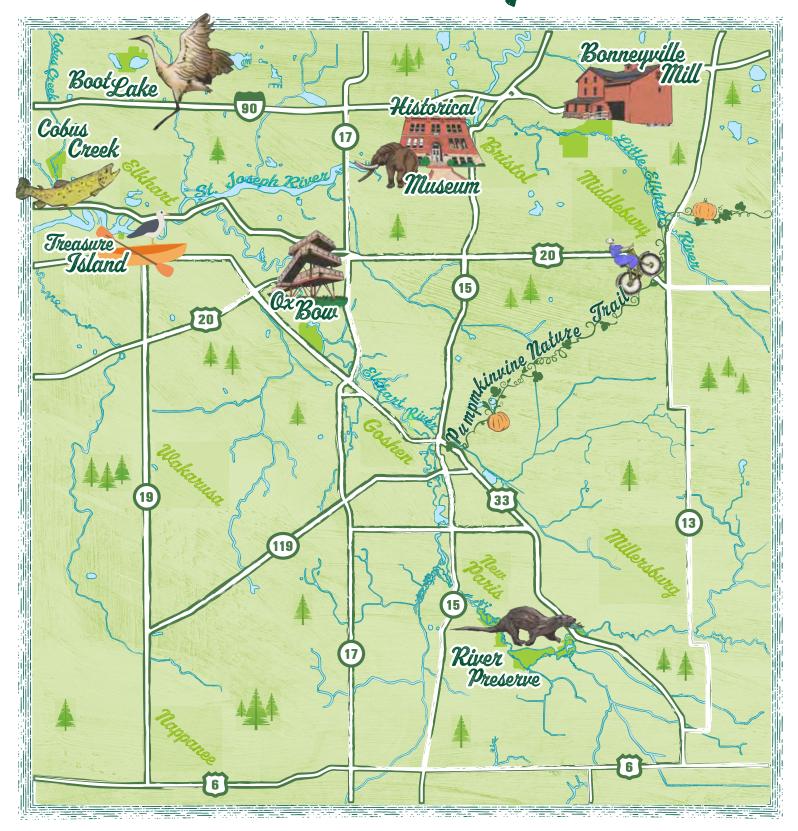
ELKHART COUNTY PARKS



SPRING / SUMMER '22

EXPLORE THE Elkhart County Parks





Ox Bour 23033 c.r.45 • goshen, in acres: 200



Bonneyville Mill

53373 C.R. 131 • BRISTOL, IN Acres: 222

River Preserve

17477 C.R. 46 • NEW PARIS, IN ACRES: 358



Boot Lake

51430 C.R. 3 • ELKHART, IN ACRES: 300



Cobus Creek

30680 C.R. 8 • ELKHART, IN ACRES: 84



Pumpkinvine Nature Trail

COUNTY-WIDE • SEE WEBSITE FOR ACCESS POINTS MILES: 16.5





Treasure Island

Elkhart County Historical Museum

304 W. VISTULA ST. • BRISTOL. IN

(L) **TUES-SAT** 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

56226 ARMOUR AVE. • ELKHART, IN ACRES: 4

PLAN YOUR VISIT

🕒 HOURS

[SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE] NOTE: BOOT LAKE NATURE PRESERVE CLOSES 1 HR BEFORE ALL OTHER PARKS

JAN / FEB / NOV / DEC 9 a.m. – 6 p.m.

MAR / OCT 9 a.m. – 7 p.m.

APR / SEPT 9 a.m. – 8 p.m.

MAY / JUN / JUL / AUG 9 a.m. – 9 p.m.

<u>የ</u>ଜ OFFICE

[CLOSED WEEKENDS + COUNTY HOLIDAYS]

MON-FRI 8 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

CONTINNATION 211 W. Lincoln Avenue, Goshen, IN 46526-3280

PHONE 574-535-6458





ELKHART COUNTY PARKS

211 W. Lincoln Ave. Goshen, IN 46526-3280

PHONE / 574-535-6458 FAX / 574-535-6616 TDD / 574-535-6420

WEBSITE / elkhartcountyparks.org **EMAIL** / parksinfo@elkhartcounty.com

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OPERATIONS / Bernard J. Cunningham IV

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Who else has a soft spot for softshell turtles? Just don't boop the snoot. 🎔

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visit > elkhartcountyparks.org

THE COMPASS NEWSLETTER IS A BIANNUAL PUBLICATION OF THE ELKHART COUNTY PARKS.



