INTERNATIONAL CRANE FOUNDATION

The ICF Bugle

Celebrating ICF's 35th Anniversary

Inspiring a Global Community

Volume 34, Number 4 November 2008

New Africa Exhibit Takes Flight

By Rob Carr, Interpretive Programs Manager

As our 2008 visitor season draws to a close, a flurry of activity persists on ICF's campus as bulldozers, backhoes and bobcats (in this case, posing no danger to our Whooping Cranes) pull and tug at the soil to create the rolling dips and hills of the new *African Cranes Exhibit*. After breaking ground for the exhibit in late August, the landscape has quickly taken shape, with each day bringing new details of color and shape. ***Continued on page 2***

This pair of Blue Cranes, the national bird of South Africa, inhabits grasslands near Wakkerstroom, Mpumalanga, South Africa. ICF's new exhibit will highlight the challenges facing Africa's magnificent cranes, our conservation solutions, and the caring people who act on their behalf. *Photo by Glenn Ramke*

Continued from page 1

Drawing of future Wattled Crane Amphitheater by Kubala Washatko Architects.

Walking on Broken Glass

In keeping with the message of conserving natural resources in Africa, all paths in the new exhibit will be constructed from a revolutionary permeable pavement consisting of 100% post-consumer glass. This innovative material has an advantage over traditional asphalt or concrete because it captures water, allowing it to seep into the ground, recharging ground water and reducing storm water run-off. This is one of the many green features being incorporated into the design of the new *African Cranes Exhibit.*

We've laid foundations, dug wetlands, and installed liners. As I watch the speed with which construction occurs – it seems to sharply contrast with the years of painstaking preparation, fundraising, and research put into the planning of this endeavor. Building a naturalistic exhibit of this scale – almost 3 acres – is a tremendous undertaking.

Budgets, time tables, architectural plans, fencing strategies, habitat reconstruction goals – all required careful deliberation prior to construction. Planning of this magnitude takes time, patience and, most importantly, cooperation.

Facilitated by a core planning team of talented designers, architects, aviculturists, educators, contractors and administrators, ICF worked across departments to bring the story of sub-Saharan African cranes to life in the new exhibit. The Crane Conservation and Site Maintenance Departments considered every aspect of each new enclosure, holding building and viewing shelter to ensure that our visitors and our cranes will be safe and comfortable. Field Ecology staff considered vegetation options and water features, and advised how native prairie and wetland plants could best provide beauty, interpretive value and compatibility with the captive birds, while reflecting the ethics practiced by ICF's ecosystem restoration program.

As an organization that welcomes over 25,000 visitors to our site each year, developing a strategy to design and modify the visitor experience in the midst of these massive site renovations was also imperative. Collaboratively, the Conservation Education Department and key ICF staff and partners, facilitated by a professional interpretive designer, produced an Exhibit Concept Plan that outlines the educational content for the Africa exhibit, as well as a Master Site Interpretive Plan to guide the development of future educational programs and products site-wide. We are using discovery-based learning and taking into consideration a variety of target audiences with their distinct learning styles and interests. The interpretive plans identify key themes and storylines that inform the design and content of educational programs, publications and signs, exhibits and facilities. As we move into the design phase of interpretive displays within the exhibit, and begin to consider future site renovations, such planning ensures that there is a "thread" tying all site and exhibit features together.

With the exhibit grand opening slated for June 2009, it is rewarding to see the planning now take flight. Looking over the land, my imagination fills in the missing pieces: from the dramatic views of the wetlands and prairie plants to the up-close encounters with the birds, to inspirational stories and interactive displays. *The African Cranes Exhibit* will be an intellectual and emotional experience for ICF's visitors that will forge deeper connections to cranes and help inspire future flocks of craniacs and conservation leaders.

Photo by Yvette Mocete

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.

Editor: Betsy Didrickson

Bugle comments or questions?

Please write Betsy at Bugle@savingcranes.org or P.O. Box 447, Baraboo, WI. 53913

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

Student or Senior Citizen	$25
Individual	$35
Family	$50
Associate	$100
Sustaining	$250
Sponsor	$500
Patron	$1,000
Benefactor	$2,000
Cranemaker	$10,000

Notes from ICF President Jim Hook . . .

