



VOYAGEUR

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE GROSSE ILE NATURE & LAND CONSERVANCY

"Between every two
pine trees there is
a door leading to a
new way of life."
~ John Muir

→ The Eastern White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) is one of Michigan's few native trees that don't lose their leaves in the winter! A large coniferous tree native to Eastern North America, pine trees grow in well-draining sandy soil and boggy areas, and can grow to be over 200 feet tall. White pine can be distinguished from the similar red pine if you look at the needle bundles - the white pine has five and the red pine has three. A convenient way to remember — "white" has five letters and five needles, red has three of each!

White pine is an important plant to many Native Tribes across North America. Known as zhingwaak (or spelled Shinguwak) to the Native Anishinaabe (Ojibwe, Potawatomi, Odawa) people, white pine is an important medicine plant. In Anishinaabe traditions, Zhingwaak is a protector, teaching peace and virtue. The white pine is the symbol of the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois Confederacy), called the Great Tree of

NATIVE SPECIES OF GROSSE ILE

Eastern White Pine

(*Pinus strobus*)

BY SKYLER LESLIE



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Peace, demonstrating its importance. The Haudenosaunee is an alliance of five tribes, represented in the five needles in a pine cluster.

It's estimated that the white pine covered most of eastern North America before European settlement, but less than one percent of old growth forests remain. Fire is an important part of a pine-dominant ecosystem, as white pine bark insulates the tree and promotes regeneration by creating openings in the tree cover that allow the pine to grow. Pine trees provide food and shelter to many different animals, especially for birds, and was used as a food source by Native people for many generations, as it's rich in vitamin C. Pine sap has been used as a medicine and building material as well.

Michigan's climate is ideal for growing pine trees, leading the state to be the U.S. leader in timber production from 1860-1910 (and making the Eastern White Pine our state tree!). In the late — Continued on page 7

11/11

Winter is for the Birds

Tue, November 11, 6-7:30pm
JCJ Resource Center

12/6

Animal Tracks & Scat

Sat, December 6, 1-2:30pm
JCJ Resource Center

12/9

Birds & Holiday Traditions

Tue, December 9, 6-7:30pm
JCJ Resource Center

Reflections From the President

BY PAUL GLOOR

2025 has been another year of great accomplishments for GINLC. This organization is truly something special — a reflection of the passion, dedication, and community spirit that make Grosse Ile such a remarkable place.

I won't go over all the details here — you'll have to come to the **Annual Membership Meeting on November 8** to hear the full review! But I do want to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to everyone who made this year possible.

To our volunteers who have worked tirelessly to advance our mission — thank you. From the Monday morning stewardship crew maintaining the Resource Center and preserves, to those who used their special expertise for invasive species control, to those who joined stewardship events like the Sunrise Park cleanup, the All-Island Cleanup, and our native garden projects — your hands-on work makes a lasting difference.

Thank you to our “reporters in the field” who captured wonderful photos and videos used in our social media and presentations, and to those who set up chairs, welcomed guests, and guided tours at our education events.

We are deeply grateful to the many speakers and experts who generously shared their knowledge and expertise with our participants throughout the year — your time and insight enrich our programs and inspire us all.

We also appreciate those who worked with children, scouts, camps, and teachers, helping inspire the next generation of environmental stewards. To the volunteers who staffed our tables at Islandfest and Macomb Street events, thank you for spreading the word about GINLC's work.

We're deeply grateful to our dedicated volunteers who lend their time and expertise to our Land Acquisition Team, helping us thoughtfully evaluate and protect valuable properties. We also extend heartfelt thanks to our Finance Team volunteers, whose careful stewardship ensures the long-term strength and sustainability of our mission. A special thanks to everyone who supported our membership and communications teams by helping with administrative tasks, and behind-the-scenes efforts.

Thanks to our dedicated Board of Directors, whose passion and leadership continues to guide and strengthen this organization.

We're also grateful to our partner organizations, who collaborate with us toward shared conservation goals. And finally, thank you to all who attended our events — your engagement keeps our mission alive.

You all make the world a better place. We look forward to 2026. We hope to see you at the Annual Membership Meeting on November 8!



