



Prairie Smoke

NACHUSA GRASSLANDS NEWSLETTER

ISSUE 8

FEBRUARY, 1991

* FALL BURN A SUCCESS *

Since prairie fires were initiated by Native Americans, and it is thought these people knew better than to surround themselves with a flammable landscape all winter long, a controlled burn was held in the fall this year at Nachusa.

On November 17th, 25 to 30 volunteers tended a prairie fire at Doug's Knob and Dot's Knob. The fire is the best tool we have to restore the prairie to it's former health, and we want to have it prosper as it did before modern man's suppression of fire. Many of the volunteers were well prepared, after having attended Ed Collins' Burn Workshop on Nov. 3rd in Dixon. They were happy to have the hands-on experience of a controlled burn.

We are grateful to the Franklin Grove Fire Department for coming out. They saved us a lot of steps late in the day by re-filling the water tanks. And it was a LONG day! The sun set well before we tamped out the last of the small flames and embers.

Our results will be evident next spring, summer, and fall. Meanwhile, the birds of prey have an advantage over the field mice. Come out and see some exciting bird action!

.....SALLY BAUMGARDNER

Mike Crowe and Max Baumgardner smile as the head fire and the back fire meet in the grand finale of the Fall Burn of Dot's Knob.



Sally Baumgardner





Field Experiment to Begin

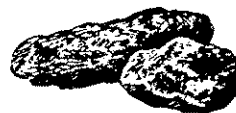
This spring a large scale field experiment will be initiated at Nachusa Grasslands. The research project, focusing on predator-prey relationships, will be conducted along the southern edge of the Conservancy's property. The investigation will help answer a wide variety of ecological questions, from a local to an international scale.

A current line of ecological thinking is that small mammal populations are limited by their food supply. This idea is, to a certain extent, correct. However, very little is known about the effects predators have on small mammals. My experiment will utilize game farm netting and fencing to keep predators from capturing small mammals. This design is referred to as an enclosure. By live-trapping at monthly intervals inside the enclosures it will be possible to monitor the small mammal populations. Dr. Peter Meserve, a research ecologist at Northern Illinois University, is conducting similar work in central Chile. Nachusa will act as a North American model for comparing predator-prey relations between the two continents.

Closer to home, the experiment and small mammal trapping will help answer a long list of questions: For example, What small mammal species are present at Nachusa (preliminary work has found meadow voles, prairie deer mice, northern short-tailed shrews, masked shrews, and thirteen-lined ground squirrels). What kind of numbers or densities of small mammals does Nachusa support? In some parts of North America the numbers of small mammals are known to fluctuate or cycle, does this apply to northern Illinois? What type of impact do the predators have on survival and densities of small mammals, in other words how much do predators keep small mammal numbers down?

2

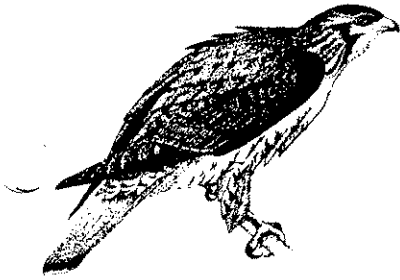
This leads to the second portion of my research at the Grasslands. Some of the methods used in this part of the study will, probably, sound quite unusual, if not down right repulsive to some people. When hawks and owls feed they either swallow their prey whole or in large chunks. Later, they regurgitate the fur, skin, and bones in a compact pellet. The scat (a technical term for animal droppings) of carnivores, such as fox, coyote, and weasels, can also be tightly packed and composed primarily of fur and bones. By analyzing the pellets and scat it is possible to determine what the different predators are eating and in what proportion. The request I am about to make is going to be rather unusual. Yes, you guessed it, I would like any carnivore scat and/or raptor pellets you may find while walking around at Nachusa (or even near Nachusa for that matter). Carnivore scat and raptor pellets are relatively easy to identify from other animal droppings by their high content of fur and bones.