Busy September

A couple of events took place this past September that give us an opportunity to reflect on the International Crane Foundation from a slightly different perspective, and appreciate the very important role we play in the conservation of cranes and the ecosystems on which they depend. Every five years, ICF is re-accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA). This lengthy process evaluates our animal care, education, wildlife conservation and science, and ensures that our organization complies with the rigorous AZA standards imposed on zoos and aquaria throughout the U.S. For much of the past year, Curator of Birds Sharon Reilly capably led a broad contingent of ICF staff through a complex and time-consuming application exercise, which led to an in depth two-day inspection by an AZA team this past July. We received a very detailed report that made constructive suggestions on how we can improve our performance. The only major concern expressed spoke of the deferred maintenance in Crane City, our breeding center and home to our non-exhibit birds, but the report acknowledged at the same time that we have an aggressive program scheduled this fall to address the issue. That project is currently underway. Additional lesser concerns raised are also being addressed to AZA satisfaction.

Our site was buzzing with visitors during our Annual Meeting on Sept. 27th. At left is Canadian biologist Krista Roessingh and to the right of ICF's "Big Bird" Sandy the Crane, is puppeteer, performer, and friend of cranes Heather Henson. Photo by Rob Carr

Of greater impact in the report was AZA's affirmation of who we are and what we do. The report recognizes that ICF is a "major contributor to conservation efforts, both locally and globally." ICF "excels in crane research and education, and AZA acknowledges the work done both at ICF and in the field." The report recognizes ICF staff as "knowledgeable, dedicated and professional" and describes our campus as "beautiful and aesthetically pleasing." On September 13, 2008, Senior Director of Conservation and Science, Claire Mirande appeared before the AZA Accreditation Commission to hear confirmation of our accreditation through September 30, 2013. Thanks to Sharon, Claire and our staff for their efforts. This is a significant accomplishment, of which we can all be proud.

The North America Crane Working Group (NACWG) is an organization of professional biologists, aviculturists, land managers and other interested individuals dedicated to the conservation of cranes and their habitats in North America. Incorporated in 1988, the group holds triennial workshops throughout the continent. We were very pleased that they chose our area in 2008. From September 23 - 26, over 100 crane experts gathered to hear scientific presentations, discuss issues of mutual interest, and renew friendships. It was a great opportunity for ICF staff and interns for scholarly exchange and professional networking. An impressive number of our staff, interns and research associates presented papers on a broad range of Sandhill and Whooping Crane topics.

I am also pleased that many of the ICF Board members were able to attend the banquet. In addition to acknowledging the contribution of our staff to this workshop, I would also like to recognize the considerable effort of ICF Honorary Director, Tom Hoffmann, in organizing this workshop and ensuring its success. Thank you, Tom!

Opportunities like AZA accreditation and NACWG workshops do not happen very often, much less simultaneously. When they do, it is exciting to see our organization excel as it expands its experience and knowledge to inspire people in our continuing mission to resolve threats to cranes of the world and the ecosystems in which they reside.

ICF Provides Important Training for the South African Wattled Crane Recovery Programme

By Jeanne Marie Pittman, Wattled Crane Recovery Programme Coordinator, Johannesburg Zoo and Certified Veterinary Technician

Editor's Note: *In April 2008, the International Crane Foundation's Crane Conservation Department (CCD) provided training for Jeanne Marie Pittman from the Wattled Crane Recovery Programme in South Africa, which, if successful could be an important step in saving the Wattled Crane from local extinction.*

The Wattled Crane *Bugeranus carunculatus* is one of three crane species found in South Africa and the most severely threatened crane on the African continent. In 1996 the total number of Wattled Cranes remaining in the wild was estimated between 13,000 and 15,000. Today, however, the world population has decreased to an estimated 7,700 individuals. Some of the greatest losses have occurred in South Africa where the species is now listed as "Critically Endangered" and is facing a high risk of extinction. Historically, Wattled Cranes flourished throughout South Africa, however, in 2004 a national crane census found only 235 individuals remaining in the wild. Genetic studies published in 2006 suggested that the remaining population was genetically different from Wattled Cranes occurring in other regions of Africa.

