



# Natural Ohio

Bob Taft, Governor • Sam Speck, Director  
Vol. 26, No. 1

Winter 2003

## Natural Areas & Preserves honored during Ohio Bicentennial

Ohio's year-long bicentennial celebration is over, but more than 300 new historical markers stand as testament to the state's big 200th birthday bash. Ten of those new markers honor state lands managed by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), four of which are managed by the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves.



Working with the Ohio Bicentennial Commission and the Ohio Historical Society, a committee was charged with recognizing Ohio's unique geography, topography, flora and fauna. It comprised a number of conservation, recreation and environmental organizations including the Buckeye Trail, Cleveland Metroparks, Ohio Historical Society and ODNR's landholding divisions.

### How were sites chosen for historical markers?

It was no easy task, just ask any member of the Natural Ohio committee. Its original wish list included more than 100 sites. Everyone had their favorite Top 10 list. Committee members not only considered the best of the best in natural sites, but they also had to keep the list varied and spread out geographically.

Many of the considered sites protect the best of Ohio's endangered habitats,

landscapes, geographical features and plant communities. Some of the sites recognize the impact the natural surroundings had upon Ohio's earliest settlers, while others recognize unique landscapes.

When the list became final, Big and Little Darby Creek, Clear Fork Gorge, Clifton Gorge and Old Woman Creek were on the list.

We may be biased, but we encourage you to visit all of the division's Natural Ohio sites. Here's a sample of what you'll find.

### Big & Little Darby Creek a feature of Ohio's streams

Recognized for their biodiversity and high-quality aquatic habitat, the Big and Little Darby Creek system is designated as a state and national scenic river. Its riparian ecosystem provides modern recreational opportunities. Nearby

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## Badgers burly, burrowing beasts

Possibly one of the least well known, but most interesting of Ohio's 52 native mammals is the American badger, *Taxidea taxus*.

It is one of six species worldwide and the only North American representative of this peculiar genus of the weasel family.

It's likely that most Ohioans don't even know badgers call the Buckeye state home, and far fewer still have actually seen one. This lack of awareness is attributable to two factors—badgers are nocturnal and they are generally quite rare. In Ohio they are listed as a species of concern by the Ohio Division of Wildlife.

Ranging throughout the western U.S. and adjacent Canada, badgers are animals of wide-open spaces, primarily prairies. As the prairie advanced eastward during the warm, drier Xerothermic Period, about 9,000 years ago, so did badgers. Today, Ohio is at their eastward boundary.

Interestingly, the eastern distribution of the thirteen-lined ground squirrel is nearly identical. This small gopher-like animal occupies similar habitats

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Indian mounds indicate that the Darby creeks were important for food and transportation for centuries. More than 100 species of fish and 40 species of freshwater mollusks have been recorded within this watershed.

The new historical marker is located near the confluence of the Big and Little Darby Creeks. It can be seen from the parking lot of the Columbus and Franklin County Metropark's canoe access site along Alkire Road.

### **Clear Fork Gorge** a feature of Ohio's forests

A National Natural Landmark, the gorge was formed when glacial meltwater cut through the sandstone bedrock that formed its steep walls. Its seclusion has preserved a rare forest community, located in the Mohican Memorial State Forest and State Park, which includes native white pine and towering eastern hemlock. The gorge has changed little since pioneer legend Johnny Appleseed tended his apple orchards nearby.

Located in Ashland County, Clear Fork Gorge State Nature Preserve is located about ¼ mile north of the fire tower off State Route 97. A short loop trail can be accessed across from the fire tower. The marker can be found at the Gorge Overlook parking area in the state park.

### **Clifton Gorge** a feature of Ohio's glaciers

Clifton Gorge serves as a classic example of how Ohio's glacial past shaped its landscape. The dolomite and shales of the gorge date back to the Silurian Period, 400 million years ago. The canyon was created by meltwater from a retreating glacier that cut into this bedrock at the end of the last Ice Age.

This is one of the most spectacular sites in the state for viewing spring wildflowers, including the rare snow trillium. During the 1800s, the Little Miami State and National Scenic River, which flows through the preserve, powered mills, paper factories and breweries in the area.

