



"My Mountain"

— Ed Schell

I first learned about Roan Mountain from Maurice Brooks' book, *The Appalachians*, and Asa Gray, the Harvard botanist who called it his favorite. When I moved to Johnson City in February of 1975, I spent my first weekend on "The Roan". Since that time I've been going regularly to this classic place so revered by Gray, Andre Michaux and many others.

In winter, I have been on Grassy Ridge when the wind was estimated at 50 miles per hour and the temperature was 10° below zero. I have parked a mile below Carver's Gap and snow-shoed to the Appalachian Trail.

In spring, I have watched the blooming of flame azaleas and rhododendrons. The spring and fall migrations of birds provided many exciting days. I once enjoyed a winter wren working a small stream near Roan High Bluff. He would dart here and there in the bushes along the stream gathering food and singing his tinkling song— so characteristic of The Roan. I have had few such "quality" moments in birding!

I am but one of the many who consider this "My Mountain"!



Ed getting a closer look at flora on the Roan

Ed will present the evening program on Friday, September 5th, at the Fall Naturalists' Rally. "The Roan Highlands" will feature the best of his remarkable photography on Roan Mountain.

Editor's Note: During the first week of August, Ed suffered a broken hip as the result of a fall at his home. During surgery, pins were inserted to mend the hip which was broken in five places. Ed will enter a rehab facility when he is released from the hospital. Get well wishes may be mailed to 416 Lambeth Drive, Johnson City, TN 37601. Ed's slide show will be presented on Friday evening at the Fall Rally.



FRIENDS OF ROAN MOUNTAIN WEBSITE — NEW & IMPROVED!!

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

Jerry Greer, Jerry Nagel, and Gary Barrigar have been working together to update and expand the Friends of Roan Mountain website. It looks great! Please take a few minutes to check it out and, perhaps, even forward the link to others whom you think would be interested in the mission and activities of the organization. You can access upcoming rally brochures, news of current projects, dates for activities such as bird or butterfly counts, and the archives for past newsletters. The photo gallery has been expanded to include photos from past rallies. If you enjoy taking photos, you

might want to choose some of your best shots from the Roan and the rallies to post to the gallery. You may email them to Gary Barrigar at barrigargn@embarqmail.com. Please include a caption for your photo and, if possible, a date.

Baa-tany in the Blackberry Bushes



With the help of a number of Friends members and others, Todd Eastin & Jamey Donaldson moved a herd of 34 goats to the other side of Jane Bald from Carver's Gap where they are happily munching blackberry leaves. Since they have been there, they have eaten an amazing amount of leaves. The Friends of Roan has committed to supporting this effort, through Jamey's, [ADOPT / SPONSOR A BAA-TANY GOAT PROJECT](#).

The purpose of the **volunteer-based Baa-tany Goat Project** is to **restore Grassy Bald corridors** on Roan's western balds using goats as an experimental management tool. **Browsing rotation** and **vegetation sampling protocols** will be developed that can hopefully be applied elsewhere.

The section of Roan Mountain known as Grassy Ridge is the longest stretch (approximately 7 miles) of grassy bald in the Appalachian Mountains. Roan's Grassy Balds are important habitats for many rare and endemic species such as

Gray's Lily as well as species at or near the southern ends of their ranges. The western balds are thought to be natural (predating European settlement). These ecosystems have declined in quality and quantity and immediate actions are needed to halt and reverse this trend. Roan has the world's premier examples of the globally rare Southern Appalachian Grassy Bald ecosystems (Global Rank 1 = "Extremely rare and critically imperiled", NatureServe.org). The balds are dying due to a variety of factors, including changes in soils, climate change, and lack of large herbivores (plant eaters). This makes the balds more hospitable for woody plant invasion, especially from Canada Blackberry. In particular, the corridors linking the remaining Roan balds are closing in.

