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Photo by Joni Denker
Willow blooming from an April hike

Highlights from the President

Let's do it together

People could accuse me of going to too many meetings. We have a white board in the kitchen so that Kay has an idea of where I'm going to be this week.

To me, meetings are a sign of collaboration. I really believe that

1. We can accomplish more by joint effort.
2. We can be inspired by what other people are doing.
3. It's just more fun to work together on a project.

Meghan Trimm and I attended the Gathering Waters annual conference in LaCrosse March 8-10. Land Trusts from around Wisconsin sent representatives. We learned a lot from the workshops and the speakers. For me, the best part was talking with people who are managing and restoring land – just like G-RAS. We are not alone.

Gatheringwaters.org

A week later, I traveled to Horicon Marsh for the Wisconsin Audubon Council. It was good to hear about what other chapters are doing. Aldo Leopold Audubon Society (Stevens Point) mentors an incredible number of bluebird houses. Madison and Milwaukee Audubon Societies are actively managing many acres of property.

Wisconsinaudubon.org

The National Audubon Society has regular alerts about threats to birds and contacting our legislators. The national meeting will be in Milwaukee July 26-28, 2019. It's almost next door, so we can look forward to more networking.

This fall, September 6-8, is the Wisconsin Bird Conservation Initiative (WBCI) and Bird City Wisconsin annual meeting: "SOS for our flying bug eaters". It will be held in Waukesha, so it will be easy traveling. www.wisconsinbirds.org It's hard to list all our local "conservation partners" without leaving someone out, but here goes: Rock County Conservationists, Rock Trail Coalition, Ice Age Trail Alliance – Rock County, Bird City Janesville / Evansville / Monroe, Ned Hollister Bird Club, Welty Environmental Center, Nature at the

Highlights from the President

...Confluence, The Prairie Enthusiasts, Friends of Rock County Parks, Friends of Cook Arboretum, Pheasants Forever, Trout Unlimited, Ducks Unlimited. And Stateline Area Conservation Coalition on Facebook.

When we collaborate, cooperate, communicate, we have lots of people working to make the earth safe for birds and other living things (us). Let's keep it up.

Neil Denfree



Photo by Joni Denker, photo of a Pasque flower

Practical Ways to Plan for Climate Change

By Norm Aulabaugh

This program, summarized by Norm Aulabaugh, was a one hour phone conference call as part of the “December Ask an Expert” series sponsored by the Land Trust Alliance. The call was moderated by Stephen Handler, Northern Institute of Applied Climate Science, Houghton, Michigan. Web site: <http://www.mtu.edu/forest/research/partnerships/niacs/>

Stephen Handler first made a distinction between weather and climate. Stephen defined weather as being short term phenomenon resulting from random chance and uncertainty experienced over periods of time less than 30 years. Climate is those phenomenon experienced in time frames greater than 30 years. A single cold winter is a weather phenomenon. Warmer winters, where increased temperatures are experienced over long periods in time resulting in increased length of growing seasons are climate change phenomenon.

Stephen identified two strategies to deal with climate change. The first was mitigation which is working to reduce the production of greenhouse gasses. The second was adaptation, or taking steps to prepare for climate change. Stephen’s talk, directed specifically to land trusts, dealt with this latter strategy of adapting to climate change. Over the past 60 years we have seen the effects of climate change in the Midwest. Our winters are becoming warmer, more of our rain is coming in heavy downpours, our growing season is getting longer; flower dates, leaf out dates, and migration dates are changing. Lauren Johnson, a Walworth county farmer and activist with Citizens Climate Lobby told me he is now planting his crops two weeks earlier now than he did thirty years ago. That’s climate change.

The strategy of adaptation has three options. The first is resistance. A rising sea level threatens New York so the city builds sea walls to keep the water out. A second way to adapt is resilience which can be envisioned as a rubber band which will stretch, but not stretched to the breaking point, will return to its original size once the stress is removed. In this case, the eco system being preserved is managed to deal with the stresses of climate change so it can return to its recognizable state once the stress is reduced; e.g. a long term drought is finally broken. The third method to adapt to climate change is transition. Here we encourage change. If a forest can’t cope with longer periods of heat and drought, transition the forest to become more like a savannah which can cope better with the changing climate.