Owl pellets

A somewhat more enjoyable pursuit will be monitoring the predators in and around Nachusa. I am interested in any sightings or signs of foxes (red or gray), coyotes, weasels (least or long-tailed), badgers, or cats. Some people may be surprised to see cats on the list. However, natural or not, both family pets and feral cats can reek havoc on wildlife. One study even suggested that in the Midwest, cats limit prey for hawks and owls to such an extent that the avian populations are significantly reduced.

Though only one species of snake that preys on small mammals, the western fox snake, has been recorded at Nachusa, it is worth keeping your eyes open for racers, rat snakes, and bullsnakes. In the past decade the number of reptiles and amphibians has taken a drastic decline. It would be nice to know that some of these fascinating and unique creatures may still be found at Nachusa.



The last group of small mammal predators, and many peoples favorites, are the hawks, owls (collectively known as raptors), and shrikes. I am interested in any sightings or nesting records from the area of Nachusa Grasslands. A better understanding of the food sources and current reproduction of these beautiful and magnificent birds will go a long way in aiding their management and future preservation.

If you do see any of the above predators, or know of any scat, dens, nests, roosts, or pellets I would greatly appreciate hearing from you. Please feel free to give me a call (home, [after 7:00 PM] 815/753-7846) or drop me a line at: John Yunger, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb, IL 60115 --

Thank you. Also, if you have any questions about the project or are interested in a more detailed description of the work I am more than willing to try and be of assistance.

.....by JOHN YUNGER

PARASITIZED

Two Illinois birds are parasites or at least parasitize other bird's nests. It bothers to see a small bird such as a warbler feeding a big baby cowbird. There are birds that will put a nest over their eggs if the nest also has a cowbird egg or eggs in it. At the Colored Sands bird banding station, cowbirds are put in a cage if found in the nets. When other birds have their babies off the nest, they're released.

The other parasite bird is an exotic from Asia, the pheasant. Because of the pheasant, our native prairie chickens are nearly gone. Like the cowbird, pheasants will lay their eggs in other nests, they lay a goodly number, too. These eggs hatch before those of the prairie chickens and which babies do you think get the food? Some members of the Nature Conservancy can remember when prairie chickens boomed at Green River Conservation Area. They're all gone from there now.

BADGERS

An animal like a big dust mop is the badger. He feeds on other animals usually at night. He isn't good to eat but has fur sometimes used in paint brushes for artists. This fur was once used for shaving brushes, too.

SKUNK CABBAGE (*Symplocarpus foetidus*)

Skunk Cabbage, found in humus-rich soil of wet woodlands and marshes, often appears before the snow is gone, from mid-February to April. So intense is the heat generated within the developing floral sheath (called a spathe) that it thaws the frozen earth and melts a circle of snow. Flies and gnats are attracted to the fetid odor or the warmth of this unusual plant. The insects pollinate the tiny flowers.

The spathe is purple and green, leaves are large, heart-shaped and may be more than 2 feet long and nearly as wide. They appear after the plant has flowered, usually 6 to 8 per plant. The perennial root system consists of a large upright rhizome.

As the spadix decays it leaves a pile of pebble-like seeds on the soil surface.

Roots and young leaves of skunk cabbage served as food for Native Americans. Care had to be taken not to harvest the poisonous Indian poke which somewhat resembles skunk cabbage. The Meskwaki tribe applied rootlets to ease toothache. One tribe inhaled the pungent odor of crushed leaves as a treatment for headache. Pioneers also used skunk cabbage to treat a number of ailments until the late 19th century.

Visit Nachusa's skunk cabbage on April 13 with Tim Keller!



Skunk Cabbage

Birds - Birds - Birds

4

The enthusiasm of Ann Haverstock has had much to do with the breeding bird survey at Nachusa Grasslands. This is to say nothing of the countless hours Ann has devoted to the project. Ann would be the first to assure you, however, the rewards are GREAT.