The **project area** (about 79 acres) is within the Pisgah and Cherokee National Forests along about 1 mile of the Appalachian Trail corridor from Jane Bald to Grassy Ridge. About 40 **Angora goats** (a fiber rather than a meat goat) are being used to selectively browse the invading woody plants rather than herbs. Canada Blackberry is the main target. They are more tolerant of these high elevation conditions (5700-6100ft). Todd Eastin, long-time Friend of Roan Mountain, cared for the goats prior to their installation on the mountain. They were sheared, treated for parasites, confined, and fed a seed-free food to flush their guts of unwanted and potentially invasive plant seeds prior to being moved to the project area.

Jamey Donaldson, professional botanist and biological consultant, is the project coordinator and chief goat shepherd for these summer months. The goats are confined within 0.5 - 1 acre moveable paddocks constructed from solar-powered fencing. Browse levels are monitored and the goats moved into the next paddock once they have achieved the desired results. Water is carried by hand to the paddocks thus protecting sensitive wetland habitat. Volunteers will be on-site most of the time which will provide better browse level monitoring as well as additional protection for the goats.

At the end of the summer the goats will be going back to their home pasture in Shady Valley, TN, with the hopes that they will be back on Roan's Grassy Balds in 2009.

Check the website <http://www.friendsofroanmtn.org/> for more information, photos and links to videos and media coverage. You'll also find instructions on how you can adopt/sponsor a goat with a tax deductible donation.



Jamey hauls water in his backpack from a spring 1/2 mile from the site.

Jamey Donaldson will present the evening program on Saturday, September 6th, at the Fall Naturalists' Rally. Jamey's program, "The Ecology of Roan Massif", will describe the 26 globally rare ecosystems found on Roan Massif, from the balds to the cliff/outcrop communities.

A Brief History of the Highlands of Roan Grassy Balds Management

— Judy Murray

Following two years of baseline vegetation and small mammal data gathering on Roan's six grassy balds by a number of management partners, balds management was initiated in 1988 by volunteer hand-mowers of the Appalachian Trail Conference (now Conservancy) Konnarock Crews. Armed with weedwhackers and sometimes hand scythes, these crews, assisted by volunteers from the Tennessee Eastman Hiking & Canoeing Club and the Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy (SAHC), spent six weeks hand-mowing blackberries, sometimes head-high, in an effort to restore and maintain Roan grassy balds which were succumbing to woody species invasion. For seven years, the Konnarock Crews mowed Round Bald, Engine Gap and Grassy Ridge.

By 1990, SAHC had added a crew of its own, Bob's Briar Bashers, led by stalwart Bob Harvey of Newland, NC. In 1995 SAHC initiated the Grassy Ridge Mow-off, a July work weekend that has become a legendary tradition, wherein volunteers backpack 2½ miles out to the work site. In 1997 the NC Department of Corrections BRIDGE Crew of youthful offenders came on board to help with the monumental hand-mowing effort. In 2002, a new SAHC crew, the Roany Boyz led by SAHC Trustee Carol Coffey of Knoxville, TN, adopted Engine Gap as their annual focus area.

In 1999 a new management tool was added—that of a rubber-tracked mechanical mower or bushhog. Initially operated by a private contractor, the Forest Service stepped in with its own mower; all of these operations were and continue to be funded by the Appalachian Trail Conservancy and SAHC.

It became evident that controlling blackberry was not sufficient to maintain the balds. Attention also needed to be given to the shrubs and trees that were invading as well. A number of SAHC ad hoc volunteer crews began the task of lopping trees and shrubs to reclaim historic boundaries.

In 2008, in addition to the Grassy Ridge Mowers, the Roany Boyz, and the BRIDGE Crew, SAHC will be adding a number of additional volunteer crews to conduct balds restoration activities. SAHC provides the coordination, the training & logistical support, and the equipment & supplies for all of these crews. SAHC annually tracks the treated area, as well as costs and volunteer contributions. Anyone wishing to volunteer as a Balds Maintainer should contact SAHC Seasonal Ecologist Nora Schubert, nora_schubert1@hotmail.com.



Judy Murray is the Stewardship Director and a founding member of Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy. Judy is a true friend of Roan Mountain and has worked passionately for the protection of the Highlands of Roan. Visit SAHC's website at <http://www.appalachian.org/>.



