

The Missouri Master Naturalist Program is sponsored by



Mississippi Hills Newsletter

April, May, June 2021

Volume 2

Missouri Master Naturalist™



The Missouri Master Naturalist program is a community-based natural resource education and volunteer service program for adults, sponsored by the Missouri Department of Conservation and the University of Missouri Extension.

Its purpose is to develop a corps of well-informed volunteers to provide education, outreach and service dedicated to the beneficial management of natural resources and natural areas within their communities for the state of Missouri.

The Mississippi Hills Master Naturalist Chapter is located in Hannibal, Missouri and serves the surrounding counties. We are involved in citizen science, community projects, nature interpretation, and community nature education.

FIND US ON THE WEB: <https://www.mississippihills.missourimasternaturalist.org/>

And on Facebook @MississippiHills

Trees Are Forever...Almost

By Bella Erakko

Why in the world did Johnny Appleseed plant apple trees?

And who names their child "Apple" anyway?

His true name was John Chapman, and his impact on America was limited to apples.

Julius Sterling Morton changed America's landscape in a way that affects us today. Newlywed, he moved from abundantly tree'd Michigan to the treeless prairie of Nebraska.

Where, he wondered, was the lumber for building homes, where the logs for fireplaces, where the cooling shade on a hot plains day?

His answer?

Plant trees.

In 1872, he advertised the first National Arbor Day in Nebraska, offering state prizes for the most trees planted. Over one million rootlets hit the dirt. His vision spread throughout the Midwest, inching its way acre by acre across the states, sapling by sapling, passing through Missouri and Hannibal, and eventually birthing a true National Arbor Day.



But even before Julius Morton, birds sat on limbs, ate berries, flew, deposited seeds—even before the American Revolution—and some of them became trees that just kept growing, century after century. They grew up to be Olympians of our forests—state-recognized and sometimes nationally recognized "champions."





(Trees Cont. from page 1)

Hannibal has its own arbor winners, one of which dates back to 1731, a Burr Oak recognized by the United States as a “Liberty Tree.” It sits right outside the visitor’s entrance to Mark Twain Caves, birthed before the American Revolution or Missouri statehood. But to be a champion, Missouri trees must compete within their species. Within a few hundred feet of the Liberty Tree stands a 300+ year-old American Sycamore tree—

—a gold Olympian of height (108’), circumference (244”), and white-limbed spread which at 146’ seems impossibly long. Other sycamores are contenders that may one day (when this sycamore dies or falls) become the new champion.

Anyone can find, or may be harboring on their property, a winner. Kristy Trevathan, chairwoman of Hannibal’s Tree Board, eyed a pecan tree one day near Steyermark Woods Conservation Area. It looked champion-ish to her. She called Kyle Monroe, a certified forester, and he said, “The paperwork for that tree is on my desk right now.”

Some trees are beloved champions. They are not hidden in a forest rarely seen but placed deliberately

and with great love. Lita McElroy Washington planted a Northern Catalpa sapling in the African American Robinson Cemetery 120 years ago. She didn’t want her buried parents lying out there in the hot Missouri sun. Obviously, the tree took its shading job seriously. It became a champion. But even champions shading the dead, die. Hollowed out and rotted from the interior, it toppled over. But honoring Lita’s wishes, one limb remains ... the one shading her parents.

But In order to have future champions, new saplings must be planted. Hannibal’s Tree Board actively invests in shade. As a designated Tree City USA, the Board must meet annual goals of tree plantings, education, and volunteer

work. With over 1,000 trees planted in the past 22 years, corporations and individuals sponsor tree purchases. John Martin, before his death, funded the entire tree budget for the future planting of 66 trees on Broadway from the levy to Grand Avenue to honor his parents. BASF supplied 70 bald cypress trees planted on S. Main—good wetland trees that can sustain flooding. The new River Front Park will be shaded with a variety of trees that can survive river floods. National Arbor Day, the last Friday of April, lasts one day. The Tree Board, corona-virus willing, will sponsor a tree planting, inviting the public. The day will end, but a tree can last possibly to champion age, shading generations of people in Hannibal.

HELP NEEDED!

Volunteers are needed at the Earth Day table on **Saturday, April 24th** and any of the 4th Saturdays of the month through October at the Farmer’s Market In Hannibal’s Central Park

Please contact Gale Rublee for more info.





