

Kemp's Point

A newsletter of the Kemp Natural Resources Station
Volume 2, Number 2 - Fall 2001

What's the Story? -- Research that Really Digs In

On a hike through the woods, you're enjoying the deep shade of a hemlock stand. You notice there is very little growing beneath these trees; just a few fir and hemlock saplings scattered about. Your trek continues and soon there's a change in your surroundings. It's brighter here and the forest floor is much different — lots of tiny seedlings make up their own miniature forest. You realize you haven't come all that far in your hike and yet there is such a difference in forest composition from one spot to the other. And you wonder why.

Researcher Lucy Tallman says that scientific study often gets its

start from a spark of curiosity. In the example above, the question is why are these two parts of the forest, which aren't very far apart, so different? From this question or observation a scientist will develop a theory to explain the difference and test their hypothesis. For Lucy, the big question is "what's the story?" Or more specifically, what happened here in the forest and what might happen next? She says that as humans, we like to know the story of how plant communities develop and that is the focus of her research.



Lucy kneels before a soil pit to collect samples and take measurements. Her field assistant, Andrew, can be seen in the background counting seedlings.

A plant community is made up of all the plants in a common environment. Because there are interactions among the many organisms and their environment, a community is only temporary.

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FALL IS A SEASON OF CHANGE

The Greek philosopher Heraclitus once said, "There is nothing permanent except change." That quote seems particularly relevant as we step into fall and bring another field season to a close. When it comes right down to it, change is what we are all about at Kemp Station. Our mission is to change, namely, to expand our

knowledge about the world around us.

2001 has been a year of big change for Kemp Station. First, we received a grant from the National Science Foundation to build a new dormitory. This is terrific news for it will allow us to host more scientists, students, and outreach participants. In the late 1990s, lodging requests began to outpace Station capacity. As a result, we were forced to turn

people away. Construction of a new dormitory will address our lodging shortfall and permit the Station to better fulfill its mission of natural resources research, instruction, and public education.

A second change is the addition of new teaching equipment, including computers, digital cameras, scanners, projectors, microscopes, and a submersible data sonde (used for taking detailed lake measurements).

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Season of Change (Continued from Page 1)

Previously, students working at the Station were limited in their ability to analyze the samples they collected in the field. While the Station's outdoor laboratory was outstanding, the infrastructure supporting instruction was not. This new equipment, funded by a grant from University of Wisconsin-System, provides a vital link between field and classroom instruction. It allows us to effectively capture the best of both worlds – indoors and out – to provide one-of-a-kind educational experiences.

Both of the above changes would not have been possible without the financial support of extramural organizations and Station friends. Kemp Station, the College of Agricultural & Life Sciences, and the entire University rely on gifts and grants to affect positive change. Indeed, Kemp Station owes its existence to the generosity of Sally Greenleaf and Susan Spencer-Small. It was Sally's and Susan's donation of land and buildings some 41 years ago that created today's Kemp Natural Resources Station. Their gift has changed thousands of lives – from the scientists studying the inner workings of our environment, to the students training to be tomorrow's resource managers, to the outreach participants exploring the wonders of our natural world.

Kemp Station has made considerable achievements over the last several years, and although our future looks bright, we need your help to grow, to improve, *to change*. For example, our National Science Foundation grant only covers 70 percent of the cost of a new building. The balance must come from College and gift funds. In addition to construction costs are the added expenses of outfitting the dormitory with beds, furniture, fixtures, and appliances.

On Page 11 of this newsletter is a pledge form. I encourage you to consider a financial gift to Kemp Station. Your contribution will help support Station research, facilities, and educational programming. If you have questions about our needs or would like to discuss a particular Station project, please give me a call. It would be my pleasure to visit with you and talk about your interests.

Kemp Station has benefited from a long history of gift giving and I welcome you to join that legacy. With your help, we can change the world.

-Tom Steele

Did you know....



...that Kemp Station hosted over 40 different scientists and researchers in 2001, from places as far away as British Columbia and Sweden?

