



# Kákya Táymut

KUK-yuh TIE-moot, Umatilla Indian Translation: *Bird News*

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## Canoeing Florida's Everglades

**In February 2008, Bruce Mayfield** and Katrina Susi paddled a canoe 126 miles along the Wilderness Waterway through the Everglades National Park from Everglades City on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, to Flamingo on the coast of Florida Bay. They camped for eight nights on raised platforms in the water called "chickees," and on ground sites, which are ancient Calusa Indian shell mounds. Near Everglades City and the Ten Thousand Islands, they saw Wood Storks, the only stork that breeds in North America, and which was placed on the Endangered Species List in 1984. Bird populations in the Everglades have declined 90 percent since the 1930s as a result of extensive canal and levee systems at the northern end of the park that shut off life-giving rain water before it can reach the Everglades National Park. Attempts are being made now to restore a more natural ebb and flow of fresh water to the Everglades, but the park is considered to be on "life-support."

Along the way, Bruce and Katrina had the opportunity to observe Little Blue Herons, Great Blue Herons, Anhingas (also known as "Water Turkeys" because of their big tails and the fact that they swim under water to fish), White Ibis (who provided comic relief along the way), Black Skimmers, Green Herons, Black-crowned Night Herons, Snowy Egrets, Great Egrets, Osprey, Brown and White Pelicans, Royal Terns,

Laughing Gulls, Purple Gallinules, Moorhens, Belted Kingfishers, Swallow-tailed Kites, Black and Turkey Vultures, Red-bellied and Pileated Woodpeckers, a Red-shouldered Hawk, and, to their great delight on their very last day in Florida, a Roseate Spoonbill, a species which lost much of its Everglades habitat in southern Florida's last two major hurricanes. They heard Barred Owls every night they were camping.

They also heard various songbirds which they had great difficulty visualizing in the thick brush.

Bruce and Katrina had the opportunity to see alligators along the way as well. The alligators would just quietly sink under the water when the canoe came near, leaving a tell-tale set of bubbles on the surface of the water, or just swim slowly away. The mosquitoes were not too bad in February, but they had extremely unpleasant run-

ins with biting midges called "No-See-Ums" in the central areas of the Broad and Harney Rivers near the Gulf Coast. If you plan to camp in the Everglades, Katrina and Bruce recommend that you research how to protect yourself from No-See-Ums (they would be happy to provide advice).

Bruce and Katrina would repeat the trip in a heartbeat. It was a fantastic experience to paddle non-stop for a long distance through a unique and endangered ecosystem without the need to portage the canoe.



Noon in a mini-bay along Hurddles Creek Route



## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### Bird Club Meeting & Potluck

6:30 p.m., April 9, 2009

#### **FIRST ANNUAL HUMONGOUS BIRD ID CHALLENGE**

By Jack Simons

Pendleton First Christian Church  
North Main St., Pendleton

### Bird Club Field Trip

Sunday, May 31, 2009

#### **Birding at Tower Burn, Ukiah, Battle Mountain, and Albee Bluebird Trail**

Meet at 6:00 a.m. at the NE Corner  
of Pendleton Safeway parking lot

### Bird Club Field Trip

Saturday, April 18, 2009

#### **Birding at Cabbage Hill, Emigrant Springs State Park & Meacham**

Meet at 8:00 a.m. at the NE Corner  
of Pendleton Safeway parking lot

### Bird Club Picnic

Date to be announced

#### **Tollgate, Target Meadows, Langdon Lake and Jubilee Lake**

Meet at Woodward Campground at Langdon  
Lake  
at 9:00 a.m.

### Bird Club Meeting

7:00 p.m., May 14, 2009

#### **BURROWS FOR BURROWING OWLS**

By Mike Gregg, James Rebholz, and  
Don Gillis

Pendleton First Christian Church  
North Main St., Pendleton

#### VISIT THE BIRD CLUB'S WEBSITE

Bird checklists, ID Challenge, Club Member's  
Photo Gallery, Newsletter Archive and more.

