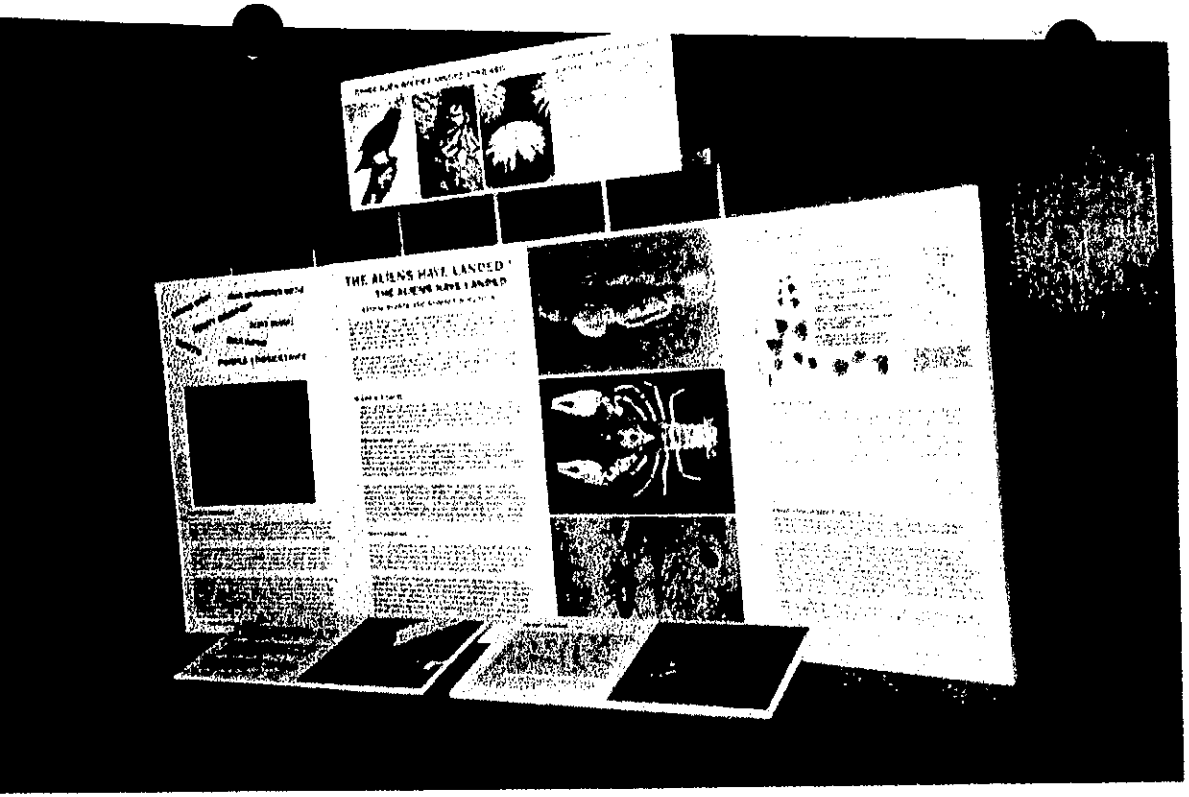
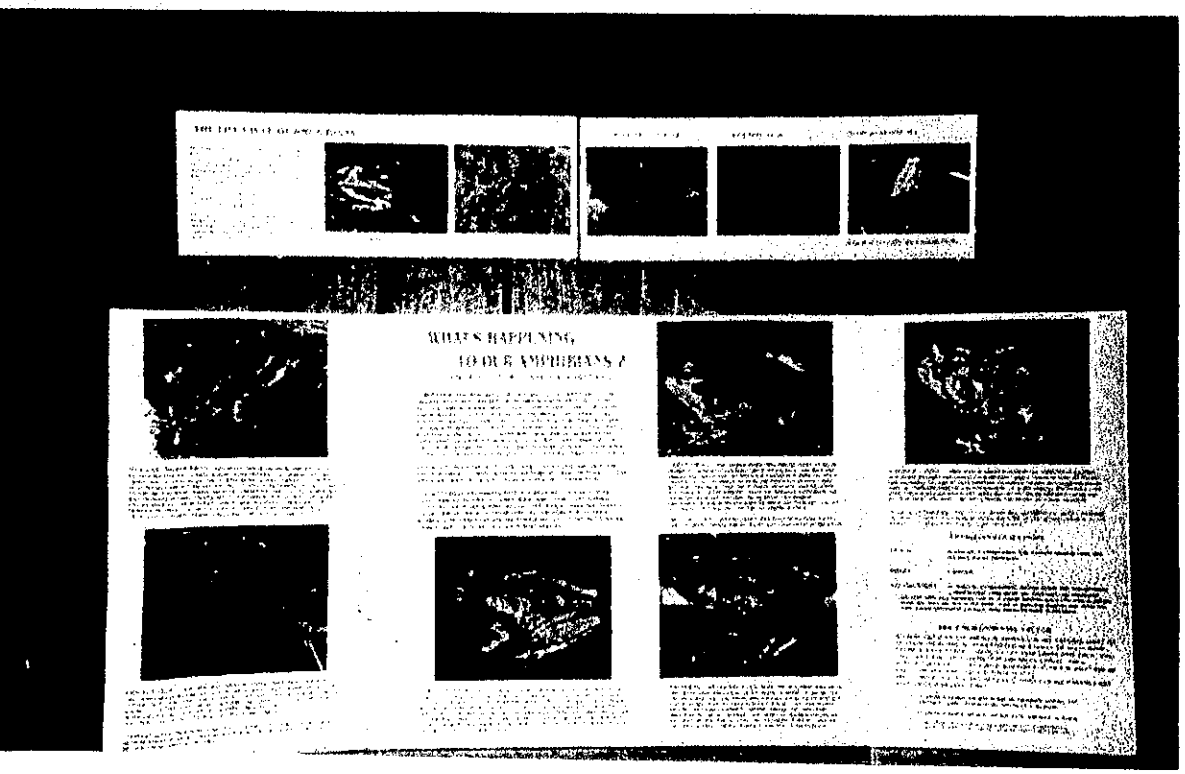




ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY TRAVELING EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS

"THE ALIENS HAVE LANDED... EXOTIC SPECIES IN ILLINOIS" (above left & above)

"WHAT'S HAPPENING TO OUR AMPHIBIANS?" (Left)

EXOTIC SPECIES: ILLINOIS UNDER SIEGE

Did you know that about one-third of the plants you are likely to see in most woodlands, wetlands, and grasslands in Illinois are non-native species? Many animals, too, are aliens--brought here either intentionally or accidentally, and are now well established in the state. What difference does it make, and why should we care about these "exotics?"

Many plants and animals which find their way here are not a problem for the environment. Man has intentionally introduced various kinds of cattle and agricultural plants which--though not native--are beneficial to our way of life. But other newcomers are not so welcome, since they soon overtake habitats and displace native wildlife. These species are often invasive, quickly spreading through the countryside and causing both environmental and economic damage.

Some of these "pests," such as purple loosestrife, have been around for a long time. Others, such as the Asian longhorned beetle, arrived only recently. Each new invasive species receives media attention for a few months, and then fades from public notice. Exotic plants and animals are an old and continuing problem in Illinois. Biologists and plant pathologists are constantly monitoring the spread of these organisms, and also trying to find ways to slow down their population growth.

Many of our exotic species have come by way of the Great Lakes, being carried into these waters on ships from all parts of the world. Sea lampreys, alewives, and zebra mussels all came to Illinois this way, and each has cost millions of dollars in damage to our native fisheries. Millions of dollars is spent each year to maintain some control over the lampreys, which otherwise would continue to decimate the fishing industry. Zebra mussels encrust intake pipes and other industrial equipment, which have to be treated annually to get rid of the persistent bivalves.

A more recent newcomer from Russia is the round goby, a sculpin-like fish that is aggressively taking over feeding and spawning areas from native fish. Having no natural enemies and being able to survive in almost any water, no matter the quality, it is quickly gaining in population and displacing sculpins, logperch, and other Illinois fishes.

In 1998, the Asian longhorned beetle was first detected in two Chicago neighborhoods. This insect, which hitch-hiked from China in the wood of packing crates, represents a great danger to Illinois forests, as well as urban neighborhoods. Once trees are infested, beetle larvae riddle the heartwood with tunnels, finally killing them. The only way, so far, to keep the beetle from spreading is to cut all infected trees. A great deal of time and money is being spent to inspect individual trees, and to try to prevent the spread of this insidious alien beetle.

Garlic mustard is a noxious plant that spreads through woodlands and urban areas, smothering out native wildflowers as it goes. In the northern two-thirds of Illinois, it is already taking over parks, nature preserves and other natural habitats. Without a massive effort to stop its spread, many of our favorite spring wildflowers may disappear. Current control measures for garlic mustard include hand pulling, controlled burning, and selective herbicides. Scientists are hard at work trying to develop a biological control for this smelly alien, but much remains to be done.

Hope may be on the horizon for the control of purple loosestrife, an aggressive plant which has taken over many Illinois wetlands. Since 1995, over one million beetles of the genus Galerucella have been released at 80 sites in the state. Early results are promising. The beetles chomp their way through the loosestrife plants, preventing many of them from flowering and producing seed. Better yet, they seem to avoid other plants, concentrating instead on the tall, colorful loosestrife which they are meant to control. It's too early to tell if this battle can be won, but in some areas the loosestrife has been reduced significantly.

