

Appendix 69 to
THE HISTORY OF CHEHAW COUNCIL
A Hiking Guide to Camp Osborn

JASMINE SPRINGS GEORGIA

"If you never grow tired of looking and thinking upon its blades of grass, the aerial and subterranean systems of plants and trees, the drops of water in dew, and rain, and cloud, and spring, and river, and ocean; the mountains and rocks and humus dying to make life-giving grains of soil; the sky, and the moon, and the stars, and the sun, you will keep on gathering knowledge as long as you live and also you may find God in them, as well as in the hearts of your friends and yourself, and be as wise as Solomon."



CHASE S. OSBORN
Scout Reservation
Chehaw Council
Boy Scouts of America

Chase S. Osborn
1860 - 1949

On January 22, 1860, Chase S. Osborn was born in a log cabin along the Wabash River in Huntington County, Indiana. His journey through life carried him around the world. A colorful figure with a Huckleberry Finn type boyhood, he became a newspaper owner, publisher, prospector of iron ore in places like Lapland and Madagascar, Governor of the State of Michigan, a writer of 10 books and a pursuer of avenues to unify the free world. He loved people and gave his time, land and money to many of his fellow countrymen. During his lifetime he gave thousands of dollars and thousands of acres of land for worthwhile causes and to worthy institutions.

He served two terms as Game Warden, followed by two terms as Railroad Commissioner (1895-1903) in Michigan. Osborn was an ardent wildlife conservationist and saw to it that state game laws were strictly observed. He believed that outright government ownership of the railroads would be best for both railroads and the nation. He was offered the support of many political leaders for the presidency of the United States if he would change his idea about government-owned railroads, but he held to this belief for the rest of his life.

Osborn loved nature, children and his friends. His whole philosophy was simple: "I laugh at everything that is funny, enjoy the sky, study the winds and weather, know the birds and flowers and bugs and rocks and stars somewhat, love my friends, and work 16 hours a day." Osborn, though always possessing ample means, lived modestly, almost primitively. When he was in his eighties, he preferred to live in his camps at Possum Poke, Georgia, or Duck Island, Michigan, where he slept outdoors on a bed of balsam boughs.

In many of the activities of his later years, Osborn was aided by Stella Brunt, an honors graduate of The University of Michigan, who became his second wife. She helped the aged governor continue his writing and aided his communication with the world.

Before his death at his beloved winter home at Possum Poke, Worth County, Georgia, on April 11, 1949, Chase S. Osborn covered nearly every corner of the earth, met thousands of people and earned and gave away several fortunes.

Chehaw Council, Boy Scouts of America, was deeded an 810 acre camp site, Jasmine Springs, in June, 1943. Osborn's generous gift began the development of a permanent training center for Scouts and Scouters in this area for the next thousand years.

JASMINE SPRINGS

NATURE TRAIL

There were no Boy Scouts when I was young, but I was a Boy Scout naturally. One of my big dreams was to have a log cabin of my own some day and pioneer as my parents had done in the Indiana back-woods where I was born. That dream came true. It was a good dream for a boy to have and to realize; but best of all my good fortune was to be able, after many years, to help make the same dream come true for many other boys. When your committee came to me about a camp site they did me a great favor. What I called Jasmine Springs and the beautiful woodland around them, I had been holding for a long time, always envisioning their magnificent possibilities. The minute your committee spoke I knew at once what I had been holding the property for, its best possible use, to make, not money, but good men.

The core of liberty is the right to make good men—first, out of ourselves and then out of others, if we are privileged to be helpful. My share in the Boy Scout reservation is simple. The contribution of those of you who are giving their time and best thoughts continuously is immeasurable—big as any is the work of each Boy Scout who is carving his own future and can, if he will, do much to mold the fate of mankind in the years directly ahead. The whole world is in the hands of each of us. If each one makes his own life as near as he can to what he wishes the world to be, he cannot fail to make this earth better than he found it.

