Summer 2001

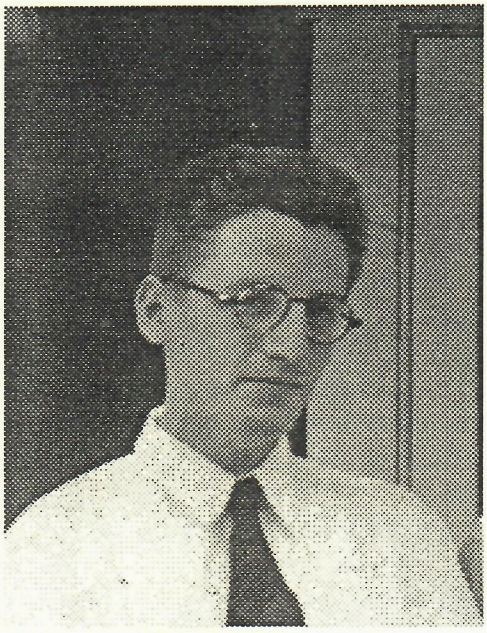
Myosotis Messenger

FORGET-ME-NOT

The Edmund Niles Huyck Preserve, Inc.
& Biological Research Station
P.O. Box 189, Rensselaerville, NY 12147
Tel/Fax: (518) 797-3440
www.huyckpreserve.org

Volume 25, Number 2

Dr. Donald R. Griffin to Visit Huyck Preserve in July



Donald Griffin at Preserve in 1939

Dr. Griffin was one of three scientists to spend the summer on the Huyck Preserve in 1938. As a boy, his interest leaned toward natural history, and, while an undergraduate at Harvard he began studies of animal orientation. He conducted one of the first large scale programs of banding bats in order to study their migrations, homing, and longevity. With the aid of many college friends he showed that even the small local insectivorous bats (weighing about one quarter ounce) migrate for distances up to 200 miles, find their way home when carried to distances of a 100 miles or more, and that some of these small flying mammals live more than 20 years.

These bat banding studies took Griffin frequently to caves in western New England where bats hibernate in winter, as well as leading him to collect them all over southern New England in order to learn where banded bats had traveled. It was impossible to ignore the then mysterious ability of bats to find their way through complex passages of completely dark caves as well as navigating for long distances cross country at night. At the same time, Griffin was studying Biology at Harvard College and learning about physiology and the workings of central nervous systems. With the encouragement of fellow students and professors (including his uncle, Alfred C. Redfield), his interests roamed widely among the sciences ranging from physics to psychology. One of the senior physicists at Harvard was George Washington Pierce, the inventor of the Pierce circuit for controlling the frequencies of radio transmitters and receivers by including a crystal in the circuit. Pierce was studying the high frequency sounds used by numerous insects for communication and courtship. He had developed what was then the only apparatus in existence, which would detect sounds above the frequency range of human hearing.

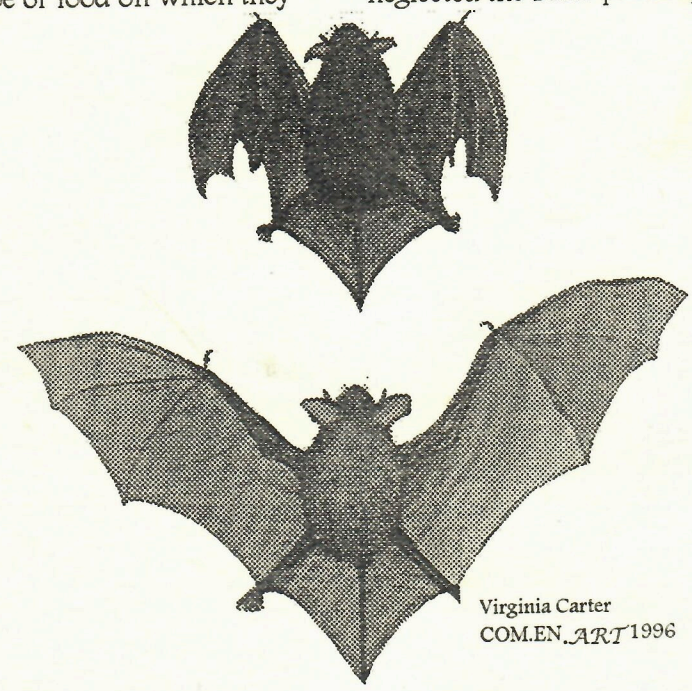
Griffin studied the natural history of bats by reading and direct observation, some of which occurred on the Huyck Preserve. This led him to bring bats to the laboratory of Professor Pierce to see whether by any chance they might emit sounds above the frequency range of human hearing. They did, and this began a long series of scientific investigations of natural sonar or echolocation as it has evolved in bats and other animals.