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Curious about what's happening
behind this fence?



SCAN TO
LEARN MORE



Stewardship
volunteers at the
Hennepin Marsh
Preserve

Summer Stewardship

BY PETER KANTZ

Michigan was in severe drought for most of this past summer and early fall, with August and September being particularly dry. The drought caused us to deviate from our usual activities during this time of the year. Cutting grass at our preserves and trimming back vegetation along our trails was not a high priority—instead, the drought and associated low water levels in the Detroit River made it possible for us to venture into areas that are usually not accessible. We were able to treat and cut down phragmites along the shoreline at both our Hennepin Marsh Gateway

Preserve and Bruce Jones Preserve. Although the drought made so many tasks easier, planting native species was more challenging. Donated native flowers planted at the Hennepin Marsh Gateway Preserve and newly planted grass around the Resource Center parking lot had to be watered on a regular basis, as did the trees in the tree nursery. The front garden at the Resource Center with its well-established native plants, however, held up well with the limited rainfall we received.

Several projects are targeted for completion by

the Spring of 2026:

1) installation of a bench on the observation platform at the Bruce Jones Preserve, 2) installation of a bench at the Airport Nature Area overlooking Gibraltar Bay, and 3) hardening the trails at the Bruce Jones Preserve with gravel.

GINLC stewardship is accomplished by volunteers, with the occasional projects being contracted out when specific skills and equipment are required. If you would like to be part of GINLC stewardship, send us an email, we are always looking for additional volunteers.

THANK YOU
to our special donors!

Peter and
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Kathy Levellier

Interested in
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ginlc.org/donateland
for more info.



Giving Made Easy

Enroll your Kroger Plus card to benefit the Grosse Ile Nature & Land Conservancy! Go to kroger.com/communityrewards to enroll (our organization number is AW710).

Autumn's Aerial Ballet: Ducks on the Move

BY JONATHAN HODGE

Each autumn, our island landscapes transform into a canvas of fiery reds, golden yellows, and deep oranges. As trees shed their chlorophyll and prepare for winter dormancy, another spectacle unfolds overhead: the graceful migration of waterfowl. It's happening right under our noses—or rather, above our heads.

This article spotlights a couple of ducks to look out for. Ducks migrate because, frankly, they're not fans of frozen ponds or empty snack bars. As soon as their favorite wetlands start turning into icy skating rinks, they're out. It's basic survival instinct. Shorter days and dropping temperatures are all it takes to kick off the migration. Before you know it, they're flying in Vs headed south—right through our backyard.

While peak autumn colors in Southeast Michigan generally arrive around mid-October, the great waterfowl migration begins well before the leaves change and continues until the river and lake freeze over. The beauty of it all? There are so many different breeds! So many colors beyond the autumn favorites. There are far too many species to reference



Canvasback ducks take flight during their fall migration.

in one article, so you'll just have to keep an eye out for the author's favorites.

Around the island, we've become close friends with mallards and wood ducks. If you're not sure what I'm talking about, take a paddle down one of our local canals or visit one of our fine marshes. For those unfamiliar, the drakes have all the color. While both mallards and wood ducks have green heads, woodies boast even more vibrant hues and a beautiful mullet-like crest. Wood ducks generally stick around until November, while some mallards will hang on until the ice shows up.

The show really gets

started in late October and into November. The first flight birds begin to arrive—some still going through their seasonal molt, others in full plumage. One to keep an eye out for? The canvasback.

When I was a young waterfowler, I remembered them by their name: the canvasback looks like it has a white canvas on its back. These ducks have a regal look. Some local waterfowlers call them "The King." With a sloping forehead and long, elegant profile, they're often compared to a speedboat in silhouette. Drakes flaunt a rich chestnut-red head and neck with a white body, black chest and tail, and a

long black bill. Hens sport subtler tones of brown and gray. Again, the drakes get all the color! Although they pass through town in the fall, the best time and place I've found them consistently is right after the ice leaves in spring—lined up along East River Road by the hundreds.

