible for protecting America's wildlife from poaching, illegal commercialization and other kinds of wildlife crime. While our special agents and wildlife inspectors within the Office of Law Enforcement work with our federal, state, and tribal conservation partners across the country to investigate these crimes, we also depend on tips from concerned citizens. People just like you step up and share information that helps us protect everything from native turtles and pallid sturgeon to bald eagles and white-tailed deer. Help us close the next case and you may be eligible for a monetary reward.



*Blanding's turtle crossing the road. Photo by Courtney Celley/USFWS*

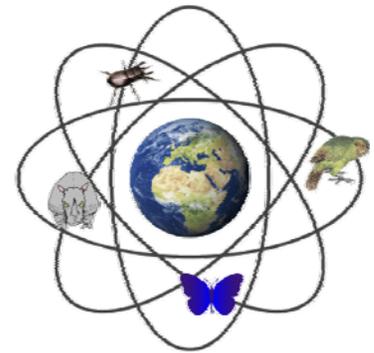
### How to report a wildlife crime:

- If you think you're witnessing a crime in progress, maintain a safe distance and protect yourself.
- Make use of your cell phone and take photos or videos, if you can do so safely.
- Write down any information about the person committing the crime, including any vehicle information, what you witnessed and where the event took place.
- If you suspect that someone is trafficking in wildlife online, include the full website URL and take screen captures of the potentially illegal sale. [Send us an email](#) with all related information or call us using the FWS TIPS line at 1-844-FWS-TIPS ([1-844-397-8477](tel:1-844-397-8477)).
- Please discuss the possibility of a reward with the special agent receiving your information.

Together, we can make a positive difference in the health of America's fish, wildlife and iconic habitats.

[Learn more about the federal conservation laws that guide our law enforcement work on behalf of America's fish and wildlife.](#)

<https://www.fws.gov/international/laws-treaties-agreements/us-conservation-laws/>



Check out this close up of a six-spotted neolema! These brightly colored insects are members of the leaf beetle family and are good biological deterrents that help limit the growth of invasive plants.



Photo: Six-spotted neolema courtesy of Judy Gallagher/Creative Commons. <https://flic.kr/p/2eoT9zi>



It takes about 4 years for a bald eagle to develop its yellow beak and eyes and another year before they get their classic white head. Immature eagles have mostly dark, mottled feathers with dark eyes and beaks. Have you seen any lately?

Photo: Adult bald eagle courtesy of Mick Thompson/Creative Commons. <https://flic.kr/p/RRyXR2>



Blue jays will fly great distances for good nesting materials. Both the male and female gather materials and build their nest. Usually nests are located in trees 10-25 feet above the ground.

Photo: Blue jay carrying nest materials courtesy of JanetandPhil/Creative Commons. <https://flic.kr/p/nSAP56>



Red-winged blackbirds are a common sight near wetlands and fields across most of the country. Males are often found singing from perches while females tend to be more difficult to spot.

Photo: Male red-winged blackbird singing by Courtney Celley/USFWS.





# Thank You!



☞ Quail Ridge and O'Fallon Teams—Frank Dvorak, Jane Porter, Beth Zona, Ann Finklang, Leslie Limberg, Elaine Browning, and Me—Myself—and I. You are the BEST!

☞ 1. Our newest Towne Park Outdoor Educators for a successful year: Beth Zona, Jeanice Kaiser, Stephen Baldwin, & Linda Leong

☞ 2. Tom Holt, Bruce Schuete, and Martha Hessler for teaching General Motors Bioswale Planting

☞ 3. Biker Steve McCarthy for another year of Katy Trail healthy living

☞ 4. Lee Phillion - Her "recognition videos" are the bomb, her humor keeps us smiling for days



## Our Leadership

- President—Martha Hessler
- Vice President—Rob Merriman
- Secretary—Jane Porter
- Treasurer—Alison Robbins
- Advanced Training—Deborah Moulton
- Volunteer Coordinator—Alberta McGilligan
- Membership Services— Tom Holt
- Communications—Leslie Limberg
- Web Site—Rick Gray
- Photography—Dave Lemoine
- Newsletter—Carmen Santos, Peg Meyer, Leslie Limberg and Elaine Browning

## Advisors

- MDC, Colleen Scott, Colleen.Scott@mdc.mo.gov
- UMO Extension, Justin Keay, justin.keay@Missouri.edu

## Project Leaders:

- Confluence Chapter Stream Team #3612—Cliff Parmer
- Babler State Park—Alberta McGilligan and Bob Coffing
- Lewis & Clark Boathouse and Nature Center—Leslie Limberg
- Quail Ridge Prairie Demo and Rain Garden—Carmen Santos
- Bluebird Monitoring—Connie Campbell and Leslie Limberg
- Nature Explore Classroom Education—Connie Campbell
- O'Fallon Public Works Project—Carmen Santos
- Monarchs & Pollinators Network—Bob Lee
- Birding Club—Gail Gagnon
- Capstone Broemmelsiek Park Prairie Seeding—Phil Rahn
- Main Street Garden Martha Hessler and Tom Nagle

- Wild Bird Rehabilitation Sue Stevens
- Daniel Boone Hays—Bob Coffing
- Matson Hill Park—Bob Coffing
- Cuivre River and Don Robinson State Park—Bob Coffing
- Outdoor Classroom, Wentzville, MO—Jeanice and Jerry Kaiser
- Past Presidents—Scott Barnes, Connie McCormack, Jerry Lindhorst, Leslie Limberg, Cliff Parmer, Alberta McGilligan



The Confluence Chapter was founded in 2005 as the fifth Master Naturalist chapter in Missouri.

The chapter was formed by twenty-four individuals from St. Charles County, St. Louis County, and St. Louis City after completing the Missouri Master Naturalist™ training program. We share a common interest in nature and in volunteering to help protect, preserve and restore Missouri's natural heritage. Most of our members live in the region west of the Missouri-Mississippi Confluence and from both north and south of the Missouri River.

We operate according to the bylaws and operating handbook of the Missouri Master Naturalist Program developed by the Missouri Department of Conservation and University of Missouri Extension. Visit us at <http://www.mmnconfluence.org/>