1979 Prairie Update

Visitors to ICF last summer and fall were treated to a cheerful sight as they walked to the breeding unit where our rarest cranes are kept. Several patches of prairie flowers alive with butterflies lined the side of the road, and even the most bird-oriented groups had to stop to admire the colors and movement. Perhaps everyone’s favorite was the New England Aster (Aster novae-angliae), a tall, red-stemmed plant with clasping leaves and magenta or purple ray flowers. Clouds of Painted Lady butterflies almost continuously swarmed around these plants. The Indians called this aster “plant which brings the foot” for it is one of the last prominent plants that bloom on the rich mesic prairies before winter sets in. Like many of its prairie associates, the New England Aster is a relatively uncommon part of our contemporary flora.

The prairie path to the breeding pens is an educational aspect of the prairie restoration program at ICF initiated in 1977 by Charles Lutkin and now coordinated by Konrad Liegel. The ultimate goal of the project, which has been generously funded by the Wisconsin Garden Club Federation, is to reestablish 10 acres of prairie at the new ICF site, five miles north of the current locations. ICF hopes the restored prairie will be an effective teaching device, showing the public the beauty and variety of our native flora, as well as stressing the need to preserve not only isolated species, but whole ecosystems.

A prairie planting takes several years to become established. During the first year, most prairie species develop deep roots below ground with almost no growth above ground. Meanwhile annual weeds, capable of prodigious growth early in the year, will overtake the prairie species, cutting off available nutrients, moisture, and sunlight. Hand-weeding is needed to keep the weeds from taking over completely. With over an acre of ground planted to a prairie nursery this year, Konrad Liegel and assistant interns Enos Anderson spent 20-30 hours a week on their knees picking weeds between the prairie species. Their labors paid off. The prairie species persevered and, with the help of substantial August rains, bloomed forth under the September sun. In one of the prairie gardens, a Compass Plant (Silphium lacitisum) bloomed its second year from seed—a rare event.

Each year, ICF’s prairie plants will improve and bloom more luxuriously. The prairie plants’ roots systems will eventually reach depths of 6 to 10 feet and even more—an adaptation that allows them to survive drought, fire, and intermittent grazing. Next year, visitors to ICF will be treated to the white prairie flowers like blooms of the Wild Indigo (Baptisia laciniosa) and perhaps a whole row full of Compass Plants.

Eventually much of the seed for ICF’s prairie plantings will come from nurseries already established. Soon thousands of blooms of every hue will cover the next ICF site from early May through late October. Part of Wisconsin’s botanical heritage will be restored.

ICF HATCHES A BROGLA! - the first in the U.S.

ICF is proud to announce our first hatching of a Broglia or Australian Crane (Grus rubicundus). “Lindsay,” a gray chick with a light yellow head, emerged from its egg on the morning of August 30, 31 days after artificial incubation. This is the first Broglia known to have hatched in the U.S. and the first outside of Australia since the 1920s.

Lindsay’s parents, Olga and Willie, have been at ICF since 1974 when ICF imported them from Australia. They were originally exported to ICF from the town of Kurnulga in Western Australia by George Archibald (see his “The Australian Broglia—Crane of the Desert” in The Broglia Bugle, Vol. 1, #1). Although we collected eggs from Willie in previous years, Lindsay represents Olga’s first egg. She laid the egg on July 30 and did not lay again. Cranes normally lay two-egg clutches, and will occasionally lay many more if the eggs are removed from the nest; young females, however, can lay only one egg during their first year of reproduction. We are not surprised, therefore, by Olga’s meager output this year and she probably will do better in 1980.

Olga was eight years old this spring when she laid her first egg. Evidence from other crane species indicates that she has started a bit late in her breeding career. Several years ago, in fact, we became concerned over Olga and Willie’s failure to breed and began to speculate over the causes.

The answer is this: that Wisconsin is not Australia; our seasons are reversed from Willie and Olga’s original home. Birds and other animals often have internal “clocks” which partially control their reproductive behavior. If Willie and Olga’s clocks were set on Australian time, they would become reproductively active in November or even December—certainly a frigid and abnormal season for avian romance. This clock factor could have caused the delay though most animals eventually “trust” their clocks according to local conditions.

Another consideration was that Broglias normally breed during Western Australia’s rainy season. Broglas, therefore, might be like other species which live in areas where mated away and wet seasons alternate and are stimulated by either the presence or absence of rain. Consequently, we decided to provide an artificial rainy season for Willie and Olga, and for the last four years we have sprinkled their pen daily with water during the summer months.