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PRODUCTION TEAM

EDITORS / Donny Aleo, Annie Aguirre, Krista Daniels, Julie Parke, Marlene Lantzer

CONTRIBUTORS / Andy Langdon, Phelicia Jozwiak, Courtney Franke, Patrick McGuire

CREATIVE DESIGN / Annie Aguirre

ON THE COVER / PUMPKINVINE NATURE TRAIL / PHOTO BY JOHN YODER

Warmer days are a welcome sign for all things outdoors. From blooming ephemerals bursting in the woods during spring to stretching turtles basking in the summer sun, it is a great time to explore all that is around us in Elkhart County.



We are fortunate to live in a community that supports the Elkhart County Parks and takes pride in the preservation of its cultural and natural resources. Our staff work hard to create an array of beautiful sites to explore as well as provide exciting programs and events featuring our cultural and natural history. Back by popular demand in this edition of our magazine is a six-month calendar of events. We hope you take a moment to hang the monthly reminders on your fridge and then visit ElkhartCountyParks.org to navigate the details and register for upcoming programs. Speaking of navigating, check out our new location map in this issue that features the major Elkhart County Parks, trails, and historic venues. Choose the one closest to your neighborhood, or venture to a place you have never explored. This publication will continue to feature the latest news, education features, and stories of people who support our

mission. In future editions, we will feature exciting upcoming projects such as the partnership with the Elkhart County Commissioners to enhance a paddling area at Six-Span Bridge and the development of the new Corson Riverwoods County Park. Stay tuned for more ways to plan your adventures in the Elkhart County Parks!

Sincerely,

RONDA DECAIRE DIRECTOR OF PARKS



Greetings from the

The Elkhart County Park & Recreation Board

received unanimous support from the Elkhart County Commissioners and County Council to replace and restore restrooms throughout the 1,500 acre park system. Presently, a majority of the restrooms are latrines constructed more than 50 years ago. The County will use up to \$4M in American Rescue Plan Act funds to install modern waterless latrines

- 14 of the Elkhart County Parks existing 'outhouses' were built in 1971, many don't include doors.
- A lot of people 'potty in the parks' with Ox Bow County Park having an annual visitation of 230,000 park users and yearly estimates between 25,000 to 150,000 people to all other parks and trails.

and add additional modern flush restrooms in highuse areas. The ARPA funds will support the cost of soil testing, engineering, utilities, and concrete pre-cast bathrooms, as well as ADA routes to the restrooms. This wastewater infrastructure project will protect groundwater, upgrade waste management in the parks, and utilize solar energy. We are thankful for the support from the County and look forward to installing the new facilities over the coming year.

- Flushable Facts:
 - The newest latrine in the department was installed at Boot Lake Nature Preserve in 2019.
 - The new restrooms will be made of 5 inches of pre-cast concrete, making them easy to maintain.
 - On average, there are 450 shelter reservations per year and a restroom convenient to each shelter that is also shared by general park visitors.











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thu 1	ω	15 NATIONAL PAWPAW DAY GO FORAGING FOR THE INDIANA BANANA!	YOGAIN THE PARK	53
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YOXBOW'S FESTIVAL FOR DOGS"BARK" YOUR CALENDARS!"BARK" YOUR CALENDARS!11 AM - 3 PM

 Bog & People-Friendly Activities • Police K9 Demo • Doggy Yoga • Sniffari Trail Full Of Smells To Follow & Explore • Local Animal Rescue Organizations & Rehabbers • Heartland Mushers Association • Doorprizes For Pups • In-Kind Donation Raffles • Dog Treats: Bonneyville Mill Biscuits • People Treats: Hot Dogs & Pretzels • Contests & Doggy-themed Prizes • Best-Dressed Dog Costume Contest • Coolest Dog Trick Competition • Guess The Breed Challenge • DIY Dog Toy Station • Dog Photoshoot Area • Dff-Leash Play Area • Afternoon Dog Parade Through The Park • Tail-wagging Fun



Spring marks the arrival of animal newborns, like the **VIRGINIA OPOSSUM**. Less than 2 weeks after mating, female opossums will give birth to 16-12 joeys. These joeys will spend about 2 months nursing in their mother's pouch, followed by another 2-3 months before they venture off on their own.