Reader's Review

Native Plants of the Midwest

By: Alan Branhagen
Reviewed by Kristy Trevathan

As Master Naturalist the process of converting our yards and gardens to native plants is an educational process and to me a daunting task. Alan Branhagen's book provides knowledge and inspiration for making this change. The Preface gives the reader a glimpse into the author's lifetime interest, research, and implementation of building native gardens. As a young child he remembers the first time he saw Dutchman's breeches blooming on a walk with his Mother in a park. His studies included botany and eventually a BA and Masters in Landscape Design. His current job as Executive Director at Powell Gardens in Kansas City allows his love of prairie plants, native trees and shrubs to flourish.

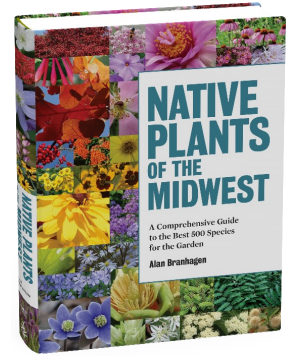
Why Cultivate Native Plants?

Alan asks:

“They grew without irrigation, they grew without hoes/ they grew without fertilization, pesticides, or Lowe’s”.

His passion as a Naturalist is evident throughout the 400 pages. Rich illustrations, detailed descriptions, instructions on how to grow, landscape use, and ornamental attributes for 500 trees, shrubs, and plants has expanded my knowledge.

A Comprehensive Guide to the Best 500 Species for the Garden



Alan explains that we are living in the epicenter of the Native Plant Movement.

Kristy says,
“Building a resource library provide hours of advanced training in my own home. I highly recommend the investment.”

FISH HABITAT STRUCTURES



A group of 29 people gathered at the Frank Russell Area on Saturday, March 20 to assemble fish habitat structures. Seven of those workers were members of our own Master Naturalist Group.

Many species of fish and anglers will benefit from their effort. This project is the result of a five year grant the Corps of Engineers received to enhance fishing on the Mark Twain Lake.

Eighty-four 4 ft x 4 ft fish habitat structures made of PVC pipe with 4-inch black flexible irrigation drain hose where algae will form and increase cover from predatory fish were assembled.

The Core had efficiently organized seven stations where five hours of volunteer work has allowed Core employees to use the next two weeks for other beneficial projects.

Theresa and Barry Casey stated they enjoyed working on this worthwhile project. “It was well organized which made time pass quickly and was enjoyable.”

Because this is a five-year project, there will be more opportunities to join the efforts to enhance fishing habitat on Mark Twain Lake.



POPULATING POLLINATORS

Many of you have by now read the latest sobering statistic about the plight of the Monarch butterfly. According to a report by the World Wildlife Fund, there was a 26% decline in the number of Monarch butterflies hibernating in Mexico in December 2020 compared to December 2019. Loss of habitat and changing climate are credited with the decline. While this poster child for pollinators garners much attention, there are many other native pollinators whose numbers are declining. Some of this decline is due to the impact of the choices we make in managing our homes, yards, gardens, and fields.



The importance of pollinators cannot be overstated as they not only contribute to the success of a substantial amount of food that we eat, but they also perform important functions in natural ecosystems. Insects, whether serving as pollinators or food for pollinators and other wildlife, are an important part of the food chain. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences in January 2021 recommended the following eight actions to create insect-friendly habitats and to increase awareness and appreciation of insects:

1. Convert lawns into diverse natural habitats.
2. Grow native plants.
3. Reduce pesticide and herbicide use.
4. Limit use of exterior lighting.
5. Lessen soap runoff from washing vehicles, building exteriors, reduce use of driveway sealants & de-icing salts.
6. Counter negative perceptions of insects.
7. Become an educator, ambassador, & advocate for insect conservation
8. Get involved in local politics, support science, and vote.

[Note that recommendation #7 aligns perfectly with the work we do as Missouri Master Naturalists!]

Given that healthy habitat is key to success, one question that often comes up in spring is when to start the clean-up of yards and flower beds. The recommendation is to clean-up after temperatures are consistently above 50 degrees. Many bees, butterflies and other pollinators overwinter in dead leaves and hollow stems. If you clean out dead leaves and stems too early, you risk discarding this year's pollinators.

Following are two handy resources—One that links to an online search for Soil Temperatures (note that the link is handy even if the products are related to turf style lawns) and the other that illustrates when and how to tidy up your flower beds to protect this year's native bees that overwinter in flower stems.