Last summer, Kate Lindsay, a student recently graduated from the University of Wisconsin, worked out a more efficient “rainy season” than in past summers, dosing Olga and Olga’s pen for one hour periods twice daily. Kate spent long hours in a small blind watching the birds’ responses to her “mini- monsoon.” Her data seem to indicate an increase in

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Crane of the Soviet Far East

by Elizabeth Anderson

(Editors' note: The author is one of ICF's longest and most loyal supporters. Libby has donated hundreds of hours of her time translating Russian scientific papers for ICF. She has made two trips to the U.S.S.R. on behalf of ICF, once to bring back a box containing four Siberian Crane eggs. This year, the Soviets hitched four Siberian Cranes themselves, one of which they named "Libby.

In northeastern Asia flow two mighty rivers, the Amur and Ussuri, together they form 1600 miles of border between the USSR and China. Along their banks are low mountains, wide marshes, and large tracts of forest, with a rich variety of plant and animal life. Here a small number of Urdu tiger still frolic in the snow, and here three of the world's rarest cranes, the Hooded (Grus monacha), the White-naped (G. vipio), and the Red-crowned (G. japonensis), return each spring to nest from their wintering grounds in Japan, Korea, and central China. Yet this idyllic-looking region, the future for these rare creatures and the wilderness they need is anything but assured. Since the climate is tempered by the nearness of the ocean, the region is becoming an important, vegetable-growing area of the USSR, providing produce for other parts of the country. The huge ports of Vladivostok and Hakodate, serving naval vessels, are here; a new section of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, the Baikal-Amur Mainline, is being constructed through the latter; and two of the most formidable armies of the world are now lined up along the rivers.

Over the last two decades, Soviet ornithologists have been busy accumulating information on the three cranes-rare, although they are nesting in Leningrad and from Moscow State University have made several expeditions into the region and most of this report is gleaned from papers published by the institutions; translations of which are now on file at the International Crane Foundation's library in Baraboo.

The largest of the three Amur-Ussuri crane species is the five-foot tall Red-crowned Crane. This bird selects broad, forest-fringed marshes near rivers for nesting. The birds return in early summer, starting to nest in May, and work out tall stands of last year's grasses to build their nests. But the river valleys and lakeshores that these birds inhabit have long experienced intensive development. These wetlands are being drained, filled in, cultivated, mowed for hay, used for pasture, or subjected to intensive burning in spring and fall in preparation for farming. Consequently, the nesting habitat available for Red-crowned Cranes in the Soviet Far East is diminishing in size and quality. On some of the Amur's tributaries, dams are being constructed for electric power generation; these change the hydrologic regime and so destroy the aquatic fauna eaten by Red-crowned Cranes. Soviet ornithologists are urging nature reserves where the Red-crowned Cranes are concentrated, but to date the area has been too environmentally ignored to enjoy vigorous protection by the public and supplementary winter feeding at their staging areas. It hopes that the birds may be "short-stopped" and not even attempt the offshore migration to China.

Much of the nesting range of the White-naped Crane is in Mongolia, where this species is held in very high esteem by folk tradition, and where development—so far—has been less intense than in the USSR. Those places where this species has been recorded in the Soviet Union are now heavily populated and developed. Since White-napes are habituated similar to the Red-crowned (in places where the ranges of the two species overlap), the conservation picture for this species in the USSR is similar to the White-nape. Though the White-nape's situation is not quite so desperate.

Unlike the White-naped and Red-crowned Cranes that are so much creatures of open wetlands, the Hooded Crane nests in valleys and hollows of the tundra, usually of the open Arctic areas in the northwest. This bird is called the "Archipelago" goose because of its unique growth of small trees. It nests in plowed fields. The Hooded Crane is an excellent species for observation, as such places are still fairly wild (the first Hooded Crane noted in the north of the USSR was found only five years ago), being visited mostly by loggers who work in the winter months. The Hooded Crane's nesting habitat is closely related to the soil and the environment. It is different from the other two species because it is not abundant. Furthermore, as the human population increases in this area, the Hooded Crane's nesting habitat will inevitably be less remote and more influenced by human activities.

Across the border in the People's Republic of China, the same story of development and wetland destruction can be told. The capital of Qiqihar (Gharul), in the old Manchurian region of northeastern China (now called Heilongjiang) has experienced a marked growth since its inclusion in the USSR, and the expansion of industry, is a factor in the surrounding area that has drastically reduced the habitat for the Red-crowned and White-naped Cranes. The Chinese have recently taken concrete steps to provide sanctuary for these cranes and the large numbers of waterfowl and mammals that also occur there. The official National Nature Agency of China has set aside a 162-square-mile Shalong Conservation Zone which will protect the whole unique ecological system from further human encroachment.

The increased interest in wildlife preservation on both sides of the Soviet border is an encouraging sign, especially because Soviet scientists and the authorities responsible for the Shalong Conservation Zone in China understand that providing protection for wildlife is more than listing rare species on a protected schedule; effort must be made to preserve habitats as well. The U.S.S.R. is making progress toward fulfilling this goal.

