

San Bernardino Valley Audubon Society WESTERN MEADOWLARK

Volume 64— Number 1
September-October 2013



Migration Patterns of the Red-Tailed and Red-Shouldered Hawks Pete Bloom

7:30P.M. Wednesday, September 18, 2013

Why We Become Birders Steve Kaye

7:30P.M. Wednesday, October 16, 2013



Peter Bloom, PhD of Bloom Biological Inc., will be showering us with new findings of patterns of vagrancy, initial migration patterns, and natal dispersal in our coastal Red-tailed and Red-shouldered Hawks.

He has been banding raptors for over 20 years and much of that work was performed in Los Angeles County, namely the Antelope Valley. His many years of studies will be discussed in his talk.



Pete is a renowned raptor expert and has worked on avian research projects in the western United States, Alaska, Peru, Ecuador, and India., spending over 600 hours conducting helicopter and fixed-wing nest survey and aerial radio-tracking of eagles, California condors, hawks, and herons. Years ago he spoke to us about his capturing of the last wild California condor. He is a captivating speaker and enjoys sharing his knowledge, so please come join us for what is certain to be an entertaining and fascinating program. Everyone is always welcome. Dori Myers, Programs

Join us for an enjoyable photo tour of the birds in our area. Sea and Sage Audubon Society Member and nature photographer Steve Kaye will show his photos of local birds. He'll also tell the stories behind the photos and offer practical tips on how to take better photos.

This is an excellent program for your friends who might be interested in watching birds. And it's a great reminder of the extraordinary beauty that we have here, close to home. So, bring a friend. And if you have yet to attend a meeting, this program is for you.

His photos are on sale in the Fullerton Arboretum, and he has conducted seminars on Nature Photography at the Fullerton Arboretum, the Mary Vagle Nature Center, and the Environmental Nature Center in Newport Beach. Find photos and more info at: www.stevkayphoto.com



Come early to visit with friends, enjoy refreshments and shop at our book tables. Our doors open at 7:00P.M. Everyone is always welcome.



SBVAS Subject to New Fees

San Bernardino County has made a series of severe budget cuts that affect the San Bernardino County Museum. The museum, in turn, has had to meet a reduced budget by charging groups to use the museum for the use of the Fisk auditorium. Each Audubon program will now cost our organization \$100. As most of our current funds are already targeted for ongoing programs, we will be providing an opportunity for you to donate at each program to help cover this added cost. At the sign-in table you will find a new see-through, locking donation device. Thank you in advance for giving.

Bird of the Month: Say's Phoebe

By Steve Myers

Thomas Say was an American entomologist and naturalist who lived in the late 16th & early 17th centuries. Although he made his mark mostly through the study of insects, birders are most familiar with him because of a flycatcher named for him, the Say's Phoebe.

The Say's Phoebe nests farther north than any other North American tyrant flycatcher. They breed on the north slope of Alaska, bordering the Arctic Ocean. They are widespread as nesters across the western half of North America, and winter as far south as Veracruz and southern Baja California. In our region, it nests fairly commonly in the deserts, and less commonly on the coastal slope. It is infrequently found in southern California's mountains.

Habitat for Say's Phoebes is arid, open or semi-open land such as farmland, grasslands, open desert scrub, and prairie. Unlike the other North American phoebes, they have no particular attachment to water. They are often seen perching on low plant stems, fence posts, or small shrubs.

Nests are open cups placed on natural sheltered ledges such as rock crevices and holes in dirt banks. Some nests are located under the eaves of buildings. Nests are constructed of weed stems, dry grasses, plant fibers, mosses, and animal hair, and are lined with hair. Black and Eastern phoebes use mud in construction of their nests, but mud is used rarely in the nests of Say's Phoebes.

Clutch size is usually 4-5, but can include as many as 7 eggs. Incubation, which is done by the female, is 12 to 14 days. The nestlings fledge in 14-16 days. Two clutches are common, and the adult male feeds fledglings from the first brood while the female re-nests.

As is the case with most flycatchers, the diet of Say's Phoebes is made up almost entirely of insects. Bees, wasps, and winged ants are preferred, but they also eat beetles, moths, grasshoppers, and other insects. Insects are captured while darting out from perches, and sometimes while hovering over an

open field, dropping to the ground for the prey. As with many other flycatchers, they cough up indigestible parts of prey as pellets, much like those of owls.