Already, we are seeing the transition option becoming necessary in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan. Some northern hardwood forests are having difficulty regenerating, requiring the introduction of other species that can better cope with a different climate. In the past, it was possible to gently nudge a forest to maintain a specific conservation value. Warmer winters will see an increase in deer populations. Entirely new species may have to be introduced to a forest to keep the forest regenerating itself. Such changes raise legal concerns with the wording of conservation easements. Many easements contain language specifying the requirement to, “Restore the land to the conditions prior to settlement” * but given climate change, this may not be possible to maintain into the future. Easements that protect stands of paper birch or a boreal forest are already facing compliance difficulties that may become impossible to maintain in the future. When it becomes impossible to preserve the conservation values a specific easement protects, the legal questions concerning possible extinguishment of the easement are daunting. New options, like “Tradable Conservation Easements” are being considered. Many individual land trusts are hardly equipped to deal with such legal concepts but this is where the umbrella organizations such as the Land Trust Alliance and Gathering Waters can help.

In closing, Stephen Handler urged everyone to get started by putting pencil to paper. Land trusts need to factor adaptation into their land management plans by sketching their vision on how to deal with climate change. The climate is changing. We must also.

**Norm’s Note. I hate the term “settlement” but unfortunately, it is still used extensively. That Columbus “discovered” America shows a great amount of disrespect to the native peoples who inhabited this land for thousands of years prior to it being “discovered” and “settlers” is an unfortunate term to describe the process of removing native peoples from their land.*

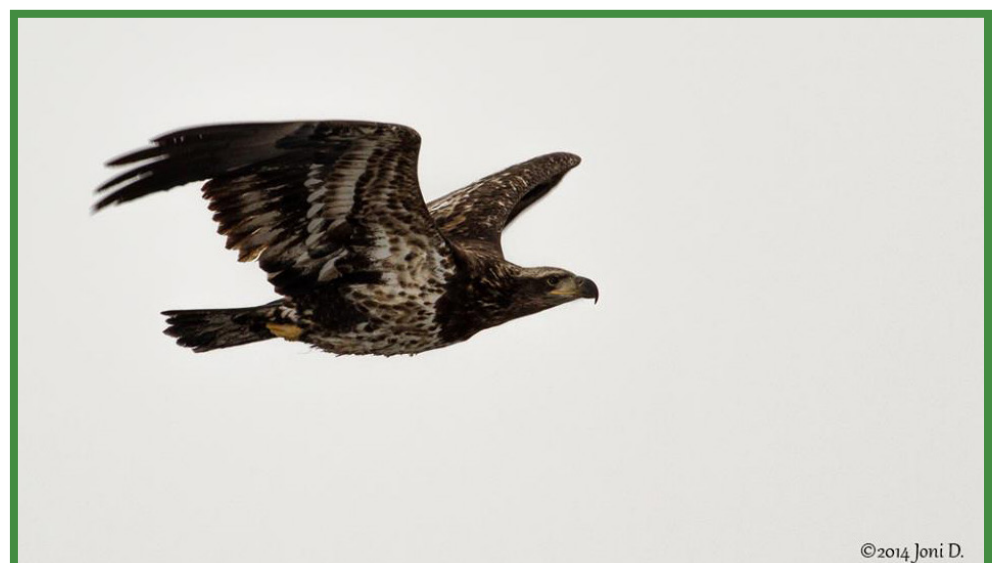


Photo by Joni Denker,
Bald Eagle
along the Rock River

©2014 Joni D.

Native Landscaping by Zip Code

By Katie Udell

There are two relatively new online tools available to help you decide what trees, shrubs, perennials and grasses you can plant based on what zip code you are in. The first one I learned about from a presentation by Dr. Doug Tallamy, professor at the University of Delaware and author of *Bringing Home Nature: How You Can Sustain Wildlife with Native Plants*. He was instrumental in developing the Native Plant Finder on the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) website, at: <https://nwf.org/NativePlantFinder/Plants>. This website allows you to enter in your zip code, and it then generates a list of host plants that are most attractive to caterpillars, which later become butterflies and moths.

