



THE BROLGA BUGLE

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1979 Prairie Update

Visitors to ICF last summer and fall were treated to a cheerful sight as they walked to the breeding unit where our rarest cranes are kept. Several patches of prairie flowers alive with butterflies lined the side of the road, and even the most bird-oriented groups had to stop to admire the color and movement. Perhaps everyone's favorite was the New England Aster (*Aster novae-angliae*), a tall, red-stemmed plant with clasping leaves and magenta or purple ray flowers. Clouds of Painted Lady butterflies almost continually swarmed around these plants. The Indians called this aster "plant which brings the frost" for it is one of the last prominent plants that bloom on the rich mesic prairies before winter sets in. Like many of its prairie associates, the New England Aster is a relatively uncommon part of our contemporary flora.

The prairie path to the breeding pens is an educational aspect of the prairie reestablishment program at ICF initiated in 1977 by Charles Luthin and now coordinated by Konrad Liegel. The ultimate goal of the project, which has been generously funded by the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, is to reestablish 10 acres of prairie at the new ICF site, five miles north of the Foundation's present location. ICF hopes the restored prairie will be an effective teaching device, showing the public the beauty and variety of our native flora, as well as stressing the need to preserve not only isolated species, but whole ecosystems.

A prairie planting takes several years to become established. During the first year, most prairie species develop deep roots below ground with almost no growth above ground. Meanwhile annual weeds, capable of prodigious growth their first year with equally prodigious seed production, can overwhelm the prairie species, cutting off available nutrients, moisture, and sunlight. Hand-weeding is needed to keep the weeds from taking over completely. With over an acre of ground planted to a prairie nursery this year, Konrad Liegel and summer intern Ellen Arndorfer spent 20-30 hours a week on their knees picking weeds between the prairie species. Their labors paid off. The prairie species persevered and, with the help of substantial August rains, bloomed forth under the September sun. In one of the prairie gardens, a Compass Plant (*Silphium laciniatum*) bloomed its second year from seed—a rare event.

Each year, ICF's prairie plants will improve and bloom more luxuriously. The prairie plants' root systems will eventually reach depths of 8 to 10 feet and even more—an adaptation that allows them to survive drought, fire, and intermittent grazing. Next year, visitors to ICF will be treated to the white pealike blooms of the Wild Indigo (*Baptisia leucantha*) and perhaps a whole row full of Compass Plants.

Eventually much of the seed for ICF's prairie plantings will come from nurseries already established. Soon thousands of blooms of every hue will cover the next ICF site from early May through late October. Part of Wisconsin's botanical heritage will be restored.



Only a few hours old, Lindsay, the first Brolga hatched at ICF, surveys the inside of its artificial hatchery. Young Brolgas are quite different from chicks of closely related species, being grey with a yellow head, rather than a warm brown. Lindsay also sported a little dewlap under its throat, another unique characteristic of its species.



Konrad Liegel in a familiar pose among his prairie plants (yes, there are a few weeds there as well, but not for long!). Konrad expanded the prairie nursery at ICF's present site this summer; he will use seed produced there at the new ICF site.

ICF HATCHES A BROLGA! - the first in the U.S.

ICF is proud to announce our first hatching of a Brolga or Australian Crane (*Grus rubicundus*). "Lindsay", a gray chick with a light yellow head, emerged from its egg on the morning of August 30 after 31 days of artificial incubation. This is the first Brolga known to have hatched in the U.S. and the first outside of Australia since the 1920s.

Lindsay's parents, Olga and Willie, have been at ICF since 1974 when ICF imported them from Australia. They were originally captured in 1972 near the town of Kununurra in Western Australia by George Archibald (see his "The Australian Brolga—Crane of the Desert" in *The Brolga Bugle*, Vol 1, #1). Although we collected semen from Willie in previous years, Lindsay represents Olga's first egg. She laid the egg on July 30 and did not lay again. Cranes normally lay two-egg clutches, and will occasionally lay many more if the eggs are removed from the nest; young females, however, often lay only one egg during their first year of reproduction. We are not surprised, therefore, by Olga's meager output this year and she probably will do better in 1980.