Biological control, even if it is successful, is only a stop-gap measure. When one exotic is brought to a halt, we can be sure that there will be another waiting in the wings to take over where the last one left off. All we can do is be vigilant, constantly looking for these newcomers, and attack them at first sight.

For more information on exotic species, contact the Illinois Natural History Survey, 607 E. Peabody Drive, Champaign IL, 61820. For more information on purple loosestrife, see the Survey's website: www.inhs.uiuc.edu/cbd/loosestrife/bcpl.html

WHAT'S HAPPENING TO OUR AMPHIBIANS ??

The term "amphibian" is used to refer to animals who spend a part of their lives both in water and on land. While there are exceptions to this pattern of development, as a general rule the eggs of frogs, toads, and salamanders are laid in the water, where they hatch into small tadpoles. The tadpoles live an aquatic existence, breathing by means of gills and feeding on a variety of plant materials. After a period of weeks or months, depending on the species, the tadpoles undergo transformation into lung-breathing adults who are able to leave the water and live on land.

Amphibians have moist skin, which is sensitive to touch and also to rapid dehydration--two reasons that most of them stay in moist or humid habitats, and should not be removed from them. (They can easily be injured or die from excessive handling or drying out.) Because the eggs and young are exposed directly to their environment, unprotected by a shell or adult body, chemicals and other compounds can easily pass into them. Thus amphibians can serve as a good warning system for what is happening in their--and our--environment. The things which affect frogs and toads will eventually also affect us!

The western toad, once common throughout much of the western United States, is disappearing over much of its range. The golden toad, found in Costa Rica's cloud forests, and several species of frogs living in Australian rain forests are also rapidly declining. Scientists are trying to learn whether this decrease in some amphibian populations is due to natural, long-term cycles, or to one or more changing environmental factors.

Since amphibians have not been well-studied over long periods of time, we are not sure what kinds of normal "ups and downs" occur in their populations. But researchers are concerned about species declines, and are looking at environmental factors which may also have a role in this phenomenon, such as acid rain, increased ultraviolet radiation, parasitic fungi, and bacterial infections.

More recently, deformed frogs have been discovered from many areas, especially in the upper Midwest. School children, amateur and professional herpetologists have found frogs with extra pairs of legs, or with missing legs or eyes. What is causing these malformities? Scientists are working to find the answer. Laboratory experiments have shown that a small parasite can cause deformities in frogs. But because many of the locations where these frogs have been found have been disturbed by human activity, other factors may be at work. Many ponds where frogs and toads breed are contaminated with a variety of chemicals and heavy metals which may be linked to deformities, too. Further studies are needed to determine the role of environmental factors, if any, in frog malformities and in the wider global decline of some amphibian species.

The cricket frog, our smallest species of frog in Illinois, has disappeared from several of its former haunts in northeastern parts of the state. It is no longer found at many former sites in Cook, DuPage, Lake, Will and Winnebago counties. It has also disappeared from Michigan and Wisconsin. Is this due to some environmental change yet to be discovered? Only more studies will determine the answer. Fortunately, the cricket frog is still relatively common in central and southern Illinois, where its song is an enjoyable part of the summer evening amphibian serenade.

IDENTIFYING FROGS AND TOADS

Frogs and toads can be identified by their voices, as well as their size, colors and markings. One of the first signs of spring is the high-pitched peeping of the **spring peeper**. This tiny, one-inch frog, with its cross-shaped marking on the back and large toe-pads, can usually be found near any pond or ditch from March through June.

Another early spring singer is the **chorus frog**. Its call is similar to the noise made by rubbing a fingernail down the teeth of a comb. It usually has three dark olive or black streaks down its back, and is similar in size to the peeper. A third inch-long frog common to central and southern Illinois is the **cricket frog**. Its voice sounds like small stones being clicked together. It has rather warty skin, for a frog, and a dark triangle between the eyes.

The **eastern wood frog** is a medium-sized frog, with a dark mask through the eyes. Males give a series of clucking notes during the breeding season in March.

The **leopard frog** is among our most common frogs. Three species live in Illinois. All are medium-sized and are covered with dark spots or blotches on a lighter body. This frog often "screams" as it leaps into the water upon being disturbed. The call of the plains leopard frog is a series of clucks. The northern leopard frog emits a deep "snore." Southern leopard frogs give breeding calls which are described as "chuckles and groans."