During winter in southern California, numbers of Say's Phoebes increase as individuals from more northerly latitudes join birds that are year round residents. The numbers particularly increase in the coastal region, possibly due to the fact that some breeding birds of the colder interior portions of the west move to the coast during winter.

Identification of Say's Phoebes is generally straightforward. The most common misidentification probably is with female Vermilion Flycatchers, which are smaller, shorter-tailed, and have faint streaking on the breast. The buffy belly of the Say's Phoebe extends farther up, just reaching the lower breast. The "peachy" belly of the female Vermilion is confined to the lower belly and undertail coverts. To me, one of the most endearing things about Say's Phoebes is their somewhat sad-sounding call, which is a low, plaintive whistle. They are also one of the more approachable of our songbirds, often letting birders get to within 10 or 15 feet.



Want to learn more?

Schukman, John M. and Blair O. Wolf. 1998. Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), *The Birds of North America Online* (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America Online: <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/374doi:10.2173/bna.374>

Local Sightings Tom Benson

It's been a while (2012) since the last Local Sightings column, so this one has a lot of ground to cover starting with last winter. **Prado Regional Park** was flycatcher central with a **SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER** (Nov 13-Mar 9), **TROPICAL KINGBIRD** (Oct 27-Mar 13), and two **EASTERN PHOEBES** (Oct 30-Feb 25). Prado also hosted a wintering **ZONE-TAILED HAWK** Feb 21-Apr 23, while another wandered the Winchester/Murrieta area Dec 15-Mar 2. It was another excellent winter for gulls in the San Jacinto Valley with an **ICELAND GULL**

(Feb 9-Mar 6) being the clear highlight; two **GLAUCOUS GULLS** (Dec 26-Mar 13) were also noteworthy. A well-seen and photographed flycatcher at Lake Perris Jan 21-Feb 3 showed features of both a *Myiarchus* and an Eastern



Iceland Gull

Phoebe but was never conclusively identified. Up in the mountains it was a good year for **EVENING GROSBEAKS**, with one found dead in Idyllwild (Nov 3) and flocks by the dozens in **Cedarpines Park** Feb 4-Apr 10 and **Lake Arrowhead** Mar 25-Apr 24. Two **SURF SCOTERS** at **Silverwood Lake** were a good find on the SBVAS field trip Feb 9. Wintering warblers of note included a **BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER** (Dec 22-Feb 26) and a **PALM WARBLER** (Jan 23-Apr 6) along the Whitewater River Delta and a **NORTHERN PARULA** in Palm Springs Dec 26-Jan 22. At the south end of the Salton Sea, a **TRUMPETER SWAN** Jan 12-Feb 16 was at the Vendel Road and up to four **CAVE SWALLOWS** were along Pound Road Mar 12-Apr 7 with two (possibly the same) on the CBC along the Alamo River Dec 18. Finally, a **LONG-TAILED DUCK** put in an appearance at Parker Dam Dec 31-Jan 8.

Spring migration brought a number of goodies through southern California, with shorebirds and larids at the **Salton Sea** providing most of the excitement. Certainly the bird of the season (if not the year) was the first state record of **GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL** at the north end of the Salton Sea May 1-5. A **HEERMANN'S GULL** at Lake PER-

RIS Apr 5 and a **LEAST TERN** at



Great Black-backed Gull

Zzyzx May 28-29 were both unusually far inland. Three **SURFBIRDS** at Salt Creek (NESS) Apr 3 and a **WANDERING TATTLER** at Obsidian Butte May 5 provided rare inland

records of birds normally found on rocky coastlines. A **HUDSONIAN GODWIT** near Finney Lake May 24-26 was a second Imperial County record and the third for the Salton Sink. **PURPLE MARTINS** have become quite scarce as migrants in southern California, so one at the end of Bowles Road (SESS) Apr 10 was a good find there.



Hudsonian Godwit

NEOTROPIC CORMORANTS now appear to be well-established in Imperial County, with up to 14 recorded in a single day between the southeast shore of the Salton Sea and Fig Lagoon. Somewhat more noteworthy were multiple records in Riverside County with two **NEOTROPIC CORMORANTS** in Blythe Mar 1-Apr 21, single birds at North Shore Mar 14 and 84th Avenue May 5-Jul 19, and two birds in the Prado Basin May 30-Jun 7 providing the first records of this species for the coastal slope of California.

