

THE ICF BUGLE

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World Center for the Study and Preservation of Cranes

East Germans Protect Their Common Cranes

by Dr. Hartwig Prange
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German Democratic Republic — 6900

In Central Europe, the River Elbe forms roughly the southwest border for the main breeding distribution of the Common Crane. The German Democratic Republic (GDR) has also become an important stopover area, where the Scandinavian and parts of the South Baltic crane populations rest during their migration toward wintering places in Spain.

Organization of crane protection

The Common Crane is strictly protected in the GDR. Since the end of the 1970's, the breeding pairs have been more and more completely registered, and since 1985 about 95% of all cranes have been tallied at their staging and stopover places by the "Working Group for Crane Protection." This national network depends entirely on volunteers who donate their free time, in a system well-adapted to conditions in the GDR.

Local bird groups observe and protect the *breeding pairs*. Volunteers send their data to the designated "crane worker" for each county. The latter is appointed an honorary member of the "Working Group for Species Protection" of the County Council. The reliability of the results depends on the exact and enthusiastic work of the local volunteers, who cannot be subjected to any administrative regulation. The data for all counties of the GDR where cranes occur (10

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Common Cranes formerly were abundant in Europe, but recent centuries brought their decline throughout much of the West, and until recently that decline was spreading eastward. Now, however, the small population that survived in West Germany is increasing, and East Germany has had exceptionally good results in the study and protection of their cranes.

This issue of the ICF Bugle will be given to participants at a joint meeting of the European and Soviet crane working groups, at Estonia in the USSR from 19-25 September 1989. Eastern and Western Europeans

already are uniting in efforts to protect their cranes.

Hartwig Prange's report from East Germany illustrates what can be done for cranes even in regions with intensive development and high human populations. In East Germany, a network of volunteers has developed which resembles the crane counters in Wisconsin, but East Germany's volunteers monitor cranes and their habitats at all stages of the crane's annual cycle. Their effort is an extraordinary example of the difference volunteers and crane enthusiasts can make for conservation. Photo by Hartwig Prange.

East Germans protect cranes

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to 15 counties in all) are gathered by Wolfgang Mewes, one of the two national coordinators for our crane working group.

At the *staging and stopover places* on migration, volunteers count the cranes during their evening arrival at the roosts. In autumn of 1988, individual places were counted between 6 and 46 times each. The designated "crane workers" for these sites send the counts with additional data on the number of juveniles, disturbances, and protective measures to me, because I serve as the second national coordinator. I prepare a survey for our entire country, and distribute this report to every co-worker.

Current information is evaluated yearly by the "Working Group for the Protection of Endangered Animals," headed by Dr. Max Dornbusch. This group has worked for three decades on behalf of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the GDR; Wolfgang Mewes and I are members of this central group. Our "Working Group for Crane Protection" organizes meetings for our members every two years.

We safeguard breeding sites

Breeding stock in the GDR has increased from about 600 pairs before 1965, to nearly 1200 at present. This has led to a higher population density — an average of 1.9 pairs per 100 square kilometers, and up to 10 breeding pairs in the best districts. New crane territories have appeared, especially in western and northern directions.

The proportion of unsuccessful pairs varies considerably, both from year to year and from region to region, but averages 24% of the breeding population. The number of young produced by successful pairs, however, is very constant: they raise an average of 1.42 young per pair. For all pairs attempting to breed, the average was 1.08 young per pair from 1977-88. The Central European population has approximately the same breeding success in both German states, but the reproductive rates may be lower in Scandinavia: 296 pairs in West Germany averaged 1.10 juveniles, while 193 pairs in Sweden averaged 0.69 juveniles.

This difference in the proportion of juveniles is also evident during the peak of migration at the autumn stopover places for 1960-88. In the Central European population, we recorded 15-19% juvenile birds (a total of 17,862 counted cranes included 17.1% juveniles); in the Scandinavian population, only 12-13% were juveniles (a total of 28,670 birds included 12.3% juveniles).

The breeding places occur mainly in peatlands and bogs, in alder fenwoods, in silting ponds, and on lakeshores. For two decades, we have seen a remarkable increase in the use of small meadows and fields.

Year by year, a few breeding sites are lost due to disturbances, while elsewhere, cranes occupy new locations. Since, however, the possibilities for new wetland sites are limited because of intensive agriculture, the protection of the breeding stock depends on the preservation of all places suitable for cranes.

