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The Stilt

Newsletter of the Bridgerland Audubon Society

Gardening for Bees

In our enduring quest to engender in all we meet a fascination with native bees commensurate with our own, we will now focus on the plant side of the equation with a list of garden plants with which you can entice bees to your yard.

"Why," you ask, "would I want to invite bees to my yard?"

The utilitarian answer is that bees pollinate. Some fruit and many vegetable crops will produce just fine without a pollinator's help. But if you want your squashes, melons, cucumbers, apples, pears, sweet cherries and others to bear fruit, you will need bees.

The aesthetic reason for inviting bees is that they play an integral role in our ecosystem. Plus, watching them forage and nest is fun. Really. Most native bees have a very minor sting, unlike the introduced honeybee, and are very docile. In our 1/3 of an acre yard in Logan, we see many different kinds of bees from lumbering, furry, orange-striped bumblebees to tiny, showy bees in jewel tones

of cobalt and emerald.

To attract foraging bees to your yard, you need flowers. The sugary nectar from flowers provides bees with their main source of energy. Pollen from flowers provides all of the other nutrients needed by their helpless offspring. Honeybees are unique in storing concentrated nectar as honey for much later use. Sometimes a foraging bee will acquire both nectar and pollen from a single kind of flower; in other cases, they go to one flower for pollen and others for nectar.

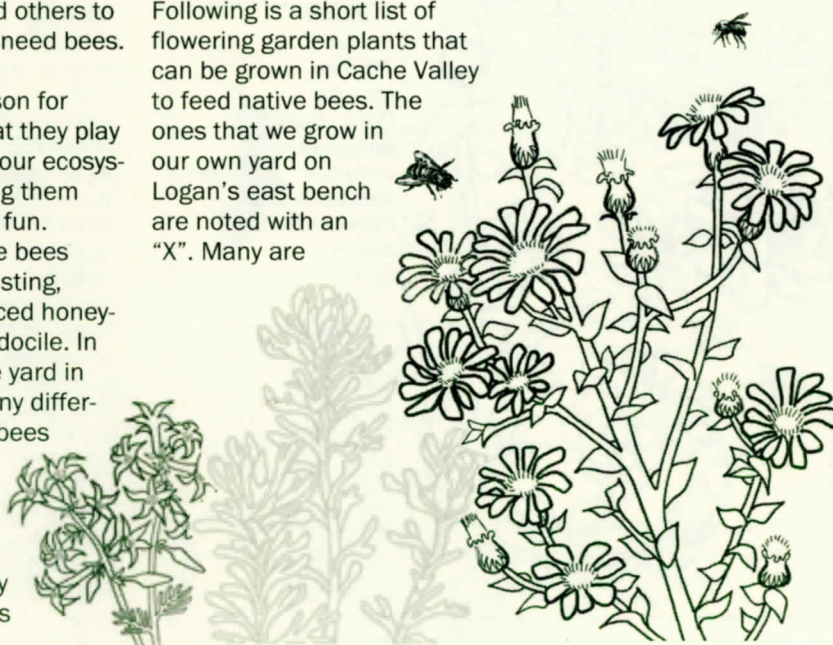
Following is a short list of flowering garden plants that can be grown in Cache Valley to feed native bees. The ones that we grow in our own yard on Logan's east bench are noted with an "X". Many are

adapted to the dry growing conditions here and will do fine with little or no supplemental irrigation. It is certainly not exhaustive, but it gives you, the gardening birder, a start on the second part of the "the birds and the bees." For a more extensive list, you can view the website of USDA Logan Bee Lab : www.LoganBeeLab.usu.edu.