Results of 2008 Roan Mtn. TN/NC Butterfly Count

July 19, 2008 was a beautiful day for butterfly watching on Roan Mtn. with clear skies, calm winds, and pleasant temperatures (71 -84 degrees F). Twenty people were in attendance at 10 AM at the Visitors Center of Roan Mountain State Park for the 16th Annual Butterfly Count there. We divided into two parties for the morning, with Richard Connors leading one group to Dave Miller Homestead in the park, and Don Holt leading the other group to Hampton Creek Cove State Natural Area. After lunch the two groups recombined into one party that went to Twin Springs in Cherokee National Forest, then to the Rhododendron Gardens in Pisgah National Forest.

The sight of 85 Pipevine Swallowtails sitting together beside a mud puddle at Hampton Creek Cove was awe inspiring, and that species led the list as the most numerous for the day, found nearly everywhere we looked. Second on the list was Aphrodite Fritillary, but it was only found at the Rhododendron Gardens.

Twin Springs again produced several caterpillars for our enjoyment. A Pipevine Swallowtail caterpillar lounged upon a Dutchman's Pipe. Four white Summer Azure and three dark purple Appalachian Azure caterpillars were discovered nestled between flowerbuds of Black Cohosh plants.

(cont'd, pg. 8)

Jane, Milk Sickness and Snakeroot — The naming of a mountain peak

It is the oft-repeated explanation. According to local legend, Jane Bald is so named because a young woman, suffering from milk sickness, died while crossing the mountain. Local legend, however, does not always prove to be the best source.

Jane Bald sits on the Tennessee/North Carolina border at 5807' along the Appalachian Trail atop Roan Mountain. The rocks near the summit of Jane Bald are a popular resting spot for hikers, with a view of Round Bald to one side and Grassy Ridge Bald to the other. Hiking along the balds during the summer months, in addition to waves of undulating grasses, you will encounter breathtaking rhododendrons and azaleas, tiny bluets, tasty blueberries, intoxicating angelica, and the rare Gray's Lily. In the winter months you may experience sub-freezing temperatures, fierce winds and deep snow drifts.

Early settlers in the mountain regions customarily drove their cattle to higher ground in late summer and early fall to graze. During the American Revolution, a North Carolina mountain ridge called Milk Sick was one of the earliest sites where milk sickness occurred. Caused by drinking tainted cow's milk, it was unknown on any other continent. One noteworthy victim of milk sickness, in 1818, was Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln. Also called alkali poisoning, puking disease, sick stomach, the slows or sloes, stiff joints, swamp sickness, tires, and trembles (when it occurs in animals), the actual source of the toxin remained a mystery for many years. George Ellison, in a Smoky Mountain News article, notes that various theories attributed the cause to "a poisonous dew on the grass, razorback hogs, a non-existent milk-sick fly, toxic gases, poisonous minerals and so on ad infinitum."¹



We now know that tremetol poisoning (milk sickness) is caused by milk from cows that have eaten either the white snakeroot or the rayless goldenrod plants. The early settlers' cattle, progressing from the lowlands up the slopes of the mountains, would have a high probability of walking through stands of white snakeroot in late summer. Even though an Ohio farmer made the connection between the plant and the sickness in 1838 and it was soon confirmed by a female nurse/midwife and Indian medicine woman in Ohio, the male-dominated medical professionals of the time discounted the discovery. For decades the only known preventative was to fence in the cattle, the prevalent remedy was whiskey or brandy with honey administered by "milk sick doctors"²



White Snakeroot (*Ageratina altissima*)

¹ Ellison, George "White Snakeroot was long a problem for settlers", Smoky Mountain News on the Web, 15 Jan., 2003,

<http://www.smokymountainnews.com/issues/01_03/01_15_03/mtn_voices.html>.

² ibid.

Now, back to the local legend and Jane Bald. Milk sickness did play a role in the naming of the bald. However, there is a more reliable accounting of the fateful journey Jane and her sister took across the highlands. The following is reprinted by permission from the Johnson City Press news-





Photos above: Elsie Cook Yelton; Jane Bald in the Roan Highlands; Jane Cook (seated) shown with her daughters; Elsie Yelton's parents Nerva Sparks Cook and Flem Cook



Jane Bald

Woman sets record straight on mountain

By Michael Joslin
Press Correspondent

BAKERSVILLE, N.C. - Elsie Yelton would like to set the record straight on Jane Bald in the Roan Highlands.