The **eastern gray treefrog** is a gray to greenish frog with large toe-pads, reaching a length of about two inches. It is found in wooded areas, where males sing their trilling calls from late April through the summer months. They are very hard to locate, since they are well-camouflaged.

The **green frog** is a medium to large-sized green, olive, or brownish frog that is common in ponds and lakes. The bright green heads of the males are seen around the edges of the water, or sometimes protruding from it as they float. Their calls are loud, banjo-like notes. Our largest frog is the **bullfrog**, which has a deep bass voice which we hear on spring and summer evenings.

The **American toad** and **Fowler's toad** look somewhat alike. The American has a spotted belly, however, and one or two warts in each spot on its back. The Fowler's has a plain belly, and three or more warts per spot. Their voices are quite different. The American toad sings a long, musical trill, while the Fowler's calls a loud, nasal, "Bwaaaaaah."

Practice listening to the songs of frogs and toads in early summer. You'll be surprised at how quickly you can learn to identify the singers. (There are also tapes of amphibian songs available for purchase at nature shops and from various nature catalogs.)

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY, P.O Box 2418, Danville, IL 61834
www.illinoisaudubon.org

ILLINOIS HAWKS AND FALCONS

Illinois has many species of hawks which--like owls and eagles--are also birds of prey. Hawks are diurnal raptors, hunting during daylight hours. With their keen eyesight, sharp talons, hooked beaks, and powerful flight, they are superior hunters. They feed primarily on small mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, and insects, but a few also feed on roadkills and other carrion. Because they catch primarily the weaker, slower animals, they actually help their prey species to remain healthy and strong. Raptors have evolved to keep natural populations in balance, and thus they are beneficial to natural ecosystems. Because of their value, ALL RAPTORS ARE PROTECTED by both state and federal laws.

People and their technology are the greatest threats to hawks and other birds of prey--indeed, to most Illinois wildlife. Buildings, power lines, towers, automobiles, the use of pesticides, and the destruction of hunting and nesting areas all cause more problems for these valuable birds each year. The red-shouldered hawk is a state-threatened species in Illinois, primarily because of loss of habitat. It prefers forested rivers and streams, many of which have been impacted by logging and residential development. Swainson's hawk, northern harrier, peregrine falcon, and Mississippi kite are all endangered in the state, also primarily due to degraded and disappearing habitat.

Many hawks are fairly easy to observe, because they are found in a variety of habitats: woodlands, agricultural land, wetlands, prairies and grasslands, and even residential areas. Some, like the red-tailed hawk, are common and wide-spread. They can successfully hunt in many different habitats. Others, such as the northern harrier, are more limited in their requirements and can be found only in areas where good habitat for them remains.

Most hawks belong to one of three families: buteos (broad-winged hawks,) accipiters ("bird"hawks,) or falcons. Other diurnal raptors include the osprey (fish hawk,) northern harrier, kites, and eagles. While vultures are often thought of as birds of prey, they lack the ability to efficiently kill their food, and feed almost exclusively on carrion.

Buteos in Illinois include the red-tailed, red-shouldered, broad-winged, Swainson's, and rough-legged hawks. Of these, the red-tailed is by far the most common. It is a year around resident, and commonly observed sitting on utility poles, dead trees, or other obvious perches, or soaring overhead in lazy circles. Its dark head and contrasting white chest make it easy to identify. The adult birds have a rusty red tail. The red-tailed hawk feeds primarily on rodents and rabbits, but will occasionally catch small birds and snakes. Young hawks will catch grasshoppers. All buteos are characterized by broad wings and wide, rounded tails.

Accipiters are birds of the woodlands. They have long tails and short, rounded wings. They are able to fly among the trees with ease and chase smaller birds, which are their main source of food. Their pattern of flight is very distinctive, with several quick wingbeats followed by a long glide. The two most common accipiters in Illinois are the Cooper's and sharp-shinned hawks, and both look very much alike. Adults are dark blue-gray on the back with rusty barred breasts. Juveniles are brown on the back and have heavily streaked underparts. Cooper's hawks are generally larger, with well-rounded tails. "Sharpies" have more squared-off tails. Because female hawks are larger

than males, the female sharp-shinned and male Cooper's hawk are nearly the same size, and thus can be difficult to tell apart. Largest of the accipiter clan is the northern goshawk, which is only seen occasionally in Illinois in winter as a visitor from the northern forests of the U.S. and Canada.

