



THE ICF

# BUGLE

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World Center for the Study and Preservation of Cranes

## Whooping Cranes Return

*Richard P. Urbanek, Biologist*

*U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Richard is on loan to ICF for two years to work on this project.*



*Photo by George Archibald*

*In mid-April of 2002, for the first time in more than a century, Whooping Cranes once again became a part of the landscape of Wisconsin. Before settling for the summer at Necedah National Wildlife Refuge, four of the cranes spent several weeks on small wetlands and farm fields near Mauston and Cold Spring.*

*T* Five Whooping Cranes wintered at Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), west-central gulf coast of Florida, after being led there from Necedah NWR in central Wisconsin by ultralight aircraft the previous fall. These birds represented the first flock of migratory Whooping Cranes ever to be reintroduced into eastern North America. Would their spring migration be successful?

It was 9 April, the second consecutive day of southeast winds and clear skies. Anne Lacy, an ICF field ecologist, spent the preceding day observing the Whooping Cranes and noted how restless they were. I left St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve, where I lived through the winter, at about 0430 and headed for Chassahowitzka NWR, where I hooked up the airboat, put in at Mason Creek, and arrived at the cranes' release pen at 0540. At 0614 the cranes flew out of the pen, saw four great egrets, began vocalizing, and followed the egrets east out of view to land in a barren about one mile away. I inadvertently flushed the restless cranes while trying to approach in the airboat. They flew back to the pen. A flock of about 40 Canada geese, an unusual appearance, flew over migrating north. I left at 0730 and went back to St. Martins. Meanwhile, Anne had taken over monitoring from a post north of the refuge.

I was preparing to take a shower and a nap when Anne called at 0956. The birds had gotten up about 0945 and were heading north. After I had been on call for the last month and a half to track the migration, it was finally time to scramble. I finished the shower, threw my laptop and a suitcase in the truck, a tracking vehicle with a 7-element through-the-roof yagi antenna, and headed north. Anne did the same with our second tracking vehicle. The birds were already ahead of us. The secret to tracking birds from a truck is to stay ahead of them. I overtook them in Jasper County, northern Florida, at 1214. They crossed the Georgia state line at 1352 and landed on a farm in Wilcox County, south central Georgia, at 1637. This was an excellent start. On their first day of their first spring migration, they had flown 217 miles in 6.9 hours.

A front moved in and stalled over the southeastern U.S. Two days of rain turned the back roads into red mud. I slid off the road one morning and stuck my arm into a hill of fire ants while crawling out of the window.

Fortunately, a tow truck was able to get me out before he slid off the road as well. On 12 April I decided to take advantage of the bad weather to return to Florida and pick up some equipment that had been left behind.

The overcast broke temporarily that day, and the birds made a short flight of 108 miles in 4.9 hours. I got back just after they went down at a reservoir in Henry County, not far south of Atlanta.

After another day of rain and with still overcast skies in Georgia, the forecast was for blue skies to the north for the next several days. On 14 April the five cranes left Henry County, but just before reaching the Tennessee state line, crane # 7 separated from the others to migrate alone.

She had been the lowest in the peck order during the winter. Our tracking team split up with Anne tracking # 7 while I tracked the remaining group of four. That group eventually flew 200 miles in 8.0 hours and roosted on the Cumberland Plateau of northern Tennessee. The next day, 15 April, they flew 238 miles in 8.5 hours to Johnson County in the farm country of south central Indiana.

On 16 April the group of four headed north in southwest winds that later increased to 20-30 mph. By mid-afternoon they had reached what must have looked like the end of the world to them — Lake Michigan. They spent 2 hours circling over the shore before finally flying west into a strong headwind to cross the Illinois state line at 1615. It was rush hour on Friday evening in metro Chicago, and I became stalled in traffic before I could determine where the birds went down. The birds did not continue migration the next day as I waited for them along the Illinois-Wisconsin state line, but on that evening satellite data plus my last reading of the previous day allowed me to find them in a Forest Preserve at 0600 on 18 April. Within a fenced-off

gravel pit, containing numerous gulls and Canada geese, they had managed to find a resting spot amidst millions of people who did not even know they were there. They had flown 214 miles in 8.0 hours on 16 April.