I would like all Boy Scouts to think of what I have always called Jasmine Springs because of the fragrant, lovely tangle of vines surrounding them, not as a tract of land or timber, or even as a camp, but as another edition of the Word of God, like another kind of Bible.

Some say that life begins at forty, some say sixty. I am close enough to a hundred, and have my own opinion. In my day I have done a lot of hunting and fighting. I was young and strong enough once to think I was swinging the world about me by the tail. Now I know that life really begins when one first realizes that his full power at its greatest pitch is insufficient, that he needs Help Bigger Than Himself; that life begins when one finds something he cares enough about to make him work and play.

Even a Cub Scout can begin to love the world and pray for it and do his own significant part to make it better.

This is a wonderful world we live in. Everywhere we look there are things begging to be done. Every one of us, by pitching in and doing his best, can have the joy of knowing he is needed.

On Staten Island in New York harbor there is a Statue of Liberty. Democracy needs more than one leg to stand on. The rights of men will go down if they are not supported by their responsibilities. An opportunity for the Boy Scouts lies here. They can sculpture the earth grandly, like Michelangelo, if they will build in the world of ideas, if not in the medium of granite, a twin of the Statue of Liberty—a colossal figure of RESPONSIBILITY.

CHASE S. OSBORN

1. Spring (bluehole). - The land you are standing on was once covered by a sea which deposited limestone (seashells) over the area. The sea shells and coral became exposed to the sun, wind, rain and temperature changes after the sea moved out and within approximately 25 million years formed fossilized rocks like these around the spring.

This section of Georgia is fairly young according to geologic timetables. The surface of this land on the west edge of Worth County is classified geologically as belonging to the Eocene era and is from 37-65 million years old, the period when mammals are believed to have become the dominant animals on the face of the earth. The oldest division of geologic time, the Precambrian period, dates from two billion to four and one-half billion years ago when the earth's crust was formed. The crust (or mantle) is now below you 5,000 feet, or about one mile.

The spring you see before you flows out of the ocala limestone by way of a subterranean stream seeking the least line of resistance (a weakness in the earth's surface). The ocala limestone gets its name from the outcroppings at Ocala, Florida.

The high ground surrounding Jasmine Springs was home to many early Indian families and you can almost hear the children playing, see the women drying berries, listen to the dogs barking as a hunting party returns home with fresh meat, smell the pine smoke burning in front of their dwellings and taste the venison and fish from their campfires.

Certainly the warm, friendly atmosphere that existed in those days so long ago still travels along the westwinds, softly bends the pines and restores the soul.

2. Dogwood (Cornus florida). - The bark of this tree is brownish gray and broken into blocks or squares. The fruit is bright red and shiny. Wood is used for shuttle blocks, pulleys, mallet heads, bobbin heads, golf stick heads and handles.

3. Sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua). - The sweetgum leaves are star-shaped. Crush one and smell the sweet fragrance. A tree may grow from 80 to 140 feet high. At full growth its head will look like a pyramid. The reddish-brown colored wood is used for making furniture, boxes and crates, interior finish, plywood and pianos.

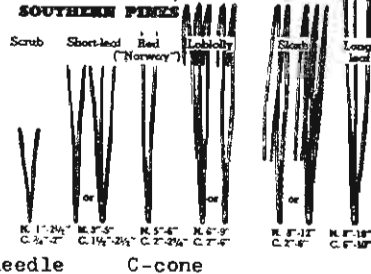


4. Bay (Magnolia virginiana). - The Bay is a relatively small tree in the woods. It grows from 20 to 30 feet high. The trunk gets no bigger than one to one and a half feet in diameter. Simple leaves and alternate grey, brown bark are characteristic.

The Bay is found mostly living in the swamp habitat. It likes to keep its feet in the low moist ground.