The Wattled Crane Recovery Programme (WCRP) is a South African conservation initiative aimed at helping to save the Wattled Crane by captive breeding and release. The program is managed by the Johannesburg Zoo in cooperation with the Endangered Wildlife Trust's South African Crane Working Group, the African Association of Zoos and Aquaria and Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife. The WCRP collects surplus Wattled Crane eggs that would normally be abandoned in the wild (if two eggs are laid – only one chick is raised) and incorporates the resulting chicks into a breeding flock, the offspring of which will be released into the wild to boost the South African population. Over the past 10 years, ICF has provided technical information to WCRP on all aspects of crane management. Breeding, rearing and release techniques are based on techniques developed by ICF and closely parallel those currently employed by the Whooping Crane Direct Autumn Release (DAR) project.

Wild Wattled Cranes have one of the lowest reproductive rates of any of the crane species and sadly, world-wide efforts to breed this species in captivity have only proved marginally successful. Poor fertility remains the single greatest obstacle to captive reproduction. Artificial insemination techniques that have been so successful with Whooping Cranes have proved less successful in Wattled Cranes. It is imperative that techniques for increasing reproduction of Wattled Cranes be identified so that a sufficient number of chicks can be produced to bolster wild populations. In an effort to help maximize the productivity of the program's breeding flock, ICF came to the rescue and developed a 10-day intensive training program for me at the Baraboo headquarters.

Rearing and release techniques used in the Wattled Crane Recovery Programme in South Africa closely parallel techniques currently employed by WCEP's Whooping Crane Direct Autumn Release (DAR) project. Photo by Jeanne Marie Pittman

Mornings were spent in Crane City with Sara Zimorski, who specializes in artificial insemination. She provided intensive training on all aspects of assisted reproduction including; semen collection, handling, evaluation, storage, and insemination. A short training film documenting these techniques was also produced. Afternoon sessions included discussions with CCD Director Mike Putnam and Curator Sharon Reilly. They provided insight into the latest methods of crane management, while Kelly Maguire brought me up speed on the latest techniques

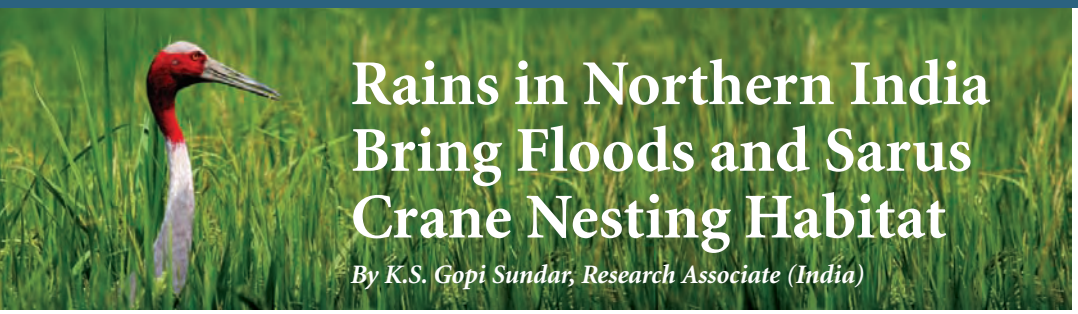
Back in South Africa, Jeanne Marie Pittman (left) teaches Thapelo Maserumule, Thoko Masina and Richard Chauke, members of the Johannesburg Zoo's Wattled Crane team, assisted reproduction techniques. Photo by David Begley

in egg incubation and hatching. Veterinarian Barry Hartup reviewed our medical challenges and protocols. Then it was off on a bumpy ride through the woods to ICF's new isolation chick rearing site where Marianne Wellington, ICF's Chick Rearing Specialist, explained the design and management of ICF's state-of-the-art facility.

