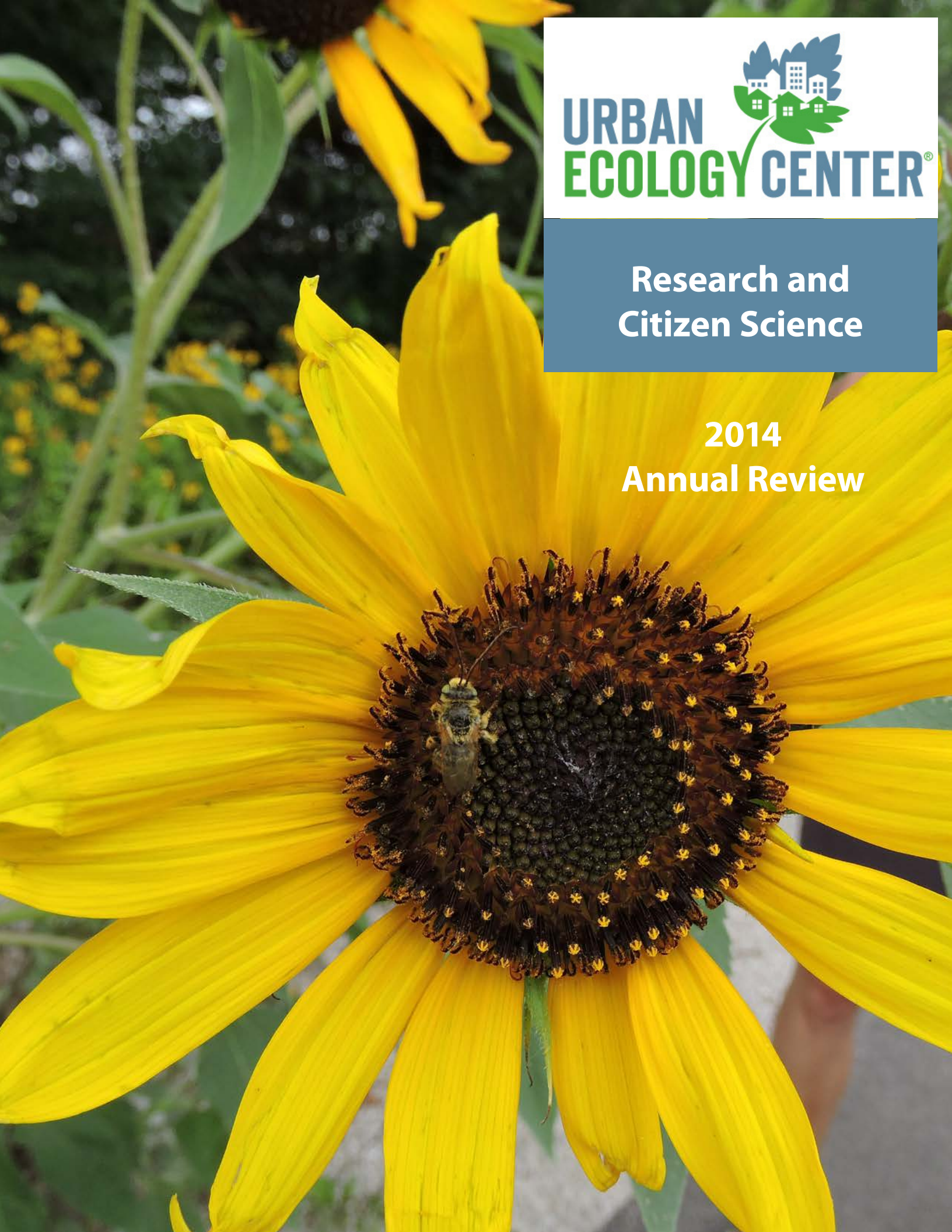




**Research and
Citizen Science**

**2014
Annual Review**



A MESSAGE FROM THE TEAM

Dear Friends,

We are excited to bring you the 4th Edition of the Annual Review of Citizen Science Research and Monitoring at the Urban Ecology Center.

2014 was full of wonderful events and milestones, starting with the creation of CRIKT (Citizens Researching Invertebrate Kritters Together). With support from the Wisconsin DNR's Citizen-based Monitoring Partnership Program, we put a call out to see if there were community members that were both interested in bugs and willing to help the Center create an invertebrate monitoring program. Why are we so excited about this group? First of all, insects are the most effective biotic indicators of habitat improvement and the work of this group will help the Center create an adaptive management plan. Secondly, a program of community-driven habitat management and research is fairly unique and therefore this group is already at the forefront nationally. Finally, it allowed us to find a new group of enthusiasts among our community.

Another exciting development was a volunteer-led analysis of more than a decade of weekly bird surveys at the Riverside Park branch. We looked at trends in the timing of arrival or departure of migratory birds and found that several species have been arriving or departing an average of 1-2 days earlier or later annually over the past decade, likely due to changes in the climate. We were able to present this research as a poster at the Midwest Bird Conservation and Monitoring Workshop and are now submitting this for publication.

The Urban Ecology Center also co-hosted Wisconsin's Annual Bat Festival which drew over 2,000 people to 3 weekend venues, highlighted by presentations by Rob Mies and his live bats, including a Flying Fox with a 6-foot wingspan!

