Finding—and Making—History in Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary

By Zachary Singer, Ph.D., Amelia Chisholm M.A.A., and Julie Markin, Ph.D.

Through collaboration among Lost Towns Project, Inc., Anne Arundel County’s Cultural Resources Division, and Washington College, students and community members are preserving the cultural resources of Jug Bay and making meaningful personal connections.

This summer, students in the Washington College (WC) archaeological field school and volunteers with the Lost Towns Project (LTP) walked shorelines and trails and dug test pits to investigate places in the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary where human activity occurred in the past. The Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary is rich in natural resources, boasting tidal freshwater wetlands, upland forests, and open water. The richness of the area has drawn foragers, hunters, and settlers continuously over the past 13,000 years as the environment changed from riverine to estuarine following the end of the last Ice Age. Similar to how changes in the climate affected the resources available to people in the past, current changes in the climate are impacting the cultural resources of Jug Bay and the Chesapeake region in general.

The Jug Bay stretch of the Patuxent River has long been known as a locus of Native American activity. Approximately 40 archaeological sites have been recorded in the area, including base camps, resource procurement camps, and ritual areas. The most thoroughly investigated site in this area is the Pig Point site, located on private property about one mile up Jug Bay. Pig Point was excavated between 2009 and 2014, and nearly 700,000 artifacts were recovered along with hundreds of features situated within a seven-foot-thick stratigraphic column. A thick, rich Woodland period midden was discovered measuring at least 60 ft in diameter, along with several thousand post holes denoting living areas, as well as five large Adena-influenced mortuary pits.

To understand the Jug Bay area more fully, archaeologists with LTP and Anne Arundel County’s Cultural Resources Division conducted research at a number of other sites around Jug Bay. In 2014, excavations were conducted at the Dorr site, situated in the Glendening Nature Preserve. The site stretches for nearly two miles along a bluff overlooking the Patuxent River. Lost Towns Project archeologists excavated a portion of this campsite and recovered artifacts suggesting that the site was occupied between about 3000 B.C. through around A.D. 1000.

Between 2015 and 2018, archaeologists turned their attention to the River Farm area of the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary. Archaeologists concluded that the floodplain at River Farm was occupied as early as about 3000 B.C. Excavations also identified several artifact clusters dating between 1500 and 500 B.C. near Two Run Branch on the north end of the landform. On a high terrace further up Two Run Branch, archaeologists recovered Morrow Mountain projectile points that date to around 7,000 years ago and sherds of pottery from the past 3,000 years. The area where these artifacts were recovered was named the Two Run Branch site.

To continue the Jug Bay research, archaeologists...
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received a Non-Capital grant from the Maryland Historical Trust in 2019 to complete a walking survey of the entire Jug Bay area in Anne Arundel County and in Prince George’s County, in partnership with the Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission. The goal of this work is to document cultural resources threatened by climate change, the ongoing natural process of erosion along the banks of the Patuxent River and its tributaries, and anthropogenic erosion of the hiking trails in county parks near Jug Bay. The WC field school was planned as an extension to this grant, to more thoroughly investigate the sites uncovered during the survey.

The field school was directed by Dr. Julie Markin, WC Associate Professor and Chair of Anthropology, and by Dr. Zachary Singer, Director of Archaeological Research, LTP. Field work typically requires a great deal of patience and persistence. At Pindell Bluff, archaeologists excavated 2x2-meter units with shovels and trowels to investigate concentrations of artifacts and soil stains (Figure 1). After excavating to beneath the artifact-bearing layers, archaeologists carefully examine the soil stratigraphy to determine how the artifacts came to be buried in the layers in which they were recovered (Figure 2). Often, archaeology involves a lot of digging with little return in terms of artifacts. This was not the case this summer, as each day brought evidence of human activity.

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Dear Friends,

As I write this column in the heat of August, I am conscious that it will be read in cooler times and that a new season will have begun. Those of you who enjoyed the luxuriance and ease of summer will now experience the fruitfulness of autumn and know that human behavior mirrors this passage.

At JBWS, summertime sees kayaking on the Patuxent River, visits of children finding marvel in the lowliest creature, and researchers pushing back the boundaries of science. Volunteers support bird banding, wade the marsh gathering data on the effects of climate change, and monitor the behavior of various invertebrates and vertebrates. Interns have started on their projects with an eye to writing up their findings a year from now.

