

# The Habitat HERALD

January 2004

Volume 5, Issue 1

## Homeland Security: Fish Hawks and Fishermen

by Mary Cannon

It started about five years ago. Wes Serafin and Craig Thayer were birding the Palos area Forest Preserve when they found the Ospreys' nest in a tree which had blown down. "It was the only known Osprey nesting in over 50 years in Illinois and 150 years in Northeastern Illinois," says Wes. Wanting to encourage these rare home-builders, they suggested erecting a nesting platform. The Forest Preserve agreed; ComEd helped with the platform installation; and "No Fishing" signs were posted. To his delight, Wes says, "The Ospreys were there immediately."

Then the trouble began. The "No Fishing" signs were continually ignored and even knocked down. "This is a sensitive conservation area and situation," says Wes. "If the birds are disturbed, they leave the nest." After that first year, there were a couple of fledglings but then nothing for 2000 and 2001. Then in 2002 the Ospreys abandoned the nest with young in it." He adds, "We don't know what caused it. It might have been bad winds or owls, but we do know there were two fishermen right under the platform—with the adults screaming at them. This surely didn't help."

"This year was a success.  
Next year the vigil begins again."

Minimizing disturbance in this area has been a big problem partly because there are so few Forest Preserve personnel to patrol the sensitive area - one weekend Wes called the District to find that only two officers patrol the entire forest on heavily trafficked weekends. "I also spent a lot of time calling over Memorial Day weekend when I found fishermen there four out of five days in a row," he says.

Nonetheless, there is hope. "This year, everyone tried harder. We had one officer who gave out 28 tickets. That's definitely slowed traffic. And the Forest Preserve has now put up two "No Fishing" signs—one on the street near the entrance and one in the water. So far no one has knocked them down." And



Photo: Wes Serafin

*These osprey young were able to fledge, thanks to hard work by Wes Serafin and the Forest Preserve District to minimize disturbance near the nest.*

the Ospreys have responded. "This year they had young that fledged and were flying around the nest!"

Wes Serafin already spends a lot of time as a monitor and advisor for Orland Grasslands, which was just given permanent protection as a dedicated Illinois Nature Preserve. However, since Craig Thayer left the area, Wes has taken on the Ospreys as "my personal pet project." He adds, "This year was a success. Next year the vigil begins again." While Wes tends to refer to himself as "the squeaky wheel," it might be more apt to say that, for the Ospreys, he's a fine provider of "homeland security."

# The Habitat Project serves the Chicago Wilderness conservation community

## Monitors

Volunteers and staff monitor plants and animals to document current distributions, abundance, and health— and to track trends in these numbers over time.

## Stewards

Volunteers and staff remove invasive trees and brush, pull weeds, collect and plant native seeds, conduct controlled burns, and shepherd our most treasured natural areas back to good health.

## Advocates

Volunteers and staff use data and field expertise to advocate for sound public policy to fund and facilitate habitat restoration and quality of life for plants and animals (including people).

*The future of nature depends on the thousands of volunteers and staff who conduct the controlled burns, combat the invasive species, fend off the off-road-vehicles, monitor the plants and animals, and generally work for the wellness of wild animals and habitat. The Habitat Project is a network of thousands of volunteer and staff scientists, monitors, land managers and advocates who work side by side to assure the holistic and effective conservation of Chicago Wilderness— a regional nature reserve.*