[www.pendletonbirders.org](http://www.pendletonbirders.org)



## Hummingbirds Will Arrive Soon

**If you feed hummingbirds**, each spring you may ask yourself, "When should I put up my hummingbird feeder?" The first migrating hummers (Calliope and Rufous Hummingbirds) begin moving through Umatilla County in early to mid-April. They readily come to feeders to "refuel" for the next leg of their northward migration. Our first summer-resident Black-chinned Hummingbirds start arriving between May 1 and 10, occasionally the last week of April. If you feed hummingbirds at your home or cabin at the higher elevations in the Blue Mountains, arrival dates may be delayed a few days or weeks.

If you're thinking about putting up your feeders, now would be a good time to get them out of the box and clean them. In case an early migrant may show up, consider filling and putting up your feeders about April 1. Fill your feeders with a solution of 1 part sugar and 4 parts water; do not add red food coloring. Preferably, use cane (rather than beet) sugar. White, granular, table sugar dissolved in clean, fresh water makes a high-calorie nectar savored by hummingbirds.

Be sure to hang the feeders where you can see them from your window.

For answers to all of your hummingbird questions, check out Stacy Jon Peterson's excellent website, <http://trochilids.com/>.

*Contributed by Aaron Skirvin*

## Birding and Botanizing Big Bend

**I've had a hankering for a road trip** to Big Bend National Park along the Rio Grande River in west Texas for years, and decided to finally act on the urge on Presidents Day weekend. My main interest in the park was to explore the botanical diversity of the Chihuahuan desert, but birding was definitely on my list of things to do.

The park is a solid 2 days drive from Pendleton. By the time I'd gotten to New Mexico, I felt like I had driven off the map. I spent the first day in the park frolicking through cacti and forests of yuccas (not recommended as thorns and spines are in abundance), completely ignoring the birds while I got my fill

observing and photographing "life plants". [**Editor's Note:** And how many *plants* are on *your* life list, birders?] When I worked my way to an oasis of cottonwoods around a spring, the area was thick with birds but botanically less appealing, so the birds finally got my attention. There I found Pyrrhuloxia, Northern Cardinals, Black Phoebes, Black-throated Sparrows and Pink-sided Juncos (plus one fox sleeping up in a cottonwood tree!).

I spent several days camped on the Rio Grande River. The river level was low but it had flooded last fall, covering several campgrounds and roads. Much of the riparian vegetation was either dead due to the flood or dormant, which made it easier to see the birds in the brush. The most interesting birds were White-winged Dove, White-throated Swift, Ash-throated Flycatcher, Eastern Bluebird, Chihuahuan Raven, Golden-fronted Woodpecker, Canyon Wren, and Blue-gray and Black-tailed Gnatcatchers. A treat was finding a lone Least Grebe, a rare sighting in the park. On the river, I saw the Mexican subspecies of Mallard or Mottled Duck (*A. fulvigula maculosa*). I also saw a number of birds on the Mexican side of the river, and I had to keep reminding myself NOT to cross the river to chase down a bird.

I also spent several days in the Chisos Mountains, hiking from dawn to dusk. I saw Canyon Towhee, Mexican Jay, Black-crested Titmouse, and Black-eared Bushtit. These mountains are the only place in the United States where you can see Colima Warblers but I was a bit early for that.

At another campground on the river, I found Vermillion Flycatcher, Ladder-backed Woodpecker, and Lesser Goldfinch. And there were two Great Horned Owls in a tree next to my campsite, hooting all night long. They were working on a nest, and several of us birders observed them mating in the evening.

I also visited Big Bend Ranch State Park, west of the national park. They have an excellent visitor's center with a beautiful native plant garden and several bird feeders. There I saw Brown and Long-billed Thrasher and Great-tailed Grackle, plus Scaled Quail nearby.

My favorite bird, however, was the Greater Roadrunner. I had traveled to roadrunner territory several times and never managed to see one. This time, though, I hit roadrunner jackpot! They were running on the roads...trails...through camp...and even on top of my car!!



Although Big Bend National Park is a well known destination for birders, I spent the majority of time looking at plants, so there are a lot of common birds I didn't see. I'll have to find those on a future trip.

Perhaps a future Pendleton Bird Club field trip, Aaron?

*Submitted by Tanya Harrison*

## **BIRD OF THE MONTH — DOWNY WOODPECKER** (*Picoides pubescens*)

**If you live near Pendleton, chances** are that the woodpecker you have just spotted is a Downy. The Downy Woodpecker is the smallest North American woodpecker — from six to nine inches long with a 10 – 12 inch wingspan — and by far the most common. In fact, it is widespread from Florida to Alaska, being found in both wilderness habitat and urban backyards, from deciduous woodlands and riparian areas to orchards and parks.