During World War II, Griffin worked at Harvard where improved equipment was developed for the Armed Forces. This included improved communication equipment for use in aircraft and tanks so that soldiers and airmen could communicate despite the loud noises to which they were subjected. Another line of applied wartime research included improving cold weather clothing and other equipment to enable American soldiers to perform more efficiently under extreme climatic conditions. A third involved studies of human vision in collaboration with Professor George Wald leading to improvements in infrared viewing devices.

While he was a graduate student at Harvard, Griffin studied the long distance navigation of birds as well as echolocation in bats; his Ph.D. thesis was devoted to the homing ability of birds.

During his years at Cornell and Harvard University, Griffin and his students learned much more about how

accurately bats use echolocation in their normal lives. For example they use it to capture small flying insects as well as to avoid stationary obstacles. In tropical areas there are many different kinds of bats with very different habits from the insectivorous species found in temperate latitudes. Many of these also use echolocation, although the manner in which they use it varies widely according to their ways of life and the type of food on which they depend – flying insects or insects resting on vegetation, fruit, fish to be caught by reaching a fraction of an inch below the water surface with gaff like claws or even the blood of mammals and birds which is the sole source of food for the vampire bats. Studying the variety of echolocation in bats and certain cave dwelling birds took Griffin to Latin America, New Guinea, and many parts of Europe and North America.



Virginia Carter
COM.EN.ART 1996

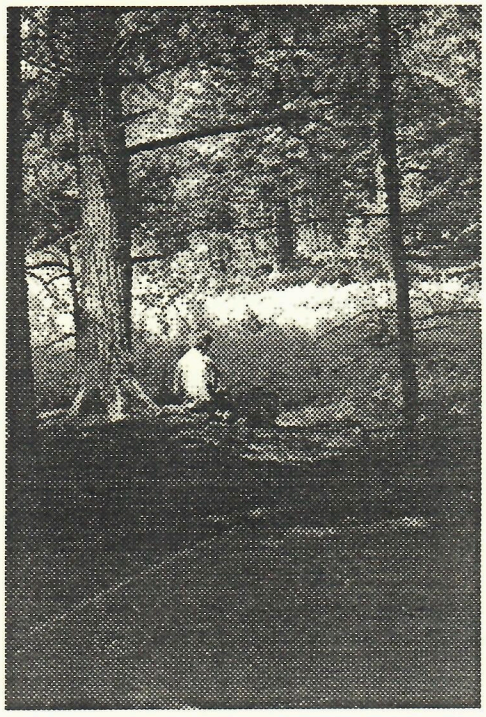
In 1965 Griffin was invited by Fairfield Osborn, President of the New York Zoological Society and Detlev Bronk, President of The Rockefeller University to lead the development of a jointly sponsored research program in ethology or the study of animal behavior under natural conditions. This involved laboratory facilities on the campus of The Rockefeller University and studies of animals under natural conditions wherever in the world most appropriate opportunities might be found. Laboratory facilities and outdoor cages were also provided by the Zoological Society at a research facility adjacent to the Bronx Zoo. Into this group Griffin recruited Peter Marler, Thomas Struhsaker, Fernando Nottebohm, George Schaller, Roger Payne, and other enterprising students of the newly developing field of ethology. The research of this group of scientists made outstanding contributions to our understanding of the biological bases of behavior in animals and men. In particular these ethologists demonstrated the complex interactions of genetic factors and individual experience in the development of social behavior in a wide variety of animals from bats and whales to lions and Great Apes.

Growing out of his active involvement with research in many aspects of animal behavior, Dr. Griffin became increasingly troubled that the prevailing viewpoints of scientists studying animal and human behavior have neglected the basic philosophical question of the degree to which nonhuman animals think consciously and feel subjectively about activities in which they are engaged, or about events occurring around them. Because of the extreme difficulties of studying such questions, twentieth century behavioral scientists have tended to regard them as not only inaccessible to scientific investigation but also as meaningless and unimportant. Beginning in 1975 Griffin has opposed this tendency and encouraged the development of what he and others call "cognitive ethology". Cognitive ethologists attempt to learn what animals are actually feeling and thinking as well as studying their overt behavior. This field is still in its infancy, but Dr. Griffin's initiative and his books "The Question of Animal Awareness" published in 1976 by The Rockefeller University Press (2nd edition 1981), "Animal Thinking" (Harvard University Press, 1984), and "Animal Minds" (University of Chicago Press, 1992; revised edition 2001) have helped to rekindle scientific interest in animal consciousness. This subject has long been tabooed, but it has begun to receive intense discussion and active investigation.