Located at the east end of John Bryan State Park in Greene County, Clifton Gorge State Nature Preserve features a

parking lot, trails, interpretive signs and overlooks. The marker is located at the State Route 343 parking lot.

*“Clifton Gorge is a special place. There are few other sites in Ohio where the state's glacial history is so vividly displayed. That coupled with the unexpected drama of suddenly coming upon a sheer-walled canyon in the middle of flat western Ohio cornfields made it a prime candidate for such an honor.”*

*Tim Snyder*  
West-Central District Preserve Manager

### **Old Woman Creek** a feature of Ohio's estuaries

Not only is Old Woman Creek a state nature preserve, but it is the only National Estuarine Research Reserve along the Great Lakes.

Old Woman Creek is a place where chemically distinct bodies of water meet and mix. Its ecosystem features

*“Until the day of the ceremony, I hadn't fully appreciated the significance of the historical marker. Considering the enormous number of natural features throughout the state that could have been honored, it was especially gratifying to know that the Bicentennial Commission thought Old Woman Creek estuary worthy of a historical marker.”*

*Gene Wright*  
Administrator,  
Old Woman Creek NERR & SNP

marshlands, sand beaches and upland forests with nearly 300 species of birds, 40 fish species and hundreds of native plants.

Old Woman Creek State Nature Preserve and National Estuarine Research Reserve is located 3 miles east

of Huron on U.S. Route 6. Besides a newly renovated Visitor's Center, the preserve also has a trail system. The historical marker was placed near the beach access and dormitory area, north of U.S. Route 6.

The other Natural Ohio historical markers may be found at Killdeer Plains State Wildlife Area in Wyandot County, Magee Marsh State Wildlife Area in Ottawa County, Old Man's Cave in Hocking County, Marblehead Lighthouse State Park in Ottawa County, Salt Fork State Wildlife Area in Guernsey County and Spring Valley State Wildlife Area in Greene and Warren counties.

Financial support for all 10 Natural Ohio markers was provided by International Paper Company. ✓

*Heidi Hetzel-Evans*  
Public Information

## **OHIO'S NATURAL OHIO MARKERS**

### **Geology**

Old Man's Cave at Hocking Hills State Park

### **Native Wildlife**

Salt Fork State Wildlife Area

### **Glacial**

Clifton Gorge State Nature Preserve

### **Streams**

Big and Little Darby Creek State and National Scenic River

### **Prairie**

Killdeer Plains State Wildlife Area

### **Forest**

Clear Fork Gorge/Mohican Memorial State Forest & State Park

### **Estuary**

Old Woman Creek State Nature Preserve

### **Lake Erie**

Marblehead Lighthouse State Park

### **Great Black Swamp**

Magee Marsh State Wildlife Area

### **Wetland**

Spring Valley State Wildlife Area

# The Winter Woods

The gate to Gross Woods State Nature Preserve is open sunrise to sunset all year long. The forest's popularity peaks during the spring wildflower extravaganza and again in the fall when leaf color is at its prime. Summer finds it nearly deserted, thanks to the bug population, and no one visits in the winter. I can't blame people for shying away from mosquitoes, but winter in Gross Woods deserves a second glance.

Located in west-central Ohio, Gross Woods is one of the least disturbed old-growth woods in the area and one of the few mixed-species swamp forests remaining in that region of Ohio.

## Stand and listen

The half-mile long boardwalk winding among the trees gives visitors an excellent vantage point. We are in such a hurry nowadays that we have lost nature's song. The deep woods in winter are a good place to catch it again. Pick a place to stand and listen. Did you hear that crack of an ice-loaded branch? Can you feel the crunch of snow underfoot?

Now that the trees have lost their thick covering of leaves, we can easily see their graceful architecture. We usually think of trees in winter as being "naked." But look more closely—you'll see that they are fully clothed, for bark in all of its subtle variations is a tree's true garments. Leaves are but a temporary adornment, like a necklace worn for special occasions and then laid aside.

## Look off through the clustered trees

Can you catch the repeated rhythms of tree-clothes? It is much like what you might notice in a crowd of humans with its clusters of similar tastes and fads. Over there are the oaks in deeply pleated brown, and there are the beeches dressed in austere gray with wrinkles around their protruding limbs. In the distance is the vain, non-conformist of the crowd—a lone sycamore dressed in harlequin splotches of white, tan and gray.

