

Kemp's Point

A newsletter of the Kemp Natural Resources Station
Volume 1, Number 1 - Fall/Winter 2000

WELCOME TO KEMP'S POINT

Hi and welcome to *Kemp's Point* – a semi-annual newsletter of the Kemp Natural Resources Station. Kemp Station has seen tremendous growth over the last few years and one of the challenges we face is keeping our friends and colleagues informed about our many activities. For example, did you know that Kemp Station has nearly doubled in size? Or, that we support a diverse environmental research program? Or, that we host numerous fun and educational outdoor programs each year? Thus, *Kemp's Point*.

With this newsletter, we hope to keep you abreast of Station activities and upcoming outreach events. And every now and then we will include a story that looks back on the Station's rich past. Our intent is to publish two issues per year. Each newsletter will feature interviews with researchers and educators who are doing important work to improve our understanding of the natural world and who are promoting its

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The Perfect Storm?

By Tom Steele

One of this summer's blockbusters was *The Perfect Storm* – a movie about a tremendous hurricane that pounded the Atlantic seaboard and changed the lives of thousands of people. Here at

pristine appearance has definitely changed. Damage ranges from a tipped up maple tree to a 5-acre patch of flattened hemlock.

The old-growth forest has long



Where dense hemlocks once stood, bright sunlight now shines.

Kemp Station we had a storm of our own. And although it wasn't a hurricane, it significantly changed life around here.

On August 14 a violent storm ripped through the Northwoods. Kemp Station lay directly in its path. The storm left hundreds of snapped, shattered and toppled trees in its wake. The good news is that no one was hurt, there was only minor building damage, and large numbers of trees are still standing. However, the Station's

been the Station's centerpiece. It defined Kemp Station, providing a glimpse of what large portions of northern Wisconsin looked like prior to European settlement. Walking through the forest, particularly the hemlocks, you had the feeling that time stood still. It wasn't difficult to imagine voyageurs or Native Americans tromping through similar forests hundreds of years ago. But the August storm shattered any illusion of permanence.

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wise stewardship. Our goal is to make science real, not just for researchers and students, but for everyone interested in the world around us.

This newsletter is made possible by a gift from an anonymous donor. Indeed, philanthropy has figured prominently throughout Kemp Station's history. It was the kindness of Sally Greenleaf and Susan Small – granddaughters of Mr. Edward Kemp – whose generosity created Kemp Station some 40 years ago.

Over these past 40 years, Kemp Station has strived to improve our understanding of the environment, and in the process it has touched thousands of lives – whether they be scientists, students, or individuals with a keen interest in the out of doors. It is my sincere wish that this most recent gift, and the newsletter it produced, continues that legacy.

I hope you find the newsletter interesting and informative. If you have questions, comments, or an idea for a future story, drop us a note or give us a call. We would love to hear from you. In the meantime, enjoy your travels through *Kemp's Point*.
--Tom Steele

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The Perfect Storm? (Continued from Page 1)

The fact is every forest, even old growth, is a dynamic community. Granted, most of the changes are subtle and escape our notice. But every now and then a major event like a windstorm or wildfire comes along.

Dr. Craig Lorimer, professor in the Department of Forest Ecology & Management at UW-Madison, noted windstorms like the one that hit Kemp Station are probably “*the major recurrent physical force*” in shaping the development of old-growth forests in northern Wisconsin. He also observed that these natural disturbances occur at intervals of every 60 to 100 years. That's relatively common in the life of a 300-year-old tree.



Tom Steele illustrates the size of a tip-up which resulted from the August 14 storm.

A frequently heard question is, “What are you going to do next?” We will clean up the fallen trees along the roads and around the buildings, and remove trees that pose a hazard to humans or property. But for the most part, the forest will be left as is. Kemp Station has a legacy of being a unique scientific area. It provides an important benchmark of the natural conditions and processes that characterize old-growth forests.

So while the forests of Kemp Station have changed, our work has not. We will continue to conduct programs of natural resources research and education. And through this newsletter we will keep you informed about the post-storm developments, whether they be in Kemp Station's forests, laboratories, or classroom.