Falcons are very different from buteos and accipiters. They have pointed wings and long tails, and their flight is very swift. The most common of our falcons is the American kestrel, which is widespread throughout Illinois. This small falcon is the size of a bluejay, and has a rufous-colored back and tail. Adult males have blue-gray wings. Both sexes have a black and white face pattern. Kestrels are often seen along utility lines and perched in dead trees, where they search the ground below for prey. Sometimes called "sparrow hawks," they actually eat mostly rodents and grasshoppers. They also are able to hover in midair, rapidly beating their wings, as they hone in on prey. Their call is a sharp "killy killy killy." Other members of the falcon family include the merlin, peregrine, prairie (mainly west of the Mississippi River) and the rare Arctic gyrfalcon.

The northern harrier is a hawk of open country, where it prefers grasslands and marshes for hunting. It often flies at fence-post height, making several passes back and forth across fields and wetlands as it searches for food. The harrier has long, slender wings and a long tail. The adult male is silvery-gray above with black wingtips, while the female and juveniles are brown. All have a white rump-patch just above the tail, visible in flight.

The osprey, or fish hawk, is usually found along rivers or lakes and coastal areas. Perched, it is dark brown on back and wings, and has a white head with broad, black cheek patch. In the air, it appears white underneath, with dark "wrist" patches. It hovers in flight and then plunges into the water to capture fish, which it then carried to a perch for eating. Its call is a series of sharp whistles.

The Mississippi kite is the only member of its family to be seen in Illinois, and it usually inhabits only the far southern area of the state. It is a graceful, falcon-like bird, pale gray on the head and underparts and a darker slate-gray on the back and wings. Wingtips and tail are entirely black. Mississippi kites feed on rodents, reptiles and large insects. They sometimes appear in more northern locations in the state when periodic cicadas emerge in huge numbers, feeding on them during the insects' brief lives above ground.

Turkey vultures are among the commonest birds in summer skies in most of Illinois. They are often seen in large numbers, circling with v-shaped wings, as they soar on rising warm thermals. Vultures are larger than all of our hawks, with wingspans approaching that of eagles. Adult turkey vultures have small, red heads. Juveniles have dark heads. In far southern Illinois, the black vulture can sometimes be seen. Viewed from below, black vultures have white wingtips and very short tails. Vultures depend on keen eyesight and smell to help them find their prey. They often are seen along roadsides, or in the middle of the road, as they are attracted to roadkills.

There are many good field guides to aid in the identification of our hawks and other birds of prey. Look for these beneficial raptors as you travel through Illinois, and remember that they are a vital part of our environment.

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 2418
DANVILLE, IL 61834

WOODPECKERS: NATURE'S CAVITY MAKERS

Woodpeckers are among our most interesting birds. While some people may have a "bone" to pick with them when they peck holes in cedar siding, most of us enjoy having these well-adapted birds around our homes. Woodpeckers come in a variety of sizes, from the small downy to the crow-sized pileated--with several species in-between.

Because of their differences in size, our native woodpeckers fill numerous niches in nature. The small downy chips away at twigs and small limbs, while the larger hairy works on the trunks of trees. Red-bellied and red-headed woodpeckers are acorn gatherers, and the yellow-bellied sapsucker drills lines of small holes in living trees and then feeds from the sap and from insects drawn to it.

The pileated, with its wedge-shaped beak, chisels large chunks out of dead trees in its search for beetle larvae, carpenter ants, and other delicacies. Flickers enjoy feeding on ants, and spend lots of time on the ground searching for them.

Because they are mainly insectivorous, woodpeckers are considered to be among our most beneficial birds. In fact, without them, most forests would be in serious trouble because of an over-abundance of harmful insects. They also provide homes for nuthatches, chickadees and other smaller birds that cannot easily make their own nest cavities.

Woodpeckers have unusual adaptations that help them in their chosen lifestyle. Their brains are well-cushioned to prevent damage during their chiseling activities. Stiff tail feathers and a special arrangement of toes (two pointed to the front, two behind) help them to remain upright on the tree while hammering and exploring for insects under the bark. Their extra-long tongues enable them to find insects deep within the holes they bore in branches and trunks of trees.

The downy, hairy, red-bellied and pileated woodpeckers are year around residents throughout the state. Flickers and red-headed woodpeckers are somewhat migratory, although some are usually found throughout most of their range even in winter. Sapsuckers are more migratory, and most of them nest in northern forests. Some spend the winter in Illinois, but the majority move through in autumn to more southern climates.

Most woodpeckers are easy to watch as they go about their work, gleaning for insects among the trees and excavating nest holes in which to raise their families. Many of them are easily drawn to backyard bird feeders, especially those offering suet, peanuts, or sunflower seeds. They soon become regular visitors, and will usually tolerate observation from close range.

IDENTIFYING ILLINOIS WOODPECKERS

The **downy** is our smallest woodpecker, measuring a little more than 6 inches in length. Like most woodpeckers, it is black and white. But the wings and tail are primarily black, while the back is white. It has a black cap and cheek patch. Males have a small patch of red on the back of the head which the females lack. The bill is very short--less than the length of the head.