The months of June and July usually provide some late spring vagrants and post-breeding dispersers, and this year was no exception. The highlight in the **San Bernardino Mountains** was a male **RED-FACED WARBLER** at Bluff Lake Jun 16-18. Entirely unexpected was a **COMMON GOLDENEYE** at Prado Regional Park Jul 11. A **BLACK SKIMMER**, casual away from the Salton Sea and the coast, was at Lake Elsinore Aug 5-12, while up to two were in the Prado Basin Jul 19-Aug 2, where a **BROWN PELICAN** was also present Aug 3-8. In the next issue...fall migration, with at least one first county record already on the books!



Red-faced Warbler

If I had to choose, I would rather have birds than airplanes.
-Charles Lindberg-

Republicans study the financial pages of the newspaper. Democrats put them in the bottom of the bird cage.
-Will Stanton-

As human beings, we are vulnerable to confusing the unprecedented with the improbable. In our everyday experience, if something has never happened before, we are generally safe in assuming it is not going to happen in the future but the exceptions can kill you and climate change is one of those exceptions.

-Al Gore-

A Field Study of Birds: Fall Course Number: BIOL X405

Through field trips to local mountains and valleys, San Diego Bay, the High Desert, Salton Sea and Imperial Valley, you will learn how to identify birds in the field and gain an understanding of their behavior and habitats.

132–CPF–F23 Starting Sep 17th, 2012 at San Bernardino County Museum

Instructor:	Eugene Cardiff
Schedule:	Tue. 7:30-9:30 p.m., Sept. 17; Field trips all day Sat. Sept. 21; Oct. 5 & 19; Nov. 2 & 16. (6 meetings)
Preregistration:	Requested by September 13th
Location:	San Bernardino County Museum, REDLANDS Map
Textbook:	"Field Guide to the Birds of North America," Jon L. Dunn & Jonathan K. Alderfer ISBN: 0792253140 Buy
Credit:	2 units
Notes:	Visitors not permitted. Enrollment is limited. Class meets at San Bernardino County Museum in Redlands for first meeting only. All other dates are field trips. Trip times may vary.
Fees:	\$255
	(Optional) each for couples and family members. For this discount, enroll by phone: 800-442-4990. -\$20
	(Optional) PINE organization member discount -\$40
	\$255.00 Total Fees
	/ \$235 each for couples and family members / \$215 each with PINE discount (Refund deadline: September 18.)
To enroll in the class, contact UCR Extension by email at register@ucx.ucr.edu , or by phone at: (800) 442-4990	

I consider myself to have been the bridge between the shotgun and the binoculars in bird watching. Before I came along, the primary way to observe birds was to shoot them and stuff them.

-Roger Tory Peterson_



Feed Your Yard Birds and Help SBVAS

Wild birdseed will be sold at all general meetings of SBVAS as a regular fundraiser for the organization. The seed is a good blend for the area and will be available in 25 pound bags for \$20.

To get your seed and help SBVAS maintain a regular monthly fundraiser, please pay at the sales table and get a receipt. Then see Kirk Stitt in the parking lot to load your seed.

If possible, you should preorder seed by phoning Kirk at (909) 886-5513. Leave a message about the type of seed you want (thistle, black-oil sunflower, or general purpose mix) and your seed will be ready for pickup at the next general meeting.

Remove Exotic Plant Pests

Unless you have been diligent and actively managing your property, you probably have invasive plant species in your yard, a Tree of Heaven, perhaps, or Japanese honeysuckle, or a patch of garlic mustard. In fact, you probably see them in most open spaces as well—the multiflora rose growing along the road, the acres of purple loosestrife at the nearby wetland, the field of leafy spurge at the local preserve. An area twice the size of Delaware is lost to invasive plants each year in the United States.

Invasive plants are typically defined as non-native species that compete vigorously with other species for space and resources, and consequently spread rapidly and take over habitat. Non-natives are also known as “non-indigenous,” “introduced” “exotic,” or “alien,” and are species that are not naturally occurring in a particular ecosystem. An estimated 5000 introduced plant species now exist in natural ecosystems in the United States, compared with a total of about 17,000 plant species. It is important to note that not all non-native plants are invasive species. Indeed several non-invasive non-natives are important food crops (corn, wheat, rice) or garden favorites (peonies, roses). Of the non-native wild plants in the country, at least 900 have become invasive.