It remains to be seen whether the August 2000 windstorm was perfect or not. But one thing we can be certain about, it's all part of the natural process. 🌲



Kemp Research Report

Research That's For the Birds

From January 1998 to August 2000 Kemp Station was considered “home” to Amber Roth. During this time she was collecting data for her Master’s Thesis under Dr. Scott Lutz in the Department of Wildlife Ecology at UW-Madison. Her project explores innovative ways of managing aspen forests for both timber and high quality American Woodcock habitat. In addition, Amber and her field crew are looking at how these new forestry practices are affecting the rest of the bird community.

Amber’s path to Kemp Station was a meandering one and one rich with wildlife experiences. As an undergraduate, she held a work study position with the DNR’s Bureau of Endangered Resources. After graduation, she worked at the USDA’s Animal Damage Control hotline for Southern Wisconsin. During a fellowship at Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago, she had the opportunity to study eastern lowland gorillas, an experience she found especially rewarding. But it was during a limited term post as a Wildlife Researcher with DNR that she realized she wanted to stay in the field and



Amber Roth watching & listening for birds.

knew that a master’s degree would be needed in order to compete for jobs.

Amber wanted a forest management component in her graduate study. Dr. Lutz’s woodcock project was just starting and sounded interesting to Amber. That’s when Kemp became her base of operations. Amber’s research sites are within 15 to 100 miles of Kemp and she utilized the station for housing and office space needs. Amber is very grateful for the assistance she received: “Tom Steele and Gary Kellner provided invaluable advice, technical services, and logistical support. I don’t know how I would have completed my research without their assistance and the support of the station.”

I had the opportunity to accompany Amber on one of her early morning songbird surveys. We arrived at one of her sites shortly after 5:00 am and spent the next 4 hours hiking from one survey

point to the next. We waited approximately 5 minutes at each point, watching and listening for birds. Amber noted each bird on a tally sheet. I was impressed with her bird identification skills as I struggled to recall the song sparrow’s song from site to site! I was happy to learn a handful of “new-to-me” birds and on our journey home I quizzed Amber about her method for learning birds. Her technique involves locating

a bird that is singing and then identifying it by sight. The songbird component of her study looks primarily at species with a high conservation priority. For example, Wisconsin and Michigan are home to 50% of the world’s golden-winged warbler population. Songbird count data show a 3% per year decrease in this population. One of Amber’s questions is whether managing forests for woodcock will affect golden-winged warblers. Other species with a high conservation priority are the veery, black-billed cuckoo, rose-breasted grosbeak, mourning warbler, and chestnut-sided warbler.

After taking part in the songbird survey, I was curious about the woodcock surveys which Amber and crew completed in the spring. She explained that these are done at dusk when the male woodcocks “peent”. “Peenting” is sort of a nasal call made prior to the woodcock’s courting ariel display. Since this activity only takes place

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Kemp Hosts Forestry Summer Camp

Forestry Summer Camp participants: (Foreground) Teaching Assistant Darrin Kimbler; (Row 1, kneeling): Brian Schwingle, Samuel Frazier, Aaron Mielke, Cory Secher, Jon Boerner; (Row 2, standing): Teaching Assistant Michael Counte, Andrew Bremer, Michael Weston, Tracy Elver, Kristin Romanowich, Erin Kreutz, Amy Jahnke, Jeffrey Powers, Katie Wellnitz; (Row 3, standing): Michael Amman, Joseph Schwartz, Jason Ludden, Erin Esser, Emily Duerr



Kemp Natural Resources Station was abuzz for 3 weeks from mid-May to early-June as it hosted 18 undergraduate forestry students. Every other year, the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Department of Forest Ecology & Management offers a 3-credit course that is fondly known as "Summer Camp." The three-week course is an integrated set of briefings, tours, and field exercises conducted by faculty from the Departments of Forest Ecology & Management, Wildlife Ecology, Plant Pathology, and Soil Science.

