



WETLAND'S GAZETTE

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Volunteers Recognized **Article by Tom Meier and Pam Stange**

At the recent Friends Board meeting, Tom Meier recognized three volunteers; Marlene Furo, Doug Aziz, and Don Furo for their outstanding hard work and dedication to the Mead Wildlife Area. Their names were added to the "Appreciation Plaque". This plaque is devoted to the recognition of organizations and individuals, from the private sectors that devote time and or monetary support to the wildlife area on a continuing, unselfish, and highly committed basis. Currently four individuals and ten organizations are listed on the plaque. The "Appreciation Plaque" is located in the main entryway of the Stanton W. Mead Education and Visitor Center.

Tom had this to say about Marlene Furo: *"Marlene is a dedicated retired teacher, who has continued her commitment to children through volunteering to our educational programming. She teaches the Heritage session on a regular basis and does an excellent job with children she meets. She is a great Friend of the property and is highly respected by my fellow employees. Marlene occasionally provides wonderful desserts for the staff to munch on all day!"*

Marlene Furo is a retired teacher who lives in Junction City with her husband George and their dog Chester. She has been volunteering at the Mead since the Spring of 2006 when the new Center opened. Her main volunteer position is as an Education Assistant, where she enjoys teaching the Heritage session but she willing helps out with the other sessions. Marlene also helps with cleaning the Center, and weeding the Butterfly and Native Prairie gardens.

This is what she says about her favorite volunteer jobs, *"I enjoy all of them. Each school group is different so sometimes it is a challenge to keep their attention. I also enjoy helping at the Neighborhood Picnic and the other Mead Fund Raisers events."*

Marlene recalls one of her most memorable volunteering experiences, *"Last summer Pam and I did Orienteering with a group of home schooled students that were all different ages. The group I had including myself did not listen to the directions very carefully and we had a hard time finding*

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our ducks. Needless to say it was a learning experience for all of us."

Marlene's most favorite thing to do is to attend school events that her grandchildren are participating



in. She also enjoys reading, sewing, trying out new recipes, Civil War history and gardening. Marlene, George, and Chester enjoy going up to Phillips and camping with their family on Soo Lake in the summer and fall. George does not like to travel, but they did go to Hawaii for their youngest daughter's wedding and Marlene thought he was going to stay there. By herself, Marlene has traveled to the eastern part of the US and visited many of the Civil War battlefields including Gettysburg. Five summers ago, she and her niece visited 13 National Parks in the Rocky Mountain States. Her most favorite trip was last fall when of all of her daughters, her daughter-in-law, and two of her grandchildren went to San

Francisco and Yosemite. Another memorable trip was three years ago when with her sister, two nieces and a friend rented an RV in Fairbanks and toured Alaska for two weeks. Besides volunteering at the Mead, Marlene is the Clerk for the Town of Eau Pleine and a member of the Friends of Mead/McMillan.

When recognizing Doug Aziz, Tom had this to say, "Doug is an individual who has become a respected and dedicated volunteer. Willing to take on any project, he is efficient and does excellent work. He is the leader of a pack of volunteers that have devoted almost every Wednesday for over the last two years to undertaking projects at the Mead. He is a dedicated and devoted Friend of the property and staff. He also cooks an occasional and outstanding wild game lunch for friends and staff."

Doug Aziz lives in Mosinee with his wife Claire. They have been married for 42 years. They have two daughters; Nancy and Deborah and four granddaughters; Jordyn, Allie, Sydney, and Grace.

Doug has been volunteering at the Mead for almost three years as a Wildlife Assistant. His favorite volunteer jobs are duck banding and waterfowl brood surveys. One of his most memorable volunteer experiences was a recent encounter with a badger, "What a nasty creature" he said. He also has had many memorable experiences during his monitoring of the Mead Wildlife Area's 56-mile bluebird trail, which consists of 30 boxes.



Doug is an avid sportsman in which his favorite past times include waterfowl hunting, turkey hunting, fly tying and fishing, and skeet shooting. Doug is a member of the Friends of Mead/McMillan and has been serving on its Board since 2006. He also enjoys cruising, his most recent trip being to the Galapagos Islands, and jazz music.