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Kemp Hosts Wildlife Ecology Field Camp

Combine 23 college students, a long stretch of cold, rainy weather, one live-trapped fisher and lots of good fun and what do you have? Plenty of learning, personal growth and good memories. Or more specifically, this year's Wildlife Ecology Field Camp, which was held at Kemp Station earlier this spring.

2001 marked the second anniversary of Wildlife Field Camp and according to Scott Craven, professor with UW-Madison's Department of Wildlife Ecology and Camp coordinator, this year's Camp was a terrific success. In the 20 plus years Scott has worked in northern Wisconsin, he has never encountered such a wretched run of weather as during Camp. Scott refers to the 7 continuous days of rain, wind and cold temperatures. But it would take more than grey skies to dampen the spirits of this group. The students' strong work ethic, their thirst for new information and the great mix of personalities prevailed over the elements.



Wildlife Ecology student, Dan Jones, holds a wood frog.

they heard it was so beneficial.

Most Camp days started early, usually between 5:00 and 6:00 am, and often ran late into the evening. Activities included lectures, demonstrations and field

trips with an emphasis on experiential learning. Topics ranged from wildlife damage abatement to bird, fish and mammal studies. Sessions also covered broader natural resource topics, such as forestry, GIS



Wildlife students measure tree height with a Biltmore stick and some guidance from Tom Steele.

and GPS applications and traditional resource management. Students spent a day on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation learning about tribal resource practices and touring the Reservation fish hatchery. Scott explained that to understand Northwoods ecology you must understand the issues, and issues are closely related to the people involved. In addition to UW-Madison faculty, resource professionals from the DNR and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service led sessions, giving students a real-world perspective of natural resource work.

The focus of Camp was preparation of a comprehensive wildlife management plan for Kemp Station. Working in teams, students spent hours exploring their field sites, inventorying all the plants and animals present.

A consensus among students was that Wildlife Camp provides the opportunity to actually do the things learned about in the classroom. Mike Watt, a junior from Oklahoma, stressed how valuable it was for him to learn specific techniques, such as how to trap small mammals. Waunakee native, Kim Sash, added that Camp helps you learn to work with others and teaches you to appreciate other's perspectives.

Since students and faculty live together for two entire weeks, the interactions between these two

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Over time it is replaced with another community in a sequence known as succession. To illustrate, imagine northern Wisconsin shortly after the glaciers retreated – an expanse of bare land. Slowly over time, a community of plants and animals would cover the land. These organisms change the environment through various natural processes, such as water absorption and decay. In time, a second community, different from the first, crowds out the first community. This succession continues over time until a more stable community called “climax” is established. This is one that is in balance with the environment. The climax community will remain in place until it is disturbed, perhaps by logging, fire or storm.

Lucy’s research follows in the footsteps of John T. Curtis, who wrote “The Vegetation of Wisconsin” in 1959. Curtis’ research examined the composition, structure and environment of Wisconsin’s plant community types. But since Curtis conducted his studies in the 1940’s and 1950s, most of the forest communities in northern Wisconsin were just recovering from wildfire and logging that had occurred in the 50 years prior. These communities have changed much in the 50-60 years since Curtis’ work and part of Lucy’s project is to compare her data to what Curtis had predicted would happen.

In order to determine what causes differences between plant communities, Lucy collects numerous samples and data across a range of field sites. While some of her sites are the same ones that Curtis visited, many are new. These new sites must have little disturbance or be relatively mature. Once a site is chosen, Lucy establishes a number of plots and subplots from which she collects data on tree species, number and size; seedling and sapling presence; and herbaceous ground cover. The ground cover assessment aids in predicting what type of plant community may exist in the future.

Next Lucy looks at the soil. A soil pit is dug to the depth of the loose rock that rests upon the bedrock or the original glacial deposit. According to Lucy, digging soil pits is the hardest part of her fieldwork. She said that if it wasn’t for her field assistant, Andrew Warnsing, she’d probably only get one pit dug each day! So, once Andrew has the pit dug, he collects a soil sample from the very bottom and then Lucy takes over. Each layer is measured and sampled. Soil samples will later be analyzed later for texture, water-holding capacity, and nutrient content.