Dr. Griffin received the Daniel Giraud Elliot Medal of the National Academy of Sciences for "Listening in the Dark" and the 1966 Phi Beta Kappa science prize for "Bird Migration".

Richard L. Wyman

19th Annual Science Symposium
with special guest speaker Dr. Donald R. Griffin
July 14, 2001
Eldridge Research Center
2:00 PM



Listen!

Spring was late this year. We were all impatient for those signs that the Northeast was arousing from slumber once again: that fresh scrubbed, yet earthy smell; a glimpse of crocus, peering out of a flower bed, or pussy willow on the roadside; a softer feel to the air. Yet, like a household that reawakens to coffee percolating, footsteps on the stairs and the shower running, some of the surest signs of Earth's quickening are auditory.

It was sound that first led me to a little piece of spring magic. Near my house is a canopied stretch of dirt road perched beneath a section of ridge. During much of April, a kind of ebullient babble emanates from this stretch of road. It is a captivating noise. What manner of wood folk so animates this little hillside? I follow this sound to its source and come upon a spring pond nestled in an indentation at the crest of the ridge. About three yards away from the pond's edge, the sound abruptly stops. They heard me coming.

I come to find out that it is indeed wood folk that populate these temporary ponds. Vernal ponds exist in depressions where spring melt accumulates. Since no fish can live there, they are ideal breeding grounds for salamanders, such as the Blue-spotted salamander, and their vocal cousins, Wood frogs.

Rana sylvatica are tiny denizens of the woodland floor. About as long as a person's thumb to the first digit, and tan in color, Wood frogs camouflage well against fallen leaves. Like all tree frogs, *Rana sylvatica* have miniscule suction pads attached to their delicate digits. A characteristic marking is a sly mask that stretches across the frogs' eyes, which only adds to their otherworldly appeal.

Although Wood frogs are largely diurnal, or active during the day, it is not uncommon to hear their voices at night. Early in the season, I remember picking my son up from his friend's house. "Stay," I was told. "You've never seen the house." After an evening of coffee, pound cake and conversation, we headed out to the deck to say goodbye. While donning a light jacket, I heard those familiar raspy voices murmuring into the night. I touch my hostess's shoulder. "Listen; those are little frogs..."

A similar event comes to mind. I'm heading to a woodland study plot just off Grevatt Rd., (another tree-lined dirt road,) when I run into a couple of weekend residents walking their dogs. We exchange pleasantries for a few minutes. I ask about their daughter. They ask about the summer schedule here at the Huyck Preserve. We are about to head in different directions when I hear a familiar low-pitched rumble. It sounds like someone has pulled the start rope to a 30-year-old lawn mower. This particular little engine seems to run for about a minute and a half at a time. "Listen." I pause. We are hushed. "That's a Ruffed grouse drumming..."

I try to imagine the scene. The male Ruffed grouse or *Bonasa umbellus* is at once grander, yet more delicate than the domestic chicken that he resembles. He sports distinctive reddish-brown plumage, a crested head, and a characteristic broad black band that runs the tip of his fan-shaped tail. During the spring mating season, the male literally broadcasts his presence to potential mates and rivals. He usually hops up on a fallen log or rock to gain a higher position, then beats his wings with ever increasing velocity.

With each powerful flap, the lowered air pressure between his wings and chest create a vacuum, then an ensuing "pop" when the vacuum is broken. Each of these percussive "pops" come at a faster and faster rate, which in turn effects the rather uncanny small motor sound. The entire time, he is in full display. Thus, a little game bird—an unassuming inhabitant of a brushy thicket—becomes an impressive force indeed.

Each spring, one sound captivates my soul. This year is no different. I am sitting on the porch at my friend's farm in nearby Berne. It's a fairly typical set-up: field and pastureland dotted with some nice shade trees, bordered by wooded areas. We are talking and enjoying the spring day when I hear it. It is the voice of a songbird and it rings unusually strong and true and clear. There are no arpeggios, no trills or flourishes. Its beauty is in its strength and simplicity. It is a tenor singing `a cappella so beautifully that the hairs rise up on your arm.

"Listen," I say. But it's my turn to ask, not inform. "Who is doing that? What a beautiful song." She doesn't know, but we get a much-needed clue. Out of the corner of my eye, I see a flash of orange and black. Thus, we know it is a medium sized perching bird. We know its habitat, the qualities of its voice and the colors in its plumage. Any field guide to birds will tell us the rest.