In describing Don Furo, Tom had this to say, "Donny is a person who has dedicated himself fully to all aspects of the Mead. He is a person who I would have been surprised to see at our office 20 years ago. He is now a regular visitor to the property and a major volunteer. Donny works on items at the new Education and Visitor Center



as well as undertakes true wildlife habitat management projects. He is helpful and committed and a great friend. He cooks a mean lunch for permanent and part time staff every so often just to ensure we do not loose weight!"

Don Furo (Donny) lives to just 2 miles from the Mead Education Center with his significant other, Sally and his hounds. He considers himself a "Jack of All Trades and a Master of None". This is very evident in that he helps in all of the volunteer positions (Education, Wildlife Assistant, Grounds, Cleaner, and Greeter) that the Mead has to offer. He has been volunteering at the Mead for over three years and his favorite job is hauling the visiting school kids in the educational wagon.



His most memorable experience happened during one of these wagon rides, after dropping the students off at Pool 2 to do their pond study, Don waits to pick them up at Little Birch dike. While waiting one time a black bear came right up to the wagon. "Better than seeing a wolf", he said.

Donny is an avid outdoorsman, who enjoys all kinds of hunting such as deer, turkey, bobcat, cougar, coyote and anything he can chase with his hounds especially black bear. Don is also a member many sportsman's clubs such as the Wisconsin Bear Hunters Association, Rocky Mountain Elk Association, Marshfield Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation, the NRA, Wilderness Sportsman Club, and Mill Creek Education and Gun Club. He is a member of the Friends of Mead/McMillan and has been serving on its Board since 2007. Donny has traveled many places to hunt, Alaska, Canada, New Mexico, Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Michigan and Oklahoma but his favorite was bear hunting in the Nicolet National Forest in Wisconsin. He and Sally have traveled for vacation to places such as Hawaii and most recently to the Alpine Countries of Europe. Donny's favorite type of music is country western especially Kenny Rogers and Dolly Parton.

Visit The George W. Mead Wildlife Area Online

<http://meadwildlife.org/>



LEED Certification Update

Article by Tom Brown, Architect

The U.S. Green Building Council has completed the first phase of a two-phase LEED Certification review for the Mead facility. The project was awarded all 37 points applied for in the Design-phase review. The Construction-phase review will be submitted to the USGBC in the near future, but is awaiting some final documentation information from Wausau Homes and some of the building materials suppliers. The awarded LEED credit points already exceed the Silver LEED certifi-



Stanton W. Mead Education and Visitors Center
Photo by Tom Brown

cation level, without the additional credit points that are expected during the second phase review. A minimum of 39 credit points are required to achieve a LEED Gold Certification, which is anticipated sometime this fall.

Friends of Mead-McMillan Membership Update

Article by Sue Hall

Your membership fees help pay for the educational programs and materials for the central Wisconsin young people who come to the Mead to learn about the environment, educational materials, newsletters, and many support activities that take place at the Mead.

You can tell if your membership fee is paid to date by looking at the label on the front of this newsletter. The date listed is your renewal date. If there is no date, that means you are receiving this newsletter free for the time being. However, if you wish to continue to support the Friends of Mead and our educational programs, you can send in your membership fee of \$20 on the enclosed form. It also has information for you to purchase a tile or a brick in memory of someone, your family or business.



Educational Prairie/Rain Garden

Article by Pam Stange

The Stanton W. Mead Education and Visitor Center (Center) was awarded a C.D. Besadny Conservation Grant in March. This grant program promotes the responsible stewardship of Wisconsin's natural resources at the local level by providing matching grants for small-scale, natural resource projects and programs. The grant program is named after C.D. "Buzz" Besadny, former head of the Department of Natural Resources and Natural Resources Foundation co-founder, in honor of his dedication to the conservation of Wisconsin's natural resources.

The Besadny grant monies along with the matching funds from the Friends of Mead/McMillan Association, Inc. are providing the necessary funding needed for the critical groundwork of the Educational Prairie and Rain Garden Project. This groundwork will include but is not limited to the materials to prepare the site for the planting and re-establishment of the prairie. The development of the Educational Prairie and Rain Garden Project at the Center will provide a means to achieve the hands-on activity part of our Grassland and Wetland environmental education programs. The goal of our Center is to make each visitor a better environmental steward, through education about wildlife and natural resource values and issues.