At numerous fenwood and swamp nesting sites, the water level is controlled by simple measures for damming the water. Permanent protection measures are laid down in the so-called "instructions for nest protections" which provide a non-disturbance zone (100-200 meters radius) and a "non-hunting zone" (400-500 meters).

In summer, the increase of the breeding stock has been accompanied by increased numbers of non-breeding cranes in the GDR, up to 2000-2500 birds. They spend the summer at about 60 traditional places with 10-250 cranes each. The same protection requirements apply to these sites, as to the staging and stopover places used in autumn.

Protection of staging and stopover places

During spring migration, the birds rest only briefly at frequently changing sites in Central Europe. The "Rügen-Bock Region" on the German Baltic Coast, however, is a traditional spring stopover area. Scandinavian cranes stay here for five to eight weeks, and they can

number up to 7,000 birds during the first part of April.

The staging (or gathering) of non-breeders and unsuccessful breeding pairs begins in July at numerous staging grounds. These places are distributed over the whole breeding area, with 50 to 500 birds gathering at each one. As a rule, families assemble in these same sites until the end of September.

The departure to the winter quarters is preceded by a long-term stopover. Scandinavian and East European cranes rest here, along with our home population. Later in autumn, additional groups from the east arrive for short-term stopovers, so that the most heavily used crane places on the Baltic Coast and inland achieve their maximum populations between the last week of October and the first week of November.

Numbers of resting cranes have increased considerably in recent years at the stopover areas. Although the total number of birds per year was scarcely 20,000 before 1977, since the early 1980s, 38,000-45,000 cranes have been counted simultaneously every year. On average, we have counted 25,600 cranes on the Baltic Coast and 17,200 inland. If our counts miss 20% of the total number of cranes (because some birds depart the GDR before the peak period, and others arrive after) then we estimate that 46,000-54,000 Common Cranes now use the West European migration route at present.

We know of 31 stopover places, which include 73 roost sites where cranes spent the night. More than two-thirds of these roost sites



Crane conservationists build a ditch to bring water into the nature reserve at Kremmener Luch. Photos by J. Malik.

are in nature reserves, and 79% of all cranes spend the night in these protected areas.

Although we have achieved a high level of protection for roosts, these sites are especially prone to disturbance. Many problems result directly from people, and include draining, repeated hunting, fishing and other leisure activities, as well as agriculture and forestry measures. Natural causes, often the indirect result of human activity, include changes of the water level, drying up, overgrowth of reeds, invasion of shrubs and trees, and high populations of predators and wild boars.

Within the last 15 years, we have lost 8 to 10 of the smaller roosts. These losses have already been compensated for by new locations. Since the possibilities of such additions are rather limited, all suitable habitats for crane roosting must be thoroughly protected. We believe that special maintenance measures are necessary on 22 moor and swamp sites, and we have already carried out actions for 14 of them. We have worked mainly to regulate the water levels and reduce overgrowth of vegetation.

A nature reserve north of Berlin (the 650 hectare Kremmener Luch) illustrates the effects of such measures. This wetland had almost dried up due to disturbances to the adjoining grassland. After we erected a two-kilometer earth dam for sealing the soil and adjusting the inflow of water, we diverted water from a neighboring river into the area (a million cubic meters of water per year). We thus created roosts for cranes, 12-15 hectares in size, from which we have removed trees, shrubs, and reeds. The evening arrival of cranes increased from 440 birds in 1981 to about 10,000 in 1987 on this site, making it the most important stopover place of our inland region.

"Recommendations for roosts" are issued for each location. These documents must indicate "non-disturbance zones" with a radius of 200-400 meters and "non-hunting zones" of 500-1000 meters. We regulate movement of visitors (including people watching cranes), human uses of the vicinity of roosts, and the reduction of predators in winter. As a rule, regulations only are effective when committed conservationists cooperate with forest and agricultural enterprises, hunting teams, and the local authorities.

We mitigate damage to crops

At the most important stopover places, cranes damage wheat, corn, and cabbage fields. Suitable crane management, however, has limited this damage to such an extent that maximum crop yields occur in spite of high crane populations. Strategies include planting 10-12% more seed on especially endangered wheat fields, chasing cranes from new sow-



The dam and ditch system at Kremmener Luch provides water for this crane roost site (this photo was taken after two years of artificial water inflow). Because of wetland restoration efforts, crane roosts at the reserve attracted 10,000 cranes in 1987.

ings, increasing nitrogen fertilizer application, and diverting cranes to feed in other fields by leaving stubble of wheat and corn. Taking all expenses and losses into consideration, the damage to the grain crop at the largest stopover place in northern Europe, the "Rügen-Bock region with up to 27,000 cranes, amounted to only 1% of the profit in 1985!