Our bird turns out to be as striking as his song. He is a Baltimore oriole or *Icterus galbula*, a brightly colored cousin to Blackbirds and Grackles. The male Baltimore oriole sports glorious flame-orange plumage and a distinctive black head and wings that together resemble a hood or cape. Orioles also build a unique nest among the songbirds. Most nests can be found snug in the crooks of branches. The Oriole prefers to construct a finely woven sack that hangs off the limb.

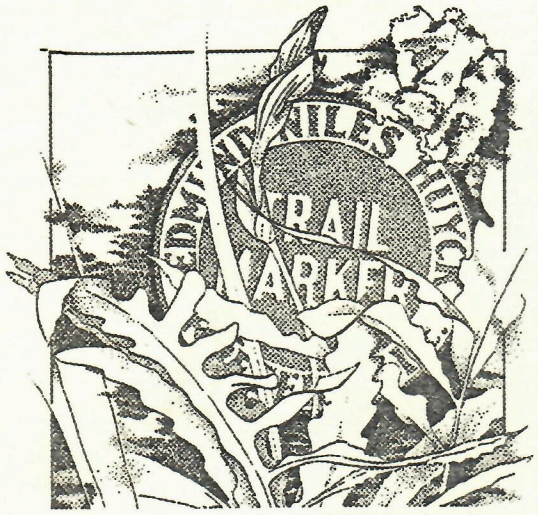
The return of brightly colored, vocal songbirds* to the Northeast is the surest of all spring signs. There is no turning back once our migratory friends arrive once again.

All these animals are common to the E.N. Huyck Preserve. Spring is a wonderful time to visit our trails. The lower Rensselaerville Falls are swollen by the melting snows and should be at a magnificent roar. They are easily accessible from our Mill House offices.

While hiking the woodland trails early in the season, keep an eye out for low lying areas that collect the spring thaw. These are breeding grounds for Wood frogs. The shrubs and brush of thickets or "overgrown" meadows are the natural habitat of Ruffed grouse. Grouse often "flush" or startle out of the brush by approaching hikers. Orioles like more open "edge" communities and isolated shade trees, along with many other songbirds. Watch for them as you come to a meadow.

So, as you walk along taking in the green of the new leaves, the feel of the breeze against your cheek and the smell of the rich soil, open up to the multitude of sounds that surround you. Listen...

Barbara Bolster Barrett



Wade Neumeister
COM.EN.*ART* 1998

Join BTCV for Trail Days
August25 & September 22, 2001

On Saturday, August 25 and again on Saturday, September 22, we will be holding Huyck Preserve Trail Days. Trail days provide an opportunity for the hiker to give something back to the trails they enjoy to hike and bring together people who want to be a part of the outdoors. These dates were chosen to coincide with the weeks when the Preserve will host the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers (BTCV) groups. The BTCV coordinates holidays all over the world for groups that choose to volunteer their time with the express purpose of working on nature trails. This is the third year the Preserve has participated in the program.

We will be repairing a stretch of trail that is in desperate need of attention. At 9:30 a.m. we will be meeting at the Jessie Huyck Center off of Pond Hill Rd. We'll head a short distance back into the trails from there and be working on drainage and overgrowth problems. Volunteers should bring boots, gloves and appropriate rain gear if necessary. We'll have coffee, soda and snacks on hand.

Trails aren't rivers - they don't just happen. They come from the efforts of people like you.

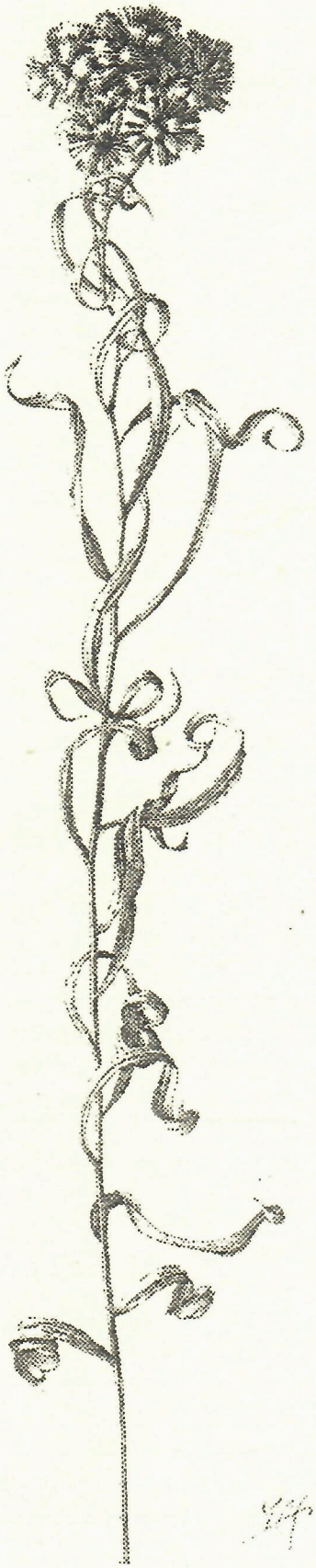
John McGuiness

Remember to use care on the trails at all times! Sturdy waterproof footwear is a must, as many sections of trail are muddy this time of year. Weather conditions are changeable during the spring season, so be sure to bring warm and/or waterproof outerwear.

