

Conard Environmental Research Area (CERA)



Grinnell Environmental Research Area (CERA)

The CERA is named to honor Grinnell College faculty member and botanist Hebert C. Grinnell, who used the area for teaching, research, and quiet enjoyment by the Grinnell College community and the public.

Mission

CERA pre-serves and, through restoration, recreates a part of Iowa's vanishing natural heritage, providing a resource for the entire college, local schools, environmental groups, clubs, and the general public.

Regulations

- 1) CERA is open to the public for quiet enjoyment during daylight hours.
- 2) The EEC is open 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. on weekdays.
- 3) **Motorized vehicles/ATVs are only allowed on the roads, not trails.** Please park in designated areas.
- 4) **Electric vehicles** are allowed on the roads, but not on the woodland trails. **Horses are prohibited.**
- 5) **Dogs on leash** may accompany hikers.
- 6) **Wildfires** are controlled by the marked trail mowed firebreaks. You may leave the trails, but please do not enter the experimental plots. **Do not use research equipment, flags, stakes, or markers.**
- 7) **Research** is allowed, but you may not pick flowers or disturb plants, fungi, or animals. **Fishing and hunting are prohibited.**

Contact

Emily Klein, CERA Manager (641) 269-4777
Vince Eckhart, CERA Director
 Professor of Biology, (641) 269-4334
 eckhart@Grinnell.edu

equipment for aquatic studies, and serves as a caretaker

2005 and constructed using environmentally friendly systems and materials: geothermal heating/cooling, gray water recycling, and renewable local building materials. It

contains two classrooms, restrooms, a lab, office, kitchen, and a storage room, and a greenhouse.

The EEC is open 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. on weekdays.

Wind Turbine (50 kW) provides over 90% of the energy needs for the EEC, reducing CERA's

carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel use by 200,000 lbs per year.

Prairie Cairn, a sculpture by Andy Goldsworthy, was built in 2005, as part of a larger cairn series with additional installations on the east and west coasts.

A: Fall Burn Prairie is burned each fall to demonstrate the effect of fire on soil and growth of plants in the spring.

B: Deane's Prairie is burned every 2-3 years.

Experimental prairie plots are burned each spring, and are tall or left unburned and are mowed or not mowed (to simulate grazing), allowing students to study and observe the effects of fire on prairie organisms.

Burn Prairie has not been burned since 1997. All organic material accumulates and decays naturally. The grasses are much less vigorous than this prairie, making it more visible throughout the summer.

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wide range of species: little bluestem, side-oats grama, and leadplant.

abundant along moist seeps.

Oak Savannas once formed the boundary between prairie and forest, and are now one of Iowa's rarest plant communities. Original species include

oak, white oak, bur oak, and chestnut. Other species include CERA helps to support populations of prairie warblers, blue jays, purple oxalis, New Jersey tea, cream gentian, and other plants that

require partial sunlight.

Oak Woodlands develop more diverse groundcover and shrub layer than prairie. They are dominated by white oak, red oak, and black oak. The ground is covered with sedges, and numerous forbs carpet the ground.

Oak-Hickory Forest was probably forested for 1000 years until a railroad company logged the area in the 1860's. Over the last 100 years, the forest has been replaced by a

shagbark hickory forest. The forest is dominated by white oak, red oak, and black oak. The ground is covered with sedges, and numerous forbs carpet the ground.

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Walnut Plantation was planted in 1970 to black walnuts. The plantation is found beneath and adjacent to the tree canopy provided by the plantation, and is dominated by grasses.

Perry Pond was constructed in 1972 to provide a site for research. The pond is 1/2 acre and is 4 feet deep and supports large numbers of fish, including bluegill, bass, and golden shiner.

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