



THE ICF BUGLE

Volume 14, Number 2

May, 1988

World Center for the Study and Preservation of Cranes

THE STORKS AT WAT PHAI LOM

by Jim Harris
Education Director

Wat Phai Lom is just 40 kilometers north of Bangkok. This Buddhist monastery stands within a small grove of trees, bounded on the east and south by rice fields and on the west by a river heavily used by tourists. Despite this human bustle, the 30-acre site is home to an extraordinary colony of Open-billed Storks.

The trees are so loaded with nests that some of the bamboo lean over so that the tops touch the ground. The Buddhist monks have protected the storks, which travel as far as 40 kilometers to forage for snails in the rice paddies. Accordingly, the storks also depend on the goodwill of a host of farmers.

Wat Phai Lom is a striking example of co-existence between people and wildlife. Throughout tropical Asia, wildlife has suffered as human populations have grown. There are no wetlands left free of people; villagers depend on these rich ecosystems for food, fuel, and water. In Thailand, Vietnam, and other countries, the cranes have declined or vanished due to hunting pressures. The conservation efforts of governments and scientists cannot succeed unless the rural people learn to live with the wildlife.

Wat Phai Lom provides a glimpse of how the world could be. The efforts of Mr. Muoi Nhe in Vietnam similarly offer hope for cranes. Though ICF is dedicated to birds and wetlands, our primary focus through Asia, Africa, and elsewhere must be the people.



The Buddhist monastery Wat Phai Lom in Thailand hosts a colony of over 16,000 nesting Open-billed Storks. The survival of these birds, in close proximity to people, offers hope for solving people-wildlife conflicts elsewhere in Asia. Photo by George Archibald.

Vietnam Cranes Thrive at Tram Chim

by George Archibald
ICF Director

Stretching about 200 kilometers between the border of Kampuchea and the South China Sea, nine branches of the mighty Mekong River (meaning nine dragons) spread across a wide and fertile delta where three crops of rice can be harvested each year. The Mekong originates in the mountains of western China where spring melt and rains, together with summer monsoons of the Tropics, combine to flood the banks from June through October.

This annual cycle, interacting with the daily ebb and flow of the tides, created ideal habitats for both fresh and salt water wildlife. But today the Mekong Delta is one of the most heavily populated regions on earth. Most of the forests and wetlands have been transformed into cities and farms. The delta is Vietnam's food basket.

Prior to the 1961-75 Second Indochina War, a wetland wilderness survived just east of the Mekong near the Kampuchean border. Tram Chim (meaning bird swamp) covered approximately 50,000 acres over a shallow basin which supported wide expanses of sedge marshes and clumps of *Melaleuca* forests. Sarus Cranes nested on the open marshes while ibises, storks, herons, cormorants, and

continued on page 4

WILDLIFE CLUBS COUNT CROWNED CRANES

by Marion Hill
Education Coordinator

As I flew over Africa during the night, I wondered about things below—the people, the animals, the terrain. It was my first trip to this exciting land; being alone, I felt uneasy as the plane descended upon Nairobi. Deplaning, I noticed the heat, a welcome contrast to what I had left behind in snowy Wisconsin. A vast crowd of faces and bright-colored clothes waited to greet the passengers. It was a relief to find Joseph waving as I struggled through customs with my bags. I was coming to Africa to help the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya and Uganda develop crowned crane counts.

The Sandhill Crane Count in Wisconsin has become tremendously popular. What began as a high school project in one county has grown in 14 years to include almost all counties in the state. Last year 2500 volunteers monitored cranes and wetlands on an early April morning. I was hoping the count in Africa would become as successful.

Joseph Rugut, of the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya, and Paul Mafabi, of the Ugandan Clubs, had spent the previous September at ICF, developing written materials and slide shows for training participants. They returned home to involve the clubs and their leaders in counting the very beautiful Gray Crowned Cranes. In Kenya, the Wildlife Clubs had conducted a limited survey several years before. But future counts were to be more detailed and complete.