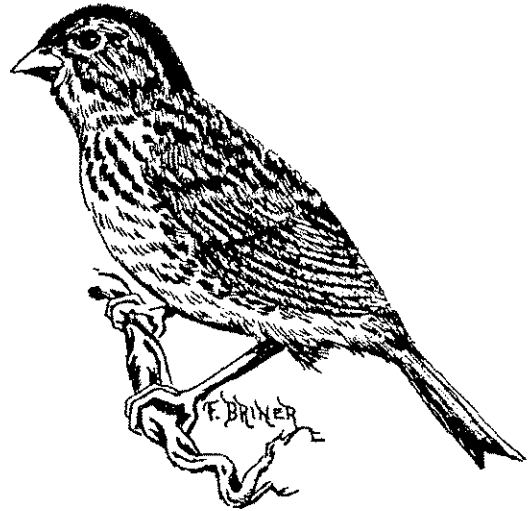
Ann has initiated the survey using the methods used by the Illinois Department of Conservation in their on-going Illinois Breeding Bird Atlas Project. To refresh our memories...the objectives of Ann's survey are: - to document all species breeding on the preserve; -to recognize their habitat requirements; - to provide a baseline data, against which future changes can be measured; and - to estimate population densities of certain species.

Three routes were established because of the size of Nachusa. After eleven visits during the survey, Ann reports, "We identified 73 bird species using the preserve during the breeding season. Of these 32 are considered 'confirmed' breeders according to criteria used in the Illinois Breeding Bird Atlas Project"

Two easily seen "confirmed" breeding behavior are first; recently fledged young (not capable of long flight) and second adult birds carrying food and feeding young. Some of the joys Ann mentioned, that back yard birders miss and Nachusa surveyors experience, are parent birds feeding the gaping beaks of Loggerhead Shrikes, Lark Sparrows, Grasshopper Sparrows, and Orchard Orioles. The singing birds are Veerys, Whip-poor-wills, White-eyed Vireos, and Yellow Breasted Chats. "This diversity of species is brought to you not through our monocultured grass yards, but through this unique grassland", Haverstock instructs.

Ann credits Bette Heston of Geneva, Roger Hotham of South Elgin, Margaret Mechtenburg of Dundee, and Jack Pomatto of Bartlett for faithful hours of work during the height of breeding season. Their hours in the field not only helped the statewide Breeding Bird Atlas but set the ground work for population studies next season at Nachusa.

Henslow's Sparrow
(*Ammodramas henslowii*)



The Henslow's sparrow, threatened in Illinois, has a large olive-green head and a short tail. Its grayish breast is speckled on the upper part and along wing edge; the back is brownish.

The sparrow prefers broomsedge fields and usually sings from a low perch. When startled, it often runs through brush rather than flying.

--Florence Briner

Some reportable results of the summer work include two pair of Upland Sandpipers using Nachusa. One pair is thought to have had breeding success. This is not confirmed, as Ann states, "because the bird was too agitated for me to stay with it longer". Positively two and likely three pair of Lark Sparrows had breeding success. Grasshopper Sparrows -- abundant, abundant, abundant. "Too many for this volunteer to count", Ann assures. Vesper Sparrows were noted in the area. Six strong territories for Dickcissels were recorded by Ann and her volunteers. Ann reports, "All the territories seemed to have a singing post or tree and abutted a crop field". Two pair of Bobolink were using the Main Complex of Knobs. They were not observed elsewhere. Recorded singing on June 26th, at the northern end of the site, were three male Whip-poor-wills. One male Veery singing in the breeding season on July 25th was reported. The Loggerhead Shrike was observed on four occasions -- two adults feeding and one fledged young.

Con't. page 5

Ann adds, "I had great fun watching Nachusa's birds, but I did become a bit torn. While I was to focus on the breeding birds, my neck kept bending forward to notice the many native plants of which I had read and not seen. These are the unusual native plants, that attract a variety of insects and bring the diversity of birds".

One late note from Ann on December 11, 1990, "I visited the savanna we burnt and a Northern Goshawk was kind enough to pop up on a branch. Nachusa is special!".

We look forward to exciting news from our "birders" in 1991.

Again we have had guests from a wide variety of locations -- Juneau, Alaska; San Antonio, TX; New Jersey; Fulton, MO; CA; Wisconsin; Iowa; along with our usual towns and cities.