5. Shagbark Hickory (Carya ovata). - This tree gets its name from its shaggy bark, separating into large flakes, often a foot or more long and 6 to 8 inches wide. The bark of old trees comes off in the form of long, hard, curving strips that resemble warped shingles nailed to the side of a house. Large, compound leaves have five or seven leaflets, of which the one at the tip is the largest. The very strong hickory wood is especially useful in smoking meat. Other uses include hammer and axe handles, wagons, agricultural tools and fuel.

6. Loblolly Pine (Pinus taeda). - The needles grow from 6 to 9 inches long in a pale blue-green color. The loblolly is perhaps the fastest growing southern pine; a tree normally grows 100 feet high with a trunk 2-5 feet in diameter. The cone (or fruit) is 2 to 6 inches long and has scales armed with short, stout prickles. Loblolly pine wood is used in construction, interior and exterior finish and poles.



7. American Holly (Ilex opaca). - Holly leaves are evergreen and grow 2 to 4 inches long. The fruit is red and remains on the branches during the winter. The wood from this tree is used for cabinet work, wood-turning, inlaying and engraver's blocks. The tree is widely planted and the branches are used for Christmas decorations.

8. Painted Buckeye (Aesculus sylvatica). - This is the Good Luck Tree. Pick up a buckeye, rub it and make a wish. Long ago, the Indians would collect the buckeyes, paint them different colors and wear them as jewelry for good luck. Only a small number of trees grow their leaves paired (attached opposite to each other on the twig); since there are only a few their names can be easily remembered by the words "mad horse" in which the letter "m" stands for maple, "a" for ash, "d" for dogwood, and "horse" for horse-chestnut (and also for buckeye with its horse-chestnut like leaves).

9. Wax Myrtle (Myrica cerifera). - This shrub has evergreen leaves and small, berrylike fruit with a waxy coating. It is also called the candleberry.

10. Friendship Tree - Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) and Sweetgum growing together. The Beech's strong, heavy wood is used for furniture, flooring, clothes pins, wooden ware, toys and fuel. It makes a beautiful, long-lived tree for lawns.

11. Beaver Pond. - Along the pond you see Black Willows (*Salix nigra*). The willow leaves are long, narrow, tapering with toothed margins, pale green and shiny on both sides. Find the beaver dam and also the hickory, cypress and blackgum trees.

Look carefully for the woodpecker holes in the decayed water oak. The Red Headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) is looking for beetles. They lay 4 to 6 white eggs in a hole pecked out in a tree and store insects in these holes very much like you use your refrigerator. Strong claws and a stiff tail help the woodpecker climb trees. The chisel-like bill drills through bark and wood.

The Beaver (*Castor canadensis*) uses his tail as a rudder, to brace himself when cutting down trees. He can swim a half mile under water and hold his breath for 17 minutes. He eats cattails, maples and willows, and stores logs in the mud bottom to use during the winter.



12. Water Oak (Quercus nigra). - Note the scaly bark on older trunks. This wood is used for fuel.

13. Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora). - The magnolia's evergreen leaves are 5 to 10 inches long and 2 to 3 inches wide. The flower is large and fragrant and the fruit is a reddish-brown bur. Magnolia wood is used for baskets and crates but more often it is grown for its beauty.

14. Florida Maple (Acer barbatum). - Also called the Southern Sugar Maple, this tree grows on river banks and in low wet woods of the coastal plain. It is often planted for shade.

15. Cypress knees and Cabbage palmetto (Sabal palmetto). - The knees are woody projections arising from the roots of the Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). The palmetto has fan-shaped leaves and grow like weeds. South Carolina is nicknamed the "Palmetto State."

16. Muscadine grape (Vitis rotundifolia). - The purple fruit of this vine is used to make wine.

17. White Oak (Quercus alba). - The white oak's leaves are deeply divided by 7 to 11 finger-like, rounded lobes. The light brown wood is one of the most valuable hardwoods. It is used for furniture, mill work, car construction, crossties, handles, agricultural tools, fence posts and fuel. Some say the white oak has "personality" - the gnarled boughs and twisted branches as well as the overall impression of toughness and strength unmistakably spell "white oak."