* The song of the Baltimore oriole, along with those of many other songbirds can be heard at www.enature.com

2001 HUYCK HIKES & EVENTS

All Hikes and Events take place at the Eldridge Research Center unless otherwise noted.



Tim Angell
COM.EN.ART 1999

Bird Festival: Saturday, June 9

2:30 PM Wren Behavior
Elyse Glover (University at Albany)
3:15 PM Blue Jay Behavior
James McCormick (University at Albany)

Saturday, June 16

3:00 PM 70th Annual Membership Meeting
3:30 PM Guest Speaker, Patricia Murphy, SUNY-Geneseo,
- talk features Preserve founder Jessie VA Huyck. Reception to follow.

Sunday, June 17

2:00 PM Understory Vegetation and Forest Succession
Mark McLean (University of Colorado)

Sunday, June 24

2:00 PM Pumpkinseed Sunfish Behavior
Oscar Rios-Cardenas (SUNY-Buffalo)

Sunday, July 1

2:00 PM Snakes, Tadpoles and Anti-predator Defenses
Jill DeVito, University of Texas

Sunday, July 8

2:00 PM Sharla Perel (Local Herbalist)
Native Vegetation

Saturday, July 14

2:00 PM 19th Annual Science Symposium
Guest Speaker Donald Griffin

Sunday, July 15

2:00 PM Evolution of Leaf Beetles
Ryan Herlands (Vanderbilt University)

Sunday, July 22

2:00 PM 18th Century Vegetation
Emily Russell, Ph.D. (Rutgers University)

Sunday, August 12

2:00 PM Amphibians and Forest Processes
Richard Wyman, Ph.D. (Edmund Niles Huyck Preserve)

Sunday, August 26

2:00 PM Barry Kuhar (Local Naturalist)
Observations of a Local Naturalist

Saturday, September 1

7:30 PM 70th Anniversary Benefit Dance with the Jukebox Express
Conkling Hall, Methodist Hill Road, Rensselaerville, NY

Summer Recreation for Youth
July 9-August 10, 2001

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9-12 a.m.	Rec program... arts & crafts, games & sports R'ville Park	Nature Study*... 10-12 a.m. Ages 5-7 Jessie Huyck Ctr	Rec program... arts & crafts, games & sports R'ville Park Library open	Nature Study*... 10-12 a.m. Ages 8-12 Jessie Huyck Ctr	Rec program... arts & crafts, games & sports R'ville Park
1-4 p.m.	Swim Lessons* at Lake Myosotis 1-3 p.m.	Special Events... Felting, cooking, visits outside town etc. (Registration required)	Swim Lessons* at Lake Myosotis 1-3 p.m.	Youth open play.. Equipment and supervision provided. Parents required to stay.	Swim Lessons* at Lake Myosotis 1-3 p.m.

*Swimming Lessons begin Friday, July 6th. Swimming Lessons and Nature Study are available to members of the Edmund Niles Huyck Preserve at the $40 Family level plus $10 program fee per child/$25 family maximum for each program. Registration is required and may be done by mail or during first week of classes.

Summer Camps for Middle School Youth

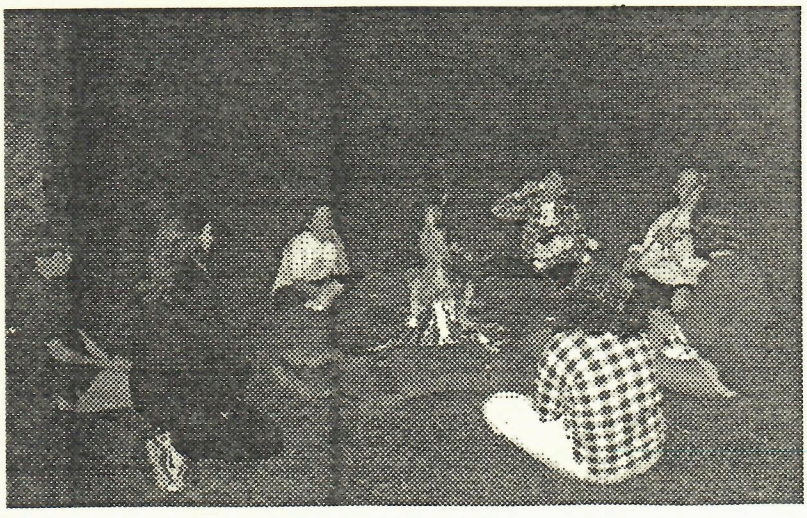
The E.N. Huyck Preserve is again excited to offer middle school students the opportunity to participate in two summer camps, the Environmental Day Camp and the Science Education Camp.