As we began discussions, I could see procedures would have to be altered from the traditional Wisconsin count. In Wisconsin, Sandhills are counted at nesting time after the migrants have passed through. The Crowned Cranes are non-migratory, and their breeding season is variable depending on the rains. In Wisconsin, participants easily check their chosen sites by car before the count and then drive to their appointed spots the morning of the count. In Africa, transportation is considerably less available, and most of the participants would have to walk. Most wetlands there are small catchment areas where only one pair of cranes can nest. Juveniles flock in the grasslands and they too would have to be counted. We hoped funds would be available to bus counters to some remote areas.



ICF's Marion Hill visits a Kenyan High school to explain the Crowned Crane Count. Crane counts are especially effective for public education because the participants quickly use their new knowledge as they carry out a research effort. The bags and boxes in front of the students contain soil from their home areas brought for use in a tree planting project. Photo by Joseph Rugut.

Cranes decline in East Africa

The Gray Crowned Crane is not listed as an endangered species—not yet. But crane habitat is rapidly disappearing. Kenya and Uganda have burgeoning human populations. I noticed that most young women were pregnant and carrying little ones on their backs. Because of the human needs, agriculture is expanding rapidly, along with other development. Until recently, a large portion of land between the airport and Nairobi was open range used by wildlife. Now it is an industrial complex. There is also deforestation; much of the population burns wood or charcoal for cooking. As a result, erosion and siltation threaten many of the small wetlands. Larger wetlands are disappearing as well.

In October, 1987, Kenya banned hunting and trapping of wildlife. Previously, 630 permits were issued per year for crane exports. No doubt there were many more illegal exports. The conservationists I worked with hope that this trade can be minimized under the new policy. There is also a government Commission on Soil Conservation and Deforestation addressing the preservation of the small water catchment areas in which the cranes breed. The crane count should be instrumental in encouraging this protection by increasing awareness of the importance of wetlands.

Uganda is a beautiful, hilly country with lush vegetation. But because of years of political instability, conservation cannot be a priority with the government. The Wildlife Clubs of Uganda, however, cooperate with the Ministry of the Environment in attempting to correct land and wildlife abuses.

Wildlife Clubs alert public

The Wildlife Clubs were formed to involve secondary school students in solving environmental problems. Aside from studying wildlife, the clubs often take action. The clubs in Kenya, for example, have held effective demonstrations against poaching and the sale of wildlife curios. There are now 6,000 active Wildlife Clubs in Kenya, and 400 in Uganda. Most clubs are led by teachers and meet in the schools.

In Kenya, I visited four schools. The physical facilities are Spartan compared to American schools, but the uniformed students who attend these boarding schools were impressive. They were polite, intelligent, and ambitious, eager to correct abuses to land and wildlife. In one classroom the students asked so many questions that I stayed well into the evening discussing cranes, as well as American students and our schools. Hope for the wildlife in both Kenya and Uganda rests with these young people.

In Uganda, Paul Mafabi and I enlisted support for the crane count from 40 teachers and club sponsors who attended a four-day workshop at Queen Elizabeth National Park. I felt delighted by their warm reception and interest in the count. Carrying out the project in some areas will be difficult, but these Ugandan conservationists are determined and valiant people.

Paul will train four coordinators from four districts, who will in turn appoint parish coordinators to enlist the help of Wildlife Club members. The monitoring will all be done on

Wildlife Clubs

continued

foot this June. The Kenyan count will occur on May 15, in three regions where the cranes are most numerous. Results from 1988 will guide plans for future counts.

My last evening in Uganda was beautiful and quiet, with the wonderful aroma of wood-cooking fires permeating the air from the villages. Paul and I drove through the countryside and found 11 elegant Gray Crowned Cranes feeding in a maize field. They became quite wary when I approached to get pictures. Paul told me that, in addition to the habitat problem, many of the crane nests are disturbed by villagers who take eggs or chicks to sell or keep as pets. As a result, the cranes have become highly sensitive to human disturbance, and their breeding success is very low.

We hope that the crane count will reach many people, so that these magnificent birds will receive the respect and protection they need. Dealing with cranes every day at ICF, one might become blasé about their beauty. But experiencing Crowned Cranes in their African habitat was a most emotional and exciting event. They are regal birds and accent the natural beauty of both Kenya and Uganda.

[Joseph and Paul visited ICF with support from the General Service Foundation and the J.N. Pew, Jr. Charitable Trust. My trip and initial expenses for the count have been met by the Francis R. Dewing Foundation, the Institute of Museum Services, and the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya and Uganda.]