According to Tom Steele, Kemp Station's Superintendent and Camp Coordinator, Summer Camp introduces students to "forest ecosystem concepts and relationships, to forestry field practices and operations, and to the socio-political and economic environment that shapes today's forest management." Camp also provides opportunities for students and faculty to become better acquainted with each other and with "real world" natural resource professionals.

One day of Camp, I dragged a few students away from some rare and precious free time to chat about their camp experience. My intent was to learn what students thought of their Camp experience and to learn if the purpose of Summer Camp had been met.

According to the students, one of the best aspects of Camp was their interaction with the faculty. "Cool" and "Awesome" were two adjectives used to describe what the interactions were like. "I didn't know any of the professors in *(the)* Forestry *(Department)* and Camp gave me the opportunity to get to know them," said Katie Wellnitz, a Junior from Whitewater. Erin Kreutz, a Senior from Milwaukee, compared Camp to regular semester classes at the UW; "It was much more personal than regular UW classes; the professors were more open to answering questions and you could tell that they wanted to help."

It was clear to me that the students discovered many things about themselves and forestry

during Summer Camp which helped them to better identify their career interests. Aaron Mielke, a Junior from Sheboygan Falls, said "Camp opened my eyes to how much there is to know about forestry and how little I knew." Thanks to his experience at Camp, Aaron is even more certain that he wants a career in forestry. For Mike Weston, a Senior from Brookfield, and Brian Schwingle, a Junior from Cuba City, Camp provided insight into the field of forestry and the many opportunities available after college. Erin enjoyed learning about forest policy issues and thinks she may lean that way career-wise.

Camp also gave students a real-life view into the world of natural resources. Informal noon hour presentations were given by forestry consultants and DNR, UW-Extension and UW-Madison employees about their jobs and experiences. Students had the opportunity to ask questions about job markets, career opportunities, starting salaries and the high- and

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Kellner Finds Rewards

in Kemp Work



This summer Gary replaced the old chinking between the logs of the Dining Hall and Kitchen building.

One of the unique features of Kemp Station is its historical log buildings. The job of keeping those buildings safe, functional, and well-maintained falls squarely on the shoulders of Gary Kellner. Gary has worked at the station since 1993. Never bored with his job, Gary's responsibilities include "maintenance, repair, any building projects that we might come up with, lawns, lake front, any of the carpentry needs and purchasing." He is also a Natural Resources Technician, which allows him to assist visiting researchers. Gary feels fortunate to work at a facility of this age and unique history. He also enjoys meeting and working with a variety of people.

Gary says that with his wide range of responsibilities, he sees his job as more of a challenge than a burden. Having been built in the early 1900's, the buildings

at Kemp provide many opportunities for Gary to utilize his creative talents, something he finds very rewarding. Beginning in 1995, Gary led the 1 ½ year project of remodeling the laboratory building, with his primary responsibility being the 2nd floor. The building was stripped down to the studs, rewired, dry walled and finished, with Gary installing cabinets in the lab rooms. During the demolition stage, Gary saved all of the 60-70 year old trim that was around the windows and doors so that it could be cleaned up and reinstalled. This extra effort helped to preserve the "old" look of the building's interior. Another project of ingenuity is the solar water boost atop the Lodge. Made from a discarded 80-gallon pressure tank painted black, Gary gleaned the idea from a solar energy fair he attended in Madison. The water pipes in the Lodge basement would sweat during the summer months due to the cold water held in them. With the addition of the solar water boost, which warms the water that enters the Lodge, this problem has been eliminated.

Making modern repairs look "old" or "natural" is perhaps Gary's greatest challenge. One example of this is the replacement of an entire vertical log in the lodge. According to Gary, whole logs are the most difficult to replace: "Wood today isn't like the old

growth that was used to build these buildings. You want a repair to look like it was always there," says Kellner. In order to accommodate the swinging door leading to the Lodge's patio, the new log had to be gradually chiseled until the door fit properly, a procedure that was essentially opposite of how the door was originally made to fit.