The **hairy** woodpecker is a larger version of the downy. Its coloration is almost identical. The clues to separating it from its smaller cousin are size and bill length. The hairy is a little more than 9 inches in length, half again as large as the downy. The hairy's bill is much longer--nearly as long as its head. Look carefully at the bill length and you will have no doubt as to identification.

The **red-headed** woodpecker is the only eastern woodpecker with an entire red head. It has a black back and tail, with white belly and rump. The wings are black with flashy white patches. Unlike most of the woodpecker clan, both male and female red-heads are identical in appearance. Juvenile red-heads do not look like the adults. They have dusky brown heads and backs, but their large white wing patches should help identify them.

The **red-bellied** woodpecker is probably the most common one in many parts of Illinois. It can be identified by the zebra-like stripes on its back and wings, and grayish underparts. The male has a red cap which extends all the way down its neck to the back. The female has a gray cap, and then red on the nape of the neck. Red-bellied woodpeckers call quite often, and their "song" is a loud "churrr," "kwirr, or "chaww."

The **sapsucker** is among the quietest of our woodpeckers. While its characteristic "mew" is sometimes heard (especially in spring,) it tends to be less vocal than its cousins. As its name implies, the yellow-bellied sapsucker has a wash of yellow on the breast and belly. Its dark back and wing is contrasted by a large white vertical wing stripe. The male sapsucker has a red forehead and throat. The white face is bisected by a black stripe through the eye. The nape is also black. Female sapsuckers have a white throat, rather than red. Juvenile birds are brown and have no red. However, the vertical white wingpatch is distinctive.

The **flicker** differs from most of the others of its clan because it is not primarily black and white. This large, brown-backed woodpecker displays a white rump patch and yellow wing-linings when it flies. Its light belly is decorated with black spots, and it has a black patch across the chest. Both males and females have a gray cap and small red patch on the nape, but only the male has a black mustache. This woodpecker spends a lot of time on the ground.

The spectacular, crow-sized **pileated** woodpecker looks like something from the days of the dinosaurs! Its bright red crest is distinctive. Both sexes look alike in having crests, black and white patterned faces, and all-black bodies and wings. In flight, the wing linings are white. It will take a close look to distinguish between male and female--males have a red mustache which is lacking in its mate. Pileated woodpeckers stay together as pairs the year around. Their loud, ringing calls can be heard for a long way through the woods, and their activity at nest cavities lets all know that true woodchoppers are at work! The chips from their excavating may measure 4 to 5 inches in length. Pileateds also love to work over stumps, and can sometimes be seen on the ground.

Observe and enjoy our native woodpeckers, and appreciate their unique role in our environment. Woodpeckers, like nearly all birds, are protected by both state and federal laws.

Illinois Audubon Society, PO Box 2418, Danville IL 61834 www.illinoisaudubon.org

Nov. 15, 1999

Hawks & Falcons

The Illinois Audubon Society's traveling educational exhibit on "Hawks and Falcons" is now on display at the Bushnell Public Library. This I.A.S. exhibit is funded, in part, by a grant from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Pat Weber of Bushnell, is the Western Illinois Chapter's representative for this volunteer project. The display may be seen at the library through December 3rd.

The Library Shelf
by the Brookport Library

War Bluff Valley Sanctuary is a little known Illinois Audubon Sanctuary, located north of Golconda on Ill. 146. In the Brookport Library during November is a pictorial exhibit of the sanctuary.

Nearly 500 acres, it contains many different habitats that are home to several threatened and endangered species in the state.

Members of the local Shawnee Audubon Chapter, including Andrea Douglas of Brookport, are stewards of the sanctuary, keeping the many trails cleared and conducting various programs during the year, such as the August Insect Awareness Day.

The exhibit is one of the many traveling educational programs sponsored by the Illinois Audubon Society. It is funded by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources through its Wildlife Conservation Fund.

The display can be viewed on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays or Fridays from 3-6 p.m. at the Brookport Library.

Metropolis Planet, March 8, 2000: Page 9A

Exhibit from Audubon Society now on display

Many people have seen hawks perched on overhead lines and trees or watched their graceful flight in the sky.

These birds of prey play an important role in keeping rodents and other species in check.

Currently on display at the Brookport Library is the Illinois Audubon Society's traveling exhibit on hawks and falcons.

Information on the various hawks is presented in pictorial form with a short summary on each of the common hawks of Illinois.

The hawks are divided into three main groups: the accipiters, buteos and the falcons.

The exhibit is funded in part by a grant from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources and Illinois Wildlife Preservation Fund.