★ ★ ★ ★

"Raising Crane" is now available. This video is a highly acclaimed documentary about the successful release of Sandhill Cranes from ICF into the wild.

The production, written and produced by Dave Erickson, shows how Dr. Rob Horwich and his assistants reared cranes ready for survival in the wild by wearing crane costumes to prevent the chicks from imprinting on humans. The dramatic climax, when these young cranes join the fall gathering of thousands of Sandhills at the Jasper-Pulaski staging area, celebrates the success of the experiment and our hopes for all endangered species.

This VHS home video includes the half-hour documentary that was shown in some areas on public television (an expanded version of the video shown during ICF tours) and a six-minute crane/music video. To order, send \$29.95 plus \$1.50 for U.S. shipping to ICF. Wisconsin residents add 5% sales tax. For orders outside the U.S., you must write first to confirm video format and to determine shipping charges.

AMERICAN AND CHINESE CHILDREN EXCHANGE ARTWORK

ICF's 1988 expedition to Poyang Lake Nature Reserve carried drawings and good wishes back and forth between American and Chinese schools. The young students in both countries have an interest in birds, but even stronger was their interest in each other.

Seven American participants in the Poyang Lake trip volunteered to assist with the program. In the month before their departure for China, team members visited schools near their homes—in Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Washington—and showed slides of the cranes, wetlands, and people of Poyang Lake. The schools responded enthusiastically, with almost 1,000 students preparing drawings, collages, scrapbooks, photos of pets, rock stars, and of themselves, and a 15-foot scroll.

At Poyang Lake, the ICF members traveled by boat and foot to schools in the villages. They showed slides at some schools; when one of the battery-operated slide projectors did not work, a team member prepared puppets and a script to use instead. Over 1200 Chinese children shared in the exchange.

The ICF team also led 15 children and their 21-year-old teacher (the entire school at Sha Hu village) on a field trip to see the birds. We hope

the exuberance of these children will encourage the Poyang Lake staff to organize additional field trips. There are 60 villages in the reserve, and the children have never had a close look at the wary birds.

Following the expedition, the ICF members returned to the American schools to show slides of their work and of the village schools, and to deliver drawings from China.

Volunteers Needed For China-1989

Next January or February, ICF is leading another work trip, to northwestern Yunnan Province where the Black-necked Cranes winter. We will be counting cranes, Bar-headed Geese, Golden Eagles, and other birds at Napahai Nature Reserve; studying feeding behavior and habitat use by the cranes; and visiting schools in this southeastern corner of the Tibetan Plateau, to carry out an exchange of materials with American children.

The land, at 11,000 feet above sea level, is stark but beautiful. Afternoon temperatures are warm but water surfaces freeze at night. The group will also visit two nature reserves at lower elevations, to survey the birds and wetland habitats.

All costs will be tax deductible. Send a note to Jim Harris at ICF if you would like to be on the mailing list for receiving trip details later this summer. We prefer that volunteers have experience with bird watching, photography, or related skills; also volunteers with a ready interest in public education efforts are welcome.



ICF members Dorothy Haines (center) and Lynda Cornwell (right) present a poster and scrapbook sent to China by third and fourth graders of Winnequah Elementary School in Monona, Wisconsin. The children receiving the materials were among 1200 Chinese students who participated in the exchange. All of them live within Poyang Lake Nature Reserve. Photo by Jim Harris.

Vietnam Cranes

continued from page 1

anhingas littered the trees with stick nests and whitewash. Deep water, dense vegetation, and proximity to Kampuchea rendered Tram Chim an important refuge for Vietcong soldiers during the recent war. In an effort to control their activities, two huge drainage channels were excavated like an "X" across the basin and the inflammable *Melaleuca* was napalmed. Gunboats patrolled the channels. Enemies and large birds were shot from helicopters. The wetland was devastated. Only a denuded barren landscape remained.

Mr. Muoi Nhe restores the wetland

About 60 years ago when Vietnam was still a French colony, Mr. Muoi Nhe was born in a village beside Tram Chim. He most likely lived in a thatched hut elevated on rot-resistant *Melaleuca* posts to escape snakes and floods.