The birds resumed migration at 0914 on 18 April. They crossed the Wisconsin state line just north of Hebron, Illinois, at 1151. I stopped for gas in Watertown and the birds got ahead of me. The weather quickly began to deteriorate with severe thunderstorms approaching from the west, and the birds went down early before I could overtake them. At 1000 the next day, Matt Hayes, another ICF field ecologist, flying with Windway Aviation, found their roost location at Shaw Marsh Wildlife Area, Dodge County. They had flown about 123 miles in 5.0 hours on 18 April.

Weather was poor for migrating on 19 April with northerly wind throughout the day and almost complete cloud cover through mid-afternoon; but the birds were now close to home. They made two short northerly flights, stopped to forage in grassland along a wetland in southwestern Green Lake County, and then took flight again at 1329. They continued flying slowly northward under the low ceiling when, at 1500 as they were just southwest of Berlin, the sky began clearing to the west. As the sun appeared, the cranes abruptly changed course and proceeded westward on a direct bearing to Necedah NWR, where they landed at 1837, on a pool adjacent to the one on which they had been raised. Their non-direct 93-mile flight on the last day of migration had taken 6.4

hours. The entire spring migration along the roughly direct route of about 1,200 miles had taken the group 11 days, of which 7 were flight days.

Meanwhile, Anne, with some assistance from Matt Hayes and Windway Aviation, tracked crane # 7 from her roost site on 14 April in southeastern Tennessee through north central Kentucky, to a stop in Jasper County in northwestern Indiana, to Rock County, south central Wisconsin. This crane remained at the latter location until 30 April when she flew to Crawford County in southwestern Wisconsin and then flew into Necedah NWR on 3 May.

The migration was successful. The Whooping Cranes have continued to move to other locations in Wisconsin, generally south and east of Necedah NWR, during spring 2002. However, as of mid-July, the group of four (now two singles and a pair) were on Necedah NWR, and # 7 is at Horicon NWR.

For more information on this project and the upcoming migration you can check out the Whooping Crane Eastern Partnership website [www.bringbackthecranes.org](http://www.bringbackthecranes.org)



### Whooping Crane Spring Migration 2002



Map by Zoe Rickenbach

# Keeping a Promise

By Tran Triet, Ph. D.

It started with a promise. In 1993, at a hotel lobby in Bangkok, Jeb Barzen first offered me a scholarship to study at the University of Wisconsin-Madison but there was a catch: upon completion of my Ph.D. I would return to Vietnam to work on nature conservation. I said YES! And I kept my word, returning to Vietnam in 1999 despite a lucrative job offer to work on a university research project in Florida.

Since graduation, I have been working on the conservation of the Eastern Sarus Crane and its native wetlands in the Mekong Basin. A joint appointment with ICF and Vietnam National University in Ho Chi Minh City allows me to work on both crane conservation and university training. Having virtually two full-time jobs is stressful but also rewarding. I have successfully incorporated ICF's projects into my university teaching and research activities. My students and colleagues can participate in "real-world" conservation practices and ICF's projects can take advantage of the skilled labor offered by university students and professors in addition to other administrative support.

In the Mekong region, natural areas, including crane habitats, are disappearing at an alarming rate. During the 1990s, the Mekong Delta witnessed the loss of at least 90% of its natural wetlands. As political stabilization in Cambodia matures, development - for better and for worse - is accelerating. The saga of the Mekong Delta might repeat itself in Cambodia.

Together with other conservation organizations, ICF has worked to conserve important wetlands that provide habitat for cranes and many other species. In Cambodia, ICF has assisted the government in establishing Ang Trapaeng Thmar Nature Reserve and identified an extensive area of seasonally inundated grassland in Takeo. This

grassland may be the last remnant of this type in the Mekong Basin and is an important non-breeding area of the Eastern Sarus. ICF has also completed a series of aerial and ground surveys in the open-Dipterocarp forests of northern Cambodia, southern Laos and central Vietnam that have greatly improved our understanding of cranes and other large waterbirds.

In Vietnam, we have been working with the government to conserve grasslands in the Ha Tien Plain, another important non-breeding area of the Eastern Sarus Crane. ICF and Vietnam National University discovered many important wetland areas in Lo Go Sa Mat Nature Reserve and in Yokdon National Park, which can potentially be used by Eastern Sarus Cranes as breed-



Photo by Kennedy Gilchrist  
Triet and his graduate students in Tram Chim during a Wetland Ecology class field exercise in combination with an Annual Sarus Crane census. These students are now the leading wetland scientists and conservationists of Vietnam.

ing habitat in Vietnam. ICF's 14 years of effort at Tram Chim have been rewarded with greatly improved water management now occurring in the reserve.