While "The King" often steals the show, don't overlook a pint-sized powerhouse of charm: the bufflehead. One of the smallest ducks to visit, drakes sport a bold white patch on their heads that contrasts sharply with iridescent green, blue, and purple plumage. They're absolutely stunning—like they're wearing tuxedos to a pond party. Females keep it classy with a more subdued gray-brown palette and a distinctive white cheek patch. These little ducks are often seen in late fall and winter, flying just a few feet above the water. Once the ice forms, you'll find them right along the edge, until they too continue their journey south.

But for now, each crisp autumn morning offers a chance to witness nature's choreography—where color and movement converge in a fleeting, beautiful dance.

GINLC EDUCATION EVENTS: A YEAR IN REVIEW

BY ISABELLA RISTA

As the year comes to a close, we are pleased to announce GINLC will have hosted a total of twenty-nine educational programs in 2025, with four remaining between the months of November and December. With the assistance of Huron-Clinton Metroparks and Wild Birds Unlimited of Woodhaven, we were able to offer free monthly programming on weekends and Tuesday evenings to many curious community members. We aim to showcase the natural areas of Grosse Ile and the seasonal attractions you may find throughout the island and surrounding areas.

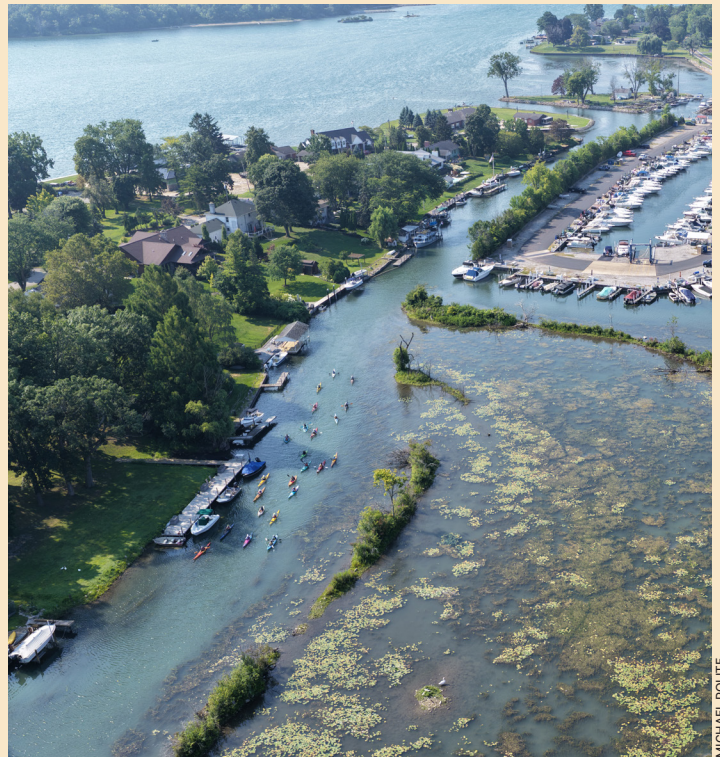
Aside from our regular monthly programming, we were able to offer additional special events to our neighbors. Native Tree Care and Composting was graciously hosted by GINLC Board Members, Doug Thiel and Johanne Wilson, where attendees learned about the importance of native tree species, our native tree nursery, as well as composting basics. GINLC partnered with Friends of the Detroit River and Downriver Linked Greenways for a Kayak Downriver Wetlands event — an advanced paddle tour designed to showcase the rich biodiversity of the wetlands near Grosse Ile. Naturalist Natalie Cypher shared her expertise on this six-mile loop, identifying local wildlife, discussing wetland habitats, and the impacts of invasive species. Taylor Beaufore walked us through sustainable landscapes and native gardening from key design principles to plant selection and stormwater management.

Catering to the young minds of our community, GINLC participated in Grosse Ile's Recreation Department kid's camp, where we examined pond water under magnification and discussed what plants and animals can be found in and around water sources. Campers also explored the trails and gardens on Centennial Farms property, learning about colors and shapes that can be found in nature by creating "paintings" with found natural materials. One of our local Daisy Girl Scout troops earned their badge: *Make the World a Better Place Petal* by learning to reduce, reuse, and recycle in order to better the community. GINLC's composter played as an example of small steps you can take at home. The Daisies then used recycled plastic containers to make planters out of foraged materials and planted wildflower seeds to watch grow.