"Gary is one of the most talented and resourceful people I know," says Tom Steele, Station Superintendent. "His reputation extends far beyond Kemp Station." In 1994, Dr. Stith Gower of UW-Madison's Department of Forest Ecology & Management was setting up a large research project in the remote reaches of northern Canada. "Gary was recruited because of his broad skills, his commitment to job quality, his willingness to work long hours under demanding conditions, and his terrific personality and quick sense of humor." The sites Gary helped establish form the backbone of an international research effort examining the potential influence of climate change on northern forests. "Gary has made a huge impact on the facilities and programs of Kemp Station," says Tom. "We are very fortunate to have him working here."

Gary looks forward to several projects in the near future. Since completing the new steps down to the lake, he plans to extend his workmanship to the fire ring area. "We will be putting in a two-tier landscape system to help eliminate erosion," said Gary. In addition, he plans to convert the current

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A PIECE OF KEMP HISTORY: *The Lodge, Then and Now*

Construction of the lodge, or family house, began in about 1920 by Minnie Amos Kemp, Edward Kemp's widow, and their daughter, Frances. Described as Norewegian in style, the construction is characterized by three lower horizontal logs with a center section of five-foot vertical logs topped by 2-3 more horizontal logs. The lodge was used as a summer home where many friends and relatives came to stay and visit the Kemps.



1930

Since the initial construction was completed in the summer of 1922, few modifications have been made to the lodge. In the late 1930's, a basement was dug by hand. Electricity was added at about this same time. With the exception of a few logs and joints that have been repaired or replaced, the log work, stonework, and windows are original construction. When the University took possession of the property, the two screened porches were modified to better serve the researchers utilizing the facilities. The small porch, which once was Minnie Kemp's sewing room, was enclosed to provide additional sleeping space. Glass doors were added to the large lakeview porch, as shown in these "then and now" photographs, and the porch now holds four bunk beds.

The lodge consists of one living room, six bedrooms, the porch and a foyer. There are three fireplaces but only the one in the living room is still used. The basement contains a gas furnace, which replaced the original wood furnace, and lavatories for men and women. Visitors to Kemp who stay in the lodge utilize the Kitchen/Dining Hall building, which is separate, as Minnie and Frances Kemp designed the lodge and dining buildings in the style of a logging camp. The two separate buildings made good sense in the early days considering the heat and fire hazard posed by wood cook stoves and kerosene lamps. --K.O.



2000

Kellner Finds Rewards... (Continued from Page 5)

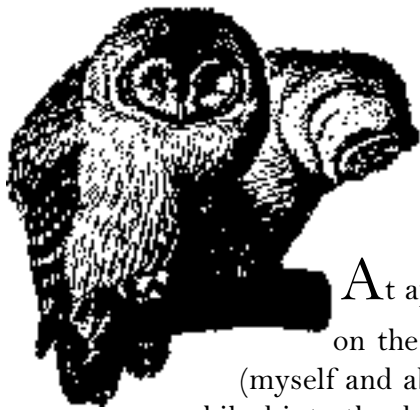
carport near the fire ring into a pavillion. A more long-term goal of Gary's is to restore the boathouse to it's original condition.

Gary is a native of Sayner, which is located just northwest of Woodruff. When asked if he's lived there his whole life, he comes back with a Will Rogers line, "Not yet." In his free time, Gary enjoys

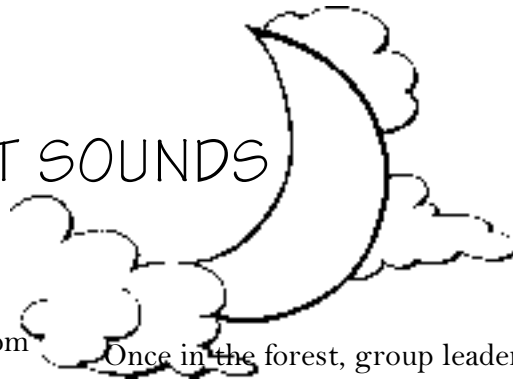
reading a broad range of literature, from The Bible to Jean Auel, and likes to partake in outdoor activities such as snow shoeing, cross country skiing, hiking, canoeing, vegetable gardening, fishing and hunting. 🐾

— K.O.