18. Black Cherry (Prunus serotina). - The black, juicy fruit of this tree is edible and grows in clusters. The wood is used for furniture, musical instruments, tool handles and gun stocks.

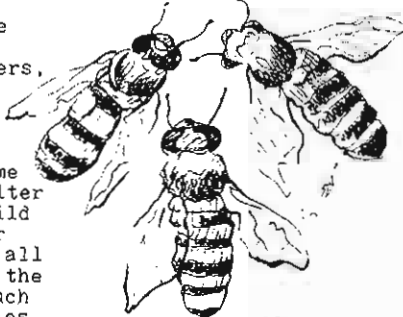
The Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) likes to eat the wild cherries that fall from this tree. He is related to the panda. Raccoons grow 2½ to 3 feet long, have brown and black hair, a black-masked, pointed face, and a black-ringed bushy tail. It often nests in trees. They have from 2-6 young which may live to be 14 years old.

Blackgum Bee Tree - This sour gum tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*) has glossy, somewhat leathery leaves and soft wood. In the early days of beekeeping, the hives were nothing more than 24 to 30-inch long sections of hollow blackgum trees - even modern hives are sometimes called "beegums." Some peculiarity special to the blackgum caused it to be hollow and perfect for hives (also for dripping lye for lye soap). Beekeepers tell many stories of "the day I took the bees from the tree and put them in the gum." "You can just figger on gettin' stung."

The honeybee colony includes three classes of honeybees: (1) one queen, which lays eggs; (2) thousands of workers, which gather food and care for the young; and (3) a few hundred drones, which fertilize the queen.

The honeybee colony is a family home where the workers provide food and shelter for the helpless young. The workers build the hive (a nest with storage space for honey), collect and store honey and do all kinds of housekeeping work. They guard the entrance to the nest against enemies such as Argentine ants, skunks and dragonflies. A strong, healthy colony may contain between 50,000 and 60,000 bees. Bees fly about 12 miles per hour; honeybees can identify a flavor as sweet, sour, salty or bitter.

Fossil Bees found trapped in amber probably lived 50,000,000 years ago.



19. Red Maple (Acer rubrum)-The leaves of this tree are green above and silvery below. Stems are red, twigs dark red, shiny and odorless. The maple's red fruit ripens in the spring. Walk under the maple tree bridge and look for the greenbriar (also called catbrier) above you. It is a thorny vine, having heart-shaped leaves, small green flowers and blackish berries.

Rainbow's End - (Fern Valley). - During thundershowers you might even find a pot of gold as the rainbow reflects its colors through the ferns. From this point you can see bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) with tough stems and branching, finely divided leaves (fronds); trumpet vine (cow itch); and huckleberries. This is a good example of plant succession. You can see small cherry, poison ivy, and small oak; when these large pine are cut the hardwoods will take over.



20. Hog Plum. - The plum has been grown from ancient times, perhaps longer than any fruit except the apple. Many plums are derived from the common plum (*Prunus domestica*) probably of Asiatic origin but long cultivated in Europe and the U.S. Of more than 100 species, about 30 are native to North America.

21. Sumac (Rhus copallina). - The sumac has compound leaves that turn bright red in the fall. Fruit clusters are usually deep red. Poison sumac (*Rhus vernix*) grows in swamps and bears white fruits.



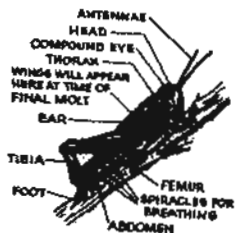
22. Blueberry Patch - Blueberry bushes become thick with many green leaves. Wild blueberry bushes have smaller fruit than cultivated kinds, although the wild fruit is good. Oftentimes, blueberries are mistaken for huckleberries, but they are related more closely to cranberries by cell and seed structure.