Having worked in the region for over a decade, we see an urgent shortage of native wetland conservation experts. Part of ICF's focus has been to initiate a university network in Southeast Asia, devoted to developing future wetland professionals. The short-term goal of the network is to offer courses in wetland conservation for students of Thailand, Cambodia, Lao P.D.R., and Vietnam, while the

long-term goal is to strengthen the capacity of member universities to provide full academic degrees in wetland ecology and management. The network also brings people together in a region that has been torn by a long-lasting war, and the consequent mistrust.

With lots of patience and persistence we have built trust with local people and governments to create a better place for cranes. I hope to continue that legacy through work in many of the remaining important wetlands of the Mekong Basin. Our work in the Mekong region extends beyond crane conservation to include human development. Our main goal is to empower local people and native professionals so that they can take responsibility for conserving their own wild places.

When I decided to return home after graduation, I thought mostly of the promise I made to Jeb, not knowing much about the working environment I would enter. Now, after three years, I have found that keeping promises promotes unexpected adventures! In Southeast Asia, I believe that ICF has contributed significantly not only to crane preservation but also to a good spirit of collaboration in nature conservation for the region. I am pleased to contribute to that future.

The people from left to right are: Hoang Minh Duc, now a Ph.D. student at Vietnam National University-HCMC under my supervision; Luu Hong Truong, now a Ph.D. student at Gottingen University, Germany; Tran Triet; Nguyen Van Hung, now head of the technical office, at Tram Chim National Park; Le Buu Thach, now a Ph.D. student at Vietnam National University-HCMC; Nguyen Phi Nga; now a lecturer at Vietnam National University and Nga, currently a Ph.D. student at Gottingen University, Germany.



# The Cranes Lose Two of Their Best Friends

By George Archibald, Chairman of the Board

*Norman's parents immigrated from Norway to a rocky farm in northern Wisconsin early in the 20th century.*

Temporary housing was provided in living quarters constructed inside their cattle barn. Norm always joked that he was born in a barn. He was the eldest of nine. Unable to make a living off the poor soils of their land, Norman's father found employment as a tool and die maker in Chicago, while his wife and children farmed.

Like many young people in those days, Norm dropped out of school after completing the 8th grade. He wrote beautifully and at the age of 16 years, Norman followed his father to Chicago and learned the same trade. He and Claire Femali were both employed at the Richardson Company. Subsequently they married and

provided a loving home for children, Norman II, twins Ron and Don, and Mary Anne.

As well as being a master craftsman, Norman was an outstanding businessman. He believed in himself and in others with talent, integrity and motivation. He started his own business, A-1 Tool Corporation in Chicago, and joined his brothers, William and Edward, who had started Flambeau Plastics in Baraboo. Norman, Claire and their family moved back to Baraboo and eventually built a lovely home on City View Road just north of town. Norman loved ponies and horses. Soon excellent stables were constructed on their 65-acre farm. The farm also included an aviary where Ron kept ornamental pheasants.

Like the Sandhill Cranes that live near Baraboo in summer and winter in Florida, the Saueys became migrants. On their Florida farm near Ocala they established one of the nations leading herds of Arabian horses. Mary Anne Sauey was an outstanding award-winning rider.

Norman never trusted the stock market. He trusted his own abilities in business and together with his sons Norman II and Don, they purchased and "grew" several companies. Unlike his brothers, Ron had little interest in commerce.

He loved nature, and that passion led him to doctoral studies at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. That is where we met and came up with the idea of creating ICF.

*The International Crane Society is the parents of ICF co-founder George Archibald for the past decade.*

*The seeds planted by the Society, including the dedicated work of George Ranney Sr.*

*On June 29, 2002 Norman*

From 1973 through 1983, thousands of people visited the Sauey farm to see and learn about the cranes that occupied spaces once home to horses. The Saueys were always patient and kind in adjusting to the impact of such intrusions. Norman and Claire were like a family to me. It was always a pleasure to stop for a chat with Norm in his wood working shop. He was quiet, gentle and emanated wisdom. In humor, he sometimes confessed that he was not very interested in birds but he was keenly interested in helping his son, who loved birds.

