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COMING UP ON THE CALENDAR

FEBRUARY

18 SUN – WINTER HIKE AT DOUBLE OAK
(1:00PM–3:30PM)

MARCH

10 SAT – ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING
& LUNCHEON (9:00AM–12:00PM)

17 SAT – WATER QUALITY MONITORING
TRAINING (9:00AM–1:00PM)

24 SAT – SPRING HIKING TRAIL MAINTENANCE
DAY (9:00AM–12:00PM, PICNIC
LUNCH)

SEE MORE OF THE 2018 CALENDAR ON
PAGE 5 OR ONLINE AT
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ACLT Settles on Holly Hill

A major milestone achieved in protecting Holly Hill

From the time that ACLT was notified that Rural Legacy money was available in 2015 to October 30, 2017, it seemed like a race to beat a deadline. The first deadline was to secure that the owners were even interested in selling the property. That happened in the spring of 2016. The next was to secure an agreement on price, which was made in December, 2016. The third was to have a signed contract before the Rural Legacy funds were lost. That box was checked on April 26, 2017. Finally, there was the deadline to settle before the contract expired. Each deadline was a nail biter. Each deadline was met.

In contrast, the settlement was a casual and joyous affair. The attorneys were prepared and relaxed. The owners, Pattie Turner and Anne Pope, were gracious and appreciative. Carl Fleischhauer was present to photograph the occasion. Pat Griffin and I were mainly grateful and tired!

The settlement itself only took a few minutes. After that we talked about the property, its significance and our gratefulness that the owners had held onto it and managed it carefully so long after the family no longer lived on the property. Both sisters reminisced about the good times there on the land. Anne recalled cattle being raised on the property and a photo of her children perched on a fence. We asked for remembrances and old photos so that we could better capture a sense of the history of the place.

Life is short, and so is time to save Calvert's amazing places before they succumb to modernity. This is a wonderful property. October 30, 2017, was a very special day.

Thanks to your involvement and determination, Holly Hill is safe. And because of your dedication, we will continue to look to you for advice and suggestions as plans take shape.

Greg Bowen, Executive Director





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Published quarterly by the American Chestnut Land Trust. The ACLT is dedicated to the preservation of Calvert County, Maryland's Natural and Historical Resources. Since it was established in 1986, ACLT has preserved over 3,000 acres. We own 985 acres, manage 1,910 acres owned by the State of Maryland, and hold conservation easements on 374 privately-owned acres.

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From the President's Desk

"The only thing worse than being blind is having sight but no vision."

Hellen Keller

What a year! Our calendar was filled with activities, including hosting a triathlon, growing seven thousand pounds of food for St. John Vianney's food bank, coordinating and managing numerous volunteer projects, canoe trips, and multiple dinners. And by the way, we raised over a million dollars (\$1,300,000) from our membership and friends to preserve a large and precious piece of property, known as Holly Hill.

Deservedly, we all should be bursting with pride for our success and ready to take another victory lap. However, I am going to ask you to join me in attempting to shift this conversation from what we have accomplished to what ACLT should do next.

It is not difficult to infer that the robust support for this purchase from new members and old affirms what we have been doing for the last 30 years. I believe it reflects their confidence and expectation that we will take the next big step to assess what is required of ACLT going forward.

My instinct confirmed by many recent conversations suggests that our supporters want us to use the credibility and resources we have accumulated to lead in bringing the message and reality of land conservation and environmental appreciation more deeply into the Calvert County. I imagine their hope is that we lead in creating a formal community that is built on the shared values these activities reflect.

This aspiration is already well grounded in much of our work that has been underway, as suggested above. The challenge going forward is for us is first to envision how these activities and maybe more can be fashioned together to maximize impact and be understood to be part of the ACLT's brand. How ACLT can be the "go to" place, literally and figuratively, for folks who want use land preservation and the environment as a basis of community, education and action.