23. Wax Myrtle - You learned about this tree earlier along the trail. It grows as high as 40 feet and has gray flowers. The 2 to 3 inch leaves are alternate along the branches.

24. Longleaf Pine (Pinus palustris). - This pine's leaves (or needles) grow 10 to 18 inches long and the dull brown cone grows 6 to 10 inches long. An outstanding feature in the spring is the large, silvery white bud.

It is one of the best woods for construction purposes, also used for railroad ties, spars and masts, railroad cars and boats. The heavy, tough, resinous (clear, translucent) wood is valued as timber and as a source for turpentine.

RED OAK GRASSHOPPER NATURE TRAIL



You are crossing Ben Turner Bridge. Be alert! Keep your eyes open. Look below you, look around at eye level and watch above you. Sharpen your senses. How many senses do we have? Can you name them?

1. Water Oak (Quercus nigra). - For ages the oak tree has symbolized sturdiness and strength. Scientists know of about 275 different species (kinds) of oaks. The acorn is the main feature that sets oaks apart from other trees. The acorn is the fruit of the oak tree. Most oak trees live about 300 years. It's easy to remember: 100 - growing; 100 - living; 100 - dying.

2. Black Tupelo (Nyssa sylvatica). - Other popular names for this tree are blackgum or sour gum. A tree sometimes grows 100 feet high. The fruit is dark blue and sour. Light yellow or nearly white wood is used for box boards, furniture and crossties.

3. Red Maple (Acer rubrum). - The red maple is a valuable ornamental and lumber tree. Its red or scarlet flowers appear in the spring before the leaves. The leaves turn to a beautiful scarlet in early fall. The fruit of maple trees, called keys, consists of a pair of winged seeds that resembles the propeller of an airplane. The wind carries the keys away from the tree, and the seeds take root and start to grow.



4. Red Maple. - Note the fox grapes (*Vitis labrusca*) climbing up the tree. Poison Oak (*Rhus toxicodendron*) and palmetto (*Sabal palmetto*) are growing on the swamp floor. Here also is the Wax Myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), which is also called the "candleberry." The raccoon likes to eat the fox grapes.



5. Cypress knees. - Note also the small cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) growing out of the swamp floor. The greenbrier and decaying cypress are providing a basking place for turtles, and a home for a variety of insects.

6. Cypress Tree growing in a swamp environment. The plants, animals, fish, insects and birds of this swamp are living together.

Some of the things you might see in this ecological system are alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), beavers (*Castor canadensis*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*), turtles (*Pseudemys seriata*), rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), tree frogs (*Hyla cenerea*), swallow tail butterflies (*Papilio machaon*), dragonflies (*Odonata*) sometimes called "devil's darning needle", wasps, mosquitoes and bats at night, otters, water moccasins, red belly redsnakes and water snakes.



7. Note that you are now moving up the trail from the lowland hardwood stands to upland hardwood stands.

8. If you will take out your compass and face magnetic north you will see one oak tree on the south side of the trail. This is a Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*). You will note three oak trees on the north side of the trail. The closest one to the trail is a Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*) which is used for fence posts, railroad ties and fuel. The one in the middle with the large leaves is a Blackjack Oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and the one farthest from you is another Red Oak. The Post Oak is also a den tree and family of raccoons lives here.

9. This is probably one of the biggest if not the biggest Sassafras tree (*Sassafras albidum*) in the state of Georgia. There are really two trees here. If you will look north approximately 30 yards you will see another sassafras tree which in all probability may have started its life the same year as this tree.

10. Gopher-turtle hole. - Note the claw marks on the side of the entrance leading into the hole.

11. The first people to live in what is now Georgia were prehistoric Indians called Mound Builders. Before white men came here, the Creek Indians had settled in the South. In 1629, Georgia became part of a colonial land grant made by King Charles I of England. One hundred years later a few Englishmen made plans to establish a separate colony in the area, which was to be named Georgia for King George II. The group included James Oglethorpe and he led 120 colonists here in 1732. King George had granted a 21-year charter for the new colony to a corporation called Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America.