Some comments --- "Thank you - this is beautiful!" --- "Breath taking" --- "The grasses were a splendid color" --- "Great, keep it up!" --- "Such a beautiful remnant of the past. Just breathtakingly beautiful with the high winds in the grass."

Several guests recorded birds sighted, others noted weather conditions. All very interesting!

GOOD BYE, TED WOOD - INTERN

Ted Wood, fall intern at Nachusa Grasslands left our area early in December. He prepared a "summary of how things stand at the conclusion of my stay".

I'm sure our readers are interested in Ted's report. First he expressed his gratitude for the opportunity his internship afforded and how much he enjoyed working at Nachusa Grasslands and with our volunteers. He was particularly appreciative of the loan of the apartment from Jeff Meiners and the experience of meeting and spending time with Dot Wade.

Following are some areas Ted reported on:

BRUSH: - lots cut - high priority should be given to girdling at the proper season

BRUSHWACKER: - one purchased - very fast and effective

FIREBREAKS: - Max's (Baumgardner) tractor is very effective for mowing breaks

SIGNS: - posted several "NO MOTOR VEHICLES" signs after noticing many snowmobile tracks

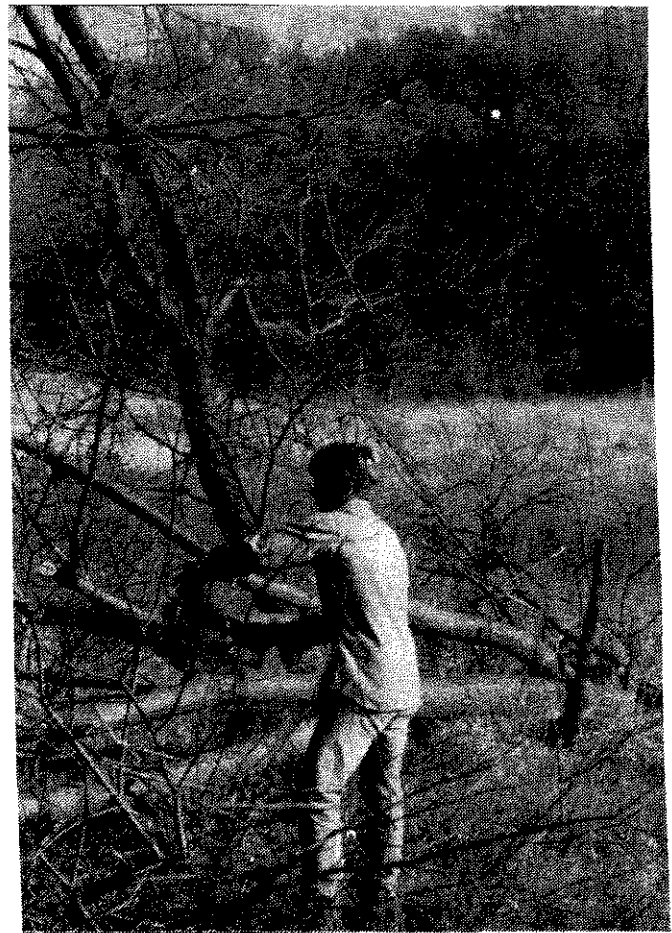
TILES: - probed and flagged the tile lines that drain the 30 acre bean field

WEEDS: - indicated on a map the locations of infestations of garlic mustard and white sweet clover

FIRE: - pulled, rolled, and removed interior fences on the eastern two-thirds of the preserve

Ted closes his report with this admonition, "Keep up your fantastic efforts in Illinois -- The Restoration State".

Good-bye, Best Wishes, and a job well done, Ted!



Gene St. Louis

"Hopefully, you will notice the efforts I have made, particularly with brush and fence removal", Ted reported. He continued, "Better yet, future visitors will notice only the open sweep of grasslands".