Olga was eight years old this spring when she laid her first egg. Evidence from other crane species indicates that she has started a bit late in her egg-laying career. Several years ago, in fact, we became concerned over Olga and Willie's failure to breed and began to speculate over the causes.

One obvious problem is that Wisconsin is not Australia; our seasons are reversed from Willie and Olga's original home. Birds and other animals often have internal "clocks" which partially control their reproductive behavior. If Willie and Olga's clocks were set on Australian time, they would become reproductively active in November or even December—certainly a frigid and abnormal season for avian romance. This clock factor could have caused the delay though most animals eventually "reset" their clocks according to local conditions.

Another consideration was that Brolgas normally breed during Western Australia's rainy season. Brolgas, therefore, might be like other species which live in areas where marked dry and wet seasons alternate and are stimulated by either the presence or absence of rain. Consequently, we decided to provide an artificial rainy season for Willie and Olga, and for the last four years we have sprinkled their pen daily with water during the summer months.

Last summer, Kate Lindsay, a student recently graduated from the University of Wisconsin, worked out a more efficient "rainy season" than in past summers, dousing Willie and Olga's pen for one hour periods twice daily. Kate spent long hours in a small blind watching the birds' responses to her "mini-monsoon." Her data seem to indicate an increase in

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Cranes of the Soviet Far East

by Elizabeth Anderson.

(Editor's note: The author is one of ICF's longest and most loyal supporters. Libby has donated hundreds of hours of her time translating Russian scientific papers for ICF. She has made two trips to the U.S.S.R. on behalf of ICF, once to bring back a box containing four Siberian Crane eggs. This year, the Soviets hatched four Siberian Cranes themselves, one of which they named: "Libby.")

In northeastern Asia flow two mighty rivers, the Amur and Ussuri; together they form 1000 miles of border between the USSR and China. Along their banks are low mountains, wide marshes, and large tracts of forest, with a rich variety of plant and animal life. Here a small number of Ussuri tigers still frolic in the snow, and here three of the world's rarest cranes, the Hooded (Grus japonensis), the Whitenaped (G. vipio), and the Red-crowned (G. japonensis), return each spring to nest from their wintering grounds in Japan, Korea, and China. Yet in this idyllic-sounding region the future for these rare creatures and the wilderness they need is anything but assured. Since the climate is tempered by the nearness of the ocean, the region is becoming an important vegetable-growing area of the USSR, providing produce for tables in chillier parts of the country. The huge ports of Vladivostok and Nakhodka, serving naval, fishing, and commercial vessels, are here; a new section of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, the Baikal-Amur Mainline, is being constructed through the taiga; and two of the most formidable armies of the world are nervously lined-up along the rivers.

Over the last two decades, Soviet ornithologists have been busy accumulating information on the three crane species of this area. Biologists from the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad and from Moscow State University have made several expeditions into the region and most of this report is gleaned from papers published by these two institutions, translations of which are now on file at the International Crane Foundation's library in Baraboo.

The largest of the three Amur-Ussuri crane species is the five-foot tall Red-crowned Crane. This bird selects broad, forest-rimmed sedge marshes and wet meadows for nesting. The birds return in very early spring, just as the snow is starting to melt, and seek out tall stands of last year's grasses to build their nests. But the river valleys and lakeshores that these birds inhabit have long experienced intensive development. These wetlands are being drained, filled in, cultivated, mown for hay, used as pasture, or subjected to intentional burning in spring and fall in preparation for farming. Consequently, the nesting habitat available for Red-crowned Cranes in the Soviet Far East is diminishing in size and quality. On some of the Amur's tributaries, dams are being constructed for electric power generation; these change the hydrologic regime and so destroy the aquatic fauna eaten by Red-crowned Cranes. Soviet ornithologists are urging nature reserves where the Red-crowned Cranes are concentrated, and additional measures for their protection such as vigorous education of the public and supplementary winter feeding at their staging areas, in hopes that the birds may be "short-stopped" and not even attempt the effort and hazard of further migration.

