

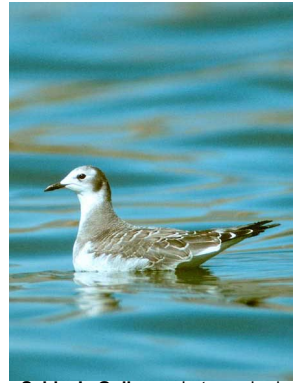


The Cactus Wren-Dition

Winter 2003/2004 • Volume 29, No. 4

CONTENTS:

[Events & Programs](#) • [From the Editor](#) • [Notes & Announcements](#) • [Haiku Requiem](#) • [The Simplest Things](#) • [Photo Quiz](#) • [Conservation - Arizona's So-Called Water Shortage](#) • [Conservation - Update on 91st Avenue "Cobble Ponds", & Hayfield Site](#) • [Bird Facts](#) • [AZ Special Species - Albert's Towhee](#) • [Photo Quiz Answers](#) • [Field Trips](#) • [Speaking Out For Old Growth: Preserving the Past for the Future](#) • [Field Observations](#) • [Christmas Bird Count](#) •



Sabine's Gull was photographed by **Jim Burns** at Fountain Hills Lake on October 1, 2003, with Canon EOS 1V body, Canon 400mm f/2.8 lens, and Fujichrome Velvia film

PROGRAMS

September 2003 through May 2004

Meetings 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. Visitors 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. Meals average about \$5.00 with a variety of choices on the menu. Join us! Except at the September meeting we will have our annual potluck starting at 6:30. Each attendee is invited to bring a platter of his or her favorite h'ors d'oeuvres, sufficiently large enough to serve at least six people. We will provide the eating utensils, the plates, and the drinks. The regular meeting will begin at 7:30.

Join us for a season of dynamic speakers and captivating topics! Visit Iceland, Alaska, Peru, Mexico and Arizona to see our favorite creatures and their associated environments. Learn to identify birds in the field by their sounds, get close-up and personal with digital photography, view habitat restoration along the Santa Cruz River, experience Arizona's sky island ecosystems and discover major conservation efforts throughout the state. Wow! And if that isn't enough to whet your interest, our banquet speaker for May 2004 is Kenn Kaufman!

To conserve space, only a short list of our speakers and topics is included in this edition of the newsletter. A summary of each speaker's topic will be available on our web site (www.maricopaudubon.org).

PROGRAM TOPICS

September 2, 2003

David Reesor
"Birds of Iceland"

October 7, 2003

David and Jen MacKay
"Birds and Natural History of Northwestern Mexico"

November 4, 2003

Kathy Groschupf
"Identifying Bird Sounds in the Field"

December 2, 2003

Gary Rosenberg
"Digital Photography Through a Telescope: A Tour Leader's Travels from Alaska to Peru"

January 6, 2004

Ann Phillips and Kendall Kroesen
Along the Santa Cruz River: Its Birds and Reconstruction Efforts"

February 3, 2004

Peter Friederici
"Those Exotic, Thick-billed Parrots of the Sierra Madre"

March 2, 2004

Bob Witzeman
"Sky Islands of Arizona: Their Life Zones and Birds"

April 6, 2004

Pat Graham
"The Nature Conservancy in Arizona: Past Present and Future"

May 4, 2004

Kenn Kaufman
"???????" (stay tuned!)

NOTES & ANNOUNCEMENTS

Open position on Board —

Education Chair — If interested, contact a Board Member.

Needed—Book Store

Volunteers!—If you are interested, contact any Board Member.

Tucson Audubon to donate \$25 to MAS for everyone who signs up for their Copper Canyon or Belize trips:

How exciting! A fabulous bird tour and a donation to MAS! Copper Canyon is scheduled for October 7-16, 2003 and January 24-February 1, 2004. On their past trips they have seen Eared Trogons and Russet-Crowned Motmots. The Belize trip is scheduled for February 14-24, 2004. For detailed itineraries and a list of past birds seen on these trips, please see www.tucsonaudubon.org or www.naturetreks.net. Rochelle Gerratt can be reached at (520) 696-2002 or at rochelle@naturetreks.net.

Festival of the Cranes, November 18 - 23 — Socorro, NM:

There are four major components to the Festival: tours, lectures, exhibits and the Refuge. For more information check out their web site--www.friendsofthebosque.org/cranef/.

Morro Bay Winter Bird Festival, January 16-19, 2004:

Migrate to one of the country's pre-eminent birding spots and join the Morro Coast Audubon Society (MCAS) for the 8th Annual Morro Bay Winter Bird Festival. For more information about the Festival, check out our website at www.morro-bay.net/birds/, where you can request that your name be added to the mailing list for our 2004 brochure, due out in October. Registration deadline is December 31, 2003 and early signups are encouraged as the most popular events fill up quickly.

ABA Convention ~ 2004, April 26 – May 2—McAllen, TX. Field Trips, Seminars, Workshops. For more information, visit ABA's web site at www.americanbirding.org.

The Birdseye Guide to 101 Birding Sites, Phoenix: A guide published by Rupp Aerial Photography. The maps are excellent, it is all in color and is \$23.95. For more information check www.ruppaerialphoto.com.

The Dovetail Directory (

www.dovetailbirding.com): The Directory is an online catalogue of world birding tours, and our goal is to help birders locate that special birding tour, to any of 85 countries around the world. This is a free service. There are no hidden costs or surcharges. Tours are offered at the operators price. In addition to tours, the Directory also carries a comprehensive inventory of birding-related books. For your further convenience we maintain a North American, toll-free number (877) 881-1145, and someone will always happy to take your call.

Shade-grown coffee: If you are searching for a source to purchase shade-grown coffee and haven't been successful, try ABA Sales. They carry seven kinds of Song Bird Coffee. For information call 800-634-7736.

More birding and nature festivals.

www.americanbirding.org and www.birdinghotspot.com.

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

For information, 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.

HAIKU REQUIEM

By Jim Burns

Ancient cottonwoods
Galleries of summers past
Ring the dying ponds

Horizontal now
Piles of burnt and bleaching bones
Scabs upon the land

Where herons hunted
Water transformed to wasteland
Sap of life withdrawn

Habitat defiled
For an arrogant species
Fouling its own nest

COMMITTEES/SUPPORT

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Book Store

Water, national forests, public land, private land—all current and paramount issues brought to our attention in this edition. Yes, Kino Springs is private, not public, property but Jim Burns's evocative remembrance of how delightful birding used to be at the ponds there is an eloquent reminder that working to preserve private lands should not be outside the realm of conservation. Roxanne George requests that we write our Senators in order to stop the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003. Please take the time to do it. Bob Witzeman provides a thoughtful dissertation on the "water shortage" and the federally protected Southwestern Bald Eagle at the bottom of Verde River's Horseshoe Reservoir. Finally, Mike Rupp brings us up to date on the 91st Avenue "Cobble Ponds" which have been frequented by Phoenix birders for decades.