Responding to a recent *Johnson City Press* article on the Roan Balds and the naming of Jane Bald, she said she knows the facts, since she is the granddaughter of Harriet Cook, the woman who actually died shortly after being carried from the bald. Harriet and Jane Cook grew up down the road from Dogwood Flats, the area where Elsie lives on Cooktown Road in Mitchell County.

"Jane and Harriet were sisters. They had two sisters who lived on the Tennessee side of the mountains, and they had planned for a long time to go across the mountains to visit them. It was getting late fall. They had planned to visit earlier in the season, but Harriet had the milk sickness and had to put it off," Elsie said.

The sisters were just two of George Cook's 21 children. Married twice, their father raised two families. Another sister, Judy, had married a Civil War veteran, Tom Ledford, in 1863. Although she never had any children of her own, she held the large family together, raising several of her siblings' children, including Elsie's father, Flem.

Judy felt strong foreboding about the proposed trip and tried to talk the sisters into staying home and putting off the journey. Although Harriett seemed to have recovered from the milk sickness, Judy knew the illness could recur under the stress of the trek over the high mountains.

But Jane and Harriet were bound to go. They yearned to see their sisters Lannie and Madeline in Carter County, and the delay because of the sickness only increased their wish to make the trip. Judy held the hand of Harriet's 2-year-old son, Flem, who later became the father of Elsie. They watched the sisters start out happily, walking with a younger relative, Sylvester Cook.



"I don't know how long they stayed. I know they wanted to visit both sisters. I'm not even sure where they lived. I think one lived in Ripshin; one lived in Roan Mountain, Tenn. On Nov. 16, 1870, Jane and Harriet started back. My grandmother, she couldn't hardly make it. She got weakly and faint," Elsie said.

The weather changed rapidly, as it is apt to do in mid-November. Blue skies gradually filled with clouds. The temperature dropped rapidly as night came on. Harriet's steps grew slower and slower as she struggled up the heights. The dizziness and nausea of milk sickness returned.

"Harriet just made it up to Jane Bald. She collapsed under a pine tree. They had nothing to make a fire. The wind turned real cold. Jane got more and more worried, but there was nothing she could do.

"The wind turned real cold. Harriet would talk and mumble. Jane didn't have any idea of the time. Then sometime in the night Harriet stopped talking. The frozen ground spewed up around them," Elsie said.

"You know Jane was scared because they was panthers and wolves in this part of the country. In 1870, this was a wild kind of place. I would have died of fright," she said, shaking her head.

With the first glow of morning, Jane's hope revived. The rising sun found her hurrying down to the valley, seeking help. She found it at the log home of Charley Young who lived not far from Carver's Gap.

"Jane was about froze to death when she got down there. They got a wagon and put the bed - mattress and stuff - into it, and put Jane back in the wagon in that bed. They took the wagon as far as they could go, then they had some men carry Harriet down to the wagon. She was still alive. They put her in that feather bed," her granddaughter said.



This same bitter time, far down the mountain at Dogwood Flats, Judy was beside herself. Somehow she sensed the desperate situation of her sisters.

"She was just hysterical," Elsie said.

Under her goading, the men on Dogwood Flats hitched horses to a wagon and started up the road to the Roan. Just as they began the climb, they saw a wagon coming. It was Charley Young with Jane and Harriet.

"Just shortly after they got her here to Dogwood Flats, they got her settled and she died. Harriet was 24 years old. My daddy had a good memory. Judy told them that his mother was 24 years old when she died. He was born in 1868, he was 2 years

old when she died," Elsie said.

Harriet was buried in the cemetery near the bottom of Cooktown Road. Through the years, her headstone has vanished. Now Elsie has a general idea where her grandmother lies, but no one can point out the exact place.

Jane, who gave her name to the mountain, lived on and on.

"After that experience the people started saying, 'You know - up on Jane's Bald.' She died in the 1940s. She just lived and lived. She got so in the last years she couldn't hear thunder, she got so deaf. She could read still; her eyes stayed good," Elsie said.