The Center's bat programs were also highlighted in an article by the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel.

We take great pride in reporting each year of the wonderful research performed by the Center's Young Scientists Club, as they always come up with innovative research projects. This year, they studied the effect of the freeway running alongside Washington Park on bird distribution, differences in tree diversity of managed vs. natural parks and temporal distribution of Canada Geese. They presented their research at the University of Minnesota's Insect Fair as well as at the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology's annual meeting.

In 2014 the Center hosted the Milwaukee premier of the film "The Ordinary, Extraordinary Junco", the 4th Annual Green Birding Challenge, and a Menomonee Valley Bioblitz with Kohl's Cares... and we haven't even mentioned all of the important research and monitoring that happens annually through the incredible support and dedication of Community Scientists, interns and staff.

Finally, we are thrilled to announce that in 2014 the Urban Ecology Center invested its resources (wisely we think) to support three full-time staff on the research team and we look forward to continuing to work with this wonderful community.

You are always welcome to join us in the field or in the office! Looking forward to a productive 2015 Field Season!

In Research & Citizen Science
Solidarity,

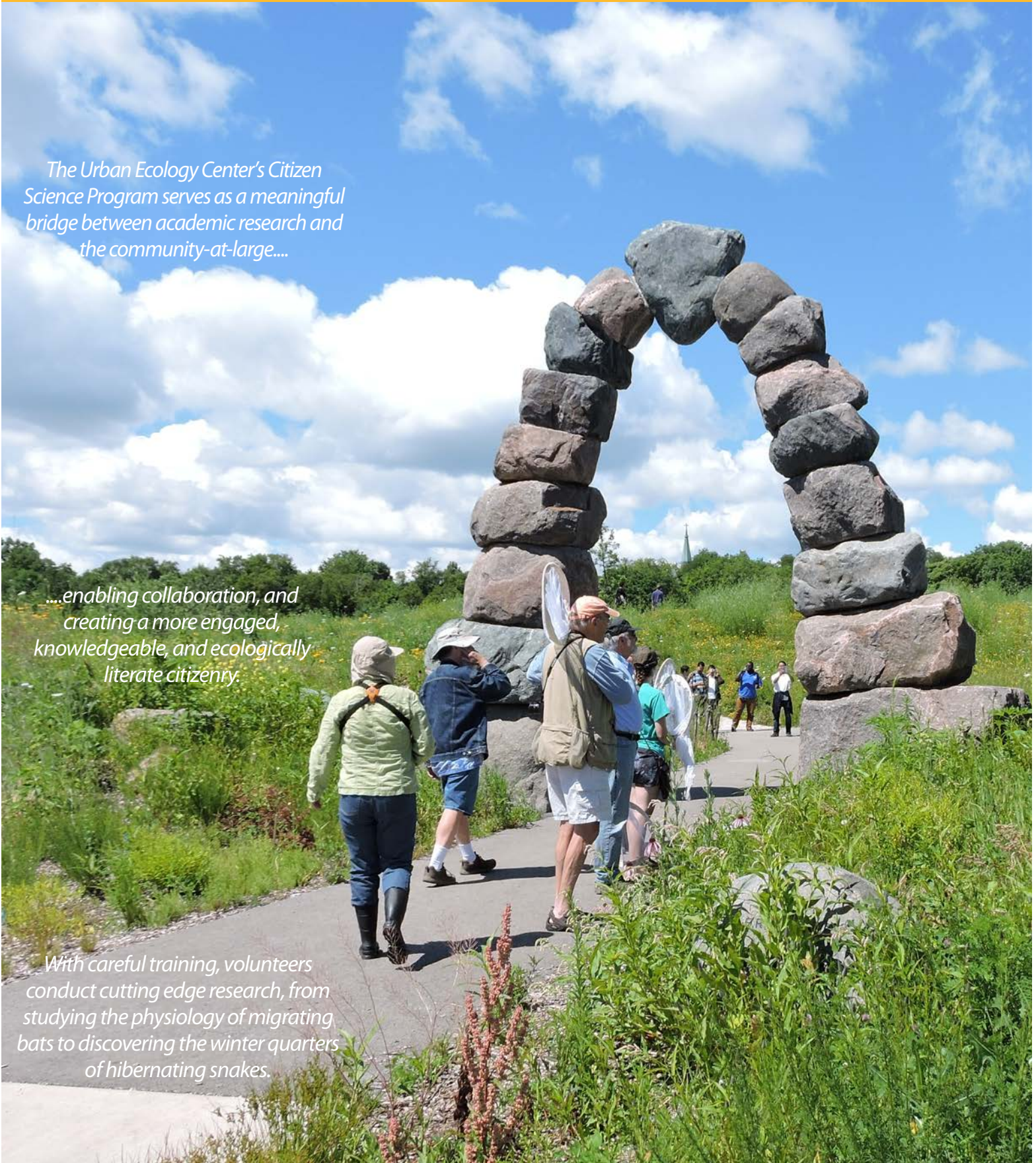
Tim, Jennifer and Anne

ABOUT US

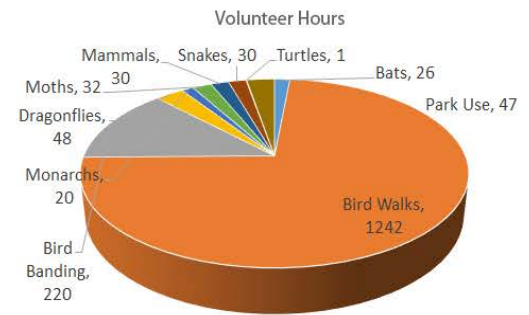
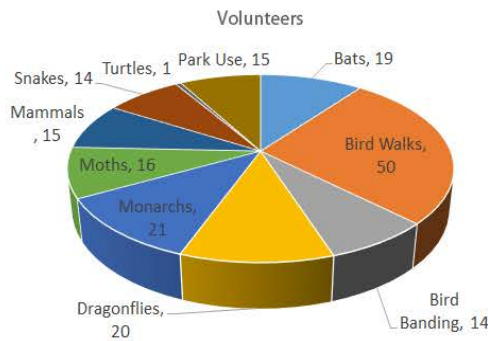
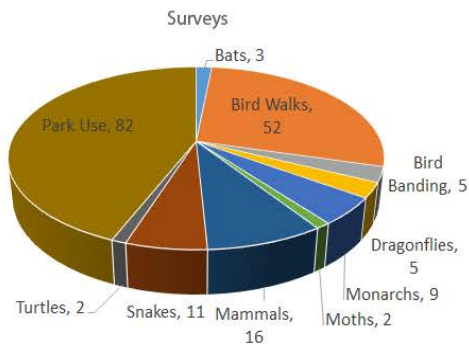
The Urban Ecology Center's Citizen Science Program serves as a meaningful bridge between academic research and the community-at-large....

...enabling collaboration, and creating a more engaged, knowledgeable, and ecologically literate citizenry.

With careful training, volunteers conduct cutting edge research, from studying the physiology of migrating bats to discovering the winter quarters of hibernating snakes.



RIVERSIDE PARK



Bats