A huge thank you to all of our volunteers and guests who



Guests enjoy the outdoors at the GINLC educational events.



MICHAEL POLITE

continue to meet us outside and learn something new! As always, Grosse Ile Nature and Land Conservancy's monthly programs are free and open to the public. It's not too late to get in on the fun, the following programs remain in 2025; **Evening Lantern Hike:** November 9th 5:30-7 PM @ ANA, **Winter is for the Birds:** November 11th 6-7:30 PM @ JCJ Resource Center, **Animal Tracks and Scat:** December 6th 1-2:30 PM @ JCJ Resource Center, and **Birds and Holiday Traditions:** December 9th 6-7:30 PM @ JCJ Resource Center. Additional information on our upcoming educational events can be found at ginlc.org/upcoming-events or by following us on social media.

Get The Lead Out

BY DOUG THIEL

Lead is an extremely toxic element that this country has sensibly removed from water pipes, gasoline, and paint to reduce the possibility of lead exposure, which leads to adverse human health effects. Unfortunately, lead is still entering the food chain through the continuing use of lead hunting ammunition for upland small and large game.

It has been long recognized that lead ammunition for waterfowl hunting leads to waterfowl poisoning. How does this occur?

Through the ingestion of spent pellets. Waterfowl like ducks, geese, loons and swans forage for food and grit in wetlands and fields where hunting occurs. These birds can easily mistake spent lead shot pellets for seeds or small stones, which are stored in their gizzards to assist in grinding food.

In the bird's acidic gizzard, the lead pellets are ground down and absorbed into the bloodstream. This causes a variety of health issues, including neurological damage, organ failure, weakness and emaciation.

This resulted in a federal ban on the use of lead-based ammunition for waterfowl in 1991. Before the ban, lead poisoning was a major cause of death for waterfowl. One



study in 1959 estimated that lead poisoning killed 2-3% of the fall waterfowl population annually. The ban has since resulted in a significant reduction in lead poisoning deaths among these bird populations.

Due to concerns about broader impacts of lead in the environment, a number of environmental groups are calling for the use of alternatives to lead-based ammunition for other types of hunting such as small upland game and big game. These concerns include:

The poisoning of raptors and scavengers, like bald

eagles, who ingest lead by feeding on the carcasses of game animals that have been shot but not recovered.

The potential for adverse health impacts on humans from ingesting game meat on a regular basis that has been contaminated with lead fragments.

The contamination of soil, which can result in lead being incorporated into the food chain.

Since the ban on lead-based ammunition for waterfowl in 1991, there has been a great deal of research conducted on non-toxic alternative materials

for rifle bullets and shotgun ammunition. Alternatives that have been developed for shotgun shells include:

Steel: A readily available option, but is less dense than lead, so an increase in shot size and a more open choke are often recommended.

Bismuth: A denser, softer alternative to steel that offers similar performance to lead. It is also safer for use in older or more delicate guns, as it is softer than barrel steel.

Tungsten: A very dense material, tungsten-based shots can be used at the same pellet size as lead. Tungsten alloys, such as tungsten-polymer and tungsten-bronze provide excellent performance and are the closest non-toxic alternative to lead shot that you will find.

The primary rifle bullet alternative for big game is copper. Copper bullets offer great weight retention and rapid expansion, making them very effective.

Since all of these alternative lead-free forms of ammunition have different properties as compared to lead, it is important to make sure they are compatible with your firearms and to conduct patterning tests and practice with clays to find the best non-toxic load for your

specific firearm and target quarry.

In Michigan, you can find lead-free ammunition at large sporting goods retailers, local gun shops and specialized manufacturers.

These major chain stores have locations across Michigan and carry a wide selection of lead-free non-toxic ammunition options: *Bass Pro Shops, Cabela's, Dunham's Sports, Tractor Supply Company, Boss Shotshells* is a Michigan-based family-owned business that specializes in non-toxic steel, bismuth, and copper-plated bismuth loads for waterfowl and upland game.

Online retailers are also a possible source of lead-free ammunition. These include *Ammunition Depot, Bear Creek Ballistics*, and *Midwest Munition Company*.

