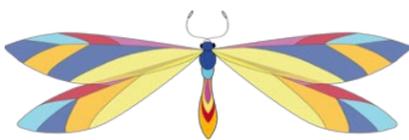


# Northwoods Journal – July 2017

*A Free Publication about Enjoying and Protecting Marinette County's Outdoor Life*

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## ***Astronomy Night at the Harmony Arboretum***



Have you ever wanted to know more about the night sky? Anne Bartels of the Marinette County Land & Water Conservation Division will give a free stargazing tour of the summer night sky and share general astronomy information from 9:00-10:15 p.m. on Wednesday July 12, at the Harmony Arboretum, located 7 miles west of Marinette & ½ mile south of State Highway 64 on County Road E.

Learn about constellations, look for satellites and meteors, and enjoy an evening under the stars! Viewing equipment will be available but please feel free to bring your own. Dress for the weather. If mostly cloudy/rainy, event will be cancelled. Hot beverages will be provided. For more information, call 715-732-7784.

## **New Life for an Old Structure - the Peshtigo Fish Viewing Platform**

*By Chuck Druckrey, Water Resource Specialist*

Redeveloping urban rivers is a thing! For many years, cities throughout the country have been restoring blighted and abandoned industrial waterfronts, bringing dining, entertainment, and tourism back to rivers once surrounded by factories and warehouses. And while there aren't any waterfront entertainment districts in the plans, the city of Peshtigo, BPM Incorporated, and Wisconsin Public Service are doing their part to restore the city's riverfront for the benefit of the community.



*Historical photo of the Badger Paper Mill*

The Peshtigo River flows through the City of Peshtigo on its way to the waters of Green Bay. A dam, owned and operated by Wisconsin Public Service, is located in downtown Peshtigo. Badger Paper Mill sits on the west bank of the river just below the dam, and a pulp mill that supplied raw material for papermaking sat on the east bank of the river. The two were connected by a "pipe bridge" supported on piers above the Peshtigo River (below). The pulp mill was abandoned in the late 1990's and demolished in 2010. The pipe bridge was also scheduled for demolition but then-Mayor Al Krizeneky and other community leaders had other ideas for the structure and began meeting in 2013 to explore the possibility of converting the bridge to a fish viewing platform.



Since the Peshtigo Dam is the first dam upstream from Green Bay, it becomes the stopping point for many species of fish that ascend Great Lakes rivers to spawn. The Peshtigo supports abundant spawning populations of walleye, bass, whitefish, and many other game and non-game fish species. As such, it is a popular place for anglers and sightseers alike who stop to fish or just look at the thousands of fish that congregate below the dam. The river also supports one of the largest spawning populations of lake sturgeon in the Great Lakes. Every year around the first of May, hundreds of these prehistoric fish weighing up to 200 pounds congregate below the dam to spawn. While these fish are off limits to anglers, a steady stream of people stop to witness this weeks-long event. Unfortunately viewing opportunities are limited by development and steep banks. Since the pipe bridge is located only 100 feet below the dam, it's

an ideal location for fish viewing.



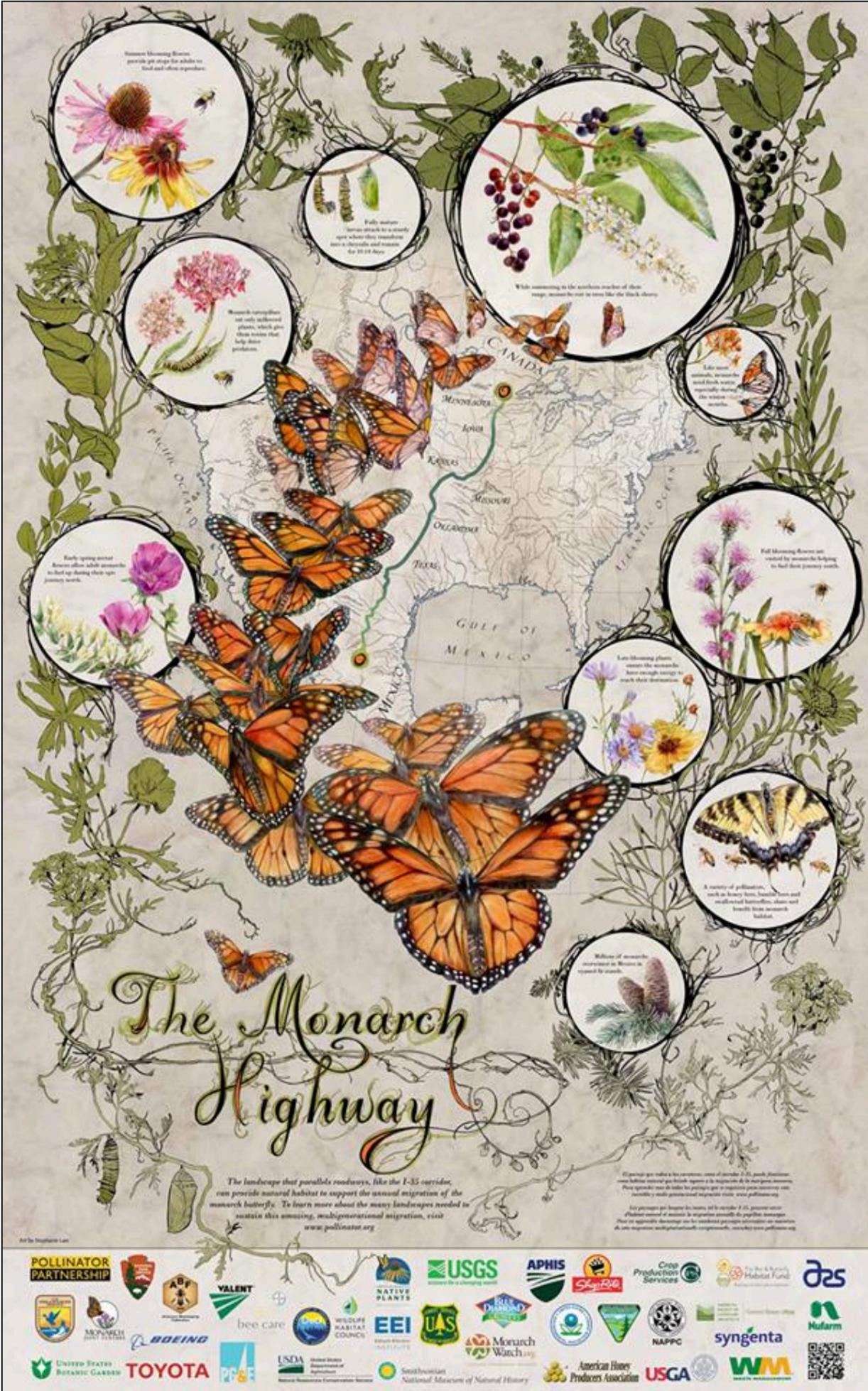
In early 2015 the City of Peshtigo, BPM Inc., Wisconsin Public Service, and the Marinette County Land & Water Conservation Division began working in earnest to put together a proposal for rehabilitating the pipe bridge. The Planning Committee envisioned using three of the four piers to support a laminated timber walkway extending more than 160 feet out over the river. The 10-foot wide walkway will have two octagonal "decks" with lighting and benches. The project also calls for improved parking facilities and paved trails connecting the walkway, parking lot, and city sidewalk. All of the facilities will be handicap accessible.