The NWF Native Plant Finder was developed based on Dr. Tallamy's research on host plants of moths and butterflies. Among the many reasons that we should care about butterflies and moths, the birders out there will be especially interested to know that the caterpillars are a critical food source for over 96% of songbirds. For example, a pair of Carolina Chickadees require between 6,000 and 9,000 caterpillars to successfully raise just one brood of young. A native oak tree can be the host for over 500 species of caterpillars! Although the research is based on butterflies, moths and birds, many other wildlife species will also benefit from planting natives.

During his presentation, Dr. Tallamy spoke of one of his graduate student's preliminary research into the nesting status of birds in typical suburban settings, and shared a striking picture of a chickadee nest. The nest was littered with birdseed, but had dead baby birds in it. The reason caterpillars are critical to many birds is that they provide important nutrition (they are soft, full of protein and fats, and high in carotenoids), and are easy to eat for baby birds. This is similar to people – we aren't feeding newborn babies solid foods. A decrease in caterpillars will result in a decrease in birds. Dr. Tallamy gave amazing examples of co-evolution of caterpillars and native plants. He spoke about how plants do not want to be eaten, and over many thousands and thousands of years, they have evolved toxins to dissuade insects from eating them. Due to the plants toxins, many caterpillars had to co-evolve to develop a tolerance for eating these plants, and therefore had to become specialists. 90% of the insects that eat plants can develop and reproduce only on the plants with which they share an evolutionary history. A great example of this is the Monarch Butterfly's caterpillar – the host plant for this caterpillar are plants in the milkweed family (*Asclepias*). Other insects tend to stay away from milkweed, because it can be toxic

Native Landscaping by Zip Code

...to them. This specialization over many years is a testament to the value of native plants. “Specialization in the natural world, especially food specialization, is the rule rather than the exception.”

He also spoke about “nativars,” cultivars developed from native plants. He said that his research in general terms has found little impact on pollinators if the plant stature is adjusted, but if the bloom color, size, foliage color has changed from the original, it may be less likely to be visited by the pollinators.

Another interesting website is the Audubon Society’s Native Plants Database at <https://www.audubon.org/native-plants>. This website allows you to enter in your zip code and generates a list of plants that support birds found in your region. It shows the pictures of the birds that are attracted to each plant. You can sort the plants based on the “resource” of the plants, which includes nectar, fruit, butterflies, caterpillars, nuts and seeds. Types of plants included in this database are annuals/perennials, grasses, succulents, shrubs, trees, vines and evergreens.

Both of these websites provide information on the plants and wildlife that we can entice in our own backyards. We can try to turn around the scary statistics of the day. I shiver when I hear “436 species of North American birds are at risk of extinction,” according to the State of the Birds 2016. According to Dr. Tallamy, we have 50% fewer song birds today compared to 40 years ago. Our natural parks and wildlife areas are not big enough to sustain nature. But, we can make a difference by reducing our own lawn areas and converting these areas to plantings that support wildlife. I’d recommend starting small if you’re new to native landscaping. By just planting one oak tree, you can have a big impact on the future resources available to wildlife.

If you’re up for a bigger challenge and have a sunny spot, try planting some milkweed. I’d recommend Butterfly Weed, Whorled Milkweed or Red/Marsh Milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*, *Asclepias verticillata* or *Asclepias incarnate*). These tend to be more contained than the more aggressive Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*). By grouping plants of around seven or so, it makes it easier for pollinators to find the plants. You can start small with 3 plants and collect seed and start the following year too. Another consideration is nectar throughout the year – if you plan for future expansion of planting areas, try to provide a food source for the insects so that something is blooming throughout the year (this also is

Native Landscaping by Zip Code

... appealing to our human senses!). I've found the Meadow Blazingstar (*Liatris ligulistylis*) to be a magnet for the monarchs that visited my garden in late summer last year. I planted a few in the spring from small plugs, and one of the plugs had one small, sad looking little bloom that was visited countless times by several monarchs. I was amazed at how popular that plant was! I was excited to explore each of these powerful websites – and I hope you check them out too! Each year I look forward to “getting to know” the native plants and insects on my property better. Last year I kept record of what insects I was able to identify on my property, and I hope that each year I'm able to add more insects (and plants!) to that list. I'm excited to hear that Rotary Gardens had a sighting of the endangered Rusty Patched Bumblebee last summer – we can have an impact! 2018 is a great year to try out a new plant and see what happens.