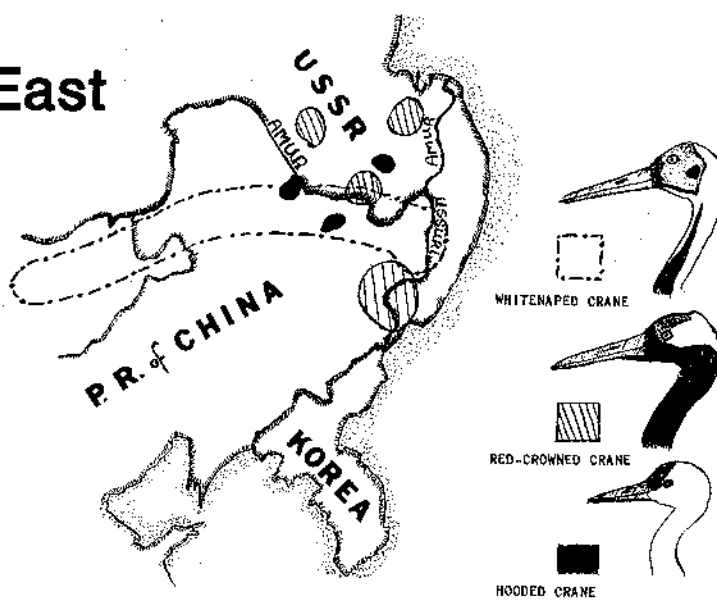
Much of the nesting range of the Whitenaped Crane is in Mongolia, where this species is held in very high esteem by folk-tradition, and where development—so far—has been less intense than in the USSR. Those places where this species has been recorded in the Soviet Union are now heavily populated and developed. Since Whitenapes use habitat similar to the Red-crowned (in places where the ranges of the two species overlap), the conservation picture for this species in the USSR is the same as for the Red-crowned, although the Whitenape's situation is not quite so desperate.

Unlike the Whitenaped and Red-crowned Cranes

that are so much creatures of open wetlands, the Hooded Crane nests in valleys and hollows of the taiga, in raised larch-peatmoss bogs covered with a thin growth of small trees. Presently, such places are still fairly wild (the first Hooded Crane nest described by an ornithologist was found only five years ago), being visited mostly by loggers who work in the winter when the birds are elsewhere. Hooded Cranes are patchily distributed throughout southeastern Siberia and the Soviet Far East, and though more numerous than the other two cranes, they are not abundant. Furthermore, as the human population grows in that part of the world, the Hooded Cranes' nesting habitat inevitably will become less remote and more influenced by human activities.

Across the border in the People's Republic of China, the same story of development and wetland destruction can be told. The city of Qigihar (Tsitsihar) in the old Manchurian region of northeastern China (now called Heilongjiang) has experienced a marked growth since the Korean War, and the expansion of industry and agriculture in the surrounding area has eliminated habitat for the Red-crowned and Whitenaped Cranes. The Chinese have recently taken concrete steps to provide sanctuary for these cranes and the large numbers of waterfowl and mammals that also occur there according to the official New China News Agency. The government has set aside a 162-square-mile Shalong Conservation Zone which it claims will protect the whole unique ecological system from further human encroachment.

The increased interest in wildlife preservation on both sides of the Sino-Soviet border is an encouraging sign, especially because Soviet scientists and the authorities responsible for the Shalong Conservation Zone in China understand that providing protection for wildlife is more than listing rare species on a protected schedule; effort must be made to preserve habitat as well.



The Soviet Far East showing the nesting range of three rare species of cranes. Nesting ranges for the Hooded Crane and the Red-crowned Crane are not complete. The Hooded Crane nests further northwest, and the Red-crowned Crane is also resident on Hokkaido, the northernmost large island of Japan.

Meet the Board

In September of 1978, ICF expanded its Board of Directors to include fourteen distinguished members of the business, law, academic, and conservation communities. The last two issues of *The Brolga Bugle* introduced eight of the new Board members, and we continue with three additional directors in this issue.