Your board has likewise been busy with furnishing the Jug Bay Farm Preserve and holding regular meetings to deepen its support for the Sanctuary. Committees on Strategic Planning, Fundraising, Communications, Outreach and Event Planning, and Membership have been defining priorities and agreeing actions to implement while ensuring cross-coordination. These endeavors will be consolidated in a board retreat to be held in October in the hope of productive outcomes.

Meantime, we are very pleased that Peggy Hartman has joined the board as its new Treasurer and that the former Treasurer, Jim Harle, will join the Membership Committee. Jeff Shenot has agreed to head the Advocacy Committee.

While the board is making progress in addressing emerging priorities, we need an experienced person to help with Fundraising (you may recall that Marilyn Baker moved out of the area) and appeal for your help and suggestions in searching for a suitable replacement. Indeed, if you or someone with experience coincident with the committee responsibilities finds interest, please let us know. JBWS is a gem and worth preserving for our children and future generations.

Colin Rees, President, Friends of Jug Bay

We welcome new and returning FOJB members:

Karen Abrams  
Dave and Verna Banner  
Kristen Beatty  
Dr. and Mrs. Robert Bedard  
Geoff Blackborow  
Anne Bradshaw  
Oxana Canter  
William E. Clark  
Elizabeth Clickner and Richard Warden  
Tim Connor  
Camilla Day  
Cristie DeVoss  
Paul Egan  
Judith Hartman and Craig Beyles  
David Hearn  
Gwenmarie Hilleary  
Peter and Lynn Kenny  
David Larrabee  
Janet Lehman  
Kelley Magalls  
Philip Martinez Nadal  
Patrick Mehlman  
Bill and Louise Miles  
Holly Moehlmann  
Denise Molnar-Thompson  
The Family of Jordan Mueller  
Robert and Patricia Muenzer  
Donna Munn  
Jack and Ellen Neill  
Brandon and Jaime Pitcher  
Richard and Rebecca Ponder  
Sandra Proctor  
Ed Reisman  
James Rhoads and Sangeeta Malhotra  
Kenneth R. Riggleman  
Jeff and Jo Rupert  
Robert and Priscilla Schneider  
Georgeanne Scott  
Margaret Cook Scribner  
Paige Smith  
Gerald Sneeringer  
Scott Starin and Jason Kuznicki  
John Strong  
Katalin Szlavecz  
Esther Woodworth  
Ralph Young
Meet the New Jug Bay Staff!

Sarah Kempfer

I come to Jug Bay from Indianapolis, IN, where I was a naturalist and environmental educator at a nearby nature center. I have loved nature since my early days and committed my career to helping care for it. Along with receiving my Bachelors and Masters degrees at the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources and the Environment, I have worked on environmental education and policy issues at the federal, state, and local levels. Raising my own children, I recognized how little time children were spending outdoors and founded the Indiana Children and Nature Network (ICAN), a statewide nonprofit encouraging kids to have time outdoors. I am very pleased to be a part of the Jug Bay Team where I can help others develop a love and appreciation of nature and help to build a citizenry that values and protects our earth.

Laura Sebastianelli

Since they first captured my attention decades ago while living on the north shore of Massachusetts, wetlands have held a special place in my heart. A naturalist, educator, and citizen scientist myself, I have long sought opportunities to empower others to develop their knowledge, skills, and experience to understand, connect with, and serve the natural world. I hold a Master of Science in Ecological Teaching and Learning as well as a Master of Science in Management from Lesley University in Cambridge, MA. I spend my free time exploring the natural world, and I especially enjoy recording natural sounds when I can. I am a resident of Alexandria, VA, where I live with my husband on the edge of a freshwater tidal marsh, and I also serve on the Fairfax County Wetlands Board and as a board member of the Friends of Dyke Marsh.

Maryland Biodiversity Project

New Fungus Species for Found at JBWS

The Maryland Biodiversity Project (MBP, http://www.marylandbiodiversity.com) was started in 2012 by Bill Hubick and Jim Brighton to catalogue all living things of Maryland, with the goal of promoting education and conservation by building a vibrant general nature study community. To date, over 18,000 species have been catalogued—including a new fungus species for the MBP recently found at Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary. Sweetgum Fruit Fungus (Xylaria liquidambaris)

Volunteer Anne Looker found the fungus while participating in the MAPS bird banding project on July 7, 2019. After experienced amateur mycologists Joanne and Robert Solem confirmed the identity of the fungus, the observation was added to the MBP database (https://www.marylandbiodiversity.com/viewSpecies.php?species=20099).