After the tragic loss of Ron in 1987, the Sauey family built in Ron's memory the lovely Ron Sauey Memorial Library for Bird Conservation at ICF's new site just five miles north of their farm. Norman continued to be an active member of the ICF Board of Directors until 2000. The "Norman and Claire Sauey Hatchery Complex" at ICF is a permanent tribute to the father and the mother of ICF.

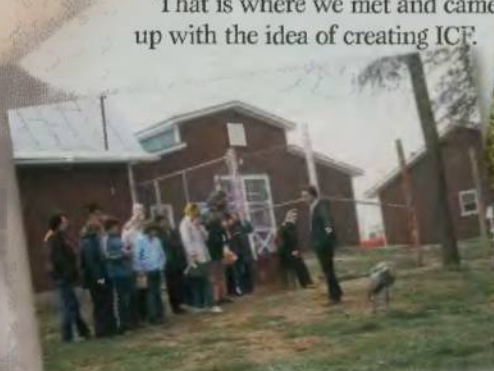
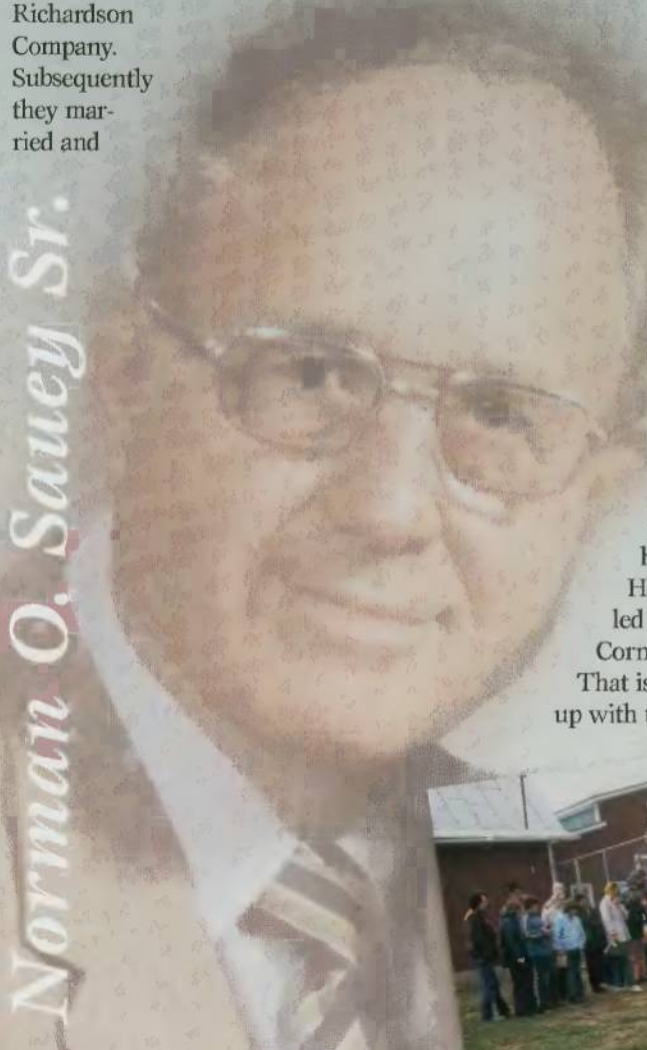
#### Photos:

*A. - Ron Sauey introduces visitors to his long-legged friends at his parents' farm that was ICF's home from 1973 - 1982. ICF Photo Archives*

*B. - Today, the Ron Sauey Memorial Library for Bird Conservation serves as a global clearinghouse for crane information. The library collection focuses on crane conservation materials, but also covers a wide range of other subject. Photo by Debbie Nieuwenhuis*

*C. - Norm and Claire break ground for the construction of the Ron Sauey Memorial Library for Bird Conservation. Photo by George Archibald*

Norman O. Sauey Sr.



A.



B.



C.



D.

Foundation (ICF) probably would not exist were it not for the generosity of Norman and Claire Sauey, later Ron Sauey. The Saueys kindly leased their farm to ICF for \$1.00 per year during ICF's formative

Saueys were nurtured to produce fruit through the fine work of ICF staff and efforts of many volunteers and professionals who serve on ICF's Board of Directors. One of our most colorful and helpful Directors was

George Ranney Sr. who passed away. The next day we lost George.