## Monitoring Opportunities

**Breeding Bird Census of the Bird Conservation Network**  
Lee Ramsey 847-501-4683

**Bird Blitzes to cover grasslands, woodlands, shrublands, or wetlands**  
Karen Glennemeier 847-965-1150

**Chicago Wilderness Calling Frog Survey**  
Rebecca Blazer 847-965-1150 ext.10

**Butterfly Monitoring**  
Melanie Manner 847-464-4426

**Plant Community Audits of woods, prairies, or wetlands**  
Karen Glennemeier 847-965-1150

**Plants of Concern rare plant monitoring**  
Susanne Masi 847-835-8269



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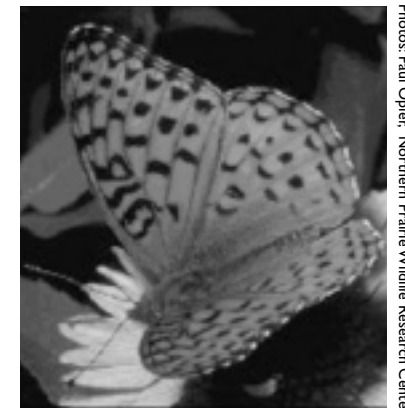
# Aphrodite Fritillaries return to McHenry County

*By Doug Taron*

This past October, Glacial Park in McHenry County became the newest home for a beautiful butterfly called the Aphrodite fritillary, *Speyeria aphrodite*. Aphrodite fritillaries are tawny orange butterflies about the size of a monarch. On the under sides of the wings, there are metallic silvery spots. These butterflies live on larger prairie remnants, where their caterpillars feed on violets, especially prairie and birds' foot violets.

In September, three female Aphrodite fritillaries were collected at the Nachusa Grasslands in Lee County. They were placed in special egg laying cages along with violet leaves. Over 100 eggs were collected. Of these, 66 hatched and the caterpillars were placed on prairie violet leaves at Glacial Park. If all goes well, they will hibernate this winter, complete their metamorphosis next summer, and become a viable population of this locally rare species.

The restoration of Aphrodite fritillaries is part of the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum's Butterfly Restoration Project. Part of this project has already involved restoring the endangered swamp metalmark butterfly to Bluff Spring Fen in Elgin. In 2004, this project will continue restoring these and other locally imperiled butterfly species.



*Aphrodite Fritillary, Speyeria aphrodite*



*Aphrodite Fritillary*

Photos: Paul Opler, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center

Correction: In our September, 2003 issue, we mistakenly reported that Hana Sawyer was a scientific illustrator for a landscape design company (*Butterflies Beat the Blues*). In fact, Hana was a scientific illustrator for Time Warner Publishing Company and a freelance illustrator.

# Stipules, Petals, and Leaves, Oh My!

John and Jane Balaban, stewards at Harms Woods in northern Cook County, share some tips on plant identification.

We started out with Peterson's *A Field Guide to Wildflowers* and took lots of photos so we could identify plants back in the comfort of home. Taking a picture and then studying it really makes you focus on the details— leaf shape and arrangement, type of inflorescence, flower parts, etc. Another very effective technique is to draw the plant, which again helps you see the fine details and differences.

Most people like to start with common names but we recommend learning the scientific names as well. It's much easier and less confusing in the long run. Scientific names are based on evolutionary relationships— i.e., they help you organize all of this new knowledge, making it easier to understand and remember. Really!!

Learning plant families is extremely helpful. If you can put the plant in the Lily or Mustard or ... family, you've already got a head start on being able to identify it. And the same holds true for genus.

Which books to use? Peterson's is our favorite book for beginners but also still useful even when you've "graduated" to more technical tomes. The dichotomous key of Swink and Wilhelm's *Plants of the Chicago Region* is our mainstay now.

Some people like Newcomb's *Wildflower Guide*, and Kane County *Wild Plants and Natural Areas* by Dick Young is a delight. The thing to do is curl up in a big easy chair with whatever book you like in the winter time and just page through it and learn. You'll be amazed at what you know when you finally see it in the field.

There are also great resources online, to use when you are looking at photos.

The best thing, of course, is to wander the field with someone who knows the plants and likes them as much as



John and Jane Balaban recommend taking photos and drawings of plants to study at home. And take lots of field trips with people who know their plants.

you. When we started out, we were fortunate to be able to take classes from Floyd Swink and Ray Schulenberg. And to have Steve Packard around so we could ask the same question five times!