Preserving land will always remain our foremost priority. However, long term success requires sustained support of our neighbors throughout the county. We need that support to ensure protected property remains so and there is enthusiasm for protecting more. We have made considerable headway in building these alliances by the many activities we already encourage and the educational role we've been playing in the community. Now it might include working on our farm, family hikes, sipping locally brewed beer with friends and listening to music at the barn, testifying before the county commissioners, etc. Who knows, in the future, it might also include visiting our new green facility for a lecture, plein air painting class, environmental education workshops, and more. There is no reason not to think expansively and creatively how these supportive relationships could happen.

While it may seem counterintuitive, I believe, instead of pausing after this wonderful success, we should double down and use it as an impetus for creating a vision of our next big plan of action. It requires us all to accept this responsibility to continue to refine and implement the vision of ACLT going forward.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

A Busy and Fun Fall at ACLT



Parkers Creek Challenge October 14, 2017



The Sip & Save September 23, 2017



Wreath Making & Greens Sale Nov. 30-Dec. 1, 2017



ACLT's Annual Auction November 3, 2017



(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

To that end, the Board of Directors and our Executive Director will be launching our strategic planning efforts after the first of the year. We will be systematically reaching out to each of you for ideas, criticisms, and suggestions about how we have done business and how the vision of ACLT should be implemented in the future.

We will be inviting all of you to participate in this exercise both formally and informally. We will also be seeking input from other stakeholders and potential beneficiaries around the county and state for their feedback and recommendations.

There is no concern too small and no proposal too big to be seriously considered in this process.

Thanks again to each of you for making this another successful year for ACLT and for environment.

Patrick Griffin, President

Maryland Master Naturalist Perspectives

Have you ever found yourself staring at some exotic plant in your backyard and wondering, “what in the world could this be?” Next thing you know, a brightly colored bird flies past and you are still clueless. Even worse, you have no idea how to navigate a dichotomous key or field guide that could potentially help you in these identifications. Well, you are in luck! Through the University of Maryland’s Extension in conjunction with the American Chestnut Land Trust, you have an invaluable opportunity to gain experience in identifying, learning, and educating others about the vast wildlife that surrounds and captivates you.

The Master Naturalist program had its genesis in Colorado dating back to the early 1970s. Their mission: to engage citizens as stewards of natural ecosystems and resources through science-based education and volunteer service in their communities. Since its conception, 34 states have adopted the program with Maryland piloting its first trainings back in early 2010. While it started in the piedmont region, the program has expanded across the entire state due to the dedication of various host organizations. The ACLT began training naturalists in 2013 and since that time has graduated roughly 90 trainees. These naturalist graduates have gone on to contribute to the state of Maryland through educating other community members, engaging in projects dedicated to localized environmental improvement, and obtaining an in-depth awareness of their natural surroundings and the problems that these ecosystems currently face.

I was lucky enough to participate in this program during my time working with the ACLT. After the introductory course and receiving a binder that resembles a cinder block, I’ll admit I felt slightly unprepared. Course topics range from meteorology to technology resources and cover in depth information that is related to the geographic province you are taking the course in. On top of this, there are weekly readings and group projects that must be completed with the coursework in as little as 3 months.

While at first the course did seem like an overload, it amazed me how efficient the lecturers were at conveying intricate information and their passion in doing so. I quickly realized how engaging this course would be due to their love for teaching and my love for learning about the abundant taxa and ecosystem features throughout my home state. Furthermore, these lectures address serious questions and issues that we face as a state in managing our footprint and natural systems. For example, I learned the importance of



Trainees spotting warblers during the MN birding field trip.



**Registration NOW OPEN
for Class of 2018!**

Visit ACLWeb.org
or email landmanager@acltweb.org
for more information



2017 ACLT Master Naturalist Graduates

planting a variety of native flowers to control food crop pests. A simple piece of information such as this can reduce pesticide costs for small-hold farmers tremendously. Wherever your interests lie, this course grants the possibility to connect these bits of information that embellish the way you view the natural world.

Other great experiences that come with this course are the various field trips you embark on. These trips provide first hand opportunities to witness experts in their discipline. I will never forget hunting herps in the vernal pools near ACLT's trails, birding in the early morning with my classmates, the canoe trip up Parkers Creek, and identifying various fish species. Each class provides a lecture and a "hands-on" lab portion where trainees can visually work with organisms that they had just studied during the lecture. It is a two-step learning system that helps to reinforce the vast amount of information that is transferred from the lecturer.