The trees may look lifeless, but they are only hibernating. All major functions are shut down, waiting for warmer weather when the energy stored in their roots will surge upwards with sap to awaken dormant buds.

## Don't think all of the woods are asleep

The double exclamation points leading off through the snow should warn you that there is active life here, even in the coldest season. The squirrel that made these tracks was probably sniffing out nuts buried last fall against winter's famine.

Many years ago when Gross Woods was still an anonymous part of the vast Midwestern forest, other life moved through it in winter. An old treaty line cuts through the preserve from north to south, separating the former Lewistown Indian Reservation on the east from land opened to white settlement on the west. Had you been here during the winter of 1830, you might have seen a fur-shrouded Shawnee, musket in hand, carefully studying the woods. He would be looking for signs of deer—the peculiar cleft prints, clusters of tiny oval droppings, browsed twigs—or perhaps for bear or wolf.

To the Indian, the forest was a book in which was plainly written the passing events of the creatures living there. The bears and wolves are gone, but the deer remain. From the boardwalk you can still find their tracks and follow them with your eyes into the hidden distances of the woods.

The 49-acre Gross Woods State Nature Preserve is located on Botkins Road, 4 miles east of its intersection with I-75 in Shelby County. For more information, visit our website at [www.ohiodnr.com/dnap](http://www.ohiodnr.com/dnap). ✓

*Tim Snyder*  
West Central District Preserve Manager

# Triangle Lake Bog State Nature Preserve

...in any season, a walk through Triangle Bog is a fascinating trip into our glacial past.

Nestled amid the rolling hills of central Portage County, Triangle Lake Bog speaks of a time long ago when the region was still in the chilly grip of the last Ice Age, and the flora and fauna here looked similar to that in northern Canada.

Created when a large chunk of melting ice was completely covered and surrounded by accumulating materials from surging meltwaters, the subsequent lake was actually a finger of the larger Muzzy Lake to the southeast. As the climate warmed, the margins of the lake supported emerging plant communities, much like we see at the preserve today. These plants have survived at this locale for more than 10,000 years; they represent one of the last outposts of early post-glacial landscape left in Ohio.

From the tall tamaracks that ring the deep, dark waters of the triangular-shaped kettle lake to the scattered patches of large cranberry, a visit to the bog is like a trip back in time. Insectivorous plants, such as pitcher-plant, round-leaved sundew and bladderwort, may be seen in the open meadow and shrub zones. These plants survive in the bog despite low nutrient levels. They derive much of their nutrition from outside sources, namely insects or invertebrates that become imprisoned by the plants' ingenious traps.

Triangle Lake Bog, now open to the public without a permit, gives Ohioans another place to witness



the spectacular flowers of the pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*), on display in late May and its insectivorous charms. Its rosette of basal leaves is the structure providing the pitcher-plant with most of its nutrition. Standing upright like a battery of small sewers, the leaves collect and mix rainwater with plant enzymes. This “soup” helps the plant digest the soft tissue of the trapped insects.

The tiny and sticky reddish-hairs, or tentacles, of the round-leaved sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) are another form

of clever trap, passively enmeshing their victims. The tentacles are tipped with clear droplets of water—insects attracted to these sweet droplets are ensnared by the sundew's hairs. The sundew's tiny, five-petaled white flowers bloom one at a time in early June and are usually only open while the sun is shining.

Low growing shrubs, sedges and grasses characterize the sphagnum mat that encircles the lake. These plants reach across the surface of the still-open water like fingers, and in time, will completely

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close in, creating a bog meadow in place of the lake.

The dark, highly acidic waters of the lake reflect the stately ring of tamarack trees that stand like sentries at the edge of the floating mat. These conifers bear tiny bundles of green needles that turn bright yellow in autumn and then drop off, making the tamarack one of the only deciduous conifers in North America. Other trees growing in the bog include yellow birch, tupelo, pin oak, willow and red maple.



*Portage County*

*Located 1.5 miles northwest of the intersection of State Route 44 and I-76 on the south side of Sandy Lake Road.*

Some of the other northern species found at Triangle Lake Bog include cranberry, leatherleaf, blueberry, huckleberry, mountain holly and winterberry holly. Buttonbush, black chokeberry and dogwood can be found growing in the preserve's shrub zone.