NIGHT SOUNDS



By Karla Ortman

At approximately 9:00 pm on the night of August 2, we (myself and about 30 other people) hiked into the dark hemlock forest at Kemp Station. We were hoping to hear an owl.

We had just enjoyed an informative and entertaining talk given by Bart Kotarba of the Northwoods Wildlife Center in Minocqua. Bart explained much about owls, including their biology, lifestyle and habits. Wings, talons and owl pellets were passed around for all to see and touch. To heighten the anticipation of hearing an owl in the woods, owl calls were played from a CD of bird calls. Finally, Bart introduced his two assistants, Cadi (a saw whet owl) and Bart (a barred owl). Cadi and Bart, the owl, are permanent residents at NWC, which does wildlife rehabilitation and education. Both of these owls have permanent injuries that prevent them from being released in the wild. NWC has special permits that allow Cadi and Bart to stay at the Center and be education birds. We were thrilled when each of the birds “talked” for us. It was clear that everyone was eager to find that owl in the forest!

Once in the forest, group leader Sheri Buller, DNR Naturalist for the Northern Highland American Legion State Forest, did her version of the barred owl call – “*who cooks for you, who cooks for you all.*” Silence followed and everyone stood still, hoping for an answer. Nothing. We proceeded further on the trail and deeper into the darkness. Stopping again, Sheri called once more – “*who cooks for you, who cooks for you all.*” Again, silence. Could it be that there would be no answer tonight and we must be content with a great owl talk and a nice hike in the woods? Feeling somewhat like giving up, we continued even further on the trail. Suddenly a call came out of the darkness—it was a barred owl! Frozen in place, we listened, Sheri answered and the owl continued to “talk” back. The bird moved past and toward the lake. Once far enough away, we all clapped our hands to get the owl to stop calling. That way it would not be found by a larger owl that may prey on the barred owl.

What a thrill! An eerie yet amazing feeling to be in the dark forest listening to an owl. Don’t ever pass up the opportunity! 🦉

If you are interested in seeing owls up close and personal, take a tour at the Northwoods Wildlife Center. Located at Hwy 70 West & Blumstein Road, Minocqua, the Northwoods Wildlife Center is a non-profit education and wildlife rehabilitation facility that operates strictly on donations. Seven different owl species make up a portion of the permanent resident population at the Center. These animals have injuries that prevent them from being returned to the wild. The Center regularly rehabilitates and releases injured owls and other northwoods animals. The Center is open Monday through Saturday, 10:00 am to 2:00 pm, with tours starting every half hour. (Phone: 715-356-7400)

LEARN MORE ABOUT OWLS ON THE WEB!

The Raptor Center:

www.raptor.cvm.umn.edu

OwlCam Home Page:

www.owlcam.com

The Owl’s Roost:

www-rci.rutgers.edu/~au/owl.htm

Natural Histories of Raptors:

www.vetmed.auburn.edu/raptor/nathist.htm

International Barn Owl Restoration Project:

ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/DTrapp/barnowli.htm

Patuxent Bird Identification InfoCenter:

www.mbr-pwrc.usgs.gov/Infocenter/infocenter.html

(Sites recommended by The Humane Society of the US)





Who's In My Woodland?

By William Klase

UW-Extension Natural Resources Educator, Headwaters Basin



Imagine you're a woodland mouse scurrying about the forest floor at Kemp Station in search of food and wary of predators. Suddenly you happen upon a treasure trove located at the end of a strange passage. You rush forward only to discover that the strange passage quickly closes behind you and you are trapped. After what seems like an eternity (in which time you consume the tasty morsel), the vessel of your containment is swept off the ground by unknown assailants. You are buffeted about and disoriented when, without warning, there is blinding light and you are dumped into a plastic bag. All around there are strange yet gentle giants staring at you in wonder and communicating to each other with complex noises. Before you can get your bearings, the bag is upended close to the ground and you are running for cover.



Rebecca Christoffel displays the captured woodland mouse for the group to see.



Rebecca Christoffel demonstrates how to empty a live trap that contains a captured critter.