The class culminates with a group project and the completion of a final exam. My project included working with classmates to catalog storm water management systems throughout the Parkers Creek watershed and observe their efficacy. Other projects included vernal pool mapping and designing/restructuring a natural play space at one of ACLT's trailheads. After the conclusion of the class, participants are expected to complete 40 volunteer hours within the next year to obtain official Master Naturalist certification. With the group project and volunteer opportunities, you gain the potential to reinvest what you have just learned into your local and/or statewide community. This is not only a privilege, but also a responsibility to continually educate yourself and others who are willing to learn. This passing of knowledge is vital in raising awareness towards environmental issues and developing practical solutions to these problems.

Each year ACLT facilitates this course and registration is currently open for the 2018 program. If you are interested, please reach out to the ACLT's land manager, Autumn Phillips-Lewis, via email or phone at landmanager@acltweb.org or 410-414-3400.

Mike Molina

ACLT Habitat Restoration Specialist

References

<https://extension.umd.edu/master-naturalist/history-master-naturalist-program-maryland>

American Chestnut Land Trust Calendar of Events

February

18 Sun – Winter Hike at Double Oak (1:00pm–3:30pm)

March

10 Sat – Annual Membership Meeting & Luncheon (9:00am–12:00pm)

17 Sat – Water Quality Monitoring Training (9:00am–1:00pm)

24 Sat – Spring Hiking Trail Maintenance Day (9:00am–12:00pm, picnic lunch)

April

21 Sat – Earth Day 5K Trail Run (Check In: 8:00am; Run Start: 9:00am, hikers to follow)

22 Sun – Earth Day Clean Up (12:00pm–3:00pm)

28 Sat. – Canoe Guide Training (12:30pm–4:30pm)

29 Sun – Spring Guided Family Hike (1:00pm–2:30pm, 3:30 for older kids)

May

27 Sun – Mountain Laurel Hike (1:00–3:00pm) (tentative-depending on bloom)

June

10 Sun – 2nd Sundays at ACLT: Family Day (1:00pm–4:00pm)

July

8 Sun – 2nd Sundays at ACLT: Theme TBD (1:00pm–4:00pm)

August

12 Sun – 2nd Sundays at ACLT: The Dog Days of Summer (1:00pm–4:00pm)

September

29 Sat – Parkers Creek Challenge (tentatively 7am)

October

6–7 Sat & Sun – Patuxent River Appreciation Days (10:00am–5:00pm)

20 Sat – ACLT Sip & Save (Regional Beer Tasting Fundraiser)

28 Sun – Fall Colors Guided Hike (1:00–3:00pm)

November

3 Sat – 23rd Annual Auction & Dinner

10 Sat – Fall Hiking Trail Maintenance Day (9:00am–12:00pm, picnic lunch)

29 Thu – Wreath-Making Workshop (6pm–9pm)

30 Fri – Wreath-Making Workshops (10am–2pm)

December

1 Sat – Holiday Wreath & Greens Sale at ACLT South Side Barn (11:00am–2:00pm)

Farewell to a Founder and Friend: Caroline Van Mason

Caroline Van Mason, the Grande Dame of the American Chestnut Land Trust, died on September 24 of this year, just one month short of her 98th birthday. Before moving to the Asbury Circle Community in Solomons in 2011, she maintained residences in Washington, DC and Scientists Cliffs, where she served as President of the Association from 1982-83.

Caroline was a charter member of ACLT. She was on the original ad hoc committee which then became the first ACLT Board in December of 1986. She continued to serve on the Board and was a member emeritus until her death. Despite being confined largely to a wheelchair in recent years, she faithfully attended annual meetings and other ACLT events. She was always interested and involved, but not given to small talk. Her body gradually failed her, but her mind remained sharp until her death.

Born and educated in Washington State, Caroline served in the U.S. Army during World War II as a dietician on hospital ships carrying patients home from the European and Pacific fronts. She enlisted in 1944, shortly after the Japanese attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor. "I always wanted to be where the action was going to be," she said. And she often was.