[Soil Temperature Maps](#)

References:

Less Monarch butterfly presence and increased degradation in its hibernation forests

WWF-Telmex Telcel Foundation Alliance, in collaboration with the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP) and the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM).

Opinion: Eight simple actions that individuals can take to save insects from global declines

Akito Y. Kawahara, Lawrence E. Reeves, Jesse R. Barber, Scott H. Black
 Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences Jan 2021, 118 (2) e2002547117; DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2002547117

How to Create Habitat for Stem-Nesting Bees

Graphics and content: Colleen Satyshur, Elaine Evans, Heather Holm, Sarah Foltz-Jordan

How to Create Habitat for Stem-nesting Bees

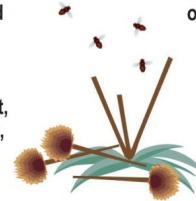


WINTER

Leave dead flower stalks in-tact over the winter.

SPRING

Cut back dead flower stalks leaving stem stubble of varying height, 8 to 24 inches, to provide nest cavities.



Female bees find cut or naturally-occurring open stems, start a nest, then lay an egg on the pollen balls. Larvae eat the pollen.

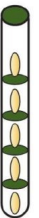


SUMMER

New growth of the perennial hides the stem stubble.



Bee larvae develop in cut dead stems during the growing season.



FALL



WINTER



Bees hibernate in stems during the winter.



SPRING

Cut back dead flower stalks. Old stem stubble will naturally decompose.



Adult bees emerge and start nests in newly cut dead stems or in naturally-occurring open stems.



HOW TO BUILD A BAT BOX

If you were going to build a Bat Box, you might start by researching & finding a plan to use, buying the lumber & screws, painting it, screwing it together and Ta-Da!
You have a home for Bats!

But take that to a whole new level when you want to provide this opportunity to thirteen families, and you might find that it takes someone with a project idea that inspires others, one very dedicated and knowledgeable project leader, several who are willing to cut down a pile of lumber into usable parts—including toe holds for the bats, several others who will paint and prepare the kits, someone who is dedicated to counting screws (all 1200 of them) and others to transport the kits to the chosen venue, AND we have just scratched the surface for all the hours of preparation that is needed to be completed BEFORE the event even starts.

It turns out that this was time well spent preparing for the Building a Bat Box event held by Mississippi Hills Master Naturalist Chapter with Hannibal Parks & Recreation on March 13, 2021 at the Admiral Coontz Armory in Hannibal MO.

As the day began with each of the 13 families set up at socially distanced tables, the project team was ready to assist the 30+ participants that attended to build their Bat Boxes. With Vanessa Laatsch providing step-by-step instructions for building the Four Chamber Nursery House using plans provided by Bat Conservation International (www.batcon.org), each family had guidance from one of the Master Naturalists or one of Quintin Heaton's three students (Thank You Quintin for bringing them!). The families had their work cut out for them (pun intended) and it was a good thing that each had brought their own cordless drill to use because there were at least 77 screws per Bat Box. The family teams were quite competitive and often worked ahead of Vanessa's instructions. This proved to be in everyone's favor, though, as they were able to complete each of the Bat Boxes with time to spare.

From the smiling faces and the look of proud owners of their new Bat Boxes, We would agree it was a job well done!

The extra time was used by Gale Rublee to share facts and fun information about Bats and to talk through the reasons for building Bat Boxes. In this case, the primary reason was insect control. It was explained that this project was not to protect the endangered, but merely to help keep nature in balance.

When asked how the day went, Vanessa responded, "...so we all left a bit tired but exhilarated knowing we did a good job. Earlier it was mentioned that these projects might go home and sit in a garage to gather dust, but our students left us with the impression that they took this effort seriously and knew where they planned to mount their project. A good day's work for everyone."