George Ranney Sr. was born to a privileged family in Chicago. His beloved sister, Dorothy, married Gaylord Donnelley, and Gaylord eventually became the CEO of the world's largest printing firm, R.R. Donnelley and Sons. The Donnelley family were and continue to be major supporters of ICF. George married Nancy Ryerson, whose father founded one of the world's largest steel companies, Inland Steel. George received a law degree from Yale in 1939 and returned to Chicago for a career with the law firm Sidley and Austin. In 1971 he was elected the Chairman of the Board of Inland Steel.

Like Norman and Claire Sauey, George and Nancy Ranney had three boys and one girl. Like the Saueys, they raised their family on a farm just north of an urban area. While the Saueys also had a large horse farm in Florida, the Ranneys had a cattle ranch in New Mexico.

George was a man of ideas. Vociferous and opinionated at meetings, he often had a refreshing insight when looking at challenges. He loathed pretension and cherished humility. He challenged everything and sincerely rejoiced when good prevailed. He adored children. Once at dinner party in Baraboo, he deferred from conversation with adults to entertain a child.

Having served for many years on the Board of Directors of the

University of Chicago, George realized the cost impact of maintaining aging buildings. He insisted that ICF establish a special Depreciation Account to provide support for upkeep of facilities. George also served on the Board of the National Audubon Society and in conjunction with the visit of that Board to ICF, George and I first met. Subsequently, George faithfully served on ICF's Board from 1981-1999.

Interested in nature in general, George had a deep and very special interest in cranes that far exceeded his interest in other wildlife. He felt the special power that cranes engender and for which they are revered in many cultures. He always felt that the inexplicable quality of cranes and the importance of ICF's mission were never adequately expressed by ICF. George challenged us to try to more effectively share that special quality of cranes with the public.

In April when I visited his bedside and told him about the successful return to Wisconsin of the Whooping Cranes that had been led to Florida behind an ultra-light aircraft, George, unable to speak, gleefully clapped his hands.

ICF will always remember and appreciate the contributions of Norman O. Sauey Sr. and George A. Ranney Sr. in helping to create and build an organization that we trust will always help keep cranes within landscapes and skies around the world.

**Photos:**

D. - George's last visit to ICF was to celebrate the birthday of Chappie Fox. Here he is with ICF veterans from left to right, Mary Donald, Fred Ott, George Archibald, George Ranney, Mary Wickhem and Chappie Fox. Photo by Al Perry

E. - George Ranney and Betsy Getz at the opening of the Gerald and Gladys Scott Guest House in 1993. Photo by George Archibald

F. - ICF Trustees from left to right, Tom Donnelley, Fred Ott, George Ranney and Mary Wickhem traveled together to Kruger National Park, South Africa in 1989. There they came up with the idea of building the Guest House at ICF. Photo by George Archibald



E.

F.



George A. Ranney Sr.

## Contributions

April 2002 - June 2002

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Lufthansa

## YOUR GIFT AT WORK IS ESPECIALLY VALUABLE

If your company has an employee charitable fund drive this fall, please consider making a contribution to ICF. Doing so can pay long-term dividends in two ways. First, your company may add a matching gift to accompany your donation to ICF. Second, many companies will add a charity to the "approved" list for employee giving if one or more employees ask to make a gift to that charity. Being on the approved list often means other employees will see our name and decide to support ICF, too.

If your company has a "United Way" campaign that allows you to direct your contribution to charities other than United Way, please take advantage of that opportunity to do so. If your company restricts giving to a list of "approved" charities, please ask your human resources department how you can add ICF to that list. We have found that merely having an employee ask to include his or her special charity to the list is usually all it takes.

ICF is also an approved charity for the Combined Federal Campaign, or CFC. The CFC is the workplace charity fund drive for members of the Armed Forces, for federal employees, and for postal service employees. Fewer than one in ten charities meet the standards to qualify for this fund drive, and ICF is honored to be included. If you work for "Uncle Sam," please make a contribution to ICF in this fall's CFC. (Or if you know someone in the Armed Forces or the federal government, please remind them that we are listed in their fund drive brochure.)