Sweetgum Fruit Fungus is easy to identify because it only occurs on old, fallen fruits of sweetgum trees (Liquidambar styraciflua). The fungus consists of slender, mostly unbranched, crooked cylinders with pointed tips. The cylinders are initially pale yellow to white but become brown to black with age. So the next time you spot some sweetgum tree fruits on the ground, be sure to check them for this interesting fungus!
Jug Bay Summer Camps Expand Offering Unforgettable Summer Experiences for Preschoolers & Adults

By Liana Vitali, JBWS Citizen Science & Stewardship Coordinator

For over a decade, Jug Bay summer nature camps have primarily served youth between the ages of 10 and 15 years old. This summer, the staff decided to take a wild leap to offer two brand new camps for some of our youngest and oldest visitors.

During the week of June 17, we welcomed eight tiny, adorable, and inquisitive children between the ages of three and five to Forest Preschool. We spent each day that week from 9 am to 3 pm netting tadpoles, swinging on vines, splashing in the stream, making mudpies, and donning life-sized bird wings cut from cardboard. Saying goodbye to them was tremendously difficult, and we made their parents promise to bring them back to visit us very soon.

Almost immediately after Forest Preschool Camp ended, we hosted our first ever summer camp for grown-ups. Dubbed Camp Pandion in honor of the osprey (Pandion helaetus), we welcomed 12 participants over the age of 21 who identified as adventure seekers, outdoor wanderers, and the adults of summer who, for just one weekend, want to pretend like they never grew up. In just 24 hours, we played an epic battle of Capture the Marsh Muck Flag, saw fierce competition during the cardboard Build-A-Boat and Float competition, SUP-ed the river, made indigo tie dye T-shirts and friendship bracelets, practiced yoga with goats, and gathered around the bonfire with s’mores before falling asleep under the starlit sky to the soundtrack of a Jug Bay summer night. Twelve adult strangers all left together as friends with promises to return again next summer.

Keep an eye on our monthly Jug Bay newsletter for summer 2020 camp announcements this spring!

The Sanctuary team would like to introduce to our Jug Bay community the new staff reorganization that has taken place after the departure of two of our staff members, Melinda Fegler and Diane Benedetti. We are also excited to introduce our new team members, Sarah Kempfer and Laura Sebastianelli, and their new roles within the Sanctuary.

Rowan uses her homemade binoculars to watch the clouds pass by overhead on the marsh boardwalk. Photo by Liana Vitali.
Q: What’s New for Jug Bay Visitors?

A: A new trail!

Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary staff and Friends of Jug Bay volunteers are very happy to announce that on September 22nd at 9 am we will be opening a new trail: the Farm Connector Trail. This trail will take our visitors from the Sanctuary’s Visitor Center all the way to the Jug Bay Farm Preserve (a property recently added within our management). This new adventure hike is about 4.3 miles round trip and will take you through flats and rough terrain while enjoying the beauty of the forest, small creeks, and a newly established pollinator meadow, to end at our Jug Bay Pier at the edge of the Patuxent River. Come and join Mike Quinlan, experienced Jug Bay Master Naturalist, in hiking this new trail and enjoy light refreshments on the grounds of the Historic Riggleman House. Come prepared for a long hike by wearing comfortable shoes and clothes and bringing plenty of water.

Ages 10+. Fee: $6 per vehicle entrance fee. Registration required: call 410-741-9330 or email programs@jugbay.org.

…and a newly renovated barn!

Thanks to financial support provided by the Anne Arundel County Department of Recreation and Parks, the Sanctuary was able to renovate the A-frame tobacco barn located at Jug Bay’s Glendening Nature Preserve. We hope to give a new life to this barn by using it for education programming as well as public events. We would like to kick off the barn’s new beginnings by inviting you to a family Halloween celebration on October 26th, 1:00–5:00 pm. It will be an afternoon full of music, hay rides, crafts, food, and more! Costumes are welcome.

Fee: $10 per vehicle. Registration required: call 410-741-9330 or email programs@jugbay.org.
across numerous cultural periods, indicating that the site was occupied repeatedly over the last 13,000 years. The most exciting finds relate to two of the rarest kinds of sites found in the region: Clovis Paleoindian and 17th century colonial.