From late April to early May, Indiana's eight **BAT SPECIES** begin to emerge from their winter hibernacula. Some species will head to Elkhart County from as far south as the cool caves of southern Indiana. Bats will head to their summer homes ready to feast on thousands of flying insects every night.

ALEN

KILLDEER are one of the earliest birds to migrate back to Elkhart County for spring. Once they have found a mate, the two will work together to find a nesting site, incubate, and raise their young. Killdeer eggs are an easy target for predators since killdeer nest on the ground. This forces the adults to use some unique distraction tactics, one of which is faking a broken wing.

April is a great month for foraging! **WILD EDIBLES** like wild violets, morel mushrooms, and fiddlehead ferns are just a few growing throughout our woodlands.

(For wild edible education check out our program calendar and for recipes, go to pg.15)



UST south of Goshen, River Preserve County Park is made up of sites along the Elkhart River and is one of the most historic areas in Elkhart County. The recorded history of the area begins with the Potawatomi that made this region home. The area was ideal for settlement, because of the water source the Elkhart River provided and the expansive prairie that could be used for agriculture. The main settlement became known as Five Medals Village, named after the Potawatomi leader Onaxa, whose nickname Wanyanoshonya, translates to "Five Coins" or "Medals". Onaxa was integral to the signing of the 1795 Treaty of Greenville between the United States and several Native groups. Onaxa would later be part of delegations that met with Presidents Washington and Jefferson in an BY PATRICK MCGUIRE, CURATOR OF EDUCATION

attempt to address the movement west of American settlement. Despite those efforts, Americans continued moving west. Native confederacies fought against that movement, Five Medals village was destroyed by the American military in 1812 and 1813. In the 1830s, the removal of the Potawatomi from the region opened this part of the state for American settlement.

As Americans moved into the area of River Preserve, they followed the same settlement patterns as the Potawatomi and used the water and prairie to their advantage. The Wyland family moved here from Ohio in 1831 and developed the land by constructing a saw and grist mill, powered by the river. Materials processed by these mills were shipped up the Elkhart River to markets across the northern United States. By 1860, the Wylands moved on, and the land was bought by Frederick Bainter. The area became known as "Baintertown," the name it still bears today. East of Baintertown, the community of Benton was developed in a similar fashion with mills and farms marking the map. In 1923, the Interstate Power and Light Company bought the land to use the river to create electricity. The mills were razed, mill races were filled in, and hydroelectric stations were constructed. The stations were later run by the Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO) until 1969. At that time, the land was donated to the Parks Department, but the hydroelectric stations are still standing and can be seen today.

BAINTERTOWN POWER PLANT, CIRCA 1925 >>>>





FORAGING BASICS by Krista Daniels, Interpretive Naturalist

- Before eating a wild plant, be 100% sure it is
 not a poisonous one!
 - Ask a mentor or someone with more confidence and experience to help ID a plant.
 - Get a good field identification guide book with a broad range of plants that includes photos or line drawings.
- Don't always rely on common names. These can range significantly from person-toperson or region to region.
- Use all your senses. Many plants have a specific texture or smell that distinguishes them from look-a-likes, which can be essential in making a proper ID.
- Learn habitat and companion plants, or plants that like to grow in the same area to aid in IDs.
- Become familiar with a specific plant's growth patterns and seasonal changes.
- Keep a foraging journal to document and remember what you've learned.

When you are ready to begin foraging, start with any of these common and easy-to-find spring plants. Looking for and collecting wild food (foraging) is a great way to experience the natural world and provide your body with much needed vitamins, minerals and exercise. Before heading out, here are a few basic guidelines to keep in mind to ensure that foraging remains safe and sustainable:

- >> > Don't over-harvest. A good rule of thumb
 - is to never take more than 10% of a patch, which will allow for proper regrowth. Also, don't take more than you will use.
 - Avoid foraging rare or protected wild plants.
 - Only collect the part of the plant you will use.
 - Consider cultivating wild edible plants in your garden, such as these that are most likely already growing there: Lambsquarters (*Chenopodium album*) and Common Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*).
 - Avoid harvesting along road edges or in yards where chemicals may have been applied.
 - Learn which parts of an edible wild plant are safe to use and when. Each plant is different.
 - Only forage plants that appear to be healthy.
 Plants can suffer from disease and you want to avoid eating that.
 - Get permission from the landowner before foraging. This includes public park spaces.
 - Dandelion (Taraxacum officinale)
 - **Common Blue Violet** (Viola sororia)
 - White Clover (Trifolium repens)
 - Garlic Mustard (Alliaria petiolata)



FRIED DANDELIONS

- 2 Cups Flour
- 2 TB Seasoned Salt
- 1 TB Black Pepper
- 4 Eggs
- 80 Dandelion Flower Buds, unopened, stems removed, rinsed & dried
- ¹/₂ Cup Butter

Combine flour, salt and pepper in a mixing bowl. Beat eggs in another mixing bowl, then stir in dandelion blossoms until coated.

In a large skillet, melt butter over medium heat. Remove half of the dandelions from the egg and allow excess egg to drip away. Toss in the flour until completely coated, then remove from the flour, tossing between your hands to allow excess flour to fall away.

Cook the dandelions in melted butter until golden brown, stirring occasionally, about 5 minutes. Drain on a paper towel-lined plate. Repeat with the remaining dandelions.

GARLIC MUSTARD PESTO

- 3 Cups Garlic Mustard Leaves
- 2 Garlic Cloves, Chopped
- 1 Cup Walnuts
- 1 Cup Olive Oil
- 1 Cup Grated Parmesan

Wash and chop garlic mustard leaves.

Combine leaves, garlic, and walnuts in a food processor or blender. With motor on low, add olive oil until blended. Add cheese and salt/ pepper to taste. Blend only long enough to combine ingredients.

SPRINGO!

Connecting to nature and finding joy outdoors doesn't require traveling to expansive parks or iconic destinations. There's plenty of ways to experience the natural world right in your own neck of the woods. And with warm sunny days rolling in, nature is teeming with interesting things to find — once you start looking more closely. See how many things you can find with this printable Springo challenge!

the sound of a calling frog	a scent you like	something that makes you smile	something nibbled on	an insect
something that changes color	a sprout	The perfect skipping stone	a feather	a heart- shaped leaf
a new leaf & its fallen counterpart	a worm	FREE SPACE	two birds singing a duet	tree buds or blossoms
a bird's nest	a mushroom	a natural object shaped like an 'S'	a water droplet	a rainbow
3 different wildflowers	an 'X' marking the spot	a spiderweb	a cloud in a familiar shape	a butterfly

HOW TO TUNE INTO BIRD SONG

BY ANNIE AGUIRRE, MARKETING COORDINATOR

It's inevitable – at some point this spring or summer, you're going to wake up to an unfamiliar sound and wonder "*what's that bird I'm hearing?*" There's certain bird calls we're all familiar with — a Robin's melodious "cheerily-cheer-up" in the early morning, a Dove's soft coos, the brash "con-quereee" of a Red-winged Blackbird — so why is it so hard to pick them out? If you've found yourself hearing dozens of bird songs, but stumped to name one, you're not alone.

THE CHALLENGES

There's a number of reasons birding by ear is hard – noise pollution, hearing loss, or struggles with similar-sounding or tough-to-remember bird calls all play a part. But the main challenge I *hear* (pun intended) folks struggle with happens every spring: Overstimulation.

The time we hear birds the most takes place during spring migration, when each one seems to be calling their heart out at top volume. In our county during peak migration, you can encounter over 80 species in a single day...and that's a LOT of sounds! With so many songs going on at once, it's also a lot for your brain to process. Imagine if you had 80 people you knew in that same woods all shouting stuff out. Could you name everyone? Not to mention, some of these birds are probably ones you've never heard before. So don't be so hard on yourself. Your brain is overstimulated and your ears aren't used to being relied on.

WHERE TO START

Train your ears early. Think of it like training for a marathon. Just like your muscles need time to get strong and used to a more vigorous workout, so do your ears!