This summer Lucy visited upland sites and next summer she plans to return and survey lowland sites – but she stops where the trees stop. Once all the field work is done, she will use computer

models to analyze the data. Data and disturbance variables (such as fire, flood, logging, etc.) will be input into the computer model to show how a plant community might develop through succession. In turn, this can be compared to what is happening now.

Lucy brings much enthusiasm to her field work, saying that she’s out there collecting data and taking samples so that she can tell a story— “It’s all about telling a story.” And once she can tell a story about what happened to establish a plant community, she can also try to determine what will happen next, because Lucy’s number one rule of ecology is “things change.”

So the next time you’re taking that hike through the woods and you notice changes in the plant communities from one spot on the trail to the next, ask yourself “what’s the story?” and “what might happen next?” 🌲

Lucy completed a BS-Biology degree at the University of Illinois-Chicago and an MS-Forestry at Southern Illinois University. Her current research is for a PhD in Environmental Science from Washington State University at Richmond. Her academic advisor at Washington State is Dr. Edward Rykiel who specializes in ecological theory and modeling. Her field advisor is Dr. James Fralish of the Southern Illinois University Forestry Department. Lucy’s other experiences include working with agricultural growers in Washington on the distribution of pesticides in soil and studying tree regeneration on the pumice plain of Mount Saint Helen’s.



Wildlife Camp (Continued from Page 3)

groups become a key aspect of the Camp experience. Lizzy Berkley, who lives 130 miles northeast of Anchorage Alaska, described the student-faculty interaction as "Great!" and added that the professors are "so cool." The chance to get to know the professors was valuable to Madison resident, Matt Lechmaier, and both he and Mike pointed out the benefit of knowing professors for networking and resource purposes. And according to Scott Craven, Matt and Mike are right on the money: "We get to know the kids very well and that makes it easier to provide references for them when they begin looking for their first real job."

And although the weather didn't always cooperate, the animals sure did. The students saw and learned about the wealth of wildlife we have in the Northwoods. They tallied 50 different bird species, a dozen different reptiles and amphibians and more than 15 kinds of mammals, ranging from the tiny, pygmy shrew to a full-grown black bear. Highlights included live trapping an adult fisher and a female southern flying squirrel. In fact, the squirrel was particularly noteworthy because it was the most northerly observation ever recorded for this species.

Instructors are already planning for the next Wildlife Camp to be held in 2003. The only thing they would like changed from this past Camp is the weather! 🌧️



Learning how to use a compass was just one of several fun activities conducted during Eco Trek, which was held at Kemp Station on May 23. Organized by Oneida County UW-Extension Youth Agent, Sally Miske, and teacher Sandy Roggow of the Minocqua-Hazelhurst-Lake Tomahawk School, Eco Trek is a day-long field trip where students learn about the Northwoods' various natural resources.

About 70 seventh graders braved the cold, wet weather and tromped along the Kemp Nature Trail among eight different learning stations. This year undergraduates from UW-Madison's Wildlife Ecology Field Camp were the instructors. Topics included wetlands & water, reptiles & amphibians, forest ecology, birds, mammals, outdoor recreation and biodiversity. Said Sally about the event, "The MHLT students enjoyed the day despite the rain, and were able to apply their classroom study to introductory environmental field work. The hands-on experience offered through Eco Trek by UW-Extension and Kemp Station can't be beat!"