*Graphic by UP Engineers & Architects*

In addition to the benefits to tourism and the community, the project offers a unique opportunity for environmental education. Plans call for educational signage to include the history and significance of the Peshtigo River in the early community, the importance of maintaining high quality habitat for the reproduction of many Great Lakes fish, and the impact and control of aquatic invasive species in the Great Lakes. Plaques mounted on the platform will also picture fish that visitors are likely to see in the river below them, along with descriptions, life histories, and their places in the Great Lakes ecosystem.

From the beginning, Peshtigo Mayor Cathi Malke and City Council members have been working to fund the project using corporate donations, grant funding, and community fund raising efforts. BPM Inc. and WPS have already spent thousands of dollars and many hours on the project and have committed to spending nearly \$86,000.00 towards installation of the platform and other site improvements. In 2015 the city received a \$26,000.00 grant from the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program to complete detailed planning and engineering designs for the project. In January the City applied for a Wisconsin DNR Stewardship Grant, seeking more than \$285,000.00 to fund construction costs. Additional Coastal Management Grants should be available this winter, and if all goes well, construction could begin as soon as next summer.



**Pollinator Partnership Monarch Highway Poster 2017**

There are two main monarch butterfly migrations in North America. In the fall months, monarchs halt reproductive development and begin flying south for the winter using several flyways. After summering in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Arizona and Nevada, western monarchs travel to their overwintering grounds along the California coast, with some joining their eastern cousins in Mexico.

The more prominent and well-known eastern migration travels south from States and Provinces along the central and eastern US-Canada border. Many of these flyways east of the Rocky Mountains merge along the I-35 corridor, known as the "Monarch Highway", in the central United States. These monarchs make their way to overwintering grounds in oyamel fir forests of the Sierra Madre Mountains in central Mexico. These overwintering grounds are 2,400 – 3,600 meters above sea level, providing an ideal location for monarchs to conserve energy. It seldom gets too hot or too cold in the winter, and the humidity of these cloud forests keeps the butterflies from drying out.

During these months, monarchs need water to break down their fat reserves into sugars needed to survive.

As temperatures warm, the butterflies become reproductively active, and create the next generation. This generation and successive generations make the long journey back to the northern United States and Canada.

To sustain the southern migration in the fall and the migration back north in the spring, which spans 3-4 generations, monarchs need consistent sources of nectar bearing flowers at the appropriate times. Habitat patches of these plants are known as nectar corridors. These sugar rich nectar sources allow the butterflies to rest and refuel along the way, which is especially important for the fall migration because they need to gain weight and build up fat reserves before arriving in Mexico.

Milkweeds are the host plants for monarchs. They are the only plants the larvae can eat, and without milkweeds they would not develop into butterflies. Because of this, monarchs will only lay their eggs on milkweed. The milky sap found in milkweeds contains toxic compounds. The larvae incorporate these compounds into their bodies, making both larval and adult forms unpalatable to predators. The contrasting orange and black coloration serves as a warning to potential predators.

From <http://pollinator.org/poster2017.html>

**2017 Wisconsin Boat Landing Blitz**

Thousands of Wisconsinites will take to the water over July 4<sup>th</sup> weekend for the state's busiest boating holiday, and many will be greeted at boat landings by volunteers sharing a simple but powerful message: You have the power to protect lakes and rivers from aquatic invasive species.

The weekend will be host to the ninth annual **Landing Blitz**, a statewide effort to remind boaters and other water lovers to take action to stop the spread of aquatic invasive species, which pose great risks to the health of our lakes and fisheries. "This campaign has become a mainstay of our prevention efforts, since the holiday draws both frequent and infrequent boaters to the water, allowing us to empower a lot of people," says Bob Wakeman, statewide aquatic invasive species coordinator for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Volunteer inspectors will be on hand at landings around the state from June 30<sup>th</sup> through July 4<sup>th</sup> to give demonstrations of the prevention steps or answer questions about invasive species. Their efforts will build on the success of last year's campaign, when volunteers inspected over 14,000 boats and spoke with over 32,000 people.



"One of the most exciting things about this campaign is the strong volunteer effort. Every year hundreds of concerned citizens participate as volunteers to help us raise awareness and empower boaters," says Wakeman. New this year is a coordinated way for boaters to share the campaign's message. For those who use social media, they can help spread the word about the importance of aquatic invasive species prevention by posting photos and messages using the hashtag **#CleanBoatsCleanWaters**.

Boaters can also contribute to a crowd-sourced Story Map that will showcase their photos and messages about how they protect Wisconsin's waters from aquatic invasive species. Contributions can be made at this link: <http://arcq.is/2o9YIU9>.

Invasive plants and animals, like Eurasian watermilfoil, spiny water fleas and zebra mussels, can spread easily by hitching a ride on boats and other equipment, including trailers, anchors, livewells, buckets and bilges. But boaters can also easily prevent this by taking the following simple steps before they leave a boat landing:

- ✓ Inspect your boat, trailer and equipment
- ✓ Remove all attached plants or animals
- ✓ Drain all water from boats, motors, livewells and other equipment
- ✓ Never move live fish away from a waterbody
- ✓ Dispose of unwanted bait in the trash
- ✓ Buy minnows from a Wisconsin bait dealer, and use leftover minnows only if you will be using them on that same waterbody or if no lake or river water or other fish have been added to the container.

Following these steps also helps boaters comply with Wisconsin state law, which prohibits the transport of aquatic invasive species. To learn more about invasive species and their impacts to Wisconsin's waters and economy, visit [DNR.wi.gov](http://DNR.wi.gov) and search "Invasive Species." In Marinette County, contact Greg Cleereman in the Land Information Office at 715-732-7783, or email [gcleereman@marinettecounty.com](mailto:gcleereman@marinettecounty.com).



## Meet our Summer LTE, Brody!



My name is Brody Devine. I live in Pound, WI and graduated high school from Peshtigo in 2016. I will be entering my sophomore year next fall at UWSP. I am majoring in water resource management and I plan to graduate in the spring of 2020.

Since the day I could walk, I have been an outdoor enthusiast thanks to my dad. I enjoy hunting, fishing, and trapping. I am also a certified scuba diver which I pursued to help further my career choice. I chose water resource management to help protect the environment which has led me to an internship this summer with Marinette County Land and Water Department. I am excited to be able share my love of nature and scuba

**JULY 7, 8, & 9, 2017**  
**MARINETTE LOGGING AND HERITAGE FEST**  
**FESTIVAL SCHEDULE 2017**

**FRIDAY, JULY 7**

- 9:00 am WFRV TV 5 - Local 5 Live!
- 3 - 7 pm Monominee Nation Dancers and Moose Lodge Fish Boil
- 9:00 pm FREE Family Movie on the Island: The Lego Batman Movie

**SATURDAY, JULY 8**

- 8:00 am 7th Annual Ella Smetana Memorial 5K/Run Walk
- 10:00 am Marine Corps "Call to Colors" Ceremony
- 10:30 am Triple C Riders "River Cities Charity Ride"
- 11:00 am Stephenson Island & Welcome Center Activities Open
- 11 - 7 pm Logging Museum Opens
- 12 Noon Great Lakes Timber Show
- 1:00 pm Live Music: "Senior Moments"
- 1 - 4 pm Theatre on the Bay Presentation
- 2:30 pm Children's Ice Cream Giveaway
- 2 - 4 pm Live Music: "Goodfellas"
- 3:00 pm Great Lakes Timber Show
- 4:00 pm "River Cities Charity Ride" Motorcyclists Return
- 4:00 pm Missing Man & Flag Ceremonies
- 6:00 pm Great Lakes Timber Show