Invasives are a growing problem. Approximately 42 percent of the plants and animals federally listed as endangered or threatened species are considered at risk primarily because of invasive plant, animal, or microbial species. The increase of non-native shrubs and trees appear to suffer higher predation rates than those situated in native species. The researchers suggest that characteristics of the native plants in question, such as the presence of thorns or less branch strength, better deter predators.

Invasives cause economic as well as ecological impacts. Invasive species of all types, not just plants, are estimated to cost \$137 billion annually in losses to agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and the maintenance of open waterways in the United states. Leafy spurge, which has taken over 5 million acres of the Great Plains,, displacing native grasses in prime pastureland, has cost ranchers in the Dakotas, Montana, and Wyoming more than \$144 million a year in losses—cattle will not eat it.

Some of the invasives came to the United States unintentionally. Others were brought in for a purpose, such as for ornamental reasons, and then seriously got out of hand. Despite the growing understanding of the detriment to native

ecosystems, some invasives are still being propagated and planted, such as purple loosestrife, which continues to be widely sold in nurseries in several states. More than half of North America’s invasive plants arrived here as garden or horticultural introductions.

The federal government has recognized the problem and is working toward finding solutions. In 1999, President Bill Clinton established the National Invasive Species Council “to prevent the introduction of invasive species, provide for their control, and to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause.” The council has since developed a national invasive species management plan.

As a “backyard habitat manager,” you can do your part, as well.

- ▶ Learn the invasive plants common in your region
- ▶ Identify the invasive species on your property
- ▶ Vow not to bring more invasive plants into your outdoor-space
- ▶ Determine what could fill the space now occupied by invasives
- ▶ Choose a method for removal
- ▶ Select a manageable plot size to tackle
- ▶ Repeat removal process as necessary
- ▶ Be vigilant

United States National Arboretum, Invasive Plants

Informative discussion of invasive plants and the problems they pose. Includes links to state listings and other valuable resources

<http://www.usna.usda.gov/Gardens/invasives.html>

United States Department of Agriculture, NRCS PLANTS Database

Lists of federal noxious weeds, state noxious weeds, invasive and introduced plants in the United States

http://plants.usda.gov/cgi_bin/topics.cgi?earl=noxious.cgi
plants.

[invasivespecies.gov](http://www.invasivespecies.gov) A gateway to Federal and State invasive species activities and programs. Includes profiles of invasive plants and other organisms, links to management practices, and much more
<http://www.invasivespecies.gov/>

Bearpaw Ranch

is a 70 acre nature sanctuary, operated by the San Bernardino Audubon Society and may be visited 7 days a week from dawn ‘til dusk by members of Audubon and their guests. Bearpaw Ranch is nestled on the north slope of scenic Mill Creek Canyon at 4,500 feet elevation, surrounded by the towering peaks of the San Bernardino National Forest. To reach Bearpaw Ranch, take Highway 38 to the Forest Falls turnoff. Go only a few car lengths on Valley of the Falls Dr. and look for our small wooden sign on the right. We have a new paved road, the entry is easy for almost all normal passenger cars. There is an electronically operated entry gate. *Members* who wish to visit the Sanctuary should call any board member in advance to get the gate code. It is not a requirement that the caretaker is at home for you to visit. If the gate does not open because of mechanical failure, you are welcome to walk in or stop for birding along the creek bed.

Bearpaw Sanctuary, 38801 Valley of the Falls Drive, P.O. Box 88; Forest Falls, CA 923396

Bearpaw Sanctuary is now on Facebook. If you type “Bearpaw Sanctuary” into the SEARCH function, you’ll find us. Bearpaw visitors are encouraged to report interesting wildlife sightings and share their favorite nature photos from their Bearpaw visits.