The Clovis sub-phase of the Paleoindian period refers to the earliest widespread cultural tradition in the Americas, which dates to around 13,000 years ago. Highly mobile groups of people moved across the landscape hunting game, including mega-fauna like mammoths and mastodons, and gathering wild foods like hawthorn and raspberry. The most recognized Paleoindian stone tool is the fluted point. The flute refers to the distinctive groove or channel that is chipped into the base of the point, likely to facilitate the hafting of the point to a dart shaft. Paleoindians must have been excellent geologists because they typically crafted their stone tools out of the highest quality cryptocrystalline stones found in the Mid-Atlantic.

This summer at Pindell Bluff, a complete Clovis fluted point made of jasper was recovered. Chips of stone from rare sources most commonly exploited by Paleoindians, including Weathering Amber Chalcedony and Nanjemoy Orthoquartzite were also found (Figure 3). Some of the chipping debris looks to have been produced when Paleoindians finished their projectile points by removing the flute. The small sample of the site excavated this summer provides evidence for Paleoindians finishing and re-sharpening hunting tools around 13,000 years ago. Future research on the site will explore for other potential Paleoindian activity areas to investigate the range of tasks that Paleoindians conducted at Pindell Bluff, including the possibility of hide processing areas and cooking hearth areas.

Early Colonial sites are also difficult to find on the landscape. Settlement in the 17th century centered on tobacco-growing farmsteads that were widely dispersed along the fertile soils of large rivers and their tributaries. Generally absent were the sparsely distributed nature of 17th century settlement, the architecture of the period affects the visibility of structures on the surface. Instead of replicating the brick construction of English households, colonists utilized a post-in-ground construction technique, referred to as earthfast, in which brick might be present only as a fireplace or cellar. The exteriors of earthfast dwellings were covered with wattle and daub, a process in which vertical stakes (wattles) are interwoven with horizontal twigs or branches and covered or daubed with clay. Chimneys appear to have also been constructed this way. Later in the century, roofs and walls were covered with oak clapboards, evidenced archaeologically by the presence of nails. Again, in adjusting to this new place and the particular demands of tobacco cultivation, the colonists looked to their Algonquian neighbors, borrowing their architectural forms. Time and natural factors have rendered these wooden and clay structures practically invisible on the landscape.

Like many 17th century colonial sites in Anne Arundel County, there was a very low density of artifacts; however, these objects point to a clear late-17th-century date. A wide variety of ceramics including delftware, Manganese-mottled, and North Devon gravel-tempered wares were found in small pieces (Figure 4). A few pieces of the bowl of smoking pipes were found, as well as three pipe stems whose size point to a 1680–1710 date of use. There were also a handful of architectural materials including handmade nails and bricks, suggesting a structure. Future research

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[Image of artifacts] Figure 3. Probable Paleoindian artifacts from Pindell Bluff. From left to right: A. Nanjemoy Orthoquartzite flake; B. Weathering Amber Chalcedony flake; and C. Jasper Clovis Point. Photo by Zac Singer, Lost Towns Project.

[Image of artifacts] Figure 4. 17th century artifacts from Pindell Bluff. From left to right: A. Manganese-mottled mug base; B. and C. Tin-glazed ‘delftware’ fragments; D. North Devon gravel-tempered pan fragment; E. Tobacco pipe bowl; and F. Handmade ‘rose head’ nail. Photograph by Zac Singer, Lost Towns Project.

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Meet the Friends of Jug Bay Board:
Peggy Hartman

The outdoors, whether parks, wilder mountains, or wandering in my town has always been where I go to decompress, reset, and relax. For me, it works on a 30-minute stroll, bike ride, kayak ride or a 9-day trek. We grew up hiking and fishing, took the kids on their first camping trip when they were 1 and 2 years old (forgot the tent and had a night-long battle with mosquitoes!), and tried to instill in them the same love and reverence we feel for the natural world around us. Now they are both grown and also passionate about the environment. In my career, I spent my days, decades, in the corporate world on computers and in meetings. In my retirement, I am interested in finding ways to actively protect our local resources so that other families will have opportunities to breathe in the air of the woods and explore the wonders on a fallen log. My sister introduced me to Jug Bay through the Friends of Jug Bay Soup & Science program. Serving on the board of the Friends of Jug Bay gives me the opportunity to help keep this particular community gem available for all those who care to enjoy it.