The Downy Woodpecker's plumage is black and white; with the underparts being white and the upperparts mostly black. The center of the back is white. There are white stripes on the face above and below the black ear coverts, and a black line down the side of the neck. Black wings are spotted with white. The tail is black in the center with white outer tail feathers, although the outermost tail feathers on both sides are barred with black. Downy Woodpeckers have small, pointed bills.

If that Downy Woodpecker in your own backyard has a red patch on the rear of the crown, just at the back of the white eye stripe, it is a male. The female Downy has a black patch but no red patch. Juvenile males have a red forehead but no red on the back of the head.

What makes this bird “downy”? Some ornithologists say it is the soft white feathers of the white stripe on the lower back, rather than the more hair-like feathers on the Hairy Woodpecker. Others claim it is the soft appearance of its plumage in general, or even the lesser bristles covering the nostrils of the Downy as compared to the Hairy Woodpecker.

The Hairy Woodpecker is a “larger version of the Downy,” according to *Birds of the Inland Northwest*. However, Hairy Woodpeckers are larger and have proportionately larger bills, a larger and more distinct black mark on the shoulder, and usually completely white outer tail feathers.

Downy Woodpeckers forage by gleaning, probing, prying, tapping, and excavating. They eat insects and fruits, seeds, some cambium, and sap. In winter they join mixed species flocks to forage, taking advantage of other birds' alertness to predators. Males and females may stay in the same area in winter, but the male feeds more on small branches and weed stems, apparently keeping the females restricted to the less productive food sources such as trunks and large tree branches. Because the Downy Woodpecker is small, it can use food sources that larger woodpeckers can't, such as the insect fauna of weed stems. For example, it clings to goldenrod galls and uses the exit tube made by the gall fly larva to extract it.

Downy Woodpeckers nest in tree cavities or dead branches, but don't bother to put a structure in those cavities. They lay a clutch of 3 – 8 eggs and incubate them for 12 days. The chicks fledged in 18 – 21 days.

Their call is a gentle “pik” (the Hairy Woodpecker makes a stronger “peek”) or a harsh rattle or whinny. Listen for their calls in the Downy's preferred habitat: riparian, deciduous woodland. They are year-round local residents with riparian habitats found along McKay Creek, Birch Creek, Umatilla River downstream from Gibbon to the Columbia River, as well as Cold Springs NWR and McNary Wildlife Nature Area which offer excellent habitat for viewing. They are even found in residential areas with sufficient deciduous trees for nesting and feeding.

Sources:

[www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds](http://www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds)

Harry Nehls, Mike Denny, Dave Trochlell. 2008. *Birds of the Inland Northwest and Northern Rockies*.

*Contributed by Bette Husted*



## Snowy Owls Swoop Southward, Delighting Birders

By MARY ESCH, Associated Press Writer Mary Esch, Associated Press Writer – Wed Jan 28, 7:34 am ET

**ALBANY, N.Y. – Biologists say an increase in** snowy owl sightings in the South suggests that the arctic species did so well in its northern breeding grounds last year that competition is driving the young ones to warmer climates.

The mostly white owls of "Harry Potter" fame are spotted in small numbers in upstate New York and other northern states every winter. This year, they've also been spotted farther south, in states where they're rarely seen.

In Tennessee, birders armed with spotting scopes and telephoto lenses scrambled from as far away as Georgia and Alabama to see the first snowy owl reported in that state in 22 years.

The owl showed up in early December in the fields surrounding a General Motors plant in Spring Hill, Tenn. Sightings were still being posted on the Tennessee Ornithological Society's Web site in late January.

Birding hot lines lit up in northern Virginia with the sighting of a young male snowy owl in early December. The bird later died after it was found, sick and weak, and brought to the Wildlife Center of Virginia in Waynesboro.

Rarely seen south of northern Ohio, snowy owls have also been reported this year in Kansas and Missouri, according to the [eBird.org](http://eBird.org) national bird reporting Web site.

Snowy owls nest on the ground in the Arctic tundra and many of them stay there year-round, while some winter in Canada and the northern United States. They tend to show up in greater numbers in the U.S. every three to five years, pushed by crashes in the population of lemmings, the hamster-like mainstay of their diet.