SBVAS Officers 2011/2012
www.sbvas.org &
www.inlandplanet.org

President: Kirk Stitt (909) 886-5513
First Vice-President, Program Chair: Dori Myers (714) 779-2201
Second Vice President: Dave Woodward (909) 783-2417
Treasurer: Nancy Higbee (951) 780-9236
Secretary, Meadowlark Editor: Linda Stitt (909) 886-5513

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Mountain Conservation Issues: Peter Jorris (909) 867-2526
Pete Clark (951) 212-2467
Dave Woodward (909) 783-2417
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Brad Singer (909) 838-7951
Kyri Freeman (831) 239-2917
Steve Myers (951) 634-9767
Deb Bennett (951) 544-2650
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BEARPAW RANCH: Cin Grayraven (909) 794-0509
greyraven@wildmail.com

RARE BIRD ALERT: Tom Benson (909)-648-0899 or (909)-537-3309 or tbenson@csusb.edu

SBVAS BOOKSTORE AND GIFT SHOP:
Nancy Manning (909) 337-9401

CALENDAR

Board Meetings: September 4 and October 2, 2012

General Meetings: September 18 and October 16, 2012

All meetings are in the San Bernardino County Museum, 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands. Board meetings are the first Wednesday of the month, and General Membership meetings are on the third Wednesday of the month. To reach the museum, take the California St. exit off I-10, go north one block to Orange Tree Lane and turn right. The museum will be on your left. Meetings, except potlucks, start at 7:30 and doors open at 7. Potlucks begin at 6:30.



Kirk Stitt photographed this rather surly looking young Goshawk still on the nest. The photo was taken in Cave Creek, Arizona in late June. See page 7 to get a look at one of the attentive parents.

Share Your Birding Photos



Dr. Larry Watson sent in the above photo documenting this Forster's Tern parent feeding two hungry chicks at Bolsa Chica in July. If you have a photo of a great birding experience you would like to share, please send it in for publishing in the *Meadowlark*. For prints, send copies to the PO Box on the back of your newsletter. For digital pictures, please email to linda-stitt@usa.net.

Working Together

Individual actions taken to reduce our use of natural resources and impact on the environment are important steps to achieving a sustainable environment. However, an even greater impact on ecological health takes place when neighbors work together to create larger habitats for the long-term sustainability of the plants, animals, and other organisms that we coexist with. Wildlife management associations, habitat groups, watershed coalitions, and cooperatives organize adjacent or nearby landowners and other citizens with common goals to plan and discuss best practices for the sustainability of habitats and wildlife populations.

Habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation are the leading causes of population declines in birds, other wildlife, and plants. Roughly 2.1 million acres of wildlife habitat are converted to residential use every year. Many birds of conservation concern need territories of vast, unobstructed habitat to survive. The decline of many grassland and wetland bird species can be attributed primarily to the loss of habitat, either by complete destruction or patch isolation. Efforts to retain or restore broad tracks of rich habitat are crucial to the survival of both common birds and more specialized species.

While implementing the best landscaping practices on an individual property can help support wildlife and protect natural resources, a more effective approach is to link adjacent properties through a broader management plan. Whether it's a

suburban neighborhood, a subdivided ranch, or a multi-unit building complex, a community effort to create and manage a habitat will benefit wildlife and people.

Community organizations also provide opportunities for social interaction and a forum for presentations by experts in the field. Partnerships with public administrations, government agencies, nonprofit groups, schools, and business can strengthen the efforts of habitat enhancement organizations. Federal habitat incentive programs can assist landowners in the planning, funding, and management of restoration or enhancement of habitat, including wetlands. For more information, [Google Audubon At Home Regional Resources](#).



Saturday, September 14, 2013 - 8:00 am San Diego, Tijuana Estuary [Gene Cardiff](#) (909) 875-5358 or (951) 522-4933

At the peak of fall migration, San Diego can offer extraordinarily interesting birding prospects. Why not join us for possible views of as many as 20 different species of shorebirds, several varieties of rare warblers, and maybe a chance sighting of a Black-throated Magpie Jay and six species of tern. To get there, take I-15 south to Highway 163, south to I-8 and south again on I-5 to Chula Vista, west on the J Street off ramp, to the boat launch. We will gather at 8:00 am at the boat launch ramp on Marina Way ([map](#)). Please join us and don't forget to bring a sack lunch and something to drink. It will probably be sunny so don't forget your hat, sunglasses and sunscreen. We should be able to see lots of shorebirds and plus a great day at the beach.



