

SHOW US YOUR MUSSELS

Native mussels filter our waters and are an important food source for other wildlife. Follow these simple tips, and your photos can be used to study and protect mussels!

- Photograph the side of the mussel.
- Photograph the top of the mussel, with hinge pointing up.
- If the mussel is dead, also photograph the inside of the shell.

Submit your photos to the Wisconsin Mussel Monitoring Program at www.wiatri.net/inventory/mussels



SIDE



TOP

JESSE WEINZINGER, DNR

RETURN TO NATURE

Gift a portion of your tax return to Wisconsin's Endangered Resources Fund. Look for the "Donations" area on your Wisconsin income tax form.



LEARN AND REPORT FROG CALLS

Share what you hear by joining the Wisconsin Frog and Toad Survey at www.wiatri.net/inventory/frogtoadsurvey

- **Wood frog** – "rut, rut," lazy duck
- **Boreal chorus frog** – "creek," comb
- **Spring peeper** – "peep"
- **Northern leopard frog** – snore and grunts
- **Pickerel frog** – soft, subtle snore
- **American toad** – long trill song, UFO
- **Gray treefrog** – slow, musical trill
- **Cope's gray treefrog** – fast, high trill blast
- **Blanchard's cricket frog** – "chink," steel marbles
- **Mink frog** – "tok-tok," hoooves on cobble street
- **Green frog** – "gunk," banjo twang
- **American bullfrog** – "nee-deep," foghorn



Blanchard's cricket frog

RORI PALOSKI, DNR

WHEN DOES EACH SPECIES CALL?

MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
	Wood frog				
	Boreal chorus frog				
	Spring peeper				
	Northern leopard frog				
	Pickerel frog				
	American toad				
	Gray treefrog				
	Cope's gray treefrog				
			Blanchard's cricket frog		
			Mink frog		
			Green frog		
			American bullfrog		

AMAZING MONARCHS IN WISCONSIN

- Monarch butterflies are in Wisconsin from around late April through October.
- They come to Wisconsin after previous generations spend the winter in Mexico.
- When they are in Wisconsin, adult monarchs lay their eggs on milkweed, which is the only plant monarch caterpillars can eat.

MONARCH BUTTERFLY LIFE CYCLE



SOURCE: JOURNEYNORTH.ORG

Learn more about monarchs at: wimonarchs.org

WATCH YOUR DONATIONS GROW!

Every dollar donated to the Endangered Resources Fund is matched. Donate at dnr.wi.gov, keywords "ER Fund".



CREATE HABITAT FOR MONARCHS

No matter how much space you have, from a tiny balcony to hundreds of acres, you can create habitat for monarchs.

Some key considerations when thinking about planting monarch habitat:

- Select a mixture of plants that will provide constant sources of nectar from spring through fall.
- Avoid pesticide use on or near monarch gardens.
- Choose plants that are native to Wisconsin. See other side for recommendations.



JAY WATSON, DNR



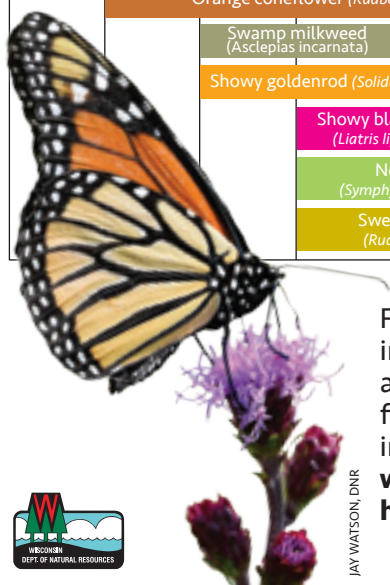
PAUL SKAMINSKI



START YOUR MONARCH GARDEN

Be sure to plant species native to Wisconsin and to pick a mixture of plants that bloom from spring to fall. Here are some monarch favorites to get you started, listed by bloom times.

MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
	Prairie phlox (<i>Phlox pilosa</i>)				
	Butterfly milkweed (<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>)				
	Common milkweed (<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>)				
	Purple coneflower (<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>)				
	Anise hyssop (<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>)				
	Aromatic aster (<i>Symphotrichum oblongifolium</i>)				
	Orange coneflower (<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>)				
	Swamp milkweed (<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>)				
	Showy goldenrod (<i>Solidago speciosa</i>)				
	Showy blazing-star (<i>Liatris ligulistylis</i>)				
	New England aster (<i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>)				
	Sweet black-eyed susan (<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i>)				



For more information about where to find native seeds in your area, visit: wimonarchs.org/habitat.cfm

JAY WATSON, DNR



DRIVE SUCCESS FOR NATIVE SPECIES

Purchase an eagle license plate
Visit dnr.wi.gov, keywords "eagle plate"



HELP OUR MONARCHS



AL HILLERY

Monarchs are in trouble and need your help.

- The eastern monarch population has declined by nearly 90 percent over the last 20 years.
- A major cause of the decline is loss of milkweed, the host plant for monarchs.
- You can help by planting more native milkweed and nectar plants on your property. Even a few milkweed stems can make a difference for monarchs!

To learn more about how Wisconsinites are helping monarchs visit: wimonarchs.org



LEND US YOUR EARS

Monitor owls and other birds at night! Find a project at dnr.wi.gov/volunteer/animals/Birds.html

Barn owl* – harsh, eerie “hissss”

Barred owl – “Who-cooks for you,” “who-owl”

Boreal owl* – fast and stuttering toots, “who(p), whoo(p), whoo(p)”

Eastern screech owl – descending trill, horse whinny

Great horned owl – “Who’s awake, me too-too,” juveniles have a harsh scream similar to barn owls

Great gray owl* – low, resonating and repeating “hoo... hoo... hoo”

Long-eared owl – deep, slow “who”

Northern hawk owl* – rapid, twirling and increasing “tu-tu-tu-tu”

Northern saw-whet owl – slow and steady “toot, toot,” truck backing up

Short-eared owl+ – raspy, laughing duck

*Rare in Wisconsin

+Not rare, but seldom heard



GET INVOLVED!

Learn how at dnr.wi.gov, keyword “volunteer”



Eastern screech owl

HERBERT LANCE

SHARE YOUR BUMBLE BEE PHOTOS

Bumble bees are important pollinators. Follow these simple tips and your photos can be used to study and protect them!

- Views of head, back and side are used to identify species.
- Views of the hind leg and rear of the abdomen can identify sex.

Submit your photos to the Wisconsin Bumble Bee Brigade at www.wiatri.net/inventory/bbb

HEAD



BACK



SIDE



PHOTOS: JAY WATSON, DNR