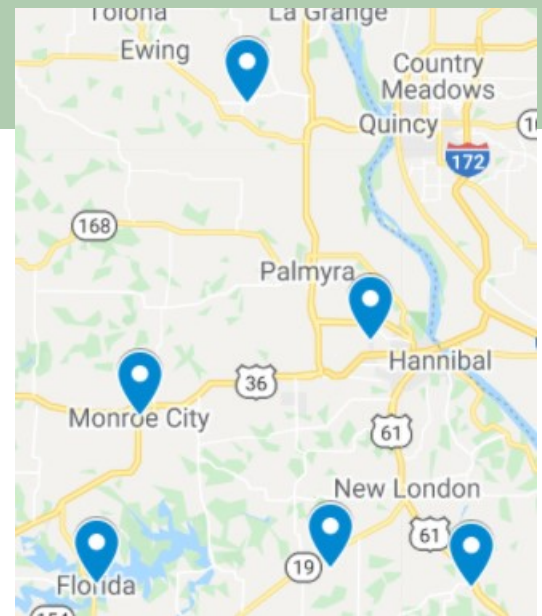
And that is how you build a Bat Box!!

OUR PRAIRIES

By Bob Kendrick

Seven seems to be a magic number for the Mississippi Hills Missouri Master Naturalist Prairie Project.

Seven prairies were established during 2020 and the goal is another seven for 2021.



City, state, and private properties will be included in a geographic triangle beginning at the Mark Twain State Park at Florida MO then heading east, stopping outside of Center then on to Peno Creek south of Frankford MO. Turning northwest traveling another 40 miles to Maywood MO, stopping at the Hannibal Municipal Airport. Then finally bearing south for another 40 miles to the Monroe City MO area. One more prairie location is still to be determined.

It is exciting to see the diversity in the areas being chosen this year. One plot has the elements of an undisturbed prairie where the ground has never been plowed; while another area is highly visible for tourists. An FFA chapter has committed to helping with one prairie located close to their school. Three master naturalists are enthusiastically beginning projects on their own lands. Small plots to an approximately six-acre area will form a total of fifteen acres of native prairies created to provide habitat for wildlife species and wildflowers for pollinators that will also improve overall soil health. The process of establishing the prairie begins with the elimination of invasive species if necessary. Then three burns must occur to remove as many remnants of unwanted seeds as possible.

This year the first two burns are chemical and the last is an actual fire burn. The ground should be prepared and ready to sow seeds by fall.

Seeds will be provided from the Mississippi Hills Master Naturalist Library Bank of Seeds that was initiated last year. This bank of seeds that was collected from at least 30 different local sources is a huge factor in projecting the success of our project. The proximity of gathering seed that have been grown in our own locality is far superior to those available from seed catalogs. In addition, Sam Lord (ecologist with DNR) estimates that the average three-acre prairie would cost \$1000 if the seed were purchased. This library bank of seeds allows our organization to establish many more acres of prairie.

It is necessary for seeds to be collected and planted the same year for best viability. The goal of the MHMNs is that in three years there will be an ample supply of seeds available from the established plots to begin new prairies. Currently we have slightly over 40 of the genus species of the 129 chosen by experts from the index of the Department of Conservation book, "Wildflowers of Missouri". The thrill of the hunt for those elusive native seeds you have not yet found will draw the true master naturalist out into the countryside to enjoy our great outdoors.



Join the effort to build pollinator habitat one yard at a time. Help shift our focus using Doug Tallamy's recommendations on what **YOU** can do to help our ecosystems survive and biodiversity to thrive.

Put your yard and gardens on the map!

<https://homegrownnationalpark.org/>

Spring Peepers

Pseudacris crucifer

Spotlight on Species

Description

Spring peepers are small tree frogs. Their bodies have smooth skin in shades of tan, brown, green, or gray, with lines that form an X-shaped pattern on their backs. Their bellies are white to cream-colored, and they have dark bands on their legs and a dark line between their eyes. Spring peepers are well camouflaged to look like tree bark and have some ability to make themselves lighter or darker in order to better match their surroundings. The flat, terminal pad on each of the amphibian's toes allow it to grip onto plants, while its webbed hind feet give it support. They are generally about one inch (2.5 centimeters) in length, or about the length of a paper clip, and their weight averages from 0.11 to 0.18 ounces (3 to 5 grams).



Spring peepers can be found from southeastern Canada to the eastern United States, south to northern Florida & west to Minnesota & eastern Texas.



