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Brown Thrasher (Juvenile) photographed by Jim Burns at Boyce Thompson Arboretum, AZ 10/01 with Canon 400 mm f/2.3 lens and Fujichrome Velvia film.

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PROGRAMS

$lap{M}$ eetings are held the first Tuesday of each month, September-April, at

the Phoenix Zoo Auditorium. Meetings start at 7:30, and feature a speaker, book sales, refreshments, and a chance to socialize with fellow MAS members. Nonmembers welcome!

Join us for a pre-meeting dinner at Pete's 19th Tee, 1405 N Mill Avenue, Tempe (at the Rolling Hills Golf Course) starting at 6:00 p.m.

PROGRAM TOPICS

2 March 5: Dr. David I. Pearson, professor May 7: Dr. Bob Ohmart, Professor of than others?

of biology at ASU. His topic will be Why Biology at ASU will Speak on the Buenos are there more bird species some places Aires National Wildlife Refuge -Tantalizing and Undiscovered Jewel.

April 2: Madhusudan Kattie from the ASU LTER project will speak on the birds speakers, or if you would like to make a and wildlife conservation of India.

Speakers wanted: If you have ideas for presentation yourself, please contact Laurie Nessel, Program Chair, at (480) 968-5614 or laurienessel@hotmail.com

BOB OHMART TO BE GUEST SPEAKER AT OUR ANNUAL BANQUET MEETING

By Herb Fibel

We are delighted to announce that Dr. Robert Ohmart, ASU Biology Professor and longtime friend of Maricopa Audubon, will be our featured speaker at our Annual Banquet and Meeting on Tuesday, May 7th Dr. Ohmart's tutelage has been the inspiration for many of his students to turn their birding hobbies into satisfying careers in omithology and habitat preservation. Thy subject of Bob's presentation is "The Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge - Tantalizing and Undiscovered Jewel.'

Com and hear this dynamic speaker, vote for board candidates and celebrate our successes with us as we complete our forty ninth year as an Audubon Chapter, comprised solely of volunteers, working towards making our world a better place for birds, for other wildlife, and thus for the human species, to reside in and flourish.

The buffet dinner, which will feature cuisine to suit everyone's taste, will be \$20 a person. The cash bar and hospitality hour will begin at 6:00PM., and they'll start serving the buffet at 7:00/ Dress is casual. The place is the Shalimar Country Club in Tempe again, one block north of Southern, midway between McClintock and Price. Make your eservations early by calling Herb Fibel at (480) 966-5246, or Cynthia Donald at (480) 768-0593. You can pat at the door or mail your check to Herb Fibel, Treasurer, 1128 E. Geneva Dr., Tempe, Arizona 85282. One request. We understand that plans can change but last year we had to pay for 13 no shows. So, if you have made a reservation and find that you can not make it, please call as early as you can and let us know.

Come and meet old friends and maybe make some new ones. We'll see you on May 7th

From The Editor

NOTES & ANNOUNCEMENTS

Annual Board Elections - It's that time of Annual ABA Convention - In Duluth, year again. Our annual board elections will be held at the Annual Banquet and Meeting on May 7th, and, as provided by our bylaws, a nominating committee has been named by our president. If you are interested in stepping forward and in assuming a leadership role in your chapter in the coming fiscal year which begins June 1st, please call on of the following Nominating Committee members and let him or her know of your interest

Harvey Beatty, Chairman (480) 990-0415

Olga Harbour 480) 503-9291

Charlotte Norrid 480) 967-4957

Second Annual Feathered Friends Festival - March 23, 2002. The Riparian Preserve at water Ranch, located on the southeast corner of Greenfield and Guadalupe in Gilbert, Arizona. Parking is available just east of the Southeast Regional Library. Cost is \$10/family or a membership. The event will last from 9:00-2:00. Fro more information, to become a vendor, or to volunteer for the event, call 480-503-0734 or 602-696-1195. You can also contact MAS Education Chair, Sirena at 602-522-7438 or sbrownlw@hdrinc.com

The Aleutian Goose Festival: A Celebration of Wildness - March 22-25, 2002. A Project of the Redwood Economic Development Institute (REDI) 207 Price Mall, Crescent City, CA 95531 ~ 707-465-0888 or 1-800-343-8300 ~ fax 707-465-1388 ~ soar2@northcoast.com or visit the festival at

www.redwoodlink.com/sor Contacts: Sandra Jerabek, Rick Hiser (707) 465-0888, -440, -6191. Located in the home of the Redwood National & State Parks, the Smith River Nation Recreation Area, and the Lake Earl Wildlife Area, this birding, nature and heritage festival provides 75 field excursions, workshops, and ocean, river and coastal lagoon boat trips. Field trips and workshops feature ancient redwoods; whalewatching; Spotted Owls, Marbled Murrelets, and 167 other bird species; nature photography and sketching; wolf and mountain lion ecology; native plants; wild salmon spawning; dune walks; lighthouse tours; local maritime and Tolowa Indian history; tidepools, and even seal pups. A "Wing & Whales" trade fair with gifts, are and displays; children's activities and Mother Goose puppet theater, and live birds of prey

NM, June 10-16, 2002. If you are interested in attending, please call the ABA at 800-850-2473 x 233 and request a convention booklet. The Duluth area offers an exciting mix of habitats and birding possibilities.

Flycatchers: ABA's Institute for Field Ornithology (IFO) - July 20-25 in Sierra Vista, AZ with Chris Benesh. Appropriate for birders of all levels and emphasizing the flycatcher species that breed in southeastern AZ. Limited to 10. For information contact IFO Coordinator Kimberly Lynn at 800-850-2473 x235 orifo@aba.org. You can also visit the IFO pages on the ABA site, www.americanbirding.org.

Sparrows of the United States and Canada: The Phographic Guide (Academic Press) - This superb identification guide by James Rising has just recently been released. MAS photographers Jim Burns and Rich Ditch were contributors to this book and Rich will be reviewing the book in a future Wren•dition.

Al Anderson from Sierra Vista

Sends some interesting pieces of information. Audubon has a new giftmembership program now. If you give a membership (and Magazine subscription) as a gift, you chapter gets all of the 15 dollars the first year. Secondly, our Arizona State Legislature has re-offered for 2001, the School Tax Credits program. With this program, you can give up to \$200 per person (\$250 per couple) to the public school (K-12) of you choice (you can give even more to private schools), and have the amount you give taken off your Arizona State income tax. The State allows an exemption, dollar for dollar, up to, but not exceeding your state tax for this year, 2001. The contribution can be extended over five taxable years if your state tax is less than the contribution. Where else can you designate your tax dollars for the public good, and not have it cost you a cent? You give the money directly to the school of your choice (K-12), where it must be used for (1) character education programs, or (2) extra curricular activities. These are very broad categories indeed, and you can designate within them what your contribution will be used for: band uniforms, field trips, etc. The school can almost always find a program/activity which is compatible with your wishes. The problem is that may not be renewed for 2002 and in order to take advantage for 2001you

COMMITTEES/SUPPORT

Activist Alert:

Shawn Bauer 602-828-3607

shawnbaur@hotmail.com

Arizona Audubon Council Rep:

Herb Fibel 408-966-5246 herbertsfibel@aol.com

Bird Alert

Book Store

Richard & Karen Kaiser 602-276-3312

Field Observations

Janet Witzeman 602-840-6089

Hospitality

Cynthia Donald (Coffee) Sherry Celine (Cookies)

Web Page

Michell Fulton 480-968-5141

webmaster@maricopaaudubon.org

Maricopa Audubon Web Site www.maricopaaudubon.org

AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUTURE

Bequests are an important source of support for the Maricopa Audubon Society. Your chapter has dedicated itself to the protection of natural world through public education and advocacy for the wiser use and preservation of our land, water, air and other irreplaceable natural resources

You can invest in the future of our natural world by making a bequest in your will to the Maricopa Audubon Society. Talk to your attorney for more information on how this can be accomplished.