This is the final issue for 2003 and,

From The Editor

By Deva Burns

Field Observations

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**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.

traditionally, it is now my turn to thank all of you who take time out of your busy schedules to provide me with ideas and articles for the Wrendition. What I try not to forget while gathering articles and laying them out, is that this is your newsletter, not mine. I appreciate the time it takes to put thoughts to paper. I know that the interests of our readers, although ultimately bird based, are many and varied. It is always a pleasure for me to receive something altogether different, be it in style or content. So, for those of you who haven't yet submitted anything, give it a try!

Finally, don't forget to check the Christmas Bird Count list that Walter Thurber has put together for us. If you have never participated in a Count, make this the year that you do.

Be sure to check out our website at
www.maricopaadubon.org!

JP will not hear
Screamsongs of the wilderness
As the Gray Hawk soars

JP will not see
Feathered rainbows vault the sky
As the buntings flush

JP will not sense
Shadows silent on the grass
As the bobcat stalks

They say cockroaches
Await their inheritance
As we blade and burn

I say time has come
Today the springs at Kino
Hasten down the wind

2

1

THE SIMPLEST THINGS

By Ann McDermott

Sometimes it's the simplest things that can bring about the most remarkable changes. Bruce Palmer, head of the Condor Reintroduction Program, reminded us of that on a recent field trip he and his wife led to the Grand Canyon.

We had remarkably few other species at the canyon—twelve, counting the condors. But we sure did get great views of that majestic king of the canyon. The cove off the backyard of Bright Angel Lodge is a favorite choice for condors roosting for the night. We were there at 4:30 PM as the first young condor straggler arrived and perched on a rock ledge cantilevered in space below Lookout Studio. Within a half hour a great kettle, a gathering, of ravens, turkey vultures and condors arrived. Seeing all these black-feathered canyon residents together emphasized the size of the condors. The giants of the air came gliding with feet extended to slow their descent, flexing flight feathers to direct their course. They were so close we could see their feathers quivering in the winds they rode, straining to support the twenty pound weight of the bird.

The condors' pink-orange crops showed they had been feeding, probably on a big-horned sheep carcass rangers had spotted them on earlier. Bruce explained that food is still provided by the Reintroduction Program, still-born calves, as a general rule. It is food the condor caretakers know is not contaminated with lead from hunter's bullets. The lead shot ammunition is ingested by the condors as they feed and remains in their system long enough to poison them. Condors are good at what they do. What they do is locate and consume dead animal matter, primarily large game, the same game hunters are hunting. There is no way the researchers can keep the condors from eating carcasses felled by hunters.

Every six months each one of the free-flying condors in Arizona and California's release programs has to be recaptured and retested for lead. Those highly enough contaminated have to be chelated through a series of injections which the condors hate. It hurts. It hurts the scientists too: one had his chin split open by a thrashing condor beak and another broke his tooth while trying to manhandle a condor who chose noncompliance. Bruce explained that the birds, with a wing-span of nine feet, are an amazing combination of strength and fragility. They are powerfully muscled, but their bones are air-filled, as all bird bones are, so they are brittle and easily broken if not handled very carefully. A condor on the run from the needle is apt to be making any kind of handling as difficult as it can.

"Condor reintroduction can never be successful as long as hunters still use lead shot ammunition," Bruce stated. Fortunately most ammunition producers are willing to consider making non-lead alternatives available when they are aware of the problem. Negotiations are ongoing. It's simple, and absolutely vital to condor survival in nature.

Last year three condors were hatched in the wild. Condors are nest-bound for the first six months of life. Then, at six months, they fledge. Flight training begins. The fledglings will remain with their parents another six months, just learning the ropes of flying and condor acculturation.

While nestlings, their parents bring them food daily. Instinctively, the parent condors also bring bits and pieces of material scattered around the carcass at the feeding site. Normally, this is comprised of bits of bone from the carcass. This too is fed to the young condors, providing minerals for their developing bones. Unfortunately, adult condors pick up other small items as well, like broken glass and bottle tops. The bottle tops are made of zinc. All three of last year's nestlings died between five and six months of age. Necropsies showed one had twelve bottle caps in its stomach and intestines and they all died of zinc toxicity. This year there was one condor hatched in Arizona. The Reintroduction Program has attempted to clean up the cliffs below the nest site and at the feeding sites to try to keep trash from being delivered to the chick by its instinct-driven parents. Time will tell how successful they've been. The chick is only a few months old now and it's still too early to know. But people have been coming to the canyon for a hundred years. A hundred years of trash. "The moral of that story?" asked Chris Palmer. "Pick up your trash. Today's and yesterday's, when you come across it. But at least start with your own, today."

It's the simple things that will ensure that condors sail free in blue skies over our children and our children's children. None of us needs to be many-degreed scientists to stop using lead shot ammunition and pick up our trash and the trash of others.

It's a start toward assisting the condor in its reintroduction, a start we can all make—simple as that.

WINTER - 2003-2004 PHOTO QUIZ

By Jim Burns

THIS ISSUE'S CLUE—There are three different species here, all juveniles, all shot here in Arizona during wintertime



A) Good Photo, Easy Bird



B) Good Photo, Difficult Bird



C) Bad Photo, Easy Bird

ARIZONA'S SO-CALLED WATER SHORTAGE

By Bob Witzeman



"The Endangered Southwestern Bald Eagle strives to survive in the small amount of riparian habitat remaining in Arizona, including the cottonwood/willow habitat which has recently returned to the Verde River in Horseshoe Reservoir."

The deserts should never be reclaimed. They are the breathing spaces of the West and should be preserved forever.
John C. Van Kyke, "The Desert" (1901).

During the recent drought, luxuriant willow and cottonwood vegetation has returned to the bottom of Verde River's Horseshoe Reservoir. This is good news considering that 95% of Arizona's riparian habitat has been "reclaimed" over the past century as the result of dams, groundwater pumping, and cattle grazing. The federally protected Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Southwestern Bald Eagle, Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo, and Razorback Sucker are now benefiting from the drought-induced return of the riparian habitat at the bottom of this empty reservoir.