Friends of Jug Bay Treasurer Peggy Hartman.

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on the site will hope to find the footprint of this building.

In addition to enriching our understanding of the archaeological record of Jug Bay, the summer work enriched the participants. The significance of weeks spent digging in Jug Bay was “taking what you learned in the classroom and applying it to the field, making what you learn real and more meaningful,” noted Leo Johnson, junior at Washington College. For Julia Fuchs, a sophomore at Washington College, a benefit of working with professional archaeologists and volunteers was meeting “people from different backgrounds who have different viewpoints” for interpreting the past and seeing “how passionate they are about archaeology.”

A long-term partnership between LTP, Anne Arundel County Cultural Resources Division, the WC Department of Anthropology, and Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary aims to document cultural resources that are threatened by climate change, ongoing natural erosion along the banks of the Patuxent River and its tributaries, and human-induced erosion along the hiking trails in county parks in Jug Bay. Washington College sophomore Jack Dodsworth considers the relationship between climate change and archaeology, noting that “when sea level fluctuates, it creates periods of instability, and we can see that instability and the adaptability to it” in the archaeological record. Dodsworth concisely captures the importance of this endeavor, as climate change “has as much to do with what we’re finding as it does with destroying what we’re finding.”

Archaeologists hope to continue excavations within Jug Bay to continue to explore the Paleo-Indian and 17th century components of the Pindell Bluff site. A full report on the Jug Bay survey will be completed in 2020. If you want to participate, Lost Towns is seeking volunteers to assist with future excavations and laboratory processing of artifacts recovered from Jug Bay. To get involved, email volunteers@losttownsproject.org.

Welcome Chesapeake Conservation Corps Member Hadijah Lawal

I am very excited to spend this upcoming year at the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary as a Chesapeake Conservation Corps Member. I recently graduated from Emory University with a Bachelor's degree in Environmental Science, and my previous work experiences include working with the Scripps Institution of Oceanography and an Education Consulting Service. I love spending my time outdoors, whether I’m hiking, snorkeling, or lying in a hammock! I’ve just moved here from Texas, and I can’t wait to learn about and contribute as much as I can to Jug Bay.
Get Healthy and Help Others by Joining the South County Community Garden

By Tessa Muellehner, Gwen Brewer, and Lloyd Lewis, South County Community Garden volunteers

Do you like to grow vegetables but also want do something good for your community? Or are you interested in learning more about growing vegetables without the responsibility of having your own garden? Or just want to try something new? We have the perfect solution for you—join the volunteer gardeners at Jug Bay’s South County Community Garden! We are a merry band of folks who love to dig in the dirt, trade stories, try out new crops, and share the bounty of the community garden with local senior citizen centers and youth organizations.

Once a thriving tobacco farm, the fields along the shores of the Patuxent River were reborn as a community garden in the early 1990s when the surrounding lands became part of Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary. Rather than each person getting his/her own plot, we raise crops communally and produce plenty of food for all. Members harvest as little or as much as they want, keeping in mind the needs of the group and donations. Food is grown organically and is never sold. A yearly fee of $200 per family helps to cover costs such as seeds, fertilizer, and gas for the tractor. Members are also asked to help at the garden for 10 hours per month.

Although there are too many to list them all, crops include a wide variety of potatoes and tomatoes, beans and greens, and peppers galore, not to mention blackberries, strawberries, rhubarb, and an herb and flower garden. So grab a pair of gardening gloves and join us! For more information, please contact Lloyd Lewis at lewislfl@msn.com.

A neat row of beans at the South County Community Garden at Jug Bay.

Volunteers plant okra at the South County Community Garden.

We thank all our summer 2019 volunteers for their valuable contributions! Please bear with us in this transition time as we review and tweak our system for volunteer accounting—we hope to be able to recognize our quarterly volunteers by name again by the time the next issue of Marsh Notes (winter 2020) is published.