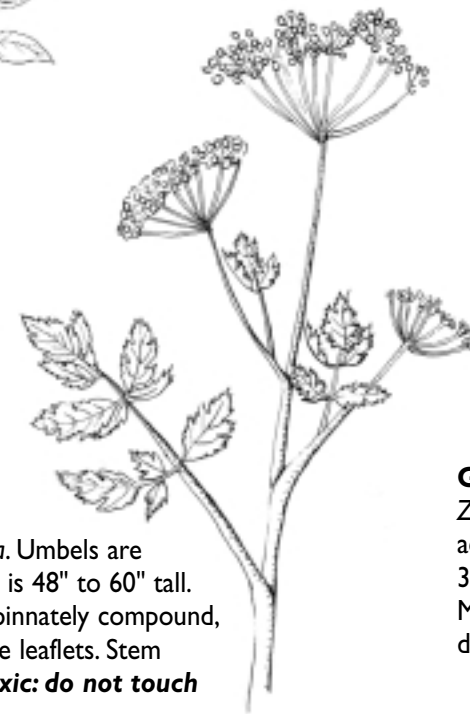
Here are some additional books titles: Fassett's *Spring Flora of Wisconsin*, Voss's three volume *Flora of Michigan* and Mohlenbrock's multi-volume series on the *Flora of Illinois*. Regional books such as *A Guide to the Wildflowers & Ferns of Kentucky* are also helpful here.

## All of these plants have compound umbels of yellow flowers, with compound leaves. How do we tell them apart?

by Kathy Garness



**Yellow pimpernel** *Taenidia integerrima*. Umbels are 2" across and spherical, with long-stigmaed flowers. Plant is 16" to 32" tall. Blooms late April - July. Leaves 2-to-3 times divided into ovate leaflets with smooth margins. Quite rare.



**Wild parsnip** *Pastinaca sativa*. Umbels are 3" to 6" across and flat. Plant is 48" to 60" tall. Blooms June-July. Leaves are pinnately compound, with lanceolate, doubly serrate leaflets. Stem grooved, hollow, and thick. **Toxic: do not touch this plant with bare hands.**



**Golden alexanders** *Zizia aurea*. Umbels are 2" across and flat. Plant is 12" to 36" tall. Blooms late April to July. Mostly basal leaves are 2-to-3 times divided into lanceolate leaflets with toothed edges.

Illustrations: Kathy Garness

## Herbicide Training and Testing Workshop 2004

Interested in becoming certified and licensed to use herbicides on public lands? The Volunteer Stewardship Network will be hosting an herbicide training and testing workshop at the Brookfield Zoo on Saturday, January 24, 2004, from 8:15am to 3:30pm. All volunteers are invited to attend this annual one-day weekend clinic that includes General Standards Training (for Operators license) in the morning and Operator's and Applicator's license testing in the afternoon.

For more information or to register, please contact Becky Schillo, The Nature Conservancy at 312-580-2136. When registering, tell Becky your name and address, phone number, your landowner/sponsoring agency and/or volunteer site, your volunteer title (i.e. Steward, Co-Steward, volunteer, etc.), what test(s) you are taking (if just operator, who is your sponsoring applicator), and if you are planning on attending the morning training session or just the test in the afternoon.

## Invasives Beware!

### New program puts citizen scientists on the trail of incoming invasive plants.

Early detection is one of the least expensive and often the most practical method for controlling invasive species. The Early Warning and Rapid Response Invasive Species Project aims to exploit this fact to control newly-establishing invasive species.

A "rapid response network" of monitors will field verify, control/eradicate, and monitor control efforts of reported populations. We'll start with 15 target plant species that may soon occur in the Chicago Wilderness area. Volunteers and land management staff will be trained to recognize these new invaders, and the project's coordinators will construct a web-based database to provide an electronic early warning system to warn regional professionals of new occurrence.