Almost daily we read sky-is-falling articles about the water "shortage" facing Arizona and California. The untold story is that agriculture, growing surplus or heavily subsidized crops, consumes 80% of those states' water supplies while yielding less than 1% of their states' incomes.

These are not Ma and Pa farmers. In 1985 the *Phoenix Gazette* reported that 97% of Arizona's agricultural income is earned by only 2050 individuals. With an array of federal water, power, and crop subsidies, they harvest a net annual cash income of \$205,000 each. Today that figure is more likely \$400,000. The net worth of each of the 25,000 U.S. cotton growers averages one million dollars.

With such wealth comes the ability of this class of subsidy-rich citizens to lobby Congress for even more subsidies.

The 25,000 U.S. cotton growers currently receive 3 billion a year in subsidies. These subsidies equal the value of that entire crop! Consequently, this below-market priced U.S. cotton is dumped abroad, courtesy of U.S. taxpayers, causing the world market price to drop—causing and third world cotton growers impoverishment and bankruptcy. It should be obvious why the third world attendees walked out of the recent World Trade talks in Cancun.

Cotton, hay, and cattle feed consumes 64% of Arizona's water. Alfalfa hay here in the desert requires some 5 vertical feet of water per year. Hay is easily grown in every other state in the U.S., where it largely grows by natural rainfall rather than with taxpayer-subsidized dams, diversions and groundwater pumping.

The portion of Horseshoe Reservoir where the Willow Flycatcher and the other imperiled riparian birds and fish have now returned only generates 21,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually. This is a paltry 0.3% of the 6.8 million acre-feet (MAF) of water Arizona state consumes annually. That water could be replaced by the voluntary purchase/retirement of 4000 acres of water-guzzling hayfields or 6000 acres growing surplus cotton. This would permanently restore the lost riparian habitat. The Arizona desert already has over 500,000 acres growing surplus or subsidized crops. Scottsdale and Phoenix have bought such "water ranches" for farmland retirement at the Planet Ranch and MacMillan Valley.

Retiring groundwater-pumping hayfields and consequently restoring riparian habitat along the Lower San Pedro River was recently undertaken by the Salt River Project as settlement for the jeopardy to the Willow Flycatcher's riparian habitat at Roosevelt Reservoir.

Arizona voraciously consumes 6.8 MAF of water annually. That is enough water to support a population of 28 million people, assuming we use water at the rate Tucson uses it (150 gallons/person/day). That 28 million population would be somewhat less if Arizonans used water in the more profligate manner of Phoenix residents (250 gallons/person/day). There, summer and winter lawns and golf courses freely drink the area's cheap, subsidized water. Arizona's golf courses consume as much water as a half a million Arizonans. Because of our many federal water subsidies, water in Phoenix costs homeowners less than most citizens back east, and even here in the Southwest. There is no market incentive here for conservation.

And if Arizona ever grew to 28 million people, there would still be huge amounts of

UPDATE ON 91ST AVE "COBBLE PONDS" & HAYFIELD SITE, PHOENIX

By Mike Rupp

Over the last few months, the status of the 91st Avenue "Cobble Ponds" has been a hot topic because of an ownership dispute with the Gila River Indian Community and the resulting permitting process to allow birders into the site.

This article hopes to update birders on the most recent developments, and also make known a new opportunity for Audubon Chapters to have a presence at both sites and have some impact on the general visiting public.

The **Hayfield Site**, formerly inside the 91st Ave WWTP, will soon be open to the general public via a new access road across from the "Cobble Site", outside of the plant. The site will be open from dawn to dusk, and will have a parking area and entrance gate away from the ponds which will make it difficult to haul in coolers and other gear, but access will be open to everyone. We will watch with great interest as to whether this access will improve, or degrade, this beautiful site. The Tres Rios managers are well aware of the degradation that has occurred at the Cobble site, and are concerned about the possible negative impact possible at the Hayfield site. I believe their concerns will result in whatever controls need to be implemented to guarantee protection of that habitat.

As a part of the overall public plan for Hayfield, there is a new need for volunteers to become "tourguides" for the Hayfield site on a regular basis. The City of Phoenix doesn't have the staff to handle this, and has asked Audubon for assistance. This is a great opportunity to help foster appreciation for wetlands with the general public, promote birding and the Maricopa and Sonoran Chapters, and enjoy the site as well. These tours would be similar to the Sunday morning birdwalks at Boyce Thompson Arboretum and the Desert Botanical Gardens, with added information about the ecosystem which would be provided by the Tres Rios staff. These tours would start on a weekend basis, but there is a need to guide schoolchildren that tour the facility during the week as well. I would like to see Maricopa, and Sonoran AS have a presence at these sites through this opportunity, by supplying four "docents" a month, or one every weekend, at the start, and perhaps others during the week. Please contact Michael Rupp at 602-277-0439 days, or ruppar@mindspring.com for information or to volunteer. *You do not have to be a super-experienced birder to volunteer. Please consider spending a morning a month at this beautiful site, doing a service for the bird and mammal species, the Maricopa chapters, and birding in general.*

"**Cobble Ponds**" access is permitted at this time with the Ingress Permit being issued by the City of Phoenix. These can be obtained at the guard shack at the main entrance to the WWTP on the east side of the road, north of the ponds. They can be reused and should be placed on your car dashboard, as Tribal Police do check the cars periodically. The City believes the site is within the city, and is working with the Gila River Indian Community to resolve the dispute. Protection of the site doesn't really seem to have improved since the Tribal Police started policing the area. There are still fishermen, partiers, and more recently ATV'ers using the site, mostly on weekends. Whether these folks have permits or not isn't known, but it's best to come early to avoid problems, as these other folks don't "recreate" 'til later in the day.

On a more positive note, the expansion project on the north side of the effluent channel will begin sometime in late 2004, with water filling the site sometime in 2005. The expansion is currently in the planning stages, and Maricopa AS has approached the City with a recommendation to include at least twenty acres of pure "shorebird habitat" within the 800 acres of new wetlands. The City's response has been positive, and hopefully the site will include a large shorebird "area" that promises to be a major attribute of the site, with a possible twenty additional species added to the Tres Rios species count. Eventually, tour guides or docents will be needed at this site as well. The current ponds are about twenty acres—imagine what a 40 time increase will look like! This may become the best birding site in the valley!