The project will provide visiting schools with the opportunity to gain knowledge of our native prairies and wetlands. This project addresses the need to enhance our educational program with hands-on learning. Genuine learning comes from the active experience of doing. By having this outdoor experience, the students will gain awareness and knowledge of the prairie and wetland, develop experience for increasing and maintaining biodiversity, acquire skills in plant horticulture and landscape design, develop positive environmental attitudes and ethics, and build a working relationship between the center and the community.



Working on the Prairie and Rain Garden

Photo by Pam Stange

The Prairie educational area is approximately 1/8 acre in size. This area will be divided up into about 18 (15x25) plots for visiting schools groups. Students from visiting schools will increase their awareness of a prairie as an alternative way of landscaping by their involvement with the creation, planting, and maintenance of their prairie plot. Prior to planting the prairie, the students will be given a lesson dealing with the history, functions and issues concerning prairies. By working individually and collectively on the whole project, students will achieve a sense of value and feeling of concern for the prairie and wetland habitats.



Young Forest Wildlife Habitat on the Mead

Article by Ken M. Blomberg

It's no secret that the Mead Wildlife Area has had a long history of ongoing habitat work for grouse, woodcock and other young forest wildlife. Thirty years ago, I remember aspen cuts and wildlife openings created to encourage young growth woodlands and edge for game and non-game species alike.

More recently, the Ruffed Grouse Society (RGS) announced funding support for five projects during 2007 and beyond in Wisconsin that will target habitat management for ruffed grouse, American woodcock and other wildlife species. Partners receiving RGS funding included the US Forest Service, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Eau Claire and Marathon County Forestry Departments.



Young Aspen stand
Photo by Ken M. Blomberg

According to Mike Zagata, RGS Executive Director and CEO, "RGS is pleased to be able to once again work with a variety of Wisconsin partners to support these important wildlife habitat projects. Since 1985, RGS has contributed nearly \$600,000 to fund 84 projects in 40 Wisconsin counties. The continued strong support of our local chapter members makes all of this possible."

The Golden Sands Chapter of RGS has been involved in the development of a project at the Mead for several years. RGS funds are also being provided to the Wisconsin DNR for the Mead Wildlife Area to support the development of a 1,000 acre ruffed grouse and woodcock habitat management demonstration area.

DNR Program Supervisor Tom Meier reports, "The habitat demonstration area compliments our new visitor center and will provide an excellent opportunity to educate private landowners about forest and wildlife management. We appreciate the support of RGS in making this happen."

RGS funds will also be utilized by the Wisconsin DNR to provide signage and road access to the habitat demonstration area, making the area accessible for woodland landowner and educational tours.

Also, on the Sandhill and Wood County Wildlife Areas, funds have been made available to non-commercially regenerate 55 acres of mature aspen habitat. On the Eau Claire County Forest, funds will be used for access improvement on the Kelly Road Management Area to facilitate habitat management



Young Forest Wildlife Habitat (continued from page 6)

activities and increase hunting opportunities. Improving woodcock habitat west of Antigo on the Marathon County Forest is the goal of an ongoing five year partnership project. With the support of Kretz Lumber Company, this project is targeting the regeneration of 100 acres of critical upland alder habitat.

"With limited management funds available at the state and county levels, it quickly became apparent that this important project would not occur without support from RGS", said RGS regional biologist Gary Zimmer.

Established in 1961, the Ruffed Grouse Society is the one international wildlife conservation organization dedicated to promoting conditions suitable for ruffed grouse, American woodcock and related wildlife to sustain our sport hunting tradition and outdoor heritage.

Information on the RGS, its mission, management projects and membership can be found on the web at: www.ruffedgrousesociety.org, or Gary Zimmer, RGS Regional Biologist at (715) 674 -7505.

Mead Bluebird Trail

Article by Doug Aziz

The Mead Bluebird Route, an Aldo Leopold Audubon Society Project, is a 56 mi. round trip from my home in Mosinee. Depending on circumstances, it takes 2 to 2 ½ hours, door-to-door, to monitor it. The route consists of 30 nest boxes randomly scattered along highways "O", "H", "S" & "C".

Boxes are placed in locations which, first and foremost, meet the habitat requirements/preferences of bluebirds, although they are also utilized by other songbirds such as tree swallows and house wrens. They are placed in open areas adjacent to low cover such as lawns, pastures and rights-of-way and where perch sites are readily available.

The boxes are mounted on metal fence posts that include a predator guard which, in the case of the Mead route, consists of a 4 ½ ft. length of used irrigation pipe. The boxes are mounted facing south-east to catch the early morning sun and so that the opening is opposite the prevailing wind which reduces the chance of wind driven rain entering the nest cavity.