Life Cycle

Spring peepers are known for the males' mating call—a high-pitched whistling or peeping sound repeated about 20 times a minute. Females choose mates based on the speed and volume of these calls. Older, larger males tend to have faster and louder calls that are preferred by the females. A segment of the male population, known as 'satellite males' do not make these calls, but instead position themselves near loud males and attempt to intercept females drawn in by these calls. They often congregate near water and sing in trios, with the deepest-voiced frog starting the call. They begin breeding early in the spring and call on warm spring nights and during the day in rainy or cloudy weather. Females lay their eggs in vernal pools, ponds, and other wetlands where fish are not present. A female may lay anywhere from 750 to 1,200 eggs, which attach to submerged aquatic vegetation. Males fertilize the eggs as they are laid. Depending on the temperature, eggs can hatch within two days to two weeks. The tadpoles have gills to breathe underwater and tails to help them swim. Tadpoles transform into frogs over the course of 6 to 12 weeks. Spring peepers are said to have short lives, living three to four years at most.

Human Connections

One of the first species to begin calling in the spring, this amphibian's peeping, jingling choruses are greeted as a true harbinger for the new season.

Habitat

They live in moist, wooded areas, fields, and grassy lowlands near ponds and wetlands. Spring peepers hibernate during the winter in soft mud near ponds, under logs, and in holes or loose bark in trees. Snakes, salamanders, large carnivorous insects, raptors, and other birds prey on adult spring peepers. Tadpoles are eaten by aquatic invertebrates and salamander larvae.

Diet

Adult spring peepers come out to feed in the late afternoon and early evening, while subadults feed in the early morning to late afternoon. They generally eat beetles, ants, flies, and spiders. Tadpoles feed on algae and microorganisms.

Conservation Status

Protection status: Least Concern. These frogs are common and widespread. However, loss of wetland habitat does pose a threat. Populations are decreasing in some areas.

Behavior

Although spring peepers are good climbers, they spend most of their time on the ground, often hiding under leaf litter during the day. Spring peepers are rarely seen, but during mating season in the spring, they are often heard.

EARTH DAY - APRIL 22, 2021

Even though many communities have chosen to cancel Earth Day 2021 events, that doesn't mean that there aren't ways to safely recognize the 51 year old tradition of honoring the Earth's natural resources. First held on April 22nd in 1970, Earth Day was the outcome of a bi-partisan partnership that early on resulted in the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency and the passage of other monumental environmental laws including the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Endangered Species Act. Today, the importance of protecting our natural resources has not diminished, and in many ways the risks to our resources have increased.

While large gatherings in Earth Day's honor may not take place on April 22nd this year, smaller gatherings and individuals can carry on the tradition (or start a new one), by participating in the following events:

Hannibal Farmer's Market Information Table on April 24, 2021

(see Master Naturalist calendar for more information on this Volunteer Service Opportunity)

Climate Change, What is it? Educational event by HP&R on April 25, 2021

Virtual Earth Day celebrations—Find local events or check out global events here:

<https://www.earthday.org/earth-day-2021/>

Plant a tree! Celebrate both Earth Day and Arbor Day by planting an Oak Tree which supports 518 native species of caterpillars that feed birds and provide pollinators for our gardens. Oaks make available the following important ecosystem needs:

- Capture carbon
- Manage watersheds
- Support a diverse community of pollinators
- Support a complex food web



However you choose to recognize Earth Day 2021, any effort that works towards improving the environment and educating others on the importance of protecting our natural resources is worth a celebration indeed!



The Hannibal Tree Board is celebrating Arbor Day by planting a tree at the Hannibal Riverfront at 1:30 p.m. April 30



OPPORTUNITIES TO SERVE

are available for the positions of

Vice President & Volunteer Service Project Coordinator



The Tree Board is sponsoring the tree planting and will be assisted by Fourth graders from four area schools.

This year a Sycamore, a tree well suited for wetlands, will be planted at the new Riverfront area.

The city of Hannibal was named a Tree City USA for the 22nd year.

FOLLOW THE LEADERS



CHAPTER BOARD MEMBERS

President –
George Wisdom

Vice President –
Opportunity to serve

Secretary –
Bella Erakko &
Brenda Weiss

Treasurer –
Kristy Trevathan,

Board Members at Large:

Bob Kendrick
Keith Cline
Vanessa Laatsch
David Mobley
Matthew Harris
Anne Coleman

COMMITTEE CHAIRS

**Volunteer Service Project
Coordinator**
Opportunity to serve

Advanced Training –
George Wisdom

Hospitality –
Vanessa Laatsch

Website & Time keeper
Anne Coleman



CHAPTER ADVISERS



Kathi Moore –
**Missouri Department of
Conservation**



Daniel Mallory –
**University of
Missouri Extension**

Contact Information for Newsletter or Website article contributions,
suggestions and/or corrections

Name	Position	Phone Number	Email
George Wisdom	President	573-822-6771	gwwisdom@gmail.com
Anne Coleman	Website	573-473-2756	dac22439@gmail.com
Janet Golian	Newsletter	573-267-3729	golian@rallstech.com

We'd Love

To Hear From YOU!