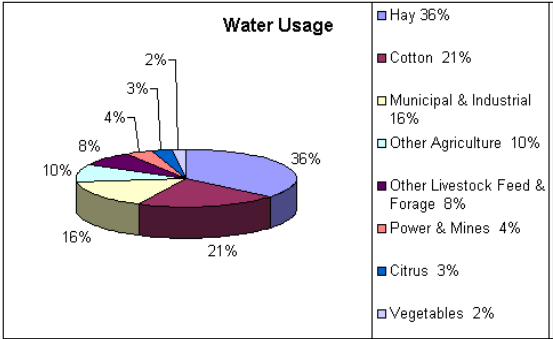
BIRD FACTS

Talking and singing birds like the ones you see hiking in the Chiricahua Mountains carry the capacity for language on the left side of the brain, just like humans.

The adult Great Egret you can see in the Salt River bed sometimes has a wingspan of 51 inches.

recharged or reclaimed water available for agriculture or golf. That is because for every two or three gallons given to homeowners, at least one gallon can be reclaimed.

Who uses Arizona's water



Some male songbirds that migrate through Arizona draw on a repertoire of more than 100 songs to hold their territory or attract females.

Crows near Flagstaff eat their own weight in food every day, consuming between eight and 10 full meals.

There are more than 800 bird species in the United States and over 200 have been sighted in Arizona!

In the Rincon Mountains, you'll see Blue Jays whose feathers don't have blue pigment; the blue we see is due to differential scattering of parts of the color spectrum.

A Purple Martin consumes thousands insects a day — dragonflies, bees, wasps, moths, Japanese beetle, and flying ants. A very few migrate through Arizona.

The Ostrich (you can see one at the Ostrich Festival in Gilbert in the Spring) can stand 9 feet tall, weigh 345 pounds, and run at speeds of up to 40 mph.

The Wandering Albatross has the largest wingspan of any living bird — as wide as 12 feet.

The Green-winged Teal is the only species of duck known to scratch itself in flight.

An Eagle can look directly at the sun. You can see a Bald Eagle at the Grand Canyon!

In 1941, there were 15 or 16 Whooping Cranes; in 2002 there were 277 in the wild, and 121 in captivity. You can see Sandhill Cranes at the Willcox Festival in January!

An Ostrich's eye is larger than its brain. Stop by the Ostrich Farm just outside Tucson. You'll see eyelashes as long as your fingers on an Ostrich!

A Red-tailed Hawk has eyesight eight times sharper than a human. You can see them hunting on the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community.

Grebes carry their chicks on their backs and dive to escape danger, even if they are carrying chicks. Look for them in Tucson's Sweetwater ponds.

Heron fish by dropping insects or bread on the water as bait, then standing motionless, ready to stab an approaching fish. Look for Great Blue Herons in the ponds along the Indian Bend Wash in Scottsdale.

Birds have a third, transparent eyelid that moves from side to side rather than up and down, protecting the eye from sun and dust. Important to Arizona birds during the monsoons in August!

There are more than 300 species of Hummingbird. And Ramsey Canyon in southeastern Arizona is the Hummingbird Capital of the World.

By Jim Burns



Photo By Jim Burns

Because it is common yet shy and retiring within its relatively restricted range, and because it does not wear the flashy colors of many of Arizona's other special species—species found only here or more easily here than in any other state—scant attention is paid to Abert's Towhee and its uniquely restricted niche in our state's avifauna. What do the water drip in my backyard, Ramer Lake in California's Coachella Valley, and San Simon Cienega on the east side of the Chiricahuas have in common? These far flung sites are all part of the Colorado River watershed and thus they all have Abert's Towhees. Whitewater Draw in Arizona's Sulphur Springs Valley is apparently the only site outside of the Gila-Colorado drainage where Abert's have ever been found.

Another interesting aspect of the history of *Pipilo aberti* is the fact that the species is named for a U.S. Army surveyor who never reached Abert's range, presumably never saw the species alive, and simply forwarded a specimen collected by someone else to Spencer Baird in Washington. Indeed, Abert's is probably heard more often than seen, the sharp, ping-pong metal-on-metal call notes the only evidence left behind as a pair, mated for life, flip away unseen through the dense understory that is their preferred habitat.

Life in that understory depends on insects and seeds gleaned by "double scratch" foraging in the soil and leaf litter. The next time you come upon an Abert's undetected, which is not an easy thing to accomplish, focus specifically and closely on the footwork taking place beneath the feeding bird's body. Abert's, like all towhees and many sparrows, can leave the ground, extend their feet forward to the limits of their reach, rake them backwards, and then return them to their original position, all with almost no perceptible body movement. The stout, conical emberizid family bill then captures the exposed food.

Abert's are non-migratory and inhabit dense willow groves and mesquite bosques along watercourses. Nests are large, open cups either low to the ground in bushes or high in mistletoe clumps, built by the female, of leaves and twigs. Nesting begins after spring rains and may continue through September with two broods. Females do all of the incubation, but both adults feed the nestlings. Nests are sometimes parasitized by cowbirds, but host nestlings are large enough to outcompete the smaller interlopers.

The combination of bulky body and rounded wings make Abert's and their *Pipilo* congeners weak fliers, so typically they stick very close to vegetative cover. Nonetheless, they can be easy to both hear and see in popular central Arizona birding sites such as the Phoenix Desert Botanical Garden, Granite Reef Recreation Area along the Verde River and Boyce-Thompson Arboretum State Park where the accompanying photograph was taken in November, 2002.

Abert's Towhee is one of 19 emberizid species on the conservation Watchlist. Parts of its restricted range, primarily in southwestern Utah and along the lower Colorado, have been fragmented because cattle have trampled the riparian vegetation upon which this species depends in these areas. Any population declines there seem to have been offset by expansion along the Santa Cruz River, Sonoita Creek, and Oak Creek, as well as into suburban areas around Tucson and Phoenix. Abert's can now be found in many city parks and backyards if there is water and ground cover where they can forage without fear of predators.

Like our Rufous-winged Sparrow which also inhabits a uniquely restricted niche in Arizona, Abert's Towhee has shown resilience in repopulating its historical ranges such as the lower San Pedro riparian area once cattle have been excluded. Abert's Towhee perfectly illustrates the importance of tracking and studying all our special species if our state's spectacular biogeographical diversity is to survive.

By Jim Burns

Say what you will about our state's special breeding species and its chance vagrants from south of the border, long time resident birders look forward most to winter with its tantalizing possibilities of surprise snowbirds. In this quiz we are exploring the *Gaviidae*, that most primitive of our bird families which epitomizes for many of us the essence of true wilderness and the far north.