If you'd like to help identify and track incoming invaders, please contact Karen Billo, Volunteer Stewardship Coordinator for The Nature Conservancy at 866-VSN-LINE or kbillo@tnc.org.

# The 3,000 Acre Challenge

by Stephen Packard

The Spring Creek Valley forest preserves in northwest Cook County has one of the region's best remaining mosaics of wetland, woodland and prairie. They're big. The north piece, from Lake Cook to Donlea Road is Spring Lake Nature Preserve. The rest of the Spring Creek preserves don't even have names. They are just big tracts of "preserved" wild land, running south all the way to Higgins Road and comprising about 3,000 acres. They also connect through restored grassland and wetland on the Prairie Stone corporate campus to the Poplar Creek preserves – thereby adding another 4,000 acres to the contiguous preserved habitat.

Alan Anderson has for many years monitored the birds in the thousand acres just north of Higgins. Bird monitor Wendy Paulson counted impressive numbers of rare nesting birds south of Algonquin Road, but gradually all the counts of grassland birds started to go downhill.

Paulson reports that first, the Henslow's sparrows dropped out. Soon all prairie and many marsh birds were in obvious decline. As of summer 2002 even the last grassland species, the meadowlarks, were pretty much gone.

The biggest problem was – no surprise – brush and invasive weeds. In the early years of the Volunteer Stewardship Network, Daria Sapp became steward at Spring Lake Nature Preserve (the north unit of Spring Creek Valley), organizing countless tours and workdays. Over the years her efforts helped keep some focus on the site, but a great deal more work was needed than volunteers could do alone. The brush on these thousands of acres was growing faster than hand saws and loppers could cut.

The staff respected Anderson's and Paulson's monitoring data and Sapp's commitment to stewardship, and they saw the valley as a great opportunity for the District's newly formed Resource Management Department. Last winter, the department's director Richard Newhard assigned Resource Manager John McCabe to the effort, and he oiled up a big brush-cutting machine called a Szeppi. In a few weeks he cut the brush off the first 100 acres of grassland and wetland.

In 2003, the grassland birds were already back, including about 6 savanna sparrows and 2 bobolinks. But the biggest thrill was the sandhill cranes, summering at Spring Creek for the first time in decades. In August the proud parents were seen with a nearly grown chick.

To plan for the valley, the Forest Preserve District, Citizens for Conservation, the Bird Conservation Network, and Audubon began to organize a series of tours and meetings involving preserve neighbors and especially the equestrians who know the preserve as well as anyone. Now a multi-partner effort is in the planning stages. 100 acres may be a good start, but there are thousands more waiting. A planning process is underway to determine the next best steps. Look for more on this project in the *Habitat Herald*.



Photo: John and Karen Hollingsworth  
courtesy of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

*Bobolinks, Sandhill Cranes, and other grassland birds are returning to the Spring Creek Valley forest preserves, thanks to the removal of the first 100 acres of invasive brush.*



Photo: Steve Masowski  
courtesy of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

# Lake Calumet: Differing Visions— Constant Vigilance

by Mary Cannon

Walter Marcisz has been birding the Lake Calumet area for 40 years, mostly because "it was in easy walking distance from my home." In the 60's he patrolled Powderhorn Lake Forest Preserve where the birds he saw included an abundance of nesting Black Terns, Least Bitterns, Common Moorhens, Pied-billed Grebes and Yellow-headed Blackbirds. All are now listed as Illinois State Endangered or Threatened Species—and almost all are now gone from that area. He's not sure why, but he's working on it. "I know that with monitoring we're at least able to track the increases or declines in species; and, if we know the trends, we can look for their causes," he says.

The Lake Calumet region includes the southwest side of Chicago and adjacent suburbs, noted both for its wildlife habitat as well as its continuing habitat degradation—brought on by heavy industrial run-off, invasive species, and extensive landfills of wetlands. "The original premise of city planners during the first part of the 20th century was that wetlands were of no value," says Walter. "And even after the collapse of the steel industry in the 70's, Calumet landfill expansion continued until public outcry resulted in a moratorium which was adopted in the 80's by the City of Chicago." Then, when the city wanted to build a Calumet airport, Walter again added his voice to the "public outcry." The airport plan was defeated and the area preserved.