BY THE NUMBERS

(rounded to nearest whole hour as of April 9, 2021)

2021

SERVICE PROJECTS

Volunteer Service Projects Total Hours = 624

ADVANCED TRAINING

Advanced Training Total Hours = 128

**Do you have an idea for a
Service Project??**

**Do you know an interesting speaker
to talk at our Chapter meeting??**

Please share as we are always looking for
ideas that can inspire and grow our chapter.

Contact George Wisdom for next steps on how to put your
ideas to work!!



CONGRATULATIONS
ON
RECERTIFICATIONS FOR
2021

TO

**Bob Kendrick
Kent Cheek
Anne Coleman**



Eastern Meadowlark
Recertification
Pin

**2021 Requirements for
Re-Certification**
30 Volunteer Hours &
8 Advanced Training Hours

RESTORING OUR PRAIRIES

By Kent Cheek



A sigh of relief was heard when a successful burn was completed on 5.3 acres on MHMN Kent Cheek's farm. Kent, along with Master Naturalist Phillip Whelan, Alan Miller, Dianne Couch and Bob Kendrick, made up the burn team that began at 11 am on April 6 and completed the burn portion at 1:45 pm. An additional hour was spent ensuring that the fire was totally extinguished. An 18-foot-wide outside perimeter had been established by mowing last fall and again a week before the burn to contain the fire.

Cool season grasses had begun to take over the newly established warm season grasses, so a burn was necessary to suppress the primarily Red Top

grass and Fescue and help enhance the growth of the Little Blue Stem, Sideoats Grama and many wildflowers. Kent said, "With this burn, I look forward to seeing the prairie plants thrive with the reduction of competing plants."

This is part of USDA Wildlife Enhancement program CP33 where Habitat buffers for upland birds provide critical cover, nesting, and food resources to targeted upland species. The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) provides farmers and landowners with practices like this to achieve many farming and conservation goals. Jamie Ebbesmeyer, our local private land conservationist, helped Kent to establish this program on his ground.



Now is a great time to enter your hours!

Please visit—<https://www.hills.missourimasternaturalist.org/>

Enter your hours for Advanced Training and Volunteer Service or send your Hours to Anne Coleman. Let her know if you need assistance.

Tracking hours helps you towards Certification and credits our Chapter with your hard work and conservation efforts.

THANK YOU!



Volunteer Opportunity Calendar for April, May & June 2021

Event Date	Event Time	Event Title
4/18/2021	01:30 pm - 05:00 pm	Stream Team :: Peno Creek Project :: Water Monitoring
4/23/2021	07:00 pm - 08:00 pm	Parks / Conservation Areas :: Hannibal Parks :: Hannibal Parks & Rec Interpretive Programs :: Sodalis Night Hike
4/24/2021	07:00 am - 12 noon	Chapter Education & Interpretation Projects :: Hannibal Farmers Market Information Table
4/27/2021	07:30 pm - 08:30 pm	Program Support :: Chapter Meeting :: (04) April
5/11/2021	06:30 pm - 08:00 pm	Program Support :: Executive Board :: Board Meeting :: (05) May
5/22/2021	07:00 am - 12 noon	Chapter Education & Interpretation Projects :: Hannibal Farmers Market Information Table
5/25/2021	07:30 pm - 08:30 pm	Program Support :: Chapter Meeting :: (05) May
6/22/2021	07:30 pm - 08:30 pm	Program Support :: Chapter Meeting :: (06) June
6/26/2021	07:00 am - 12 noon	Chapter Education & Interpretation Projects :: Hannibal Farmers Market Information Table


Monthly Meetings
 Monthly Chapter Meetings are held on the 4th Tuesday of every month
 Bi-monthly Board Meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of every other month

New Volunteer Service Opportunities

Watch for emails from George Wisdom and check the Website calendar often as New Opportunities are added all the time. If you believe an event is missing, please let us know.