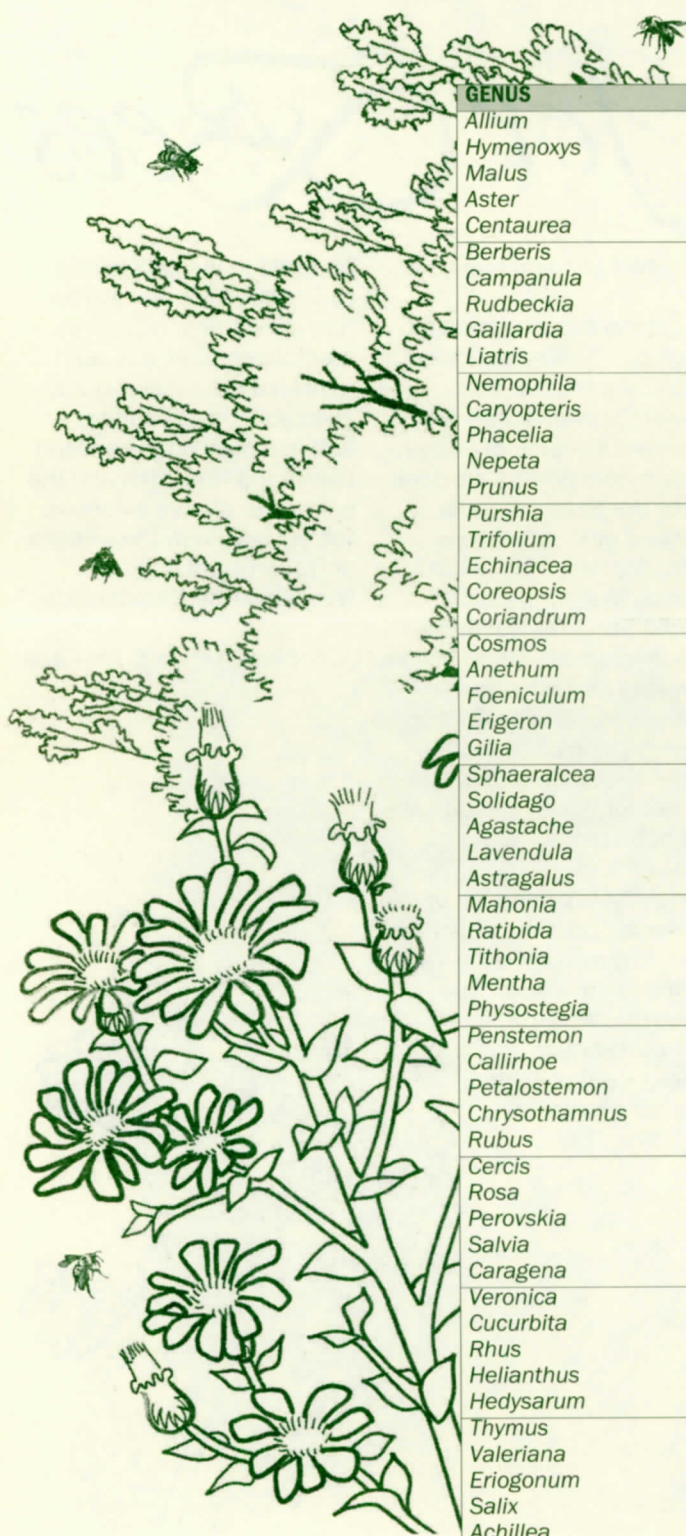
- Linda Kervin & Jim Cane

Inside this issue:

Gardening for Bees - Linda Kervin & Jim	1
Plant List for Bees	2
Conservation Easements - Bryan Dixon	3
The Park School Garden - Acadia Gantz	4
Green Calendar	5
If You Built It... - Eve Davies	6
My Eagle Project - Zack Anderson	7
Actions & Political Notes	8
Local Notes	10