He loved the wilderness grandeur of Tram Chim. Mr. Muoi's favorite birds were the Sarus Cranes which nested during the monsoon and which congregated in large noisy flocks in winter. But unfortunately Mr. Muoi did not have the privilege of formally studying natural history. Much of his life was spent in armed service fighting the Japanese, the French, and the Americans. Following the reunification of Vietnam in 1975, he became the leader of Dong Thap Province, one of Vietnam's 38 provinces and the one that contains what used to be Tram Chim.

After the war, Vietnam faced the awesome responsibility of providing for its 80 million people, many of them homeless and orphaned.

Overpopulation was, and remains, chronic in many regions. To alleviate the pressures, peasants were moved to undeveloped regions such as Tram Chim. To the chagrin of the settlers, but to the benefit of wildlife, the soil in parts of the Tram Chim basin had heavy concentrations of sulphates, compounds that retard agriculture.

Realizing the former importance of Tram Chim, both for aquatic wildlife and for fishing and lumbering, Mr. Muoi Nhe decided to convert one quarter of the Tram Chim basin back to its former condition. After the recent war, thirty-two kilometers of dikes were built around 14,000 acres of former wetland to prevent monsoon rains from spilling into the drainage channels during the dry season. Groves of *Melaleuca* were planted and the healing began.

Eastern Sarus Cranes rediscovered

The Sarus Crane formerly inhabited an enormous range stretching from northern India to the Philippines. There are two subspecies, the Indian Sarus (larger and with a white neck collar and light tertials) and the Eastern Sarus (uniformly gray). Indian Sarus Cranes are protected by the Hindu religion in many regions, where they thrive among farmlands with small scattered natural and artificial wetlands; they perhaps number more than 25,000 birds on the Indian subcontinent.

In contrast, the Eastern Sarus has not been protected across its Southeast Asian range and is endangered on the mainland, although since 1964 when the subspecies was first observed in northern Australia, its numbers have increased into the thousands on the island con-

tinents. Researchers in China, Thailand, and the Philippines have not recently found any cranes and have asked for ICF's assistance in helping to restore these enormous birds. The discovery of the Eastern Sarus at Tram Chim is the only recent, confirmed record of the subspecies in its traditional range.

Many of the early members of ICF will recall the 1976-78 pioneering work of volunteer Charles Luthin. Charlie started the prairie restoration project at ICF before he attended graduate school at the University of Wisconsin; he then served for five years with the Brehm Fund for the International Conservation of Birds in West Germany. While working for the Brehm Fund, Charlie was able to join forces with Vietnam's leading conservationist, Professor Vo Quy at the University of Hanoi, in implementing a plan to locate and conserve a whole spectrum of endangered water birds including the Giant Ibis, Lesser Adjutant Stork, and Eastern Sarus Crane.

Under the leadership of Professor Vo Quy's deputy, Professor Le Dien Duc, a three-man Wetland and Waterbird Working Group (WWWG) started a search that resulted in the 1986 discovery of Mr. Muoi Nhe and his cranes. The Brehm fund has continued to provide financial support vital to development and conservation in Vietnam.

ICF team visits Tram Chim

This January a three-person team from the United States—George Schaller of the New York Zoological Society, ICF Trustee Abigail Avery, and me—joined the WWWG on a week-long expedition to Tram Chim.

Our home base was the village of Tam Nong (population 3,000), situated at the crossing point of the two channels that traverse the Tram Chim Basin. Our joint team of eight divided into four units to survey the wide expanses of wetlands and to conduct conservation education programs in schools. We were delighted to find between 300 and 400 Eastern Sarus (an exact count was impossible because of the local movements of the cranes), 10 Lesser Adjutant Storks, and uncountable numbers of dabbling ducks. But unfortunately the dikes are deteriorating, and unless they are repaired the water may escape from the restored quarter of the basin.

Multiple use of the restored wetland is vital if the wildlife and the local people are to live in harmony. Carefully controlled fishing, duck trapping, and lumbering will benefit people and at the same time provide a future for a plethora of tropical wildlife. Education is crucial. Through the generous support of the Brehm Fund, an education center will be constructed in Tam Nong at the edge of the Tram Chim Sarus Crane Reserve. And through the generosity of ICF members, Jack and Barbara Wolf, we were able to provide a sound-syn-



Vietnamese children play in the warm clean water of Tram Chim. Carefully controlled multiple use of this unique area is vital to promote the welfare of people and wildlife. Photo by George Schaller.