In this column in our last issue I mentioned the profound effect 9/11 had on me and how getting out into the field and birding would help us all regain a sense of normalcy. I've been in the field a lot lately. On 11/7 I became a statistic in our economic recession, downsized after 24 years from McDonald's Corporation. 11/7 was profound and is was personal. Birding and preparing the Wren•Dition have helped me work through the various stages of shock, dismay, and bitterness. Birding and humor - Rich Ditch and I are wondering what's in that Wren•dition karma - have helped me see the event as an opportunity. Is anybody out there looking for a real estate paralegal? Or maybe I'll dust off that B.S. in education that I received all those years ago from

This Wren•dition carries some common threads from issues past - conservation, the need for money to support those things we care about, and a newer plea to stand up and be counted. Jim Burns reminds us, again, that there are an awful lot of us "birders" out there. To aid those of you looking for a New Year's Resolution, I have one again included a list of governmental contacts.

the University of Kansas.

How many of you thought that Phoenix was a birding "desert"? Read the Special Species article in this issue and realize that a real gem is right here. If you are interested in placing your name on the slate for a position on the MAS Board, please contact a member of the nominating committee listed in the Notes and Announcements section. Finally, come to the banquet on May 7 and vote for the coming year's board members. We will also have a wonderful dinner and a great speaker - ASU Biology Professor, Dr. Robert Ohmart

"up close and personal: are al part of the offering.

Yuma Birding Nature Festival-April again - just think if all Audubon 19-21. Contact: Yuma Convention & Visitor's Bureau at 800-293-0071 or www.visityuma.com

Verde Valley Birding Festival-April 27-29. Contact: Cottonwood Chamber of Commerce at 520-282-2202 or cottonwoodchamber@sedona.net

had to contact the school before December 31, 2001. But keep it in mind to encourage the legislature to renew members made that contribution, what an impact it could have on you youth and on the birds.

More birding and nature festivals. www.americanbirding.org

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Audubon Adventures: Give the gift of discovery and share your love of the environment. The program is designated for students in grades 4-6. Introduce an entire classroom (up to 32 students) to the wonders of nature for just \$35 (plus shipping charges). You can select your favorite school or let Audubon do it for you. For orders: call 800/813-5037.

Maricopa Audubon T-Shirts are available for sale at member meetings or by mail. They feature a Barn Owl primary flight feather overshadowing the common and Latin names of birds found in Maricopa County. Long-sleeved shirts are available in Charcoal, Med, Large or XL, for \$20.00. Add \$4.00 shipping and handling for the first shirt, \$1.50 for each additional shirt. Please allow 3 weeks for delivery. Make checks out to: Maricopa Audubon Society, 1128 E Geneva Dr., Tempe, AZ 85282. For info, contact Laurie Nessel at (480) 968-5614 or laurienessel@hotmail.com

Do you have an interesting story to tell about birding? Please forward your submissions to the Editor—Deva Burns. Check the back page for address/e-mail. Actually, attaching an article to an e-mail is the absolute easiest way to submit an article. If you have pictures or slides, you do need to send those to me directly. Remember, all articles may not be published the first month after receipt.

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Conservation

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photographed by Jim Burns at Boyce Thompson Arboretum, AZ 10/01 with Canon 400 mm f/2.3 lens and Fujichrome Velvia film.

AN EDUCATIONAL TOOL ABOUT CATTLE GRAZING

By Bob Witzeman

n the relations of man with the animals, with the flowers, with the objects of creation, there is a great ethic scarcely perceived at yet, which will at length break forth into light.

- Victor Hugo

Thanks to the outstanding talents of artist Karen Klitz of Berkeley, California, conservationists here in the Southwest now have an exciting new educational tool. The graphics accompanying this article depict some of the before and after impacts once lush desert watercourses like of cattle grazing in the arid Southwest. In the U.S., cattle grazing is the largest single factor in lost much of their native fish, wildlife species imperilment. Here in Arizona and esthetic values. As the graphics our state Game and Fish Department show, these riparian areas are biologists have determined that livestock grazing has been a factor in birds, mammals and other wildlife at some 70 of the 116 species of statelisted animals threatened or already extirnated from Arizona. This includes 23 of the 29 birds threatened in this state, 21 out of 25 of our threatened native fish, 9 of our 20 listed herpetiformes (e.g. reptiles, amphibians), 14 of our 21 threatened mammals, and four of our 21 listed invertebrates.

U.S. or in their ranges in the world, but they are threatened as breeding members of our state's fauna. Two bird species have cattle grazing as a factor in their extirpation in Arizona, namely, Aplomado Falcon and Masked Bobwhite. Shooting, poisoning or trapping by the cattle industry has been responsible for the wildlife in the productive manner of extirpation of at least five of Arizona's mammals: Mexican wolf, grizzly bear, black-tailed prairie dog, black-footed ferret, and jaguar.

Twenty-three of our 29 threatened bird species have impacts from cattle wildlife and cavity-nesting species. grazing while only 3 on that list have threats from logging.

There are some 265 million acres of BLM and USFS lands. Eighty percent of these are grazed. These lands belong to ALL of the citizens of the U.S. The U.S. Supreme Court has determined that grazing on these lands is not a right but a privilege. These lands produce only some 2% of the nation's forage for cattle.

Groundwater extraction adjacent to our desert watercourses causes reduction of in-stream flows, as well as lowering the water table and impacting riparian root zones (see illustrations). As a result, Arizona's the San Pedro, Verde, Salt, Gila, Bill Williams and Big Sandy Rivers have needed by the majority of Arizona's some point in their life cycles.

Arizona once had many beautiful grassland habitats. They have now undergone desertification and become desert-scrub at best, and often simply moonscapes. Grassland species such as Grasshopper, Baird's, Botteri's, and Cassin's Sparrows, Montezuma Quail, Sprague's Pipit, and longspurs, are just a few These state-listed threatened species avifauna that have suffered from the are not necessarily threatened in the desertification and conversion of the Southwest's grasslands to desert wasteland.