Meet the Board

In September of 1978, ICF expanded its Board of Directors to include fourteen distinguished men and women from the business, law, academic, and conservation communities. This past year has been a milestone in the development of the new Board members, and we continue with three additional directors in this issue.

Norman O. Saemy

One of America's most treasured clichés is the Horatio Alger success story, the rags to riches saga of a poor boy who by sheer will-power and determination works himself out of poverty. Norman Saemy's life is such a tale. Born in the little town of Eustis, Wisconsin, in a converted barn on the 4th of July (even Alger wouldn't have gone that far), Norman was brought up in the small town of the world where his main resource was children, nine of them, and whose main industry was squeezing agricultural products out of a reluctant northern Wisconsin soil. Norman tells wonderful stories of his childhood. He and his family lived in a little log house on an 80 acre farm near Eustis. This house provided little warmth in the -30C winters, but he remembers that each night he and his brother would trade off climbing into the attic to warm the bed before the other's arrival.

After attended school, Norman helped his family for two years on the farm and then in 1938 headed south to Chicago to make his fortune. He landed his first job at a plastics factory called Richardson's where he discovered two important discoveries: his almost instinctive abilities as a tool maker, and a cute brunette named Claire Connally who soon became his wife.

In 1944, Norman bought three tooling machines from money he had saved and opened a small shop in the basement of the house in Melrose Park which he and his wife were renting. He hired his 16-year-old brother-in-law to assist him and together they formed A-1 Tool & Die Company. Initially they could do only small jobs, two of the first were a set of molds for a miniature train and a 12 cavity mold for the plastic cameo on Cameo Cleaner. But as business prospered, they expanded their shop and by 1949 had seven employees. One year later 22 people were employed. Eventually the business grew into one of the nation's largest independent tool companies with 140 tool makers and three different plants.

Norman was asked by his brothers in 1950 to join them in a plastics operation in Baraboo, Wisconsin. By then A-1 Tool was doing well and no longer needed close supervision to be, his wife, and their three children, Norm Jr., Don, and Ron moved back to the state of his roots. Baraboo remained home for the next

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twenty years and both his tooling and plastic businesses flourished. In 1965, he and his brother bought Duncan Yo-Yo and the parent company, Flambeau Products, became one of the major toy manufacturers in the U.S. The corporation has subsidiaries in several different states and manufactures a wide variety of plastic products.

In 1966, Norm and Claire Sausy started Nodoroma Arborens in a 65-acre farm in the suburban Baraboo. Norm was fond of horses from childhood; he rode a draft horse to school in winter and he delighted in grooms and pampering the large stately beasts. Nodoroma gave him a chance to breed and raise fine Arabians, horses vastly different from the animals of his youth but possessing a spirit and conformation he admired. In order to house the 50 or so horses he acquired, Norm built a large stable and remodeled several older buildings. By 1970, the facilities were already taxed by the growing number of horses and he decided to purchase pork from which he sold to Arora with whom he shared an interest in the farm and the horses in competition at shows throughout the U.S.

Being a practical man, Norm was disturbed by the empty buildings left in Baraboo. Consequently, a year in 1971 when his son, Rich, and fellow Con- nell graduate student, George Archibald, met with him concerning a location for their International Crane Foundation. Norm immediately suggested the neglected Baraboo horse ranch and provided the initial funds to build the first breeding unit for cranes. ICF was born.

Norm and Claire Sausy's generosity to ICF has continued throughout the organization's brief existence. ICF will continue to be funded, for $1.00 a year, the Baraboo farm, and Norm and Claire's generosity continues to be a source of support for the organization.

Mary E. Wickham

Mary Wickham belongs to a family with a strong tradition in law. Her father, John J. Boyle, was a Federal attorney who prosecuted Big Oil long before such activities were socially acceptable. Her brother, John Boyle, Jr., later became a judge. Mary herself studied law for two years, and married a lawyer whose father was a state Supreme Court Justice. Today she's one of his sons is a lawyer. In short, it's a family whose interest in law and politics goes back many years. She grew up in a large, bustling family of seven children. At the age of 12, her family moved to Madison where her father had a successful law practice. There Mary attended Edgewood High School, met her future husband, John Wickham, and joined the debate team. She also attended college in Madison, majored in American Institutions at the University of Wisconsin. Mary and John planned a huge wedding for January, 1945, but he was suddenly drafted and sent to San Francisco. Mary followed and they were married in California with a ceremony typical of those unstated times—only five people were present and Mary's Maid of Honor was a maid. Many recalls that their homecoming lasted a little more than two weeks and that each morning John would rise at 4:00, pack, and leave for his post, not knowing that day he would be sent off to the Pacific. On the 18th day, he didn't return, and Mary didn't see him again until the end of the war.

