

THE ICF BUGLE

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World Center for the Study and Preservation of Cranes

A Touch of Class in Autumn

by George Archibald, Director

On November 18, 1995, an enormous stretch limousine sandwiched between light-flashing police escorts and accompanied by an entourage of vehicles arrived at the gates of the International Crane Foundation. A very special guest had arrived.

For three days, ICF was honored with a visit by the daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, Her Imperial Highness Princess Sayako (Nori no Miya).

The Princess is one of three children of the Imperial Family, and she is an ornithologist. At home on the grounds of the Imperial Palace in the heart of Tokyo, she conducts field research on kingfishers. Two days a week, the Princess works at Japan's foremost ornithological research center, the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology.

At the Yamashina Institute, the Princess works with a long time friend of ICF, Kunikazu (Kuni) Momose. Fifteen years ago, Kuni spent six months at ICF; subsequently, he has kept in close touch with ICF, particularly about his ongoing research on Red-crowned Cranes in Japan's most northern island of Hokkaido. Cranes are special birds to the Japanese. They are symbols of long life, good luck, and happiness.

It seemed only appropriate to invite Princess Sayako to visit ICF. At the end of a State visit to Brazil, the Princess and her entourage made their only U.S. stop — welcomed at Madison's Traux Field by Governor Thompson and a host of other dignitaries.

ICF's Scott International Guest House welcomed the Princess and her eight-member group including Ambassador H. E. Hiroshi Kitamura; Mrs. Masako Sumiya, her Lady-in-waiting; Mr. Satoru Sato, Director of First Latin America and Caribbean Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Katsuhiko Ishida, Official of the Imperial Guard Headquarters. Members of the Japanese Imperial Guard provided security with staff assigned by the U.S. State Department. Consul General and Mrs. Mutsuyoshi Nishimura accompanied the Princess during her entire itinerary.

On Sunday, November 19, the entourage toured ICF, the Leopold Memorial Reserve, and Devil's Lake State Park. ICF and Consul General Nishimura co-hosted a formal banquet at the Chula Vista Resort in Wisconsin Dells, providing a chance for the Princess to greet both ICF supporters and members of the Japanese community in the midwest.

The Princess' visit was not the first time ICF has been honored with a guest from the Imperial Family. The Princess' great uncle, Prince Yoshimaro Yamashina, was one of ICF's first international guests at the old site in 1973. At that time, ICF had only 6 cranes, two of them blind, two of them old and arthritic, and two Sandhill Crane chicks. But the Prince had a wonderful visit, and remained an active supporter of

ICF and the cranes. He long served on the ICF Board of Advisors.

The visit of Princess Sayako symbolized the unity and friendship ICF has shared with the Japanese people in making this world a better place for cranes. The Princess' visit came just as the last of Wisconsin's migrant Sandhill Cranes were departing for their wintering grounds in Florida. That chilly Sunday, to our delight, three Sandhills called and passed over us at the Leopold Reserve.

We hope that ancient tradition and new partnerships will together secure a future for the cranes. ■



Princess Sayako, ornithologist and one of three children of the Imperial Family of Japan, visited ICF last fall.

A Meeting of Minds Over the Mekong

By Jeb Barzen, Field Ecology Director

Peering over the dike I was mesmerized by the wide expanse of Reeds (*Eleocharis* spp.) and scattered Rear Mangrove (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) trees. The simple savanna-like panorama before me adroitly camouflaged complex issues that lay within its realm. Since 1984, Vietnamese leaders and conservationists had been working to restore this portion of the Plain of Reeds in what would become the Tram Chim National Reserve (ICF Bugle; May, 1989; May, 1991). At the time of my first visit in 1989, ICF had just joined their effort and our field work was about to begin.

Our goal then (as now) was to re-establish the natural annual cycle of rising and falling water levels in this floodplain wetland. In doing so, we hoped that remnant plant and animal species would either return or be re-invigorated as the healing of their habitat's hydrological ills proceeded. This was especially true for the endangered Eastern Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone sharpii*).

As I peered over that same dike last March, six years later, it appeared that our dikes, water control structures, and management actions had been successful. The Rear

Mangroves and Reeds were healthy. Many species were recovering. Tram Chim was now an important wetland reserve for Southeast Asia. Within the earthen dikes of Tram Chim all seemed well.