Protection of cranes must be given priority even at stopover places where they cause damage. The state, by the way, has generously compensated for damages with up to one million marks per year.

Final notes

Increases in crane numbers on the breeding grounds and stopover places are the result of good protection measures, abundant food supplies, successful breeding, and low mortality on the West European migration route and wintering areas. For us, the protection of the important stopover places on the Baltic Coast and inland is an international obligation, because our country shares the migratory cranes with most countries of Europe. Our work is also a national priority: we hope that future generations in the GDR will enjoy the cranes and study their beautiful behavior in the wild.

I thank all members of the "Working Group for Crane Protection" for their information, and Dr. Thomas Blaha, of Jena, for his help in preparing the English text.

ICF Offers Foreign Work Trips

ICF members are invited to volunteer for conservation efforts overseas.

Crane Count and Education Programming with the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya —

Tentatively scheduled for January or February 1990, the trip will be led by Marion Hill, formerly ICF's Education Coordinator. Kenya's education-research project is patterned after our successful Wisconsin Crane Count. Volunteers will be talking with the school clubs and revising procedures and informative materials about cranes and wetlands in preparation for the crane count.

Eastern Sarus Conservation, Southern Vietnam —

From March 1-18, 1990, George Archibald will lead an ICF expedition to Tram Chim Nature Reserve on the Mekong Delta. Team members will be involved in public education, photography, or crane research.

The trips offer a chance for members to contribute to important crane programs while learning about human needs in these rapidly growing countries.

Trip costs are tax deductible to the extent allowed by the Internal Revenue Service. For more information, write to Jim Harris (for Kenya) or George Archibald (Vietnam). Definite plans for the Kenya trip will be confirmed by late September.

Soviet-American Cooperation for Cranes

by Claire Mirande
Curator of Birds

In 1972, Richard Nixon and Nikolai Podgorniy signed the US-USSR Environmental Agreement. During the past 17 years, the two nations have undertaken over 300 cooperative projects in the field of environmental sciences. Since 1977, ICF has collaborated with our Soviet colleagues under the Agreement, helping the seven species of cranes native to the USSR.

The Office of International Affairs of the US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), under the direction of Lawrence Mason, is responsible for Area V of the Agreement. Steven Kohl and Stephanie Miller administer the projects. Soviets and Americans customarily meet once a year, in alternate capitals, to discuss implementation of the Agreement.

Our most important project has concerned the Siberian Crane. In the 1970s, we believed the species was in rapid decline, with fewer than 300 individuals remaining. Soviets and Americans joined in building two "species banks" of captive Siberians — one at ICF and a second at the Oka State Nature Reserve, 250 miles southeast of Moscow.

Under the Agreement, ICF received seven fertile eggs of the Siberian Crane in 1977 and 1978. Vladimir Flint and his associates located nests in eastern Siberia and sent hatching eggs on a 10,000 mile journey to ICF. ICF reared three males and three females. These cranes, together with four birds imported from zoos, started ICF's flock of Siberians. Now, we've seen the third generation, rearing a total of 19 chicks from eggs laid by the captive birds.

Siberian Crane eggs were also taken from the wild to the Oka State Nature Reserve. Nineteen Siberians now constitute the Oka flock and this year they produced their first chick!

The success of our collaboration with the Soviet Union goes beyond the Agreement. Behind the official meetings and documents is the warmth of friendship. We correspond frequently with our Soviet colleagues, meet them at international conferences, and discuss programs of mutual interest.

Americans visit Russia

Crane conservation has seen great progress under the Agreement during the past year. In the autumn of 1988, I traveled with two other Americans to visit with Soviet scientists who

manage captive cranes in the USSR.

On a brisk, sunny day in September, I arrived at the Oka Reserve with Jim Carpenter and Nancy Thomas. Dr. Carpenter is the Research Veterinarian from the USFWS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Maryland, while Dr. Thomas is an Endangered Species Disease Specialist from the USFWS National Wildlife Health Research Center (NWHRC) in Wisconsin. It was a thrill finally to meet face-to-face with Vladimir Panchenko, my Soviet counterpart and head of Oka's captive crane program.