Plant List for Bees



GENUS	COMMON NAME	Notes
Allium	allium	X
Hymenoxys	alpine sunflower	
Malus	apple	X
Aster	aster	not doubled, X
Centaurea	bachelor's button, corn flower	not doubled, some weedy, X
Berberis	barberry	X
Campanula	bell flower	X
Rudbeckia	black-eyed susan	X
Gaillardia	blanket flower	
Liatris	blazing star	
Nemophila	blue eyes	X
Caryopteris	blue mist spirea	X
Phacelia	bluebells, scorpionweed	X
Nepeta	catmint	X
Prunus	cherry, plum	not doubled, X
Purshia	cliff rose	X
Trifolium	clover	X
Echinacea	cone flower	X
Coreopsis	coreopsis	X
Coriandrum	coriander	X
Cosmos	cosmos	X
Anethum	dill	X
Foeniculum	fennel	F. vulgare
Erigeron	fleabane	X
Gilia	gilia	blue or violet
Sphaeralcea	globemallow	
Solidago	goldenrod	X
Agastache	hyssop	
Lavendula	lavendar	X
Astragalus	locoweed	
Mahonia	mahonia	
Ratibida	Mexican hat	
Tithonia	Mexican sunflower	X
Mentha	mint	X
Physostegia	obedient plant	X
Penstemon	penstemon	X
Callirhoe	poppy mallow	
Petalostemon	prairie clover	
Chrysothamnus	rabbit brush, chamisa	X
Rubus	raspberry, blackberry, brambles	some weedy, X
Cercis	redbud	
Rosa	rugosa-type and wild roses	not doubled, some weedy
Perovskia	Russian sage, filigran	X
Salvia	salvia, sage	blue or violet, X
Caragena	Siberian peashrub	
Veronica	speedwell, veronica	X
Cucurbita	squash, gourd, pumpkin	X
Rhus	sumac	
Helianthus	sunflower	not doubled, X
Hedysarum	sweet vetch, french honeysuckle	
Thymus	thyme	X
Valeriana	valerian	X
Eriogonum	wild buckwheat	X
Salix	willow	not weeping willow
Achillea	yarrow	A. millefolium weedy, X

Conservation Easements

why we want them & why we may want to use them

From time to time, Bridgerland Audubon Society and other conservation organizations consider using conservation easements to protect habitat and sensitive lands. What are these tools and why are they of use to conservationists? The reason is simple—bucks. If all you want to do is keep development from ruining some patch of Mother Earth, you don't need to own it. Buy the rights you want to control and use the savings to save some other patch of the world.

This technique of conservation easements requires an understanding of basic property rights. Unlike in old England common law, when we "own" property in the United States, we don't own absolute rights around the perimeter of our land from the center of the Earth to the infinite heavens. What we own is better described as a bundle of rights within some perimeter.

When the original thirteen colonies declared their independence from Mother England, they became thirteen individual countries (or "states") with absolute, sovereign rights to the lands and water within their borders. In later signing the U. S. Constitution, the states relinquished some very specific rights to a "federal government" (such as the rights to maintain armies and regulate interstate commerce) and anything they didn't expressly give away, the states kept. Thereafter, each state created subdivisions within it described variously as counties, townships, cities, towns, villages, etc. Each kind of political subdivision was accorded some of the rights held by the state and once again, the state kept the balance. (Those of you who have lived in other states may have realized that there is quite a variety in these local governments.)

The states also recognized that individual citizens could hold certain rights to property. These rights were set forth in state constitutions and legislation and then further defined in volumes of case law after litigation. States and other governments reserved the right to take back those rights in certain circumstances—specifically when it's in the public good—through a process of eminent domain.

Citizens therefore have certain rights to parcels of property, such as the right to build structures, plant crops, control ingress and egress, etc. Governments then use their "police power" to further control what landowners do within some limits. For example, it's generally accepted that just not anybody can put a radioactive waste pit on their property. On the other hand, governments cannot restrict property so much that landowners have no "economic use." To do so constitutes a "taking" of all significant rights and generally forces the government to exercise eminent domain and pay the landowner fair market value.

Further, just as the government and individual landowners each hold some of the rights to property, an individual landowner can give or sell some of their rights and retain the balance. This is generally referred to as an easement.

In the interest of protecting habitat, wildlife, scenic views, access, recreation or other interests, citizens may negotiate with a landowner to acquire the rights to develop a piece of property. These transactions can be in number of forms. They can transfer the right to

build but not the right of ingress. They can be for limited periods or perpetuity. They can be traded or sold or given. In each case, however, the agreement has to be spelled out in great detail. Provisions have to be made to file notices with the property—"covenants that run with the land"—so that future prospective purchasers of the land can conduct a title search and be aware of any limitations in rights they buy from the landowner and know what rights are held by other parties.

In the end, a landowner can, out of concern for some higher purpose or

educational corner

for pecuniary interest, agree to relinquish some of the property rights to another individual or legal organization. The agreement is unique and must be carefully worded to protect all interests, present and future. Organizations such as Audubon can achieve what we want—habitat protection—and not have to pay the entire cost of owning any particular parcel by acquiring a conservation easement. It's a powerful instrument, tricky in execution, but capable of stretching our precious dollars to do the most "good."