Now back in South Africa, I am busy disseminating the reproduction techniques I learned during my ICF training visit to the ten institutions participating in the breeding program. I have conducted seminars at five of the ten participating institutions including the Johannesburg Zoo, Montecasino Bird Gardens, Umgeni River Bird Park, Amazona Endangered Parrot Breeding Centre and Hlatikulu Crane and Wetland Sanctuary. While only time will tell if assisted reproduction techniques can be modified sufficiently to increase productivity for Wattled Cranes, with the help of ICF, the WCRP in South Africa is now poised to crack the breeding code for this finicky species. The development of successful breeding techniques for Wattled Cranes could prove to be the most pivotal step in saving this beautiful bird from disappearing.

Watch for the Wattled Crane Recovery Programme's new website coming soon at:

www.wattledcranes.org.za



Rains in Northern India Bring Floods and Sarus Crane Nesting Habitat

By K.S. Gopi Sundar, Research Associate (India)

Etawah and Mainpuri districts in southwestern Uttar Pradesh have the largest known breeding population of Sarus Cranes anywhere. Between 1998 and 2006 I monitored over 250 pairs in a small area bordering the two districts (see The ICF Bugle 2002, 4:4-5). Sarus Crane nesting here is timed with the seasonal monsoonal rainfall which is accompanied by cool, cloudy days with torrential rainfall alternated with blazing hot, humid days. The patchwork of small, medium and large wetlands amid flooded rice fields here permit the very large density of breeding pairs to nest every year, especially when the rains have been good. This year, I visited the cranes again after a gap of two years.

Construction of a very large number of buildings and a partly-built airport has destroyed 15 prime Sarus breeding territories, displacing the pairs permanently. Another wetland, Sarsai Nawar, which hosted eight breeding pairs until 2006, was converted to a water chestnut farm reducing the number of nesting pairs to just two. Such conversion of public wetlands into private sites for cultivation is illegal and makes the area unsuitable for use by wetland birds due to the deepening of the marsh, constant human disturbance, and application of pesticides. This wetland is famous for hosting the Siberian Cranes in the 1880s, and the name translates to "the marsh of the Sarus" ("Sarsai" = Sarus, "nawar" = marsh). I met with local officials to discuss the water chestnut cultivation. They are perturbed by the change in land use at Sarsai Nawar, and have requested ICF assistance in restoring the wetland. Using photographs of the wetland I took during my previous study, we will work together to restore the area into the shallow marsh-of-the-Sarus it has been for over 200 years. This work will allow Sarus Cranes to come back, and villagers can once again use the wetland as common lands for grazing and other age-old habits.

The rest of the Sarus territories are fine, and all the pairs were either on nests or busy finding food for very small chicks. Rainfall has been excellent this year and wetlands were flooded to their limit. Rice fields were nicely flooded as well, and the verdant landscape maintains its status as being the hub of the Sarus Crane world! I expect to see hundreds of new chicks feeding alongside their parents this winter.

Editor's note: *Gopi's project recently received a major boost from the National Geographic Society. The Society's Conservation Trust selected Gopi's project proposal from many applicants, and he will receive a significant grant to fund his field work from March 2009 to February 2010. ICF is proud to receive the recognition and support of the National Geographic Society for this project. Gopi's project is additionally supported by ICF, the Bell Museum of Natural History (University of Minnesota) and the Conservation Biology Program of the University of Minnesota.*

Whooping Crane Recovery Highlights

by Tom Stehn USF&WS Whooping Crane Coordinator

The Aransas-Wood Buffalo Whooping Crane flock reached a record population of 266 birds in December 2007. An excellent production year in Canada in 2008 totaling 41 fledged chicks from a record 66 nests should translate into a substantial population increase in the Aransas-Wood Buffalo flock in the 2008-09 winter. The captive flocks also had a good production season. Twenty-one chicks are expected to be reintroduced into the eastern migratory population in the fall of 2008 bringing that flock to 91 total birds. One chick of high genetic value has been added to the captive flock. Production in 2008 lifted the total population of 385 wild birds, 151 captive birds for a grand total of 536 Whooping Cranes.