During the late 1940s and '50s, Mary devoted herself to raising four children: John, Jim, Maryanne, and Patty. As soon as she was able, Mary returned to school and studied for two years. Owen Gromb formed Mary's politically active decade and she served on numerous committees and boards, including the Governor's Committee on the Status of Women, the National County Boards Association, the Rock County Board of Supervisors, and the Wisconsin Parks and Recreation Association. One of the "good fights" she joined early in her civic career concerned the construction of a much-needed bridge over the railroad tracks through Janesville. The long battle against those who had barricaded the bridge and the city and the county and the station and the hospital from the rail department. Mary spearheaded the drive to build the bridge, effectively maneuvering all opposition. For her services to the community, Mary Wickham was named Outstanding Woman of the Year in 1974. The same year received Unanimous Acclamation from the Wisconsin Legislature. The 1970s have been almost as busy for Mary, though she has given up some of her public service schedule to assist her husband John's law practice and Mary and John also spend more of their time at their two hideaways, a beautiful sand farm in Columbia County where they hope to restore a prairie and where they enjoy their grandchildren, and a small house and farm with his wife, Anne, and a more secluded island retreat, "Wickham's Folly," far out into Ontario's pristine Lake of the Woods. Mary is an avid outdoorsperson and few days go by in Canada without her and John taking a hike or a swim or a picnic in the pine forests on the islands surrounding their own.

Since September 1978, Mary has served as president of ICF's Board of Directors. It is a job for which she is uniquely qualified since it combines her managerial and legal skills with a great fondness for wildlife. This year Mary saw her first Sandhill Crane at Wickham's Folly. These birds, slowly recovering from a threatened status only a few decades ago, join a list of other favorite species such as Whistling Swans and Canada Geese whose full flight over the Lake of the Woods and a special dimension to Mary's life. Her talents for operating the political mechanisms of government will be important to conserving these life forces for future generations.

Frederick C. Pullman

"Fred Pullman. Any relation to the Pullman Car Company?" Ever since he was old enough to talk, Fred Pullman has been asked that question. Fact is, Fred's great great uncle and legal namesake was the founder of the Pullman Car Company. George J. Pullman, 19th Century founder of the Pullman Palace Car Company and builder of Pullman, Illinois, a company town that later was swallowed up by Chicago's regional railroad network, his records and his name were until recently known to Fred Pullman, his wife, Robin, and their three children, Allan, Michael, and Julie. Fred's side of the family has been out of the railroad business for several generations. Fred actually follows the financial currents of the other side of the family. His grandfather, C. F. Childs, founded a government bond house which still bears his name. Fred's father, William A. P. Pullman, worked for an investment banking firm. And for the last 28 years Fred has been there to put his D. N. T. Company and only recently resigned his position as Vice President and Division Head for twelve midwestern states.

Fred Pullman was born and raised in the Chicago suburb of Lake Forest. Some of his favorite early memories involve hunting trips with his father, particularly the longer expeditions to Iron Mountain in upper Peninsula Michigan. Although he started as a pheasant hunter, Fred quickly learned that the real woodchucker's quiver is more, and very rarely. Early in the 1950s Fred met two of Aldo Leopold's students, Fred and Fran Harper, who were studying plants and animals in Wisconsin, it was the start of a yearly pilgrimage to Wisconsin to hear the "chickens boom..." The Hamannsroth's also inter...

Foot of the Crane

When a crane steps into a muddy spot along a marsh or into a sheet of wet snow, it leaves a three-pronged foot print indicating that it has but three toes. As the bottom drawing (left) demonstrates, cranes actually have four toes, but the hind toe, called a hallux, is greatly reduced in size and elevated so that it leaves no impression as the crane walks. Presumably the hallux is not needed in birds, such as cranes, which do not roost or nest in trees. The three-toed foot print of the crane did not escape the attention of medieval French genealogists. They noted a similarity between the foot print of the crane and a symbol used in their genealogical charts to designate succession from one generation to the next. They called the symbol: "Fied de Grue" or "foot of the crane." From this French expression comes the English corruption—pedigree. (Continued on page 4)
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Broglia reproductive activity after the start of the program.

It is, of course, impossible to state conclusively that Kate’s system was responsible for Ojiga’s egg. Ojiga may simply be a late bloomer and would have laid this summer, spawning system or not. She also may have finally restart her biological clock to winter time. But we would like to believe that Kate’s carefully constructed system of water tank and boxes worked. This may explain the Broglia endame, was the deciding factor in Lindsay’s hatching—hence the young bird’s name.

Contributions

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