Finally, many local hardware stores, including Grosse Ile Hardware, carry lead-free ammunition.

Ultimately, it is a personal decision to move to lead-free alternatives for upland small game and large game hunting, but many hunters now acknowledge that there are distinct environmental and health benefits to doing so, which is prompting them to make the switch.



MICHAEL PLOJINIKOV / CC-BY-3.0



— Continued from cover

1800s, lumberjacks came from the eastern U.S. to Michigan, where there were forests of old growth pines. People came from all over the world to work in logging, whether in a camp or a mill, and it became a multi-billion dollar industry. White pine was also well suited for timber production

because it floats, making it easy to transport down rivers to lumber mills. These logs were used to build buildings, ships, furniture, and construction materials.

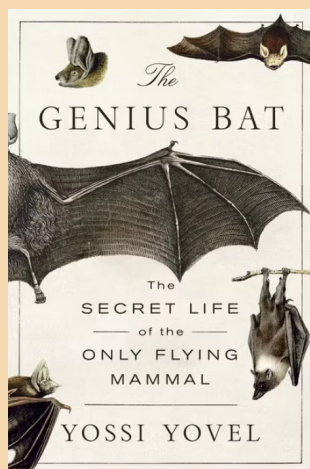
The expanding lumber industry led the U.S. to sign a treaty with Chippewa tribes in 1837 granting the U.S. lumber harvesting rights

in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, but preserved Tribal rights to hunt, fish and gather on the land and in the waters of treaty territory.

The white pine is an important plant in Michigan, from its role in ecosystems to its central place in Native American traditions and teachings.

EDITOR'S BOOK CLUB

BY KATIE KOBILJAK HRABNICKY



A few months ago, I was given an ARC (advanced reading copy) of *The Genius Bat*. If you know me at all, you'll know I'm a total bat nerd — I think they're fascinating, and they're incredible for our environment (check out our fall 2022 newsletter for a native species article on bats!). This book offered great insight into what the life of a bat researcher is like, including the individual personalities different species of bats have and how they have to cater their research to those mannerisms. It's very science-heavy, so I felt like I was learning a lot while still remaining engaged. If you're even remotely interested in the world's only flying mammals, I would recommend ordering a copy from the Literary Hideaway or Brooks Books (or any indie bookstore)!

ECO-FRIENDLY HALLOWEEN

BY SOPHIA SEBASTIAN

As Halloween quickly approaches, you may be looking for some last-minute decorations. Who wants to be the only house on the block without any? But in the Halloween scramble, we need to be conscious of the decorations we put up and their effect on the environment.

A common decoration to spook up your yard is fake cobwebs. They are often used to cover large areas around houses to make them seem frightening. But the truly frightening thing is the danger they pose to wildlife. A normal spiderweb is constructed so insects will get caught and then eaten by the spider, a natural part of the food chain. A fake spiderweb can also catch insects and small wildlife, leaving them there to get injured or possibly die. This is especially dangerous during migration season, which is in full flight right now. A bird who has stopped for a break on a tree can get caught in fake webbing a homeowner put up. That bird could be stuck there for hours until someone notices distressed chirping. By then, the bird could have injured its leg or wing trying to get out. Kathryn Duduck, the wildlife director for Chattahoochee Nature Center in Georgia, told Treehugger in a 2020 interview: "This is the time of year that rehabilitations receive numerous animals caught in these decorations, from songbirds to chipmunks and everything in between." On top of the immediate danger to the animals, there is also the longstanding danger to the environment. Many fake cobwebs are made from polyester and are single-use. They take decades to degrade and are often rebought year after year.

Another concern for the birds is upward-facing lights. Many people will use them to colorfully illuminate their house or large animatronics. While they create a fun atmosphere for your home, there is also the not-so-fun danger of upsetting bird flight patterns. A common way for birds to navigate is by using light, specifically starlight. Having other bright lights around during the night can disorient birds. This often leads to birds circling areas for long periods and becoming exhausted. These lights also pose a threat to insects. You might have a light by your backdoor to keep mosquitoes and moths from getting inside. This is fine on a small scale but can become dangerous when a whole yard is filled with lights. They attract many kinds of insects and, when left on for hours, become very hot. That heat can burn parts of the insect or possibly kill it.