- by Bryan Dixon

(Bryan holds a master's degree in Community and Environmental Planning from the University of Rhode Island and was a member of the American Institute of Certified Planners - whoopedoo!)

The Park School Garden

The Park school garden was thought of by Mrs. Joyce Cline to teach children about native plants/rocks, and to have a place for wildlife. The garden was started in 1996 by the whole school, Headstart and Mr. Clint Ward. The plants include the

rocks. She would like a rabbitbrush in the garden. One of my classmates by the name of Kelbie Hamby won and donated a bristle-cone pine. The following people helped in and with the garden: the Lion's club, Audubon, Mr. Daines, Mr. Hawkes, Bert Stokes, Northern Utah conservation, Mrs. Jones, the state of Utah, Logan City, teachers and students of Park school and many parents.

-Acadia Gantz



potentilla, Alpine current,
choke cherry,
elderberry,
service berry,
willow, dogwood,
broad leaf moun-
tain mahogany,
curleaf mountain
mahogany,
bristlecone pine,
wild rose, snow-
berry and colum-
bine. The rocks
include Sardine
canyon rock,
Weber river rock,
and Brigham
sandstone
quartz. Mrs.
Cline says she
would like a
bigger garden
space because
she loves work-
ing in the garden
and she would
like more plants/

Green Calendar

march

2 Utah Native Plant Society: Native Plant Propagation Workshop. \$10 per person Pre-registration is required for this super-popular workshop. Each session is limited to 20 participants, so call 435/258-0303 early to sign up. Saturday, 9 am & 1 pm. For more information: 435/258-0303, email: unps_cache@hotmail.com.

9 Stokes Nature Center Owls Program. Dick Hurren will be doing his owls program for the Stokes Nature Center on 9 March, 1 pm. If you haven't seen it, you may wish to attend; if you have seen it or are not interested, go out and have a happy birding day on your own. Learn how owls locate and capture their prey, practice your best owl call, and learn to identify owls by sight and sound. Program fee is \$5 for adults and \$3 for children, half price for Nature Center members. For more information on Dick's program and on the early evening owling afterward, contact the Stokes Nature Center at 755-3239. AT 5 pm, walk through our local canyons with Dick Hurren to see and hear some owls that spend their winter in northern Utah. Transportation will be provided. Space is limited, call SNC to reserve your spot. Field trip fee is \$5 per person, half price for nature center members.

12 Utah Native Plant Society: USU Intermountain Herbarium Tour. Down, down, into the depths of the USU Junction to tour through the treasures of the Intermountain Herbarium. Don't miss this one! Thanks to Mary Barkworth for this great opportunity. Tuesday, 7 pm. For more information: 435/258-0303, email: unps_cache@hotmail.com.

14 Bridgerland Audubon Society General Meeting. Our esteemed pres, Val Grant will deliver a very entertaining (we're all sure) on bats: Bats & the Axis of Evil. Logan City Building Meeting Room. 7 pm.

16 Bridgerland Audubon Outing: Bald Eagles at Willard Bay. A perfect trip to chase away cabin fever and to get some good exercise. This is an annual outing led by Jim Sinclair and Reinhard Jockel to observe Bald Eagles, Golden Eagles and other raptors. First stop is at Willard Bay State Park, about 10 miles south of Brigham City, where eagles roost all winter, as long as there is ice-free water. From there the group will drive to the edge of the Willard Gravel Pit and climb up a narrow ravine to a more gentle ridge and a splendid overlook of Willard Canyon, where graceful raptors soar at eye level on their way to roosts in fir trees above. It's a strenuous hike, so bring good boots, warm clothes and lunch. The start is relaxed, however, as we don't leave until 10 am from the parking lot by the Caffé Ibis (50 East 150 North). Box Elder County participants may prefer to meet at the entrance to Willard Bay State Park at about 10:50 a.m. For more info call Jim Sinclair at 752-0061 or Dick Hurren at 435/734-2653.

20 Utah Native Plant Society: Chapter Meeting. Wednesday, 6:30 pm; 7 pm, Presentation: Invasive Weeds with Steve Dewey. USU's Steve Dewey will speak on weeds and the devastating effects they are having on Cache Valley agriculture and native plants. For more information: 435/258.0303, email: unps_cache@hotmail.com.