> The "after cattle" illustration shows mesquite and prickly pear replacing grassland. Cattle feces carry mesquite seeds. These stunted mesquite are unable to support riparian mesquite bosques. Riparian bosques, even though often some distance from the actual streams, can survive so long as their taproots can still reach the water table. They support an immense variety of

> Few realize that cattle preferentially eat willow and cottonwood seedlings and saplings as if they were ice cream. They are able to straddle and push over between their front legs a 12-foot cottonwood or willow and by defoliation kill the sapling.

One important role of the Southwest's riparian trees such as willow, cottonwood, sycamore, ash,

SPRING - 2002 PHOTO QUIZ

By Jim Burns



This Issue's Clue:

Since 9/11/01 this family of birds has been in the forefront of public attention. If you think you've aced this quiz, take the next challenge and assign each of these three birds to an age class.

A) Good Photo, Easy Bird



B) Good Photo, Difficult Bird

Public lands grazing costs the federal alder and mesquite is that these government a net loss of half a billion dollars annually in subsidies and damage costs exceed grazing receipts from ranchers. BLM, USFS and State Lands together make up 55% of Arizona. Eighty percent of these lands are grazed. When one adds grazed Indian lands in Arizona, much more than half of Arizona has systematically undergone desertification and destruction from livestock grazing over the last 130

The impact of removing cattle from OUR public lands would have an invisible impact upon U.S. beef production. But it would have a highly visible impact upon our streams, vegetation. streams, soils and landscape

In the accompanying "before" and "after" cattle grazing illustrations, note how the water table has dropped after livestock introduction. The illustration shows how the roots of the cottonwood, willows, and mesquite and other riparian vegetation are no longer able to reach the water table. Grazing with its destruction of native grasses and forbs causes rapid run-off following rainstorms. Rapid run-off prevents sufficient time for the water to percolate into the water table. In addition, groundwater pumping such as for livestock windmills and water catchments, and for irrigated fields for alfalfa and other cattle forage, are key factors in lowering water tables.

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trees create a canopy over the river which reduces sunlight and reduces stream temperatures. The humidity envelope of the overhead canopy creates a prolific bird and insect ecosystem. The reduced water temperatures also are essential to healthy native fish populations. Also since insects are more plentiful and fall from the overhanging trees, this means more prey for wildlife.

Cattle feces and urine causes eutrophication or algal bloom in rivers. Since the cows have eaten the trees that would have shaded the water and kept it cool, the resulting increased stream temperatures and nitrogen-loading intensify eutrophication. The subsequent low oxygen levels and fish kills are not the only problem. Increased stream sedimentation from soil erosion due to overgrazing in uplands as well as cattle hoof destruction of streambanks increases water turbidity. Besides directly killing many fish species, this impedes the ability of the endangered desert-nesting Bald Eagles to see and capture fish prey. This also means less prey for other fish-eating birds and mammals.

Equally serious, eagles have better reproductive survival if they nest in riparian trees rather than on cliffs. Not only are the nests along Arizona' s desert cliffs overheated, they have more nest parasites which attack the eaglets.



C) Bad Photo, Easy Bird

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photographed by Jim Burns at Boyce Thompson Arboretum, AZ 10/01 with Canon 400 mm f/2.3 lens and Fujichrome Velvia film.

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WHERE & WHEN -**MARCH THROUGH MAY 2002**

By Mark Horlings

Car Pooling:

Maricopa Audubon Strongly encourages carpooling on filed trips. Please make every effort to organize your own carpool; consolidate vehicles at meeting places; and/or contact leaders for car pooling assistance. It is recommended centers per mile.

Leaend:

Limit: Maximum number of participants per filed trip. Please call early to make your reservations.

Difficulty Levels 1 through 5: 1 equals very low level of exertion, short waling distance, considerable birding from vehicle and possible multiple birding stops. 5 equals very high level of difficulty with respect to exertion. Longer hiking distances are expected with possible steep trails.

Reminders:

- Wear neutral colored clothing and sturdy walking shoes.
- bring sunscreen, sunglasses, head protection and water
- · Avoid wearing bright colors
- bring your binoculars
- don't forget to have FUN!!

Saturday, March 2

lost Dutchman State Park - Join Laurie and visit this beautiful park located at the base of the Sperstition Mountains near Apache Junction. The spring flowers, bird feeders and La bird baths here are an attractant that few birds can ignore. Birds expected in the area include resident Canyon Towhee, Costa's Hummingbird, Phainopela, migrating warblers and vireos. There is a park entry fee. Bring a lunch, water and sturdy walking shoes. Limit: 25. Difficulty: 2. Please contact leader for information and reservations.

> Leader: Laurie Nessel 480-968-5614 laurienessel@hotmail.com

Saturday, March 23

Boyce Thompson Southwest Arboretum - Always a popular destination. Varied habitat, with frequent sightings of accidental and rare species. We will meet at 7:00 that passengers reimburse drivers 5 to 10 a.m. at the wild bird center, (between Osco and Safeway), at the N.E. corner of Shea Boulevard and Scottsdale Road (10701 N. Scottsdale Road) for carpooling to Superior. Difficulty 1. Bring a lunch and state park admission fee. We will return about 2 p.m.

> Leader: Marceline Vandewater 480-922-4910

Saturday, March 30

Gilbert Ponds - We will visit the Gilbert wildlife habitat areas and other nearby ponds. Wintering waterfowl should still be present along with some early migrants. Possible sightings of American Avocet, Blackbellied Whistling Duck, and Peregrine Falcon. Spotting scopes are helpful. Bring lunch. We will break up in the early afternoon. Limit 20. Difficulty 1. Call leader for information and reservations.

> Leader: Herb Fibel 480-966-5246

Saturday, April 6

McDowell Mountain Park - We should see a variety of warblers, vireos, Barn Owl, and perhaps a Green-tailed Towhee The park features hilly desert terrain and some scrambling through washes. We will probably stop at fountain Hills Lake to see waterfowl as well. Bring lunch and a spotting scope if available. Meet at the Barnes and Noble parking lot in Scottsdale (10500 N. 90th, at Shea) at 6:30 a.m. Limit 15. Difficulty 3. Call leader for information.

> Leader: Harvey Beatty 480-991-9190

Wednesday, April 17

Badger Springs - We will walk down to the Agua Fria River after leaving I-17 at the Badger Springs exit. April should be a good month for flycatchers and migrating warblers. Last year's trip saw a Peregrine Falcon as well as Cooper's and Redtailed Hawks. Zone-tailed and Black Hawks are possibilities, since both species migrate along the river. Be prepared to carry your lunch, since we will break up in the early afternoon. Limit 15. Difficulty 2. We will walk along the river bed, through flowing water in a couple areas. Call Leader for information and reservations

> Leader: Bix Demaree 602-992-2252

Sunday, April 21

Patagonia Area - This trip begins at the Patagonia- Sonoita Creek Preserve, a nationally known birding hotspot owned and managed by the Nature Conservancy. Gray Hawk, Thick-billed Kingbird, Northern Beardless Tyrannulet, and Green Kingfisher will be some bird species sought. Other areas visited include the Patton's hummingbird feeders, Kino Springs and time permit-ting. the Nogales sewage ponds. Bring a lunch, water and sturdy walking shoes. Limit: 20. Difficulty: 2. Please contact leader for information and reservations.