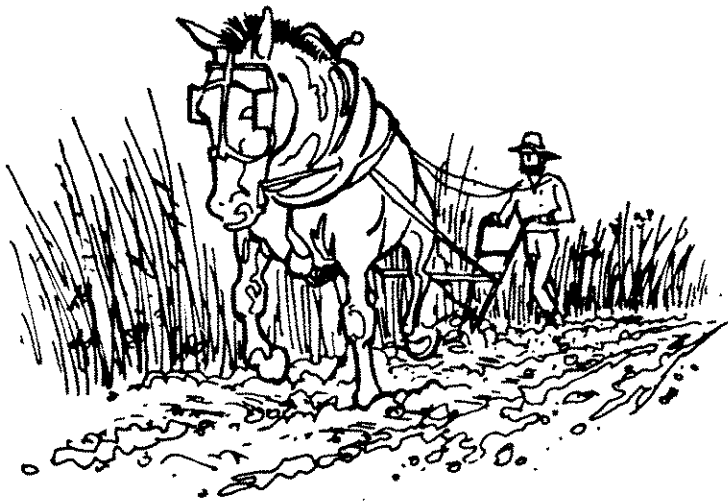
From a Reader

6

Prairie Smoke received an interesting article from one of our readers, Bob Parenteau, Freeport, IL. The article entitled, "Why The Illinois Settlers Chose Forest Lands" by A.G. Vestal, University of Illinois brings up some interesting points. It is a reprint from "Transactions of the Illinois State Academy of Science", December 1939.

The article includes a quote from H. H. Barrows, "The prairies of Illinois aroused the wonder of all early travelers. They were generally shunned by the first comers for several reasons:

- (1) Absence of trees was thought to mean that they were infertile.
- (2) Timber was imperatively needed for buildings, fences, and fuel.
- (3) They did not afford running water for stock or mills.
- (4) There was no protection from the bitter winds of winter, which, above all else, made the season disagreeable.
- (5) To the farmer, the prairies with their tough sod and matted roots constituted a new and altogether unknown problem."



Another excerpt, of particular interest in the Nachusa Grasslands area because of nearby Grand Detour where John Deere perfected his early plow ---- "Development of steel plows in the 1830's accelerated further breaking up of prairie sod, solving difficulty No. 5 of Barrows' account, and extended cultivated fields into flatter and lower areas."

A serious problem that pioneers also dealt with, according to this paper, "which is nearly forgotten today", were swarms of flies. The article continues, "swarms of 'green-headed flies' which infested the prairie practically disbarred the traveler from using the larger part of the day in prosecuting his journey. The unfortunate animal exposed to their attack would be covered with these voracious insects.....work and travel were practically suspended from nine o'clock until....evening. The timber was free from these pests."

The writer concludes the "more or less amphibious larvae presumably developed in the prairie sloughs and mudholes. Such wet areas were reduced in number and extent as the settlers gradually were able to drain the prairies, and in consequence the fly problem was solved."

The article ends, "A summary listing of the difficulties, with emphasis on the first two as most important, might be as follows:

Poor drainage; Lack of timber for buildings, fences, and fuel; Difficulty of tillage; Lack of protection from wind, especially in winter; Difficulties of travel and transport; Water-supply difficulties; Prairie flies."

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Just a word about our Volunteer Calendar, it's an insert so our readers can keep it for handy reference. We hope you will find it helpful in planning your activities. Include several visits to Nachusa Grasslands this season. And we always need more volunteers! Don't miss these exciting activities. It's a fascinating experience to visit the Grasslands any time of the day or year.

Another reminder -- we are always happy to hear from our readers. Suggestions for articles, articles, ways to improve the newsletter, photos, and line drawings are needed for each issue.

COMING EVENTS

7

Volunteer Educational Opportunity

This year, Volunteers at Nachusa are in for a real treat! In addition to the many fascinations provided for us at the Grasslands, three outstanding educational opportunities have been planned to help each of us broaden our appreciation of the total Nachusa experience. The first of our three events is scheduled for April 20 and will start at 1 PM. To celebrate Earthday 1991, Thelma and Al Dahlberg will share with us another viewpoint of Nachusa in pre-settlement days -- the customs and habits of native Americans. Come; join in the learning experience. It is sure to help each of us grow even more in our ability to interpret events and significance of the wonders of Nachusa.