Outside these walls, however, the view was less encouraging. Since the late 1970s, settlement of the Mekong Delta in Viet Nam has proceeded unabated. Thousands of people have moved into the area to reclaim "wasteland" for agriculture. Extensive poverty and burgeoning human populations spell disaster for all species at Tram Chim—people, wildlife, and plants alike.

The troubles of Tram Chim underscore the dependence of species like the Eastern Sarus upon events in the whole Delta and in the larger catchment (watershed). As a floodplain wetland, Tram Chim is fed by waters of the Mekong River as it annually spills over its banks. The reserve's fortunes rely upon the quality, quantity, and timing of water that reaches it from upstream. Tram Chim's health then, is forever linked to distant lands: the Tibetan Plateau, the gorges of Yunnan Province (China), the golden triangle of Myanmar (formerly Burma), the Korat Plateau of Thailand, the waterfalls of Laos, and the Great Lake of Cambodia. Through water, the life blood of Tram Chim and the Mekong mingle freely.

To dam or not to dam

Because of warfare in Southeast Asia and inaccessible terrain in China, the Mekong River has remained largely undeveloped. Now, as peace returns to war-torn lands and advanced technology makes it possible to engineer dams and other structures in remote areas, the international community has begun to focus upon development of the Mekong.

The catchment of the Mekong River contains about 315,000 square miles of rain forest, wetland, grassland, and rice paddy. It is home to over 220 million people. In China, Myanmar, Laos, and Cambodia, extensive and largely undisturbed ecosystems continue to survive. Over 2,700 miles long, the river flows from the Himalayas to the South China Sea, making it the 10th longest river in the world. Among the rapids, waterfalls, channels, and wetlands of the Mekong reside over 400 species of fish.

Yet upon this great river, there is only one completed dam and one bridge. Phnom Penh, the largest city in the catchment, has only a million or so inhabitants. Most residents of the Mekong Basin are rural. To cope with looming problems created by an exploding population and with deepening poverty, the valuable Mekong will be developed rapidly over the next 20 years. Current development plans emphasize the potential for dam construction. From Laos and Myanmar to Viet Nam, approximately

eight dams are proposed to generate power and provide water for irrigation. In China, an additional eight mainstream dams are planned. Numerous dams are also proposed for many tributaries. Yet plans to create a cascade of dams on the Mekong River have come under close scrutiny. In other, less diverse, river systems of the world, similar cascades have proven to be more harmful, more expensive, and less productive than originally planned. As a result of extensive dam construction, for example, the salmon fisheries in the Columbia River of North America have collapsed.

The impasse facing the fish-rich Mekong and its inhabitants is obvious, but not unique. How can a river system be developed without the serious social and environmental consequences that result from construction of large structures such as dams?

Fearing the loss of Tram Chim and other natural areas in the region, I began to grapple with this dilemma in 1992. If development of the Mekong River was assumed, the question turned to: how? If dams would be too destructive, what alternatives to dams could be offered? How could a large river system like the Mekong be sustainably developed?

Clearly, my skills as an ecologist were inadequate. A team was needed. Other colleagues and I had envisioned a meeting designed to gather a diverse group whose skills would match the complexity of the Mekong. After much learning, discussion, collaboration, cajoling, negotiating, and pleading, these participants finally convened last November, three years after the meeting was first conceived.

A meeting of diversity

From November 28 to December 2, 1995, ICF and a team of cooperators brought together over 110 people from 11 countries to Washington, D.C. Our goal was to discuss sustainability in the context of development plans for the Mekong River. Members of the National Mekong Committees from Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Viet Nam were present, as was the Chief Executive Officer of the Mekong River Commission Secretariat. Representing the four countries in the lower basin of the Mekong River, these members are attempting to devise fair, sustainable, and equitable development plans for all of the countries in the Mekong catchment. Though China has not signed the cooperative agreement regarding the Mekong, two representatives from Yunnan Province came to the meeting as well.

The diverse mixture of nationalities was matched by the breadth of experience represented by the bankers, biologists, diplomats, ecologists, economists, engineers, hydrologists, politicians, and writers who attended.



As the Mekong River flows from glaciers to tropical forests, its waters support a diversity of life that is unparalleled in most river systems. Map by Milford Muskett.