STEP 1: EAVESDROP ON YOUR NEIGHBORS

Well, neighbor birds, that is. Start making a habit to listen to the birds around your neighborhood and favorite trails every chance you get. Even if you're just grabbing the mail, taking out the trash, or making that short walk from your car to your front door – REALLY listen. Get to know the song of your backyard Cardinal. Start paying attention to which tree you tend to hear that Red-bellied Wood-pecker from. The more you get familiar with their sounds, the better. By spring migration, you'll be able to filter out these familiar songsters and pick out the less-familiar songs of some of the touring musicians.

STEP 2: GET USED TO NOISE POLLUTION

Sound interruptions while birding by ear are inevitable. Sadly, noise pollution is not going away anytime soon, so train your ears to get used to it. Start listening in areas that you plan to bird regularly. Practice honing in on bird calls while noise disruptions are present. Still struggling? Here's a tip: Cup your ears toward the sound you're honing in on and open your mouth. That increases your hearing by 20%! No joke. It may look weird, but it's super-effective.

STEP 3: START USING WORDS FOR SOUNDS

Unless you have a musical background, you're probably not used to describing sounds, so ease into it with familiar songs you know. Imagine trying to describe some of your favorite tunes to someone who's never heard them before. How would you describe the rhythm of "Flight of the Bumblebee" vs. "Pachelbel's Canon in D"? Or how that first note sounds in the Star Wars Fanfare? What about the pattern and melody in the guitar solo from Lynyrd Skynyrd's "Free Bird"? How would you put those songs into words without singing the actual tune or tapping out the rhythm? To practice, next time you listen to one of your playlists, list a few of the musical characteristics from each of the songs, like pitch, pattern, and other things that stick out to you. Try to relate parts of the song to other sounds they remind you of, even if non-musical – like a fog horn for a tuba, the splash of a wave for a cymbal, a humpback whale for a cello - whatever works for your brain. Keep in mind - everyone processes sounds a little differently. There is no right or wrong way to describe sounds, so just use whatever words make sense to you. Later on, the descriptive words you come up with will help you compare and process the bird sounds you're hearing.

STEP 4: DON'T PANIC

When spring migration rolls into town and those songbirds belt out their morning chorus – don't panic! Give your ears a second to process everything. In fact, close your eyes. Okay, now, do you remember how I told you to get familiar with your resident Cardinal and woodpecker? Do you hear them? Good. Now tune them out. What else do you hear? Go ahead – pick one out. What's the least familiar-sounding? Hone in on that. If it's interesting to your ears, it'll likely be interesting to your eyes, as well.

BOTTOM LINE: KEEP LISTENING

Even if it doesn't seem like it at first, your ears are doing the work. Be patient. The important thing is to stop, let yourself notice sounds, and keep an open mind and ears. Even if it seems hard, don't stop! It gets easier. Soon enough, you'll be able to pick out all the parts of the bird choir.



PHYILLIS & GORDON HOSTETLER

VOLUNTEER SPOTLIGHT by Julie Parke, Museum administrator

This Volunteer Spotlight is bittersweet. Phyllis and Gordon Hostetler have recently stepped back from their regular volunteering positions with the Elkhart County Historical Museum, but we want to celebrate all the hard work they have done for us over the years. Phyllis first started volunteering in 2004. In 2012, her husband, Gordon joined her, and they have both been working at the museum nearly every Friday morning for almost a decade. All together, they have logged nearly 2,000 hours! The museum staff likes to call them our volunteering power couple. They have been instrumental in the ongoing collections inventory and getting the museum collections 125 years' worth of paper records organized and digitally searchable. We want to thank Gordon and Phyllis for their many years of service and their dedication to preserving Elkhart County history!



If you would like to help grow the Elkhart County Parks Legacy Fund, please reach out to the

Community Foundation of Elkhart County D 574-295-8761

or visit

inspiringgood.org/ GiveOnline

and select "Elkhart County Parks Legacy" under "Choose a Fund"

ELKHART
COUNTY PARKSLEGACY
FUNTY
FOR OUR
FOR OUR
FUTUREPLANTING
A SEEDFOR OUR
FUTURE

The Elkhart County Parks Legacy Fund was established with an estate gift from the late Catherine Metzger who loved the natural world.