We encountered three species of bats: Big Brown, Eastern Red and Silver-haired during three surveys this season. Big Browns and the Big Brown/Silver-haired group had the greatest average number of bat passes. Survey intensity has decreased since the completion of the EPA Great Lakes Restoration Initiative project, but we will continue to monitor at least three times per summer.

Bird Walks

We observed 125 species of birds over the course of the year, which is nine more than we found in 2013. Among the notable species are Golden-winged Warbler (WDNR Special Concern and IUCN Near Threatened Status), Scarlet Tanager and Orchard Oriole.

Bird Banding

We banded 37 birds representing 18 species during spring and fall migration, with the bulk of them (32 individuals) occurring in the spring. The species with the highest capture rate was the Northern Waterthrush (5 individuals).



Dragonflies

A team of 22 community scientists found 21 Odonate (Dragonfly and Damselfly) species during five summer surveys and seven of them were new to the species list. On July 16th, volunteers encountered a headless Lance-tipped Darner being eaten by a Common Green Darner!

Monarchs

Community scientists and staff tagged 13 monarchs (5

male, 8 female) in the newly created Arboretum area. 2014 was a particularly abundant year for Monarch observations in general in the Arboretum.

Moths

We conducted an evening moth survey at Riverside Park, finding critters with such great names as Dark Sword-grass, Omnivorous Leaf-roller and Cranberry Girdler!



Mammals

We live-trapped 150 White-footed Mice, 9 Meadow Voles and 11 Eastern Chipmunks and our trail camera documented an American Beaver felling some pretty large trees!

Snakes

We marked 23 Butler's Gartersnakes, four of which were recaptures from previous years. Since the survey began in 2007 we have now marked over 1900 snakes!

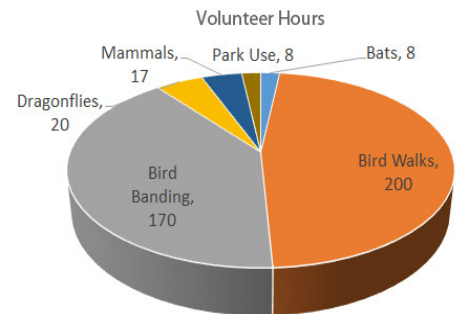
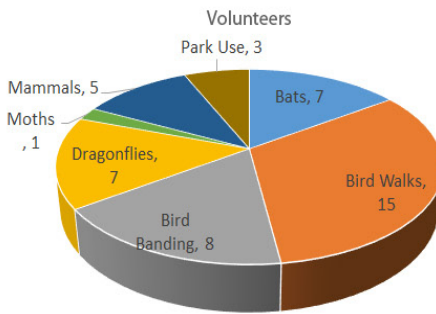
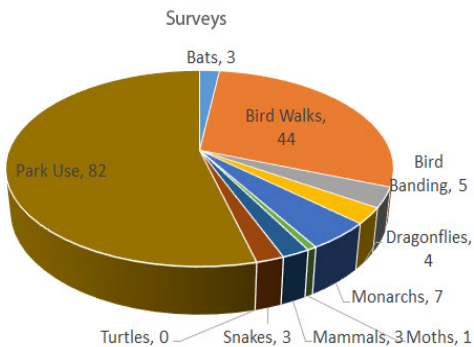
Turtles

We observed four turtle species during basking surveys: Spiny softshell, Snapping, Painted and Northern Map Turtle. A Red-eared Slider, a non-native species, was also documented.