In many places along the Mekong River, people still live as parts of healthy ecosystems. Over the next decade, people and governments can still preserve the natural functions, diversity, and productivity of the Mekong—but only through careful pursuit of development plans. Photo by Eleanor Briggs.

Our first goal at the meeting was to hear the views of people from within countries sharing the Mekong. What were their needs?

Second, we sought to define what we could learn from developed river systems. Several of the scientists present were experienced in dealing with river systems that have already been extensively developed. How did dams and other structures influence these rivers? How might dams impact the Mekong? Do alternatives to dams or other river structures exist?

Finally, assuming success in this first meeting, what would we do to follow-up? What would be our next step?

Though I and the other meeting planners feared that such an ambitious conference and range of interests could result in anarchy, what ensued was lively and constructive debate!

For example, Robert Goodland of the World Bank's Environmental Assessment Division convincingly argued that some of the best hydro-electric dams produce cleaner energy than do nuclear or coal alternatives. He also argued, however, that hydro-electricity projects should be considered interim energy sources to be used until cleaner technology such as solar becomes available. The following speaker, Daniel Beard, former Commissioner for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BER), stated that because BER dams have failed to meet their stated objectives so dramatically "it is apparent that the dam building era in the United States is now over."

In later discussions, Dr. Mingsarn Kaosard of Thailand asked how less-developed countries can be compensated for development opportunities they forgo in the interest of environmental sustainability. Dr. Mark

Hill, a Mekong fisheries expert, suggested that it was in each country's best long-term interest to develop sustainably because they cannot afford to destroy their resource base. In response, Mingsarn asked if that was fair given that western experience speaks from hindsight and a level of affluence not available for most people in the developing countries of the Mekong Basin.

Similar discourse characterized the entire five-day meeting.

Though our goal was not to create a plan for sustainable development of the Mekong Basin, we did re-define the complexity inherent in achieving sustainability. To improve the lives of people living along the Mekong River while maintaining the river system's ecological health, we can no longer be myopic. For groups like the Tram Chim team, our view of the reserve must broaden to include all the people and resources of the Mekong. It will take the concerted and coordinated effort of local people, conservationists, developers, bankers, politicians, and scientists to be successful. And it will take clear and extensive communication to weave consensus out of this tangle of diverse views.

Asian participants also re-affirmed that a vibrant, diverse, and dedicated group of people in Southeast Asia are tackling a task never before achieved: the sustainable development of one of the largest free-flowing rivers in the world. Future steps, therefore, must occur in the Mekong Basin itself where tangible solutions can be applied.

Will a healthy Mekong River continue to connect and support the lives of people and cranes in the future? Our actions in the next ten years will provide an answer.

Support for this meeting was generously provided by: an anonymous donor, the Asia Foundation, Association of State Wetland Managers, Christopher Reynolds Foundation, Ford Foundation, Human Technology, Inc., Institute for Ecological Economics (University of Maryland), Henry P. Kendall Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Mekong Delta Farming Systems Institute, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, United Nations Development Program, US Agency for International Development, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Resources Institute, and World Wildlife Fund—US. ■

Cuba Hosts First Crane Count

By Rob Nelson,
Education Program Assistant

December in Cuba is not quite like April in Wisconsin, but the warm tropical breezes did little to deter eager crane counters during the first "Love the Sandhill Crane and Cuban Parrot" festival.

Over 400 Cubans and a dozen Americans kept an early morning watch for the birds from 105 stations across the Isla de la Juventud, Cuba's second largest island.

The December 17 effort tallied 126 Cuban Sandhills (*Grus canadensis nesiotis*) and 1,384 Cuban Parrots (*Amazona leucocephala palmarum*). Both subspecies are endemic to Cuba and considered endangered.

The festival also promoted environmental education among the local people and a celebration of the island's natural heritage. Crane calls and counting instructions were broadcast over local radio and television each night during the week leading up to the count.

"It was very easy to work with the people," said festival organizer Xiomara Galves, of the Enterprise for the Conservation of Flora and Fauna. "The people in the festival know the importance of the reserve for the community."

Local hunters were especially active, providing the majority of manpower during the count, and putting their bird identification skills to the test.

"We want to make our hunters more conservation minded," explained Luis Hernandez Garcia, president of the island's hunting association. "As soon as they know more about it, they will be more sensitive."