Norman O. Sauyey

One of America's most treasured clichés is the Horatio Alger success story, the rags to riches saga of a young boy who by sheer will-power and determination works himself out of poverty. Norm Sauyey's life is such a tale. Born in the little town of Exeland, Wisconsin, in a converted barn on the 4th of July (even Alger wouldn't have gone that far), Norm was brought up in a family whose main resource was children, nine of them, and whose main industry was squeezing agricultural products out of a reluctant northern Wisconsin soil. Norm tells wonderful stories of his childhood. He and his family lived in a little log house on an 80 acre farm near Kennan. The house provided little warmth in the -30°F. winters and he remembers that each night he and his brother would trade off climbing into the frigid attic to warm the bed before the other's arrival.

After he finished school, Norm helped his family for two years on the farm and then in 1938 headed south to Chicago to make his fortune. He landed his first job at a plastics factory called Richardson's where he made two important discoveries: his almost instinctive abilities as a tool maker, and a cute brunette named Claire Femali who soon became his wife.

In 1944, Norm bought three tooling machines from money he had saved and opened a small shop in the basement of the house in Melrose Park which he and his wife were renting. He hired his 16 year old brother-in-law to assist him and together they formed A-1 Tool & Die Company. Initially they could do only small jobs; two of the first were a set of molds for a miniature train and a 12 cavity mold for the plastic cameo on Cameo Cleanser. But as business prospered, they expanded their shop and by 1949 had seven employees. One year later 22 people were employed. Eventually the business grew into one of the nation's largest independent tool companies with 140 tool makers and three different plants.

Norm was asked by his brothers in 1950 to join them in a plastics operation in Baraboo, Wisconsin. By then A-1 Tool was doing well and no longer needed close supervision; so he, his wife, and their three children, Norm Jr., Don, and Ron moved back to the state of his roots. Baraboo remained home for the next

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WHATS IN A NAME



"Japanese Crane" . . . "Manchurian Crane" . . . "Sacred Crane" . . . "Ussuri Crane" . . . they all refer to "the pearl of Asia", *Grus japonensis*, the stately five-foot tall, black-and-white crane of eastern Asia and Japan. This bird has another colloquial name, "Red-crowned Crane." At ICF, we have changed the labels on the pens of all our *Grus japonensis* to "Red-crowned Crane," and will be referring to the species this way in *The Brolga Bugle*. "Red-crowned" is the translation of the names by which this bird is known in the countries to which it is indigenous. Since it is a bird not only of Japan and Manchuria, but also of Korea and the USSR, to call it merely "Red-crowned" acknowledges the fact that all these countries are honored by the presence of a creature with no political loyalties.



Norman O. Sauey



Mary E. Wickhem



Frederick C. Pullman

join a list of other favorite species such as Whistling Swans and Canada Geese whose fall flights over the Lake of the Woods add a special dimension to Mary's life. Her talents for operating the political mechanisms of government will be important to conserving these life forms for future generations.

Frederick C. Pullman

"Fred Pullman. Any relation to the Pullman Car Company?" Ever since he was old enough to talk, Fred Pullman has been asked that question. Fact is, Fred's great great uncle was indeed the sleeping car magnate, George B. Pullman, 19th Century founder of the Pullman Palace Car Company and builder of Pullman, Illinois, a company town that later was swallowed up by a burgeoning Chicago. Though the Windy City and environs were until recently home to Fred Pullman, his wife, Robin, and three children, Allan, Michael, and Julie, Fred's side of the family has been out of the railroad business for several generations. Fred actually followed the financier leanings of the other side of the family. His grandfather, C. F. Childs, founded a government bond house which still bears his name. Fred's father, William A. P. Pullman, worked for an investment banking firm. And for the last 28 years Fred has been employed by the Northern Trust Company and only recently resigned his position as Vice President and Division Head for twelve mid- and western states.