Advanced Training Calendar for April, May & June 2021

Event Date	Event Time	Event Title
4/13/2021	09:00 am - 03:00 pm	Mississippi Hills Chapter--Sam Lord - Prairie Field Trip Tour
4/13/2021	03:00 pm - 04:00 pm	ABC--Creating a Hummingbird Paradise at Home
4/13/2021	06:30 pm - 08:00 pm	MDC--Birds: Virtual Spring Warbler Identification
4/13/2021	03:45 pm - 04:45 pm	MDC--Physiological responses to contaminants in a One Health context
4/14/2021	02:00 pm - 02:30 pm	MDC--Discover Nature: Naturalist Notes Virtual Series: Super Swallowtail
4/14/2021	04:00 pm - 05:00 pm	MPF--Grow Native! Webinar: Monarch Population Trends, Conservation & Climate Change
4/15/2021	03:00 pm - 04:00 pm	MDC--Discover Nature: Virtual: Spring Butterfly ID
4/16/2021	04:00 pm - 04:30 pm	Forest & Woodland of MO: Wood Enthusiast
4/20/2021	01:00 pm - 02:00 pm	MDC--Native Plants: Diggin' Deep into Spring Ephemerals (Virtual)
4/21/2021	04:00 pm - 05:00 pm	MPF--Earth Day Special Webinar: Keeping our Water Healthy: Native Plants and Watersheds Panel

Watch for new training that is added.

If you find additional training not on the calendar, please send to George and Anne so that it can be added.

If you aren't sure whether the new training qualifies please ask!

THANKS!!

Calling all Future Master Naturalists!!!

Our next Master Naturalist class is in the planning stages for starting in September 2021. More news on this exciting topic will be shared as available on our Website and in the next newsletter.





We are looking for articles for our next Newsletter. We want to add a few more recurring columns like Advisor's Corner and Member Spotlight, but what else would you like to read about or to learn more about? Have you read a good book lately? Would you like to share an article?

Contact Janet Gollan for more information, to share your ideas or to provide feedback for our newsletter.

Advanced Training Calendar for April, May & June 2021 Continued

Event Date	Event Time	Event Title
4/22/2021	03:00 pm - 04:30 pm	MDC--Birds: Virtual: Intro to Birding and Spring Bird ID
4/22/2021	10:00 am- 11:00 am	MDC--Discover Nature: Aquatics - Virtual
4/23/2021	04:00 pm - 04:30 pm	Forest & Woodland of MO: Keep Your Trees Healthy
4/27/2021	10:00 am - 11:00 am	MDC--Amphibians: Virtual: Amazing Amphibians
4/27/2021	06:30 pm - 7:30 pm	Monthly Meeting--Gloria Straube: Eagles and Peregrine Falcons
4/28/2021	04:00 pm - 05:00 pm	MPF--Bicycling with Butterflies with Author Sara Dykman
4/30/2021	04:00 pm - 04:30 pm	Forest & Woodland of MO: National Arbor Day
4/30/2021	07:00 pm - 09:00 pm	MDC--Amphibians: Virtual Amphibian Night at Forest 44
5/4/2021	03:45 pm - 04:45 pm	MDC--Toxic algae: Working together to keep nature and people healthy
5/5/2021	04:00 pm - 05:00 pm	MPF--MPF Master Class: Bumble Bees of Missouri with Katie Lamke
5/12/2021	04:00 pm - 05:00 pm	MPF Webinar: Small Mammal Ecology with Dr. Sean Maher
5/25/2021	06:30 pm - 07:30 pm	Monthly Meeting--TBD
6/22/2021	06:30 pm - 07:30 pm	Monthly Meeting--Speaker: Danny Hartwig MDC Regional Administrator

Don't forget about Citizen science projects—

For more information use the links below or contact George Wisdom or Anne Coleman

MO Bumble Bee Atlas

<https://www.mobumblebeeatlas.org/>

Missouri Eagle Watch Program

Contact Gale Rublee if interested. She is helping to coordinate with MDC

Nature Notebook has multiple opportunities

<https://www.usanpn.org/nn/campaigns>

Wild Turkey Brood Monitoring (June/July/August)

To sign-up to participate send your email, name, and mailing address to wildturkeymgmt@mdc.mo.gov. Please be sure to identify yourself as a Master Naturalist. For more information contact Reina Tyl, MDC Wild Turkey and Ruffed Grouse Biologist, reina.tyl@mdc.mo.gov or 573-815-7901 ext 2901