23 Bridgerland Audubon Outing: Amalga Barrens/Sewage Lagoons for Returning Waterfowl. The Amalga Barrens are famous for their shallow ponds, which attract tadpoles, aquatic invertebrates, and the critters that feed on them - namely birds. Sandhill Cranes are dancing and all those odd ducks are hanging out waiting for the winds that take them further north. A bit early for shore birds, but you never know what you might see. If the weather doesn't cooperate, we'll go to the Logan Sewage Lagoons instead. The trip leaves from the parking lot by the Caffé Ibis (50 East 150 North) at 9 am. Return by lunch. For more info call Keith Archibald, 752-8258 or Dick Hurren, 435/734-2653.

30 Bridgerland Audubon Outing: Gunnison Sage-Grouse Courtship Extended Foray. Because the Gunnison Sage-Grouse was only recently separated from the Greater Sage-Grouse and made a separate species, this will be a new "life list" bird for many of you. There is a very small area in extreme southeastern Utah that has one active lek of these birds. We have been given permission by the Utah DWR to be one of only two small groups to view these birds on their booming grounds this year. Participants must be in Monticello, Utah by late afternoon on Friday, 29 March to listen to a DWR biologist discuss the grouse mating ritual and tell us how we must act at the lek area. We will then arise very early on the morning of 30 March and travel with the DWR biologist to the lek area to observe the grouse. There are many other interesting birding spots in southeastern Utah, which participants may wish to investigate afterwards. Carpools are encouraged; reservations are required. Call Bryan Dixon, 752-6830 or Dick Hurren, 435/734-2653 to make your reservation and/or to learn more about motel and campground accommodations in the Monticello area.

If you build it...



In case you're wondering about the large dirt mounds you may have seen south of the new trail near Benson Marina, like they said in the movie *Field of Dreams*, "If you build it, they will come," although in this case we're talking about underground owl nesting tunnels, not baseball diamonds. Still, the theory is the same. Burrowing owls used to nest in a few spots on the west side of Cutler Reservoir, often in fields converted from agricultural production to Crop Reserve Program (CRP) grasslands. PacifiCorp lands could provide abundant habitat available for this small, tunnel-dwelling species of owl in an area immediately south of their last known Cache Valley nesting location, which was near Cache Junction. After observing a single burrowing owl last spring investigating a small (less than a foot deep) burrow located in the west-facing slope of one of our erosion control check dams, I got to thinking about the last time I had seen burrowing owls in Cache Valley, about 10 years ago. PacifiCorp had recently converted the 300-acre agricultural field where I observed the owl into a perennial grassland that seemed as though if there were just some suitable tunnels, burrowing owls

could certainly be enticed into nesting here once again. Additionally, it fit right in with the overall Cutler Resource Management Plan project, in terms of improving wildlife habitat in the area (see the January issue of the *Stilt* for additional detail regarding PacifiCorp's Cutler project).

After making a few calls to local BAS members Bryan Dixon and Keith Archibald to solicit advice (and to see the bird, who of course had disappeared when they came out), I obtained construction plans for artificial burrowing owl tunnels and additional advice from Don McIvor. Help also presented itself in the form of Zack Anderson, an Eagle Scout in need of a project from Salt Lake City. Zack and his family and scout troop put in a lot of time meeting to plan, raise funds, and eventually build and install four artificial burrowing owl tunnels on PacifiCorp lands located on the west side of the reservoir, and south of the new Benson RR bridge and trail. Brian Dixon and Ron Ryel helped us choose what we hope will be wonderful locations for new burrowing owl families interested in relocating to Cache Valley.

The tunnels were installed late last October, and we are hopeful they will be 'found' by some Burrowing Owls

moving through the valley as early as this spring and utilized. Zack and his troop moved a whole lot of dirt around for this project, as each one of the four tunnels had approximately eight cubic yards of soil (think eight BIG truck loads of dirt) that needed to be placed over them to provide critical insulation from both summer heat and winter cold. They also installed posts for perching around each mound. Zack wrote a short project report about his experience, which is excerpted here. Please contact me (eve.davies@pacificorp.com or 801/232-1704) if you are out in the Benson area and see some burrowing owls, or if you want to go see the project and need more directions to find the area. Let's hope Kevin Costner was right about building new habitats (baseball diamonds could be considered habitats for the players, right?) in old corn patches.