**"Walter has a vision for the area he has known and birded all his life."**

In the 1990's, things seemed to be getting better when Chicago established a new Department of Environment and started really listening to Lake Calumet citizenry. By 1998, a Calumet Environmental Center was on the planning board. (It is scheduled to be built at Hegewisch Marsh, which was recently acquired by the city.) In addition, plans for a Calumet Open Space Reserve were drawn up, enlisting both scientific researchers and volunteer monitors for the task of collecting data and exploring methods of dealing with problems facing the remaining wetlands.

The latest problem involves new development proposals. In the 90's, the Illinois International Port District developed a golf course and erected razor-wire fences around Lake Calumet. This action effectively prevented lake access to anyone not paying to play on a very expensive



Photo: Alan Anderson

*Walter Marcisz and a coalition of advocates have helped the Lake Calumet area return to a more natural habitat for wildlife and people.*

golf course. In 2002, this same Port District proposed building a marina for 1,000 powerboats at Lake Calumet. "The Lake Calumet Vision Committee, a coalition of environmental and Calumet neighborhood groups, was horrified by a plan which would create a major disturbance to birds and wildlife in this sensitive area," says Walter. "So {we} immediately presented an alternative proposal with heavy emphasis on passive recreation and habitat preservation." Mayor Daley—who has the power to appoint Port District commissioners—came down on the coalition's side and rejected the Port District plan. The Port District's most recent proposal for the future of Lake Calumet, presented on November 14, 2003, ignores the the Chicago Department of Planning and Development's recommendations, stating they are not legally binding. So more vigilance is in store for Walter and his coalition.

Whether participating in weekly monitoring and specialty research, serving as the Bird Conservation Network's Calumet representative, or acting as a part of a concerned citizens group, Walter Marcisz has a vision for the area he has known and birded all his life. Unfortunately, it's not a vision shared by everyone. That's why he says, "This is a complex area and a story which is on-going. Only through constant vigilance can we even hope to fight the continuing barrage of threats to the Calumet wetlands." Constant vigilance seems to be a Walter Marcisz specialty.

*Note: All Lake Calumet history was kindly shared by Walter Marcisz.*

# Savanna Herps— What, Who, Where, and How Many?



Photos: Karen Glennemeier

Monitors will use many search methods to track down the reptiles and amphibians of our region's savannas.



**W**e frog monitors appreciate the considerateness of our monitoring subjects—they call for us loud and clear (usually), so we can identify and count them.

The rest of the herp world is not quite so cooperative. Snakes, salamanders, turtles, and lizards can be quite reclusive, often hiding under logs or other downed materials, and they make no vocal advertisements of their whereabouts or identities.

So, how do we learn more about the non-vocal herps in our region? Bob Brodman, Habitat Project frog monitor and herpetologist, has designed a project to find out.

Herps of savanna habitats are of very high priority for conservation in the Chicago Wilderness region, so Bob is planning to spend at least 60 search hours at each of 48 savanna sites in the region over the next four years, to find out which herps are where. He'll do this with the help of herpetologists and citizen scientists, so that we can log the necessary number of search hours to tell us something about the herps at a site. These herp search teams will use multiple search techniques, because each technique is better at finding some species than others.

The result will be thorough species lists and abundance estimates for the herps at each site. We'll be able to say which species tend to inhabit savanna habitats, which ones are more and less common, and how the species are

geographically distributed. We'll be able to track trends in savanna herp populations over time, in response to management, or as a result of habitat alterations – none of which has yet been possible with existing data.