As noted on the calendar, there will also be a Steering Committee Meeting that day starting at 9 AM. You are encouraged to bring a sack lunch, a soft drink and enjoy some post-meeting fellowship with our great volunteer corps. Then we can all look forward to a really enlightening presentation by the Dahlbergs starting at 1 PM. (And, if you bring your camera, Gene St. Louis will help you capture the Prairie in Spring when he leads his first photo day tour!)

Hope to see you there; oh, yes, your friends and other friends of Nachusa are certainly welcome! More details?; call 708/655-HAWK.

.....from MAX BAUMGARDNER

MARCH 2 - NORTHERN ILLINOIS

PRAIRIE WORKSHOP

The 10th gathering of professional and amateurs involved in restoring, preserving, researching, managing, and interpreting our natural areas will be hosted by Northern Illinois University in DeKalb. Floyd A. Swink, taxonomist at the Morton Arboretum, will be the keynote speaker. Representatives from Nachusa Grasslands will be there.

For a registration form contact the office of Continuing Education, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115, or call 815/753-0211.

APRIL 13 - TOUR

As part of our April 13th tour at Nachusa, those wishing to see pasqueflowers in bloom are invited to the Byron Forest Preserve for a 3:00 pm hike with Naturalist Chris Bronny. The dolomite hill prairies at the preserve have some of the most extensive populations of pasqueflowers remaining in Northern Illinois. If you would like to go up before April 13, call the "Pasqueflower Hotline" for current blooming conditions at 815/234-8535 and ask for Chris!

JUNE 1 AND 2 - DEDICATION OF JARRETT PRAIRIE CENTER

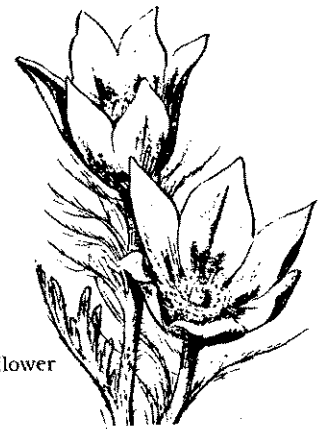
This facility owned by the Byron Forest Preserve District is dedicated to the education and interpretation of prairie ecology in the Rock River bioregion. Numerous activities, tours, and exhibits are planned for this event. Tours and exhibits by some of Nachusa's best are scheduled to occur! Call 815/234-8535 after May 1 for more information.

PASQUE FLOWER (Anemone patens)

Anemoes are know as wind flowers because their fluffy seeds are blown about and carried by the wind. The Pasque Flower, a member of the Buttercup family, grows to a height of 4 - 8 inches. The flowers are purple to white with yellow centers, opening on silky stalks before the leaves appear. If there is no sunshine the flowers may not open. The leaves are deeply cut into narrow lobes and are covered with long silky hairs.

Pasque Flower is the earliest blooming prairie plant, flowering in March - April. Found on dry hillsides, prairies, cliffs, and open woods, this species will not tolerate water-logged soil, nor does it like heavy grass competition. It does like open oak shade. Companion plants are leadplant, prairie smoke, prairie dropseed, and dwarf blazingstar. Seed production is greatly enhanced if the plant is protected from strong winds.

Rumor has it we may see Pasque Flower at Nachusa one day! By-the-way, Pasque Flower is found spelled both way, Pasque Flower and Pasqueflower, in references books, usually, however, Pasque Flower.



Pasqueflower

**PRAIRIE SMOKE
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AMBOY, IL 61310**

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8



SAM'S SONG
by Debra Osmer

This sighing symphony.
This marvelous refrain.
Nature's finest musicians
Are the trees, the wind, and the rain.

Creaking branches, bending boughs.
Echoes of misty sound.
In the silence of the wood
Adagio and allegro abound.

Come with me, take my hand
And listen to the trees converse.
The storm provides the words
To create a musical verse.

The cadence of the wind
Has no beginning and no end.