While walking along the boardwalk, visitors are cautioned to be aware of poison sumac, a woody shrub commonly found in bogs. Its pinnately compound leaves and green berries are easily recognized. Do not touch any part of the plant, because the oil on the plant surfaces can cause severe skin irritation.

Triangle Lake Bog is a 40-acre preserve located 2 miles south of Ravenna. A recently constructed boardwalk, made from

recycled plastic lumber, takes visitors through various vegetative zones of the bog and to the edge of the deep water lake.

For more information, visit our website at [www.ohiodnr.com/dnap](http://www.ohiodnr.com/dnap) or call (330) 527-5118. ✓

*Emliss Ricks, Jr.*  
*Northeast District Preserve Manager*

## A Fond Farewell-Phil Zito

How do I sum up what has been a major part of my life for more than a quarter of a century? I can't—but I will share some of my thoughts as I look back on my career.



My years spent with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), both in State Parks and Natural Areas and Preserves, has involved a myriad of responsibilities, but the two closest to my heart have been environmental education and resource protection. As I walk on trails through the preserves I was responsible for and see areas that could very well have been overtaken by invasive species, but instead I see a sea of bluebells—my heart is warmed.

Without a doubt, the best aspect of my career has been sharing my love of nature with people—through brochures, articles and mostly the personal contact I've had with people through programs.

I remember turning over rocks in streams when I worked as a naturalist at Pymatuning, looking for salamanders and crayfish with children in the naturalist programs. Thank you to all those people who put up with my very limited vocal abilities leading sing-a-longs at campfire programs and for laughing at my corny jokes. (What's the best way to identify a dogwood? *By its bark!*)

It would be impossible to forget the night hikes with owls, bats and foxfire which became legendary. The largest had 75 people walking a mile through the woods without any flashlights.

Being the first seasonal naturalist at Malabar Farm was a special treat. I learned a lot about farming and producing maple syrup. But my best memory there is a personal one; my daughter Angela was born in the Pugh Cabin. Where the line on her birth certificate lists the name of the hospital, it reads Malabar Farm.

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Then it was on to the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, and most importantly, Lake Katharine State Nature Preserve. While that was nearly 24 years ago, it seems just like yesterday when Dick Moseley, Guy Denny and I came to Lake Katharine on a very snowy March day and I saw the preserve for the first time. I remember stopping under a rock overhang while we were hiking and listening to icicles fall as the sun was changing winter to spring. I still think Lake Katharine is at its greatest glory with a sparkling coat of snow, causing the hemlock boughs to gracefully arch and touch the ground.

I hadn't been there very long when I got a phone call from Eddie Jones in Florida. He had heard a new person was there and wanted to welcome me. My friendship with Eddie and especially Katharine was very special. My hope is that people will always realize what a generous gesture it was for them and Jim McKitterick to preserve such a wonderful place.

As with the other areas I've worked, it was the people who came to programs or just hiked the trails on their own that I felt best about. It was for them I worked. The joy those people felt hearing a beaver slap the water with its tail while canoeing at night; making sure everyone on a hike really knew their ferns (at least for a little while); and pointing out more than 35 species of flowers on an April hike.

Above all the programs I've done, the one I'm best known for is the reptile program given at the Jackson and Wellston libraries. The two programs were done on the same day with about 300 people attending. There wasn't any way I could have done them by myself. I am so very thankful to the many volunteers who helped out. I knew I'd been doing this for a long time when I realized people who had come when they were children were bringing their own children.

My best memories at Lake Katharine have, once again, been personal—my children, Andrea and Michael, were born there, as noted on their birth certificates.

Over the years, I've had the privilege to work with many fine, dedicated people in the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, and other ODNR divisions. Without their generous sharing of knowledge and support (and patience), I wouldn't be the person I am today. Thank you all!

I'm not going very far away. A couple of years ago I bought 37 acres adjacent to Lake Katharine and am in the process of building a home there. Drop me a line at [pzito@webtv.net](mailto:pzito@webtv.net)—I would enjoy hearing from friends, both old and new. ✓

*Phil Zito  
Southeast District  
Preserve Manager, retired*

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eyelids, transparent membranes that protect the eye but don't hinder sight, enable vision while the dirt flies. Aided by their flat profile, long claws and sensors on their feet, which can detect minute changes in substrate, badgers are well adapted to subterranean life.