Wildlife Ecology Summer Camp participants:

(Foreground) Jim Berkelman, Matt Carter, (Row 1, sitting): Laura Canny, Barb Gajewski, Lizzy Berkely, Kim Sash, Sarah Cross, Becky Roth, Kelly Conrad, (Row 2): Sarah Pabian, Maimoona Bowcock, Amy Owen, Katie Sjsiorski, Melissa Clark, Rebecca Christoffel, (Row 3): Gina Hirsch, Mike Becker, Mike Watt, Stewart Chumbley, Dan Green, Jon Sheffy, Scott Craven, (Back row): Jared Cacciatore, Mary Lehner, Dan Jones, Matt Lechmaier, Lauren Newcomb, John Cary



Internship Takes Education Into the Woods

This summer at Kemp Station, we were fortunate to have Jason Ludden, an undergraduate forestry student from UW-Madison, on staff as an intern. One day I visited with Jason about his summer experience.

Can you tell me a little about yourself (where you're from, education, interests, etc.)?

I was born in Riverside, CA but my parents moved back to Madison when I was only three; I've lived there ever since. Well, except for last autumn when I studied for one semester in Umeå Sweden at the Swedish Agricultural University. That was a great experience where I was able to look at forestry from a different culture's perspective, as well as to see some beautiful landscapes. But currently I am at the University of Wisconsin at Madison studying Forestry and English. I will be going into my fourth year of study and will have one more left. Besides classes, I also play on the University's ultimate Frisbee team (known as the "Hodags") and am the head editor of the undergraduate literary magazine. When I am not in school, or at work, I try to be outside.

What brought you to Kemp Station this summer?

In short I am here on an internship from the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences that was created by Dean Margaret Dentine. The purpose of the intern-

ship is to place undergraduate students at the University's 13 Agricultural Research Stations. There the intern spends half their time conducting an independent project and the other half helping out on the station. When Dr. Ken Raffa, of the Department of Entomology, learned about the internship he talked with Dr. Tom Steele about applying. They received the internship and I was lucky enough to fill the position. So that's how I got up to the Northwoods – well, I was aided by my purple station wagon; it would have been quite a long walk.

Have you been involved in any research on the Kemp property?

I am currently working on setting up a coarse woody debris study in the blowdown areas at Kemp. The purpose of the study is to examine how downed trees and brush decompose over time and how this affects forest growth. The blowdown at Kemp is a great place to study this because of its easy access for researchers and there is information about the forest stands on Kemp before the blowdown.

Are you doing any other research to help out the Station?

I am also working with Dr. Tom Steele and Dr. Craig Lorimer (a forestry professor at the UW-Madison) to recreate the fire

history of the Porcupine Mountain Wilderness Area in the Upper Peninsula. A couple years ago Dr. Lorimer and Dr. Steele gathered some fire scars from hemlock trees growing in the wilderness area. A fire scar is an opening on a tree where a fire has burnt through the bark and damages the tree's tissue underneath. One can then tell when a fire occurred by comparing the location of the fire scar to the other tree's growth rings. Knowing how often fires have occurred in the past can give us a better idea of the role of fire in the environment. My job is to locate the records of fires that have occurred over the past 70-100 years. Often the records contain climatic data such as wind speed, air temperature, and relative humidity. This can then be compared to the scars on the trees. This would give researchers a better idea of what climate conditions favor forest fires.

What other kinds of things have you been doing at Kemp?

Usually at least once a week I help out Gary with maintenance on the station. This can be anything from painting the Cabin to laying railroad ties to control erosion. Helping with the maintenance is rewarding because you can see an immediate improvement on the Station and say to yourself, "I did that" (or more to the point, "Gary did that and I helped.").

I have also been lucky enough to

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Intern (Continued from Previous Page)

help out with Station outreach. I helped Dr. Steele guide a nature hike through the Station's grounds. It was a great experience.

I understand you're also doing some research for an entomologist. Can you tell me about this project?

One of my research projects this summer is for Dr. Ken Raffa who is a forest entomologist at UW - Madison and Dr. Bill Mattson of the North Central Forest Research Station in Rhinelander. They are interested in invasive ground weevils that attack tree saplings. I am looking for three specifically, *Polydrusus sericeus* (or "little green weevil"), *Phyllobius oblongus* (or "European snout weevil"), and *Sciaphillus asperatus*. It was thought that they were all found in sugar maple stands and ate sugar maple leaves as



Jason prepares a weevil feeding experiment .

adults and sugar maple roots as larva. But over the course of the summer this theory has changed some and I have learned a lot.