**SUNDAY, JULY 9**

- 7:00 pm Live Music: "The Cougars"
- 9:30 pm Retiring the Flags
- DUSK FIREWORKS
- 9:45 am Marine Corps "Call to Colors" Ceremony
- 10:00 am Interfaith Worship Service - New Life Church
- 11:00 am Stephenson Island Activities Open
- 12 Noon PARADE - NEW ROUTE!
- 12 - 4 pm 7th Annual Car & Bike Show Opens
- 1 - 4 pm Inflatables Bouncers for Children
- 2 - 5 pm Live Music: "Outlawd"
- 2:30 pm Beard Growing Contest Judging
- 3:00 pm Children's Ice Cream Giveaway
- 3:00 pm Car Show Trophy Distribution
- 5:00 pm Retiring of Flags
- 6:00 pm Festivals Closes

www.marinetteloggandheritagefestival.com

## Northwoods Journal

Volume 15, Issue 2

The *Northwoods Journal* focuses on various outdoor recreation opportunities and local environmental topics to inform readers about natural resource use, management, and recreation in Marinette County.

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- Marinette Co. Parks & Outdoor Recreation
- Marinette Co. UW-Extension

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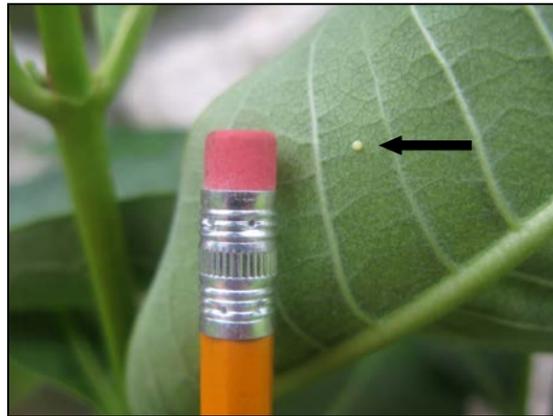
Please send comments to:  
 Marinette County LWCD  
 1926 Hall Ave, Marinette, WI 54143  
[abartels@marinettecounty.com](mailto:abartels@marinettecounty.com)

## The Monarch Butterfly - Local Government Leaders can Help Bolster the Monarch's Populations

From the April 2017 edition of *Wisconsin Counties* magazine



Monarch butterfly populations have declined by 90% across North America in the past 20 years. Reasons for the species' decline include loss of habitat, incompatible landscaping practices during the butterflies' peak breeding season, ordinances eliminating the planting of milkweed, and the presence of native milkweed species on noxious weed lists. *The eradication of milkweed directly impacts monarch populations since milkweed play a critical role in the butterfly's life cycle:* females lay their eggs on the plant (below), the larvae emerge from the eggs, and then utilize the milkweed exclusively during development and metamorphosis.



To help increase numbers of monarch butterflies and secure the future of the species, the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation (WWF) is urging all local government leaders to review the noxious weed list for their area to ensure that native species of milkweed are not listed.

**The species of milkweed that are native to Wisconsin are the following:**

- ✓ Butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)
- ✓ Clasping milkweed (*Asclepias amplexicaulis*)
- ✓ Common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*)
- ✓ Green comet milkweed (*Asclepias viridiflora*)
- ✓ Mead's milkweed (*Asclepias meadii*)
- ✓ Oval-leaf milkweed (*Asclepias ovalifolia*)
- ✓ Poke milkweed (*Asclepias exaltata*)
- ✓ Prairie milkweed (*Asclepias sullivantii*)
- ✓ Purple milkweed (*Asclepias purpurascens*)
- ✓ Showy milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*)
- ✓ Sidecluster milkweed (*Asclepias lanuginosa*)
- ✓ Swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*)
- ✓ Tall green milkweed (*Asclepias hirtella*)
- ✓ Whorled milkweed (*Asclepias verticillata*)

Government leaders are also encouraged by WWF to ensure that there are no restrictions for planting native species of milkweed, as well as to increase their presence in landscaping practices. Butterfly weed and swamp milkweed have wide ranges and are commonly available within the nursery trade and may be easily incorporated into landscapes. There are a wide variety of resources available to help with the planting process, such as the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation's publication titled *Pollinator Plants of the Central United States - Native Milkweeds*. The publication provides an excellent overview of how to prepare a site for milkweed planting and which species would be most suitable for your area. Visit [www.xerces.org](http://www.xerces.org) to view the publication and other helpful resources. As a local government leader, you can make a substantial difference in the future of monarch butterfly populations by helping make the changes outlined

above, as well as getting the word out to your constituencies.



### Native Wisconsin Milkweeds for Monarchs

Excerpted from the National Wildlife Federation blog, <http://blog.nwf.org>

Meet the most ornamental milkweeds native to Wisconsin and make it a goal to include a few plants of at least one native milkweed type in your county to help the monarch butterfly.

#### Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*)

Description: This tall perennial has large balls of pink or purplish flowers that have an attractive odor. The flowers bloom from June to August. Growing Conditions: Shade in- tolerant, needs lots of sunlight, moist soil. Plant Size: Usually 3-5 feet, sometimes reaching 8 feet in ditches and gardens.



#### Butterflyweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)

Description: Sometimes called Orange Milkweed, this perennial has large, flat-topped clusters of yellow-orange or bright orange flowers and blooms May to September. Growing Conditions: Needs sunlight, drought tolerant, dry or moist soil. Plant Size: 1-2 ft.



#### Purple Milkweed (*Asclepias purpurascens*)

Description: The milky juice from this perennial is known to remove warts. The flowers are deep magenta red and bloom May to July. Growing Conditions: Needs sunlight and dry soil. Plant Size: 2-4 ft.



Continued next page



## Rusty-patched Bumblebees in Trouble!

On March 21, 2017, The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service **listed the rusty patched bumblebee as endangered** under the Endangered Species Act – the first U.S. bumblebee to be listed under the ESA. Endangered species are animals and plants that are in danger of becoming extinct. Identifying, protecting and recovering endangered species is a primary objective of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's endangered species program.



Rusty patched bumblebees live in colonies that include a single queen and female workers. The colony produces males and new queens in late summer. Queens are the largest bees in the colony, and workers are the smallest. *All rusty patched bumble bees have entirely black heads, but only workers and males have a rusty reddish patch centrally located on the back.*

Rusty patched bumblebees once occupied grasslands and tallgrass prairies of the Upper Midwest and Northeast (see below), but most grasslands and prairies have been lost, degraded, or fragmented by conversion to other uses. Bumblebees need areas that provide nectar and pollen from flowers, nesting sites (underground and abandoned rodent cavities or clumps of grasses), and overwintering sites for hibernating queens (undisturbed soil).