This ridge area was certainly a favorite campground for

early American Indians. The road you have travelled down was an old logging road once travelled by wagons pulled by mules used in logging operations and to collect turpentine from the pine. Just up ahead you will be walking an old Indian trail once trod by deerskin moccasins in ages past. The footprints have been washed away but the memories of hunting trips and counting coup are still with us.

12. Veazy grass (native of Florida). Here is a good example of plant succession. The Bracken Fern, Red Maple, Blackberries, Gallberries, Cherry, Sweetgum, Blackgum and Poison Ivy are all in competition for sunlight with the pines.

The shape, color and structure of the leaf on each plant and its exact position on the branch are all important, because each one is what and where it is for the sole purpose of manufacturing food. Light is the important need for plants to manufacture food and this process is called photosynthesis.

13. Note the dry wash which you just crossed. ~~Did~~ you see the corn cobs lying around on the ground?

This is evidence that the area is inhabited by the friendly gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*). The dry wash drains the farmer's field. The tree has completely grown around the barbed-wire fence. Notice the height of the fence has not changed since the fence was attached to the tree approximately 15 years ago. Do you know why?



It shows that trees grow from terminal ends and during annual growth of a tree the trunk increases in diameter.

14. Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*). - Note the big cones at the top and large cones on the ground. These are the cones your mother uses for holiday decorations. That's a small Sassafras tree growing right next to the pine. This pine and all these pines and hardwoods growing in this plantation may be gone 25 years from now, and this area may be covered by grass. (Realize that change is occurring.)

15. Water Oak (*Quercus nigra*). - This oak lane that you are walking north on is the eastern boundary of the Scout Reservation.

16. Blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*). - Be careful, this might be the home of the honeybee colony.

17. Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*). - Two trees are growing together. Cherry wood is a favorite for pianos.

18. This is where an original pine burned out and left a hole in the ground. You can see where the roots extended a foot and a half below the surface of the ground.

19. A farm pond. - The pond helps resupply the water table, cuts down on erosion and provides a home for wildlife.

20. Native wire grass. - This is the way the land looked to the pioneers as they moved across western Georgia 200 years ago.

This is what is known as Piney Woods Country. (second growth pine).



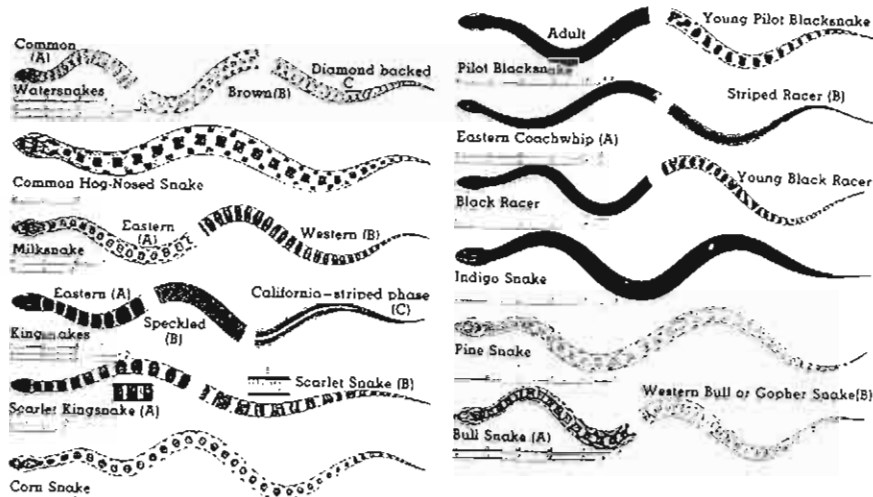
21. Original pine stump that was here 100 years ago.

22. Three Long Leaf Pines. - You'll notice that the green needles around the bottom protect the tree from fire when it is young. This pine grows better on ridges and the slash pine grows better in the bottomlands.