Park Use

Data from 81 random Park Use surveys estimated there were 43,124 user-visits (14,951 children and 28,172 adults) in 2014. The majority were walkers (1,286) and bikers (896).

WASHINGTON PARK



Bats

Community Scientists encountered Big Brown, Eastern Red, Hoary and Silver-haired bats during the season. Big browns (9.3) and the Big Brown/Silver-haired (14.3) grouping had the highest average number of bat passes over three surveys.

Bird Walks

We observed 108 species of birds in Washington Park in 2014. Notable species include Sora Rail, American Bittern, Rusty Blackbird (IUCN Status: Vulnerable) and Golden-winged Warbler (WDNR Special Concern Status). The Washington Park lagoon is a great place to look for migrating waterfowl and shorebirds.

Bird Banding

We banded 73 birds representing 28 species during migration (27 in the spring and 46 in the fall) and an additional six individuals (four species) during a summer demonstration session. The species with the highest capture rate was White-throated Sparrow (11 individuals).



Dragonflies

During four surveys, seven community scientists recorded 13 species. Four of the species were unique to Washington Park, including the Red Saddlebags.

Monarchs

Students from the Escuela Verde Field Research Team helped tag seven migrating Monarch butterflies (three males, four females) at Washington Park in mid-September.

Moths

Two new species were found in Washington Park during a survey on July 9th. One was a micro moth and the other was a Shy Cosmet Moth.



Mammals

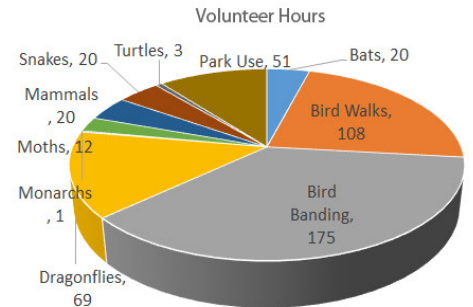
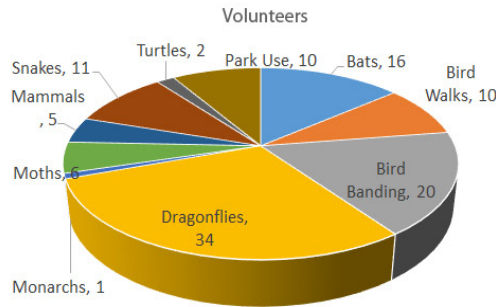
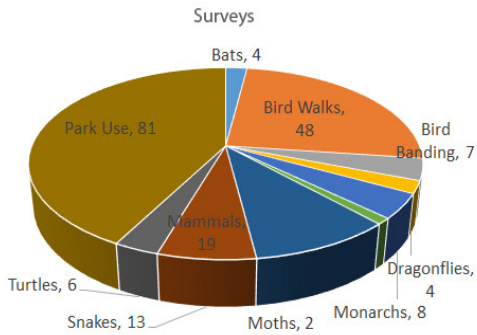
In a three-night live-trapping session, we captured 20 White-footed Mice, six Meadow Voles and four Eastern Chipmunks using Sherman traps.

Park Use

We estimated 40,705 visits to Washington Park in 2014 based on 80 random surveys (19,668 children and 21,037 adults). The majority of users were walkers (1,653) and people playing (321).



MENOMONEE VALLEY



Bats

We encountered Big Brown, Hoary and Eastern Red bats this season. The Big Brown (4.25) and Big Brown/Silver-haired (5.5) group had the highest average number of passes over 4 surveys. Big browns are the most common species in urban areas. Photo credit above: Michael McLoone, Journal Sentinel



Mammals

Of the 257 individuals we live-captured, ninety-seven percent (249) were White-footed Mice. The rest of the captures were eight Meadow Voles and a House Mouse. Casual observations in 2014 included a Striped Skunk, Eastern Cottontail, Eastern Gray Squirrel, Eastern Chipmunk, Woodchuck, Mink, Coyote, Red Fox, Raccoon, feral cat and Virginia Opossum.

Moths

It only took two surveys (June 26th and August 28th) to add 15 new species to the Center's all-branch species list, including a beautiful Raspberry Pyrausta.



Bird Walks

We encountered an even 100 species of birds during the Menomonee Valley weekly walks, down from 111 in 2013. While no photo evidence exists, we had a very rare and unseasonable observation of a Black-crowned Night Heron in January. Additionally, a Common Redpoll, an arctic species, showed up in February.

Bird Banding

We captured 137 individual birds representing 24 species during spring (59 individuals) and fall (78 individuals) migration. The species with the highest capture rate was the American Goldfinch (50 individuals).

Snakes

We marked 22 Butler's Gartersnakes (13 females, 3 males, 6 unknown) this year. Since 2011, we have marked 50 individuals and as effort continues over the years we will get a good idea of population size and structure, survivorship and trends of snakes in the Valley.

Dragonflies

We documented 18 species during four surveys and the Common Green Darner and Eastern Forktail were the two species present during all of the surveys.