At the time that Caroline first joined the Army, the highest rank a woman could hold was that of major. When President Johnson signed the legislation that opened advance rank to women in the military, Carolyn was invited to the White House to witness the ceremonial signing of the bill. She later rose through the ranks to retire as a colonel.

Caroline was a force of nature. At the October 6th memorial service held for her at Chestnut Cabin in Scientists' Cliffs, guests fondly recalled her strong personality and character, her enthusiasm, and her authoritarian manner for which her many friends and neighbors affectionately dubbed her "the Colonel". A common thread through most of the recollections of Carolyn shared at the service was that in an age of word-mincing and dissimulation, it



was refreshing to know someone who actually said what she thought. Few had the courage or lack of sense to say "no" to Caroline, which served the ACLT well when she set out to recruit new members. One guest recalled Carolyn knocking on his door soon after he and his wife purchased a property in Scientists' Cliffs. After introducing herself and welcoming the couple to the community, she got straight to the point, "everyone in Scientists' Cliffs is a member of ACLT and you, too, need to join." He noted that although he had never served in the military, he did know an order when he heard one and immediately agreed. Indeed, Caroline was a person not to be reckoned with, and the ACLT, along with the numerous other worthy causes and organizations to which she devoted time, money, and energy, benefitted greatly from her support.

BL Johnston
ACLT Board Member

ACLT Board of Directors (Probably photographed in 1988 or 1989).



Members of the Board of Trustees - Clockwise from left: Aileen Hughes, Mark Switzer, Ed Hacskaylo, Oliver Flint, Gary Loew, Steve Bunker, Bob Ulanowicz, Don Dahmann, Ralph Dwan, Joe Steller, Dan Priest, Caroline VanMason. Absent: Peter Vogt, Dan Boesz, Carl Fleischhauer.

Fishing for Diversity:

Aquatic Community Surveys and Habitat Characterization in Parkers Creek

Michael Molina, ACLT Habitat Restoration Specialist

Biodiversity: a biological concept that aims to define the myriad of ways that life expresses and arranges itself. But what does this term truly encapsulate and why is it of significant importance to the ACLT as we progress into the future? Firstly, biodiversity is defined in a *diversity* of ways but can generally be summed up as the variation of living organisms found on earth, in all shapes, sizes, and functions. The diversity of life is usually thought of on the species level—e.g., observing a great variety of tree species in the forest. Yet, it is much more intricate than this description.

The term ‘biodiversity’ spreads its roots back to 1986, when the National Forum on Biodiversity, held in Washington DC, published the meeting’s proceedings. This was the first publishing that contained the term ‘biodiversity’ in its title (Chiarucci et al, 2011). During this time period, many researchers, environmentalists, global leaders, and other citizens were becoming distressed at the rapid loss of global species. Since then, the concept has frequented itself in conservation research and political decision-making. The Ecological Society of America (1997) defines biodiversity as such: “Short for biological diversity, biodiversity includes all organisms, species, and populations; the genetic variation among these; and all their complex assemblages of communities and ecosystems. It also refers to the interrelatedness of genes, species, and ecosystems and their interactions with the environment. Usually three levels of biodiversity are discussed—genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity.”

Genetic diversity describes the immense variety of genes found within a species or population. This foundational level of diversity is why some have brown eyes and others have blue; it is genetic diversity that allows for the evolution and expression of species. By possessing a strong genetic diversity, a species is able to adapt to a dynamic environment and avoid extinction. For example, the resiliency of the Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*) during colonial times up until the mid-20th century can be chalked up to the variety in this species’ genetic makeup. When faced with constant habitat degradation, sub-populations of *S. salar*, which possessed distinctive genetic composition, were able to push on and spawn in diverse habitats along these rivers and streams (Greenberg, 2010). It was their genetic elasticity that liberated them from extinction.