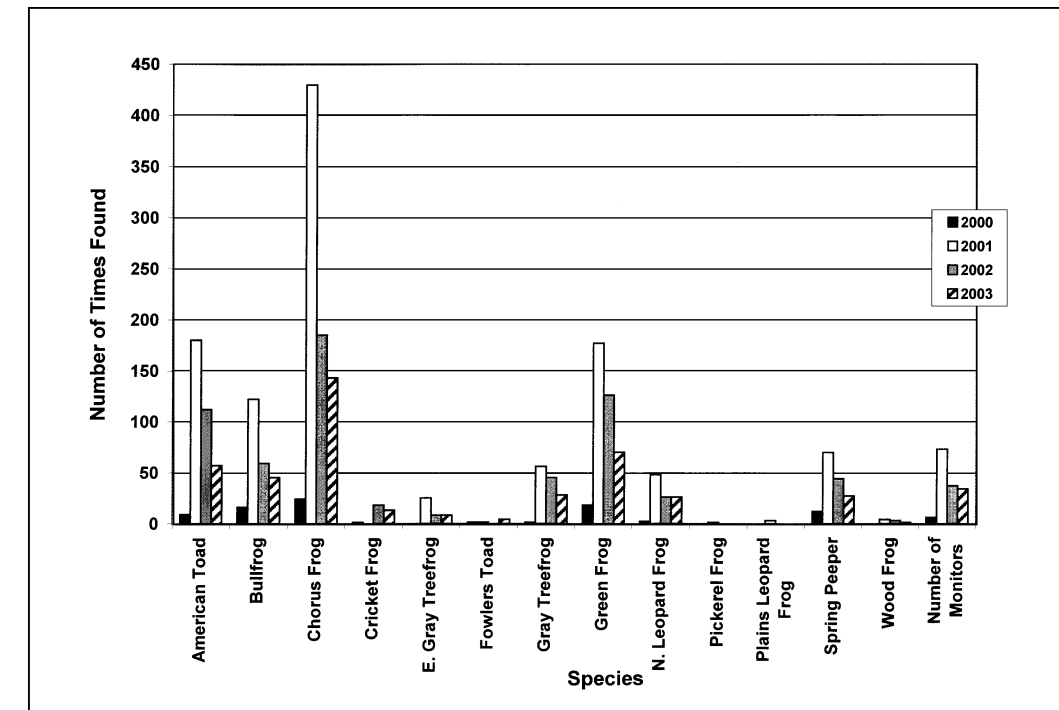
Such a wide scale canvassing of savanna herps has never before been conducted in the Chicago Region, and the Habitat Project's citizen science network will be a critical piece of the project. This is a terrific way for frog monitors to increase their herpetology skills and contribute to the long-term conservation of reptiles and amphibians within Chicago Wilderness.

If you would like to join a herp search team for one or more of their outings next season, please contact: Bob Brodman (219-866-6215; bobb@saintjoe.edu) or Karen Glennemeier (847-965-1150; kglennemeier@audubon.org).

# What Have We Got?

*Results from the first four years of the Calling Frog Survey*

*by Jane Dormon*



The Chorus Frog has been the most common species found in the Calling Frog Survey's first four years, with the Pickereel Frog the most rare. Note that yearly variation in numbers of frogs found roughly follows the variation in numbers of monitors.

From March to July 2000 to 2003 we've been venturing forth, morning to night, searching for the frogs and toads at various sites in more than eight Chicago Wilderness counties. Monitors have found all thirteen of the species known to occur in our region. Here's a summary of who's been found where:

**Based on abundance, the frogs and toads fell roughly into 3 groups:**

**Group 1:** Chorus Frog, Green Frog, American Toad and Bullfrog were **commonly discovered at most locations;**

**Group 2:** Spring Peeper, Gray Treefrog and Northern Leopard Frog were **less common but locally abundant** during certain years;

**Group 3:** Eastern Gray Treefrog, Cricket Frog, Wood Frog, Fowlers Toad, Plains Leopard Frog and the Pickereel Frog were generally **quite rare and local**.