Photo by Joni Denker
Prairie Smoke



Land Report May 2, 2018

Androne Woods We have planted 1500 white oak and 100 service berry on the 27th. We have Workenders scheduled for May 1, 5, 12, 15, and 18 th of May and June 1st. We need more volunteers to help on those days. There are places with heavy growth of garlic mustard and areas that are clear. This makes it hard to predict how much time we need. As dry as it is, we will need a person on fire control for each person with a torch.

Gabower-Reilly Reserve Half of the area to be burned has been done. The plan is to finish next week end. The creek is full of fish.

Cleophas Reserve This area has been burned. The crossing has been done. It is ready for Midwest Prairies to start their work.

Spring Creek Reserve It is ready and waiting for a burn.

Hunting I forwarded what the Shackelfords do with hunting. We didn't discuss other hunting. A neighbor to the southwest on Smythe School Rd has been turkey hunting in Androne Woods for years. Brian Buenzow occasionally hunts rabbits in Cleophas Reserve.

Nature Trail We still need someone to take this on.

Waste Management Easement We have an easement of 1.915 acres here. The part near the parking has been seeded by Bill Halstrom. If the rest of it has been seeded, I don't know and doubt it has been done. If the kittentails and prairie bush clover are no longer there, we most likely will need to abandon this easement. If they are still there, we could use the DR to mow a fire break around it so it can be burned. I stopped there a couple of weeks ago and was lucky to contact the person there that remembers the Audubon burn done about 15 years ago.

Bass Creek Canoe Launch This area has trees of little value. If nothing is done, I'm afraid it will be over grown with brush and junk trees. If Dean Paynter would mow a fire-break on the east boundary, we could burn it to keep the brush and trees from continuing to take over. With the tractor and our crew, we could most likely cut and burn those trees with perhaps a day a week for month. All we need is to find a time when we can spare those resources.

Shed After the auction, we should see if we can work out an agreement with the new land owner. That location is ideal. The party that bought the Mennonite persons property on Smythe School Rd may have a barn that could be used if we can reach an agreement. The Taylor Property most likely won't be available in time to help us. We always have the option of putting up our own building.

Upcoming Events

The Prairie Enthusiasts' Events

Moely Prairie

5/12/18, 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM, Trip Leaders: Denny Connor (608-798-4185 or 608-516-1253 cell) and Rich Henderson

Moely Prairie is a site benefiting from restoration efforts, and is best known for its spring-time display of prairie smoke. Come and see it for yourself!

On line lookup: <https://www.google.com/maps/@43.2917408,-89.7499954,17z>

Rattlesnake Ridge and Black Oak Sand Barrens

5/13/18, 9:00 AM to 1:30 PM, Location: 7046 Reimann Rd. Arena, WI United States

Trip Leaders: Sue Steinmann (608-753-2332 ssteinmann6@gmail.com) and Pat Trochlell
Spend Mother's Day hiking, see 30 years of restoration work.

Spring Flowers, Birds and Bees at Schurch-Thomson Prairie

5/22/18, 6:00 PM to 8:30 PM, Location: 8624 Reilly Road, Barneveld, Trip Leader: Rich Henderson (608-845-7065 or tpe.rhenderson@tds.net)

Hike the Schurch-Thomson and Underwood prairies. Be prepared for a long hike!