Fred Pullman was born and raised in the Chicago suburb of Lake Forest. Some of his favorite early memories involve hunting trips with his father, particularly the longer expeditions to Iron Mountain in upper peninsular Michigan. Although he started as a pheasant hunter, Fred quickly learned that the real woodsman's quarry is the much craftier and wary Ruffed Grouse. Fred shot his first grouse at the age of sixteen and has been hooked ever since.

After a two year Army stint in Germany (the only German inhabitants he shot were waterfowl and partridges), Fred returned to the U.S. and enrolled in Williams College where he obtained a degree in biology in 1950. Fred's intentions were to work on his father's farm in Illinois, but he got sidetracked by an offer from the Northern Trust Company to manage one of their farming operations. Somehow the farm job never materialized, and Fred found himself in the commercial banking division of the trust company, perhaps the result of genetic predisposition.

Banking unlike farming, however, left a lot of time for Fred to pursue his favorite pastime, hunting, and he soon learned that Wisconsin once harbored a kindred grouse hunter in Aldo Leopold. Fred discovered Leopold two years after the latter's death in 1948, but Leopold's writings eloquently expressed the same feelings Fred had about wildlife and wild areas, and he read all he could find by the late great conservationist.

Early in the 1950s Fred met two of Aldo Leopold's students, Fred and Fran Hamerstrom who were studying prairie chickens in central Wisconsin. It was the start of a yearly spring pilgrimage to Wisconsin to hear the "chickens boom." The Hamerstroms also in-

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Meet the Board

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twenty years and both his tooling and plastic businesses flourished. In 1965, he and his brothers bought Duncan Yo-Yo and the parent company, Flambeau Products, became one of the major toy manufacturers in the U.S. The corporation has subsidiaries in several different states and manufactures a wide variety of plastic products.

In 1966, Norm and Claire Sauey started Nodoroma Arabians on a 65 acre farm a mile north of Baraboo. Norm was fond of horses from childhood; he rode a draft horse to school in winter and he delighted in grooming and pampering the large shaggy beast. Nodoroma gave him a chance to breed and raise fine Arabs, horses vastly different from the animals of his youth but possessing a spirit and conformation that he admired. In order to house the 50 or so horses he acquired, Norm built a large stable and remodeled several older buildings. By 1970, the facilities were already taxed by the growing number of horses and he discovered that Arabs shared a trait with him—a dislike for Wisconsin's subzero winters. That year he bought a 300 acre farm in Ocala, Florida and moved the entire operation off the Baraboo property. Today Nodoroma is internationally known for superb Arabs, and Norm's youngest child, Mary Anne, often rides his horses in competition at shows throughout the U.S.

Being a practical man, Norm was disturbed by the empty buildings left in Baraboo. Consequently, a year later in 1971 when his son, Ron, and fellow Cornell graduate student, George Archibald, met with him concerning a location for their International Crane Foundation, Norm immediately suggested the vacated Baraboo horse ranch and provided the initial funds to build the first breeding unit for cranes. ICF was born.

Norm and Claire Sauey's generosity to ICF has continued throughout the organization's brief existence. ICF still continues to rent, for \$1.00 a year, the Baraboo farm, and despite its recent purchase of a new site, ICF will continue to use the Sauey land for several more years. Norman Sauey, perhaps more than any one person, deserves credit for the formation and continued success of the International Crane Foundation.

ted times—only five people were present and Mary's Maid of Honor was a soldier. Mary recalls that their honeymoon lasted a little more than two weeks and that each morning John would rise at 4:00, pack, and leave for his post, not knowing whether that day he would be sent off to the Pacific. On the 18th day, he did not return and Mary didn't see him again until the end of the war.

During the late 1940s and '50s, Mary devoted herself to raising four children, John, Jim, Maryanne, and Patty. As soon as she was able, Mary returned to school and studied law for two years. The 1960s became Mary's politically active decade and she served on numerous committees and boards, including the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, the National County Boards Association, the Rock County Board of Supervisors, and the Wisconsin Parks and Recreation Association. One of the "good fights" she joined early in her civic career concerned the construction of a much needed bridge over the railroad tracks through Janesville. The long trains common in those days completely blocked the main artery of the city and separated the hospital from the fire department. Mary spearheaded the drive to build the bridge, effectively outmaneuvering all opposition. For her services to the community, Mary Wickhem was named Outstanding Woman of the Year for 1974 and the same year received Unanimous Acclamation from the Wisconsin Legislature.