Questions? Please contact Sally Hanuszczak, Development Coordinator (608-356-9462, x145 or [sally@savingcranes.org](mailto:sally@savingcranes.org))

**Thank you in advance for helping the cranes!**

## WISH LIST

- Nesco for Volunteer Picnic and Crane Fest
- Laminator 36" across
- The Crane Conservation Department needs help observing and documenting crane behaviors in Crane City. They are looking for a digital camera, digital camcorder, binoculars, and several VCRs. Please contact Mike Putnam at 608-356-9462 ext, 159 for details.

**ICF wants to thank The Alliant Energy Foundation for their generous computer donation. Special thanks go to Dan Cobb, JoAnn Healy and Jen Stewart for their invaluable assistance in making this donation a reality. The computers are in use in the Education, Crane Conservation and Field Ecology Departments. One of the laptops has already made its first international trip!**

*The ICF Bugle is the quarterly newsletter for members of the International Crane Foundation. ICF was founded in 1973 by Ronald Sauey, Ph.D (1948 - 1987) and George Archibald, Ph.D. Bugle comments or questions? Please write or call Kate @ [kate@savingcranes.org](mailto:kate@savingcranes.org) or P.O. Box 447, Baraboo, WI, 53913 1-608-356-9462, ext. 147.*

*Editor: Kate Fitzwilliams*

*Memberships are vital to ICF. Please join or give a membership to a friend at the following annual rates:*

Student or Senior Citizen ..	\$20	Family .....	\$35
Sponsor .....	\$500	Individual .....	\$25
Associate .....	\$100	Patron .....	\$1,000
Foreign .....	\$30	Sustaining .....	\$250
Benefactor .....	\$2,000		

# Bringing People Together

By Jim Harris, President

In its early years, ICF was hardly more than the dream of its co-founders George Archibald and Ron Sauey. No one would have guessed that a talent for friendships would play a major role in success of the organization. Ron readily set everything else aside in welcoming and befriending ICF's guests, while George drew people in with a magnetic passion for the cranes. It seems that ICF took in the best of both, as can happen when people work together for what they strongly believe.

Today, as much as then, when ICF staff members develop programs in distant places, we also develop relationships. Perhaps that is why we have been able to work in difficult places through difficult times, why our Russian programs continued uninterrupted during the chill of the 1980s. Trust and respect among the crane people allowed us to collaborate effectively. Perhaps that's also why the Cubans or the Bhutanese wanted to keep working with ICF past the first and the second visits.

People are key to almost any successful endeavor. While some organizations work by dividing people, those who bring people together – as easily happens with the inspiration of cranes – have the chance to learn much from diversity, from sharing different cultures, and different worlds.

One of ICF's main legacies has been the way we have touched people, particularly the interns who have studied at ICF over the years, and foreign colleagues who have visited Baraboo, or joined with us on international projects. Our impact has not been through spectacular events, but small moments of sharing what we believe and do. For example, Elena Ilyashenko was the first person I met in Russia. She waited for our train on the border with China even though we were 33 hours late. We joined a meeting for just four days on the border with Mongolia to develop plans for an international reserve later established where three countries meet.

Some paths only cross once – we

don't see how our brief companions continue their lives and missions. As Elena recently told me, after she married and had children, she thought she had lost the crane world. But years later Claire Mirande (Director of ICF's Conservation Services) reconnected with her in Moscow, both of them attending a workshop for Siberian Cranes. Now Elena works with ICF support in Moscow as the Executive Director of the Crane Working Group of Eurasia. She is one of the growing numbers of ICF project associates living and working in their home countries.

Individual ICF staff members do the work of building these relationships, and the work of keeping our network together. We invest in people. In 1993, ICF's Jeb Barzen (Director of Field Ecology) brought Tran Triet from Vietnam to Wisconsin where Triet completed his



Photo by Kate Fitzwilliams  
In 2001, ICF coordinated a meeting for our work with the Siberian Crane. Our global network makes crane conservation possible. From left to right: Elena Ilyashenko, CMS/Central Asian Flyway Coordinator for Cranes, Moscow, Russia; Chisa Yamashita, Veterinarian from Yanbaru Animal Hospital, Okinawa, and Nastya Shilina, Researcher, All-Russia Research Institute for Nature Protection, Russia.

Ph.D. on wetland vegetation of the Mekong Delta, one of the last places for Eastern Sarus Cranes. For over a decade, Jeb and Triet have worked together in Vietnam and Wisconsin.