Above: over 300 Eastern Sarus Cranes winter at Tram Chim. Vietnamese researchers hope the cranes will nest at the new reserve, as management efforts improve the habitat. Photo courtesy of the Brehm Fund for the International Conservation of Birds.

chronized slide projector for audio-visual presentations on conservation.

More research must be undertaken to map the distribution of the sulphate soils and then determine what other areas should be restored to wetland. The Sarus Cranes should be carefully studied throughout the year to determine their habitat needs, especially their preferred water depth. Sluice gates along the dikes could then be managed to maintain the best water levels for cranes and other wildlife.

This autumn, to help our capable Vietnamese colleagues develop their education and research programs, ICF plans to host the three members of the WWWG and a local official from Tam Nong, Mr. Ngo Quoc Thang, on a one month study visit to the United States. And in the near future, ICF and Vietnam hope to cosponsor a Crane Workshop near Tram Chim. Delegates from all Asian nations that once had, and may still have, Sarus will be invited to participate. The world's tallest flying birds provide a topic of common interest to bring people together and to promote the healing that has begun at Tram Chim.

Below: the drainage ditches that cross the Tram Chim basin provide an easy access into the wetland for local people. Photo by George Archibald.



The Bottom Line

Just \$35,000 Needed for Kresge Challenge Grant

by Bob Hallam,
Development Coordinator

In the last *ICF Bugle*, we reported that ICF's "A Gift to the World" capital campaign had been awarded a challenge grant of \$100,000 from The Kresge Foundation of Troy, Michigan. Payment of the grant is conditioned upon raising an additional \$200,000 required for full funding by July 1, 1988. We will then be able to construct the remaining 26 pens for Crane City.

We are pleased to announce that ICF has already succeeded in raising \$165,000, including a grant of \$75,000 from the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation. The Bradley grant is contingent upon ICF obtaining the remaining \$35,000 needed for our \$200,000 goal.

The first part of Crane City was completed last summer. Already this spring, Siberian and Wattled Cranes have laid eggs in their new pens. We hope that before next spring, we can move the rest of the captive flock into this new breeding facility located at the back of our property.

We want to express our deep gratitude to everyone who has pledged or contributed to the campaign. We are still receiving a few envelopes from the last *ICF Bugle*, and wish to thank everyone who responded to our appeal.

For those of you who have not contributed toward the campaign, we are enclosing another envelope.

You can help put ICF over the top! Please consider a gift to the campaign.

THE ICF BUGLE is the quarterly newsletter for members of the International Crane Foundation (ICF). Production and mailing costs are being met by a special grant from Clairson International of Ocala, Florida. Articles review ICF programs as well as crane research around the world.

Co-Founders: George Archibald
Ron Sauey
Editor: Jim Harris
Assist. Editor: Janet Dombrowski

ICF offers memberships at the following annual rates:

Individual	\$20	Foreign	\$25
Family	\$30	Sponsor	\$500
Associate	\$100	Patron	\$1,000

ICF's Capital Campaign Gifts and Pledges

Received July 1987–March 1988

Allied Power Foundation; Walter Alexander Foundation, Inc.; Mrs. Don Anderson.

Anonymous (2); George & Kyoko Archibald; F.B. Arps; Peter W. Atkinson; Abigail Avery; Badger Meter Foundation, Inc.; Kris & Pete Baldo; Mary E. Bane; Baraboo SYSCO Food Services; Norman Bassett Foundation; Mary M. Baxter; Mrs. Ardeth Bayley; Rev. & Mrs. Gerald J. Behling; James R. Bensman; William P. Blakeslee; Louise Borchelt; Helen Brach Foundation; Katherine T. Bradley; W.J. Breckenridge; Marcia L. Brehmer; Joyce Brink; Helen Brown; Mrs. H.D. Bruhn; Mary Livingston Griggs and Mary Griggs Burke Foundation.