Species diversity can be summed up as the variety of different species that occupy a habitat or a given region. This region can be as small as a puddle or as large as the planet. This level of biodiversity accounts for species richness (S), or the sheer number of species present, and evenness (E), or how spread out the individuals are across species (i.e., 500 striped bass and 1 bluefish in a region would show a low evenness). We most often think of this level of diversity when faced with the term ‘biodiversity’. Similar to how genetic diversity perpetuates a species, species diversity perpetuates an ecosystem. Think of a pond that contains one species of fish (pond A) versus a different pond that supports 10 species of

fish (pond B). Now, a fish killing disease comes along and infects both ponds. In pond A, the single species is wiped out. In pond B, 2 species are wiped out but the other 8 species were not affected and therefore can continue to function in the ecosystem.

Finally, there is **Ecosystem diversity**. This level focuses on the variety of ecosystems present in a particular region. It factors in community diversity (how living things interact with each other in an ecosystem) and abiotic diversity (morphology, etc. of an environment). A diverse range of ecosystems throughout the world is vital



Diversity of Species

for supporting a great variety of species as well as providing mankind with a plethora of services.

All three of these levels cooperate and culminate into what could be viewed as life’s defense systems; genetic diversity keeps species from inbreeding and/or extinction, species diversity keeps an ecosystem functioning, and ecosystem diversity supports large communities of diverse species which will retain a robust genetic makeup within their populations and sub-populations. It is all connected. Our actions, such as habitat degradation, have continually threatened the world’s biodiversity. Although there are checks and balances that keep life’s diversity tenacious in the face of change, there is a limit. Referring back to the story of the *wild* Atlantic salmon, this species is no longer commercially harvested and there only remain small populations in northern latitudes; mere fractions of what this species used to be (Greenberg, 2010). Why, you may ask? Even though their genetic diversity allowed the species

to survive blow after blow of habitat loss, it was not enough as the vast majority of suitable spawning habitat was devastated by human expansion. The species could no longer reproduce, as many of these streams were not conducive to salmon spawning anymore. Our actions as a species clearly have a lasting ripple effect that echoes throughout ecosystems, however, what effect does biodiversity have on mankind?

Besides aesthetic purposes, biodiversity assumes the role of providing society with an array of ecosystem functions. Basically, the services provided meet all of our fundamental needs: food, shelter, water, and medicine. Food and medicine are found in the variety of plants and animals inhabiting ecosystems. Shelter, water, and protection are from the variety of ecosystems. Wetlands buffer storms along the Gulf of Mexico, forests provide timber for construction and the quality of air that we breathe, and the list goes on. Biodiversity and habitat ecosystem services from Calvert County alone were valued at roughly \$47 million dollars annually in 2010 (Campbell, 2017). Understanding the value of diversity economically and biologically speaks to a large amount of people and the ACLT seeks to understand the value of diversity throughout the Parkers Creek Watershed.

Recent initiatives have our staff and science committee focusing on projects that are dedicated towards establishing baselines of diversity that can be analyzed and monitored over time. This data illuminates our ecosystems and allows for habitat to be properly managed. Our 2017 fish diversity survey in Parkers Creek was one of the most recent of these baselines to be documented.

The methods we employed for this fish diversity survey focused on capturing data for three characteristics in the Parkers Creek ecosystem: aquatic communities, water quality, and shoreline vegetation composition. A total of 12 sites were selected along the creek. 7 of these sites (yellow in Fig. 1) were sampled using a 15 meter seine

net in March, June, August, and October of 2017. In addition, a beach site (white in Fig. 1) was also sampled with the seine net during each of these surveys in hopes to observe somewhat of a comparison between the creek and bay ecosystems. Seine hauls commenced after slack low tide and continued throughout the flood tide with one pull at each site. During the lower tide, fish have less of a chance to escape into the marsh grasses that constitute the shoreline. After capture, all organisms were identified, counted, measured to the nearest millimeter, and subsequently released back into the creek. In the upper reaches of the creek, much of the bottom is obstructed by fallen debris due to the fact that the shoreline vegetation shifts to riparian forest and the water becomes shallow and sluggish in these sections. Hauling a seine net was not feasible in this portion of the creek, yet we did not want to leave it unsampled. Instead of seining, 5 fish traps were placed throughout this segment (red in Fig. 1) in May and September. Traps were baited and left in the creek for one day, after which all organisms were identified, measured, and released. While this methodology differed from seining, it allowed for a view into fish assemblages that are distinct from the populations observed downstream in higher salinity.