Both of the planned camps are in their third successful year, and again promise to be packed with learning and fun. A full schedule is currently in the planning stages, so while many regular activities will be featured, so will a few surprises.

The Environmental Day Camp will run from August 13-17, 2001, daily from 10 a.m.-4 p.m. It aims to teach participants about biological diversity and the natural environment through an array of activities and programs, featuring workshops hosted by local experts. Through a variety of experiences, it is hoped that students will not only learn valuable skills and knowledge, but also build personal attributes through cooperative challenges and teamwork.

Workshops will include sessions on nature photography, painting and illustration of the natural world, creative writing inspired by our beautiful surroundings and wildlife management and rehabilitation. For the more energetic participants, orienteering, hiking and canoeing are also planned. As in the past, a sleepover will be held on the Thursday night of the camp if enough participants wish to attend.

The Science Education Camp offers students the chance to explore the methods and skills of scientific enquiry and apply these problem-solving skills into their everyday life. During this weeklong camp, participants will formulate hypotheses, plan and conduct their own field research and evaluate and present their findings to parents.



The camp is scheduled for the week of August 20-24, to be held daily from 10 a.m.- 4 p.m.

Both opportunities are open to all youth in grades 6-8 and attendance will cost $120 for members and $140 for non-members for each camp. Scholarships to each of these camps may be available. Please contact the Preserve to find out if you qualify.

For registration or membership information, please contact the Preserve Administrative office at 797-3440. Deadline for registration is August 1st, 2001.

Deb Monteith

Senior Citizens Bring in Spring

To kick off the Spring season, the Preserve was pleased to host the Town of Rensselaerville Senior Citizens during a morning visit on April 30. The group took advantage of the early break in the weather to come visit the Eldridge Research Center and learn more about the type of work carried out at the Preserve. The group toured the facility and spoke with staff regarding our programs and efforts to achieve our goals of research, preservation, education and recreation.

Animal Rehabilitator and Huyck Preserve Educator, Kelly Martin, provided the group with some hands-on experience during a short presentation, bringing in some of the long-term residents of her animal rehabilitation program. The group also watched a slide presentation about animal rehabilitation and discussed wildlife management issues with great enthusiasm.

The seniors later enjoyed a walking tour of the Bullfrog Camp complex, currently under renovation to better house visiting scientists conducting research at the Preserve. Morning tea on the porch overlooking picturesque Lincoln Pond completed the day, and plans were made to include this outing as a regular feature of the Senior Citizen program.

Deb Monteith

Kelly Martin shows Rensselaerville seniors a hawk

Wildlife in Distress: When to Help and When to Leave it Alone

The spring and summer nesting season produces a wealth of wildlife that greatly enhances and enriches our lives. This time of year can also cause us concern as well as frustration. Many dangers affect wild animals and humans are often faced with a wild animal in need of assistance. Knowing when to interfere, and then knowing how to safely rescue wildlife in need of help, can save an animal's life.

There are many things that negatively impact wildlife causing them to need a helping hand. Birds hit windows, get tangled in fishing line, ingest lead sinkers or fish hooks, get mired in driveway sealer or roofing tar, suffer central nervous system disorders from lead poisoning or lawn chemicals; animals fall into window wells, go down chimneys and can not escape, get tangled in barbed wire, become trapped in buildings, they get mangled by lawn mowers, roto-tillers or haying machines, and add to this the foremost killers - cars, cats, and dogs. They may suffer simply because of a close proximity to human dwellings and end up where people do not want them or expect to find them. In addition, there are natural mortality factors, such as, disease, accidents and natural predation.