The 1970s have been almost as busy for Mary, though she has given up some of her public service schedule to assist her husband John's law firm. John and Mary also spend more of their time at their two hideaways, a beautiful sand farm in Columbia County where they hope to restore a prairie and where they often socialize with fellow ICF director Owen Gromme and his wife, Anne; and a more sequestered island retreat, "Wickhems' Folly," far out into Ontario's pristine Lake of the Woods. Mary is an avid outdoorsperson and few days go by in Canada without her and John taking marathon walks through the hemlock and pine forests on the larger islands surrounding their own.

Since September 1978, Mary has served as president of ICF's expanded Board of Directors. It is a job for which she is uniquely qualified since it combines her managerial and legal skills with a great fondness for wildlife. This year Mary saw her first Sandhill Cranes at Wickhems' Folly. These birds, slowly recovering from a threatened status only a few decades ago,

Mary E. Wickhem

Mary Wickhem belongs to a family with a strong tradition in law. Her father, John J. Boyle, was a federal attorney who prosecuted Big Oil long before such activities were socially championed. Her brother, John Boyle, Jr., later became a judge. Mary herself studied law for two years, and married a lawyer whose father was a state Supreme Court Justice. Today one of her sons is a lawyer. In short, it is a family whose parked car one would hope not to sideswipe under any circumstances.

Mary Wickhem nee Boyle was born at the 13th hour of the 13th day of April in Darlington, Wisconsin; 13 has been her lucky number ever since. She grew up in a large, boisterous family of seven children. At the age of 12, her family moved to Madison where her father had a successful law practice. There Mary attended Edgewood High School, met her future husband, John Wickhem, and graduated #1 in her class. She also attended college in Madison, majoring in American Institutions at the University of Wisconsin.

Mary and John planned a huge wedding for January, 1945, but he was suddenly drafted and sent to San Francisco. Mary followed and they were married in California with a ceremony typical of those unset-

Foot of the Crane

When a crane steps into a muddy spot along a marsh or into a sheet of wet snow, it leaves a three-pronged foot print indicating that it has but three toes. As the bottom drawing (left) demonstrates, cranes actually have four toes, but the hind toe, called a hallux, is greatly reduced in size and elevated so that it leaves no impression as the crane walks. Presumably the hallux is not needed in birds, such as cranes, which do not roost or nest in trees.



The three-toed foot print of the crane did not escape the attention of medieval French genealogists. They noted a similarity between the foot print of the crane and a symbol used in their genealogical charts to designate succession from one generation to the next. They called the symbol: "Pied de Grue" or "foot of the crane." From this French expression comes the English corruption—pedigree.

Demoiselles

Rediscovered

In Morocco

The Demoiselle (*Anthropoides virgo*) is the smallest species of crane, a dainty black and grey bird with brilliant red eyes and two tufts of white facial feathers. The species has a very wide range: it breeds on the steppes of central Asia where it is reported to build a nest of pebbles on the ground, and winters along the large river systems of northern Africa and on the plains of western India. As in other cranes, the Demoiselle's current range is less extensive than a century ago, and the Soviets are considering adding the bird to their Red Data Book of rare and endangered fauna.

It was exciting to learn, therefore, that Mr. Ray Vernon, an English birder who has spent a great deal of time in Morocco and is currently compiling a check list of the birds of that country, believes the Demoiselle may still breed in small numbers on the Atlas Plateau of central Morocco. French ornithologists reported the species there some 40 years ago, but in recent years, the Demoiselle was considered extirpated from the region. Mr. Vernon spotted the cranes in spring and summer and their general behavior indicated they were breeding.