What is entomology fieldwork like?

Hot, but not all of the time. In short, it is pretty amazing. One of my favorite things about being a field biologist is that I see beautiful places that no one else knows exist. One stand I work at in the Ottawa National Forest is less than a half-mile off the highway, yet the only footprints going in are mine. The work itself is a mixture of things. The point of my project was to find some base line data for a master's student to work off of; this means

trying lots of different things to see what works best. So a lot of stuff I have done this summer was spurred off of random observations. The first time I saw a European snout weevil was when I was backpacking with a friend in Sylvania and my tent was covered with them; this made me think about using a net to sweep the ground for them. I met my first little green weevil while hiking in an aspen stand; this led me to believe they didn't eat sugar maples alone.

What have you learned this summer that you think is really interesting?

I have been studying blowdown areas quite a bit and I find them amazing. The concept of winds so strong they can snap 300+-year-old trees is awesome to me. It seems very abnormal, yet completely natural at the same time. After seeing the devastation, or changes, that wind has caused at Kemp I can't help but walk through Sylvania and wonder how much longer until it is hit. I read that each acre of land in Wisconsin, according to a model, has a blowdown every 1240 years. I figure Sylvania is safe for a while.

What have you been doing during your free time?

The Northwoods is such a great place because there are so many different things you can do in the outdoors. Most days after work I either go mountain biking at one of the dozens of trails or drive to a secluded trout stream (name omitted on purpose) for some fly fishing. I just started fly fishing this summer under the guidance of the one and only Tom Steele. I also kayak (though I haven't gotten to do much of that this summer) and get out hiking and backpacking when I can. I guess this all ties into exploring— everything from Sylvania, to Blackjack Wilderness area, to the hills and bluffs around Mellen.

What's been the best experience for you during this internship?

It is hard to nail down just one. I guess helping Tom out with the nature hike was pretty great. To be able

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Kemp Outreach In Review: A Summer of Fun & Learning

Frogs, bats and owls were just a few of the critters that visited Kemp Station this summer as part of our public outreach programming. We were glad to have such a wonderful response to our offerings as more than 200 people attended these fun and educational events.



Barbara Bowman of Bat Conservation of Wisconsin holds a big brown bat in her hands for closer inspection by program participants.

We began the outreach season with an early spring hike during which we saw and heard numerous signs of animal activity. Next up was a presentation and hike in celebration of International Migratory Bird Day. Both novice and more experienced birders participated in this event. An emphasis was put on understanding the link between habitat and the birds that live there. Numerous migrants were heard and spotted on the morning hike. Another bird program wrapped up the month of May as folks came out to learn about the American woodcock. A presentation about the bird's natural history, unique characteristics and population challenges was followed by an off-site field trip. Shortly after dusk the group heard the peenting of

male woodcocks, along with many other delightful night sounds. Most in attendance caught a glimpse of a woodcock making its aerial display.

Frogs, salamanders, snakes, turtles and bats were the guests of honor at two early June programs.

Participants were thrilled to see these live animals up close and people left with a greater understanding of and appreciation for these often overlooked wonders of nature. And then there was "Fishing for Walleye," one of our most popular programs yet. Regrettably, we had to turn

away as many that attended, but we were thrilled at the level of interest. Hopefully those who attended took home some valuable knowledge to apply to their walleye fishing outings.

Learning to live more peaceably with wildlife was the focus of our first July program. Instructors discussed a number of simple things people can do to help wild animals, and folks went away with a greater awareness of how humans can better coexist with their wild neighbors. July wrapped up with the question: "Who cooks for you? Who cooks for you all?" which was the call to barred owls during an owl hike. Prior to the hike, all were treated

to a fun and information packed owl presentation, complete with live owls!