Even though this is a scary and dark season, things

don't have to be so gloomy. There are other ways to show your Halloween cheer without posing a danger to the environment. A perfect example would be pumpkins! They are already a staple and easily compostable. You could carve a pumpkin, use environmentally safe supplies to paint it, or even leave it out on its own. One hazard you should be aware of is disposal. Throwing pumpkins into general waste can inhibit the natural decomposition process. Without all the dirt and decomposers to help the pumpkins, they release harmful methane gas. The best way to dispose of old jack-o'-lanterns is by composting them. If you don't have a compost area already set up, check if a neighbor or local group is looking for compostable materials.

The DIY options for Halloween are endless! If you like the look of the fake spiderwebs, you can easily switch to a better alternative. Using natural rope or twine, you can create large cobwebs that are reusable and look great. Make sure to have large spacing. This will ensure no animal, insect, or little goblin can get caught. Another option is decorating signs. You can paint wooden or cardboard slabs with scary phrases to spook trick-or-treaters. This can also work for creating reusable gravestones for your front lawn. To make space for those gravestones, you'll need to get all the fallen leaves off the lawn. Don't worry about haggling them into yard waste bags when you can use them to create a garland. By using a needle and thin, natural string, you'll create the perfect hanging centerpiece. This doubles as a great way to get kids involved; you could hold a competition for who can collect the most leaves or who can make the longest garland!

Another resource you can never overlook is reusing old decorations, even if they aren't your own. Around this time of year, many thrift and secondhand stores put up Halloween sections filled with decorations and costumes. You might not find exactly what you're searching for, but it never hurts to take a look. Somewhere else you should look is online second-hand shops. Places like Facebook Marketplace or giveaway groups are perfect for finding things that might otherwise end up in landfills. Even if these decorations could be a little worn down, that will just add to the Halloween charm.

You have now been bestowed with sacred Halloween decorating knowledge. Go forth! You can now have a fun and eco-friendly time passing out candy and scaring trick-or-treaters!

Choosing Responsible Erosion Control Products

BY PAT SELBY

Readers of a certain age might recognize the career advice Dustin Hoffman received in *The Graduate*: “Plastics ... there’s a great future in plastics!” In 1967, the year *The Graduate* was released, the promise of plastics seemed limitless. Plastic’s potential, its ubiquitous presence in our lives and environment, and the unintended consequences of its use were yet to be apparent.

Now that we know more about its hazards, we can be mindful about our choice to use plastics – or not – in our daily lives. To that end, I’m writing to raise awareness of a commonly used product that incorporates plastics unnecessarily and in a way that presents a danger to our local wildlife: Straw blankets, typically used for newly seeded lawn protection and erosion control.

The blankets are made up of a plastic netting that supports the primary component of straw (or other medium) that protects new plants or covers bare soil. From the first application, the netting can trap snakes and other small animals or birds. Unless it is very well anchored, it may create tripping hazards and

entangle mower blades.

There’s a perception that the products will just go away on their own and in fact, the blankets are very frequently marketed as “biodegradable.” But they’re not. Biodegradability means an item breaks down or decomposes into components found in nature within a reasonable time after use or disposal. Petroleum based plastic (here, usually polypropylene) does not biodegrade.

Much of the netting on the market is UV- or photo-degradable, which means it may break down in response to sunlight exposure; others have a chemical added to hasten breakdown. But that’s worse than remaining intact, which would at least aid the

blanket’s removal once it’s no longer needed. Instead, under sunlight, the product is reduced into smaller and smaller fragments but doesn’t really go away (hello, microplastics!).

And even as it deteriorates, the remnants remain large enough to trap snakes, baby turtles, or other small animals. Some of the fragments will undoubtedly end up in the water, endangering fish and waterfowl. The small pieces may be consumed by wildlife. The only benefit of this non-biological degradation is the reduced visibility of the product. All the hazards remain.

Fortunately, alternatives to netting-based straw blankets are available, depending on

the application. For small areas, loose straw (with or without tackifiers) can cover the soil. Hydroseeding is a stable way to apply grass seed that doesn’t require straw or other covering.