One of ICF's summer students, Steve Latta, will spend several months this winter in Spain at the University of Madrid where he hopes to become involved in a study of the Common Crane (*Grus grus*) which winters on the Iberian peninsula. At the end of his stay in Spain, Steve plans a trip to Morocco to search for the little-known African Demoiselles.

We wish Steve the best of luck. If Moroccan Demoiselles still exist as a breeding population, they could constitute a biologically distinct race from the Asian Demoiselles. Steve may have a wonderful research project on his hands.

Meet the Board

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roduced Fred to the Greater Sandhill Crane which was slowly beginning to recover in numbers from its nadir in the 1920s and 30s.

Over the years, Fred Pullman's appreciation for wildlife has grown and he has become active in many conservation organizations. He is most proud of his membership in the Boone and Crockett Club which was founded in 1887 by Teddy Roosevelt and thus is the world's oldest conservation organization. The Club has only 100 members but these include some of the most notable names in the business and conservation communities. Fred served as 14th President of Boone & Crockett from 1975-77. The Club has had such accomplishments as the establishment of the New York Zoological Society and the world's first national park, Yellowstone. Fred currently chairs the Conservation Committee which is tackling the sensitive problem of too many feral horses and burros on federal lands in the west.

Early in October of this year, Fred saw 70 Sandhill Cranes fly over his house in Lake Forest. The birds were over 300 feet in the air but their cries were unmistakable. The next day he heard more passing over on fall migration to their staging grounds in Indiana. The cranes represent living proof that wise land management can bring a once endangered form back to prominence. Fred is proud to have played a role in the successes scored by conservationists in the last three decades and looks forward to further challenges in the years ahead.

The International Crane Foundation is a registered, publicly-supported, non-profit organization which is dedicated to the study and conservation of cranes throughout the world. Saving cranes saves earth's vanishing wetlands.

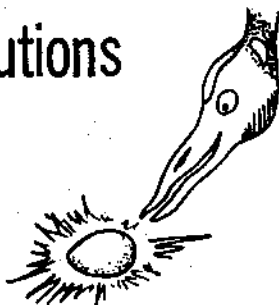
ICF HATCHES A BROLGA !

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Brolga reproductive activity after the start of the program.

It is, of course, impossible to state conclusively that Kate's system was responsible for Olga's egg. Olga may simply be a late "bloomer" and would have laid this summer, sprinkling system or none. She also may have finally reset her biological clock to Wisconsin time. But we would like to believe that Kate's carefully constructed system of water tank and hoses and her one-woman cheering section in the blind overlooking the Brolga enclosure, was the deciding factor in Lindsay's hatching—hence the young bird's name.

Contributions



ICF July, August & September Members.

Linda Anonson, African Lion Safari, Robert Alexander, Marci Ambats, Don Anderson, Allan & Patty Andrews, Andrews & Kestler, Doris Applebaum, Juanita Mathis Arnold, E. A. Atkinson, Jim & Mary Bachhuber, Michael & Diane Bahr, Laurence Bahr, Robert N. Baker, Mr. & Mrs. Glidden Baldwin, Ivy Neel Balsom, Baraboo Nursery School, Alice H. Barina, Elizabeth L. Barkow, John Barsness, Ted & Mimi Barton, Patricia A. Barth, Jack & Evelyn Batchelor, Charles J. Bauman, Dr. Donald K. Baxter, Robert & Joanne Becker, Teresa O. Bergquist, Miss Maryvne Betsch, Carl Bishoff, Marcella M. Bishop, Robert Blackburn, Tom Blifferl, John & Barbara Bloodgood, Geraldine Bodie, John A. Bolz, Mr. & Mrs. Roger W. Boom, Dr. & Mrs. Harold Boranz, Jeffery Boswall, D.R. Boucher, Charles C. Bradley, George Brakhage, Grace K. Bramhall, Donna Bratz, Donald Brown, Mrs. Eleanor Brown, Mrs. Marshall Browne, Dr. Bruce & Barbara Byrne, Mary Bubanovich, Edward P. Bullock, Francis L. Bruggess, Mary Burke, Patsy Ann Buss;

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