Explore our volunteer opportunities online at www.jugbay.org/volunteer. For more information, call 410-741-9330 or e-mail Volunteer & Program Coordinator Debra Gage at rpgage00@aacounty.org.
"Kerwee!" "Keek!" "Whinny!" These are the calls of the Sora Rail (*Porzana carolina*), a secretive bird found in the marshes along the Patuxent river. These social birds live in the thick vegetation, so their vocalizing is an excellent way to locate each other and communicate. Greg Kearns, a Naturalist at Patuxent River Park, and his team utilize these calls in their research to capture and band these birds to learn more about this little-studied species (Figure 1).

Every fall, Sora Rails stop at Jug Bay for four to six weeks as they make their way south to their wintering grounds in Florida and South America. Jug Bay holds an abundant supply of nutritious food resources that release delectable seeds (or so the Soras think). This makes it an excellent place to study the Sora, as they congregate here in the hundreds.

Until recently, Soras refueling at Jug Bay numbered in the thousands. When Greg first began studying Sora back in the 1990s, he banded over 4,000 individual birds! Over time their population numbers have dwindled, most likely due to habitat loss. In fact, in 1999, a year after Greg banded 1,014 Soras, the population dropped abruptly, with
only 296 individuals banded. This precipitous population drop persuaded Greg to take a critical look at Jug Bay’s marshes. Native plants in the marsh were being outcompeted by invasives like Phragmites, an invasive plant providing no food to migrating birds. In addition, an overabundance of invasive summering Canada Geese (which should have still been in Canada) were consuming the rice before it even got a chance to produce seed. As a result, Greg’s team has spent the last 20 years restoring and monitoring the wild rice. In 2017, after an almost twenty-year hiatus, Greg and his research assistants began anew to analyze Sora populations to see if there had been any improvement.

In the fall of 2017, Greg’s team captured and banded 190 Soras, and 238 the following year. Although these numbers do not seem to be an improvement over the 296 birds captured in 1999, only half the number of traps were deployed in 2017 as in the 1990s. Additionally, the 2018 numbers could be attributed to the region’s record-breaking rainfall that year. Other factors not related to Jug Bay, such as habitat loss in the breeding grounds, could also be playing a larger role.

Along with tracking Sora populations, the team has also implemented technology to track Sora movements that was not available in the 90s. At first glance, the Sora Rail appears not to be well-suited for flight—it spends its days walking through the cattails and, when it does fly, it frantically beats its wings to stay aloft. In reality these birds are migrants that travel long distances and use Jug Bay as a refueling station during their intensive migration south. Where exactly they go, and where they have come from, is what Greg’s team hopes to find out using transmitter backpacks (Figure 2). It is believed that Sora breed in Canada and the upper United States and winter in Florida and Central and South America. By using transmitters and a system of towers called Motus Wildlife Tracking, Greg’s team can figure out where exactly these elusive birds go. In fall 2018, Greg and his team attached 50 transmitters to Soras. So far they have received data showing the birds have flown past towers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and the Bahamas (Figure 3).

At Patuxent River Park, we frequently and anxiously check the Motus database to see if there are new detections of our transmitter birds. With each piece of data gathered, we are able to learn more about this secretive marsh bird.

Figure 2. A Sora after release, fitted with a leg band and transmitter, the antenna of which is visible protruding from its back.

Summer donations: wooden side table for Jug Bay Farm Preserve house, Elaine Friebele; bird feeder, Dave Mozurkewich; plant plugs and seeds for FOJB Plant Sale, Mary Barron; digital electric fence tester for goat fence, Chris Taylor; air compressor, Robert Mitchell.

Figure 3. A particular Sora (#116) that flew to the Bahamas is the first record of a Sora flying during the day. Number 116 would have flown out over the ocean going over 1,000 miles in 19 hours and 22 minutes—averaging a speedy 52 mph! strong northerly winds help push the birds south.

This research takes place at Patuxent River Park’s Jug Bay Natural Area, which has been part of the Jug Bay Component of the Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve since the early 1990s. The Research Reserve has actively supported the wild rice restoration work at Patuxent River Park and was excited to see the renewal of the Sora Project.
Save the Dates!

Soup & Science Lecture Series

Sunday, January 12; Sunday, February 9; March date TBD: 12:00 pm - 3:00 pm

ENJOY hearty homemade soup and fresh bread and catch up with friends and colleagues. Then sit back with dessert and enjoy listening to a guest speaker.

Don’t forget to bring your JBWS Soup & Science crocks and spoons! Don’t yet have a crock? Purchase one for $10 at the event.

Registration will open soon online at www.friendsofjugbay.org.