But that doesn't appear to be the reason for this year's influx.

"This year it appears the lemming population was really good," said Laura Erickson, a biologist at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology in Ithaca. "When lemmings are abundant, snowy owls

have a very successful breeding season."

As a result, the owl population grows so large that many of the young males move farther south to stake out feeding territory. An individual adult snowy owl may eat three to five lemmings per day, or up to 1,600 per year.

Snowy owls aren't uncommon in winter in Minnesota and Wisconsin, but they're far more plentiful than usual this year, Erickson said. At the airport in Minneapolis, biologists have had to trap and move snowy owls for fear they'd be sucked into a jet engine, she said.

"As birds of the tundra, they're drawn to large open fields like airports," Erickson said.

The increase in southerly sightings is most likely a temporary phenomenon. Back in the arctic next summer, the larger population of owls may devour so many lemmings that food scarcity will bring the owl population back down, Erickson said.

**"BIRDWATCHER," The Life of Roger  
Tory Peterson;** by Elizabeth J. Rosenthal;  
a book review by June Whitten

**Elizabeth Rosenthal has written a well-** researched and documented account of the life of Roger Tory Peterson, beginning when Roger was born in 1908 to Swedish immigrants in Jamestown, New York until his death in 1996 in Old Lyme, Connecticut. Tory was a family name, an uncle Tory whom Roger was named after. Roger's home life was unpleasant as his father became an alcoholic when he was unable to return to work in the furniture factory when a badly broken leg did not heal correctly. Roger attended school only when he was forced to do so. At 8 years old, he already had ideas about his love of nature, and school did not fit into his plans. At 14, Roger rose quite early in the morning to deliver the "Jamestown Morning Post," with hopes of buying a Primo No. 9 camera to take pictures of birds because he was already obsessed with them. This resulted in further truancy or falling asleep in class. Over time, his boyish hobby turned to an intellectual pursuit.

Roger did graduate from high school and got a job painting decorative lacquered Chinese cabinets. He was already painting birds and increased his skill somewhat from this job. He had no formal training or education, although he did scrape enough funds together to attend an Art Institute for a short time. He



met men very early who were dedicated to the preservation of birds, mostly in the then young American Ornithologists' Union, where he became life-long friends with Ludlow Griscom among others.

Roger spent every possible moment he could watching and painting birds. On a Bronx Club outing in 1930, he brought along his sketches to facilitate bird identification in the field. The sketches included arrows drawing attention to what he deemed the most important field marks. Roger showed them to William Vogt, who wrote a nature column for newspapers. Vogt was so excited by the drawings, he urged Roger to create a field guide. Thus was born the idea for the first field guide that would be of great assistance to novice and experienced bird watchers alike. Roger remembered: "Houghton Mifflin... planned to print 2,000 (copies)...I was told, "It's an expensive book—with four color plates. Therefore we can give you no royalty on the first 1,000." Well, I was absolutely flabbergasted on the date of publication (April 27, 1934). It was a wonderful thing to walk through Harvard Square, and to see in the co-op there a whole window full of my field guides! Of course, the book was literally gone on the publication date...."

From this huge step, Roger became head of the Education Department of the National Association of Audubon Societies, where his devout interest in conservation was developed. He also worked with youth groups and was an outstanding teacher. He became a sought-after speaker for numerous organizations and conventions.

Of special interest to the members of the Pendleton Bird Club was Roger's interest in bluebirds. Roger's concern, among the earliest expressed for the bluebird's plight, "Everybody puts up houses for the wren, but it is really the duty of the conservationist to encourage the Bluebird as due to the persecution of the English sparrow and the starling it is a diminishing species."

Roger continued writing field guides, painting, and photographing every possible bird. He became acquainted with a great number of well-known ornithologists and maintained a life-long friendship with many of them. He was being recognized as the genius he was and was soon traveling to other countries and even collaborated on a field guide for the birds of Great Britain. Roger recognized birds by their songs and calls, even in other countries. When asked how he knew the birds by ear in remote areas,

he replied, "I just do."