The reintroduced eastern migratory Whooping Crane population currently includes 68 adult birds and 21 juveniles. Most of the Whooping Cranes in the eastern migratory population make the desired migration between Wisconsin and Florida. A few birds continue to summer in Michigan, and a few wander into Minnesota and Iowa. In early June 2008, 3 birds wandered into North Dakota before returning to Minnesota.

Eggs were shipped from five breeding facilities in the U.S. and Canada to meet production targets for the Ultralight (UL) and Direct Autumn Release (DAR) reintroduction programs. Twenty-one chicks were raised for the release programs in Wisconsin (14 UL, 7 DAR).

The nesting season for the wild migratory Whooping Cranes in Wisconsin was a disappointment. All eleven nests built in central Wisconsin were abandoned just prior to expected hatching. Four of eight eggs rescued from the nests successfully hatched at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Maryland. Nesting failure is currently the project's foremost concern. Project Biologist Dr. Richard Urbanek has hypothesized that the cranes are abandoning the nests due to a huge hatch of black flies correlated with warm, spring weather late in the incubation period. Efforts in 2009 will focus on getting additional evidence for this hypothesis and attempting to control the black fly hatch.

Two changes in the Whooping Crane Eastern Partnership (WCEP) are planned for the 2008 aircraft-led migration. A new route west of the Appalachians is planned in order to avoid rough mountain weather and WCEP will split the flock upon arriving in Florida between St. Marks and Chassahowitzka NWRs. The primary reason for this split is to avoid one disastrous event happening to the all the birds.

A workshop with Whooping Crane flock geneticist Dr. Ken Jones and the captive flock managers was held at ICF in September 2008. A genetic analysis was done for both the captive flock and eastern migratory population. The studbook was updated, pairing recommendations were made, and crane transfers between facilities were planned. The captive flock continues to make excellent progress towards retaining genetic diversity.

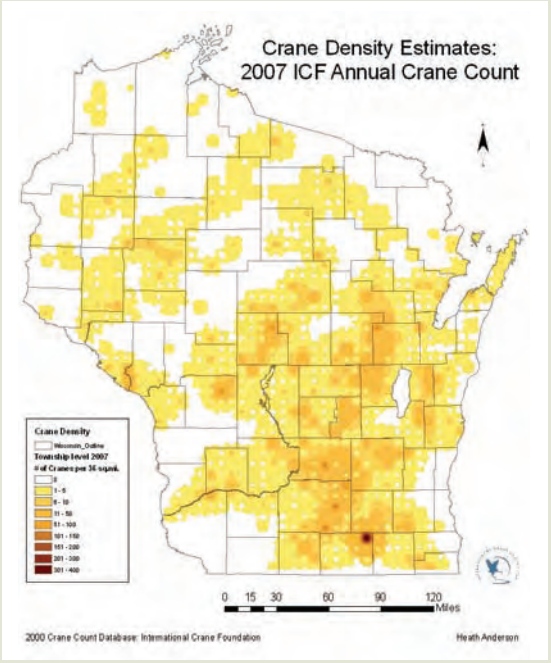
This report was excerpted from a larger report available on our website at: www.savingcranes.org/whoopingcranerecoveryreport.html

Digitizing Crane Count

By Heath Anderson, GIS Research Assistant

The International Crane Foundation (ICF) has compiled handwritten data from the Midwest Sandhill Crane Count since 1982. Bringing the Crane Count data into the 21st century by constructing a higher resolution map was a daunting task for a research assistant! Digitizing the data required a painstaking review of all data sheets spanning two decades. Several key problems were revealed during this process: 1) erroneous counts associated with more than one site within a county had the same designation; 2) identification and correction of situations where crane site counts varied from year to year; 3) development of a well structured process to assign consistent site identification numbers across the state. Correcting such problems to ensure a high degree of data accuracy is a prerequisite for developing higher resolution maps.

Creating unique identifiers for each site ties databases to the digitized locations. This ensures consistent database design and development, as well as systematic mapping and data entry. The database houses specific information; such as number of cranes and number of crane pairs attributed to each location. Digitizing count locations is the process of converting paper maps into a digital form that the mapping software ArcGIS (a computer program capable of assembling, storing, manipulating, and displaying geographically referenced information) can use for analysis. This necessitates linking physical features such as roads, railroad crossings, and bodies of water, to reference points, allowing the creation of a digital representation of the real world site.