Worldwide there are five species of loons, all occurring in North America, four recorded here in Arizona in winter. With the exception of the recently split Pacific and Arctic, breeding plumaged loons present no identification problems. However, in juvenile plumage which is held through first winter and sometimes through first summer, the five species can appear very similar. Structural clues . . . stop me if you've heard this before!

A)—Good photo, easy bird

In this close-up profile, three structural features of our first bird stand out. Especially in comparison with the loons in the other two photos, here we see a large head, a massive bill, and a thick neck. These structural elements tell us this is one of our two large loons, immediately eliminating all species but Common and Yellow-billed.

A closer look at the bill reveals a slightly downcurved culmen (top edge), dark to the tip on an otherwise light upper mandible. Plumage considerations show a dark head and nape which contrast sharply with the bird's light chin and neck, and there appears to be a dark collar which almost encircles the lower half of that neck. The eye is surrounded by white areas in sharp contrast with the dark head. All these are characteristic of winter Common Loon.

Yellow-billed, by comparison, has a straight culmen, entirely pale along its outer half. The head and nape of Yellow-billed in winter are much paler (brown rather than black) and without this apparent contrast with chin and neck, the collar less obvious and less extensive, and the face much paler, bearing larger areas of white.

This Common Loon was photographed at Site Six on Lake Havasu in February, '02, foraging alongside the Yellow-billed which spectacularly spent the entire winter there. Seeing the two side by side was fun and instructive, and Site Six is a virtual field lab which I would encourage loon enthusiasts to visit even in the absence of any loon species other than Common.

We know this is a juvenile bird by the light scalloping in the scapular area (shoulders and upper back). Absent on this bird is the anvil shape (peaked fore and aft) of the head so often associated with our two large loon species. I am not sure whether this is a function of the bird's immaturity or the simpler fact that the bird has just emerged from a dive.

B)—Good photo, difficult bird

Though not quite as good as the full profile view shown in our first photo, the angled profile in this second shot presents three structural differences from Common Loon. The head of this bird appears smaller relative to its neck and body, its bill appears smaller and thinner, and that bill, in addition to being held at an upward angle, appears slightly upturned near the tip as well.

Plumage differences are also apparent. This loon shows more extensive white in its face, its neck is less clean and contrasty, and its back is more obviously

discount its appearance here in some future winter. The first documented Colorado Arctic Loon occurred just this past winter!

There are, additionally, several structural and plumage related reasons why this loon is neither Arctic nor Pacific. Neither of those will ever show this extensive white in the face, and both in winter plumage have a much cleaner white throat and much greater contrast between nape and throat manifest as a straight vertical border down the length of the neck.

So, could this be a Yellow-billed? The lower mandible of Yellow-billeds does, after all, have a distinctive upturn which is rendered all the more noticeable because this species typically carries its bill tilted upward like the bird in our photo. Also apparent in this photo is a small dark spot on the auriculars (behind and below the eye toward the nape) which is a field mark for juvenile Yellow-billeds. Curious too is the anvil shaped head with its appearance of two peaks, one near the front and one at the rear of the crown, a feature often noted on our two large loon species.

The white speckling on this loon's back tells us it is a juvenile bird. Since it is diffuse and without pattern—in short, speckling rather than barring—it also tells us this is not a juvenile Yellow-billed. This is the juvenile Red-throated Loon that was discovered on Palm Lake at the Hassayampa Preserve in November, 1996. Red-throated is our smallest loon, head and neck so similar in circumference that the bird has been mistaken for a snake when its body is submerged beneath the surface. The slender, upturned bill, the plain face, and the peaked crown are most useful field marks on winter birds.

C)—Bad photo, easy bird

Our third image is a photo documentation, a euphemism for "crummy photo." The Common Loon was photographed from almost within spitting distance, the Red-throated from about forty yards. This image was taken from well over 100 yards, looking through a chain link fence. Get the picture? Well, just barely. Nothing beats close, not even good light. In blowing this image to a size comparable to the other two, it is obvious how much sharpness and contrast have been lost.

Nonetheless, we have enough field marks here to pin a label on this loon

speckled with white. These comparative differences suggest the description of Yellow-billed four paragraphs above and beg the possibility that the relatively small head and bill in this photo might be functions of sight angle and angle of light. Additionally, along the flanks of this bird just above the waterline is an extensive area of white. Let's discuss this field mark first.

When Arctic and Pacific Loon were split, it was well noted that the single most reliable distinguishing feature of the former was the bright white visible on the flanks above the waterline. At rest on the water Pacifics do not reveal any white in this area. In flight this difference between Arctic and Pacific is analogous to that between Violet-green and Tree Swallow, the former showing its more extensive white flanks as a saddle up and over the sides of the rump. Pacific Loons and Tree Swallows do not have this white saddle.

Could this be an Arctic Loon? There are several reasons why not, the most obvious being Arctic Loon has never been recorded in Arizona. Nonetheless, don't

just from our discussion of the first two images, and the similarity in sight angle to the second photograph makes it a fascinating study. We see a smoothly rounded head with no white around the eye. We see a thin bill, light with a dark culmen which, if not actually downcurved, certainly is not upturned. The contrast between the dark hindneck and light foreneck is so sharp it appears as a well defined line. The small white patches on the bird's back, which designate it as a juvenile bird, are arranged into neat, parallel rows. And nary a hint of white along the flanks at the waterline.

This juvenile Pacific Loon was discovered by former Phoenix birder, Bob Norton, in the canal south of Granite Reef Dam in January, 1993 and lingered in the area for several weeks. Winter is here. Arizona is due for an Arctic Loon appearance. The lakes along the Colorado, any big water impoundment, even Tempe Town Lake would be logical venues. You've done your homework. See you at Site Six.

By Mark Horlings

CAR POOLING

Maricopa Audubon strongly encourages carpooling on field 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 that passengers reimburse drivers 5 to 10 cents per mile

LEGEND

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

Difficulty Levels 1 through 5: 1 equals very low level of exertion, short walking distances, considerable birding from vehicle and possibly 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, October 25

Granite Reef Dam & Lower Salt River.

We will visit the Salt River, below Granite Reef Dam. A traditional favorite, excellent for waterbirds and raptors, with a leader who birds this area frequently. There is a lake entry fee. Bring water, lunch and a scope if available. We will meet at 7:30 a.m. at the Walgreen's parking lot at McKillip and Power (Bush Highway). Contact leader for reservations and information.