Turtles

We encountered three species of turtles during basking surveys: Spiny Softshell, Snapping, and Midland Painted.

Park Use

We estimated 22,387 visits (3,028 children, 19,359 adults) in 2014 based on 81 random park use surveys. The majority of users were walkers and bikers commuting along the Hank Aaron State Trail.

CRIKT

Thirty-two community scientists with an interest in invertebrates joined Center staff in developing and implementing a long-term comprehensive terrestrial invertebrate monitoring program. This was made possible with the generous support of the WDNR Citizen-based monitoring partnership program. Community scientists contributed over 250 hours to the creation of the plan. Outcomes from this project included working group meetings, workshops for Odonata and Lepidoptera surveys, invertebrate Bio-Blitzes and the creation of an adaptive long-term invertebrate monitoring plan. The plan includes data sheets, sampling methods, projected analyses, and means to assess the biotic health of the natural areas the Center manages.

After two informational sessions proposing the project, volunteers named themselves Citizens Researching Invertebrate Kritters Together (CRIKT). The first working group session focused on brainstorming taxa to include in the plan and gauged various levels of interest in writing, researching protocols and analyzing data.

The second working group meeting involved rotating stations for all members to learn about protocols, insect identification, phylogeny and equipment. Subsequent working group meetings, involved filling in details for the needs of the plan.

All communication was via bi-weekly email and a Trello Board, which allowed members to contribute resources, add links, ask questions and update the monitoring plan. We uploaded the working plan on Google Docs so that multiple people at a time could work on the document. After an initial period of learning to use Trello, almost everyone contributed to the working group via the board. Volunteer assessment of the project was overwhelmingly positive.



ODONATES



In 2013, the Center coordinated with members from the Wisconsin Dragonfly Society (WDS) to pilot a citizen science odonate monitoring program at the Riverside Park branch of the Center. WDS sought community involvement in Milwaukee because of the low number



of surveys that had been run in the area previously and hence the potential for new species identification in a largely understudied area. Research and Citizen Science department staff and 22 community scientists worked diligently with key members of WDS to create a monitoring plan that engaged new Odonate-loving members and created the first species list (with 16 initial members) for Riverside Park. First-year success and a great deal of enthusiasm from the public led to the development of Odonate survey routes at the other two Urban Ecology Center branches in 2014.



The second season ended with a total of 63 Odonate community scientists, 14 public surveys and an addition of 11 species to the list (total of 27). We encountered obstacles, notably identification struggles, inclement weather and the difficulty of establishing a regular survey time that works for most volunteers but there were some notable highlights as well. Three young families joined the Odonate Monitoring Team and a few of the community scientists grew their skills notably to the point they created additional odonate surveys outside of the Center. A highlight was hosting a drawing class from Wisconsin Lutheran College.



YOUNG SCIENTISTS

For the last three years, members of the Urban Ecology Center's Young Scientists Club have been involved in the University of Minnesota's Driven to Discover Program. Driven to Discover (D2D) is an inquiry-based education program that uses original research projects to facilitate learning in late elementary to middle school aged children. Research projects culminate in a trip to Minnesota for the Insect Fair in December, where youth participate in fun and educational sessions, and also present their research to professors, scientists and their peers.

Menomonee Valley

by Lainet Garcia-Rivera

Our Young Scientists noticed that the vegetation of two areas of the Valley looked very different from each other and that one section (the Hank Aaron State Trail through Three Bridges Park) was designed by humans while another (a path through riparian habitat) had been left "wild" for decades. We then decided to study how tree density and diversity compared between the two areas – one designed by people and the other by nature. We hypothesized that both diversity and density of trees would be higher in the riparian area than the park and the data we collected supported this hypothesis! For our next investigation we would like to study the interactions between wildlife and the trees in the park.



Washington Park

by Erick Anderson

Two groups of students conducted research at Washington Park.

The Impact of a Highway on Birds Observed in Washington Park, Milwaukee, WI

We decided to study the impact of a highway that

runs along Washington Park on bird communities in the park. We hypothesized that we would observe more birds in the quieter areas of the park than along the noisy highway. Our final data supported this hypothesis. There are a few different possible reasons to explain this result. The highway was generally busy, and the amount of noise from the cars probably drowned out most of the bird calls, thus lowering the number of birds we could tell were there. There were some other potential contributions as well; the vibrations and high speeds from the traffic may have scared the birds from coming close enough to the highway for us to observe them. Some of our group members hypothesized that more birds would be seen by the highway, seeing as there are plenty of places for birds to hang out near highways, as we often see them doing. What we can take away from this experiment is that although we often think we see plenty of birds when we are walking down the street or driving down the highway, there are usually many more to be spotted in the quiet, deeper areas of nature.

Effect of Temperature on Canada Goose Presence in Washington Park, Milwaukee, WI

When we explore the park, one of the birds we see most often are Canada Geese. Therefore we decided to study how the numbers of geese trend over time in the park in fall. We hypothesized that we would see fewer geese during colder temperatures, however our data supported a trend that there are actually more geese when the temperatures are down. However, one data point didn't match the trend so there may be other factors we didn't think of. On average, we saw 10.9 more geese on the colder days than on the warmer days. Since these data were collected in the fall, however, we wonder if our observations may have been different in the spring, summer or winter.