The most obvious signs that badgers are about are their dens. The entrance to underground warrens, which can extend to depths of 15 feet and include tunnels 30 feet in length, look like giant groundhog burrows with a large pile of excavated tailings adjacent to the hole. Tunneling is also an oft-utilized method of catching prey, such as thirteen-lined ground squirrels and other small animals and birds.

The badger has an acute sense of smell and hearing, making it adept at locating other mammals underground. When it does, the badger rapidly bores through the earth and snares its victim.

Opportunists, badgers will capture any animal they can, even poisonous snakes. Interestingly, they almost always bite the head off such snakes and ignore it,

apparently to avoid the snakes' venom.

A curious legend about badgers floated around northwest Ohio in the late 1800s. Word had it that a number of these animals were ghouls, or grave robbers. In fact, one such beast was captured and exhibited in various towns as the "Wood County Grave Robber." Because northwest Ohio is mostly flat, early settlers took to locating their cemeteries on the crests of sandy pre-glacial beach ridges—the highest ground. This is also premier badger habitat, and in their zeal for digging probably hit old gravesites, casting out old bones with the rest of their diggings, thus being unfairly branded as ghouls.

The division collects data on Ohio's rare flora and fauna for the Ohio Natural Heritage Database, including information on the American badger. If you locate one of these animals—even a road kill—please report your finding to the division at (614) 265-6453 or through the division's website at [www.ohiodnr.com/dnap](http://www.ohiodnr.com/dnap). ✓

*Jim McCormac  
Botanist*

## Ohio Trails Guide Available

A county-by-county listing of state owned and managed trails has been published by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. The guide includes maps, contact information and descriptions of hundreds of trails across the state. More than 80 state nature preserves are featured, as well as state parks, wildlife areas and specialty trails, like the Ohio to Erie Trail and Buckeye Trail.

You may access the information at ODNR's website—[www.ohiodnr.com](http://www.ohiodnr.com). The brochure is available in both HTML and PDF versions. ✓

## Pardon our "oops"



We inadvertently featured a picture of a viceroy butterfly instead of its cousin, the monarch in the last issue of *Natural Ohio*. Many observant readers quickly alerted us to our mistake. Here is a correct photo of a monarch. ✓

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and was likely a vital source of prey for the badger prior to European settlement.

As part of the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves' efforts to protect the Big and Little Darby Creek State Scenic River, the division recently purchased a 110-acre streamside parcel along Little Darby Creek in Madison County. The land is in the former Darby Plains prairie region and contains a great diversity of flora and fauna. Probably the best discovery to date, though, is an active badger den.

Pound for pound, there is no stronger beast than a badger, and they come equipped with a suite of adaptations that guarantees them to be formidable opposition for anything foolish enough to engage them. Think of an enormous mole on a combination of steroids and growth hormone, armed with giant claws and needle teeth. It has a striped black and white head like a skunk, and the ability to spray

a skunk-like musk. In addition to those features, badgers are low to the ground, making them hard to flip over. They have incredibly loose, Teflon-like skin, which makes it virtually impossible for an enemy to get a death hold.



All of these physical traits might mean less if badgers were even-tempered pacifists. However, they are not. Possessing the disposition of a wet cat stuffed in a burlap sack, badgers are quite confrontational when approached. They have been known to stand up to people, golf carts, horses and buffalo—essentially anything that moves. Road-kill foraging badgers won't even back down from cars, leading to their own demise.

Fortunately, badgers don't seek confrontation, and since nearly all of their wanderings are nocturnal,

encounters are rare. If one is seen, it will generally give ample warning.