Interpolation at the "township level" based on crane density of the counted sites in the state of Wisconsin.

Two different data analysis methods were used during this project to determine crane density estimates. The first type of analysis is referred to as site level. Site level provides a more accurate crane location and aids our understanding of where to focus volunteer efforts. "Township level" is another type of analysis that divides the state into a grid composed of 6 x 6 mile squares. The benefits associated with "township level" analysis include a more precise visual representation of crane density. Township analysis also corrects count errors associated with observers detecting cranes through hearing calls not directly linkable to the site boundary. This correction occurs when the crane density is encompassed within a single grid square rather than a site. Even though the site method offered a higher degree of crane location accuracy, we chose the township analysis method indexed over time providing a realistic representation of crane dispersal along bodies of water. When exposed to time analysis of corrected data, several trends became apparent. These trends were reviewed and compared with the crane count gathering process. For example, there is a strong positive correlation between the number of cranes and the number of crane observers. Other data anomalies within a particular year can be associated with known weather conditions such as dense fog (reducing both the audible and visual detection of cranes).

The final product is a high-resolution map providing accurate crane counts and locations. The consistent data gathering and digital mapping techniques allow more accurate mapping and aid scientists in the understanding of the cranes and human impacts on their habitat. These new maps and techniques, in conjunction with overlapping of relevant characteristics for a specific purpose will form the foundation of future studies. ICF will thus be able to provide ever more accurate and credible information to our clients and volunteers.

Field Research in Yakutia, Russia: Project Update

ICF's Russian colleagues successfully completed their annual surveys of breeding Siberian Cranes in northeastern Russia this summer. In July the researchers observed 24 pairs, while follow up surveys in August found just 10 pairs and only two of these pairs had one chick each. The decrease in the number of breeding pairs between July and August and the small number of chicks may be due to the abnormally cold summer in Yakutia, which was marked by a heavy snow storm in June. During the surveys the researchers successfully captured and banded the two Siberian Crane chicks at the Kytalyk Resource Reserve in northern Yakutia. Satellite transmitters were placed on the birds' legs, which have allowed us to track their fall migration to southeastern China. The banded chicks began migrating on September 23 and 27 and are expected to reach their wintering areas in the Poyang Lake Basin in China in mid to late November. As the cranes migrate, researchers in Russia and China will monitor the banded cranes' locations to learn more about their migration routes and their wintering areas, and we hope to band additional birds at Poyang Lake this winter.

To view an interactive map of the fall migration, visit the UNEP/GEF Siberian Crane Wetland Project website at www.scwp.info/imaps and www.trackingcranes.org/en/tracking_cranes.html to view related classroom education materials and further information on the migration study.

Good Egg Awards

Mary Wickhem, Chairman of the Board of ICF 1978-2000, and now Honorary Member of the Board, has been a close friend and major supporter since ICF was founded. Her charisma, integrity and intelligence have provided leadership throughout ICF's 35-year history. Mary is truly ICF's matriarch.

Lutz Laemmerhold receives the Good Egg award on behalf of Lufthansa German Airlines. For over 25 years, Lufthansa has flown ICF staff to far parts of the world, and likewise foreign colleagues from those far places to ICF. As early as 1983 (a flight of eggs of the Siberian Cranes from ICF to Russia) and ever since, our special friends at Lufthansa have generously supported education and field conservation efforts on the ground.

After 16 years of service, ICF recognizes **Chris Christofersen** for his extraordinary dedication as an ICF Volunteer Naturalist. Chris has donated over 1400 hours of his time, giving over 500 interpretive programs at ICF's headquarters. We thank Chris, pictured here with his wife Audrey, for his unwavering commitment and for inspiring thousands of adults and children with his humorous and informative stories of cranes and ICF's work.