Dr. Paul J. Campbell; Joseph & Lorraine Capossela; Dr. & Mrs. James W. Carpenter; Robert Carroll; Ann Cavalieri; Catherine B. Cleary; Consolidated Papers Foundation, Inc.; Barbara Crass; Arthur M. Crocker; Jane D. Daniels; John and Judy Day; The Estate of William and Gerda Debelak; T.R. & A.F. Dehring; Mary H. Doehring; Dellwood Foundation, Inc.; Mary F. Donald; Thomas & Barbara Dolan; Deborah E. Donnelley; Mr. & Mrs. Thomas R. Donnelley II; Alma Doten Fund (Mary Wickhem); Jeanette E. Dresdow; Lucile Dudgeon; Mrs. Richard Durrell.

Kay Easton; Jane Eastman; Mrs. Robert A. Emmett; Max Erhardt; Rosemary Hall Evans; Findley Adhesives; First National Bank of Baraboo; Robert C. Force; Albert & Susan Friedman; Kathleen Gallick; Frederica W. Gamble; Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Gess; B.H. & Gene Glover; Maxine Goold; Anne M. Guis; Haffner Foundation; Mr. & Mrs. James C. Hageman; Robert & Victoria Hallam; Virginia E. Hansis; Margery Harper; Mrs. David S. Henkel; Joseph & Lola Hickey; Paul Hickie; Harry & Marion Hill; Mrs. Harold H. Hines, Jr.; Monica Jaehnic; Mr. & Mrs. Reinhardt Jahn; Marjorie Janes; Regina F. Johnson; Gary & Lynn Johnson; Richard Johnson; Barry & Jane Jones; Mrs. Catherine Jordan; Mr. & Mrs. J.W. Jung; Dr. Dale Kelly; Lorraine M. Kerndt.

Violette Kildahl; Warren King; Scott & Helen Kittsley; Kyan William Kraus; Charles A. Krause Foundation; Kraut Foundation; Mr. & Mrs. Harold E. Kubly.

Margaret Lalich; Mina Landes; Ruth M. Lee; Lesleigh Luttrell; W.K. Macy, Jr.; Marshall & Isley Bank Foundation, Inc.; D.L. Martalock; Mr. & Mrs. Robert A. McCabe; M.A. McKichan; Frederick McMillin; Alice & Paul

F. McQuillan; Carson Mettel; Betty M. Meyer; Charles W. Miller; James M. Mooney; Morgan Guaranty Trust; Lynne Murphy; Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. Nelson; James Nelson; Diane E. Norton; Mary A. Olsen; Lt. Col. Mary A. Patterson; Julien V. Pettit; Harold & Gretchen Petraske; Dr. Sara D. Petry; Richard & Joan Pfister.

John Race; Anna Radtke-Ramsey; George A. Ranney, Sr.; A.R. Rathert; Anne S. Richardson Fund; Ed & Jane Ridders; Mr. & Mrs. A.D. Robertson; Harold W. Rock.

David Rorick; Ione Rowley; Robert K. Russell; Christina Savit; Mr. & Mrs. Ted Scharfenberg; Beth B. Schuett; Rena Schilsky; William A. Schwab; Leonard Shelton; Cheryl Silvestrini; Charles Sivelle; Tamblin C. Smith; Diana Smith; Mrs. Donald Stackelberg; Mrs. John Stedman; Elinor N. Stege; Mrs. W.C. Stone.

Ann & Stuart Tisdale; Joseph & Jean Tobin; D. Thomas Torhorst; Edna V. Vanek; William W. Victor; Vilter Foundation, Inc.; Vivid, Inc.; Elizabeth Walker; Dr. Nancy E. Warner; Irene Wern; Nancy Westman; Philip B. Whitford; WICOR Foundation, Inc.; Wiscold, Inc.; Irene Wos; Belinda Wright; A.E. Zimmerman.

★ ★ ★ ★

The Proceedings of the 1983 International Crane Workshop is now available, for \$18.00 (U.S. shipment) or \$24.00 (foreign shipment, in U.S. currency), from ICF, E-11376 Shady Lane Rd., Baraboo, WI 53913. This 595-page, paper-back proceedings contains 61 papers that were presented at the conference held in Bharatpur, India in February 1983. The papers are grouped geographically by species and address many issues related to crane biology and conservation. ICF wishes to extend a special thanks to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Government of India, the Stuart Avery Memorial Fund, the Western Foundation, and to Prakash Gole, leader of the India Crane Working Group, for support in the publication of this important book.