WISCONSIN BAT FESTIVAL

In partnership with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bat Program, Schlitz Audubon and the Milwaukee Zoological Society, the Urban Ecology Center hosted the Wisconsin Bat Festival in Milwaukee in early October 2014. The festival featured live bats from around the world and several shows by Rob Mies, who has taken his act over all the world, including many late night television shows. There were crafts for children, interactive science booths related to acoustics, monitoring and bat biology, film screenings, agency displays and an artificial cave for adventurous children and adults.

The festival also hosted a Bat Science Symposium featuring bat biologists and researchers from around Wisconsin, with special guest Jeanna Geise. Jeanna was the first patient known to have survived symptomatic rabies without receiving the rabies vaccine. Her doctor developed an experimental treatment which became known as the Milwaukee Protocol. Other bat and WNS experts from USGS National Wildlife Health Center, US Forest Service, universities and Wisconsin DNR presented on a variety of topics, including the latest white-nose syndrome research and the state's response to the recent arrival of this devastating bat disease.

Over 500 adults and 300 children attended the event at the Urban Ecology Center. An annual favorite of the festival is the appearance of Stellaluna, the adorable fictional baby fruit bat from the popular children's book.



GREEN BIRDING CHALLENGE

We have held a Green Birding Challenge (GBC) event on International Migratory Bird Day for the last four years at the Riverside Park branch of the Urban Ecology Center. The Green Birding Challenge is a 5-hr event in which teams compete to record as many bird species as possible without using fossil-fuels. Teams choose to participate in a walking, biking, sitting or a mini-challenge (for families and novices) event.

Novice and/or mini-challenge teams are paired with an advanced birder to help them learn bird calls and bird identification skills. This is also a fundraiser for the Research & Citizen Science Department, in which teams collect pledges per bird species recorded by their team. Registration fees cover lunch and t-shirts for participants. Winning teams (for all four events and the top fundraising team) receive experiential prizes, like birding by canoe trips. After the challenge, we provide a lunch for all registrants and participants can recount their journeys and the birds they encountered. Ninety people participated in 2014, and roughly 1/3 of the participants were children.

Time Warner Cable's Connect a Million Minds Foundation sponsored the 2014 event and provided all youth participants with pocket sized binoculars as a gift for registering. A highlight of the event was a group photo taken by TWC drone as seen in the image below.



BIRD PHENOLOGY

Since 2001, community scientists from the Urban Ecology Center have conducted weekly bird walk surveys and entered their data into e-bird, an international database and interactive source for visualizing global data. Over time, volunteers have expressed a hope that their efforts would meaningfully contribute to science and a desire to do more than data collection – specifically to help analyze the rich dataset they created. A volunteer with graduate degrees in biological and ecological data analysis investigated whether a documented regional and national trend in the earlier arrival times of migratory bird species could also be found in the Riverside Park dataset.



Only six of the 42 species in the Riverside Park dataset exhibited a statistically significant change over the last 13 years in spring average observation date. Only one species was a long distance migrant (Palm Warbler). The other five species were short-distance migrants including Eastern Phoebe, Red-winged Blackbird, Tree Swallow, Brown-headed Cowbird, and American Tree Sparrow. Interestingly, the Eastern Phoebe and the Tree Swallow are arriving later in the spring. The table below shows the total number of days per year that a species is arriving earlier or later based on the regression analysis (a negative value is earlier and a positive value is later). The trend is statistically significant if the p-value is less than 0.10 and highly significant if it's less than 0.05.

We are still exploring reasons for these particular trends and will be investigating foraging guilds as a potential factor influencing shifts in migratory patterns in addition to the variance in the Riverside Park dataset. In addition, we hope to include regional and local weather data in subsequent analyses. Another possible avenue is to look at regional data for more southern climates (wintering grounds for migrants).

eBird data were filtered to include only the weekly walks, as they occur on the same day and time each week and with similar effort. Forty-two of the most common species were selected and segregated into groups A (spring and fall migrants, n=8 species), B (summer residents, n=31), and C (winter residents, n=3). 25 species were categorized as long-distance migrants and 17 as short-distance migrants.



Least-squares regression analyses were used to identify and describe trends in species spring average observation date from January 2001 to August 2014. Time is assumed a proxy for climate change and a variable that would capture shifting climate or weather cues that could impact bird migration and residence patterns.

Group	Migratory Status	Species	Shift (days/year)	p-value
A	Long-distance	Palm Warbler	-1.05	0.0033
B	Short-Distance	Eastern Phoebe	1.38	0.0496
		Red-winged Blackbird	-1.47	0.0159
		Tree Swallow	1.68	0.0932
		Brown-headed Cowbird	-0.80	0.0886
C	Short-Distance	American Tree Sparrow	-4.09	0.0667

LAND STEWARDSHIP

Riverside Park

Tree Tally

Almost 2,500 trees were tagged and tallied in Riverside Park and the Milwaukee Rotary Centennial Arboretum. Based on 1,400 trees that have been located with a GPS, the predominant tree genera are ash (41%), maple (17%) and oak (14%). This project will continue until all trees greater than 10 cm diameter at breast height (dbh) are tallied. Data from this project will help land stewards manage for the future forest as invasive species like Emerald Ash Borer and factors such as climate change affect species composition and density.