The early years of the Agreement had seen the establishment of crane centers at ICF and Oka. It was a time of exciting challenge and rapid progress. Now our task has shifted to managing our species banks for the long term. The many tasks are technical and not so glamorous as transcontinental egg shipments. For example, cranes can be difficult to pair for breeding, and you cannot hope to succeed unless you know the sex of the birds. Because males and females look and act alike until after pair bonding begins, surgical sexing is an invaluable procedure. At Oka, Jim Carpenter sexed 17 cranes. In the process, he demonstrated the critical procedures of anesthesia, which must walk a narrow line between putting the birds under and killing them.

Our visit also focused on helping Oka develop its health care program. We performed health examinations on 31 birds, and also collected blood samples and bacterial and viral swabs for later analysis in the US.

In 1987, several birds died at Oka. Although a virus was isolated by laboratories in Moscow, the exact cause of death was never determined. We hoped that through

Soviet-American cooperation, we could learn the causes for these deaths. Nancy cared for the samples, carefully keeping them chilled for the long trip back to Wisconsin, where they were tested for the "Inclusion Body Disease of Cranes" Virus and other selected viruses and bacteria. Excess serum has been stored for future testing.

Late every evening, the three of us spoke or gave demonstrations on captive breeding, reintroduction, and health-care techniques. We donated medicines, medical supplies, and equipment.

There is always a special feeling about working with "kindred spirits" who share your passions and dreams, despite distance and cultural barriers. We laughed when Carpenter pretended to dose Panchenko's hair with mite dust, and worried together when a Siberian Crane showed signs of illness. Oka's Tanya Kashentzeva had known labors so similar to mine: tenderly raising chicks and writing meticulous records by hand. The day of leave-taking came too quickly. I will always remember Panchenko's parting gesture as our train pulled away. Ordinarily soft-spoken, Panchenko jumped up and down with both arms in the air. I can still remember the warmth of his handshake.

Back in Moscow, we visited the Moscow Zoo, where Dr. Spitzin and his staff gave us a wonderful tour and we discussed breeding and health-care issues. We conducted health checks on nine birds.

ICF has exchanged many birds with the Moscow Zoo, including "Zhurka," our Red-crowned Crane famous for her egg laying. Her offspring — birds from ICF that we later sent back to Moscow — looked gorgeous. The Zoo's staff and I compared stories on the



At the Oka State Nature Reserve, Vladimir Panchenko proudly watches one of the Siberian Cranes hatched from an egg taken from a nest of the wild cranes in Siberia. Panchenko heads the captive crane project at Oka. ICF and the Soviets worked together to establish the captive populations of the Siberians at our two facilities. Photo taken by George Archibald in 1980.

challenges of dealing with her aggressive son, "Khanka." At ICF, Khanka had given me early lessons in self-defense, and he has taught many lessons in Moscow as well.

Overseas trips are full of meetings. It was a joy to meet Dr. Vladimir Flint, George's longtime friend, and various other scientists from the USSR State Committee for Environmental Protection and the Institute of Nature Conservation and Reserves. Because of the short time, Thomas even held an important meeting while rushing between visits in our van, conferring with virologists who had conducted the tests on the Oka birds.

Soviets visit the US

Our hopes for bringing Panchenko to ICF were finally realized this spring, when he and Aleksandr Sorokin visited the US in early May. Serving as Flint's assistant, Sorokin is the world's leading expert on the breeding biology of Siberian Cranes.

They visited three facilities to study captive management: the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, the New York Zoological Society's Wildlife Survival Center, and ICF.