Roger was described as the somewhat absent-minded professor. His second wife, Barbara, and the mother of their two sons, Tory and Lee, looked after both the children and Roger. She managed the household, entertained guests (many overnight), did all of the cooking, cleaning, and also answered Roger's mail and acted as his secretary. His third wife, Ginny, also looked after Roger, so much so that even family was often denied access to their home. Roger traveled more and more, visiting all of the continents and doing research in many areas, so when he was home he was extremely busy with writing and painting and had very little time for much else.

The black and white photographs of early times in Roger's life and the color photographs of later days are a great addition to the book. The photographs, displayed near the center of the book, depict scenes from early beginnings to later expeditions. Roger always carried a great deal of equipment with him as photographing birds was very important to him.

The conservation stories and the stories of the research Roger was involved in (Part 4 and Part 5 of the book) are particularly interesting. Some of Roger's explorations turned into much more than adventures, such as the life-threatening boat ride off the coast of Argentina. Reading about his narrow escape near Isla Blanca, off Camarones in Argentina, adds a great deal to the book.

Another most interesting account details the Laysan Albatross nesting on Midway Atoll, which was a U.S. Navy facility after World War 2. The planes flying in and out of the facility were damaged by hitting Laysan and a few Black-footed Albatross (and the Albatross were killed). The Navy was concerned about the damage and potential loss of life from hitting the albatross and decided that the answer was to kill the albatross, which resulted in the death of about 30,000 Laysan Albatross. Roger and Roland Clement tried to work out a plan to save the Albatross. Roger explained to the Navy that it would take seven years to possibly eliminate them. When the albatross fledged, they go to sea and return to the island to breed when about 7 years old, so the younger birds would be returning every year. While Roger and Clement were still working with the Navy to protect the birds, the Navy discontinued the radar aircraft flights between Midway and Adak, Alaska, which gave the island back to the albatross. Today the site is known as Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, and both Laysan and Black-footed Albatrosses breed there.



Roger also did research in the Antarctic on the many penguins residing there. His first encounter with penguins did not impress him, but as he spent more time with them, he became extremely fond of penguins. His very favorite turned out to be the King Penguin, and Roger became known as the King Penguin. The last sentence in the book states: "The King Penguin has said good-bye."

The book is definitely a must-read for everyone interested in birds and conservation of birds and habitat. Without early conservationists like Roger Tory Peterson, the lives of many more bird species would be endangered today.

*Contributed by June Whitten*

Liz Rosenthal's web site address is:  
<http://www.petersonbird.com>

## February – March Bird Sightings

**I have always considered sighting** of the first swallows an indication spring is here. Thus it surprised me when, given the cold wet weather we have been having, Jack Simons reported 6 **Violet-green swallows** at his home on March 5. Since then, there have been several other reports of both **Violet-green** and **Tree Swallows** seen in the area. This seemed early to me, but at the last Bird Club meeting, Aaron Skirvin explained these early swallows are actually birds that will be nesting north of us and are just migrating through our area. He said we should expect to see the **Violet-green Swallows** that nest in downtown Pendleton about the third week in March. I hope the weather warms up so finding food for these birds becomes easier.

On February 20, Connie Betts reported finding a **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** and 2 **Red-tailed Hawks** in the Pendleton Community Park.

To get out of the persistent Pendleton fog, Aaron drove to the Blue Mountains and Ukiah that same day. At Battle Mountain he found a **Varied Thrush**, **Pileated Woodpecker**, one **Hairy Woodpecker**, 15 **Red Crossbills**, a **Brown Creeper**, 2 **Clark's Nutcrackers**, a **Pygmy Nuthatch** and 2 **Steller's Jays**. A drive along Gurdane Road failed to yield either Chukars or Gray Partridges. Aaron noted the populations of both these species



have dropped sharply the past few years.

Driving the roads west of Pilot Rock on February 21, Aaron found two early migrants, a **Say's Phoebe** and **SAGE SPARROW**. **SAGE SPARROWS** migrate through our area in late February and early March, but are not found every year.

March 1, Aaron and Jack Simons reported finding **Sandhill Cranes** and a **Loggerhead Shrike** at Echo Meadows. On this trip they also found **Brewer's, Red-winged** and **Yellow-headed Blackbirds** as well as **Brown-headed Cowbirds**. At Echo they counted 30 **Eurasian Collared-Doves**. Aaron noted this is the highest number he had seen in one day in Umatilla County. As far as I know, this is the highest number reported from one area anywhere in Oregon. They also found a **Pileated Woodpecker** in Echo. Aaron notes this is the lowest elevation he has found this species in Umatilla County.