On August 28th, 2000, a group of woodland owners were given the opportunity to experience wildlife inventorying firsthand at Kemp Station. They were led by Scott Craven and Rebecca Christoffel, both of the UW-Madison Department of Wildlife Ecology, who recently published the landowner's guide, *How to Inventory and Monitor Wildlife on Your Land*. Their goal for the day's program was to give the participants the tools necessary to identify and monitor all the varied wildlife species inhabiting or passing through their property. The group first met in the boathouse where Scott and Rebecca discussed inventory techniques; reviewed the importance of keys for identifying animals; and went through the usage of their guide. The class then took to the surrounding woods where Scott and Rebecca had set up small live traps in hopes of identifying some of the furry creatures inhabiting the forest. While walking along the trap line on that beautiful day, other animals were encountered, giving the participants a chance to discover interesting facts about the wildlife at Kemp. In the end, several mice and a vole

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from dusk until dark, the researcher must move fast. Amber said, “you really get a good workout running around from ‘peent’ to ‘peent!’” I have never seen a woodcock and plan to take advantage of my new-found knowledge next spring when the “peenting” begins again.



The American woodcock has a lot of interesting characteristics, including its unique nicknames – timberdoodle, bogsucker and mudsnipe. About 60% of its diet is made up of earthworms, with the remaining 40% comprised of other insects, such as ants, flies, beetles, crickets, caterpillars, and spiders. Woodcock hunt earthworms by probing the ground with its long bill. The bottom third of the bill has nerve endings which allow the bird to feel the worms. Once located, the bird opens the very end of its bill with the use of a special bone-muscle and grabs the worm while still underground! The eyes of the woodcock are set very far back on its head,

and it's been theorized that this allows it to keep watch while probing for worms.

Amber is just one of many graduate students who study natural resources and wildlife in northern Wisconsin. The knowledge gained from these studies will help us better manage our natural resources while protecting and improving wildlife habitat.

For more information, contact Amber Roth at amroth@students.wisc.edu or at the Department of Wildlife Ecology, 1630 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

Research Doesn't Stop With the Birds

Kemp Station is home to several distinct terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. This diversity supports an equally diverse research program, with projects ranging from molecular studies of algae to landscape-level analyses of the carbon cycle. This year, Kemp has been associated with more than twenty research projects and is pleased to host researchers from many parts of the country and beyond, including Minnesota, Colorado, Oregon and British Columbia. 🐾

- K.O.



Come explore winter at Kemp Station.....

Join us for an interpretive snowshoe hike Saturday, January 20**, 2001, 10:00 am to Noon, when we will explore winter ecology in the Northwoods. Space is limited, so sign up early. Please bring your own snowshoes if possible as only a limited number are available for loan. To register, call Karla at (715) 358-5667 or e-mail her at kemp@calshp.cals.wisc.edu.

** Date subject to change due to weather conditions.



WILD WONDERS

Nestled in the northwoods of Wisconsin, Kemp Station is home to a wide array of wildlife. “Wild Wonders” reports on wildlife and other observations made by Kemp staff and visitors.

A pair of barred owls nested in a rotted oak tree trunk at Kemp this year. Gary, our “handy-person,” first reported that the pair seemed to be attempting to chase him out of the woods one day, swooping and making warning calls in his direction. A couple of days later, Wildlife Ecology student Amber Roth just happened to be passing by when an owlet fell from a tree. It seems owlets often leave the nest before they can fly due to space restrictions in the nest. The baby barred was unhurt and due to their excellent climbing ability, the owlet was able to climb to safety on it’s own.



Two days in a row, I saw a large raccoon perched atop an old dead tree trunk. It

seemed as though he hadn’t moved from one day to the next. It’s sometimes thought that raccoons are nocturnal, but that’s not the case at all. While they are usually active at night, they may also forage during the day, especially a mother with young.

While walking Kemp’s nature trail one afternoon, I observed two blue jays attempting to scare off a barred owl. Had it not been for the sound of wings above, I would not have noticed the birds, as the jays were not doing their usual screaming when predators are around.