Limit: 15
Difficulty: 2

Leader: Charles Saffell
(480) 668-9393;
marisaff@coxnet.com

Tuesday, November 11

Gilbert Library Ponds. The ponds and surrounding marshes attracting migrating wildfowl, wintering raptors, and passerines. Burrowing owl colonies are well established and easily viewed. Bring a spotting scope, if available, lunch and water.

Limit: 15
Difficulty: 1. They don't get any easier.

Leader: Cindy West
(480) 830-5332
cwestbirdr@juno.com

Saturday, November 15

Saturday, November 22

Cottonwood. We will visit sites near Cottonwood, including Peck's Lake, Tuzigoot National Monument and Tavaschi Marsh. We will meet in the a.m. in northern Phoenix and carpool to Cottonwood. Expect to see a variety of residents and waterfowl. Contact leader for reservations and information.

Limit: 15
Difficulty: 2

Leader: Richard Kaiser
(602) 276-3312

Saturday, January 10

Lost Dutchman State Park. This desert park lies at the base of the Superstition Mountain near Apache Junction. Bird feeders and baths make locating birds easy. Canyon Towhee, Pyrrhuloxia, and many close looks at rock wrens made last year's trip memorable. There is an entry fee at the park. This is a beautiful hike, with good views of the spires of the Superstitions. Total of three miles to walk. Bring a lunch. Call leader for information and reservations.

Limit: 15
Difficulty: 3

Leader: Laurie Nessel
(480) 968-5614;
laurienessel@hotmail.com

Wednesday, February 18

Rio Verde -We will visit an area north of Scottsdale's McDowell Mountain Park, with particular sites depending on scouting results the previous weekend. This is interesting country with varied habitats and normally provides a good

SPEAKING OUT FOR OLD GROWTH: PRESERVING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE

By Roxane George, Southwest Forest Alliance

Perched on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, the [Kaibab Plateau](#) is home to the highest remaining density and distribution of old growth trees and the species that depend upon them for survival. Over half the forested acres on the Kaibab Plateau are made up of increasingly rare old growth ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forests. Old growth is protected within the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park. However, 80 percent of the old growth on the Kaibab Plateau is on the Kaibab National Forest.

Unfortunately, in spite of the Forest Service's many public pronouncements about management focused on ecosystem health, old growth logging on the Kaibab is far from a thing of the past. Over 55,000 large old growth trees have been logged during the last six timber sales on the north Kaibab. Six thousand more will be cut in a current timber sale called Dry Park.

Over 95 percent of the Southwest's original old growth has been destroyed by intensive logging over the last century. As a result, in 1995, the National Biological Survey declared the ponderosa pine forests of the Southwest one of the most endangered ecosystems in the nation. The Southwest Forest Alliance has an important campaign to protect and restore old growth forests in Arizona and New Mexico. Called *Old Growth Forever!*, the campaign seeks to increase public awareness and outrage over the continued logging of rare old growth trees in the Southwest. The focus of this campaign is a proposal to create an old growth preserve on the Kaibab Plateau.

As wild habitat is increasingly fragmented throughout the Southwest, corridors such as the Kaibab Plateau play an ever-greater role in the preservation of diverse and unique wildlife species. One of these species, the Kaibab Squirrel, is found nowhere else in the world and is a classic example of evolution through geographic isolation. In 1965, 200,000 acres of the ponderosa pine forest type within the Kaibab National Forest were designated as a National Natural Landmark for Kaibab Squirrel Habitat. The Kaibab Plateau also contains the greatest density of imperiled goshawks in the Southwest. Goshawk populations are in decline throughout the Southwest due to the loss of old growth habitat.

The unique ecological values of the Plateau have been recognized since long before Goshawk populations began to decline. Almost a hundred years ago in 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt created the Grand Canyon Game Preserve to protect the native fauna and flora of the area.

Congress and President Roosevelt intended the Grand Canyon Game Preserve to serve first and foremost as a refuge for wildlife from the rampant and often disastrous logging, mining and livestock grazing practices occurring in many areas of the Southwest at the turn of the century.

Unfortunately, the "modern" Forest Service has ignored its responsibility to make the protection of wildlife its highest management priority within the Game Preserve. Instead of viewing the Game Preserve designation as an opportunity to protect and restore the Plateau's wildlife and forests, the Forest Service continues to operate under industry influenced, destructive management policies.

The so-called "Healthy Forest" legislation currently before Congress will make protection of this and other unique old growth habitat even more difficult. This legislation will severely weaken environmental protections and restrict public input and appeal rights across our national forests.

If you care about preserving our last 5 percent of old growth please contact your Senator and ask him to vote against the "Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003" and to support policies that uphold environmental protection and provide real help for community protection. If Theodore Roosevelt's vision of the Game Preserve as a haven for wildlife is ever to be permanently realized, it will only be through the continued dedication and vigilance of concerned individuals and organizations.

To contact your Senator: Senator McCain [DC: (202) 224-2235, Phx: (602) 952-2410] email: john_mccain@mccain.senate.gov
Senator Kyl [DC: (202) 224-4521; Phx: (602) 840-1891], Web Form: www.kyl.senate.gov/con_form.htm.

To learn more about the Old Growth Forever campaign and how you can help protect the North Kaibab's remaining old growth forests, visit the Southwest Forest Alliance website at: www.swfa.org or contact us at swfa@swfa.org, (928) 774-6514.

Editor's note: The House passed the bill on May 20, 256-170

Gila River, Buckeye to the Gillespie

Dam - We will work our way down Highway 85, with side trips into habitat for Le Conte's, Bendire's and Sage Thrashers. White Pelicans and White-tailed Kites are probable, and Collared Doves have been seen in the area Bring lunch and a spotting scope if available. Contact leader for reservations and information.

Limit: 15
Difficulty: 2

Leader: Herb Fibel (480)966-5246.

variety of species. Contact leader for reservations and information.

Limit: 15
Difficulty: 2

Leader: Herb Fibel (480)966-5246.

Wednesday, March 10

Southwest Phoenix. Visit several locations in search of Vesper Sparrow, Savannah Sparrow, and various wintering waterbirds, including Neotropical Cormorant. Bring a lunch. Call leader for information and reservations.

Limit: 20
Difficulty: 1

Leader: Bob Witzeman
(602) 840-0052
No e-mails please.