The
Nature
Conservancy

**BRINGS YOU PRAIRIE SMOKE,
THE NACHUSA GRASSLANDS NEWSLETTER.**

**ILLINOIS FIELD OFFICE, 79 WEST
MONROE, CHICAGO, IL 60603 -- PHONE
312/346-8166**

IN THIS ISSUE

FALL BURN A SUCCESS.....PAGE 1
by SALLY BAUMGARDNER

FIELD EXPERIMENT TO BEGIN..PAGE 2 & 3
by JOHN YUNGER

NOTES FROM ISABEL.....PAGE 3
SKUNK CABBAGE.....PAGE 3

BIRDS - BIRDS - BIRDS.....PAGE 4 & 5

GOOD BYE, TED WOOD - INTERN....PAGE 5

FROM A READER.....PAGE 6
EDITOR'S COMMENTS.....PAGE 6

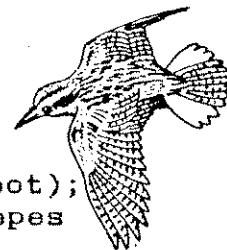
COMING EVENTS.....PAGE 7
PASQUE FLOWER.....PAGE 7

SAM'S SONG.....PAGE 8
by DEBRA OSMER

**VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES CALENDAR
INSERT**



1991 NACHUSA GRASSLANDS VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES CALENDAR



JANUARY

- 1 HAPPY NEW YEAR NACHUSA VOLUNTEERS!!!
- 12 RAPTOR SURVEY - John Yunger 815/562-8052
Predator/Prey Research Project; 2 - 6 pm Hawks (car & foot);
6 - 9 pm Owls; 24 persons (max); bring binoculars and scopes
- 19 STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING - "Little Yellow House on the
Grasslands". Four (4) mtgs in 1991; all meetings at TNC house
on Lowden Rd. starting at 9 am - Please plan to attend!
Max 708/655-4295

FEBRUARY

- 1 NEWSLETTER INPUT to Hazel Reuter 815/857-3623
Prairie Smoke is our communication with the world!
Four (4) regular issues in 1991; Special issues, as required.
- 9 BLUEBIRD HOUSE CONSTRUCTION WORKSHOP - Jack Keegan 815/383-6871
- 15 NEWSLETTER PUBLISHED - Hazel Reuter
- 16 RAPTOR SURVEY - John Yunger
- 23 PLANNING - SPRING BURN - Mike Crowe/Rob Baller 815/393-4572

MARCH

- 1 through APRIL 15 - SPRING BURNS - Mike Crowe 815/393-4572
- 2 NORTHERN ILLINOIS PRAIRIE WORKSHOP - NIU, DeKalb
Bo Dziadyk will present a paper on grasses at Nachusa.
- 9 BURN WORKSHOP - Mike Crowe

TBA - SPECIAL EVENT! Trash pick-up one week after spring burn!
Let's pick it up while we can SEE it.

- 9 16, or 23 - PRAIRIE SEEDS PROCESSING PARTY - Dennis Lubbs -
815/379-9060

APRIL

- 13 BRUSH REMOVAL - Ed Pleskovitch 815/626-8092
All brush and tree removal is directed by Ed - Call for details!!
- 13 TOUR - Focus on Skunk Cabbage - Tim Keller
All tours start at Nachusa sign on Lowden Rd. at 10 am. Update
information attached to entry post. Bring lunch -- nearest
restaurant is 6 miles. Tour info of Special Tours - Ellen Baker
- 815/456-2283
- 20 STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING and EARTH DAY ACTIVITIES
- 20 SPRING PHOTO DAY - The beauty of Spring - Gene St. Louis
Each season will have a Photo Day led by Gene. Bring your camera
equipment, film, drinking water; tri & monopods will be available
- 27 BRUSH REMOVAL - West fence line - Ed Pleskovitch

SPECIAL VOLUNTEER EDUCATION PROGRAMS are being planned! Look for
programs by Bo Dziadyk, Native Plants Research; Ron Panzer, Rare
Butterflies and Insects Research; Thelma Dahlberg, Native Indian Lore.
Treats for you to enjoy for your efforts as VOLUNTEERS!