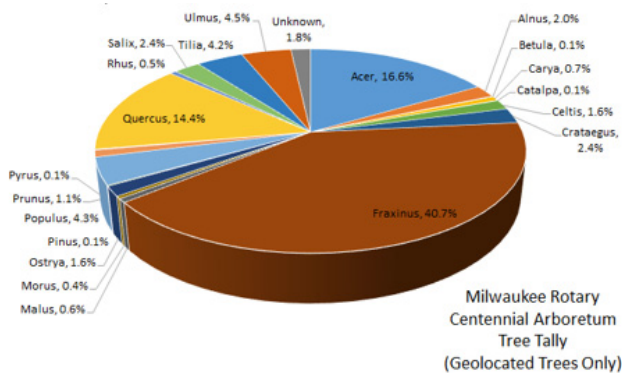


Washington Park

Washington Park Land Stewards are testing a hypothesis that native plantings around agricultural crops help sustain beneficial predatory insect populations in the community Orchard. These beneficial insect populations are thought to control pest insects on cultivated fruit trees, such as codling moth, plum curculio, and pear psylla. The Washington Park community Orchard is 3 years old and contains a variety of fruit trees. The land stewards will be conducting sweep net surveys through the plantings and identifying insect species to order.

Menomonee Valley

In partnership with the Morton Arboretum, the Menomonee Valley Land Stewardship and Citizen Science teams are conducting a research project in Three Bridges Park to evaluate the development of soils over time and associated economic costs of using soil amendments to improve plant and tree growth in urban soil restoration. In a paired plot design of bur oak and prairie plantings, we applied one of four soil amendment treatments: 1) Biochar, 2) Milorganite (biosolids), 3) Biochar + Milorganite, and 4) no amendment for control. Data on growth rates of trees (dbh), tree health, biomass (prairie plots), soil leachate and organic matter content will be collected to determine success over time.



Vegetation Survey

106 of 111 plots were surveyed over the spring summer and fall to determine species richness and average cover and relative frequency of herbaceous vegetation. 70% of the vegetation were native and 30% were non-native. The rest were not identified to species or were unknown. Average cover of invasive species (7.5%) was somewhat less than native species (12%). Site Floristic Quality Index (FQI) is 73.63 for natives only (61.6 for all species) with an average coefficient of conservatism value of 4.54 (3.18 for all species). Subsamples of the vegetation plots will be surveyed on a yearly basis to determine if restoration and invasive species eradication goals are being met.