Memorial Day at Green's Prairie Cemetery

5/28/18, 1:30 PM to 2:30 PM, Blanchardville, WI 53316, Contact: John Ochsner (608-214-2363)

The Memorial Day event will honor the veterans in pioneer graveyard. We will bedut our new Historical Marker award by the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

Sugar River Oak Savanna

5/29/18, 6:00 PM to 7:30 PM, Location 2845 Timber Lane Verona, WI, Trip Leader: Rich Henderson (608-847-7065 or tpe.rhenderson@tds.net)

Hugh Iltis Prairie and Savanna Walk

6/2/18, 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM, Location: Near Westfield, WI, Marquette County, Trip Leaders: David & Shelley Hamel, N8973 4th Ave, Westfield WI (608-296-2866 hamelshelley@gmail.com)

This restoration was prompted by the discovery of a small population of Karner Blue butterflies. Explore the site and learn firsthand about the recovery.

Upcoming Events

The Prairie Enthusiasts' Events

Erbe Grassland & Goplin Prairies

6/9/18, 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM, link to directions <https://bit.ly/2joXELo> Trip Leader: Rich Henderson (608-845-7065 or tpe.rhenderson@tds.net)

Come look for endangered woolly milkweeds, be prepared for a long hike off trail.

Birds & Blooms at Schurch-Thomson Prairie

6/17/18, 8:00 AM to 10:30 AM, link to directions <https://bit.ly/2w5l4OR> Trip Leader: Rich Henderson (608-845-7065 or tpe.rhenderson@tds.net)

Come hike the Schurch-Thomson Prairie for Fathers Day! Bring binoculars and be ready for a long hike, some off trail.

Sedges at Briggs Wetland

6/23/18, 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM Briggs Wetland is on the west side of Brosteun Road, northwest of Beloit, between Beloit-Newark Road

Beloit, WI. Contact: Nathan Gingerich (608-214-2368 nathan_gingerich@yahoo.com)

Improve your sedge identification skills with botanists who have found 18 different species of sedges. A Field Guide to Wisconsin Sedges by Andrew Hipp is helpful, and bring a 10-power hand lens if you have one.

Alan and Laurel Bennett's Prairiehill Farm

6/24/18, 1:00 PM to 3:30 PM, Location: W2797 Grouse Rd, near the John Muir Wayside on Hwy 22

100 acres of restored prairie, oak-hickory savanna, sedge meadows, and emergent wetlands surrounding and containing a glacial drumlin.

Reviving a Lost Prairie Landscape – Mounds View Grassland

6/30/18, 9:00 AM to 3:30 PM, Location: 8624 Reilly Road, Barneveld, Trip Leader: Rich Henderson (608-845-7065 or tpe.rhenderson@tds.net)

A day of hiking, we will be encountering summer prairie flowers. Be prepared for a long hike off trail and occasional steep slopes. Bring a pack lunch (we'll stop for a picnic along the way), water, hat, sun screen, long pants, and binoculars.

Upcoming Events

Green Rock Audubon Guided Hikes

Remember to keep an eye out for the monthly guided hikes

Our guided hikes will be held on the third Sunday of each month! G-RAS Volunteers lead Guided Hikes on our properties every third Saturday between April and October. Join us to see the beautiful birds, blooms, and more throughout the warm season. The May hike will focus on early Spring ephemerals. The hike will be on the 20th, the location has not been determined. Stay up to date on Hikes on our Facebook Page and on our website!



Upcoming Events

Rock County Conservationist's Events

Spring Wildflowers of Magnolia Bluff County Park

05/12/18, 10:00 AM to Noon, Location 4002 N Croak Rd, Evansville, WI 53536

Hiking difficulty is moderate, a hiking stick is recommended along with appropriate attire.

Spring Wildflowers at Carver-Roehl

05/13/18, 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM, 4907 S Carvers Rock Rd, Clinton, WI 53525

This 53-acre park is Rock County's second oldest park and one of its most scenic. Hiking: easy to moderate.

Spring Wildflowers At Androne Woods

05/20/18, 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM, W Cleophas Rd, Beloit, WI 53511

16-acre parcel owned and managed by the Green-Rock Audubon society (GRAS). Hiking is easy and there will be many opportunities to observe birds along with the wildflowers.

Night Nature Hike at Fair Meadows State Natural Area

06/15/18, 9:00 PM to 11:00 PM, Meet at Milton Public Library Parking Lot at 8:45 PM

Participants should wear light-colored clothing, have some form of insect repellent, wear shoes that are OK to get slightly wet or muddy, and leave your flashlights at home.