MAY

- 1 NEWSLETTER INPUT to Hazel Reuter
- 11 MURDER MULTIFLORA ROSE - Naylor Road area - Ed Pleskovitch
- 15 TOUR - Doug's and Dot's Knobs - Shooting Stars - Ellen Baker
- 15 NEWSLETTER PUBLISHED - Hazel Reuter
- 18 GARLIC MUSTARD PURGE - Sally Baumgardner 708/655-HAWK
- 25 MURDER MULTIFLORA ROSE - Naylor Road area - Ed Pleskovitch

NOTE: We anticipate additional events at The Meines Wetlands.



JUNE

- 2 BIRD WALK - Ann Haverstock - 708/232-9398
8 - 11:30 am; Meet at sign on Lowden Road; carry drinking water,
bug/tick spray advised; 20 persons; please, no organized groups!
Focus will be on breeding birds of Nachusa.
- 8 BRUSH CUTTING - Wetlands trail & surrounding area - Ed P.
- 15 SEED COLLECTING - Birds Foot Violet and WAR on white sweet clover
- Meet at TNC sign - Sally Baumgardner
- 22 BRUSH CUTTING - Wetlands trail & surrounding area - Ed P.
- 22 TOUR - Focus on Coneflowers - Sonia Vogl & Dot Wade
- 28 BIRD WALK - Ann Haverstock - 7 - 9 pm - Start at Stone Barn Road.
- 29 BIRD WALK - Ann Haverstock - 7 - 11 am - Start at TNC sign.
Bird identification by sound, both days.

JULY

- 13 BRUSH CUTTING - at internal fences - Ed Pleskovitch
- 13 SEED COLLECTING - Porcupine grass and sedges - Sally Baumgardner
- 19 TOUR - Augustana College Research Project - Bo Dziadyk
- 20 STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
- 20 SUMMER PHOTO DAY - The Heat of Summer - Gene St. Louis
- 27 BRUSH CUTTING - at internal fences - Ed Pleskovitch
- 27 SEED COLLECTING - sedges - Sally Baumgardner

AUGUST

- 1 NEWSLETTER INPUT to Hazel Reuter
- 10 SEED COLLECTING/more war on white sweet clover - Sally B.
- 15 NEWSLETTER PUBLISHED - Hazel Reuter
- 17 FENCE/POST REMOVAL - Ed Pleskovitch
- 24 TOUR - Flora/Seed picking/Blazing stars in bloom - Meiners
Wetland - Ellen Baker & Interns
- 31 FENCE/POST REMOVAL - Ed Pleskovitch

SEPTEMBER

- 14 TREE CUTTING - fencelines - Ed Pleskovitch
- 14 & 15 SEED COLLECTING - Sally Baumgardner and Interns

SEPT. 21 !!! AUTUMN-ON-THE-PRAIRIE !!! 1 - 5 PM TOURS! FUN!

- 28 TREE CUTTING - fencelines - Ed Pleskovitch
- 28 & 29 SEED COLLECTING - Interns

OCTOBER

- 5 & 6 SEED COLLECTING - Interns
- 12 BRUSH CUTTING - northeast knobs - Ed Pleskovitch
- 12 & 13 SEED COLLECTING - Interns
- 12 TOURS - AUTUMN SPLENDOR - Shared with Prairie Preservation
Society of Ogle County - Ellen Baker
- 19 STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
- 19 AUTUMN PHOTO DAY - Blue & Gold Days - Gene St. Louis
- 26 BRUSH CUTTING - northeast knobs - Ed Pleskovitch
- 26 & 27 SEED COLLECTING - Interns

NOVEMBER

- 1 NEWSLETTER INPUT to Hazel Reuter
- 2 & 3 SEED COLLECTING - Interns
- 9 & 10 SEED COLLECTING - Interns
- 15 NEWSLETTER PUBLISHED - Hazel Reuter
- 16 & 17 SEED COLLECTING - Interns
- 23 & 24 SEED COLLECTING - Interns

DECEMBER

- 7 WINTER PHOTO DAY - Snow Days on the Prairie - Gene St. Louis
- 25 MERRY CHRISTMAS - NACHUSA VOLUNTEERS!!!