And up till the end of his life in 1964 at the age of 96, Flem Cook kept a clear memory together with his strong, upright body. So Elsie Cook knows the true story of how Jane Bald got its name.

Photos to left of article: The rock slab on the summit of Jane Bald, a favorite resting place; Harriet Cook is buried in the cemetery near the bottom of Cooktown Road; Jane Cook, front row, far right, with her family, including her two daughters and their children.

MORE KIDS IN THE WOODS – ROAN MOUNTAIN OUTDOOR PROGRAM

— Nora Schubert

The Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy (SAHC), a nonprofit regional land trust (<http://www.appalachian.org/>), is offering several youth outdoor activities. SAHC was awarded a “More Kids In the Woods” (MKITW) grant by the US Forest Service to support activities that promote direct involvement of youth in the out-of-doors. Activities will take place on the Roan Mountain Massif.

Activities are sponsored by a number of conservation and land management partners including the Cherokee and-Pisgah National Forests, SAHC, Boone Watershed Partnership (BWP), Friends of Roan Mountain, Steele Creek Park and Nature Center, Tennessee Eastman Hiking and Canoeing Club, Tennessee Wildlife Resource Agency, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Roan Mountain State Park, The Ornithological Society-Bristol Bird Club and Elizabethton Bird Club, Mountain Empire Butterfly Club, Eastern Tennessee State University, Appalachian Trail Conservancy, Trout Unlimited, and private individuals.

Through this grant, SAHC was able to offer a competitive Ecology Internship to Cloudland High School student, Richie Winters, to assist SAHC’s Seasonal Ecologist Nora Schubert

with field projects in the Roan Mountain area. Richie has participated in several projects including Golden-winged Warbler surveys, grassy balds management, Appalachian Trail renovation, water quality monitoring, rare plant monitoring, bat mist-netting, and fish surveys. Through this MKITW Program, the Cloudland High School ECO Club has partnered with the Boone Watershed Partnership (BWP) and adopted two streams on which they will conduct long-term water quality monitoring.

SAHC has a number of activities scheduled for fall 2009 (see list below) and is actively seeking youth group participation. These activities are open to any youth group, with emphasis on groups within a 40 mile radius of Roan Mountain. If you are a youth group leader or know of a group that might be interested in participating, please contact Nora Schubert by phone (423-741-2967) or email (nora_schubert1@hotmail.com) to make reservations for an activity. Activities will be offered on a first come first serve basis. The list will be updated periodically to include additional activities, so send your contact information if you wish to receive updates.

I. MORE KIDS IN THE WOODS — FALL 2009 ACTIVITY LIST:

July 15 (Tuesday)

Activity - Water quality monitoring training with Boone Watershed Partnership water quality specialist

Location - Doe River at Roan Mountain State Park

Agenda - Water quality training will be provided to a youth group interested in adopting a stream (i.e., long-term public service project). Learn how to monitor water quality by measuring abiotic characteristics and identifying aquatic insects.

Special Note: This project resulted in a long-term monitoring project that will be implemented by Roan Mountain’s Cloudland High School ECO Club youth group in cooperation with the Boone Watershed Partnership.

July 23 (Wednesday)

Activity - Electro-fishing and fish identification program with Forest Service-Pisgah National Forest fisheries biologist.

Location - Cove Creek and Panther Creek

Agenda - Assist with fish survey using electro-fishing technique. Learn about the various fish species inhabiting Southern Appalachian mountain streams, fish monitoring and management, and general fish ecology.

August 11 (Monday)

Activity - Nonnative invasive plant removal work day with Forest Service-Pisgah National Forest botanist.

Location - Summit of Roan Mountain Massif

Agenda - Morning: Assist with pulling invasive plants at high elevation adjacent to fir-spruce forest community. Afternoon: Hike the Appalachian Trail along the TN and NC state line and across the high elevation grassy balds community to Round Bald (~2 miles round trip). Enjoy 360 degree views into the TN and NC mountains and learn about high elevation communities and land protection efforts in the Roan Mountain area.

August 30 (Saturday)

Activity - Electro-fishing and fish identification program with Tennessee Wildlife Resource Agency fisheries biologist.