Each box is monitored by myself or Bill Hirt, a member of the Mead staff, weekly beginning in mid-April through the middle of August. We gather statistics such as: the presence or absence of a nest, species of bird, number of eggs, then chicks and ultimately the number fledged. In the case of bluebirds, we also determine if unhatched eggs are fertile or not.

By the time you read this, 22 of the 30 boxes will have fledged 122 of the beautiful songbirds we are focused on, in addition to 41 tree swallows and 11 house wrens. It is worthy of mention that the number of bluebirds could have been appreciably higher if it were not for the fact that nest initiation was de-



Mead Bluebird Trail (continued from page 7)

layed for at least 10 days to 2 weeks due to the cold/wet weather we experienced in late April and early May.

During the nesting season there were a number of notable events on the Mead Bluebird Route. For the second year in a row two of the boxes contained white eggs, a relatively rare occurrence, which happens in only 2% to 3% of nests. I was again surprised by the presence of a green tree frog in the same box I found one in last year. Also, for the third year in a row Bre'r Bear vandalized one of the boxes on the route. This year the bear took out a box off of highway "H", last year it was at the Dog Training area off highway "O" and three years ago at Teal Flowage off highway "S".

Assuming responsibility for the Mead Bluebird Route has been both educational and rewarding and I would recommend it - monitoring a route - to anyone seeking a quality outdoor experience. If interested, contact Kent Hall by phone at 715/344-8081 or by email: kentsue@charter.net

Duck Banding (Part 1 of a 2-part series)

Article by Patrice Evers

Duck Banding has officially started here at the Mead. Several weeks of preparation and a few early mornings has us all very excited in anticipation of our first banding morning. In part one of this series I talk about the history and the importance of bird (waterfowl) banding as well as a little background about how the data is used. In part two of the series, I will take you waterfowl banding here at Mead and hopefully culminate with a successful season.

Banding History

The inauguration of bird banding practices can be traced back to 218 BC - when Roman foot soldiers tied threads on swallow's legs to mark them. On each day the soldiers marched, they placed one knot in the string so that when a swallow was released from the front and returned home it would bring a message of how far the troops had traveled.

Bird banding is mentioned by Marco Polo, who reported (in the 16th Century) Chinese barons' had marked their hunting falcons with silver tablets engraved with their owners name and province so that lost birds could be returned.

The earliest record of a metal band came in 1595 when King Henry IV banded a peregrine falcon that was lost in France and found in Malta 24 hours later. It was alleged that the bird had flown about 1350 miles at an average of 56 miles an hour.

In the 18th century it had become common practice for falconers to attach rings to birds stunned but not killed by hunting hawks. Duke Ferdinand, for example, placed a silver band on a Common Heron in 1669; coincidentally, the bird was recovered by his grandson around 1728, indicating the heron lived at least 60 years. And in 1710 in Germany, a falconer captured a Great Gray Heron bearing several rings, one of which had been attached in Turkey some 1,200 miles away.



Duck Banding (continued from page 8)

The first record of banding in North America was by John James Audubon (famous American naturalist and painter) in 1804. He reportedly tied silver cords to the legs of phoebes and identified two of the nestlings when they returned the following year.

In the early 1900's concern over declining numbers of waterfowl, vanishing passenger pigeons and the over harvesting of egrets for their plumes resulted in an international agreement to manage migratory birds. In 1904 a man named Jack Miner established a waterfowl sanctuary in Kingsville, Ontario. In 1909 he banded a mallard that was shot the following year in the United States by a man in South Carolina. The band was returned to Miner. This signifies the first complete record of a band and recovery on the continent.

In the years between 1909 and 1939 he managed to band 20,000 Canada geese as well as numerous other waterfowl (many of which were returned to him by hunters across the continent). Coincidentally, Miner also took credit for helping some goose hunters "find religion," since his bands also carried biblical inscriptions such as "He careth for you, Peter 5:7" and "Be not afraid, only believe, Mark 5:36."

In 1916 the Migratory Bird Convention was signed by Canada and the United States which laid out a system to protect migratory birds as well as regulating the killing of birds in both countries. Mexico joined the Convention in 1936. In 1920 the U.S. Bureau of Biological Survey and the Canadian Wildlife Service jointly took on the administration of the Migratory Bird Convention and the coordination of banding activities in North America. The Bird Banding Laboratory (USA) and the Canadian Bird Banding Office manage permits, supply bands, and keeps records of data on all birds banded in North America.