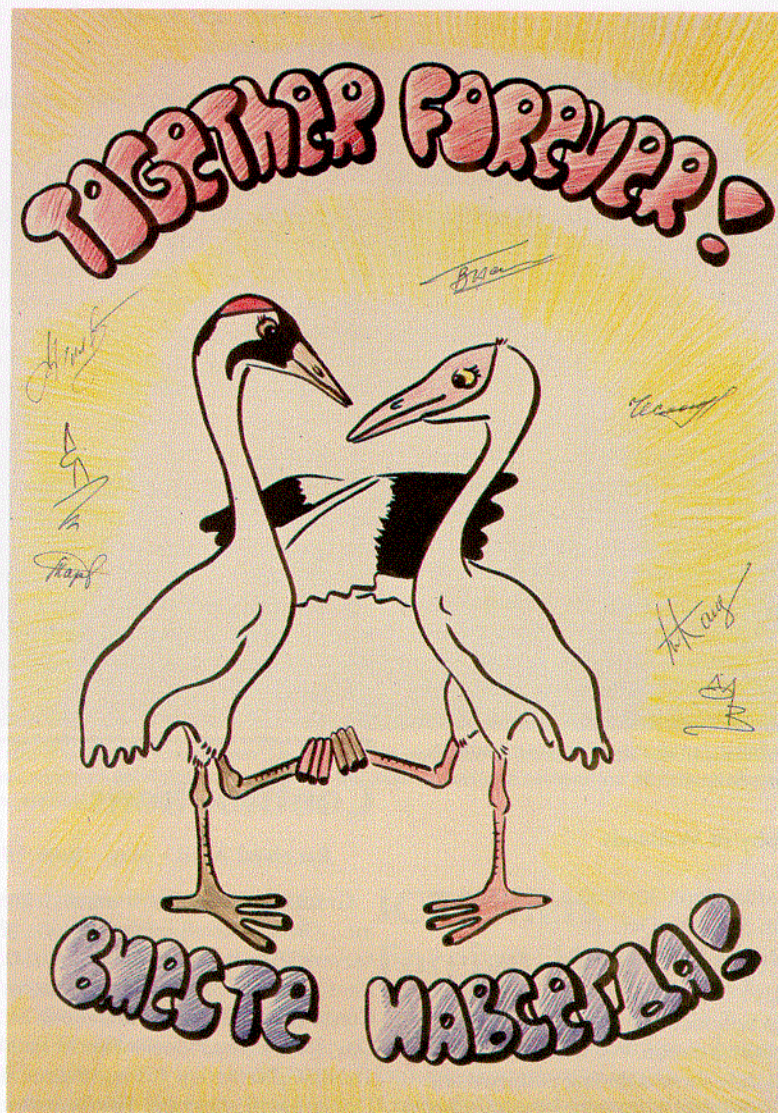
They also went to the NWHRC, where Thomas and the other staff discussed field studies of crane mortality, disease research, and preventative medicine. The Soviets practiced determining the cause of death in birds. This training will strengthen disease management at Oka and in the wild.

Simple correspondence has its limitations — so much more can be shared when you see things firsthand and answer questions as they arise. At ICF, we reviewed and demonstrated all the basic information previously exchanged through the mail. For example, when inseminating females, location of the oviduct and stroking patterns to facilitate the uptake semen are best learned by observation and practice. There were creative discussions about the difficulties of getting Siberian Cranes to breed, a challenge for aviculturists in both countries.

Plans for the future

During the Soviet visit, we also discussed conservation efforts in general for Siberian Cranes, and began drafting a plan for recovery efforts. Three other visitors added a multinational perspective: Prakash Gole from India, Li Fengshan from China, and Steven Landfried from the US.

After a late evening over pizza in the lounge at ICF, the group announced its plan. In 1990, an American team hopes to visit the USSR to work with Sorokin and Flint on a study of the breeding behavior, social interactions, and diet of Siberian Cranes near the Ob River. These studies may provide clues that will promote captive breeding.



This poster, entitled "Together Forever" in two languages, symbolizes Soviet-American cooperation for cranes. One of the workers at the Oka State Reserve presented it to the Americans during a farewell party on the last night of their visit.

Of critical concern is the tiny size of the Siberian Crane's western flock (see page 8 in this issue of the *ICF Bugle*). Our hope is eventually to release puppet-reared or parent-reared Siberian Cranes into this population. Both Oka and ICF would raise chicks for release.

Because Siberian nests are so remote and pairs so territorial, we cannot release chicks in the breeding area and successfully integrate them with wild birds. Instead, we plan to study Siberian and Common Cranes on staging areas just south of the breeding grounds, evaluating potentials for release. Similar studies will be conducted on the wintering grounds in India at Keoladeo National Park.

Several studies of captive birds will support these efforts. An experimental wintering ground release of Sandhill Cranes is being conducted for ICF by Meenakshi Nagendran, to determine if birds released by this method will successfully join the wild birds and

migrate. At Oka, Common Cranes will be isolation-reared and released, and then the experiments will be repeated with Siberian Cranes. Finally, ICF will cooperate with the Soviets in determining if genetic differences exist between the eastern and western flocks of Siberian Cranes.