The first important step in knowing whether or not a rescue is necessary is to become familiar with the natural history of the wildlife that shares our immediate world. Particularly with juveniles, many animals are 'rescued' that do not need help. The classic examples of human-created orphans are cottontail rabbits and whitetail fawns. People may encounter young left alone by their mothers. This is the natural state of affairs. Nestling rabbits are left unattended by the mother for long periods of time. She returns to the nest only a few times in a twenty-four hour period when she does not detect a predator/human, nurses her young, and leaves. Nests, often disturbed during normal yard work, can be replaced and the mother usually returns. Whitetail deer also leave their fawns alone. Fawns have no scent when first born, have spots for camouflage, and instinctively know to remain motionless when they detect a predator/human. The mother will return when she detects no danger to nurse her baby and may move her baby to a new location. If a fawn reacts to the presence of people or dogs by blatting and approaching, then you can suspect something is wrong and assume the mother has not returned. Likewise, if baby rabbits with their eyes closed are found outside of a nest, are cool to the touch, seem weak, or are squealing without being handled, then the mother has likely not nursed them. The other classic example is fledgling birds. A fledgling is any bird old enough to be out of its nest, but, not old enough to fly well or to be independent of its parents. People find these birds on the ground, often being threatened by a cat, and pick them up while the parents are squawking nearby to

deter the predation (by human or cat) of their young. Here is an important natural history lesson - the baby bird belongs in the wild cared for by its parents; the cat is not a native, natural predator and does not belong in the wild killing and maiming small animals. Conversely, nestling birds out of the nest need help either by returning them to the nest, or by using a substitute nest if theirs has been destroyed. Parent birds can locate their young by responding to their food-begging calls. Another important natural history lesson is that birds have a bad sense of smell and cannot detect human scent on their young. Even mammals with a good sense of smell are better parents than to let human scent deter them from caring for their young. But, constant interference by humans may cause them to abandon a nest.

Hungry baby squirrels have also been known to approach humans when their mother has not returned. Squirrel nests can also be replaced or relocated when a nest has been cut down. Placing the babies in a shallow box near the original nest location will often prompt the mother to reclaim her young and move them to a back-up nest. When babies elicit a loud ear-piercing distress scream a mother will respond if she is able. Gray squirrels have two nestings, in spring and again in the fall, so, if you are trying to remove gray squirrels from your house, it is most humane to exclude them once nesting is completed and the young are independent.

Another common orphan is the opossum. As our only native marsupial, the female has a pouch in which to rear her young. Opossums are often orphaned when a mother is hit by a car, or attacked by a dog, and young are discovered in the pouch. Another road casualty are turtles as they face great peril when traveling on land. They are often hit by cars, particularly in the spring, and fall as they move to and from hibernating areas, egg-laying sites, and ponds. When hit, their shells may be fractured. Sometimes these broken creatures can be repaired by cleaning the wounds well, wiring pieces together, or, by patching the cracks with fiberglass and epoxy glue.

It is often easy to determine if an animal needs help. Look for obvious signs of injury - limping, inability to fly, asymmetrical positioning of limbs, and, obvious signs of disease - disorientation, tremors or seizures, nasal or eye discharges, lethargy, abnormal aggression or lack of fear of people. A word to the wise is in order. Wild animals will bite a helping hand. To a wild animal, any large being approaching them is viewed as a predator and this elicits a flight or fright response. Remember, any wild animal that allows a person to approach closely is injured, sick, or too young to know better. (Never forget that any mammal may be sick with rabies and extra caution is warranted. Bats, raccoons, and skunks are the highest risk species for rabies.) Use common sense when trying to rescue wildlife. If you cannot safely handle the animal without getting bitten or scratched do not attempt a rescue. Sometimes an animal can be placed under a container with a weight on top to secure it rather than lifting an animal into it. Using leather gloves or towels may reduce the risk of bites and scratches. Remember that birds too have weapons of defense. Hawks and owls have sharp beaks and lethal talons used for catching and killing prey and these become effective defensive weapons. Herons have long pointed beaks that can be aimed at the eyes of a predator/human. Even small birds will use what is available to them for protection. And, when all else fails, if they are mobile at all, they will try to run or fly away even with horrific injuries that can cause further damage if not quickly secured. Once captured, keep an animal in a warm, dark and quiet place and call a wildlife rehabilitator. If the animal appears to be seriously injured or sick it may be best to seek immediate veterinary attention. Do not attempt to feed the animal unless advised to do so and arrangements for transport to a wildlife rehabilitator will be delayed. Minimize visual and auditory stresses and avoid exposing the animal to people and people to the animal and any potential disease threats. The names and numbers of local wildlife rehabilitators can be obtained from the Huyck Preserve.