Numbers and species of frogs/toads recorded are highly dependent on temperature, weather and terrain, so their relative abundance varied from place to place and from year to year. **Chorus Frogs were the only species found in every county**, most commonly in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, IL, and Will Counties. **The rarest by far was the elusive Pickereel Frog**, only recorded from Kane County, one July evening.

If Indiana were to have a contest for "State Frog", the Spring Peeper would be a contender. This frog was the most commonly recorded species at all sites in Indiana. The Spring Peeper can be heard both morning and evening. As its name suggests, this is one of the first frogs to come out of hibernation, commonly heard from March to May, but occasionally in June. We all are looking forward to the return of spring, heralded with such exuberance by this tiny frog!

# Winter and Spring Training Workshops



## Butterfly Monitoring Workshop

**Saturday, March 6—  
time and location TBD**

For both beginners and experienced monitors. Please contact Mel Manner for details, at [manner@foxvalley.net](mailto:manner@foxvalley.net) or 847-464-4426.



## Dragonfly Monitoring for Beginners

Workshops will be held at the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum. Please pre-register, by contacting Gareth Blakesley at [gblakesley@naturemuseum.org](mailto:gblakesley@naturemuseum.org) or 773-755-5100 x3032.

**Wednesday, March 3—6pm to 8pm**

**Wednesday, March 10—6pm to 8pm**

**Wednesday, April 7—6pm to 8pm**

**Saturday, April 10—10am to 12 noon**

Advanced workshops for second-year monitors will be announced in the April *Habitat Herald*.



Illustrations: Lynda Wallis

## Frog Monitoring Workshops

These workshops are for both beginning and experienced monitors. We'll teach and review the calls of our 13 species of frogs and toads, help new monitors find survey sites, and discuss the monitoring protocol. Experienced monitors are encouraged to attend, in order to learn any protocol changes, obtain data sheets, review frog calls, and share lessons learned from last year.

**Tuesday, February 3—6:30pm to 8pm**

Ryerson Conservation Area Visitors Center, **Lake County, IL**. Located about a mile south of Half Day Road, between I-94 and Hwy 45. Head west on Half Day road from I-94, then turn south on Riverwoods Road and look for the entrance on your right.

**Saturday, February 7—10am to 12 noon**

Sugar Creek Administrative Building of the Forest Preserve District, **Will County**. At 17540 W. Laraway Road in Joliet. Take Rte 80 to Briggs, head south on Briggs (turns into 52-S), then west on Laraway Road, and look to the north side of the street after about a half mile.

**Monday, February 9—6:30pm to 8pm**

St. Joseph College, Rensselaer, IN, **Jasper County**. On Hwy 231 South, just off of Interstate 65. Meet in Courtney Auditorium in the Core Building.

**Saturday, February 14—9am to 12 noon**

Pottawatomie Park, St. Charles, **Kane County**. Coming west on Route 64 (called Main St. in St. Charles), turn north at 2nd Ave., two blocks before the river. Second Ave. ends at Pottawatomie Park - head west and go to the large building down by the river.

**Tuesday, February 17—7pm to 9pm**

Prairieview Education Center, Crystal Lake, **McHenry County**. At 2112 Behan Road, just south of Hwy 176, between Hwy 31 and the Fox River. Heading NE from - Crystal Lake on Hwy 176, turn right on Behan Rd after passing Valley View/Silver Lake Rd, and take another right at the end of the road. **Please pre-register** with Sara Denham, at [sdenham@mccdistrct.org](mailto:sdenham@mccdistrct.org); 815-728-8307.

**Tuesday, February 24—6:30pm to 8pm**

Edgebrook Community Center, **Cook County**. Located at 6100 N. Central on Chicago's northwest side. This workshop is co-sponsored by the Forest Preserve District of Cook County and the Chicago Park District.