> Leader: Richard Kaiser 602-276-3312

Wednesday, April 24

Birds and Butterflies - We will visit Mesquite Wash and nearby areas to check returning migrants and early butterflies. Bring guidebooks for both if you have them. Each participant

Wednesday, May01 Agua Fria National Monument -

Field Trips

By Mark Horlings

Here is a great opportunity to become familiar with one of Arizona's newest national monuments. Agua Fria covers over 110 square miles between Black Canyon City and Cordes Junction. The rugged area of grassland, riparian and upper Sonoran 📜 desert contains more than 450 prehistoric sites and wide array of sensitive wildlife species. Some expected bird species are Zone-tailed Hawk, Vermillion Flycatcher, Warbling Vireo and Blue Grosbeak. Bring a lunch, water and sturdy walking shoes. Please contact leader for information and reservations

> Leader: Dwayne Fink 480-967-9202 edna.fink@asu.edu

Wednesday, May 8

Seven Springs & Camp Creek - Join us as we search for riparian birdlife in the Tonto National Forest near Carefree. Camp Creek and Cave Creek feature flowing water, mature vegetation, and rich concentrations of birds. Golden Eagle, Bridled and Juniper Titmouse, Rufous-crowned and Black chinned Sparrow are possibilities. There is a camparound entrance fee. Bring a lunch. Difficulty: 2 (some rough walking). Contact leader for information.

> Leader: Russ Widner 480-595-2977 rwidner@attglobal.net

Saturday, May 18

Ice House Campground - A favorite spot in Tonto National Forest, near Globe. Short hikes from a spring where we will spend most of our time should give us a variety of warblers, hummingbirds, and other forest

Saturday, March 16 **Buenos Aires National Wildlife** Refuge, Brown Canyon - Birds along this sycamore and live oak mountain canyon, with a 47-foot natural bridge hidden in the upper canyon includes Montezuma quail, Strickland's wookpecker, or painted red-start. A refuge naturalist will cover birding, plant identification, and natural history of some of the canyon's wild residents. One of Arizona's special places, Brown Canyon is opened by "guided tour 譽 only." There is a fee of \$5 per person. Bring walking shoes, a lunch and plenty of water. Limit: 20. Difficulty: 3. Please contact leader for information and reservations.

> Leader: Bonnie Swarbrick 520-823-4251 x 108 bonnie_swarbrick@fws.gov

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Saturday, April 13 Estrella Mountain Regional Park -

Riparian and desert habitat mark this thirty-square mile regional park. The park is south of Goodyear, near the Gila River. Gray Flycatchers are often seen here, and we may see Osprey, Snipe, and roadrunners. Meet at 7:30 a.m. at the navy parking lot, at the east end of the picnic loop. The Park charges a \$3 entry fee per vehicle. Bring a lunch, water and spotting scope if available. Difficulty 2. Call leader for information.

> Leader: Bryon Lake 623-932-3811

Are you dying to lead a trip and it s not on the list? Please contact Mark Horlings with your information.

(continued on page 6)

will be asked to contribute \$5 since this trip occurs during the Birdathon. We will beet at 7:30 a.m. and carpool Difficulty: 2. Please contact leader for from Denny's parking lot (just west of the Beeline Highway, on the South side of Shea Boulevard). Bring a lunch. We will return in the early afternoon. Difficulty 2. Limit 15. Call leader for information and reservations

Leader: Janet Witzeman 602-840-6089

residents. We will meet in Phoenix and carpool, Bring a lunch, Limit: 20. information and reservations.

> Leader: Tara Hesselbrock 602-996-2281

Saturday, May 25

Slate Creek Divide - Possibilities include Rufous-crowned, Blackchinned Sparrow, Scott's Oriole, Virginia's, Olive, Red-faced, Blackthroated, Gray, Grace's Warblers, Painted Restart, Gray Vireo, Warbling Vireo, Warbling Vireo, Hairy Woodpecker, two nuthatches, Western Tanger. Four wheel drive needed. Steep, 7 mile dirt road. Bring a lunch. Limit: 15. Difficulty: 1. Call leader for information and reservations.

> Leader: Bob Witzeman 602-840-0052

ANNUAL BOARD ELECTIONS

It's that time of year again. Our annual board elections will be held at the Annual Banquet and Meeting on May 7th, and, as provided by our bylaws, a nominating committee has been named by our president. If you are interested in stepping forward and in assuming a leadership role in your chapter in the coming fiscal year which begins June 1st, please call one of the following Nominating Committee members and let him or ner know of your interest:

Harvey Beatty, Chairman 480-990-0415

Olga Harbour 480-503-9291

Charlotte Norrid 480-967-4957

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photographed by Jim Burns at Boyce Thompson Arboretum, AZ 10/01 with Canon 400 mm f/2.3 lens and Fujichrome Velvia film.

CATTLE GRAZING

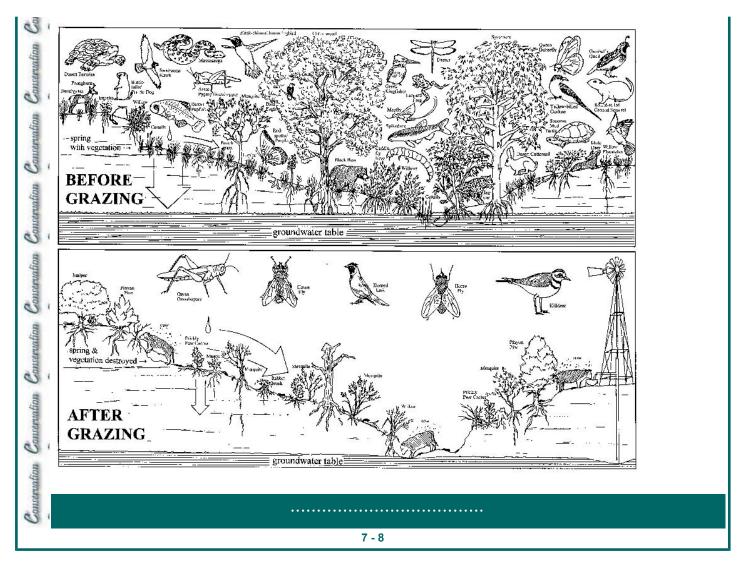
By Bob Witzeman

On the left side of the two dioramas is a water seep, spring or wetland that would normally have lush grass, or cattails and bulrushes. These wetland plants are also "ice cream" plants to cattle. With the arrival of cattle in the 1870's such vegetation at these springs and wetland seeps was rapidly and systematically obliterated. Ranchers erected small dams, stock tank impoundments, or windmills at these areas. Such areas are now deathtraps for wildlife that approach these defoliated, cattle-blasted moonscapes. Without the protective cover of vegetation, wildlife fear approaching, and if they do they become easy prey from predators, or from diseases from cattle-polluted water. Birds, mammals, amphibians, and other reptiles, dependent on these vital watering spots in the desert, have suffered greatly

Many destructive species of exotic grasses introduced by the government for the cattle industry have replaced our native grasses and vegetation. Some introduced grasses burn hotter than the native grasses. The intense heat from these fires can kill our unique saguaro forests. Other introduced grasses have shallow root systems, frustrating groundwater recharge and increasing storm run-off. This results in more soil erosion and frequent washouts of the cottonwood/willow galleries during desert cloudbursts and monsoon storms.

