

those placed 25m from the path were least successful (Tarone-Ware $\chi^2 = 25.851$, $p < 0.000$; *Figure. 7*). In contrast, at Midewin, distance had no discernable effect on nest outcome. A logistic regression analysis was performed on final levels of predation and supported results from the survival analysis.

Both avian bill marks and small to mid-sized mammal dental imprints were recovered on plasticine eggs. Potential predators included raccoon

(*Procyon lotor*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), thirteen-lined ground squirrel (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*) and small rodents (*Peromyscus spp.* and *Microtus spp.*). Photographs documented both mammalian (*Figure 8*) and avian predators (*Figure 9*) in the study area. White-tailed deer, thirteen-lined ground squirrels and Eastern Meadowlarks were captured destroying eggs at artificial nests. Study results suggested that different

patterns of predation and predator assemblages impact nest outcome at these sites.

Restoration workdays

Two restoration days took place with a total of 37 attendees. Restoration efforts entailed the planting of native species and collecting seeds. Through the restoration efforts, participants learned about the habitat needs of various bird species and the effect of invasive plant species on bird habitat and associated ecosystems. Students from Oak Forest High School participated in a wetland restoration day at Bartel and planted blue flag iris (*Iris virginica*) plugs (*Figure 10*). Students from Concordia Place collected golden Alexander (*Zizia aurea*) seeds and planted aromatic aster (*Aster oblongifolius*) plugs at the Midewin seed beds (*Figure 11*).

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Figure 8. Thirteen-lined ground squirrel with plasticine egg.



Figure 9. Eastern Meadowlark at an artificial nest.



Figure 10. Planting blue flag iris at Bartel.



Figure 11. Planting plugs at Midewin seedbeds.