The display can be seen during regular library hours from 3-6 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Southern Scene, May 25, 1999 Page 7

Bald eagle exhibit on display at the Vienna Public Library

The Vienna Public Library has on display the Audubon Society's traveling exhibit on the bald eagle.

The exhibit will be at the library until Tuesday, June 1. "The bald eagle has been removed from the Federal Endangered Species list, but is fully protected by federal and state law," said Margaret Mathis, spokesperson for the library.

The exhibit is funded in part by a grant received from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, National Heritage Division, which is also supported by the Illinois Wildlife Preservation Fund.

The library hours are 1-5 p.m., Monday through Wednesday and Friday and Saturday.

The McDonough

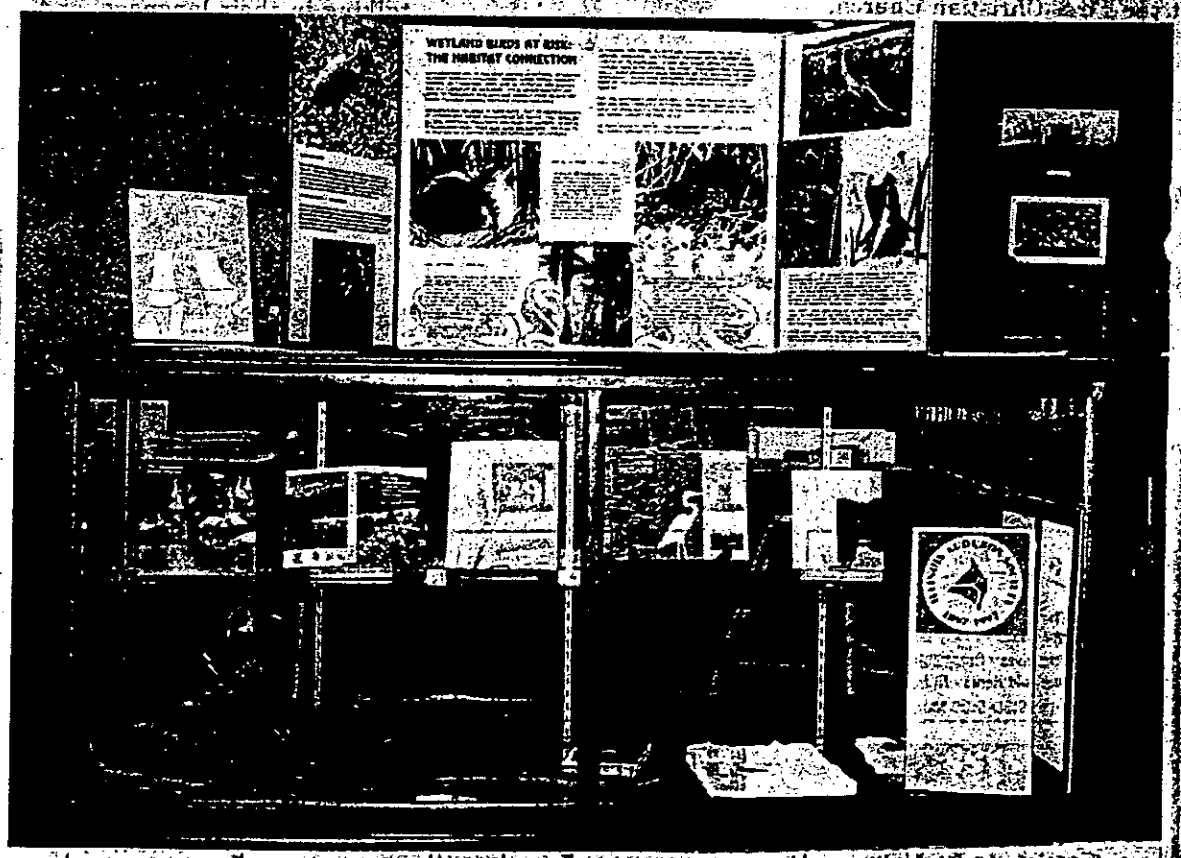
Vol. 116 No. 47 • Monday, May 15, 2000

PRINTED WITH SOY INK

Democrat

115 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE
BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

Wetland Birds Exhibit



The second in the series of educational exhibits sponsored by the IL Audubon Society and the Dept. of Natural Resources is now on display at the Bushnell Library. Pat Weber, the area coordinator, states that "although the exhibit is titled Wetland Birds, it stresses the importance of wetlands to all mankind." It can be seen through May 25th during regular library hours.

EDUCATIONAL TRAVELING EXHIBITS - ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

THESE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS ARE AVAILABLE ON LOAN TO LIBRARIES, NATURE CENTERS AND OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES.

DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBITS:

COLORFUL WILDLIFE PHOTOGRAPHS ILLUSTRATE THE MAIN EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS. SUPLEMENTARY DISPLAYS FOR EACH EXHIBIT FEATURE THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY, ITS PURPOSE, PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES, AND THE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES IN ILLINOIS AND A LISTING OF ITS CHAPTERS.

DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBITS:

1. THE BALD EAGLE IN ILLINOIS (2 similar exhibits) The current status of wintering and nesting bald eagles in Illinois, with information and map describing the best sites for eagle watching in our state. Photographs and interesting facts about eagles are presented.

2. THE EASTERN BLUEBIRD - a success story of the efforts undertaken to arrest the decline of bluebird populations in Illinois, featuring the bluebird trails program.

3. SONGBIRDS IN PERIL An explanation of the reasons for the drastic decline of Neotropical birds due to extensive forest fragmentation in Illinois and other Midwest areas. Warblers, tanagers, thrushes are depicted, along with the cowbird problem.

4. OWLS, THE SILENT HUNTERS Interesting facts about the 8 owl species that inhabit Illinois, and how we can protect them. (2 similar exhibits)

5. WETLAND BIRDS: THE HABITAT CONNECTION The drastic decrease in wetlands due to development and agriculture is causing the decline of many water oriented birds, such as little blue herons, American and least bitterns, rails and other wetland species.

6. GRASSLAND BIRDS IN PERIL: THE HABITAT CONNECTION Upland sandpipers, Henslow's sparrows, bobolinks, greater prairie chicken and Northern harriers are some of the grassland birds depicted in this display, as their numbers are declining due to loss of habitat.

7. THE WORLD OF BATS Facts about the 12 beneficial bats that are found in Illinois, and how we can attract them. (2 exhibits)

8. NATURE'S GEMS: BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS Butterflies and moths are among our most interesting insects. Learn the differences between butterflies and moths, and what plants are likely to attract them to your garden. The life cycle of butterflies is depicted. (2 exhibits)

9. WOODPECKERS Interesting habits and adaptations of Illinois woodpeckers.

10. BIODIVERSITY AT WAR BLUFF VALLEY SANCTUARY, an important I.A.S. wildlife refuge in Southern Illinois.

11. HAWKS AND FALCONS IN ILLINOIS
12. FROGS AND OTHER AMPHIBIANS
13. THE ALIENS ARE COMING - EXOTIC ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES IN ILLINOIS

The I.A.S. Educational Traveling Exhibit project is funded, in part, by a grant received from the Illinois Department of Natural resources, through its Wildlife Conservation Fund program. We encourage users to publicize the exhibit in their local newspapers, including information about the Illinois Audubon Society and about the special grant from the Ilinois Department of Natural Resources. We would greatly appreciate receiving a clipping of the newspaper article.

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
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DANVILLE, IL 61843
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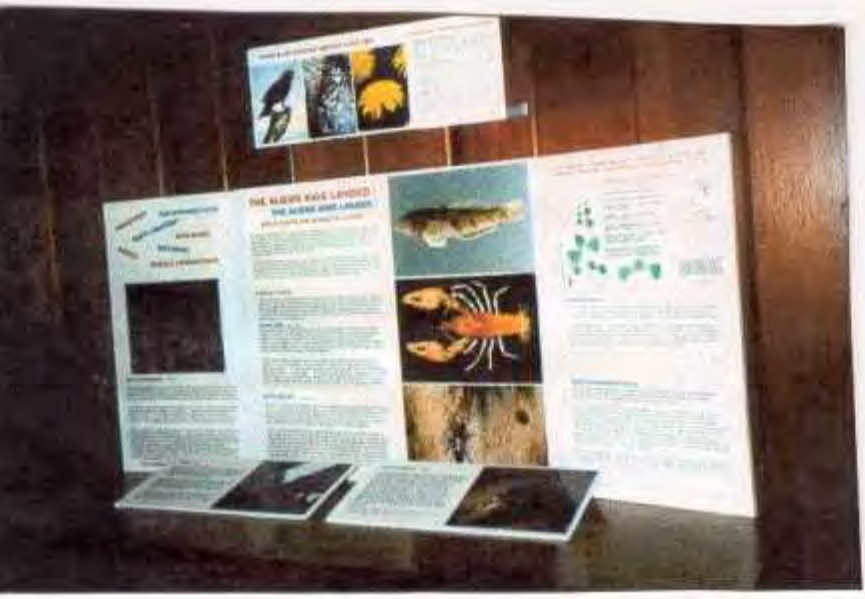

THE ALIENS HAVE LANDED !
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WHAT'S HAPPENING
TO OUR AMPHIBIANS ?