She was a teacher, co-worker and friend to many. Her generosity planted the seed of an Elkhart County Parks Legacy Fund at the Community Foundation of Elkhart County. This endowed fund will nurture Elkhart County Park projects and programs for decades to come. We invite you to help plant more seeds to help us grow!

REACHING AUDIENCES **DIGITALLY**

I March 2020, cultural institutions across the globe closed their doors to protect the public, volunteers, and staff members from COVID-19. The Elkhart County Historical Museum was no different. The Museum was closed for three months in spring 2020 and again for another three months in winter 2020-2021. Even when the doors reopened and the public was welcomed back, programming remained predominantly virtual.

Without in-person audiences, organizations had to adapt quickly to delivering content virtually. Acquiring and learning new hardware and software, developing strategies for effective programs, becoming adept at navigating existing platforms – we were right there with our peers figuring it out as we went. Anyone who has watched the Collections Tournament videos from March 2020 knows we had a steep learning curve, and our Facebook Live events have not all BY JULIE PARKE, MUSEUM ADMINISTRATOR

run smoothly. Still, we keep at it. Virtual options have become an important component of our programming menu; through the Elkhart County Historical Museum and from the Naturalists and Bonneyville Mill.

The Museum's online programming has blossomed under the leadership of Curator of Education Patrick McGuire. He has created some notable examples we hope you will explore with us. EC History in 60 launched late in 2021. The bi-weekly videos are posted every other Friday and cover a wide range of Elkhart County's history in short bites. We hope they will inspire you to explore these topics in greater depth. The Collections Tournament, from its humble beginnings, is a fun way for the whole staff to share collections stars, humble underdogs, and Also-rans in March Madnessstyle matchups complete with public voting. Sense of Place is the history podcast presented through The Goshen News.

It remains popular and gives the museum a platform for taking deep dives into stories and issues across the County. We have used our Parks website to share temporary online exhibits, including a showcase of women artists and photos of the St. Joe River, both drawn from the museum collection. Lectures and workshops also found a home online, and many people joined talks, virtual walking tours, collections care workshops and even our slightly comedic foodways videos. Although I hope no one saw my Dr. Miles Candy Cookbook version of chocolate caramels!

Stick with us and look for more great programs coming to you digitally alongside our popular in-person activities.

FOLLOW THE MUSEUM ON FACEBOOK @Elkhartcountyhistoricalmuseum

SO MANY FLOUR CHOICES, WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

Bonneyville Mill offers 4 different whole wheat flours. Each flour has specific ideal uses. Let's explore the different types of flour to find out which one is right for you.

BY COURTNEY FRANKE, MILL MANAGER

All Bonneyville flours are made with whole grain. They are produced by grinding whole wheat berries. Nothing is added and nothing is sifted out. Whole grain flours are the best choice for a healthy diet.

Since Bonneyville flour does not contain preservative additives it should be stored in the refrigerator or the

freezer. Simply put the flour in a zip lock freezer bag and place it in cold storage until needed. It is always best to warm it to room temperature before adding it to a recipe.





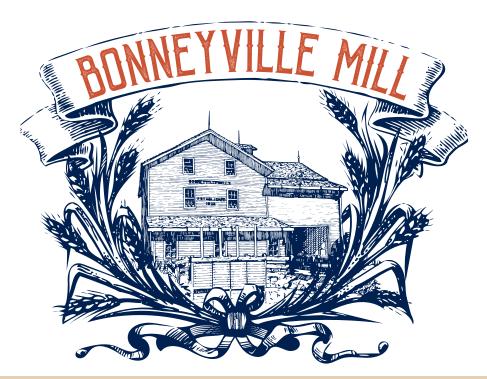
Hard red whole wheat flour is made from hard red wheat berries. These berries also contain a higher percentage of protein. Hard red makes great yeast bread. The darker color of these berries will produce a darker bread. Hard red wheat flour also has a nuttier flavor.

This whole wheat flour is best suited for making yeast bread. Hard white flour is made from hard white wheat berries. This variety of wheat contains a higher percent of protein or gluten. Gluten is a type of protein that is present in many grains.

A higher gluten content in flour is best for yeast bread because it increases the elasticity of the dough. The elasticity allows the tiny bubbles made by yeast action to expand and "fluff up". Look closely at a piece of bread to see the tiny air spaces within.