Vladimir and I also reviewed the "Species Survival Plans" for captive populations of four species of cranes in the US. He will return to Oka to initiate a similar worldwide plan for the Siberian Crane. This masterplan is based on genetic and demographic analysis of the world's captive population. The plan will include recommendations for breeding, trading, husbandry, and research.

In the past year, crane conservation projects under the US-USSR Environmental Agreement have flourished. The friendship between George Archibald and Flint, so important to our early efforts, has been contagious; The energies and dreams of many people now fuel the joint undertaking.

Announcing . . . Fall Workshops

The International Crane Foundation is announcing several programs for late summer and early fall. These workshops are open to members and non-members alike.

Photography of Captive Cranes

Time: Saturday Aug. 26, 1:30-4:30 p.m.
Cost: \$18 (\$14 for members)

This session with David Thompson at ICF will provide participants with at least three opportunities to photograph cranes: (1) adults in the Johnson Exhibit Pod and grassland exhibit, (2) tame chicks on the prairie trail, and (3) chicks in the exercise pen. The session will start with a half-hour slide show on techniques of wildlife photography. Bring your own camera and several rolls of film. A telephoto lens, tripod, and cable release would also be useful but are not required. This course assumes a basic familiarity with your camera. Register by August 18.

Photography of Wetlands

Time: Saturday Sept. 30, 8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
(Rain date: Sunday, Oct. 1)
Cost: \$29 (\$25 for members)

This trip to Grand River Marsh with David Thompson will focus on the photography of wetlands from a canoe. We will meet at ICF, and after a slide show outlining problems and solutions, will travel by car to the marsh, stopping for photos en route. Bring a lunch, camera, and plenty of film. A participant list (to facilitate car pooling and sharing of canoes) and logistical details will be sent out in advance to registered participants. This course assumes a basic familiarity with your camera. Register by September 15.

THE ICF BUGLE is the quarterly newsletter for members of the International Crane Foundation (ICF). Articles review ICF programs as well as crane research around the world.

Co-Founders: George Archibald
Ron Sauey
Editor: Jim Harris
Assoc. Editor: David Thompson

ICF offers memberships at the following annual rates:

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

The Necedah and Sandhill Wildlife Refuges

Time: Saturday, Oct. 7, 9:00 a.m.-dusk
(Rain date: Saturday Oct. 14)
Cost: \$29 (\$25 for members)

This field trip with Marion Hill features several of Wisconsin's most important areas for cranes, and we'll watch the gathering of hundreds of migrant Sandhill Cranes before sunset. We'll send you information ahead of time regarding the meeting site at the International Crane Foundation, directions, car pooling, and what to bring. Register by Sept. 22.

TO REGISTER, send full payment by the deadlines listed above to ICF at E-11376 Shady Lane Rd., Baraboo, WI 53913. Include name(s), address, and phone number. Fees include admission to ICF, but do not include transportation or food. For further information, contact David Thompson at (608) 356-9462.

Contributions

Received April - May - June 1989

Grants and Awards: Armand G. Erpf Fund, Inc.; Bolz Family Foundation (Eugenie Mayer); Brach Foundation; John Canfield; Kent Chandler, Jr.; Victoria Cohen; Consolidated Paper Foundation, Inc.; John Day; DEC International-Albrecht Foundation; Thomas Donnelley II Foundation; Thomas Donnelley II; Kenneth Findley; Mrs. James Getz; Harriet E. Gleaton; Griggs-Burke Foundation; Nina B. Griswold; Lois S. Harris; Institute of Museum Services; Ken Jacobs, Jr.; Patricia Ann Jaffray; Johnson Company, Ltd.; Johnson's Wax Fund, Inc.; Gary Kuehn; Frank Larkin; Mrs. Glen A. Lloyd; Ann Lockyer;

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The Bottom Line

by Bob Hallam

Our Bird-a-thon has been a great success. Fourteen teams participated, including staff, trustees, members, high school students, and foreign visitors to ICF. Pledges from the event now total over \$8,000, and contributions are still coming in!

ICF's crack team of birders consisted of Scott Swengel, Assistant Curator of Birds, and Jim Harris, Deputy Director-Programs. On May 15, they drove over 270 miles and visited 12 choice locations in a grueling 20-hour period. They identified 174 species, raising a total of \$3,000.