ICF Photo Archives

Raj Suwal was an ICF intern in 1987, and now manages the Lumbini Crane Conservation Center. Combining the Buddhist precepts of environmental harmony with Lumbini's religious, cultural, and environmental restoration, the Center serves to educate local people and international visitors about cranes and the conservation of natural resources. Programs range from youth environmental camps for conservation to ecological restoration, such as planting of native trees.

As Jeb says, it takes years to develop and share a common vision, in this case a vision of healing for a landscape torn by decades of war, a landscape that is part of our history, too. This relationship has meant that Triet could return to Vietnam to work on behalf of cranes and ICF, that e-mail and occasional visits are now enough for Triet, Jeb, and others at ICF to work closely together despite the distance.


Relationships take time, and can be vulnerable. After September 11 and the financial hard times that have followed, non-profit organizations all over the country suffered. We worried ICF might have to let go to some of our family of Baraboo staff and associates working on crane programs around the world. Many organizations did cut staff. We did not.

These challenges reaffirmed for us the utmost importance of our people and the friendships that bind us. This vision of the people's place in conservation has allowed ICF to have an effective, human touch in each of the projects highlighted in this and other issues of the *Bugle*. Our 2002 Annual Campaign will strengthen our capacity to bring people together.

continued on back page

Early last September, we were poised to further expand our network. Since then, we have begun to support Ben Kamwaneshe, with whom ICF Hydrologist Rich Beilfuss has worked for years, to expand our vision for managing the Zambezi River's waters, building upon our pioneering work in Mozambique to affect change in Zambia. We want to be active in all countries of the Zambezi Basin.

Another member of our network has recently returned to the Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan, following graduate studies supported by ICF at the University of Wisconsin-Madison (see the May issue of *The ICF Bugle*). We hope that soon Ahmad Khan will be working with ICF support among the tribesmen and hunters who frequent the mountain passes between Pakistan and Afghanistan, to protect the migrating flocks of cranes. The 2002 Annual Campaign will enable Ahmad to perform this vital work.

As many have learned since September, the pain that can pull us apart can also bind us together. A healing comes from joining efforts even under the most trying circumstances. We at ICF feel highly fortunate to work with Ahmad and other conservationists in one of the most remote and dangerous crane flyways. The message of unity and caring, brought by the cranes and ICF, is all the more important for us all. 



*Photo by Rich Beilfuss*

*ICF's work in Zambia, the most important country for endangered Wattled Cranes, focuses on the hydrology and changing wetland ecology of the Kafue Flats, a huge wetland impacted by two major dams. Wattled Cranes are seen as a key flagship species for improving water management in the Flats for the benefit of people and wildlife. Our work emphasizes the training and empowerment of Zambian colleagues to ensure the long-term conservation of the Flats. Ben Kamwaneshe, Project Manager in Zambia (left), visits with a fisherman who hopes to gain from improved flooding in the Flats.*

### **Please support our 2002 Annual Campaign: Bringing People Together!**

Questions? Contact Sally Hanuszczak, Development Coordinator 608-356-9462 ext. 145 or [sally@savingcranes.org](mailto:sally@savingcranes.org)

### **GREAT CRANE PLACES 2003**

Sign up for a once in a lifetime crane expedition with **Dr. George Archibald**. For details contact Julie Zajicek, 608-356-9462 ext. 156 or [julie@savingcranes.org](mailto:julie@savingcranes.org).

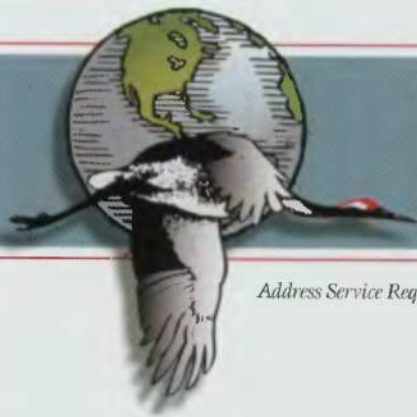
**CHINA: TIBET &  
POYANG LAKE  
February 9 - 25, 2003**

**AFRICA  
August 12 - 26, 2003**

### **Questions about registering for the Annual Meeting Saturday, Sept. 21?**

Call Kate Fitzwilliams, 608-356-9462 ext. 147 or sign up on line  
[www.savingcranes.org](http://www.savingcranes.org)

(Click on What's New, then - Members What's New)



### **International Crane Foundation**

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