By Janet Witzeman

The Pacific Loon, at Montezuma well, n. of Camp Verde since at least May 20, was last seen there June 13 (*vide* JBr). Twenty-three Neotropical Cormorants were observed with 15 Double-crested Cormorants along the 91st Ave. effluent channel June 15 and several Neotropical Cormorants were seen at the Tempe Marsh below the 101 and 202 freeways July 12 (TCo). One of the Brown Pelicans that wintered at Tempe Town Lake was observed there June 6 (RJ), two were seen there June 12 (TH), and one was observed at Tempe Marsh July 12 (TCo). Eight Am. White Pelicans, rare in summer, were found at the Gilbert/Riggs ponds July 6 (PM,CD) and four were seen at Gillespie Dam Aug. 9 (TCo).

There seemed to be more Least Bitterns this summer with at least two at the Cobble Ponds, more at Tres Rios, and several along the effluent channel between 91st Ave. and 115th Ave. in July and early August (MR). At least 50 fledgling Cattle and Snowy Egrets were observed at the Painted Rock Rd. heron rookery July 20, as well as a few Snowy and many Cattle Egrets incubating clutches of eggs, a late date to have nests with eggs (TCo).

A **Tricolored Heron** was found at the Gilbert/Ocotillo Rd pond again June 29 (DC) and remained until Aug. 16 (PD *et al.*); one was present at this pond in September 2002. The **White Ibis** in southwest Phoenix was discovered again June 22, this time at the confluence of the Agua Fria and Gila Rivers (BG) and another two individuals were found at the Gilbert Water Ranch June 29 (PM,CD). There had been only two previous county records. White-faced Ibis has been considered to be uncommon in summer in the county, so of interest were the numbers that were present this summer: up to ten west of Arlington June 10 (TH), two groups of 15 each between 91st and 107th Avenues June 12 (TH), 15 at the sludge pond e. of El Mirage June 15 (TCo), and five at the River Rd. ponds in Palo Verde June 29 (BG).

Eight Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks were observed at the sludge ponds e. of El Mirage June 15 (TCo). During the month of July a family group of Am. Kestrels, consisting of two adults, one young female,

and two young males, were reported catching insects inside Bank One Ballpark in downtown Phoenix (TG, TCh *et al.*). An unusually large number of Am. Kestrels (at least 18) were counted at Seven Springs July 9 (BD,AV). In early July five Prairie Falcon pairs on Camelback Mt. fledged young and the Peregrine Falcon pair there fledged two young (TH).

A Snowy Plover was observed at the Gila Bend Power Plant ponds July 15 at least to July 20 (HD). Two nearly grown juvenile Am. Avocets and young Black-necked Stilts were seen at the new wetlands in the Lewis Prison complex June 15 (TCo). A family of Black-necked Stilts was found at the Gilbert/Ocotillo pond July 20 (PD). A **Whimbrel** (a casual transient in the county) was discovered at the Sod Farm on Alma School Rd. Aug. 2 (EA), and a **Semipalmated Sandpiper** was found there the following day (CBA). A **Short-billed Dowitcher** was observed at the Gila Bend Power Plant ponds Aug. 23 (BG).

An adult Franklin's Gull and five early adult Caspian Terns were seen near Bermuda Flats, Roosevelt Lake June 24 (JE). Individual Caspian Terns were observed at the Gilbert/Ocotillo pond July 6 and at the Gilbert/Riggs ponds Aug. 16 (PD). A Least Tern, reported at 83rd Ave. and the Salt River June 3, provided the third record in the county this spring and the twelfth county record overall (BB, *vide* TH). A large number of 26 Black Terns were observed on Becker Lake Aug. 7 (TCo).

It was noted on July 20 that the Eurasian Collared-Doves at Paloma Ranch headquarters had expanded to about a dozen, including several juveniles (TCo). A female Ruddy Ground-Dove was discovered at the confluence of the Gila and Agua Fria Rivers June 29 (BG), providing only the second June record for the county.

A male Calliope Hummingbird was found at Becker Lake Aug. 1 (JiB). An Acorn Woodpecker was found at a lower than usual elevation at the Desert Botanical Garden (hereafter DBG) on the unusual date of June 30 (TCh).

Two **Sulphur-bellied Flycatchers**

(Continued on Page 12)

(Continued from Page 11)

were discovered along Sycamore Creek near Sunflower June 6 by two Tempe birders; one of the flycatchers was still present there June 9 (SG,RJ). There have been only two other Maricopa County records and this was the first in ten years.

A Hermit Warbler was seen in Fountain Hills Aug. 29 (KR). A Black-and-white Warbler, found at the DBG July 2 (TCh), represented only the second July record for the county and only the fifth in summer. Am. Redstarts continue to be recorded at South Fork near Springerville; an adult pair was seen there Aug. 7 (TCo). A N. Waterthrush was observed at Granite Reef Picnic Area Aug. 31 (CBa). A Red-faced Warbler was reported Aug. 2 on Mt. Ord (LL), where the species has been recorded only in recent years.

A male Indigo Bunting, a rare summer visitor, was found at the Hassayampa River Preserve July 12 (CBu). A **Varied Bunting**, discovered in Tolleson July 28 (BG), was north of its usual range and provided only the second county record away from the mountains s.e. of Gila Bend.

Following are highlights from s.e. Arizona during the summer. The individual Least Grebes at Sweetwater Wetlands and Sam Lena Park in Tucson remained at least until July 19 and Aug. 14 respectively. Numerous reports were received throughout the summer of a pair of **Short-tailed Hawks** at Barfoot Park in the Chiricahuas. A recently fledged juvenile was reported there July 19, and by Aug. 7, two juveniles were reported with the two adults, and the four continued to be seen at least until Aug. 24. The Buff-collared Nightjars, at the Oro Blanco Mine site near California Gulch, continued to be reported throughout the summer, with four being heard June 15 and one still being heard Aug. 24.

The male White-eared Hummingbird in Miller Canyon was joined by a female June 26 and remained at least until the end of August; another female was reported in Garden Canyon Aug. 13-16. Individual Berylline Hummingbirds were reported in Ramsey Canyon, Carr Canyon, Miller Canyon, and Ash Canyon during June and July; in the first half of August individual hybrids were reported in Miller Canyon and Ash Canyon. The **Plain-capped Starthroat** returned to Ash Canyon for the second summer June 19 and remained into September. Lucifer Hummingbirds (more than usual) continued to be seen in Miller and Ash Canyons through August, an adult male was observed n. of its usual range at the AZ Sonoran Desert Museum in Tucson June 6, and a female was reported at Patagonia June 29.