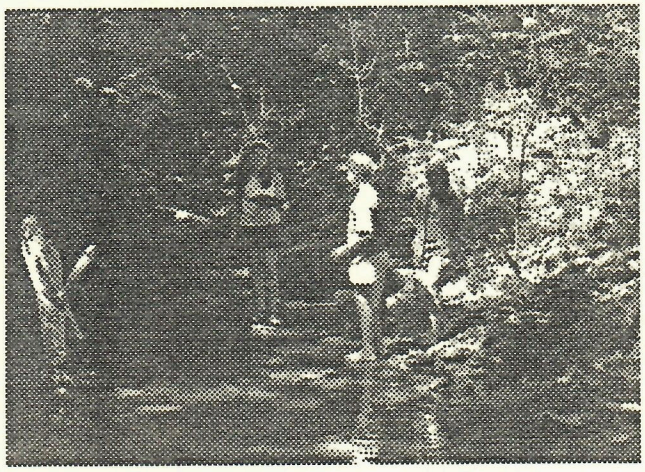
Kelly Martin

Sandra Orris
COM.EN.*ART* 1996

Education Update

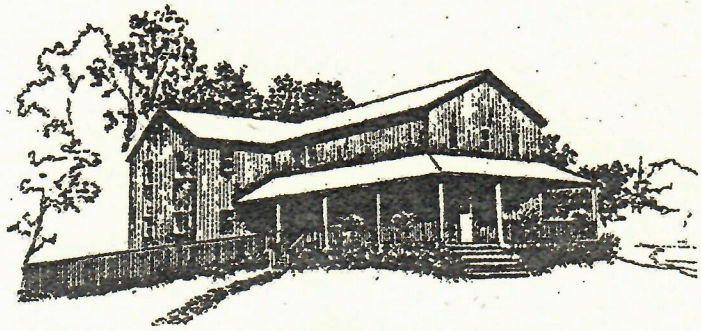
On May 2nd, the Huyck Preserve had the opportunity to share one of our education programs at a workshop at Cornell University's Arnot Research Station. Over 20 schoolteachers, Cornell Cooperative Extension educators and Cornell University staff attended this workshop. Everyone present had received funding to provide links between research and youth via 4-H, schools and other environmental educators.

Over the past several years we have developed a program that helps students understand the process of doing science by harnessing their own curiosity and giving them a reasonable format to organize their curiosity. Many students and educators are intimidated by science because they perceive it to be a string of facts. Our program requires no background information, just the willingness to participate in formulating a question and planning an



investigation. Answers aren't important- it's figuring out the question. We have conducted this program with several hundred students and teachers and have been amazed with the results. Students evaluating the day are "energized by a new way of looking at science" and teachers realize the tremendous motivation and commitment students exhibit if their own curiosity drives the process. On June 2nd, the Huyck Preserve, Cornell Cooperative Extension of Greene County and others hosted a workshop highlighting this program and others available to interested educators in our area.

Please renew your Preserve membership for the year 2001 if you haven't done so already. You are an important part of our efforts!



Patricia Kernan
COM.EN.*ART* 1998

Huyck Preserve offers Field Ecology Course

The Edmund Niles Huyck Preserve offered a Field Methods in Ecology from June 10-22, 2001. This undergraduate level course earns credit through the University at Albany. Dr. Richard Wyman (Huyck Preserve), Dr. George Robinson (University at Albany), Dr. Nancy Elliott (Siena College) and teaching assistant, James McCormick (University at Albany Ph.D. candidate) introduce students to a variety of methods used in field research. Students also researched their own projects.

Yes I (we) would like to join/renew my (our) membership in the Edmund Niles Huyck Preserve and Biological Research Station. I am (We are) including an additional gift of $_____ which is a: *(Please check the appropriate box)*

- ☐ One time gift paid in full with this payment.
- ☐ Gift of appreciated stock, real estate or other assets. Please contact me directly for details of transfer.
- ☐ I am interested in discussing a bequest to the Edmund Niles Huyck Preserve and Biological Research Station.
- ☐ My company sponsors a Matching Gifts Program

Membership Levels

Student	*$ 10.*	*Contributing*	*$ 100.*
Individual	*$ 30.*	*Sustaining $*	*$ 250.*
Family	*$ 40.*	*Patron*	*$ 500.*
	Benefactor	*$1000. or more*	

Name_____
Address_____
City_____State_____Zip_____
Phone_____Fax_____
e-mail_____
This gift is given in honor of/in memory of:
_____
(Provide exact wording here.)

Every gift counts, every gift is appreciated.

All gifts to the Edmund Niles Huyck Preserve and Biological Research Station are fully tax deductible according to the laws governing 501(c)3 charitable organizations in New York State. As a donor, you will be acknowledged in our newsletter FORGET-ME-NOT and receive a donor receipt sent directly to you for tax purposes.

The Edmund Niles Huyck Preserve, Inc.
& Biological Research Station
Post Office Box 189
Rensselaerville, NY 12147

Tim Angell
COM.EN.*ART* 1999