Audubon members should make a game or puzzle out of trying to find out why and how cattle grazing harms (or helps) each of the various species listed in the graphic. The Maricopa Audubon Society will hold workshops on grazing-watch our *Cactus Wren*dition* newsletter for dates. MAS will make poster enlargements of these compelling dioramas of Karen Klitz so we Audubon volunteers can explain it to Arizonans at public display events.

The Maricopa Audubon Society, besides extending its deep appreciation and thanks to Karen Klitz, also wishes to thank Dr. Martin Taylor of the Center For Biodiversity, and Dr. Robert Ohmart of Arizona State University, for their assistance and guidance in this project.





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photographed by Jim Burns at Boyce Thompson Arboretum, AZ 10/01 with Canon 400 mm f/2.3 lens and Fujichrome Velvia film.

Special

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Photo Quiz Answers

By Jim Burns

Jus before Game Four of the World Series I happened to walk past a television tuned into the opening ceremonies. It was in a large public viewing area with perhaps fifty people present, most of them strangers to one another. As the last strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" faded away, there wasn't a dry eye in the house. Then Challenger swept out of the night sky and landed on his trainer's wrist. The hush in the room was suffocating, the electricity palpable. All fifty of us were ready to don our camouflage and ship out together on the next flight to Kabul.

Birders and non-birders alike immediately recognize and emotionally react to our country's symbol in its adult plumage. But if that huge dark bird doesn't display a white head and tail, misidentification often occurs. I remember assuming, as a beginning birder, any eagle sized bird without a white head and tail was a Golden. This issue's quiz will illustrate field marks which should lay to rest some of those faulty assumptions.

A) Good Photo, Easy Bird

Although, this may be the least familiar and least likely to be seen of the three plumages in our quiz, I'm sticking the "easy" label on this photo because it shows the most distinctive field mark of any of our subadult huge birds. There is a lot white on this bird, but for our identification purposes the obvious white axillaries (armpits) are the key, eliminating all but two possibilities immature Bald Eagle and California Condor. All Golden Eagles have dark armpits. Neither juvenile nor adult condors will show this white splotching on the belly and flight feathers. And condors won't look like huge dark birds. Half again larger than Bald Eagles, condors look like small airplanes.

In their first three plumages, subadult Bald Eagles have white axillaries. Typically it takes four years for Bald Eagles to acquired the full adult plumage that triggers our adrenaline. The four subadult age classes are labeled Juvenile, Basic I, Basic II, and Basic III. Basic III birds with their whitish heads and mostly white tails would be recognizable to non-

B) Good Photo, Difficult Bird

Because underwing shape and color are often so diagnostic, many raptors are more easily identified in flight than perched, especially at a distance. With

this close-up through, we have a good look at head features and body plumage. the head is feathered but it's not white. The eliminates the vultures, adult Bald Eagle, and Osprey. the real difficulty for us is deciding whether or not our second bird is a Golden Eagle.

Golden Eagle cannot be dismissed just because of the head and nape for which this species is named is more often than not obscured by the bird's posture or the angle of light, making the bird appear uniformly dark as it does in this photo. We need to focus here on a couple other features - bill size and body plumage.

Our photo birds has a massive bill with a lethal looking hook. Which is harder to rip open, the tough scales on a fish or the soft skin of a rodent? Though Balds and Goldens are essentially the same size, with just a little practice the thicker, heavier bill of Bald Eagles is easily recognizable, and it adds to the species' imperious head profile. Additionally, the bill on Goldens in all plumages will have three distinct colors: horn lores (base of the bill in front of the eye); yellow cere (bare skin around the nostrils); and black tip/ the huge bill in our photo is uniformly dark, cere and tip the same color. Corroborating evidence against Golden Eagle is the white mottling on the wing and tail coverts and on the flanks and outer breast. Only rarely will Goldens show white feathering on the

This young Bald Eagle was photographed on the Samish Flats in Washington state in January 2001. Because it has no with mottling on the belly and no hint of yellow around the nares (nostrils), we can be fairly certain it is in Juvenile Plumage are the dark crown and dark gray beak, both of which begin to lighten by the time Basic I plumage is attained. On our bird we can be fairly certain it is in Juvenile plumage. Other characteristics of this plumage are the birders. In flight they will not show white dark crown and dark gray beak, both of which begin to lighten by the time Basic I plumage is attained. On our bird we can

ARIZONA'S SPECIAL SPECIES - LE CONTE'S THRASHER

By Jim Burns

Le Conte's Thrasher is a bird of ironies. Though Maricopa County Arizona may be the most reliable place to see this species, most serious out-of-state listers by-pass the Phoenix area in their rush to the more avian rich hotspots south and east of Tucson. Thus, though Le Conte's is an Arizona special species, species found only here or more easily here than in any other state, many birders see their first Le Conte's in California, primarily in the San Joaquin Valley.

Furthering the irony, not only is Le Conte's most common there near the small town of Maricopa, but the San Joaquin Valley population is disjunct from the rest of this species' habitat across the low deserts of southeastern California and southwestern Arizona where Toxostoma lecontei is at home in the driest and sparsest creosote and saltbush wastelands, south into northwest Sonora and northeast Baja, with another disjunct population along the west coast of central Baja. The final irony is that although Le Conte's is not uncommon in its preferred habitat, it is hard to find and even harder to see well because of the inhospitable nature of that habitat and the shy and unapproachable nature of the species.

Le Lonte's is one of the least studied of North American birds. Last year in Yuma County, Arizona breeding bird atlasers obtained what are thought to around to known hotspots. I stand be the first photographs ever taken of this species at the nest. Nest are typically large masses of thorny sticks lined with grasses and plant down and built within a few feet of the ground in low desert scrub. Le Conte's are suspected of mating for life, thought to raise two broods a year, and are most easily observed during the spring breeding season (January to March in Arizona's low deserts) when males sing early and late in the day from atop a bush to defend their territory.

That song, like those of most other members of the Mimidae family which includes catbirds and mockingbirds, is a rich, melodious series of whistled phrases with some repetition.

and oft visited Salome Highway site, the latter's song is softer, higher, and contains fewer harsh, gutturalnotes. Like other thrashers, Le Conte's has a "whisper" song which is audible only a few yards from the singer and is presumed to maintain contact between mated birds.

Le Conte's feed primarily on insects which they find by scratching, towhee-like, beneath desert vegetation, or dig from the ground with their long, decurved bills. Ants, spiders, and beetles form the bulk of the diet, and undoubtedly lizards and scorpions are also taken. The most typical way non-vocalizing Le Conte's are encountered is to see a pair foraging together, racing from bush to bush across the desert floor like nothing so much as miniature roadrunners, dark tails cocked up exposing the wonderful soft peach undertail coverts.