Photos by Betsy Didrickson

Investing in the People and Science of Crane Conservation

By David Koehler, Director of Development

This year we recognize the International Crane Foundation's 35th anniversary. At this milestone, we celebrate some of the cornerstones of ICF's successful approach – passionate individuals, knowledge and collaboration – through our 2008 Annual Campaign: *Investing in the People and Science of Crane Conservation*.

ICF's co-founders George Archibald and Ronald Sauey met in 1971 as graduate students at Cornell University where they studied ornithology and shared a passion for cranes and conservation. Together they envisioned an organization that would combine research, applied science and international collaboration. In 1973, their dream became a reality: ICF was founded in Baraboo, Wisconsin at a horse farm they leased from Sauey's parents for $1 per year. Thirty-five years later, ICF has become a world leader in crane conservation with programs in over 20 countries on 5 continents.

Since those humble beginnings and continuing today, ICF has prioritized building the next generations of conservation leaders – from sponsorship of Ph.D. students like Gopi Sundar in India investigating an extraordinary example of cranes thriving in the midst of large human populations, to support for the work of Tran Triet and Jeb Barzen in building a training network among 12 universities in Southeast Asia to elevate conservation knowledge across the region.

Consistently, ICF has invested in passionate, promising people to find efficient, effective ways to achieve lasting conservation results. Today, armed with the latest tools and information, ICF staff and associates are the driving force behind many of the world's strategic programs, inspired partnerships and on-the-ground successes for cranes. This record, plus our commitment to developing indigenous leadership in the many countries where we work, has earned ICF credibility as the leading authority in crane conservation.

For our 2008 annual campaign, we celebrate this important aspect of ICF's history and culture, as well as our continued commitment to developing the talented leaders of tomorrow. We also create new opportunities to strengthen our roles in the field of conservation. Through the leadership of Claire Mirande, we have realigned the curator and research functions of the Crane Conservation Department to create a new position – Director of Crane Conservation – expanding our pledge to employing rigorous science to successfully guide projects such as the Whooping Crane reintroduction. And, through initiating an external science review, we have assembled an outstanding international team to examine and strengthen ICF's uses of science, methodologies and best practices. These commitments, plus our many projects to protect cranes and the ecosystems on which they depend, are made possible through this campaign.

ICF's annual campaign is an essential component of the financial strength of our organization. Each year, through the campaign, we invite donors to offer gifts as a combined challenge to all of our supporters. This year, through commitments from ICF's board of directors, the Nartel Family Foundation, Bob Binger, Debbie Donnelley, Diana Smith and other generous individuals, we are pleased to announce a challenge goal of $300,000. Every dollar we raise is matched 100% until we reach our total campaign goal of $600,000.

In this time of economic uncertainty, please know your investments in ICF are put to good use. ICF is rated among the most efficient charities in America with 87% of every dollar going directly to conservation programs yielding tremendous benefits for cranes, people and our planet.

Please consider making a special gift outside of your regular membership to support this campaign. We enclose an envelope in this *Bugle* for your convenience. Your extra support will help keep ICF and its scientists hard at work advancing the very best of crane conservation for now and years to come.

ICF Co-founders Dr. George Archibald and Dr. Ron Sauey in the early days. Photo by Jim Harris

Field practice for graduate students from Can Tho University, Vietnam. Photo by Tran Triet

Bead for Life!

Add a stunning new twist to your wrist with this dramatic trio of brightly colored African bead bracelets. Each one has its own story to tell and is hand-strung by ICF staff. Accented with glass and wooden beads on a stretchy string these bracelets fit most wrists. They can be worn together or alone and arrive in a recycled paper gift box ready for gift giving. A description of the *Bead for Life* poverty alleviation project is included. Color choices can be made on the website or by phone. Price: $29.99 for a set of 3 bracelets + shipping.

Craniacs everywhere love these eye-catching earrings.

The square outline showcases an image of a crane feeding. Overall length is 1.75 inches. Available in silver tone with sterling silver earwires or gold tone with gold filled earwires. Arriving in a recycled paper gift box, these earrings are ready to wear or give as a gift! Price: $24.99 + shipping.

www.craneshop.org or call Barb at 608-356-9462 ext. 117

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