Garcia plans to continue the education effort with regular seminars for hunters, a local television program on conservation and game management, and cooperative programs within local schools.

Galves, who began planning the count during a visit to ICF last year, expects future counts to expand onto the main island and possibly include other threatened species such as crocodiles and iguanas. ■



Living in Harmony

Photographs and article by Wicus Leeuwner
Farmer and Chairman of the Overberg Crane Group

In the rolling hills of the Overberg region of the Western Cape of South Africa, farming with nature, in contrast to fighting against it, has led to cultivating wheat, barley and pastures on the contours. These gently flowing curves are highlighted during late spring, when the harvest is cut into windrows, to minimize wind damage. The harmonious effect of this landscape influences its inhabitants. You find a farming community where there is peace between man and plant, man and animal, and between man and man.

This was the scene that awaited Blue Cranes fifteen years ago when pastures were added on a bigger scale, creating a manmade landscape that was crane friendly. Although cranes were rare in the Overberg before, about half of the remaining endemic South African population has found a sanctuary here. Initially some cases of poisoning occurred. This problem spurred conservation officer Ann Scott into action and the result was the Overberg Crane Group, which involved the whole community and created the necessary awareness.

Today we live in harmony with these graceful birds. They belong to the Overberg. They enrich our lives and are symbols of the quality of our world. In the Overberg the crane will again, as in Chinese mythology, become a symbol of longevity.





Top: The Overberg of South Africa is a winter rainfall region of 15,150 square kilometers. The land is a mosaic of wheat fields and pasture, with wheat grown on a three-year rotation. The Blue Cranes have adjusted from their natural grassland habitats to nest in wheat stubble and feed with their chicks in the pastures.



Far left: The hatching of a Blue Crane is more special, knowing that a whole community is working to help this rare species survive. Blue Cranes were scarce here until changing agricultural practices offered suitable conditions.

Middle left: Conflicts arose when the flocks of cranes came to feed troughs in the sheep pastures. The cranes consumed quantities of feed, and some angry farmers set out poisons for the birds. Conservation officer Ann Scott approached the farming community to find solutions.



Lower left: Half of South Africa's endemic Blue Crane population lives in the Overberg, in close proximity to people. Farmers now erect rails around the sheep troughs; the sheep pass under to feed, but the cranes stay away, no longer stealing grain. A successful community effort has solved a formerly serious problem for farmers.

In the Interest of Cranes

In response to the August 1995 article discussing the future of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), ICF member Mary Kohler wrote a letter to the *Bugle* editors expressing concern about the role of the ESA in protecting endangered species.

Joey Ness, a fourth grader (Bugle, August) says he will want his children to have a safe, clean environment... and asks for help to pass the Endangered Species Act... But does Joey know that many of the threats are created by government in its policies in below cost logging in National Forest's, water subsidies to farmers and ranchers, and uneconomic grazing fees on BLM land?

Does Joey understand that when he has property it can be controlled by government fiat without his being compensated... by declaring it wetland or by finding an "endangered" species in his forest? Does Joey know that humans needs are not considered in analysis of the costs and benefits of environmental legislation? Does Joey understand that his children will also need food, clothing and housing?

The Endangered Species Act has created serious division in this country even among those who truly care about the environment. There are alternate methods for preserving our environment that should be considered, such as private reserves, tax credits and reform of the national forest, along with consideration of needed changes in the ESA.

Kohler goes on to note that she and her husband Terry "like ICF because it is a private sector solution to an endangered species." The Kohlers have been active in their commitments. Their assistance has been instrumental in helping to save the Whoopers.

As an organization with a highly diverse membership, holding diverse views, ICF recognizes its responsibility to respond to the concerns of its members.

A strength of the International Crane Foundation has been its ability to focus on cranes and their habitats with the support of so many different and dedicated people of all backgrounds and ages. The problems facing cranes, wetlands and the biosphere itself are so serious that all of us need to find ways to work together. Sharing information and opinions is critical to this process.

Our goal must be to create effective partnerships, to bring people together rather than divide them. The issue cannot be whether government is involved in endangered species issues, because government will always be involved, directly or indirectly. Moreover, as citizens in a democracy, we all bear the responsibility of contributing to effective solutions to conservation problems. The question is how.