### Why is the rusty patched bumble bee declining?

- **Habitat loss and degradation:** Most prairies and grasslands of the Upper Midwest and Northeast have been converted to monoculture farms or developed areas, such as cities and roads. Grasslands that remain tend to be small and isolated.
- **Intensive farming:** Increases in farm size and technology advances improved the operating efficiency of farms but have led to practices that harm bumble bees: increased use of pesticides, loss of crop diversity resulting in flowering crops being available for only a short time, loss of hedgerows with flowering plants, and loss of legume pastures.
- **Disease:** Pathogens and parasites may pose a threat, although their prevalence and effects in North American bumble bees are not well understood.
- **Pesticides:** The rusty patched bumblebee may be vulnerable to pesticides. Pesticides are used widely on farms and in cities and have both lethal and sub-lethal toxic effects. Bumble bees can absorb toxins directly through their exoskeleton and through contaminated nectar and pollen. Rusty patched bumble bees nest in the ground and may be susceptible to pesticides that persist in agricultural soils, lawns and turf.
- **Global climate change:** Climate changes that may harm bumblebees include increased temperature and precipitation extremes, increased drought, early snow melt and late frost events. These changes may lead to more susceptibility to or susceptibility to disease, fewer

flowering plants, fewer places for queens to hibernate and nest, less time for foraging due to high temperatures, and asynchronous flowering plant and bumblebee spring emergence.

### Why conserve rusty patched bumble bees?

As pollinators, rusty patched bumblebees contribute to our food security and the healthy functioning of our ecosystems. Bumblebees are keystone species in most ecosystems, necessary not only for native wildflower reproduction, but also for creating seeds and fruits that feed wildlife as diverse as songbirds and grizzly bears. Bumble bees are among the most important pollinators of crops such as blueberries, cranberries, and clover and almost the only insect pollinators of tomatoes. Bumblebees are more effective pollinators than honey bees for some crops because of their ability to “buzz pollinate.” The economic value of pollination services provided by native insects (mostly bees) is estimated at \$3 billion per year in the United States.

### What is being done to help and conserve them?

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and other programs work to assess, protect, and restore pollinators and their habitats. Also, the Service works with partners to recover endangered and threatened pollinators and pollinator-dependent plants. Concern about pollinator declines prompted formation of the North American Pollinator Protection Campaign (<http://pollinator.org/nappc>), a collaboration of people dedicated to pollinator conservation and education.



In addition, trusts, conservancies, restoration groups and partnerships are supporting pollinator initiatives and incorporating native plants that support bees and other pollinators into their current activities. For example, the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service is working with landowners in Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin to make bee-friendly conservation improvements to their land. Improvements include the practices of planting cover crops, wildflowers, or native grasses and improved management on grazing lands.

Researchers are also studying and monitoring the impacts of GMO crops and certain pesticides on pollinators. Efforts by citizen scientists and researchers to determine the status of declining bee species are underway throughout the United States.



For more information, visit <https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/insects/rpb/b/> for fact sheets and tips on how to help bees and other pollinators. Other websites of interest are:

- <https://xerces.org/bumblebees>
- <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/2017/03/bumblebees-endangered-extinction-united-states>
- <http://www.bumblebeewatch.org>
- <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov> search “pollinators”



### Monarchs, continued from page 3

#### Showy Milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*)

Description: This perennial has large, oval, blue-green leaves and spherical clusters of rose-colored flowers. The flowers occur at the top of the stem and on stalks from leaf axils and bloom May to September. Growing Conditions: Shade intolerant, needs sunlight, medium water use, moist soil. Plant Size: Generally 1-3 ft. but can reach 6 ft. under favorable conditions.



#### Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*)

Description: Also known as Pink Milkweed, this perennial has large blossoms composed of small, rose-purple flowers. The deep pink flowers are clustered at the top of a tall, branching stem and bloom June to October. Growing Conditions: Needs lots of water, shade tolerant, moist to wet soil. Plant Size: 2-5 ft.



#### Whorled milkweed (*Asclepias verticillata*)

Description: This single-stemmed perennial has narrow, linear leaves whorled along the stem. Small, greenish-white flowers occur in flat-topped clusters on the upper part of the stem and bloom May to September. Growing Conditions: Low water use, moderately shade tolerant, dry soil. Plant Size: 1-3 ft.



#### Poke milkweed (*Asclepias exaltata*)

Description: Often found in upland woods and woodland openings, it thrives in dappled or indirect sunlight. It has oval leaves, growing opposite on stems. Clusters of bi-colored flowers droop elegantly on slender stalks. Blooms in early summer. Growing conditions: Full sun to part shade, moderate moisture. Plant size: up to 6 feet.



## Songbird Bulletin: The Red-eyed Vireo

By Greg Cleereman, Land Information Department Director & County Conservationist

In June we discussed the ovenbird, a warbler, and explained what neotropical migrant songbirds are. This month we take a look at the red-eyed vireo. The fifty-two member vireo family is a group of exclusively New-World birds. In general, vireos are small (6", 0.6 oz.), mostly yellowish or greenish, with varying amounts of gray, black, or white. If you get close enough to a red-eyed vireo, the unique vireo bill, gray crown bordered by black lines, and black line through the eye become obvious. The namesake red eye is only visible when you are very close and is not a reliable help in field identification. The red-eyed vireo is one of four vireo species that breed in Marinette County.



The lives of neotropical migrants like vireos revolve around migration. During winter, red-eyed vireos are most numerous in the northern Amazon basin. There are two routes by which vireos migrate. The first is a land route along the coast of Central America. The second is a water route in which they fly the width of the Gulf of Mexico with a single stop in Cuba. Research led by Jill Deppe, associate professor at Eastern Illinois University, titled "How Fat, Weather and Date Affect Migratory Songbirds' Departure Decisions, Routes, and the Time It Takes to Cross the Gulf of Mexico" determined a combination of fat, species, atmospheric humidity, and 24-h change in humidity predicted departure decisions from Alabama toward wintering habitat.

Large fat reserves and low humidity (indicative of beneficial weather patterns) favored southward departure across the Gulf of Mexico. Vireos generally migrated via the Yucatan Peninsula if they exhibited lower fat reserves and/or when humidity was >62%. Vireos crossing the gulf fly nonstop for hundreds of miles during which they may encounter storms or headwinds. So why don't they all fly north through Central America? Because the land route exposes them to threats from predators and accidents; each direction has benefits and risks.

About 200 bird species that breed in North America are neotropical migrants. Why do they run the risks of migration? Why not just stay south where it's warm? The reason is to take advantage of the seasonally abundant food types migrant birds need. Flying insects, caterpillars, fruits and nectar, are super abundant during our spring and summer. It is not cold weather that drives birds south in the fall, but poor food availability in the winter.

Upon arrival at the breeding grounds in spring, red-eyed vireos make up for their small size and drab colors with boisterous song. Few birds sing more persistently than the red-eyed vireo. Starting before the sun comes up, male vireos sing all day long and repeat its song up to forty times per minute. The song consists of short abrupt robin-like phrases separated by deliberate pauses. We might suppose him to be repeating, with a pause

between each sentence, "look up!...see me?...over here!...this way!...do you hear me?...". These phrases are delivered with a rising inflection at the close, and with a pause, as if waiting for an answer.

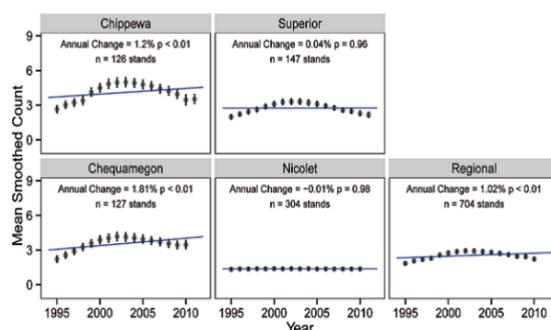
The best red-eyed vireo habitat consists of mature hardwood forest with a dense understory and a well-developed shrub layer. One naturalist wrote that, "...undergrowth of slender saplings six to ten feet high seem to appeal to this bird most. About 85% of red-eyed vireos food consists of insects, especially caterpillars and beetles found in the forest canopy. As one of our most common forest birds, their feeding habits make them very important for forest health. These birds eat huge numbers of insects each day. For example one injured young vireo was hand fed in one day, 40 blue bottle flies, 25 grasshoppers, 15 tent caterpillars, 2 daddy-long legs, 1 dragon-fly, 1 locust, 1 spider, 1 inchworm, 1 bee, and 1 butterfly. In decent habitat there can be one breeding pair every 1.7 acres, with each pair laying 2 to 4 eggs per nest. Raising a family requires eating lots of insects that might otherwise damage our trees.