Save Saturday, October 1, 1988:
ICF's
Annual Meeting
See your next newsletter
for details.

SUMMER HOURS AND PROGRAMS

We hope that you will visit ICF to see our adult birds, growing chicks, and the flowers in bloom. Our site is open daily from Memorial Day to Labor Day and on weekends in May, September, and October. Hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; guided tours are at 10:00, 1:00, and 3:00.

In addition to our regular tours we will be offering some special programs. No pre-registration is necessary. Remember that ICF members are admitted free to all public programs.

WILDFLOWER WALKS on three Saturdays during the summer, from 9–10 a.m. There will be a slide presentation in the event of severe weather.

June 11 Wildflower Habits and Habitats—Explore woodland, wetland, and prairie habitats, learn basic identification techniques, and discuss field guide selection and use.

July 2 Wildflower Folklore—Learn the legends and superstitions associated with flowers and discover the medicinal and practical uses of these plants.

August 6 Prairie Ecology—ICF has worked hard toward restoring our land to its natural state, and the prairie should be in full bloom at this time. Learn about techniques we use to promote the recovery of native species.



The Fifth North American Crane Workshop occurred on Kissimmee Prairie in central Florida on February 22–25. The closing day of the workshop coincided with the 84th birthday of the “father of crane research,” Dr. Lawrence Walkinshaw. Larry has published dozens of papers on crane biology and four books, including the classic *Cranes of the World*. Over 100 workshop participants and the owners of several of the large ranches with cranes joined for an evening in honor of the Walkinshaws. Here Larry and his wife Clara are joined on the far left by Dr. James Lewis (Whooping Crane Coordinator for the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service) and on the far right by Dr. Rod Drewien (Director of the Whooping Crane experiment in the Rocky Mountains). Photo by George Archibald.

AN EVENING WITH THE CRANES—JUNE 29

Come and join us from 6:30–8:30 p.m. on Wednesday June 29 for a special program focusing on ICF’s international involvement in crane conservation.

6:30 Guided Tour—The cranes are especially active in the evening. As you see the various species, you’ll learn about our projects

overseas on their behalf.

7:30 Film “A Thousand Cranes”—This hour-long documentary tells of the cooperative effort by ICF and Soviet scientists to save the endangered Siberian Crane. This highly acclaimed film showcases breathtaking scenery and wildlife, and portrays an inspirational example of international friendship.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Received January–March, 1988

Grants and Awards: Jonathan & Rosemary Avery; Eugenie Mayer Bolz Foundation; Clark Endowment Fund; Micki, Willie, Meg, Tommy & Matthew Corley; Sally & Garth Dimon; Joan & David Fordham; Griswold Frelinghuysen; Henry & Nina Griswold; Institute of Museum Services; Lange Memorial Foundation, Inc.; Chauncey and Marion Deering McCormick Foundation; Henry L. & Kathryn Mills Foundation; Herman A. Nunnemacher; George Ranney, Sr.; Fay L. Schoeneman; Drs. Dorothy & Donald Schultz; Seebe Charitable Trust; Dr. & Mrs. Richard Shannon; J.R. Short Milling Co.; Mr. & Mrs. William B. Webster; The Wildcat Foundation; Wisconsin Electric System Foundation, Inc.; Belinda Wright.

Sponsors: Solomon & Marianne Weinstock; Mr. & Mrs. William Wessinger.

Associates: Donald & Lettie Archibald; Mr. & Mrs. S.S. Auchincloss; Paul & Ida Babington; Baraboo Optimist Club, Inc.; Rex Bates; John Best; Bethel XYZ Center; Herbert & Edna Bird; Bill & Helen Birkemeier; Eleanor Briggs; Ather-ton Bristol; Eleanor & Ray Brown; Mary Jane Bumby; William Calkins; Emily Campbell; John Canfield; Gertrude Carter; Central Ohio Anglers & Hunters Club; Kent Chandler; Citizens Natural Resources Association; Ernst & Jany Conrath; Marion Crownhart; Ronald E. Curio; Eleanor DeChadenes; Richard & Phyllis DeSwarte; Ross & Elizabeth Dean; David Dengler; Olivia Dodge; William & Joanne Doppstadt; Cal Dykstra; Mrs. Robert Emmett; Wood & Elizabeth Foster; Karen Galley; Mr. & Mrs. Corwith Hamill; George & Carol Harmon; Joseph & Lola Hickey; Hattie Higa; Thomas H. Jacob Foundation; Lt. Col. J.E. Jacoby; Patricia Jaffray; H. Fisk Johnson; Jane