The physical features which make badgers the ultimate fighting machine are actually meant for a much different purpose—digging. A badger at full tilt is the fastest excavator in the animal world, easily outpacing a man with a shovel. Badgers use all four scoop-like paws when burrowing, and can eject a more or less continual stream of soil in a plume up to 8 feet long. Nictitating

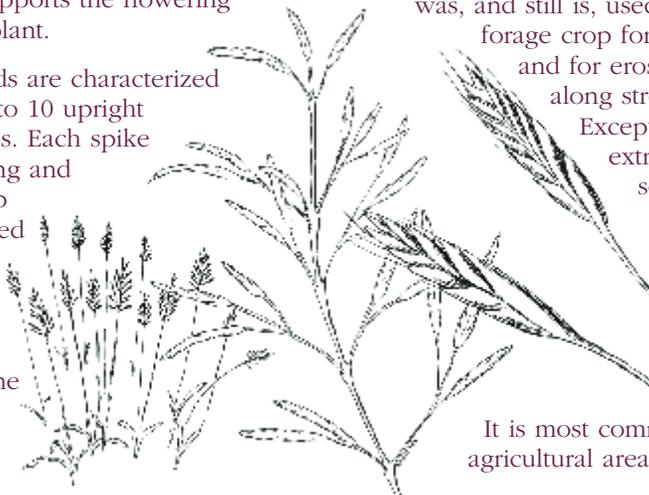
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## Invasive Plant Alert #13

Smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*)

**Description:** Smooth brome, also known as Hungarian brome, is a non-native, long-lived, herbaceous perennial. This cool season grass can grow to nearly 4 feet tall. Emerging in late March, the numerous basal and stem leaves are smooth, under 1/2 inch wide and up to 8 inches long. Each leaf has a characteristic “w” shaped wrinkle near its tip. From May to July, a nearly smooth stem supports the flowering portion of the plant.

The flower heads are characterized by having four to 10 upright branching spikes. Each spike is 1-2 inches long and comprised of up to 10 blunt-tipped florets. The florets take on a purple-brown color as they mature from June to August and begin to seed.



Reproduction is both by seed and by aggressive rhizomes.

**Habitat:** Smooth brome grows well in open areas, such as roadsides, river banks, open fields and woodland edges. It is drought resistant and may go dormant during harsh conditions. It is also tolerant of periodic flooding. Open areas, such as prairies, savannahs and meadows, are extremely susceptible to invasion by smooth brome.

**Distribution:** Smooth brome was introduced to the United States from Europe and eastern Asia in 1884. It was, and still is, used as a forage crop for livestock and for erosion control along streams. Except for the extreme southeast, it is found throughout the United States, including Ohio. It is most common in agricultural areas where it

has escaped from its intended use.

**Problem:** Because of its early season growth and aggressive spreading, smooth brome can out-compete many of the warm-season native plants found in prairies and grasslands for water and nutrients. The sod-forming roots of established smooth brome populations may prevent other species from emerging. Seeds may stay viable for up to 10 years, and when coupled with its tenacious growth, this grass species is difficult to eradicate.

**Control:** Prescribed burning after shoots emerge in late spring can help control the spread of smooth brome. This also helps favor native, warm season species of plants. However, early burning may favor the growth of smooth brome. Continual mowing may also be effective, but this normally affects non-target species as well. Control should be undertaken to prevent seed production.

Additionally, there are a few herbicides which may be effectively applied to dense populations in April or May, but care must be taken to avoid non-target species. ✓

# Be a Partner in Preservation

Today, only scattered remnants of Ohio's unspoiled natural landscape remain as tributes to our state's natural legacy. Please use Line 16 (1040EZ) or Line 24 (1040) on your income tax form to donate to the protection of Ohio's natural heritage through the Natural Areas Checkoff Program.

Taxpayers may donate any portion of their Ohio state income tax refund to support natural area acquisitions, education programs, scientific research and protection of threatened and endangered species.

Your generous donation helps protect high-quality scenic rivers, significant native plant communities, such as bogs, prairies, oak savannahs and old growth forests, and numerous rare plant and animal species.

Direct donations can also be made by sending a check made payable to the:

**Checkoff Special Account**  
**Division of Natural Areas and Preserves**  
**1889 Fountain Square Court, F-1**  
**Columbus, OH 43224**



*Together—Ohioans and ODNR  
making an environmental difference!*

## PRESERVING NATURE TODAY FOR THE NEEDS OF TOMORROW

The Division of Natural Areas and Preserves' Mission Statement  
Administer a system of nature preserves and scenic rivers by identifying and protecting Ohio's significant natural features.

Vision Statement  
Leading Ohio in the stewardship of its natural heritage.

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Visit our website at: [www.ohiodnr.com/dnap](http://www.ohiodnr.com/dnap)



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