Red-eyed vireos nest in a horizontal fork of a slender branch (often a sapling). Hold out your index and middle finger in the shape of a V to imagine the size and orientation of the nest. Nest heights vary from 2 to 60 feet high with the average being 5 to 10 feet. The female builds a nest of grass, paper, bark strips, rootlets, and vine tendrils bound to supporting twigs. The outside of the nest is covered with spider webbing and decorated with lichens.



Fortunately, red-eyed vireos populations seem to be doing reasonably well despite habitat degradation and fragmentation both in North and South America. Forest fragmentation leads to increased rates of nest parasitism and nest predation. Research has shown that fledging success is reduced up to 63% by parasitism. The number of fledged young per nest drops almost 50% in fragmented forest versus continuous forest.

The graphs below show population changes. The Mean Smoothed Count is the number of vireos detected per point count in four different National Forests across the upper Midwest.



For more about Red-eyed Vireos, their movements, calls and songs, visit <https://www.facebook.com/Marinette-County-Land-Information-Department-1707032496207222/>. Other good sources are:

- <http://www.birds.cornell.edu> – the Cornell Lab of Ornithology
- <http://www.audubon.org> – the National Audubon Society
- <https://www.allaboutbirds.org>

## Harmony Arboretum Now Hosts a Little Free Library!



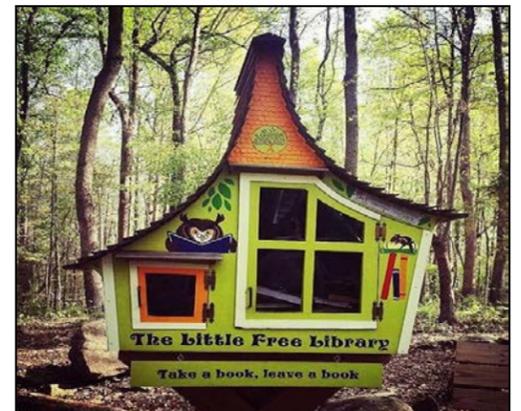
The Northern Lights Master Gardeners sponsor a Little Free Library located at the Harmony Arboretum & Demonstration Gardens, 3890 County Road E in Peshtigo! The library features garden books and a recipe & seed exchange.

### What is a Little Free Library?

A Little Free Library is a "take a book, return a book" free book exchange. They come in many shapes and sizes, but the most common version is a small wooden box of books. Anyone may take a book or bring a book to share. Little Free Library book exchanges have a unique, personal touch (information from <https://littlefreelibrary.org>).

### How did the movement start?

In 2009, Todd Bol of Hudson, Wisconsin, built a model of a one-room schoolhouse. It was a tribute to his mother; she was a teacher who loved to read. He filled it with books and put it on a post in his front yard. His neighbors and friends loved it, so he built several more and gave them away. Rick Brooks of UW-Madison saw Bol's do-it-yourself project while they were discussing potential social enterprises. Together, the two saw opportunities to achieve a variety of goals for the common good. They surpassed 2,508 Little Free Libraries by the end of 2013, and exceeded that goal in August of 2012.



The movement centered on the enthusiasm of early adopters and stewards, who were crucial advocates. 2011 brought national media attention, and by the end of the year there were nearly 400 Little Free Libraries in existence. That number would skyrocket to over 4,000 Libraries by the end of 2012, the same year in which Little Free Library became a registered 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization.

Visit online at <https://littlefreelibrary.org> for a worldwide map, photo gallery, FAQs, and how to get involved with the Little Free Library program. In Marinette County there are more Little Free Libraries in Marinette, Coleman, Wausaukee, Goodman, Athelstane, and several in Menominee, MI.



## Northwoods Journal Online

Would you like to read current issues of the *Northwoods Journal* online? Go to [www.marinettecounty.com](http://www.marinettecounty.com) and click "Northwoods Journal" in the Quick Links menu at the right of the page. We can send an e-mail reminder when each new issue is posted online. Contact Anne Bartels, LWCD Information & Education Specialist: [abartels@marinettecounty.com](mailto:abartels@marinettecounty.com) or call 715-732-7784 for more information.



## SPRING FORWARD! 12 Ways to Make Sure Your Kids (and You) Get the Right Dose of "Vitamin N"

From <http://www.childrenandnature.org/> - by Richard Louv

Now, more than ever, parents and others can feel good about getting kids and themselves outdoors and combatting an increase in "nature-deficit disorder"- in other words, alienation from nature. But doing that isn't always easy - the barriers still exist. Sometimes we need a boost or a new idea. So here's a starter list of a dozen simple ways to get a dose of Vitamin N:

- 1. Put nature on the calendar.** If you plan the family's sports commitments and vacations in advance, do the same for time spent in nature. Try skipping organized sports for a season and use that time to get outside.
- 2. Don't tear down the tree, build up the kid.** International play expert Joe Frost says the number one reason kids get hurt climbing trees is because they don't have the upper body strength to hold onto the branch. Makes common sense, right? His prescription: Instead of trying to create a risk-free environment (which has its own risks), think of manageable risk as an opportunity to build strength and resilience in your kids.



- 3. Take a city hike.** In urban neighborhoods, take your day packs, water and digital cameras and go look for nature and wildlife. You'll find it, even if it's in an abandoned alley or in the grass along a sidewalk. With younger children, choose easier, shorter routes and prepare to stop often. Involve your teenager in planning hikes. For more information, consult the *American Hiking Society* or a good hiking guide, such as John McKinney's *Joy of Hiking*.
- 4. Moon walk.** Writer Cindy Ross is a long-time devotee of full-moon walks. "We've walked by balmy summer moons in T-shirts, with katydids singing and lightning bugs flashing in a multi-sensory display." But the best moon walks, she says, are under the winter moons.
- 5. Go backyard camping.** Buy the kids a tent or help them make a canvas tepee, and leave it up all summer. Provide binoculars, a field guide to local birds and insects, and flashlights. Encourage the kids to invite their friends or grandparents to join the campout. Join NWF's *Great American Backyard Campout*.



- 6. Plant a backyard, community or high-rise garden.** If your children are little, choose seeds large enough for them to handle and that mature quickly, including vegetables. Whether teenagers or toddlers, young gardeners can help feed the family, and if your community has a farmers' market, encourage them to sell their extra produce, or share it with the neighbors or donate it to a food bank. If you live in an urban neighborhood, create a high-rise garden. A landing, deck, terrace, or flat roof typically can accommodate several large pots, and even trees

can thrive in containers if given proper care.