& Will Jung; Senator & Mrs. Robert Kasten, Jr.; Brian Knox; Arthur C. Kootz Foundation; Jerry & Susan Korn; Kraut Foundation, Inc.; Lakeland Audubon Society; Darlene Lambrecht; P. Baxter Lanian III; Mr. & Mrs. Arthur J. Laskin; Albert Lyons & Margaret Brandt; Mr. & Mrs. Otto Mackenson; W.K. Macy, Jr.; Madison Audubon Society, Inc.; Dr. & Mrs. Andrew Major; Mr. & Mrs. Harold Malmberg; Pierre Manigault; Robert & Agatha Mantovani; Alfred Marsella; Diane Marton; Mr. & Mrs. Richard Mason; Ronald & Marge Mattox; Mabel McClanahan; Milwaukee Audubon Society; Paul Mooring; C.J. Newbold; Charlotte Oglesby; Frederick Ott; Judith Patrick; Carol Plochman; Donald & Ruth Reinoehl; Mrs. Joseph E. Rich; Judith Rothman; Dr. & Mrs. Burton Russman; Anne Sands; David Shen; Silverbrook Middle School; Mowry Smith III; Carol E. Steinhart; R. Roberta Throne; R.G. & Marian Van Dellen; John Walls; Wallace E. Wendt; Edwin & Ruth West; Mr. & Mrs. John Wilbur; Mary P. Wright; James Young.



Chinese researcher Xu Jie holds Red 61, a White-naped Crane banded at Zhalong Nature Reserve in China last June.



Red 61, now a juvenile, was found during January of this year with the flock wintering near Izumi on Kyushu Island, Japan. Its parent, Yellow J17 (the left bird), was banded at Izumi in 1984 and nested in 1987 near the headquarters of Zhalong Nature Reserve. Photos by Kiyooki Ozaki.

Color Banding of Japan's Hooded and White-naped Cranes

by Janet Dombrowski
Education Associate

Last June, Kiyooki Ozaki of the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology in Japan visited Zhalong Nature Reserve in northeastern China as part of a bird banding exchange program between the two countries. He and his Chinese colleagues banded 14 bird species, including two Red-crowned Crane chicks and one White-naped chick.

The White-naped chick received red band #61, the red color indicating the bird was banded in China. This bird was special because one of its parents wore yellow band #J17; it had been banded at Ozaki's study site in Izumi, Japan in January of 1984. Yellow is the code for Japan.

The Zhalong expedition was part of a long-term effort to learn the year-round movements of the cranes wintering at Izumi. Such information is essential for preparing conservation plans for these endangered cranes, which migrate to mainland Asia for the summer.

From 1979-87, Ozaki and his assistants color banded 92 Hooded Cranes and 29 White-naped at Izumi in southern Japan. The bands can easily be read at a distance. His data show a return rate back to Izumi of 70% and 78% respectively for Hoodeds and White-

naped in the first winter following banding. For both species, the return rate for adults exceeded that for juveniles.

Recoveries and resightings of Ozaki's cranes have come from the U.S.S.R. and South Korea (both species), North Korea (Hooded only), and China (White-naped only). Hoodeds and White-naped have also been banded by Soviet scientists on breeding grounds in the U.S.S.R., and reappeared in winter at Izumi. Reports of banded cranes suggest that Hooded Cranes migrate through the Korean peninsula as they move between U.S.S.R. and Japan.

Ozaki was delighted to find Red 61 at Izumi this winter, together with Yellow J17! Yellow J17 had last been observed at Zhalong on October 4, and arrived at Izumi by December 3. Such resightings provide a just reward for the hard work of Ozaki and his co-workers.

International Crane Foundation

E-11376 Shady Lane Road
Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913

Nonprofit
Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 179
Baraboo, WI 53913

Address Correction Requested