Water quality and shoreline vegetation were two other habitat characteristics that were sampled in conjunction with the seine hauls. At

each of the seven seine netting sites, shoreline vegetation was identified roughly 5 feet inland. The benefit of documenting this vegetation is not only to observe plant community structure, but also to understand how favorable the habitat is for fish. For example, research has shown that shoreline vegetation is vital in creating ideal habitat for certain larval and juvenile fish development. On top of this, the abundances of larval and juvenile Mummichogs (*Fundulus heteroclitus*) were observed at lower numbers when in a predominantly *Phragmites australis* (invasive reed) marsh versus a *Spartina* (genus of native cordgrass) marsh (Able and Hagan, 2003).

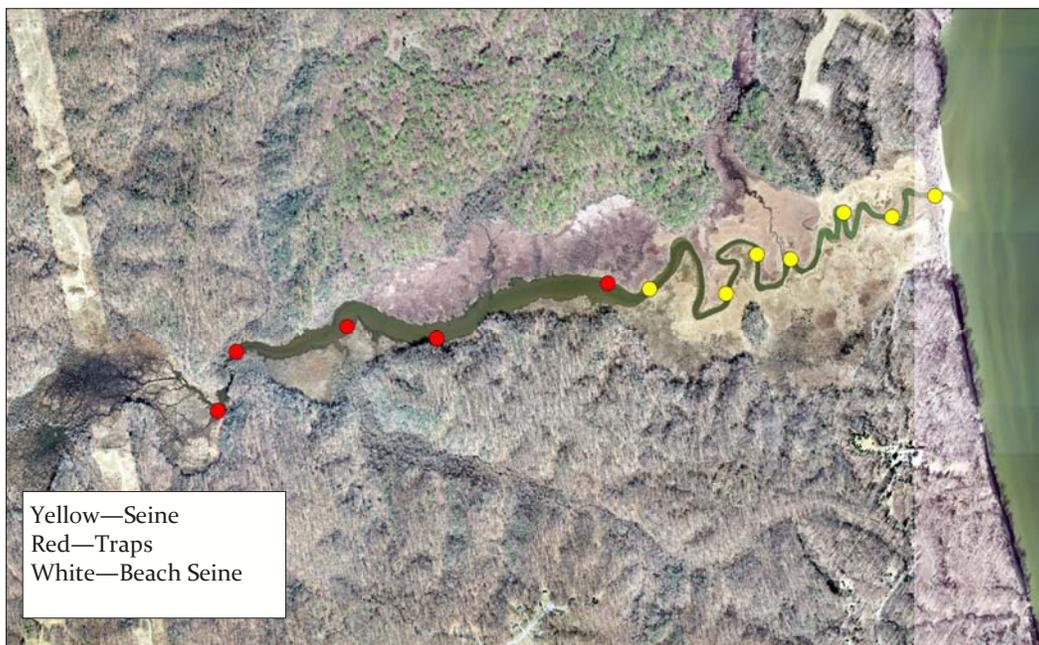


Figure 1. Master map of fish trap and seine sites along Parkers Creek.



Mike Molina and Tim Wells hauling a seine net in June of 2017.

Each site was also sampled for various water quality parameters such as dissolved oxygen, conductivity, salinity, pH, depth, temperature, and turbidity. These measurements factor into the environment's capacity to support a diverse community of aquatic species. Furthermore, this data provides clues that aid in understanding any ecosystem imbalances, such as anoxic conditions, that could potentially be observed in the future.

Separate from the sampling in the creek was a daylong electro-fishing excursion within tributaries that feed into Parkers Creek. Following the Maryland Biological Stream Survey's (MBSS) protocols and aiming to collect data from streams that were not previously sampled by MBSS, two stream sites were sampled with backpack electro shockers; one on the North Side of the creek known as the Horse Swamp stream, and the other near the North-South connector trail within the South Side properties. Sampling took place in July of 2017.