Importance of Banding

Today, banding is instrumental to waterfowl research and management in North America. Banding data from waterfowl is analyzed yearly and is a crucial part of determining hunting regulations and detecting changes in waterfowl populations. Data from banding can be used to evaluate hunting pressure and determine how vulnerable different ages and sexes are to hunting pressure. All of these are key components to managing waterfowl for sustainable harvest.

Banding is also important for research. The more we understand about waterfowl and other birds, the better able we are to make good management decisions. Some other information gained from band data includes: migration patterns, finding out where a bird winters and nests, toxicology and disease research, behavior and social structures, estimates of productivity, estimates of survival and life span determination.

So, who can band waterfowl?

Well, the banding of waterfowl is controlled by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act which requires that anyone banding waterfowl must have a federal banding permit. And since banding data is used to set hunting regulations, generally only federal, state and provincial agencies are allowed to band water-



Tony and Zachary banding a Wood Duck

Photo courtesy Pam Stange



Duck Banding (continued from page 9)

fowl. However, researchers can be granted permits to band waterfowl if they submit a detailed research proposal.

The Bird Banding Laboratory (BBL) provides "banders" with numbered bands in the correct size for the birds they band. For example, a mallard wears a 7A band while a wood duck takes a 5. Bands are made of ultra-light aluminum inscribed with its own individual 8 or 9 digit number and "CALL 1-800-327 BAND" and "WRITE BIRD BAND LAUREL MD 20708 USA." When a bird is banded, the band number, the species of bird, its age and sex, and the place and date it was banded are recorded and submitted to the Bird Banding Laboratory who maintains a central database.



Rudy Schutte holds a duck while Tom Meier applies a band.

Photographer unknown

Bird banding is one of the most useful tools in wildlife management and ornithology, and its success depends on the public's willingness to report band encounters. Encounters of banded birds are of two main types: recoveries or recaptures. A recovered bird is one that is found dead, sometimes by a layperson who happens upon it, or maybe the bird was killed by flying into a window or vehicle, or by the family cat. However, the vast majority of reported recoveries come from hunters who shoot waterfowl or other game birds that were previously banded. Sometimes, encounters are the result of live-bird recaptures, usually by another bander, in which the previously-banded bird is released back into the wild. When a bird is recovered or recaptured later, the finder can be linked to information about the bird's age, how far it traveled, and other interesting aspects of its life by reporting the band number to the Bird Banding Laboratory.

(continued in Volume 4 Issue 3 Part Two: Duck Banding at the Mead)

Pictures from the Mead "Family" Picnic, August 24, 2008

Photos Courtesy Pam Stange





PJ Jacobs Junior High Students Visit the Mead

Article by Dave Grabski



Tom Meier, Mobly, and PJ Jacobs students

Photo Courtesy Dave Grabski

On May 13, 14, and 15 over 200 students from Mr. Grabski's and Mr. Mlsna's 7th Grade Science classes visited the Mead Wildlife Education Center and spent the day their relating their classroom environmental science lessons to the real world. Students arrived about 8:20 and were greeted in the Amphitheater by Brian Peters and Pam Stange. From there they went into the Education Room where Tom Meier gave them an overview of the Mead Wildlife Area, including a brief history of the area and the formation of the Mead. He also explained how the Stanton W. Mead Education and Visitors Center was funded, including the over \$6000 in donations that

previous classes had made to the construction of the building.

As always, Mobly stole the show when Tom introduced her to the students. He explained how he came to have her and how she had imprinted on humans and would not be able to survive in the wild. He also discussed the life cycle of owls and compared wild owls to captive owls. Students were amazed that wild owls live only about 8-9 years while captive owls can live as long as 60 years. Tom shared a story about how Mobly still lays eggs but they are not fertile. Gales of laughter erupted when Tom explained that Mobley thought Tom was her boyfriend!