- 7. Go native.** Replace part of your lawn with native plants. For backyard suggestions, plus links to information about attracting wildlife to apartments and townhouses, see the National Audubon Society's *Invitation to a Healthy Yard*. Create a backyard or neighborhood butterfly zone. Raise butterflies, from egg to caterpillar to chrysalis to emerging monarch. Maintain a birdbath. Build a bat house. Don't feed the wild animals, but create a backyard wildlife observation blind. Make your yard a National Wildlife Federation *Certified Wildlife Habitat*.



- 8. Go 'Wildsnapping'.** For children, teenagers, and adults, wildlife and landscape photography is a good way to experience nature. "Taking camera-toting children into nature - whether in their own backyards, walking through a woods, or visiting a state or national park - catalyzes visual creativity," says photographer David FitzSimmons, author of the book *Curious Critters*.

- 9. Enroll your child in a nature preschool or other nature-based school.** *Education Week* reports: "Five years ago, only a couple dozen such schools operated in the United States. Today, there are close to 250, according to the Natural Start Alliance, a coalition supporting early-childhood and environmental education."

- 10. Start or Join a Family Nature Club.** Join an existing family nature club, or form a new one. It's a great way to create a community of support for families. This same concept can be adopted by teens or adults without children of their own, in the form of friendship nature clubs. Download a free toolkit (available in multiple languages) from C&NN or from the *Canadian Wildlife Federation*.

- 11. Purchase a family park pass.** National parks, national monuments, and some refuges and regional parks exist in both urban and wilderness areas. Many parks charge for admission, but the price of an annual pass isn't bad. Spending at evening at the movies for a family of four can cost around \$50 - in comparison, an unlimited annual family pass to the national parks costs \$80. It's free for members of the military and those with permanent disabilities. And as of 2015, all fourth graders in the United States and their families are eligible for a free annual pass to national parks and other federal lands through the White House initiative, *Every Kid in a Park*.

- 12. Be a force for balance.** Limit access to texting, computers, and TV part of the day or week. For example, schedule Saturday as a "Smartphone and iPad-Free Outdoor Play Day" for kids and parents. Commit to a few days away from digital life - except, perhaps, taking along a digital camera for wildsnapping.

Parents, grandparents and other guardians can't reduce nature-deficit disorder by themselves. It takes a village, a city, a world to connect all children to nature.

Richard Louv is Co-Founder and Chairman Emeritus of the Children & Nature Network, an organization formed in 2006 supporting the international movement to connect children, their families and their communities to the natural world.

## Area Farmers' & Flea Markets



**Crivitz Flea & Farmers' Market:** Open every Thursday from May 25 through August 31, 8am-2pm across from St. Mary's Catholic Church at 800 Henriette Avenue. Wide variety of vendors with handmade arts & crafts, antiques, collectables and much more! Contact Barbara Uhl at 715-854-2030 to rent space by day or season up to first market date. Bonus Flea Market - July 4, 8am - 2pm.

**Stephenson Island Marinette Market:** Will be at Stephenson Island, north on Hwy. 41 off of the Interstate Bridge between WI & MI border. 2-6 pm on Fridays only, no Saturdays. For more information, call 715-732-4333.

**Menominee County Farm & Food Exchange:** Saturdays 9 am-noon outside by the Jack's Fresh Market grocery store at 1207 8<sup>th</sup> Ave., Menominee MI (just over Interstate Bridge to the right). On Facebook or call 906-639-3377.

**Menominee Historic Downtown Farmers Market:** June 3 to September 30, Saturdays 9am-noon. Located at 818 1<sup>st</sup> Street (near the library) in Menominee, MI. Contact Lucy Pier, 906-863-8718 for more information. Online at [www.menomineefarmersmarket.com](http://www.menomineefarmersmarket.com).



## Youth Bows Available



Marinette County has obtained a set of youth bows for use by scout and service groups, schools, and at organized events. We can provide all the equipment needed for up to twelve children at a time to enjoy a session of shooting targets. Archery can be a gateway to outdoor fun and learning a lifelong skill.

The Genesis bows are from the *National Archery in the Schools Program* (NASP) and are universal draw length compound bows with zero let-off and have an adjustable draw weight from 10 to 20 pounds. Almost any archer will be able to draw and accurately shoot one of these bows. The equipment also includes arrows, targets, bowstands, and a cloth background.

The archery equipment is offered through the Marinette County Land Information Department - Land and Water Conservation Division. If you are interested in borrowing the bows for your group or event, contact the Marinette County Land Information Office at 715-732-7780.



## Summer Squash Management

By Scott Reuss, Agriculture and Horticulture / Department Head

**UW**  
**Extension**  
Cooperative Extension

### Cultivar Selection

There are dozens of different summer squashes from which to choose when you are planning your vegetable garden. These include at least six distinctly different shapes and colors that range from dark green to yellow, and including almost white. Inherently, you can't go too wrong with any of them, but it is certainly worthwhile to consider growing at least a couple different types to add different tastes, textures, and colors to your recipes. The final selection consideration is whether the cultivar is a vining type or a bush type. Bush squashes are relatively compact plants that get to be about 3 or 4 feet in diameter. Vining types will take up more room, or they can be trellised to grow vertically and actually take up less space.

The following cultivars (within the different types) are being recommended by UW-Extension due to their positive characteristics and/or a good track record in the state.

**Zucchini:** Black Beauty, Burpee Hybrid, Early Prolific, Eight Ball (rd.), Gadzukes, Greyzini, Magda, One Ball (rd. yellow), Papaya Pear, Raven, Roly Poly (rd.), Sebring, Spineless Beauty, Tigress.

**Yellow Crookneck:** Pic-n-Pic, Sundance.



**Yellow Straightneck:** Butterstick, Gold Rush, Golden Dawn, Multipik, Saffron, Sunray, Sweet Gourmet, Zephyr (green tip).

**Patty Pan/Scallop:** Patty Green Tint, Peter Pan (green), Scallopini, Sunburst, Sunny Delight.



### Planting and Care

Summer squash seed are best sown directly into your garden, as this family of plants does not love being transplanted. Seed should be sown in mid to late May, once soil temperatures have warmed sufficiently for quick germination. The plants are very frost-sensitive but quick to develop. These traits make it a better bet to plant later rather than earlier, even as late as mid-June. Planting depth should be about 1 inch. If planting in a row, plant one seed about every 12 inches. If planting in hills, plant 4-6 seeds and plan on thinning out one or two of the weakest plants. Hills should be about 4 feet apart.

As with most vegetables, summer squash need moderate to high fertility levels to have good production. In most established gardens, you will likely not need any additional fertilizer. In newer gardens, however, fertilizing with either compost or commercial fertilizers is a very good idea. If commercial fertilizers are used, make sure to not over-apply nitrogen - this can cause poor fruit set and makes the plants more susceptible to some diseases. Maximum fertilization rates would be about 0.25 lbs. urea (46-0-0) or 0.5 lbs. turf fertilizer (without weed killer) per 100 square feet.

After the plants get established and are growing well, you can make your life easier by mulching around the plants. The material you use is not critical, whether it is plastic, straw, or other material. Mulches will help decrease weed pressure, can help fight diseases and insects, and also help maintain soil moisture.



It is very critical to have consistent water availability to the plants, especially after the plants start fruiting. A good goal is to have at least one inch of water applied to your garden each week, whether from rainfall or irrigation. Inconsistent water availability can lead to a problem known as blossom end rot. This looks like a disease, but is actually tissue death caused by a lack of calcium getting to the end of the fruit. It is not due to a lack of calcium in the soil, but by calcium not moving through the plant if the water flow is poor.