Saturday, September 28, 2013 - 7:00 am East Mojave Migrant Traps

[Steve Myers](#) (951) 634-9767 This trip will visit Zzyzx, Baker, Horse Thief Springs, Beck Spring,

Crystal Spring, China Ranch, and perhaps the Ivanpah Valley, Nipton, and Kelso. Meet at 7:00 am at the Desert Studies Center at Zzyzx ([map](#)). Follow the I-15 freeway north and east from Cajon Pass to the Zzyzx Road exit. Turn right, and follow the road to its end at the Desert Studies Center. From the intersection of I-215 and I-15 at Devore, it is 114 miles to Zzyzx Road, so allow about 2 hours from there (depending on how fast you drive). Be sure to bring plenty of food and water on this trip. This weekend should be at the peak of fall migration, and there is potential for all sorts of interesting migrants.



Saturday, October 5, 2013

Riverside County Desert Oases [John Green](#) (951) 686-2956 Please see page 7 for complete trip Information.



Saturday, October 12, 2013 - 8:00 am Bearpaw Ranch [Gene Cardiff](#) (909) 875-5358 and [Tony Metcalf](#) (951) 242-7038

This is a beautiful spot and very accessible from the Riverside/San Bernardino area so we expect to see a lot of you there ([map](#)). Birding in the area will be led by Gene Cardiff and Tony Metcalf. To really enjoy the day, bring binoculars, sturdy shoes, water and maybe a jacket for the mountains, depending on the weather, and don't forget a lunch if you are planning to stay for awhile. Again, all are welcome. Please call Gene at home if you have any questions.

Calendar for Field Trips 2013 to 2014



September 14, 2013 - 8:00 am, San Diego, Tijuana Estuary [Gene Cardiff](#) (909) 875-5358 or (951) 522-4933

September 28, 2013 - 7:00 am, East Mojave Migrant



Traps [Steve Myers](#) (951) 634-9767



October 5, 2013—Riverside County Desert Oases

[John Green](#) (951) 686-2956



October 6, 2013 - 8:15-10:15 am Beginning Bird Walk at [Los Rios Rancho](#) - Oak Glen, leader TBA



October 12, 2013 - 8:00 am [Bearpaw Ranch](#)
[Gene Cardiff](#) (909) 875-5358 and [Tony Metcalf](#) (951)

242-7038

November 3, 2013 - 8:00-10:00 am, Beginning Bird Walk at [San Jacinto Wildlife Area](#) ([map](#))

November 17, 2013 - 7:00 am, Northern San Jacinto Valley
[Tony Metcalf](#) (951) 242-7038 and [Dave Goodward](#) (909) 783-2417

December 1, 2013, 8:00-10:00am, Beginning Bird Walk, leader TBA

December 7, 2012 - 8:00 am, Daggett & Newberry Springs
[Gene Cardiff](#) (909) 875-5358 or (951) 522-4933

December 14, 2013 - January 5, 2014 [114th Annual Christmas Bird Count](#)

January 5, 2014- 8:00-10:00 am, Beginning Bird Walk, location and leader TBA

January 11, 2014 - 7:00 am, Salton Sea Goose & Crane Trip
[Chet McGaugh](#) (951) 781-3699 & [John Green](#) (951) 686-2956

January 26, 2014, San Jacinto Valley and Lake Perris
[Chet McGaugh](#) (951) 781-3699 & [Tony Metcalf](#) (951) 242-7038

February 1, 2014, Seal Beach NWR, Brad Singer

February 2, 2014 8:00-10:00am, Beginning Bird Walk, Cal State, Tom Benson (909) 648-0899

!!!Special Notice Regarding Field Trips!!!

High School students and other underage minors will not be allowed on field trips without a parent or a teacher/advisor with a parent permission slip accompanying them.



October 5, 2013—Riverside County Desert Oases
[John Green](#), (951)686-2956

We'll be birding some oases in the Riverside County desert looking for migrants, residents and rarities. Hope springs eternal for some nice fall weather, but be prepared for heat! Locations visited may include Cottonwood Spring in Joshua Tree National Park, Cactus City, Corn Spring, Desert Center/Lake Tamarisk, Chiriaco Summit, and Thousand Palms Oasis. We will meet at the Love's Truck Stop I Coachella. This is on Dillon Road just north of I-10. From the San Bernardino Valley take I-10 east. Dillon Road is the last Coachella Valley exit. I'll try to be somewhere obvious with a scope set up or something like that.

We expect to depart at 6:30am, so plan to arrive a few minutes early to top off the gas tank and make any last minute purchases. You can get about anything you need here! Gas, drink, and food stops will be few and far between, if any, so make sure you have enough for the whole trip. We'll bird either until all participants quit, or we have run out of places to go.

