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

**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,” hooves on cobble street
- **Green frog** — “gunk,” banjo twang
- **American bullfrog** — “nee-deep,” foghorn

**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.

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.

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**Create habitat for monarchs**

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.

**AMAZING MONARCHS IN WISCONSIN**

**Monarch Butterfly Life Cycle**

Adult 20-32 days total

Egg 3-5 days

Chrysalis 8-13 days

Larva 9-14 days

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.”

**Additional recommendations for 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.
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

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!

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

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

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

- Barn owl — harsh, eerie “hisssss”
- Barred owl — “Who-cooks for you,” “whoo-awl”
- Boreal owl — fast and stuttering toots, “whoop(,) whoop(,) whoop(,)”
- 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 “whoop”
- 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

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

Get involved!

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

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

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