Location - Doe River, at the Roan Mountain State Park Visitor Center

Agenda - Assist with fish survey using electro-fishing technique. Learn about the various fish species inhabiting Southern Appalachian mountain streams, fish monitoring and management, and general fish ecology.

August 22 (Friday, late evening)

Activity - Bat program with Forest Service-Cherokee National Forest wildlife biologist.

Location - Palms Branch (not far from Roan Mountain State Park)

Agenda - Learn about general bat biology through a PowerPoint presentation. Assist with bat trapping using mist-nets.

August 24 (Sunday)

Activity - Balds management work day with SAHC ecologist.

Location - Summit of Roan Mountain Massif

Agenda - Assist with woody plant removal in the grassy balds community atop the Roan Mountain Massif. Hike the Appalachian Trail

along the TN and NC state line and across the high elevation grassy balds community to the work site. Enjoy 360 degree views into the TN and NC mountains and learn about high elevation communities and land protection efforts in the Roan Mountain area, and the Goat Baa-tany Balds Restoration Project.

September 6 (Saturday)

Activity - Appalachian Trail hike with SAHC ecologist (during Fall Roan Mountain Naturalist Rally)

Location - Summit of Roan Mountain Massif

Agenda - Hike along the Appalachian Trail across the summit of the Roan Mountain Massif (~2.5 miles round trip). Enjoy 360 degree views into the TN and NC mountains and learn about high elevation communities and general land protection efforts in the Roan Mountain area, and the Goat Baa-tany Balds Restoration Project.

September 6 (Saturday)

Activity - Owl prowl and night hike with naturalist from Steele Creek Park.

Location - Roan Mountain State Park

Agenda - Bring your flashlights and take a hike along a state park trail. We'll prowl for owls, and also listen for other night sounds and view the night sky.

September 27

Activity - National Public Lands Day work day with Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation with State Natural Area ecologist.

Location - Hampton Creek Cove State Natural Area (high elevation Appalachian farmstead)

Agenda - Assist with trail maintenance and renovation and removal of nonnative plants from natural area. Learn about the ongoing habitat restoration efforts to restore early successional habitat for rare bird and small mammal species on the property.

II. OTHER ACTIVITIES TO BE SCHEDULED:

III. IMPORTANT NOTES:

--In general **wear appropriate outdoor attire (old clothes and sturdy hiking shoes and for most activities long pants)**. If participating in water-based activities (e.g., electro-fishing) bring an extra pair of **close-toed shoes for wading (not sandals)**. Be prepared to get dirty and possibly wet during the time in the out-of-doors.

--Be prepared to for all types of weather conditions. **Bring sunblock and hat** for protection from sun, and **rain gear and long-sleeved shirt** for protection from rain and changing temperatures in the mountains, no matter what the weather forecast is for the day,

Hydrology & soils program

Role of Fire / Smokey Bear program

Small mammal trapping & mini-bioblitz

Astronomy program

Salamander program

Plant ecology program

Butterfly program

Beginners bird hike

History of the Appalachian Trail hike

Geology hike

Fly fishing workshop

Photography workshop

High elevation community ecology hike

Peregrine nest site monitoring

("adopt a peregrine"; long-term project)

Bird box building workshop

given you will be in mountain terrain.

--All field equipment needed (stream waders, binoculars, field guides, building materials, management tools) will be provided by the sponsoring agency or organization, depending on the activity.

--Individual youth should bring a **bagged lunch, snacks and plenty of drinking water**.

IV. CONTACT PERSON

Nora Schubert - Seasonal Ecologist

Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy

Asheville, NC

[<http://www.appalachian.org/>]

Johnson City, TN

nora_schubert1@hotmail.com

(423)741-2967



MORE KIDS IN THE WOODS



WE'VE ADOPTED A WOLF!