A common question about summer squash is "Why do my plants have so many flowers, but so few fruit?" The reason for this is that summer squash have separate male and female flowers. You can see the small fruits already formed beneath the female flowers, while the male flowers are on stalks.



Having separate flowers necessitates pollination by insects, normally by the dozens of different bees, flies, wasps, or moths that serve this purpose. In particular, the squash family is a preferred food source for the bumblebee family, so it is important to be kind to them. Improper pollination leads to abortion of the young fruit, as they will simply wither, often looking like they have either a disease of blossom end rot. This is a common occurrence after a rash of cool mornings that slow down the pollinating insects, as the female flowers are usually only viable for a short time period in the morning.

### Harvest & Storage

Although summer squash can be used in highly variable manners, the best quality for most recipes is achieved by harvesting the normal types when they are 6 to 9 inches long; the round types when 2 to 5 inches in diameter, and the scallop types when 3 to 6 inches in diameter. Summer squash do not store real well, so be gentle with them to avoid skin bruises and abrasions. Also, they degrade quickly at temperatures below 50 degrees, so store them on the cupboard or in the warmer vegetable crisper portion of your fridge.

### Disease and Insect Problems

Comparatively speaking, summer squash are not attacked by too many pests. One very common problem is *powdery mildew*, a disease that causes leaf decline and death, especially in humid weather and if the plants are otherwise stressed. The best way to control powdery mildew is to plant one of the resistant cultivars: Hurakan, Payroll, Prelude II, or Sunray. In wet weather, young fruit can get a couple different fungal diseases that affect the flower end and cause a soft rot decay of the fruit, which should be removed from the plant as soon as you notice those problems.

There are a few insects that feed on summer squash plants in our area, most notably the *squash bug* (below). The adults overwinter in debris in or around the garden and then immediately begin feeding and laying eggs on young plants. They cause damage both directly through their feeding via sucking out sap, and by injecting toxins that cause wilting of leaves & vines. They can be hand-picked, but they hide well and breed quickly. Pyrethrum used correctly will control immatures, but the adults need synthetic pyrethroid applications if chemical control is warranted.



*Cucumber beetles* will feed on the flowers, and may inhibit pollination and will occasionally feed on the fruit. Corn seed maggots may feed on germinating seeds and cause low emergence rates, which is one reason to over seed and then thin. Lastly, *squash vine borers* lay their eggs at the base of the plants, with the growing grubs burrowing throughout the vine, eventually killing the plant. These can be stopped by wrapping the base of the plants in aluminum foil, or a directed carbaryl application to the plant base, around July 1st.

For more information, questions, or assistance with your horticulture issues, please contact the UW-Extension office at 715-732-7510, or stop by the County Courthouse.

# 2017 Garden Walk

**Saturday, July**  
**9:00 am - 4:00**

**Tickets: \$10 advanced, \$12 at event**

**Youth 7-12 years \$5 / 6 years and under**

More information including descriptions of all locations can be found at <http://marinette.uwex.edu>. Any questions call the UW-Extension office at 715-732-7510, toll free 877-884-4408.

This event is sponsored by:

**UW**  
**Extension**

**NORTHERN**  
**LIGHTS**  
Master Gardeners Association

**Tickets are available at the following locations:**

Marinette County Court House -UW Extension Office,  
Marinette Farm & Garden • Jack's Fresh Market  
Bergie's Spoonful of Sugar - Peshtigo

Here are some photos from last year's garden walk! Enjoy a relaxing day visiting beautiful gardens, talking to other gardeners, and get ideas for your own gardens.