Wildlife Hike at Fair Meadows State Natural Area

06/16/18, 7:00 AM to 9:00 AM, Meet at Milton Public Library Parking Lot at 6:45 AM

Early morning hike with an emphasis on bird-watching. have some form of insect repellent, a hat, shoes or boots that are OK to get slightly wet and/or muddy.

A "Sowlstice" Night Hike at Rockport Park

06/22/18, 9:00 PM 11:00 PM, Meet at West end of parking lot next to the swimming pool in Rockport Park in Janesville

Night hike in Janesville's largest park. Wear light-colored clothing and be prepared for mosquitoes with mosquito repellent. Hiking difficulty is easy to moderate, a hiking stick is recommended. Please leave your flashlights at home.

Utah Scenic Wilderness Needs Protection

Susan Johnson

On March 13, 2018, Green-Rock County Audubon Society hosted Clayton Daughenbaugh, Midwest Regional Organizer of Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance (SUWA). SUWA is a

coalition of environmental groups interested in protecting the red rock wilderness areas of southern Utah; the Utah Wilderness Coalition, the Audubon Society, Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society, Grand Canyon trust, and the Izaak Walton League of America. The program included a brief historic overview video narrated by Robert Redford, who resides in the area and has championed its preservation for years, a Power Point presentation, question and answer session, and time to complete postcards to Senator Tammy Baldwin and Speaker Paul Ryan.

The video focused on the legal foundation for wilderness protection. Open spaces with no development are needed to conserve the landscape, wildlife, and the entire ecosystem. They are also needed for humans too, so we may yet find a place where we can “come home to who we really are.” In 1964, the U.S. Congress passed the Wilderness Act, written by Howard Zahniser of the Wilderness Society. It defined “wilderness” in a rigorous way, “an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain” (justice.gov). Initially, 9.1 million acres of land were designated as wilderness, but the process was provided for future review of additional lands. This land was held in trust for the public and administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Wilderness areas are our national treasures. It is what we have to give our future generations.

Clayton Daughenbaugh has personal reasons for championing the red rock wilderness areas of Utah. He has camped and hiked in them with his family. Looking up at the billions of stars at night, they have experienced the infinite together. It is a religious experience. “To hike is to pray,” he said.

The Power-Point presentation featured the two distinct visions of U.S. public lands in conflict today; the “sacred” and the “sacrificed.” The “sacred” vision embodies the Native American perspective. Shoshone, Navaho, Paiute, Ute, Hop, and Zuni tribes all lived in this area at various times. Navaho consider this land to be heaven. Our bodies return to the earth when we die. Ecology is another important perspective of the “sacred.” Large core areas of high quality habitat must be maintained for the health of the planet. Canyonlands is an important bird preservation area for the Mexican Spotted Owl and the California Condor. By contrast, the “sacrificed” vision is the one currently backed by President Trump and the GOP platform. It is about becoming and remaining energy dominant. This view encourages development of resources for private gain, particularly the extraction of carbon fuels.

Ever since 1989, members of the U.S. Congress have been trying to pass the...

... Red Rock Wilderness Act, which would protect the vast mesas, canyons, and deserts of southern Utah from such exploitation, but to no avail. Using the Antiquities Act of 1906, President Clinton designated Grand Staircase Escalante to be a National Monument in 1996. President Obama used the act to proclaim Bears Ears to be a National Monument. The Antiquities Act, passed by President Theodore Roosevelt, granted the President of the United States the authority to create national monuments to protect lands with significant natural, cultural, or scientific features

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Those supporting the sacred vision of public lands have by and large succeeded in holding the line against those willing to exploit it. In 2012, the Utah state legislature passed the Transfer of Public Lands Act. This bill demanded that the United States return 30 million acres of public land to the state of Utah after 2014, supposedly based on the Enabling Act of 1894. This public transfer, or land grab as some refer to it, has not occurred. However, in December of 2017, President Trump significantly reduced the size and scope of Bears Ears and Grand Staircase Escalante monuments by proclamation. Bears Ears would be reduced from nearly 1.5 million acres to 228,784 acres, while Staircase will be reduced by half from 2 million acres to slightly over 1 million acres. In addition, the land remaining within the monuments would be opened for unlimited cattle grazing and off-terrain vehicle usage.