Here's how difficult Le Conte's can be to find. I know a Phoenix birder who has yet to see one though he has gone half a dozen times to the Salome Highway site during breeding season. Here's how common Le Conte's are. A friend from Florida unsuccessfully searched this site, drove a couple miles south and west, realized he was driving through identical habitat, walked into the desert, and found a Le Conte's within five minutes.

We birders, shame on us, are like so many sheep, following one another amongst the guilty. It is probably well past due time to give the thrashers at the west Baseline "T" some respite from our annual breeding season intrusions. The next time you want to see a Le Conte's for your year list, drive out to the Salome Highway site, note well the vegetation, then keep driving. There are literally thousands of miles of accessible Le Conte's habitat all over the southwest quadrant of Arizona. Looking and learning and doing the legwork should be half the fun. Just make sure you're not on an Indian Reservation or a military firing range.

taken in November, 2002 at an alternate site within Maricopa

The accompanying photograph was

After we've noted the white armpits, the second most obvious field mark on our quiz bird is the one which eliminates two of the remaining three age classes for us. Not that the trailing edge of the visible wing appears very ragged. When visible wing appears very rugger. ... Bald Eagles undergo their first molt, some but not all flight feathers are replaced. Retained secondaries (inner flight feathers) are longer and more pointed, new ones shorter with blunter tips creating the uneven effect. Bald Eagles have 14 secondaries numbered from the outside in. Our photo shows S1, S5, S12-14 to be new, S2-4 and S611 to be longer juvenile feathers. Several of this bird's primaries (outer flight feathers) also appear very tattered.

Juvenile Bald Eagles, having not undergone a molt, will display a straight, smooth trailing wing line in flight. By Basic II, secondary molt will be complete and the trailing edge will again be uniform. Occasionally a juvenile secondary or the outermost primaries will be retained in Basic II plumage. This Basic I Bald Eagle was photographed in Brackendale, British Columbia in December, 1999.

see just a hint of buff growing into the crown. In Basic I both crown and cheeks will be buffy and by Basic II these areas will be turning to white with a distinct eyeline between them.

C) Bad Photo, Easy Bird

Though this bird appears the same size in the frame as our first bird, this photo is not nearly as sharp or well exposed. It perfectly illustrates on of the flight shooter's biggest problems - birds on the wing are often between the sun and the lens. In order to illuminate the diagnostic but deeply shadowed underwing pattern, this shot was overexposed, sacrificing detail and blowing out the head and nape area. Additionally, the grain and softer focus here tell us this bird was actually much farter away than the first.

Before we look at that underwing pattern, let's discuss this bird's jizz (overall shape and proportion). Even though the angle is slightly different, compared to the Bald Eagle in our first photo we can see that this bird head is smaller and also shorter relative its tail extension. The rule of thumb for eagles in flight is that a Bald's head will extend more than half the length of its tail, whereas a Golden's will extend less than half. Jizz gives

(continued on page 14)

Compared to Crissal Thrasher, with which Le Conte's shares the well known

County. No sheep allowed.



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photographed by Jim Burns at Boyce Thompson Arboretum, AZ 10/01 with Canon 400 mm f/2.3 lens and Fujichrome Velvia film.

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Corner

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SEPTEMBER THROUGH NOVEMBER 2001

By Janet Witzeman

Individual Com. Loons were

reported at the Gilbert Water Ranch Ponds Oct. 20 (JoB), at Granite Reef Picnic Area (GRPA) Oct. 28 (JSa), and at Fountain Hills Lake Nov. 5 at least to Nov. 8 (JSm). A Clark's Grebe was seen at GRPA Oct. 2 (JiB) and was still present there Oct. 28 (JSa). A White Pelican, observed at Granite Reef Dam Oct. 29 (SG), was still present there Dec. 10 (HF). Neotropic Cormorants continued to increase in s. w. Phoenix: all fall up to 18 were reported with about 100 Double-crested Cormorants along the Salt River and the effluent channel between 91st Ave. and 115th Ave. (TCo, JSm, PM et al.).

Least Bitterns (at least four) continued to be heard and seen at 115th Ave. and the Gila River marsh in mid-November (TCo, SG). A large group of 150 Great Egrets were observed in Arlington Oct. 27-28 (MR). The **Reddish Egret**, found at Roosevelt Lake Sept. 5, was still present there Oct. 4 (JE). Another Reddish Egret was found at Picacho Reservoir Oct. 21 (B&LW) and continued to be seen there at least until Nov. 22 (RD, JSa, JBo). A third Reddish Egret was reported on the Lower Colorado River Sept. 3 (fide TCo). A large group of 105 Cattle Egrets were seen at Tres Rios Nov. 3

Unprecedented numbers of Whitefaced Ibis remained later than usual - at least through November; up to 450 were counted at ponds and in fields in s.w. Phoenix between 91st Ave. and El Mirage Rd. (JSm, TCo, PM, CD, TB). Four Black Vultures were observed with the many Turkey Vultures in Arlington Valley Nov. 12 (TCo), and three were seen at the Cobble Ponds on 91st Ave. Nov. 23 (PM, TB).

Twenty-eight Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks were reported at the Cobble Ponds Nov. 17 (PM, CD) and six were seen at 107th and Broadway Nov. 23 (PM, TB). A Ross's Goose was found at South Lake Park (s.w. of Estrells Park) Nov. 25 (TCo). Individual Wood Ducks were reported at the Gilbert Water Ranch Ponds Oct. 28 (JSm) and at 115th

Two Bonaparte's Gulls and a Herring Gull were observed at Lake Havasu Oct. 27 (CB, SS). A Herring Gull, rare in Maricopa County, was found at the Cobble Ponds Nov. 23 (PM, CD). Two Sabine's Gulls were reported at Roosevelt Lake Oct. 4 (JE).

Eurasian Collared-Doves continued to be seen in Palo Verde - five were counted there Oct. 20 (TCo). Ringed Turtle-Doves were reported in areas they had not been seen previously: nine were observed near 63rd St. and Earll Sept. 23 (TCh) and two were seen along the Salt River, e. of Phoenix Oct. 27 (LN, KS). Individual Ruddy Ground-Doves were found at a feeder in Tolleson Sept. 12 and Oct. 8 (BG) and at the HRP Oct. 7 (PM, TCo, NS). Up to two male and three female Ruddy Ground-Doves were observed at the El Mirage Pond from Nov. 4 at least though Nov. 30 (TCo, SG, PM).

A Broad-billed Hummingbird, a rare visitor to Maricopa County, was discovered at the Desert Botanical Garden Oct. 29 (SB, AT).