We wish to thank all who participated in the Bird-a-thon. Half of the dollars raised will go to the Ron Sauey Fund for International Conservation. The money raised so far this year will increase the Fund's assets by over 30%! We hope the enthusiasm generated this year will carry over to next year.

Carter Bales; Rex Bates; Kathleen M. Benz; Joyce Brink; Ray & Eleanor Brown; Mary Jane Bumby; Betty Bunge; Emily Campbell; Central Ohio A & H Club; Frances Cumbee;

Mrs. James Donnelley; Emily H. Earley; Jane Eastham; Ostrom Enders; Fall River Foundation, Inc.; Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Fifield; Robert Fisher; Mr. & Mrs. Robert Frank; Furnas Foundation, Inc.; Beverly Geske; Mrs. James Getz; Gompers Elementary School; Frederick & Linda Green; Laurentine Greene; Charles H. Heine; Teri Henry; Susan Horwitz & Tom Reys; Dave & Pat Hurd; Allan & Rosanne Johnson; Catherine Jordan;

James Kieckhefer; Ann & Ernest Klicko; Joyce & Lynn Knutson; Mr. & Mrs. Bob Kohls; Patty Kohlstedt; Paul Lonac & Peggy Keigher; Robert Madden; Manasota Beach Club, Inc.; J.P. & Huetta Manion; Mr. & Mrs. David Manning; Marathon Box Corporation, Inc.; Hope B. McCormick; William Messinger; Paul Mooring; Thelma Moss; Dr. & Mrs. E.J. Nordby; John Orban; Joanne Overleese; Gerald Palmer & Kathleen Jordan;

Mr. & Mrs. Roger G. Pence; Mary Ellen Peters; Ellen Powers; Racine Kenosha Group-Sierra Club; Racine Railroad Products, Inc.; Verne & Marion Read; Marjorie Roberts; Laurance S. Rockefeller; Margaret H.

Ryerson; Christina Savit; Janet Scalpone; Robert & Lynne Scheer; Bruce & Mary Seibel; Silverbrook Middle School; Mr. & Mrs. A.A. Silverman; Mr. & Mrs. Laurence Sjoblom; Elinor N. Stege; Mitch Taylor; Louise P. Ten Eyck; Alice Thorngate; John & Marie Twomey; R.G. & Marian J. Van Dellen; Vivid, Inc.; Mr. & Mrs. C. Ives Waldo, Jr.; Ruth Weeden; Mr. & Mrs. John Wilbur; Wildlife Materials, Inc.; L. Kris Wilke.

Management Reorganization

by George Archibald, Director

In the last **ICF Bugle**, I wrote about a momentous change for ICF in 1989 — the completion of the move from our old site at the Sauey Farm to our new site five miles north of Baraboo. This year brought another, equally significant change. Joan Fordham, ICF Administrator and our beloved co-worker, has left ICF. Over the past ten years, she skillfully and tirelessly guided ICF's growth into a mature organization with worldwide impact. With every year, our operations have become more complicated. Joan's sound management has been a critical ingredient in ICF's success.

About a year ago, Joan expressed interest in a career change. Joan suggested that ICF work with a management consultant to determine how the organization might use her departure as an opportunity for reorganization and growth. ICF's Board of Trustees engaged Mr. Charles Krause of Krause Consultants, Ltd. of Milwaukee, and then unanimously approved the "Krause Plan" that had been developed in close consultation with Board members and senior staff.

As administrator, Joan had supervised the full-time staff and all their activities. The Krause Plan called for the division of Joan's job into two new positions entitled "Deputy Director-Programs," and "Deputy Director-Finance and Administration."

Jim Harris was selected to serve as Deputy Director-Programs, because of his communication skills and genuine interest in "the whole picture." Jim had previously been working with me on international programs. And before that, he was ICF's Education Director, overseeing the tremendous expansion in public programs on our new site and overseas. Jim is now responsible for the three program areas: aviculture, habitats, and education. He and I still work together closely on international activities.

Joan, with her usual professionalism, led the search for the Deputy Director-Finance and Administration. The Executive Committee of the Board ultimately chose Mr. Don Jones from Madison. He will guide ICF's financial and administrative operations, and supervise the support staff. Don has a colorful background that includes service in the Army, administration of Community Action in Madison, and coordination of fund raising activities for political parties.

We are all sad to see Joan leave ICF. But she won't be far away. She is now Executive Director of a Baraboo organization called "Hope House."