Ultimately, the conflict over these public lands will be resolved by the courts. At issue is Trump's use of the Antiquities Act. The Act specifically gives the President the right to proclaim wilderness areas to be national monuments. It does not grant the President the right to undo them and take them away. So far, no companies have stepped forward to apply for a development permit. The court of public opinion still counts heavily! Grassroots action is the answer. Write to Senator Baldwin and thank her for her support of the Red Rock Wilderness Act. Encourage Speaker Ryan to do the same. Get involved with local environmental advocacy groups. And, of course support the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance.

Green-Rock County Audubon Members: Kay Deupree, Norman Aulabaugh, Neil Deupree, and Susan Johnson Picture taken by Clayton Daughenbaugh of Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance





JOIN the Green-Rock Audubon Society (GRAS)

You have two ways to join:

_____ I wish to join only the Green-Rock Audubon Society. I understand that I will not receive the Audubon Magazine, but all dues will come back to GRAS: \$10 Senior or Student/ \$15 Single/ or \$20 Couple.

_____ I wish to join the National Audubon Society's normal membership at \$35 per year which includes the Audubon Magazine. We are offering a one year introductory membership of _____ \$20 for Senior Citizens and a one year _____ \$15 Student membership; both include the Audubon Magazine.

Make checks payable to GRAS

Mail to: John Patterson
N3262 Loop RD
Monroe, WI 53566

Volunteer

I am volunteering for:

- _____ Whatever is needed
- _____ Burning
- _____ Brushing
- _____ Spraying
- _____ Seed collecting

I can volunteer at:

- _____ Wherever is needed
- _____ Androne Reserve
- _____ Spring Creek Reserve
- _____ Gabower Reilly Reserve
- _____ The Pond (Janesville)
- _____ Waste management (between Beloit & Janesville)

Donations

I would like to donate to:

- \$ _____ Wherever needed
- \$ _____ Green-Rock Citizens for Clean Water
- \$ _____ Purchase herbicides
- \$ _____ Purchase spray equipment

Maintain/Manage

- \$ _____ Wherever is needed
- \$ _____ Androne Reserves including Androne Woods
- \$ _____ Spring Creek Reserve
- \$ _____ Gabower Reilly Reserve
- \$ _____ Forest Prairie Park (Monroe)

Name: _____

Donors: Please make check out to GRAS and mail to John Patterson at the above address.

I can volunteer on:

- _____ Monday _____ Friday
- _____ Tuesday _____ Saturday
- _____ Wednesday _____ Sunday
- _____ Thursday

Volunteers mail form to:

Victor Illichmann
15515 W Elmer Rd
Evansville, WI 53536

Address: _____

Email: _____

Kid's Page



Did You Know?

Hummingbirds are the only bird that can fly backwards!

The number of times a hummingbird's wings beat is different from one species to another, and ranges from 720 to 5400 times per minute when hovering.

Some hummingbirds fly at speeds greater than 33 miles per hour!

Support Green-Rock Audubon

Green-Rock Audubon Society (G-RAS) membership for one year with the quarterly newsletter Green-Rock Naturalist from Green-Rock Audubon Society (all dues go to G-RAS).

- Senior or student membership \$10
- Single person membership \$15
- Couples membership \$20

**See me in color
ONLINE!**



@GRAudubon, #GreenRockAudubon

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Volunteer!

Board Meetings are open to the public. They occur every first Wednesday of the month at 7PM at the Public Library at Brodhead.

Working Through The Spring

The G-RAS work crew (AKA Victor's exercise club) continues to work every Friday morning from 9am til noon, weather permitting. We usually have at least 5 or 6 people. If you're interested, please email Victor Illichmann: viccarol@sbcglobal.net or call Neil Deupree at 608-752-8342 to get on the email notification list.

*Volunteers at the Make a Difference
Day at the Pond in Janesville*