Tom Meier, Mobly, and PJ Jacobs students

Photo Courtesy Dave Grabski



PJ Jacobs students visit the Mead (continued from page 11)



PJ Jacobs students explore Dragonfly Pond

Photo Courtesy Dave Grabski

Students then spent the rest of the day attending 3 breakout sessions: Dragonfly Pond, Orienteering, and Renewable energy/Kid Wind. At the Dragonfly Pond students explored the macro invertebrate world of the pond. Patrice Evers explained pond habitats, how this education pond was built, and the importance of wetlands to the ecosystem. Students netted pond life and then brought it to their outdoor lab tables to explore. After identifying various macro invertebrates and discussing life cycles, all of the invertebrates (as well as a few minnows) were returned to the pond.

At the Orienteering station Bill Hirt showed students how to determine distances by using their own individual pace lengths (their stride). Students had to calculate their number of paces in a rod. Students were then shown how to use compasses and, combined with their knowledge of their pace distance, how to travel to a specific spot using numerous waypoints. By successfully navigating their course students would discover a duck decoy with a hidden message.



PJ Jacobs students search for hidden duck decoys

Photo Courtesy Dave Grabski



PJ Jacobs students design, test, and build their windmill

Photo Courtesy Dave Grabski

While at the Renewable Energy/Kid Wind session students tried to design the most efficient windmill. Using information presented by Pam Stange students were able to manipulate various factors that would affect the amount of electricity generated by their design. Students experimented with their designs and then built the best wind turbine based on their experiments. The windmills were then tested to determine the best design. At the end of the session students had a better idea of the factors that determine wind mill design and efficiency.



Managers Report

Article by Tom Meier, Project Manager

Well we are deep into summer, in fact, approaching the end of this great season. We have accomplished a great deal on the Wildlife Area and I am proud of staff and volunteers who have made all of this possible. For those of you that travel Hwy S, we partnered with Marathon County this spring to place a water control structure under the highway just north of the Eau Pleine River Bridge. This will allow us to back water up into a 12 acre wetland area on the east side of the road and provide a shallow wetland for wildlife. We have also repaired several miles of dikes that were severely affected by flooding this spring. It has been several years since we have flooded and we now know where many of the muskrat and badger holes are that have accumulated since 2002. In addition, Teal Flowage, Pool 15, and Four Oaks Flowage have been re-sloped and re-surfaced with the use of funds from the sale of state waterfowl stamps.

Attempts to maintain our grassland and wetland areas in an open aspect continued this summer with the treatment of brush in Berkahn and Teal flowages with herbicide. The application was with a helicopter and worked very well. Without this management tool, many of these areas would turn to brush and trees and their value to grassland wildlife lost. We will burn these areas this fall to reduce dead debris.

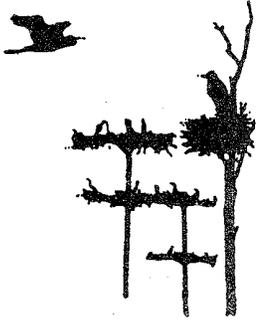
Volunteers have accomplished many projects since spring including gate construction, oak release, dike brushing, placement of signs, granite patching of roads and dikes, mulching of construction areas, turtle patrol, maintenance of the grounds around the Center and many other aspects that representing work items that we often can not find time to do.

Within the education and visitor center, we are making some significant adjustments to our solar hot water and masonry furnace units to increase their efficiency. These upgrades will be completed soon and we will now be working with all renewable aspects working there best. What a great facility we all have to provide a base from which children and adults can learn about renewable energy options and head out to explore the natural world.

In closing, be sure to take in the "Winged Artistry" exhibition that will be set up at the Center from September 13th to October 18th. This is a display of artistic taxidermy that is superb. If you like taxidermy of local wildlife species you must take this in. Our hours will be 8:00am to 4:30pm Monday through Friday and 10:00am to 2:00pm on Saturdays. I hope that you can make it!!

"WINGED ARTISTRY" EXHIBIT AT STANTON W. MEAD EDUCATION & VISITOR CENTER

Be sure to take in the "Winged Artistry" exhibition that will be set up at the Stanton W. Mead Education and Visitor Center from September 13th to October 18th. This is a display of artistic taxidermy that is superb. If you like taxidermy of local wildlife species you must take this in. This exhibit shows taxidermy that has certainly been taken to a higher level. Exhibit hours will be 8:00am to 4:30pm Monday through Friday and 10:00am to 2:00pm on Saturday.



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Wetland's Gazette



**Aerial view from the top
of the wind turbine of
the Stanton W. Mead
Education and Visitors
Center.**

Photo Courtesy of Tom
Brown, Architect