OUR AMAZING VOLUNTEERS

Aaron McGarry	Charlotte Catalano	Humzah Abdullah	Karen Johnson	Max Jitney	Sawyer Furmage
Adam Yellen	Chirstine Durkin	Irina Kordysh	Kate Hightdudis	Meg Jones	Scott Mason
Al Sherkow	Chris Steinkamp	Jackie Detloff	Kate Parent	Mehdi Nejatbakhsh	Sean Kelly
Aleta Chossek	Chrysta Beyer	Jackie Mauer	Katharine N. Shelledy	Melinda Vernon	Sharon Wolf
Alex Bollas	Chuck Stebelton	Jackie McGarry	Katherine Lynch	Mercedes Falk	Simon Henderson
Alex Heil	Claudia Bryan	Jacklyn Baertschi	Kathleen Gallick	Michael Espinosa	Sonia Fumagosa
Alex Hernandez	Cole Wilson	Jacklyn Bruss	Kathryn Moldenhauer	Michael McLoone	Sonny Ost
Alex Newbauer	Connor Klosterman	Jacob Furmage	Kathy Beaver	Michelle Hawkins	Souleymane Drame
Alex Warner	Constance Foote	Jacob Pledl	Katie Shelledy	Mike Larson	Stephen Schuster
Alexa Hollywood	Corinne Palmer	Jacqueline Beck	Keith Anderson	Monica Bennett	Steve Baldwin
Alexandra Smith	Corinne Palmer	James Grass	Kelly Shelledy	Nathaniel Bellin	Steve Giles
Alexis Bury	Courtney Allen	Jamie Bruchman	Kelsey Cartwright	Neil Houtler	Steven Marshall
Alexis Vance	Craig Berg	Jamie Furmage	Ken Wiskowski	Nicholas Hightdudis	Sue Blaustein
Alicia Schultz	Crystal	Jan Grass	Kendall Behnke	Nicholas Kordysh	Suk Yoon
Allan Montezon	Sherlow-Shaefer	Jane Sommers	Kevin Hobbins	Nick Earle	Susan Glasenapp
Allison Heil	Dale Snider	Janet Nortrom	Kiara Graves	Nicole Beaver	Susan Haug
Allysa Hallett	Dan Gerard	Janie Besharse	Kira Nehmer	Nicole Gabrail	Susan Lewis
Alyssa Gambucci	Dan Gray	Jason Nickels	Kirsten Maier	Nicole Mueller	Susan Weistrop
Amberleigh Henschen	Danielle Rodamer	Jason Casper	Konnie Her	Noah Johnson	Suzy Holstein
Amy Tenuta	Dave Herrewig	Jeanette Nowak	Kristin Becker	Norm Gunder	Taj Dahl
Anna Emrick	David Snell	Jeanne Prochnow	Kristin Gjerdset	Odin Foster	Tanya Havlicek
Anna St. Germaine	Deb Taran	Jeffrey Peterson	Kristina Becker	Olivia Stanga	Tenzin Bellin
Anne Bales	Delainey Loedding	Jennifer Ambrose	Lainet Garcia-Rivera	Owen Bellin	Terrence Pavletic
Annika Roberts	Dennis Casper	Jennifer Haney	Lainey Seyler	Owen Boyle	Therese Cluck
Aryel Beck	Dennis Mack	Jennifer Lautz	Lane Kistler	Pat Fojut	Schneider
Ashley Eimers	Derek Pritzl	Jennine Pufahl	Laura Herzog	Patrick Ives	Tim Christianson
Barb Kellerman	Dianne Robinson	Jeremy Ault	Laurel Knapp	Patti Darby	Tim Ehlinger
Barbara Eisenberg	Dilini Kumarasinghe	Jeremy Widenski	Leah Rohe	Paul Edmondson	Tom Hickey
Barbara Karimi	Dolores	Jessica Jaglowski	Lenore Lee	Paula Anderson	Tom Nelson
Barbara Todd	Knopfelmacher	Jessica Wirth	Lesley Veresh	Paula Zamiatowski	Tony Cardin
Bart Kuszel	Don Quintenz	Jill Birren	Lexi Rutledge	Peggy Noonan	Tory Bahe
Becky Burton	Donna Berenson	Jim Toth	Libby Woodford	Peter Curtin	Trudy Sensat
Bella Berna	Doug Wiese	Jo Ann Bachar	Lilly Berna	Peter Dunn	Valerie Sefton
Benjamin Larson	Edith Gilman	Joanne Kline	Linda Frank	Phyllis Keener	Vanessa Henderson
Ben Turschak	Edward McAdams	Joe McAdams	Linda Kraft	Priscilla Lietz	Vicki Piaskowski
Bernice Popelka	Elaine Vokoun	Joey Kilmer	Linda Whittingham	Quinn Stout	Victor Vargo
Beth Werning	Eli Martin	Joey Zocher	Liz Drame	Rebecca Klemme	Vivian Corres
Billie Harrison	Elise Myers	John Gnorski	Lois Koel	Rebecca Pachuta	Wei Zhong
Binod Khadka	Elizabeth Kaplan	John Wiedenhoef	Lori Belli	Richard Stone	Will Vuhk
Bob Heil	Else Ankel	Jon Argall	Lucas Benson	Richard Toth	William Bott
Bob Schneider	Emily Bernstein	Jon Bales	Maggie Hennig	Robert Anderson	William Rumpf
Bob Stetson	Emily Breffle	Jonathan Abresch	Maggie Madden	Robin Cornell	Will Wawrzyn
Braeden Fruchtman	Emily Brown	Joseph Besharse	Maggie Zhong	Robin Squier	Yue Pheng Lee
Brian Staehlin	Eric Snider	Josie Roberts	Mai Phillips	Ronald Gutschow	Zac Driscoll
Briana Smith	Erika Noble	Juanita Malloy	Mallori Taylor	Rose Garrison	Zhaojie Zhong
Bridget Meehan	Erin Richards	Judi Kistler	Maria Barnes	Russel Mason	Zoe Gonzalez
Brittney Douglas	Ernst Von Briesen	Judith Kisllen	Maria Terres	Sabrina Henderson	Zoe Hammis
Bruce Brookman	Ernst Von Briesen	Julia Kisllen	Marty Peiffer	Sam Beaver	
Bruce Halmo	Evan Kuras	Julia Sargis	Mary Liner	Sam Huenink	
Caitlin Kohlbeck	Frederick	Julian Dimaio	Mary Jo McDonald	Sam Larson	
Carl Beck	Rosenberger	Julian Leung	Mary Schley	Sandra McLellan	
Carol Hayes	Gail Berna	Juliette Todd	Mary Staten	Sandra	
Carol Johnstone	Gary Casper	Jym Mooney	Mary Stetson	Van Konigsveld	
Carol Mueller	Glen Fredlund	Kacie Wright	Matt Kettner	Sarah Aumann	
Carolyn Beck	Gretchen Meyer	Kaitlyn O'Keefe	Matt Peters	Sarah Fischer	
Carolyn Vargo	Griffin McGarry	Kalia Bloomquist	Matthew Schneider	Sarah Neilsen	
Carolyn Washburne	Haley Lucas	Kara Kikkert	Maureen Leonard	Sarah Puls	
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Find this document online at:
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Hours:
Mon - Thurs | 9am - 7pm
Fri & Sat | 9am - 5pm
Sun | Noon - 5pm

Washington Park

1859 N. 40th Street
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tevans@urbanecologycenter.org

Hours:
Tues - Fri | 12 - 6pm
Sat | 9am - 5pm

Menomonee Valley

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Hours:
Tues - Fri | Noon - 7 pm
Sat | 9 am - 5 pm

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