- Eve Davies

My Eagle Project...

nesting boxes for burrowing owls

My Eagle Project was to build and put in nesting boxes for burrowing owls near Cutler Reservoir. I heard about this project from my mom. She knew a person who works for Pacific Corp, the person who she knows is Eve Davies. Eve had a project of cleaning up and bringing back wildlife around Cutler Reservoir. My mom told Eve that I was getting ready to start an Eagle Project, and she told her about this project that she was going to start about the Owl nests. She said that she would be willing to let me take over and use it as my Eagle Project.

I met with Eve in May 2001, and we talked about where the nests boxes would go, what kind of funding I would need, and we looked at some different varieties of plans for different kinds of nesting boxes. I basically got all the general information and all the questions that I need answered, and then she turned the whole thing over to me.

The next thing that I did was call around and I wrote some e-mails to different people that Eve had said to talk to, to gather more information on what this was going to be like. I talked to different bird specialists to get more information on the owls themselves. I also talked to people who had tried the artificial burrowing owl nest in other parts of the country. I spoke to them to get an idea if the boxes were going to be at all successful, and what types of things work and what things don't. During this time I was also sending out letters explaining my project and asking for any kind of support that they could offer me. One of the Committee members of

my troop had a contact at Brubaker Construction. I called this person and they donated almost all the wood that I needed for the boxes. Once I had all the money together, I talked to Eve one more time to finalize some things. We decided which model of nest box we were going to use, and that we were going to make four different nests.

With the money donations that I had received, my dad and I went out and bought the remaining materials that we needed. Now that I had everything starting to come together, I had to start setting some dates. My parents and I sat down with a calendar and set the dates of when we were going to build the boxes, and also when I would go up to the sites, and when we were going to put the boxes in.

On October 6, 2001 we had planned to build them. So that day I had everything set up to build them in my back yard. I had told my Troop about it and asked as many as possible to come. I had six kids show up and two adults. We worked in little groups of two or three, and actually the building of them went pretty fast and quite well. We were all hungry by the time that we were done, so we ordered some pizza and had a nice lunch.

The next weekend was the 13th of October. This was the weekend that I had planned to visit the sites where these nesting boxes would be placed. We met Eve and a couple of other people that she had brought with her. Two of them were bird specialists, and the other one was the guy that was

helping her with this project, Scott. We walked around a big field of grass for about two hours looking at possible Sites for the nests. The bird specialists were telling me about how every thing should be: such as which way the door should be facing, and how high the dirt mounds should be. We got four Sites picked out and marked them with little flags. Then Scott took us to a ranch that PacificCorp owns and showed us where we could camp for the night that we would be staying in Cache Valley.

The next date we had set was the one that we put in the nest boxes. This date was the weekend of the 20th of October. We had made it the troop's October Camp Out to come up to this place and have the whole troop help me put these nests in. We got there around noon and met up with Scott, who had all the shovels and tools that we needed. PacificCorp had four mounds of dirt hauled in and dumped in the sites that we were installing nest boxes. We did this because the ground up there is rock hard and the nests have to be underground. So we created an artificial mound with our own dirt. We met up with Scott, and went to work putting these nests in. There were 14 kids and 7 adults including my parents and Scott. We started work at about 12:30 p.m. and ended near 6 p.m. Once we were done I was quite happy, and we went to dinner.

-Zack Anderson

Actions & Political Notes

Environmental Education needs your help!

Funding for environmental education is in serious jeopardy. President Bush plans to abolish the EPA's Office of Environmental Education, as well as the National EE Training and Foundation's congressional authority and grants program. The reason, the administration calls EE ineffective and goes on to explain that the EPA's EE program "has supported environmental advocacy rather than environmental education."

Hogwash!!!

The administration is clearly confused and getting bad information from biased sources. One only need review how EPA grant funds were used in 2001 to appreciate how inaccurate this reasoning is. Among those receiving some of the \$2.8 million dollars granted through EPA in 2001 were:

- * Healthy Homes Education Project in Illinois: Through training, hands-on demonstration, and tool kits, residents of public housing developments in Chicago are participating in a program that addresses health problems that affect residents of impoverished minority communities because of exposure to indoor air pollutants, allergens and pesticides.