Blankets are also made without netting, with components like excelsior (wood shavings) and coir (coconut fiber) that naturally lock together. Straw blankets are also available with jute netting, a plant product that biodegrades (but watch out for synthetic products that mimic jute and use the term inaccurately). Jute and coir are also woven into nets or mats that can be deployed in the same as straw blankets.

Again, don’t be fooled – if the erosion control product you’re considering has netting, unless it’s (authentic) jute or another plant-based product, it’s not “biodegradable.” Please use a non-plastic-containing alternative in your own lawn and garden projects. And if you’re working with a landscape or construction contractor who will need to provide erosion or sediment control, talk to them about what product they plan to use to ensure no plastics will be left behind to break down but never really go away.



Eastern massasauga rattlesnake found dead in plastic netting.

The Age-Old Debate: Real vs. Fake

BY ISABELLA RISTA

With the holiday season right around the corner, many of us begin the debate among family members – to have a real tree at Christmas or to have a fake one. It might make the decision a little easier knowing that a real tree is more environmentally friendly than an artificial one!

According to The Nature Conservancy, around 10 million artificial trees are purchased every holiday season in the U.S.. A majority of those artificial trees are manufactured with non-recyclable materials and are shipped from overseas, increasing carbon emissions and eventually ending up in local landfills, where they are unable to break down. The National Christmas Tree Association reports that approximately 25-30 million real Christmas trees are sold in the U.S. every year, with Michigan being one of the top-producing states. For every real tree harvested, 1 to 3 seedlings are planted the following spring by farmers to maintain their crop. Additionally, if you purchase a live Christmas tree, you are supporting local businesses, which then benefits your local economy.



By choosing a real tree to be in your home for the holidays, not only are you creating family memories of walking through a tree farm to find the perfect one, you are also supporting local forests and their wildlife. Though many do not see tree farms as a forest, they have

many of the same benefits to our environment. Of all plants in nature, trees have the greatest potential to reduce carbon emissions due to their ability to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by absorbing it as they grow. Not only are they great at reducing

carbon emissions, but trees also play a vital role in ecosystems as a source of food and shelter that wildlife depends on, even after they have been cut down.

So, what to do with your Christmas tree once the holidays have passed? The easiest choice is to place the un-decorated tree in your yard along a fence or brush line, providing a habitat that many creatures will use as shelter, such as birds. You may also consider contacting a local farm or zoo to see if they accept donations (many do if there were no ornaments in the tree). A variety of animals enjoy eating branches off the trees, playing with them, and perching in them. Alternatively, check with your local municipality for recycling and composting programs; some communities will mulch donated trees to use on pathways and in gardens.

While the environment points towards buying a real tree every year, if you already have a fake one and want to dispose of it, consider donating it to a nursing home or shelter in order to give it a new life — one away from a landfill.

Donations Received – October 2024 to September 2025

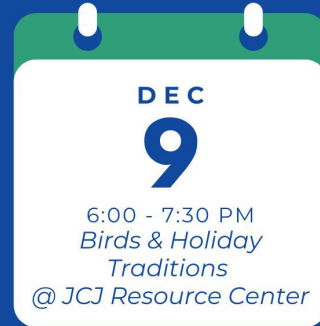
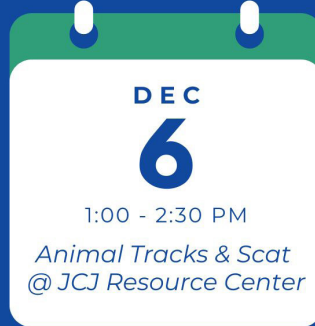
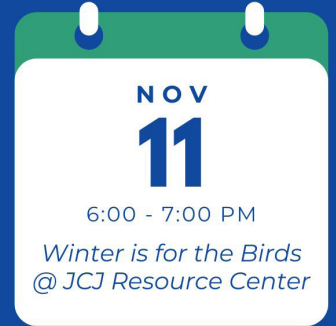
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THANK YOU! Please advise if your name was omitted or misspelled so that we may correct our records.

Upcoming Events

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OUR MISSION:
To promote for the public benefit the preservation,
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