23. Man-made lake with earthen dam. Note the aquatic growth and wildlife around the edges.

24. Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). - Two kinds of leaves are found on the same tree. The berry-like fruit is dark blue in color at maturity. Wood from the Red Cedar is used for fence posts, pencils, wooden pails and interior finish. The cedar is especially abundant on the limestone ridges in northwest Georgia.

- SNAKES -



25. Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*). - Sassafras is usually a small tree, growing in clumps. Leaves have three shapes. The greenish-yellow, fragrant flowers appear in early spring and are followed by deep blue berries.

Sassafras was one of the first woods exported to England where it was sold as a panacea (cure-all) for all ills.

Twigs, roots or root bark are used for tea, candy, jelly and flavorings. Leaves are dried and used to thicken soups. Blossoms are also boiled for tea.

SASSAFRAS



Easy Sassafras Tea: Gather old field roots and tender limbs in March. Boil roots and limbs and sweeten with sugar to taste. There is an old saying, "Drink sassafras during the month of March, and you won't need a doctor all year."

26. Dogwood. - Do you remember this tree earlier on the trail? Flowering dogwood rarely grows more than 40 feet high or 18 inches wide in diameter. Its wood is hard and heavy. It is the state flower of North Carolina and Virginia, and the provincial flower of British Columbia.

27. Blackjack Oak (*Quercus marilandica*). - Blackjack Oak leaves are very shallowly lobed and much broadened, at the outer end, somewhat resembling a cross section of a pear. The bark is almost black, deeply divided into square plates. It is relatively small (grows only 20 to 30 feet high) to other kinds of oak. The hard, brittle wood is used charcoal and fuel.



28. Biological Desert - You are now entering a biological desert on the forest floor. The heavy canopy overhead prevents vegetation from springing up on the forest floor. There is no erosion here. Note the great build up of mulch which prevents the moisture's evaporation.

29. Pine tree struck by lightning. - This is nature's way of building up the soil as the wood decays and returns to the earth. Beetles are working on the bark and aiding the decaying process.

30. Lime Sink. - This lime sink probably dates back thousands of years. The sink was caused by pressure from an underground water source pushing against a layer of limestone (a weak spot) beneath the earth's surface. This upheaval formed an unstable bulge in the land's upper levels that collapsed downward when a surface force such as a fast moving waterway cut into the weakened formation. Following the collapse the sink filled with water. As time continued all of the water evaporated. One thousand years from now this lime sink may eventually be 25 feet larger in diameter due to erosion.

31. Gallberry Bush. Do you see a Grasshopper? (Orthoptera locustidae or acrididae) Most are green, but a few are brown. They are remarkable for their long hind legs and power of jumping. Most grasshoppers feed upon plants, but a few eat caterpillars and small insects. They are almost universal in distribution. The Locustidae have long antennae and chirp by rubbing the wing cases together; the Acrididae have short antennae and chirp by rubbing the wing case against the leg.



32. Water Oak. - This tree was probably a youngster in 1876 when George Armstrong Custer and his men were defeated by Indians in the Battle of Little Big-Horn. Ulysses S. Grant was President of the United States at that time.

33. Greenbrier - The "catbrier" gets its name from the claw-like thorny prickles. You saw it earlier under the maple tree bridge.

Deer flies (yellow flies) are probably buzzing around your head by this time. Don't let them land on you because they will bite.

34.



35. Gallberry Patch (Big un!)-Don't get a stomach ache. Watch out for the snakes. Both rattlesnakes and water moccasins inhabit the area.



RATTLESNAKE

WATER MOCCASIN



36. Muscadine. - Mr. Raccoon who lives in the tree likes these grapes so leave a few for him to eat too.



OBSERVATIONS

Plant Life

Animal Life

Reptiles

OBSERVATIONS

Birds

Insect Life

Rocks and Minerals

NOTES

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