A pair plus a male **Rose-throated Becard** were discovered building a nest near the Patagonia Roadside Rest the second week in June. This was the first sighting of the species in Arizona since the summer of 1998. After the first nest blew down, the pair was observed building another nest in late July and both were still present in the area the end of August. The pair of Black-capped Gnatcatchers at Patagonia Lake nested again in mid-June and were still present there in late August. Another individual was reported in California Gulch in mid-August and one was reported on private property during the summer.

A Rufous-backed Robin, unusual in summer, was reported in Patagonia June 17-18. The Flame-colored Tanager in Miller Canyon and the pair in Madera Canyon continued to be reported until late August and late July respectively. A first year male was reported in Rucker Canyon in early June and was seen there with a female in early July. (Records from s.e. Arizona courtesy of the Tucson Audubon Society weekly Bird Report compiled by Bill Scott).

Abbreviations: Desert Botanical Garden (DBG).

Observers: Eldon Archer, Charles Babbitt, Jeff Brake, Bill Burger, Cody Burkett, Jim Burns, Tillie Chew, Dale Clark, Troy Corman, Bix Demaree, Henry Detwiler, Pierre Deviche, Cynthia Donald, Jeff Estis, Steve Ganley, Tom Gaskill, Bill Grossi, Roy Jones, Tom Hildebrandt, Linda Long, Pete Moulton, Kurt Rademaker, Mike Rupp, Anita Van Auken, Daniela Yellan.

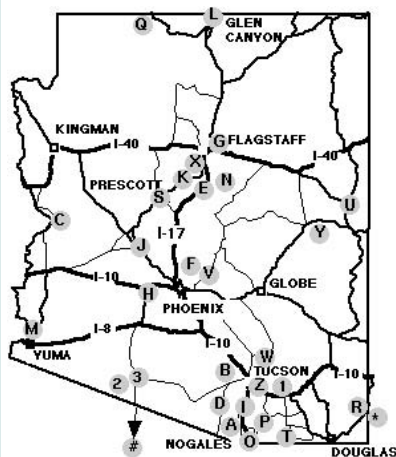
ARIZONA (& VICINITY) SCHEDULE 2003-04

By Walter Thurber

Date	Day	Count Name	Compiler	Phone	E-Mail
12/14	Su	Jerome	Gary Romig	928-639-1516	gromig@sedona.net
12/14	Su	Mormon Lake	Elaine Morrall	928-526-1022	elaimorr@earthlink.net
12/14	Su	Santa Catalina Mountains	Bob Bates	520-296-5629	batesr@u.arizona.edu
12/14	Su	Tucson Valley	Susan Birky	520-743-9390	sbirky@mindspring.com
12/16	Tu	Salt-Verde Rivers	Kurt Radamaker	480-837-2446	kurtrad@mexicobirding.com
12/18	Th	Phoenix-Tres Rios	Daniela Yellan	602-942-7791	dyellan@aol.com
12/20	Sa	Ajo-Cabeza Prieta NWR	David Griffin	505-532-0969	djg1@zianet.com
12/20	Sa	Avra Valley	George Montgomery	520-682-8530	diamond@dakotacom.net
12/20	Sa	Martinez Lake-Yuma	Henry Detwiler	928-343-8363	henry@southwestbirders.com
12/20	Sa	Nogales	Michael Bissontz	520-577-8778	seetrogon@aol.com
12/20	Sa	Puerto Penasco, Sonora, MX	Steve Ganley	480-830-5538	sganley4@cox.net
12/20	Sa	Sedona	Dottie Hook	928-204-1894	dothook1@aol.com
12/21	Su	Hassayampa River	Vanessa Montgomery	623-465-0012	hassayampacbc@hotmail.com
12/21	Su	Prescott	Carl Tomoff	928-778-2626	tomoff@northlink.com
12/23	Tu	Alamos, Sonora, MX	David MacKay	011 52 647 4280466	info@solipaso.com
12/27	Sa	Flagstaff-Mount Elden	Terence Blows	928-774-8028	terence.blows@nau.edu
12/27	Sa	Ramsey Canyon	Ted Mouras	520-803-0221	mourast@saic.com

ARIZONA (& VICINITY) SCHEDULE 2003-04

(Continued from Page 11)



12/27	Sa	Saint Johns	Brian Heap	928-337-4865	brian@wmonline.com
12/28	Su	Elfrida	Tom Wood	520-432-1388	tom@sabo.org
12/29	Mo	Camp Verde	Carl & Ruth Breitmaier	928-282-1041	caru@esedona.net
12/29	Mo	Havas NWR	Norma Miller	520-578-1399	n8urnut@earthlink.net
12/30	Tu	Bill Williams Delta	Kathleen Blair	928-667-4144	kathleen_blair@fws.gov
12/30	Tu	Gila River	Troy Corman	602-482-6187	aplomado@cox.net
12/30	Tu	Saint David	Tom Wood	520-432-1388	tom@sabo.org
1/1	Th	Chino Valley	Russell Duerksen	928-636-6944	duerksen@msn.com
1/1	Th	Sierra Pinta-Cabeza Prieta NWR	David Griffin	505-532-0969	djg1@zianet.com
1/2	Fr	Buenos Aires NWR	Bonnie Swarbrick	520-823-4251	bonnie_swarbrick@fws.gov
1/2	Fr	Carefree	Walter Thurber	480-483-6450	wathurber@cox.net
1/3	Sa	Dudleyville	Tracy McCarthey	602-973-0881	tmccarthey@msn.com
1/3	Sa	Green Valley-Madera Canyon	Reid Freeman	520-625-9895	wallcreeper@juno.com
1/3	Sa	Peloncillo Mountains, NM	Alan Craig	520-558-2220	narca_9@yahoo.com
1/3	Sa	Pipe Spring Nat. Monument	Andrea Bornemeier	928-643-7105	andrea_bornemeier@nps.gov
1/3	Sa	Timber Mesa	Jimmy Videle	928-537-5144	moonrise@wmonline.com
1/4	Su	Patagonia	Pete Workizer	520-394-2823	bullwinkle@theriver.com
1/4	Su	Portal	Larry Gates	520-558-2334	hummers@vtc.net
1/4	Su	Superior	Steve Ganley	480-830-5538	sganley4@cox.net
1/5	Mo	Glen Canyon	John	928-608-	john_spence@

[\(Continued on Page 12\)](#)

13