The results of this study will be reported in the spring 2018 edition of the *Watershed Observer*.

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Photo Credits

<http://www.thecompetitionworld.com/2014/11/biodiversity-and-its-value.html>—*Diversity of Species*

A Bountiful Year at the Farm

In 2014, ACLT's Board of Directors changed the purpose of Double Oak Farm from a CSA to a donation and educational farm. Since then Double Oak Farm has engaged new volunteers, developed visionary regenerative projects, and inspired increased involvement from local community groups and schools. Overall, 2017 was outstanding! Here are just a few highlights:

- An unstoppable force named the Lavender Girls, began their work on a row of native flowers. The project was a stunning addition to the farm and more is yet to come.
- Volunteer Project Manager Birgit Sharp continued work on ACLT's Food Forest. She spoke on the project to several prominent local groups and was also featured in the *Bay Weekly*.
- Long time friend and partner, the Tidewater School, participated in a year long "Peanut Project". Beginning with a lesson from Volunteer Farm Manager, R.T. West last February, students raised peanut seedlings, planted them in their own row, then in November picked, dried and shelled them. The project wrapped up with the class visiting ACLT before the holidays to make peanut brittle and candy.
- Without question, we are most excited to share that, through the hard work of a small team of weekly volunteers and staff and the supporting help—an hour here and there of many—a record breaking **7,000 lbs.** of naturally grown produce was donated to St. John Vianney's Interfaith Food Pantry.

The ACLT Staff and Board are extremely proud of the people and work that has made the Double Oak Farm program a tremendous success. Plans are in the works for 2018. For more information on how you can get involved at the farm, contact ACLT's Community Relations Coordinator, Pam Shilling at volunteer@actweb.org.



Special Thanks to Auction Sponsors



Steve and Sue Kullen



Thank you for your support ...

New Members

ACLT would like to welcome the following new members:

Jim & Janet Douglas
John Fox
Cynthia Gilmour
Karen Kleyle
Jeff Lagana
Glenn Moglen
Casey Moton
Daniel & Kristin Nickel
Carolyn Oyster
Sarah Roy
Ariel Solaski
Melinda Thomas
James Whitall

Gift Memberships

Thank you to the following members who donated gift memberships:
Mary Dwan
Harry & Carol Teich

Memorial Contributions

Thank you to the following, who made a memorial contribution:
In memory of **Col. Carolyn Van Mason**, who was a Charter Member, and served on the Board of Directors as Corporate Secretary, as an Emeritus member, and served on numerous committees:
Joy Bartholomew & Mark Edmondson
Diana & Paul Dennett
Maxine & Thomas Kelly
Nancy & Jon Warner

In memory of **Daniel Head**, who was a Sustaining Member and dedicated supporter:

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In memory of **Frank Caldwell**, who was a Charter Member and dedicated supporter:
Mary Dwan

Forever Fund Donations

In memory of **Daniel Head**:
Sandra & Gary Loew

In Honor of Contributions

Thank you to the following member who made an "in honor of" contribution:
In honor of **Crawford Feagin Stone**, who is a Sustaining Member and dedicated supporter:
Olivia Alison

Sustaining Membership

Congratulations to the following members who have reached the level of Sustaining Membership:
David & Paula Bohaska
Rev. Daniel Carson
Florence & Edwin Ford
Kathy Hanna
John & Patricia Hofmann
Jeff & Nancy Klapper
Jane & Michael Manning
Charles Z. Serpan, Jr.

All donations and new members listed are through November 21, 2017. A full list of end of year donors will be in the next issue. Please accept our deepest thanks for your support.

Check us out on Facebook. Become a fan of the American Chestnut Land Trust today!

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With our most sincere thanks, we recognize our recent donors to "Save the Parkers Creek Watershed: the Campaign to Preserve Holly Hill" (Aug 1–Nov 20, 2017)

Holly Hill Donations

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*In memory of **Ralph Dwan**, who was a Charter Member and one of the founders of the ACLT. Ralph served as ACLT's first President, and on numerous positions on the Board and committees throughout the years, and **Ursula Dwan** who was a Charter Member and dedicated supporter*
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