**Thursday, March 4—7pm to 8:30pm**

Valparaiso Public Library, **Porter County**. Located at 103 Jefferson Street in Valparaiso, IN. Workshop will be in Meeting Room A. Contact Alan Resetar with questions, 219-465-7231.

# Monitors Profile: Defenders of Volo Bog

by Lee Ramsey



Randy and Nancy Schietzelt monitor birds and advocate for conservation at Volo Bog and other McHenry County jewels.

Randy Schietzelt considers his bird monitoring at Volo Bog important because it provides baseline data for identifying future changes. Big changes might occur, of course, if plans to build a highway through the site move forward. More gradual changes might be expected from the restoration work currently going on in Volo Bog's grassland and woodland areas.

Volo Bog State Natural Area, a National Natural Landmark, is located on the boundary between McHenry and Lake counties. It features the only remaining quaking mat bog in Illinois and is host to the rare pitcher plant and several native orchids. It is not so well known for its bird life: bogs are not the preferred habitat for a wide variety of nesting species in Illinois. But it is home to some interesting species, including sandhill cranes, which have nested there for at least ten years.

Randy and his wife Nancy, both of them science teachers, share the monitoring, which consists of point counts during the breeding season in June and searches for specific species such as owls and woodcocks at other times of the year. They also lead monthly bird walks for the Friends of Volo Bog. In addition, Randy is currently president of the McHenry Audubon Society.

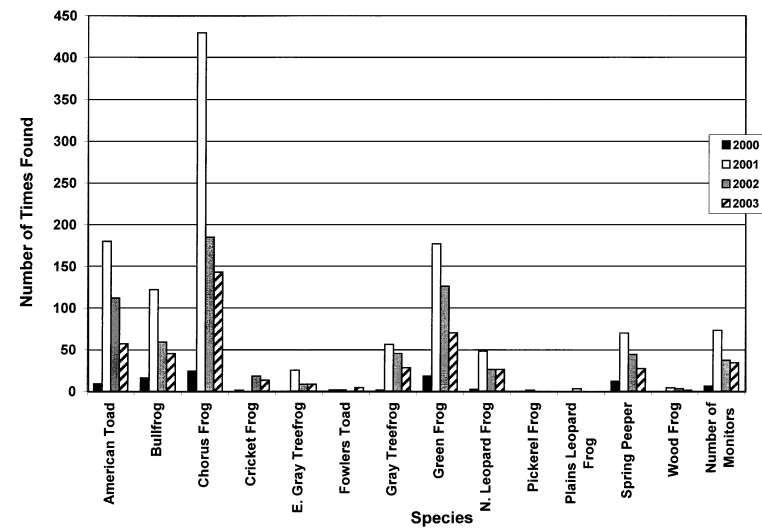
In the years that the Schietzels have been monitoring at Volo Bog, they have noticed a few small changes in the bird populations. Willow flycatchers have begun to nest there, as have Virginia and sora rails. These join longer-term residents such as the cranes, a substantial population of wood ducks and several kinds of herons—great blue, green and great egrets. American redstarts and hooded warblers have appeared during June but don't seem to have stayed around to nest.

Information about Volo Bog, including its schedule of bird walks, is available from naturalist Stacey Iwaniki: 815-344-1294.

Randy and Nancy Schietzelt are among a small cadre of bird monitors in McHenry County, many of them recruited by the Bird Conservation Network about four years ago. Like the Schietzels, Barb Meding and Darlene Fiske have made their data from Marengo Ridge Conservation Area available on the internet. David Schwaegler and Dan Buckley have done the same for Lake in the Hills Fen. (See more about this at [www.ebird.org/BCN](http://www.ebird.org/BCN).)



## The first four years...



**The results are in. See page 9 for the full story.**

*The Habitat Project is generously supported by the Illinois Conservation Foundation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Grand Victoria Foundation, CorLands, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, the National Audubon Society, Boeing, the Chicago Wilderness Trust and individual supporters of Audubon-Chicago Region.*