Finally, August rolled in on a heat wave and how ironic that our first program was about the fur-bearing mammals of northern Wisconsin! And to wrap up the month, two in-depth wildlife programs – one featuring tips on attracting animals to your property and one exploring the world and management issues of the whitetail deer.

As coordinator of Kemp's outreach program, I'm already



Jack Sullivan speaks to a full house about the intricacies of successful walleye fishing.

looking forward to next year! If you weren't able to join us this summer, we hope you can in 2002. And if you came this year, we hope you'll be back for more!

If you have a suggestion for a future outreach program, please let me know! Send an e-mail to kemp@calshp.cals.wisc.edu or phone me at 715-358-5667.

-K.O.



WILD WONDERS

In early summer a black bear was spotted near the Station. Later, a large pile of scat was found by Jyme Lake. The American Black Bear, *Ursus Americanus*, spends the better portion of its time wandering in search of food. Although a member of the order Carnivora, black bear are omnivorous, meaning they eat both meat and vegetable. And yet, depending on the season and their habitat, 75-95% of their diet tends to be composed of vegetative matter. Some bear favorites are berries, nuts, mushrooms and grasses.

More and more people are moving into black bear habitat and since bears are perceived to be more ferocious than they really are, it's human attitude that will affect their future. While 70% of human deaths by grizzly bear are due to mothers defending their cubs, there are no reports of death due black bear mothers defending their cubs.



LEARN MORE!
<http://www.nature-net.com/bears/black.html>
<http://www.bear.org/>

As you enter Kemp Station, large patches of common milkweed can be found thriving in the open area. Milkweed (*Asclepias*) is the breeding habitat of the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*). The adult monarch butterfly lays its eggs on the milkweed's leaves. The larvae, or caterpillar, that hatches is an eating machine, consuming leaf after leaf of its host plant. The milkweed plant contains chemicals that make the caterpillar taste bad to birds and other potential predators. This bad taste is communicated by the larvae's gorgeous bright green, yellow and black stripes. The feast continues for about 9-14 days after which the caterpillar metamorphoses into the pupa stage or chrysalis. In about 10-14 days, the adult butterfly emerges. The adult is not solely dependent on the milkweed plant as it eats nectar from numerous flowers. It locates the flowers by

color, but finds the nectar with taste sensors on its feet!



We often hear about how monarchs migrate to wintering grounds in Mexico. But did you know that only the butterflies that emerge in late summer do this? The butterflies we see early in the season live only 2-6 weeks. The monarchs that emerge in late summer have immature reproductive organs and spend their time eating, migrating and hanging dormant in the mountains of Mexico and southern California. They live several months and will head north in early spring to lay eggs and repeat the process.

Consider growing milkweed in your garden or yard if you wish to attract these orange and black beauties.

LEARN MORE!
<http://www.monarchlab.umn.edu/>
<http://www.mbsf.org/>

I had several reports of red fox sightings at Kemp Station. Foxes are territorial and tend to have several dens within their home range. A den may be a woodchuck hole, a hollow stump, or a depression dug out beneath a rock. It's uncommon to see a fox during the day, so the Station sightings are special. Fox usually sleep during the day and leave their hunting and foraging for night. Fox are true opportunists, taking advantage of whatever food is available. Their diet can range from berries and insects to birds and small rodents.



LEARN MORE!
<http://www.foxes.org/urbanfox/part2.html>
<http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/explore/fox.html>

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Wild Wonders (Continued from Page 9)

After a brief wade in the lake on an exceptionally hot day, Tom got swimmers itch. Since I grew up in Madison, I often heard about this rash, but never knew exactly what it is. A person gets swimmers itch when he or she becomes a participant in the life cycle of a group of flatworms that are called schistosomes. The adult worm is a parasite found in the blood vessels of aquatic birds, such as ducks. The worms lay eggs in the intestinal veins of the bird, and the eggs are transferred to the water via the birds' droppings. A larval, free-living animal hatches from the egg and goes on to live in the tissue of fresh water snails. While in its host snail, the animal goes through a reproductive process that results in a colorless, free-swimming critter that burrows out of the snail and into the water. It is this critter that mistakes humans as a host, entering the skin and causing itchy spots and bumps. Since we are not the proper host, the parasite eventually dies and the itching ceases. I'm guessing that some of you are itching even now! But isn't it great to understand just one more thing in nature?!