- * Community-Based Environmental Issues Forums in Kansas: The goal of the project is to train adult participants in

using community-based issues forums as a tool to address environmental issues. Through the forums, community members identify issues, reach consensus, and develop action plans that address the issues of concern.

- * Develop Leadership in Utah's Environmental Education Community: The goals of the project are: to develop environmental education guidelines that are specific to the state of Utah; to foster an understanding among providers of environmental education of the components environmental education programs should include; to develop leadership in Utah's environmental education community; and to increase the skills of environmental educators and the legitimacy of environmental education itself.

- * Brushy Creek Field Lab and Research Project in Iowa: The project brings educators to a natural setting to train them in conducting field research with their students. Teachers learn new strategies and skills for implementing and practicing when they teach students outside the classroom.

Scary projects eh? Scan the others yourself at www.epa.gov/enviroed.

YOU CAN HELP EE BY MAKING YOUR VOICE HEARD!!!!

Environmental education stresses an action component (so does democracy). Now is the time for YOU to take action. Environmental education recognizes that it's not enough

to understand an issue, people need to be active participants in solving the issue. For instance, during an inversion in Salt Lake City, understanding the need for clean air isn't enough, citizens need to modify their behaviors in such a way that they aren't contributing to the air quality problems.

As environmental education advocates, it's not enough to understand that funding for EE is in jeopardy. YOU must play an active role in reversing the administration's budget proposal.

Call, write or email your representatives and let them know that environmental education is good education. (Go to: www.congress.org/ to get contact information for your representative.)

In your letter, you might want to highlight:

- * Goals associated with EE include: knowledge about natural systems and processes; basic science and math skills; understanding of human processes and systems; skills to investigate and analyze environmental problems and issues' ability to detect bias and distinguish fact from opinion; understanding the rights and responsibilities of citizens; and citizen action skills.

- * Environmental education is a process that aims to develop an environmentally literate citizenry that can compete in our global economy; has the skills, knowledge, and inclinations to make well-informed choices; and exercises the rights and responsibilities of members of a community.

* National Project for Excellence in Environmental Education is establishing guidelines for the development of balanced, scientifically accurate, and comprehensive environmental education programs. Quality environmental education programs facilitate the teaching of science, civics, social studies, mathematics, geography, language arts, etc. These guidelines will help educators develop meaningful environmental education programs that integrate across and build upon the high standards set by the core disciplines.

* How your organization or state is working toward developing an environmentally literate and active citizenry.

Share this message with others.
Rally the troops and let our voices be heard.

If you have any questions, you can contact me at either brown@usee.org or 801/328-1549.

Thank you,
Tim Brown
Executive Director,
Utah Society for Environmental
Education Chair,
Affiliate Partnership,
North American Association for
Environmental Education

Audubon President John Flicker Hails UN Report Linking Global Popula- tion Growth with Environ- mental Decline

Wednesday, Nov. 7, 2001 -
Audubon President John Flicker
today hailed the release of the
2001 UN Population Fund report
and praised its focus on the link
between population growth and
environmental degradation.

"No environmental victory is permanent as long as population growth remains unchecked," Flicker said. "So much of the environmental destruction we see across the globe today is fallout from the population explosion that has occurred over the last 50 years."

The State of World Population 2001 - Footprints and Milestones: Population and Environmental Change shows how poverty, hunger and environmental degradation are worsening worldwide. The report demonstrates that an important solution to these problems is slowing global population growth.

The worldwide decline in migrant bird species is just one sober indication of how human population growth has affected the natural world. More than 50 percent of neotropical migrant bird species that are monitored in the eastern United States and prairie states have been in decline for the last three decades. This alarming drop is largely due to habitat destruction, caused by rapid rates of population growth both overseas and in the United States.

"Like the canary in the coal mine, the decline of migrant bird species is clearly telling us that population growth is stressing the environment to the breaking point," Flicker said. "Many species of birds and mammals have seen their habitats reduced to a fraction of their old range, and their numbers decimated by pollution and human predation."

More severe environmental problems may lie ahead.

Rapid population growth, together with the increasing use of natural resources in the developing world, means that the environmental footprint of humans will double in these regions in the next seven to ten years.

For example, if China's per capita annual oil consumption rises to the per capita level of Taiwan, for example, China alone would be consuming two-thirds of all the oil now being produced in the world. Audubon believes that one of the most important steps toward tackling looming environmental problems is to invest in effective international family planning programs.