A N. Beardless-Tyrranulet,

discovered at Camp Creek Oct. 14 (TCo), represented only the fourth record for Maricopa County. An Eastern Phoebe was found near Rio Verde Ranch Nov. 10 (TCo). The Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, present in s.w. Phoenix since July 10, was last seen Sept. 29 (TCo)

Larger than usual numbers of Warbling Vireos were observed at BTA during September and early October; more than 50 were counted along Queen Creek Sept. 9 and about half that many Sept. 23 (PM). Many were still present there Oct. 3 (BD, SG). Unusual was a W. Scrub-Jay found dead in a north Phoenix yard Sept. 30 (GK, fide TGa); this was not a fall when the species was found elsewhere in the lowlands. An Am. Crow was observed Nov. 12 in Arlington Valley in the same area where a flock of Am. Crows wintered a year ago (TCo, CW). Eleven Com. Ravens, rare in s.w. Phoenix, were found at 115th Ave. and the Gila River Nov. 12 (TCo). A large number of more than 1000 Barn Swallows were observed in Arlington Valley

AS AMERICAN AS BASEBALL, HUNTING, DOGS, AND...

By Jim Burns

I never read my news magazines cover to cover. I flip through first to see if anything catches my eye. Did anyone else do a double take and feel a tingle of intuition at the picture on page 40 of the November 26th Newsweek? There's Dubya and Vladimir Putin, the President of Russia, sitting in comfy chairs across from one another in front of the fireplace in the down home Texas "White House." They're having an earnest discussion about Osama, world trade, and OPEC oil, but the president's hand is hanging down beside the chair rubbing the ears of his Springer Spaniel. On the coffee table between two of the arguably most important men on the planet are five books, two with visible titles. One is some encyclopedic compilation superfluous. But remember, 9/11 of baseball lore. The other is . The Birds of Texas!

A 1996 report from the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife tells us 60,000,000 Americans have at least a passing interest in looking at birds. Count those zeroes. There are a lot of us out there. Enough of us to make a difference if we care enough to try. Monthly, weekly, daily, in news reports, on the internet, in this publication, we are apprised of environmental issues and whom to write with our views and desires on these issues. Someone wants to institute user fees at Granite Reef, someone wants to widen the road and take out the Patagonia Rest Area, someone wants to drill for oil in hectic Washington job and hike the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. It through his quiet little piece of Texas runs the gamut from local to regional to national. And somewhere in that gamut lies something to care about for everyone in the birding community. If we are, indeed, a real community?

We throw up our hands and mouth the usual refrains. Surely someone will do it. Someone else. Let Bob Witzeman do it. He's passionate, eloquent, and retired. We're jugaling jobs, families, and an economic recession. If we get a few leisure hours, we just want to go out and look for birds. At this moment, as I write, I'm looking in the mirror at a man who guit National Audubon because he was tired of hearing all

We all tend to demonize organizations, bureaucracies, and governments. They're impersonal, insensitive, and unresponsive. They don't care and we won't make a difference. If anything good has resonated through the American psyche as a result of the events of 9/11, it has to be the evaluation, at a very visceral level, of just what that adjective "American" means. On an institutional level it means those who make decisions affecting our lives answer to us. On a personal level it means caring and doing. And knowing those two things will have an impact and can make a difference.

I've never in my life made a New Year's resolution. I've always considered them artificial and changed everything. Birds are not artificial, and standing up and being counted is not superfluous. It's real life, it's back with a vengeance, and it's . . . American.

Look on page 14 for the current contact list of your elected officials. Then look in the mirror. Please join me this new year in resolving to sit down once every month, maybe even weekly, and write someone somewhere about something you care enough about to want to change at the institutional level. Email makes it easier. Knowing all those zeroes are behind us makes it easier. Knowing one of those zeroes is just a guy like us who loves to get away from his chaparral looking at the birds makes it easier, even if he is in bed with big oil and addresses Gale Norton by her first

You can bet my letter this week will carry a mention of the book on the table between Vladimir and Dubya. Birdwatching is now as American as baseball, hunting dogs, and social activism. We are a rapidly growing but still silent group. We have a common cause. We need to break the silence. We need to become a real community. It all begins with that person in your mirror.

Ave. and the Gila River Nov. 12 (TCo). A Greater Scaup was found in the Bill Williams arm of Lake Havasu Oct. 27 (CB, SS). A Hooded Merganser was seen at Coon Bluff Nov. 22 (MR) and the pair of Redbreasted Mergansers at El Mirage Pond were still present Nov. 12 (TCo).

Two White-tailed Kites were seen near Arlington Nov. 3 (MR). An adult and young Com. Black Hawk were still at Boyce Thompson Arboretum (BTA) on the late date of Oct. 3 (BD, SG et al.). The pair of Redshouldered Hawks at the Hassayampa River Preserve (HRP) continued to be seen there - on Oct. 7 (PM, TCo, NS) and Nov. 25 (JBo). A Crested Caracara was discovered at 115th Ave. and the Gila River Nov. 12 (TCo, CW); there have been about 14 previous county records. Individual Merlins were reported at Fountain Hills Lake Nov. 8 (JSm) and at the park e. of Hayden, n. of Indian School Road Nov. 22 (PM, CD).

Numbers of Sandhill Cranes were seen in Arlington during the period: 17 on Oct. 6 (BG), 86 from Oct. 27 at least to Nov. 3 (MR) and at least three Nov. 12 (TCo). Úp to 45 Mountain Plovers were reported at the Western Sod Farm near Arizona City in late November (TGo et al.). A Lesser Yellowlegs and an injured Pectoral Sandpiper were observed at A Summer Tanager was found at the El Mirage Pond on the late date of Nov. 14 (SG). The Pectoral Sandpiper remained at least until Nov. 17 (PM, CD).

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Oct. 8 (BG).

Unusual was a group of Bushtits at a lower than usual location at the Desert Botanical Garden Aug. 20; one was still present there Oct. 29 (SB, AT). Two Golden-crowned Kinglets were seen at the HRP on the early date of Oct. 7 (PM, TCo, NS). A Brown Thrasher was found at BTA Nov. 17-18 (JBa). An Am. Pipit was seen at the Water Ranch Ponds on the early date of Oct. 20 (JoB).

A N. Parula was observed in Prescott Sept. 21 (CT). A Yellow Warbler was seen at Tres Rios on the late date of Nov. 4 (RWz). A Chestnut-sided Warbler was found at BTA Oct. 11 (JBa). There were at least four Blackthroated Blue Warblers reported in the state during the fall: in addition to the male found along Queen Creek Sept. 13 (CT), one was found in Prescott Sept. 21 (CT), a female was found at BTA Oct. 7 at least to Oct. 11 (RJ, RWd), and one was reported in s.e. Arizona at Kino Springs Oct. 21-22 (fide JH). A Hermit Warbler was seen at the Water Ranch Ponds Sept. 22 (PM). A Pine Warbler was discovered at Tres Rios Oct. 8 (CB. SS), providing only the third record for Maricopa County and the twelfth record for the state. A N. Waterthrush was observed along the Gila River w. of 115th Ave. Oct. 6 (TCo).

115th Ave. and the Gila River on the very late date

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the bad news and thought it should just be about the birds. Hello!