On March 4, Dolly Robison reported she had a pair of **Eurasian Collared-Doves** as well as 20 to 40 **Morning Doves** around her home near Hermiston. She has been watching an **American Kestrel** going in and out of an old flicker box on her property and will monitor activity to see if nesting takes place. Dolly also reports she has been seeing a **Great Egret** in Stanfield during the past week.

March 4, I (Dave Herr) visited the McNary Wildlife Nature Area. During a walk around the area, I found **Dark-eyed Juncos, Golden-crowned, White-crowned, Song** and a single **Harris's Sparrow**.

Checking McKay Reservoir on March 5, Connie and Russ Betts reported finding a number of waterfowl species including **Common Mergansers**, numerous **American Wigeon, Mallards, Northern Pintails, Ring-necked Ducks** and **Canada Geese**. They also found a large Raccoon at the top of a tall cottonwood tree.

March 5, Connie Betts counted 13 **Great Blue Herons** at the heronry across the river from the Little League Park. I (Dave Herr) jog along the parkway almost everyday and first started to see herons standing near the nests in mid-January. When we had a couple inches of snow in late January they left, but when the snow melted I noted they again returned to the area. Given the disintegrating condition of the nest trees, in the next year or two they may have to find a new area for nesting.

March 6, Aaron found a pair of **Canvasbacks** and numerous **Violet-green** and at least **2 Tree Swallows** flying over Mission Ponds.

Birding on March 7, Aaron found **Hooded Mergansers**, **Common Goldeneyes**, a **Northern Shoveler** and a **Ruddy Duck** at Wildhorse Golf Course Ponds. McKay Reservoir yielded a new county-year bird, **American Pipit**. Aaron and Neal Hinds saw another new year bird, **Least Sandpiper**, at "Horseshoe Pond" along Stanfield Meadows Road. Along with the expected waterfowl, there were **20 Wilson's Snipes** around the ponds along Emert Road. Between Emert Road and I-84, there were between 250 and 300 **Sandhill Cranes**.

Checking the Emert Road area on March 10, Russ and Connie Betts found **300 Sandhill Cranes** as well as over **1000 Canada Geese**.

While running a raptor survey on March 11, Tanya Harrison saw over **200 Sandhill Cranes** between I-84 and Emert Road. Tanya also saw 3 **Glaucous-winged Gulls** mixed with a huge flock of **Ring-billed Gulls** along the Umatilla River, and **30 Canvasbacks** were in a small pond above Cold Springs.

Aaron reported on March 12 there were 5 **Canvasbacks** at Mission Ponds. At the Wildhorse Golf Course ponds there was a **Northern Shoveler**, **Ruddy Duck**, a pair of **Hooded Mergansers** and several **Pied-billed Grebes**.

Birding in the south portion of the county on March 14, Aaron added 3 new species to the county year list

including **Barn Owl**, **Western Bluebird** and **Gray Jay**. Aaron noted that **Spotted Towhees** were on the move, with sightings of this species in several locations. During the day he found a **Ferruginous Hawk**, two **Golden Eagles** and a small flock of **Evening Grosbeaks** in Ukiah. A **Common Loon** at McKay Reservoir on March 14 was the earliest record Aaron has for this species at the Reservoir.

Visiting their cabin near Poverty Flats on March 15, Joy and Steve Jaeger reported new birds had moved into the area. She found a **Western Meadowlark**, **Western** and **Mountain Bluebirds** and a **Northern Shrike**. On the trip back to Pendleton they spotted a flock of **Gray Partridge**, a county year bird.

March 17, Connie Betts reported finding **48 Violet-green Swallows** along McKay Creek near the Community Park.

Spring is almost here and with it comes one of the most exciting times of the year for birding. As the weather warms, many species we have not seen since last fall will be moving back from their wintering grounds. There should be lots of new birds for folks to report in the upcoming weeks. However I will be gone, so for the next month please send all your bird sightings to Aaron Skirvin at [umatbirder@yahoo.com](mailto:umatbirder@yahoo.com) or call 276-1948.

*Newsletter Editor: Position Vacant*  
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Original art work by John Green  
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