"International family planning is a core environmental issue," Flicker said. "No single investment in human health, environmental protection, or economic and political stability can ever match the investments made in international family planning."

Yet, in inflation-adjusted dollars, US funding for international family planning has declined by one-third since 1995. Among the 20 leading industrialized countries, the US is last when international family planning donations are counted as a percent of Gross National Product.

For more information about the environment-population connection, check Audubon's web site at <http://www.audubonpopulation.org/>.

Local Notes

Call for Nominations to Bridgerland Audubon Society Board

If you would like to dominate yourself or someone else to the BAS Board, call Val Grant, 752-7572, biores@mtwest.net

Great Salt Lake Birding Festival

Please join us again on May 18th through the 25th of 2002 for our 4th annual celebration of the birds of the Great Salt Lake. This year our festival dinner will feature keynote speaker Kenn Kaufman. Registration and more information available at <http://www.greatsaltlakebirdfest.com/>

Bear Lake CBC Numbers Down

Forty-eight species of birds including a total of 1659 individuals were observed during the 2001 Bear Lake Christmas Bird Count. This represents the lowest number of individuals seen in the young 5 year history of the count and is the second lowest number of species. Only 38 species were observed on the first year of the count in 1997. The highest individual total was 8,196 birds in 1998. The most species ever seen was 56 last year.

Fifteen people braved the cold, grey day covering 204 miles by car, foot and ski. A total of 25 hours

were spent birding by all parties combined. Participants this year included Alicia Austin, Ann Austin, Dennis Austin, Jared Austin, Mary-Marie Austin, Micah Austin, Eddie Barry, Paul Chase, Barbara Farris, Caitlin Laughlin, Jon Laughlin, Bill Masslich, Zane Masslich, Bryce Nielson, and Vincent Reynolds. The efforts of all who participated was greatly appreciated.

Record high counts were observed for Trumpeter Swan (17), Tundra Swan (6), Gray Partridge (19), Three-toed Woodpecker (1), Loggerhead Shrike (2), Song Sparrow (10) and American Goldfinch (119). The Three-toed Woodpecker was the most unusual species in what was mostly an uneventful count. Also of note was very low numbers of Common Goldeneye at 38 individuals. In the past up to 1021 individuals have been seen loafing and feeding on Bear Lake.

Audubon Banquet

Our Spring Banquet speaker will be Dr. Robert Pyle of Washington. He is a pioneering insect conservationist, butterfly ecologist, accomplished author of numerous field guides and natural history books, including the Audubon field guide to butterflies. He will be speaking to us about butterflies. He is a visiting scholar in the English Department at Utah State University this spring semester. The banquet is planned for the 11th of April. More information will be in the next *Stilt*.



Whose tracks?

It's a Pelican!

photos by Eve Davies

Welcome to BAS

New Members

James Gessaman
Joe Robertson

Renewing Members

Merv & Mae Coover
Bryan Dixon
Rebecca S Echols
Ms Barbara S Hale

R M & M R Holdredge
Douglas A Johnson
Gary C Lewis
R Ratliff
John N Ream, Jr

Jennifer Sinor
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1999-2002 Jim Cane, 713-4668; Allen Christensen, 258-5018
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Teri Peery, 753-3249
2001-2004 Merr Lundahl, 753-1707; Dick Drown 752-3797

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Membership in the Bridgerland Audubon Society includes a subscription to *The Stilt*, as well as *Audubon* magazine. The editor of *The Stilt* invites submissions of any kind, due on the 15th of each month. Send to stiltnews@hotmail.com.

National Audubon Society Chapter Membership Application

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Note to new National Audubon members: To get on *The Stilt* newsletter mailing list without the usual 8 week delay, contact Susan Durham, 753-5637, sdurham@cc.usu.edu.

Prefer the local newsletter only? Send \$20 and this form to: Bridgerland Audubon Society, PO Box 3501, Logan, UT 84323-3501 for a subscription to *The Stilt*.



National Audubon occasionally makes its membership list available to selected organizations. To have your name omitted from this, please check this box.



The Stilt

Newsletter of the Bridgerland Audubon Society

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Whose tracks are these?

...see inside for the answer