## Area Events Calendar

- Until Labor Day **AREA MUSEUMS OPEN.** Marinette & Menominee County Historical Museums, Peshtigo Fire Museum, Amberg Historical Complex, Busville Doll Museum (Crivitz), Land of Oz Museum (Wausaukee) & West Shore Fishing Museum (M-35 north of Menominee, MI). Visit <http://therealnorth.com/index.php/features/museums> or call the Marinette/Menominee Area Chamber of Commerce at (715) 735-6681.
- May-September **CRIVITZ FLEA AND FARMERS MARKET**, every Thursday from May 25, 2017 through August 31, 2017, 8am-2pm across from the St. Mary's Catholic Church at 800 Henriette Avenue. Wide variety of vendors with handmade arts & crafts, antiques, collectables and much more! Contact Barbara Uhl at 715-854-2030 to rent space by day or season up to first market date. **BONUS FLEA MARKET – July 4, 2017 8am – 2pm**
- June-October **STEPHENSON ISLAND FARMERS MARKET**, Marinette Farmer's Market will be at Stephenson Island, located North on Hwy 41, off the Interstate Bridge between the WI and MI borders. 2pm-6pm on Fridays No Saturdays. For more information, please call 715/732-4333.
- June-Sept. **FORGOTTEN FIRE WINERY SUMMER CONCERT SERIES.** Join the fun every Saturday in June, July, August and September for the outdoor concerts. Music starts at Noon and ends at 4 pm. No carry-ins please. Visit [www.forgottenfirewinery.com/events](http://www.forgottenfirewinery.com/events) for a full listing of artists performing during the 2017 season. In Peshtigo.
- June 12– July 29 **SUMMER READING CLUB.** Stephenson Island, Calling all kids, teens and adults. Many different programs available. For more information check out [marinettecountylibraries.org](http://marinettecountylibraries.org), the Stephenson Library Facebook page or at the library
- July 1 **WAUSAUKEE INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION.** Parade, 5K race, Games, Music, food & Beverages at the Stumbris Park Rec Cener. Joker Fireworks at dusk. Check back at [www.wausaukee.com/calendar](http://www.wausaukee.com/calendar) for more information and times.
- July 7 **FAMILY WATER BASH!** At the Civic Center pool from 6:15 to 8:15 pm. A different theme each week - *Batman* is today's theme.
- July 4 **HAPPY BIRTHDAY, USA!** Celebrate with us at the Civic Center Pool with FREE swimming and live music for everyone from 1-4:30 pm on July 4. The facility closes at 4:30 pm to allow our staff to celebrate the holiday with their family and friends.
- July 4 **CRIVITZ 4TH OF JULY EVENTS.** American Legion Parade at 11am, flea market downtown all day, after parade at Community Veterans Park food by VFW, beverages by American Legion, bouncy houses and Littleland Park is open. Crivitz's Biggest Fireworks display ever at 9:30 pm and shot from Spur Street. For more information, visit [www.villageofcrivitz.com](http://www.villageofcrivitz.com).
- July 6 **MOVIES IN THE PARK – Littleland Playland Park.** 510 Louisa Street, Crivitz. Movie begins at dusk. Movie featured "Sing".
- July 7, 8 & 9 **HERITAGE FESTIVAL – MARINETTE – STEPHENSON ISLAND.** All days there will be plenty of activities for children and adults, inflatable jumpers--free to the public, on-site concessions, crafters, and plenty of music to entertain festival participants. But that's not all! Follow this website for upcoming updates. [www.marinetteloggandheritagefestival.com](http://www.marinetteloggandheritagefestival.com) For participation in this event please contact Chairperson, Judy Alwin, at the Marinette Welcome Center 715-732-4333 or committee member Sarah Monahan at Marinette City Hall 715-732-5139.
- July 7 **FAMILY WATER BASH.** At the Civic Center pool from 6:15 to 8:15 pm. A different theme each week - *Minion Madness* is today's theme.
- July 7 **OUTDOOR MOVIE SERIES.** At Stephenson Island. 9:00 pm, "Batman Lego Movie". Bring blankets & chairs and enjoy the show!
- July 8 **ATHELSTANE FIRE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL PARADE AND PICNIC.** Line up at 10:30 at the Athelstane Town Hall on Hwy C and proceed to the Picnic Grounds. Picnic will feature the flag raising, children's water fight competition, raffles, horseshoe tournament, refreshments, activities and music by Music Jar from 5 to 9 pm.
- July 11 **CONCERTS IN THE PARK – Marinette.** 6:30pm, Stephenson Island at Chamber of Commerce Performance Center, Highway 41-Interstate Bridge, Marinette, WI. *Music Jar*. Concerts are presented by Marinette Menominee Area Chamber of Commerce.
- July 12 **BANDS AT BADGER PARK.** Badger Park in Peshtigo. Wednesday nights, 6:30-8:30pm. *Rocker, Rocker, Rocker*. Free musical entertainment with concessions available at 5:00pm. Call Peshtigo Chamber of Commerce at 715-582-0327 for more information.
- July 13 **MOVIES IN THE PARK – Littleland Playland Park.** 510 Louisa Street, Crivitz. Movie begins at dusk. Featured movie "Moana".
- July 14 **FAMILY WATER BASH.** At the Civic Center pool from 6:15 to 8:15 pm. A different theme each week – *Star Wars* is today's theme.
- July 14 - 15 **8th ANNUAL PESHTIGO RUMMAGE ON THE RIVER.** Peshtigo Community Wide Rummage Sale and sponsored by the Peshtigo Chamber of Commerce. Questions call the chamber at 715-582-0327 or [peshtigochamber@centurytel.net](mailto:peshtigochamber@centurytel.net).
- July 14- 16 **15TH ANNUAL CRUISIN OLDIES FESTIVAL.** Festival with car show, motorcycle & tractor show and camping at Green's Green Acres Campground, 6 miles west of Marinette (just off Hwy 64). Check out [www.porterfieldscruisinoldies.com](http://www.porterfieldscruisinoldies.com) for more information.
- July 16 **CONCERT IN THE PARK – WAUSAUKEE.** In the Evergreen Park Pavillion at 2 pm. Featuring Logan Walter playing an Acoustic Variety Show. Free will donations are appreciated for the performers. Bring your lawn chair and enjoy. Please contact Logan Gruszynski at 715-927-6506 for more information.
- July 20 **MOVIES IN THE PARK – Littleland Playland Park,** 510 Louisa Street, Crivitz. Movie begins at dusk. Featured Movie "Inside Out".
- July 21 **PRINCESS TEA PARTY.** At the stage on Stephenson Island at 1:00 pm. Girls, ages two and up, wear your finest princess gown and join us for high tea. Pre-registration required. \$5.00 per child. Register EARLY! Space is limited. Call 715-732-5222 for more information and registration information.
- July 21 **FAMILY WATER BASH.** At the Civic Center pool from 6:15 to 8:15 pm. A different theme each week – *Luau* is today's theme.
- July 21 **OUTDOOR MOVIE SERIES.** At Stephenson Island. 8:45 pm. "Moana" - bring your blankets and chairs and enjoy the show!
- July 23 **CONCERT IN THE PARK – WAUSAUKEE.** In the Evergreen Park Pavillion at 2 pm. Featuring *Daze 2 Nights* playing the favorites. Free will donations are appreciated for the performers. Bring your lawn chair and enjoy. Please contact Logan Gruszynski at 715-927-6506 for more information.
- July 26 **BANDS AT BADGER PARK.** Badger Park in Peshtigo. Wednesday nights, 6:30-8:30pm. *Dirty Martinis* Free musical entertainment with concessions available at 5:00pm. Call Peshtigo Chamber of Commerce at 715-582-0327 for more information.
- July 27 **CONCERTS IN THE PARK – MENOMINEE BANDSHELL.** At 6:30 pm. *Dirty Deuce's*.
- July 27 **MOVIE IN THE PARK – Littleland Playland Park,** 510 Louisa Street, Crivitz. Movie begins at dusk. Featured movie "Zootopia"
- July 28 **FAMILY WATER BASH.** At the Civic Center pool from 6:15 to 8:15 pm. A different theme each week - *Fiesta* is the theme.
- July 29-30 **37TH ANNUAL BROWN TROUT DERBY.** 4:30am to 7:00pm. Sponsored by M&M Great Lakes Sport Fisherman.
- July 29 **MENEKAUNEE OLD TIMERS PICNIC** The 39th annual Menekaunee Old Timers Picnic will be held at noon on July 29 at Red Arrow Park's enclosed pavilion for anyone 50 years or older with ties to Menekaunee. Attendees should bring lawn chairs and beverage. Cost is \$10 if paid by July 24 or \$15 if paid later. Checks should be made payable and sent to Menekaunee Old Timers, 160 W Bay Shore St., Marinette, WI 54143. Please call Sharon at 715-735-5577 with questions.
- July 29 **WAGNER FIRE DEPARTMENT FUNDRAISER PICNIC.** Held from 11 am to 8 pm at the Menominee River Park Highway 180 at County Trunk X. Music by *Sunny & the Heat* from 11-3 pm and *Neon Detour* from 4-8 pm. Attendance prizes, special raffles, food and refreshments available. Main prize drawing at 8 pm. The public is welcome. The park fee is waived for the day.
- July 30 **CONCERT IN THE PARK – WAUSAUKEE.** In the Evergreen Park Pavillion at 2 pm. Featuring *Peguero Sisters* playing Gospel & Jazz Music. Free will donations are appreciated for the performers. Bring your lawn chair and enjoy. Please contact Logan Gruszynski at 715-927-6506 for more information
- July 30 **HERITAGE CRAFTS DAY.** Held from 1-4 p.m. at West Shore Fishing Museum, 15 miles north of Menominee on M-35. Demonstrations of old-time crafts such as blacksmithing, wood carving, spinning and more. Explore three museum buildings, gift shop, five commercial fishing boats, nature trails, and beautiful gardens and grounds. Kids' craft class on painting clay pots available for \$7. Light refreshments available. Enter the museum grounds through Bailey Park.

## Harmony Arboretum Schedule of Events

Located seven miles west of the City of Marinette off of Highway 64, then ½ mile south on County E. All programs are free and at Harmony Arboretum unless otherwise stated. For more information, call UW-Extension at 715-732-7510 or Land & Water Conservation at 715-732-7780.



**July 12: Astronomy at the Arboretum, 9:00 - 10:15 pm** - Introduction to stars, constellations, star lore, and other space-related topics - includes a stargazing tour. Dress for the weather, hot beverages will be provided; if rain or mostly overcast, event will be cancelled.

**July 15: 8th Annual Garden Walk, 9:00 am - 4:00 pm** - Northern Lights Master Gardeners sponsor this self-guided tour of local private and public gardens For more details visit the website. Adult Tickets \$10 advance, \$12 at event; Children 7-12yr \$5 under 6yr-free.



**July 20: Perennials Management & Maintenance 6:30 - 8:00 pm** - Learn about the proper timing and methods of management activities to help your perennial flowers perform and look their best, and also survive into next year!

**August 5: Kids Dig it! 10:00 am - 1:00 pm** Join in the fun and learning of this youth-oriented day of exploration. Featured guests include the Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary's traveling Birds of Prey exhibit. Attendees will learn about and experience wildlife, insects, soil, and plants.