(continued from page 11)

of Nov. 23 (TCo). A male Scarlet Tanager, discovered at the Phoenix Zoo Oct. 4-6 (RJ et al.), represented the seventh record for Maricopa County: there have been two dozen previous records for the state

.A Clay-colored Sparrow was found in Abbreviations: Boyce Thompson Tempe Oct. 3 (KG). Individual White- Arboretum (BTA), Granite Reef Picnic throated Sparrows were reported in a Area (GRPA), Hassayampa River Scottsdale yard Oct. 31-Nov. 9 (JBa) and at BTA Nov. 24 (TGo). Two McCown's Longspurs were discovered Observers: Charles Babbitt, Sally at the sod farm near Alma School Road and McDonald Drive Nov. 24 (RJ), providing only the third record for Maricopa County.

Individual Pyrrhuloxias were found away from their usual habitat at the Water Ranch Ponds Oct. 20 (JoB, RWz) and at the Desert Botanical Garden Nov. 12 (SB, AT). A Rosebreasted Grosbeak was found on the n.w. side of South Mountain Nov. 3-4 (LS). A Black-headed Grosbeak was reported at Fountain Hills on the late date of Nov. 5 (JSm). A Lazuli Bunting was observed along the effluent channel w. of 91st Ave. on the late date of

Nov. 23 (PM, TB). Three Black Rosy-Finches were found w. of Pipe Springs Nat'l. Monument Nov. 22 (JBo) Corrigenda: The report of the Black Rail below Lake Pleasant March 29, 2000 has been retracted.

Sightings

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Preserve (HRP).

Barnes, Jerry Bock, Terry Brodner, Jim Burns, Josh Burns, Tillie Chew, Troy Corman, Bix Demaree, Rich Ditch, Cynthia Donald, Jeff Estis, Herb Fibel, Steve Ganley, Tom Gatz, Tony Godfrey, Kathy Groschupf, Bill Grossi, Jay Hand, Roy Jones, Glen Knowles, Laurie Nessel, Mike Rupp, John Saba, Leanna Shaberly, Norm Shrout, James Smith, Sig Stangeland, Karen Stucke, Andre Tarby, Carl Tomoff, Barb & Lou Winterfield, Russ Widner, Cathy Wise, Robert Witzeman.

Please send reports of unusual bird sightings to me by e-mail: <u>ilwitzeman@aol.com</u> or by phone: 602-840-6089.

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Events & Programs. • Bob Ohmar to be Guest Speaker at Our Annual Banquet Meeting. • From the Editor. • Notes & Announcements. • Conservation - An Educational Tool About Cattle Grazing • Photo Quiz • Field Trips • Photo Quiz Answers • AZ Special Species - Le Conte's Thrasher • Sightings • Birder's Corner - As American As Baseball, Hunting, Dogs, and... • Special Note - FYI



photographed by Jim Burns at Boyce Thompson Arboretum, AZ 10/01 with Canon 400 mm f/2.3 lens and Fujichrome Velvia film.

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GOVERNMENT CONTACTS

How often have you thought about contacting your 'congress(wo)man"? Did you put it off because finding the address was a hassle? The following is an updated list of local and national representatives that was published last summer. Let them know what you think on issues that are important to you. After all----they are elected officials.

For statewide conservation information and conversation join the AZ.ACTIVIST listserv on the web. Send an e-mail message to LISTSERV@LIST.AUDUBON.ORG with **no** subject heading. The text of your message should read: SUBSCRIBE AZ-ACTIVIST

City of Phoenix

Mayor Skip Rimsza

Phoenix City Hall--11th Floor 200 W Washington Phoenix, AZ 85003 Phone: 602/262-7111 Fax: 602/495-5583 E-mail: skip.rimsza@phoenix.gov

Individual City Council Members listed at

www.ci.phoenix.az.us/citygov

Maricopa County

county web page: www.maricopa.gov

Supervisor R. Fulton Brock, R District 1

Phone: 602/506-1776 Supervisor Don Stapley, R District 2

Phone: 602/506-7431

Supervisor Andrew W Kunasek, R District 3

Phone: 602/506-7562

Supervisor Janice K Brewer, R **District 4**

Phone: 602/506-7642 Supervisor Mary Rose Wilcox, D

District 5 Phone: 602/506-7092

State of Arizona **ARIZONA LEGISLATURE**

Arizona Senate: 602/542-3559 Arizona State Senate

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District 17

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District 26

Rep Jeff Hatch-Miller, R 602/542-5051

GOVERNMENT CONTACTS

(continued from page 13)

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District 29

Rep Mark Anderson, R 602/542-4371 Rep Russell Pearce, R 602/542-5760 Sen David Petersen, R 602/542-4481

District 30

Rep Eddie Farnsworth, R 602/542-Rep Karen Johnson, R 602/542-4467 Sen Jay Blanchard, D 602/542-5325

Federal

The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue Washington, DC 20500 Phone: 202/456-1414 E-mail: president@whitehouse.gov White home page: www.whitehouse.gov

PRESIDENT George W Bush

THOMAS SYSTEM OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS:

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Federal Web Locator:

www.law.vill.edu US Senate home page: www.senate.gov

Senator John McCain

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Rep JD Hayworth (Dist. 6)

1023 Longworth House Building Ste B Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202/225-2190 or 800/874-

0467

Fax: 202/225-8819

E-mail: hayworth@mail.house.gov

Photo Quiz Answers (continued from page 9)

us our first good clue that this might be a and curvature of the wing. Relative to



Capitol Complex 1700 W Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007-2890

Arizona House: 602/542-4221 Arizona House of Representatives Capitol Complex 1700 W Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007-2890

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District 6

Rep John Huppenthal, R 602/542-Rep Robert Robson, R 602/542-5549 Sen Lori Daniels, R 602/542-4178

Rep Cheryl Chase, D 602/542-5030 Rep Mark Clark, D 602/542-5829 Sen Peter Rios, D 602/542-5685

District 15

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Rep Steve May, R 602/542-5408 Sen Tom Smith, R 602/542-5955

District 27

Rep Meg Burton Cahill, D 602/542-Rep Laura Knaperek, R 602/542-5169 Sen Harry Mitchell, D 602/542-4124

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Golden Eagle

by three large patches of white. Two are flight Goldens typically glide on flat at the bases of the primaries, one at the base of the tail extending all the way to its outer margins. The tail's dark terminal band is very wide. The axillaries are dark. This pattern is quite distinctive There are arguments that Golden Eagle, and quite diagnostic. This is a classic look at an immature Golden Eagle, photographed in the Ruby Mountains of Nevada in August, 1994. Note the ragged trailing edges of the wing which indicate a subadult bird, and the apparent golden nape which Goldens of all ages will show.

the butoes than to Bald Eagles, and a hint of this relationship is apparent in the hold their annual retreat. shape

Balds, Goldens' wings will appear longer but narrower, more indented near the The Dark underside of this bird is marked body with more bulging secondaries. In wings, whereas Balds often glide with wings bowed downward resembling an Osprey.

Answers

Photo

hunter rather than scavenger and more widespread over the country, would be a more appropriate national symbol, but the visceral response evoked by that distinctive white head has certainly bonded us in these uncertain times. To best see and study our country's emblem in its subadult plumages spend a weekend this winter driving roads around Golden Eagles are more closely related to Lake Mary and Mormon Lake southeast of Flagstaff when and where the eagles

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