Those who attended the Friday evening program at our last Spring Rally enjoyed an informative and entertaining presentation by Rhonda Goins, Naturalist from Bays Mountain Park in Kingsport, TN. Rhonda explained the socialization process for the wolves who live in the 1.5 acre wolf habitat at the park. As a state park employee, Rhonda was unable to accept the honorarium we customarily give our rally speakers. That money was, instead, used to adopt a wolf pup, Tanasi, at the park. Visit the [Bays Mountain Park](http://www.baysmountain.com/) website to get more information about the wolves and to see photos. <http://www.baysmountain.com/>



TANASI

Gray Wolf: *Canis lupus*

Date of Birth: April 24, 2007

Place of Birth: Bear Country USA

Rapid City, USA

Siblings: Aiyana, Netar, and Adahy all living here at Bays Mountain.

PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

Color: Tanasi has a black coat sprinkled with bits of brown and gray. He looks very similar to his brother Adahy, but is distinguished from Adahy by having a smaller white spot on his chest.

Eye Color: Amber

Size: Approximately 110 lbs.

DIET AND EATING HABITS

Tanasi's diet consists of road-kill deer and Nebraska brand canine food. Occasionally road-kill turkey and raccoon.

As a pup, he was first fed milk. Then puppy chow was added to the milk to introduce solids. After a time, Nebraska brand was added and the milk was reduced. By the time the pups were introduced to the main pack they were on meat only.

PERSONALITY TRAITS

Tanasi has been a perennial favorite with the volunteers who helped raise him. He has a sweet spirit and is very friendly. He was one of the first to greet when a volunteer entered the Puppy Palace.

He has always been fascinated by water in water bowls. As a pup, Tanasi would get completely into water bowls, blow bubbles in the water, and would turn water bowls over and watch the water make a path in the dirt.

When the pups were still separated, the volunteers thought Tanasi would rank lower in the pack. Once the puppies grew, he started to assert himself more. He and Adahy would take turns being the more dominate male. Now that they are with the adults, Kiva keeps them all in line.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS

Tanasi's name comes from Cherokee for Tennessee.

Medications: heart-worm preventative, parvovirus, distemper, coronavirus, and rabies vaccines.

**Celebrate
Valentine's
Day
at the
Winter
Rally
Saturday
February
14th
2009**

(2008 Roan Mountain Butterfly Count cont'd. from pg. 3)

The rarest species of the day was the single Dorantes Longtail found at Hampton Creek Cove, a first for this count and this site, although there is at least one previous sighting for Carter County, TN.

Adult butterflies seen were of 24 total species, with 572 total individuals.

The 17th Annual Roan Mountain TN/NC Butterfly Count will be held next year on the usual third Saturday of July. That will be July 18, 2009. The meeting place and time will be the same as always, 10 AM at the Visitors Center (Green Waterwheel) in Roan Mountain State Park. Come join us!

Participants list:

Bob Baldwin, Nancy Baldwin, Richard Connors, Dianne Draper, Joe Franklin, Vicky Frye, Charles Gutierrez, Ruth Gutierrez, Don Holt, Frances Lambert, Gail Lane, April Mattes, Larry McDaniel, Beth McPherson, Ellen Parker, Brookie Potter, Jean Potter, Bob Stidham, Shirley Stidham, Lisa Tyler.



Pipevine Swallowtail - 202

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail - 13

Cabbage White - 22

Clouded Sulphur - 06

Orange Sulphur - 16

Cloudless Sulphur - 01

Banded Hairstreak - 02

Gray Hairstreak - 01

Eastern Tailed-Blue - 47

Summer Azure - 32

Great Spangled Fritillary - 30

Aphrodite Fritillary - 68

Meadow Fritillary - 19

Pearl Crescent - 31

Eastern Comma - 01

Painted Lady - 01

Common Buckeye - 09

Viceroy - 02

Common Wood-Nymph - 07

Monarch - 06

Silver-spotted Skipper - 38

Dorantes Longtail - 01

Northern Broken-Dash - 01

Sachem - 16

Species total = 24

Individuals total = 572

submitted by

Don Holt, compiler

910 Smalling Rd.

Johnson City, TN 37601

dnldhlt@aol.com — (423)483-0470



Editor
Nancy Barrigar
708 Allen Avenue
Elizabethton, TN 37643
(423) 543-7576
barrigarn@embarqmail.com



Find us on the web at <http://www.friendsofroanmtn.org/>

Printed on recycled paper

