Wisconsin youth conservation camp opportunities announced

Two unique conservation summer camp opportunities are available for middle and high school students this summer in northern Wiscon-sin. Upper Peninsula youth are also welcome. Middle school youth en-tering 6-8th grade in fall are invited to attend Sand Laka

tering 6-8th grade in fall are invited to attend Sand Lake Conservation Camp at Camp Bird near Crivitz from June 20-22. The fee is \$100 (\$150 after May 18) and includes room, board, t-shirt, and all conjuties/programs activities/programs. Visit www.marinettecounty.com

(search for "Sand Lake" or "Conservation Camp") for more information. Registra-tions not accepted after June and are first-come, first-served; space is limited, and camp usually fills quickly. The registration packet is available online, or you can request it via mail. For more information or to request registration materi-als, please call Anne Bartels, Education Specialist/ Camp Director, at (715) 732-7784 or email abar-tels@marinettecounty.com

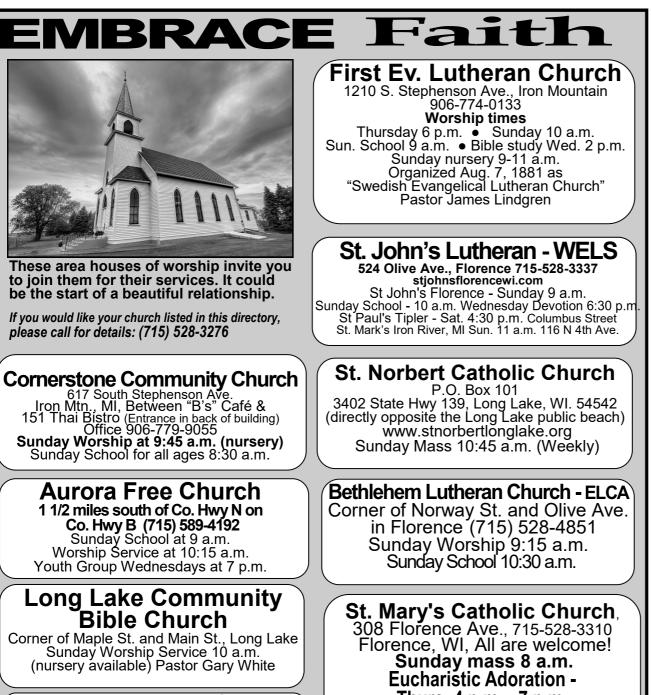
High school youth en-tering 9-12th grade in fall, age 17 or under, are invit-ed to participate in the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association Youth Conservation Camp, June 18-22 at the North Lakeland Discovery Center in Manitowish Wa-ters, Vilas County, County, www.discoverycenter.net Wildlife programs

programs,

habitat restoration projects, daily field trips, teambuilding activities, and hands-on activities provide an in-depth look at natural resources management and careers. Registration fee is \$250 and covers all programs, meals, snacks, lodg-ing, and a t-shirt. The dead-line is June 1. Register http:// at: online wisconsinlandwater.org/ events/youth-conservation-camps or contact Kim Warkentin at the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association at 1-(608) 441-2677 or email kim@wisconsinlandwater.o rg.

These camps provide fun outdoor experiences, help foster an appreciation

for nature, and introduce a variety of opportunities in natural resources and conservation careers. Natural resource professionals present programs on wildlife, habitat, water quality, fisheries, forestry, outdoor skills, and more. Engaging speakers and interest-ing topics give campers an opportunity to participate in hands-on activities, learn outdoor skills, make learn outdoor skins, make friends, participate in typi-cal 'summer camp' expe-riences, and enjoy Wis-consin's beautiful North-woods. Contact your local county Land and Water Conservation or UW-Extension office for any available offered. scholarships



Thurs. 4 p.m. - 7 p.m. 8 1/2 Miles South of Florence on Cty. N www.stmaryflorence.org Sunday Worship 9 a.m. Seiya Asanuma, Pastor

Parish website

Fence Bible Church

Highway C & Memory Lane

(715) 336-2194 Worship Schedule: 10 -11:15 a.m.

First Presbyterian Church Corner of Norway St. and Lake Ave. in Florence (715) 528-4851 Sunday Worship: 8 a.m. Sunday School 10:30 a.m.

Counting cranes: Sign up to

April, over 1,000 volunteers travel to their local wetlands and favorite birding locations to participate in the International Crane Foundation's Crane Count. This annual survey of sandhill and whooping cranes spans over 90 counties in six states including Wisconsin and portions of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota.

2018 Crane The Count is planned for Saturday, April 14 from 5:30 am to 7:30 am.

In 2017, a total of 11,055 sandhill cranes and 17 whooping cranes were counted throughout Wisconsin. In Forest County, 33 sandhill County, cranes were spotted at 11 observation sites. The most cranes were found in Winnebago County, with 1853 sandhills, and the lowest number observed was in Milwaukee County where a lone sandhill was counted.

Florence County has not held a count in the past several years and for several years prior no cranes were observed at the time of the count. Over the past years, several pairs have made the county their home, however. If you are interested in getting involved in counting cranes in Florence County, contact the International Crane Foundation's Crane Count Coordinator at (608) 356-9462 or email cranecount@savingcranes .org.

This year, a pair of cranes that make their summer home in a field on Brule Dam Road in Florence County came back from their southern migration only to be hit with a spring snow storm. They left for friendlier weather for the time being, but we are eagerly awaiting the return of the elegant creatures and their strange, primeval calls.

In a 2011 article by Kent Van Horn, the DNR's migratory game bird ecologist with the Bureau of Wildlife Management, the sandhill crane population is currently large and widespread, but this was not always the case. As Euro-

help monitor populations in

pean immigrants pushed across North America in the 18th and 19th centuries, unregulated hunting, wetland drainage and hab-itat loss caused a significant reduction in the sandhill crane population.

Sandhill cranes were commonly harvested for food until the last century. In an account published in 1622, Edward Winslow William Bradford and noted that during the Pilgrim's first year in North America a "fat crane" was a welcome addition to the dinner table. From this and other information, many have suggested that sandhill crane was likely to have been on the original Thanksgiving dinner table, either in place of, or alongside the turkey.

The harvest of cranes and other wildlife species grew into unregulated market hunting during the early period of our country and exceeded a sustainable harvest level. At the same time, the productive soils of many shallow marshes were drained and farmed, reducing breeding habitat.

In 1916 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act halted hunting of migratory birds, including sandhill cranes, unless a regulated harvest and monitoring of their populations was established.

Gradually, apprecia-tion for wetlands grew, and habitat important to the cranes and many other wildlife species received protection. These conservation steps set the stage for sandhill crane recovery.

The sandhill crane likely reached its lowest population level in the 1930s. In 1936 President Franklin D. Roosevelt called the first North American Wildlife Conference to assess the status and stimulate conservation of many wildlife species. At this conference, Franklin S. Henika of Madison estimated that there were only about 25 nesting sandhill crane pairs in Wisconsin along with a few small breeding populations in other Great Lakes states. These were undoubtedly greater sandhill cranes.

From the population low, the sandhill recov-