In early summer, newly hatched painted turtles were seen scuttling across the lawn at the Station entrance. These cute little guys were about the size of a quarter! They were heading for the swamp near Jyme Lake where they will live for the next 5-10 years if they stay clear of their many predators. Hatchlings may become food for raccoons, skunks, opossums, snakes, other turtles, or birds. As adults, they are still faced with many threats, including otters, coyotes, and humans, who may eat them or have a car-turtle collision. Females were also seen laying eggs in the gravel road leading down to the Station. Up to 20 eggs are laid in a single nest!

In other news from the nursery, a mallard and her young were seen on the lake near the Cabin dock. Did you know that mallard mothers will nest up to a mile away from water? That’s quite a ways to go for those first swimming lessons!

One day I watched as a pileated woodpecker called and chased a hawk in flight over the Station.



The pileated woodpecker is the largest woodpecker in North America and is about the size of a crow. If you see an oblong or rectangular woodpecker hole, you can bet it was made by the pileated. There may also be a pile of woodchips on the ground by the tree.

A few forest tent caterpillars were seen undulating around the Station this year but fortunately there is no serious caterpillar damage to report—just storm damage! These critters are known to defoliate hardwood trees, such as oak and sugar maple. Don’t be fooled by their name, as they do not construct a tent. Instead, they spin a pad-like structure on a trunk or branch where they will go to rest or moult.

During post-storm clean-up, a porcupine sat on a limb of a nearby tree and watched as brush was burned. Porcupines do not “throw” their quills as legend has it. Instead, the quills will become detached if touched. I once saw a dog in a veterinarian’s office with a mouth and muzzle full of quills. While the dog appeared ready to tackle the next porc that came along, I’m sure it’s owner hoped that the dog had learned it’s lesson!

--K.O.



Forestry Camp (Continued from Page 4)

low-points of particular jobs. Students spent the majority of their time learning about and working in the forests of northern Wisconsin. Field trips included visits to the Northern-Highland American Legion State Forest, Chequamegon National Forest, Norse Popsicle Stick Factory in Rhinelander, Packaging Corporation of America's pulp & paper mill in Tomahawk, the private woodlands of Ed Drager in Vilas County and the Perdue Lumber Company in Harshaw. And how did this exposure impact the students? "I got rid of some of my ignorance," said Katie. "I look at forests differently now." According to Brian, "it helped us to realize all the issues that need to be addressed when dealing with people on forestry decisions—we saw everyone from the logger to the yuppie naturalist."

As a university credit course, Summer Camp is unique. Said Katie, "There will never be another class like this. I wish all of my friends could have something like this in their major field of study. I can't believe how much I've learned in three weeks." And Aaron believes that of his entire UW education,

Camp will probably have the biggest influence on him.

But Camp is not just another forestry class; it's a place where memories are made that will last a lifetime. When asked what their favorite Camp memory will be, Katie and Brian both replied with evening canoe paddles, while Mike and Aaron will remember those exhilarating jumps into the lake. Erin, however, referred to orienteering day; "I didn't get lost, but I didn't end up where I should have been!"

And just what is Summer Camp again? "From 8:00 am to 4:00 or 5:00 pm, you learn more than you thought you knew about forestry, everyday, for three weeks straight," said Mike. And, according to Brian, "It's this place in this beautiful woods on a lake where you get to learn all about these different aspects of forestry. It's a lot of fun, is one of the best places to meet people and there's a huge abundance of food!" Yes, I do believe Forestry Summer Camp 2000 was a success! 🐿

— K.O.



Who's In My Woodland? (Continued from Page 8)

were caught in the traps and released, three species of frogs were seen, numerous birds were heard and their cavities were documented, otter droppings were identified and deer sign observed. Overall Scott and Rebecca felt the day was a great success and the participants left the station with a great deal of knowledge, interest and excitement about the wildlife on their property. 🐿

To obtain a copy of *How to Inventory and Monitor Wildlife on Your Land*, contact Rebecca Christoffel at UW-Madison's Department of Wildlife Ecology, 1630 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706. You may also e-mail her at rchristo@facstaff.wisc.edu or telephone her at (608) 262-2672.



Scott Craven shows mammal samples to the class.



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