LEARN MORE!

<http://www.hope.edu/academic/biology/faculty/blankespoor/swimitch/>
<http://www.srhip.on.ca/bgoshu/Water/WaterItchFS.html>

Even though the temperatures are dropping and the snow will soon be falling, remember that winter provides great opportunity for exploring the natural world. If you venture out after a fresh snowfall, you may find quiet roads laced in animal tracks. Consider obtaining a guide to help you identify the animal that belongs to the track. With leaves gone from deciduous trees, nests where birds raised their young are easy to see. Marvel at the strong and precise construction of these homes. If you feed birds, pay close attention to each bird's markings, flight and eating style. Winter can provide many wild wonders! 🐾

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to walk around and share the woods with someone else is an awesome experience. I learned a lot from listening to Tom and I learned a lot from listening to questions. Having people excited about nature, the woods, and the plants and animals around them felt very gratifying.

How do you think this internship will help you in the future?

I have learned a lot about the woods this summer, if by no other means than being in it most of my time here. Also, I have been able to see many different forests and forest types during the summer and it has given me a better understanding of how forests change over time. I think the outreach part was very valuable to me because teaching is something I see in my future.

If you had this summer to do over again, would you choose the internship?

I would most definitely do it over again. Kemp Natural Resources Station is an amazing place to work, not only because of its location and beauty, but also because of the infrastructure and services that are available. I learned a lot not only from my fieldwork, but also from meeting new researchers who are also working on the station. Each one has their own field of expertise and all are more than willing to talk about their research.

What's next for you?

After graduation I hope to continue on to grad school for my Ph.D. in forestry. 🐾

Did you know...

...that hummingbirds, on average, live to be 4 years old? That's pretty good for a tiny bird that must migrate a long distance each spring and fall.



The Kemp Natural Resources Station Fund

I/we wish to join other alumni, students and the community in supporting the future work and excellence of the Kemp Natural Resources Station.

- I/we wish to make a single gift at this time. Enclosed is my/our contribution of \$ _____
- Please charge my gift of \$ _____ to my: MasterCard Visa American Express
Card Number _____ Expiration date _____
Cardholder's Name (please print) _____
Cardholder's Signature _____ Date _____
- I/we wish to pledge \$ _____ each year for _____ years beginning in _____ (year).
Please remind me of the annual amount I have pledged in _____ (month).

Name(s) _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please make your gifts payable to the **UW Foundation-ARS Fund**

University of Wisconsin Foundation, 1848 University Ave, PO Box 8860, Madison, WI, 53708-8860

The Kemp Natural Resources Station Fund

Your gift to the Kemp Natural Resources Station will help the station continue its record of outstanding research and service to the state. Funds will support a variety of research projects designed to increase our understanding and promote the wise stewardship of our natural resources. Your gift will help both undergraduate and graduate students participate in a quality research experience at the Station under the direction of a leading faculty member. Enhanced outreach programming and facilities improvements are possible with your help. Contributions of \$50 or more will be recognized by the station and in College publications. Permanent naming opportunities also are available for donors wishing to make a gift of \$10,000 or more. Your gift does make a difference! Every gift, whatever its size, is needed and appreciated by the Kemp Natural Resources Station and the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences.

Early 2002 Outreach Opportunity

For many, springtime in the woods means maple syrup! Join us for an adventure into the world of running sap, syrup production and cultural connections. Because the timing of this program is linked to spring temperatures, a date cannot be set until sometime in March. If you are interested in this program and would like to be contacted when a date and time is scheduled, please contact Karla at (715)358-5667 or kemp@calshp.cals.wisc.edu.



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