Note that some of the places that we visit may have day use fees, so be prepared for that as well. If you have an FRS Radio, bring it along for easier communication between vehicles. See you in the desert! Questions? Best way to reach me is by email, NOT PHONE; bewickwren@earthlink.net

March 2, 2014 - 8:00-10:00 am, Beginning Bird Walk at [San Jacinto Wildlife Area](#) ([map](#)), Brad Singer (909) 838-7951

March 15, 2014 - 8:00 am, Bolsa Chica & Orange County Coast
[Dori Myers](#) (714) 779-2201 (h) or (714) 336-1420 (m)

April 6, 2014 - 8:00-10:00 am, Beginning Bird Walk, Glen Helen Regional Park, Tom Benson (909) 648-0899

April 5-6, 2014, East Mojave [John Green](#) (951) 686-2956

April 12-13, 2014, Sage Grouse, Brad Singer (909) 838-7951

April 19, 2014, Shorebird Migration at the Salton Sea

[Chet McGaugh](#) (951) 781-3699 April 20, 2014, San Jacinto Wildlife Area
[Tony Metcalf](#) (951) 242-7038

May 3, 2013 - 7:00 am, [Big Morongo](#) [Chet McGaugh](#) (951) 781-3699

May 4, 2014 - 8:00-10:00 am, Beginning Bird Walk location and, leader TBA

May 4, 2014 - 8:00 am, [Box Springs Mountain](#)

[John Green](#) (951) 686-2956

May 10, 2014 - 8:00 am, [Whitewater Canyon](#)

[Steve Myers](#) (951) 634-9767

May 17, 2014 - 9:00 am, Baby Birds at [Bearpaw Ranch](#) [Cin Greyraven](#) (909) 794-0509

May 18, 2014, Dos Palmas-NESS, John Green (951) 686-2956

June 7, 2014 - 7:30 am, Wrightwood & Blue Ridge [Gene Cardiff](#) (909) 875-5358

June 15, 2014, San Bernardino Mountains [Brad Singer](#) (909) 838-7951

July 12-13, 2014, Greenhorn Mountains & the Southern Sierra
[Steve Myers](#) (951) 634-9767

July or August, 2014 - 6:00 am, Insane Jaunt to the Salton Sea
[Tom Benson](#) (909) 648-0899(951) 656-

Field Trip Checklist

Comfortable shoes or hiking boots, hat, sunscreen, insect repellent..

A good Road Map,

Full fuel tank, drinking water, snacks and lunch, binoculars and or a scope, field guide

Come and Enjoy. Call Field Trip Leader for last minute cancellations, questions or changes... ☺



Kirk Stitt photographed this adult Goshawk near the Southwest Research Station near Cave Creek, Arizona. The photo was taken in late June.

THE WESTERN MEADOWLARK
c/o San Bernardino Valley Audubon Society
P. O. Box 10973
San Bernardino, CA 92423-0973

Nonprofit Organization
U. S. Postage
PAID
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San Bernardino, CA

Everyone is always welcome!

All meetings in the San Bernardino
County
Museum 2024 Orange Tree Lane,
Redlands

Board Meetings are the 1st Wed.
General meetings are the 3rd Wed.
SBVAS Membership currently at
2,393

To reach the Museum, take the Cali-
fornia Street exit off the 10 Freeway
and go north 1 block to Orange Tree
Lane—turn right. The museum will
be on your left...



Chapter Only Membership Application
San Bernardino Valley Audubon

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

___SBVAS Membership @ \$24 a/year (includes subscription
to *The Western Meadowlark*)

___I wish to receive the *Western Meadowlark* **only** elec-
tronically

Email Address _____

Please enclose a check payable to SBVAS



Membership Application
National Audubon Society (NAS)

___ NAS New Member/ Gift Membership \$20 (renewal will be
\$35, includes 1 year of *Audubon* magazine, 1 year Chapter membership, 1
year subscription to *Western Meadowlark* if in SBVAS area)

___ NAS Regular/Renewal Membership \$35 (includes 1 year of
Audubon magazine)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please make check payable to National Audubon Society

SBVAS Chapter
C2ZC130Z

Please clip and mail all memberships to: **SBVAS Membership Chair**
P.O. Box 10973
San Bernardino, Ca. 92423-0973

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