Within the United States, unfortunately, debate over the future of ESA has become divisive, to the point where it becomes difficult for people of different views to listen carefully and learn from each other. We at ICF feel that this dialogue, and the ability to find and act upon common goals, are critical to the future of Whooping Cranes, other endangered species, and the environment as a whole.

Our activities as a non-profit organization, and our faith that individuals working together will create solutions, all depend on private action. Yet the extent and severity of our wildlife and environmental problems requires that federal, state and local levels of government assume a positive role.

Tough choices need to be made as we try to meet the wants and needs of people while safeguarding our natural heritage. Laws such as the ESA offer guidelines and benchmarks. The commitment of private individuals provides essential support. Continuing dialogue between the public and private sectors provides the opportunity not only to protect irreplaceable resources, like the Whooping Crane, but to look beyond at the big picture. Through such a process, we have not only salvaged some species from the brink of extinction, but have gained new perspective on the environment as a whole.

Competition for use of the land, and displacement or elimination of plant and animal species, is an ongoing challenge. Human needs are growing as our populations grow. Laws will need to be reviewed, discussed, changed, strengthened or eliminated. But, in the process of review and change, it is important to remember that we carry the burden of what ultimately happens to the resources in our charge. Our own future well-being depends on our successful stewardship.

We encourage conservationists and resource users of all perspectives to articulate their views, listen to others, and to act as effectively as we can. And certainly, one central issue will be to craft a positive, responsive role for government that enhances partnerships and private action. ■

ICF Prepares for Bird-A-Thon

By Bob Hallam,
Development Coordinator

Last year's Bird-a-thon raised over \$20,000 for the Ron Sauey Conservation Fund and for ICF operations here in Baraboo. This year we plan to add a couple of trips as prizes as well as merchandise and prints that have been donated to ICF.

In March, we will mail information about the Eighth Annual Bird-a-thon to all our members. This event is great fun, and a chance to experience spring bird migration at its best. We hope you can participate. Please contact Bob Hallam at ICF if you have any questions.

Changes Announced

New admission rate will become effective May 1, 1996. They are as follows:

ICF Members	FREE
Adults (12 and over)	\$6.00
Senior Citizens (62 and over)	\$5.00
Children (5-11)	\$2.50
Children (4 and under)	Free

Go Trekking in the Amur with ICF

Building on the tremendous success of the 1994 and 1995 ICF expeditions to the Russian Far East, 1996 expeditions are scheduled for July and September. You too can enjoy the wonders of the ICF supported Muraviovka Nature Park.

Typical of the response from past participants was this note, "Thanks and more thanks for such a wonderful trip, just viewing the cranes in the wild was great . . . for the last two weeks I have not had our wonderful trip out of my mind."

Friends of the International Crane Foundation will travel to the Amur Region of Russia from July 1 to July 18 and from September 16 to October 3, 1996. The cost of each trip is US\$3,995, departing and returning via Seattle on Alaska Airlines. The price includes a donation to ICF.

Each group will visit two major cities on the banks of the Amur River and three nature preserves. Participants will observe cranes, storks, and over 100 species of birds along with other wildlife, take cruises on the Amur River, travel on the world famous Trans Siberian Express train, and experience the culture of the Russian Far East through visits with local Russians and through cultural sites.

The trips are being conducted in cooperation with ICF by Grus Expeditions and ICF Trustee Tom Hoffmann. A booklet providing additional information can be obtained from Grus Expeditions, Suite 1350, 53 West Jackson, Chicago, IL 60604. Phone (312) 663-1800, FAX (312) 663-9405, or visit their Internet web site: <http://www.grus.com>. ■

The ICF *Bugle* is the quarterly newsletter for members of the International Crane Foundation (ICF). Articles review ICF programs as well as crane research around the world.

Co-Founders: George Archibald
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Editors: Debbie Carley
Marshal Case
Jim Harris

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Student or Senior Citizen	\$20
Individual	\$25
Family	\$35
Associate	\$100
Foreign	\$30
Sponsor	\$500
Patron	\$1,000

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What's Happening at ICF

Visitors Give ICF High Marks

Attendance for 1995 included 7,363 school children, 3,425 visitors on group tours, and 19,949 "drop-ins" for a total of 30,737 visitors. During the summer we conducted a survey of visitors to discover how they viewed their ICF visit. Using a school grading scale of A through F, 87% of visitors gave their experience an A while another 12% gave a B! Many of the reasons visitors gave for their grading were the "well-informed and personable staff" and the "excellent presentations." Many thanks to our volunteers and seasonal staff for their extraordinary efforts!