Yeast is a living organism. Yeast consumes carbohydrates that are in wheat flour. This "fermentation" produces carbon dioxide. These gas bubbles are trapped in the elastic dough. This is what causes bread dough to rise.





Address 53373 C.R.131 BRISTOL, IN

Mill Hours WEDNESDAY-SUNDAY 10 A.M.-5 P.M. MID-APRIL -THRU-MID-NOVEMBER

Phone 574.825.9324



Soft red wheat is the variety of wheat that is typically grown in northern Indiana. This flour is also best for recipes that call for baking powder or soda. Baked goods made from soft red wheat flour are darker in color and typically have more texture than soft white. This is a great choice for those seeking locally sourced foods.

Soft white wheat berries are used to produce this flour. The soft white wheat berries contain a lower percentage of gluten. Yeast does not function as well with this flour. The dough is less elastic and does not rise well. Soft white is best for "quick breads". Use soft white with recipes that call for baking powder or soda.

Quick breads rise or fluff up by using baking powder or baking soda. The fluffing action of these baked goods is produced by a chemical reaction. Baking powder and soda are activated in a recipe by the liquid ingredients. When activated a chemical reaction occurs between alkaline and acidic particles. This reaction produces carbon dioxide gas.

The chemical reaction of quick breads is much quicker than the fermentation reaction in yeast breads. As the name implies, quick bread recipes don't take as long as yeast breads do.



The recommended uses for Bonneyville flours are not rules. It is not wrong to use Hard White wheat flour for waffles or Soft White wheat flour for yeast bread. The characteristics of each flour make them best suited for certain things. Bakers using Bonneyville products are welcome to experiment to create unique products that are always healthy and taste great. Bonneyville produces superior water powered stone ground wheat flour. Buy Bake and Enjoy!





Find your perfect park retreat within easy reach of home.

Looking for a unique place to host your special day? From rustic woodland shelters to elegant garden pavilions, the Elkhart County Parks has something for every park-lover's event needs. Whether it's a natural setting to say "I do", a fun spot to host your next class, or a basecamp for your family's BBQ, we've got you covered.





23033 C.R.45 • GOSHEN, IN

	ТҮРЕ	CAPACITY	ELECTRICITY	SECURITY DEPOSIT
OX BOW HAUS	ENCLOSED	50	✓	✓
FISHERMAN'S CAMP	COVERED	75	\checkmark	
COFFEE TREE	COVERED	50		
HONEY LOCUST	COVERED	75		
BLACK MAPLE	COVERED	50		
COTTONWOOD	COVERED	75	\checkmark	
STABLE	COVERED	110		
RED PINES CAMPFIRE	OPEN AIR	50		
HICKORY HILL CHAPEL	OPEN AIR	50		

Bonneyville Mill COUNTY PARK

53373 C.R. 131 • BRISTOL, IN TYPE CAPACITY ELECTRICITY **SECURITY DEPOSIT BALDWIN ONE-ROOM** ENCLOSED 35 \checkmark \checkmark SCHOOLHOUSE PARTIALLY **BRIAR PATCH** 150 1 V ENCLOSED FEEDLOT COVERED 150 **V** MEADOW COVERED 50 LOOKOUT COVERED 50 KUM MOL RIE COVERED 100



COUNTY PARK			67380 C.R.29 • NEW PARIS, IN	
	ТҮРЕ	CAPACITY	ELECTRICITY	SECURITY DEPOSIT
BAINTERTOWN	COVERED	25		
BENTON	COVERED	50		
DEFRIES GARDENS [wedding ceremonies]	OPEN AIR	50		\checkmark

<u>Cobus Creek co</u>	UNTY PARK		30680	C.R.8 • ELKHART, IN
	ТҮРЕ	CAPACITY	ELECTRICITY	SECURITY DEPOSIT
COBUS SHELTER	PARTIALLY Enclosed	100	✓	✓
Museum			304 W.VISTL	JLA ST. • BRISTOL, IN
	ТҮРЕ	CAPACITY	ELECTRICITY	SECURITY DEPOSIT
AUDITORIUM	ENCLOSED	300	~	✓



ELKHART COUNTY PARKS 211 W. LINCOLN AVE, GOSHEN, IN 46526-3280 PARKSINFO@ELKHARTCOUNTY.COM

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