ANNOUNCING:

The 15th Annual Meeting of the International Crane Foundation Saturday, September 16, 1989.

ICF members and their guests are invited to attend the annual meeting and dinner. Reservations are required, so please use the form provided below. Be sure to respond by September 1, since spaces are limited.

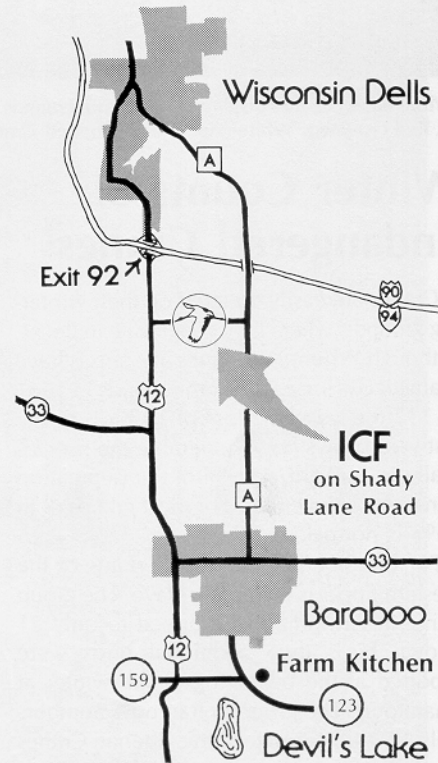
SCHEDULE

4:00 p.m. **TOURS**, for members and guests, of Crane City. Take advantage of this rare chance to visit our breeding facility and see the Black-necked Cranes!

5:30 p.m. **COCKTAILS** (cash bar) at the Farm Kitchen, near the north entrance to Devil's Lake.

6:30 p.m. **BUFFET DINNER** at the Farm Kitchen.

7:30 p.m. **ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM**
George Archibald will present a slide show entitled "Whoopers Immigrate to ICF."



Please clip or copy, and mail to: ICF, E-11376 Shady Lane Road, Baraboo, WI 53913
Reservation deadline — September 1

_____ Please make dinner/program reservations for _____ people.
My check for \$12.50 each is enclosed.

_____ This will be my first time attending an ICF annual meeting.

_____ I cannot attend the meeting, but please send me a copy of the Annual Report.

Name: _____

Address: _____



Dongting Lake: Gui Xiaojie. Keoladeo Park: Lalitha and V.S. Vijayan. Iran: Ellen Tavakoli. Izumi: Kiyooki Ozaki. Shengjin Lake: Wang Qishan. Longgan Lake: Env. Protection Bureau of Hubei Province, Tram Chim: Le Dien Duc.

White-naped Cranes display on wintering grounds at Izumi. Counts in Japan have documented increases in Red-crowned, White-naped, and Hooded Cranes since World War II. Photo by Yuzuru Akao.

Winter Counts of Endangered Cranes

Cranes are easily counted on their wintering grounds, where they congregate in flocks. Although Whooping Cranes at Aransas have dramatically increased from 14 birds in 1941 to 132 this year, the loss of 19 birds in the

where about 2650 Siberians were counted. This substantial increase from all previous counts probably resulted from a concentration of the birds that made them easier to count, rather than from a real increase in the population.

For Black-necked Cranes, see Bishop's article in the last issue of the **ICF Bugle**.

The count of Eastern Sarus Cranes at Tram

1. Whooping Crane	
Aransas Nat'l Wildlife Ref., Texas	132
Monte Vista, Colorado	13
	145
2. Black-necked Crane	
Bhutan	297
Guizhou Province, China	205
Yunnan Province, China	203
	705
3. Red-Crowned Crane	
Yancheng Res., Jiangsu Prov., China	582
Demilitarized Zone, Korea	147
Hokkaido, Japan	416
	1,145
4. Siberian Crane	
Poyang Lake, Jiangxi Prov., China	2,650
Dongting Lake, Hunan Prov., China	7
Keoladeo National Park, India	20
Karara Bustard Sanctuary, India	1
Iran	11-14
	2,689-2,692
5. White-naped Crane	
Izumi, Japan	1,534
Poyang Lake, Jiangxi Prov., China	3,106
Dongting Lake, Hunan Prov. China	18
	4,658
6. Hooded Crane	
Izumi, Japan	7,526
Shengjin Lake, Anhui Prov., China	275
Poyang Lake, Jiangxi Prov., China	113
Longgan Lake, Hubei Prov. China	407