Crane Count Set for April 20

Volunteers in five states are eagerly preparing to greet the dawn on Saturday, April 20 as part of the 22nd annual Midwest Sandhill Crane Count.

The 1995 count set records for both participants and cranes, with 3,008 counters recording 12,308 cranes in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and Minnesota.

Portions of Iowa will also be included in the 1996 count, as the midwest Sandhill population continues to expand its range.

To participate in the count, contact Rob Nelson at ICF.

Cranes and Wetlands of the Sanjiang Plain, China

Formerly vast wetlands in far northeastern China had the largest breeding population of Red-crowned Cranes in the world. But over the last 50 years, most wetlands have been converted into croplands, as a key part of China's agricultural development. Aerial surveys of nesting Red-crowned Cranes (conducted by the Wild Bird Society of Japan [WBSJ] and the Heilongjiang Wildlife Institute) in 1995 found only 65 birds, less than a third of the birds located during a 1984 survey. The Japanese Government's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) has contracted with the WBSJ to develop conservation guidelines, mitigation measures, and a conservation plan for cranes and storks in Sanjiang. WBSJ has in turn involved ICF. The project is part of a development loan project for China's Ministry of Agriculture, and could set new precedents for integrating conservation with agriculture in China.

Give ICF a Lift

Unload those unwanted wheels and give a ride for the birds! ICF is thumbing for a fuel-efficient vehicle to spirit staff to exotic destinations, e.g. local schools, prairie seed utopias, and the Dane County Airport. A pick-up is needed for crane research. Donations of vehicles are tax deductible. ■

Rare Siberian Cranes Fly From the USA to Iran

Despite an embargo on exports to Iran, efforts by government officials and international researchers cleared the way for two endangered cranes to be shipped to Iran early in January. The shipment is part of a last-ditch attempt to bolster the western flock of Siberian Cranes that for two decades has clung to survival with only eight to eleven birds.

Two regal white cranes with red faces and salmon legs were transported from their rearing grounds at ICF near Baraboo. Thanks to the generosity of Lufthansa German Airlines, the cranes had a free ticket to Iran via a stop-over in Frankfurt, Germany. Once in Iran, the birds were transported by truck over the Alborz Mountains and down to the Caspian lowlands. It is there that the birds are being introduced to the remaining wild cranes of this western population.

Much needs to be learned of these rare wild birds if researchers are to help the flock in its struggle for survival. Neither their migration route, nor the location of their breeding grounds in Russia have been discovered.

The two cranes sent to Iran were males reared at ICF in 1993. We hope they will begin to pair with wild females this winter, who may then lead the males north to the breeding grounds.

By tracking the birds scientists may be able to map the migration route and locate the breeding area. With this information, measures can be taken to protect the flock throughout their range and during future migrations.

There are only two other flocks of Siberian Cranes, one in India, the other in China. The



A pair of Siberian Cranes unison calls near their nest in western Siberia. They are one of the last pairs of Siberian Cranes in the central flock, which historically has migrated to India for the winter. Photo by E. Nazarov.


group that winters in India may be reduced to just one breeding pair. In China, almost 3,000 cranes winter along the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, but their habitat is not yet secure from impacts of growing human populations and a variety of proposed hydro projects.

The International Crane Foundation considers the Siberian Crane to be the most endangered of all cranes. ICF was the first facility to breed Siberian Cranes in captivity and has been breeding Siberian Cranes for a release program in Russia. A breeding colony of about 20 Siberian Cranes thrives in captivity at ICF headquarters. ■

Volunteer at ICF!

Members interested in a more active role at ICF are encouraged to join the ranks of ICF volunteers! You'll get hands-on experience plus the opportunity to work closely with ICF staff and visitors.

Training for volunteer tour guides and chick parents begins with "Volunteer Recruitment Day" on Saturday, March 30 from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., and continues on Saturday, April 13 and Saturday, April 20. For more information, call Rob Nelson at extension 136. ■

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