



I.O.U. News

Iowa Ornithologists' Union Newsletter

Winter 1994 • Volume 10 Number 4

Enlightened by a Shorebird

by **Tim Schantz**

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Shorebirds are birds that are not noticed by the casual birdwatcher. They do not come to bird feeders. One cannot build a house in hopes of attracting them. Instead one needs to find mud flats during the right time of year. Not only that but it takes experience and practice to tell many species apart.

July is the month when many shorebirds that have spent the summer on the tundra of the far north start heading south for the wintering grounds. Some shorebirds winter as far south as South America while others are content with the southern United States.

On August 1, 1994, while looking at shorebirds at Lake Red Rock, a small shorebird caught my eye. Its small size, leg color, short bill and overall drab appearance told me it was a Semipalmated Sandpiper. Not a great find (one of the more common migrants) but this one was different. It had four colored bands on its legs that were visible through the spotting scope. The left leg had a white above blue, while the right leg had two yellow bands. I knew that this bird was a subject in some type of research and became curious about the history of this 6 inch world traveler.

My first inquiry was to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service office in Minneapolis. They found my sighting of little interest but told me to contact the Bird Banding Laboratory in Maryland and provided me with a number to call. The biologist in Maryland was much more interested especially when I described the shape of the blue band. "It was wrapped around the leg and had a tab that projected about an eighth of an inch from the rear of the leg."

The biologist reply was, "that's called a flag, and is used in a study conducted by the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network. A blue flag indicates a bird banded in Brazil." I was instructed to call Brian Harrington of the Manomet Bird Observatory in Massachusetts. Mr. Harrington explained that the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network is a study that seeks to protect key wintering and staging areas for migrant shorebirds in the western hemisphere. He also confirmed that the bird I observed was banded on Maranhao Island at the mouth of the Amazon River in northern Brazil. He could not give me an exact date but promised to send me more information.



As I hung up the phone, I got out the world atlas. If the bird was banded last winter, then it would have had to travel from the Amazon River to northern Canada (where Semipalmated Sandpipers breed) then stop in Iowa on its way back to South America.

At this point, the bird has traveled roughly 11,000 miles since last winter! I envisioned "my" bird in the hands of a Brazilian biologist being set free to face tropical storms, flying over oceans, and dodging predators so that biologists can gain insight and protect areas for others of its kind.

I find myself marveling at the little bird's stamina and wishing I could take part in the travels and adventures this little bird has had in just one year of its life.

This little shorebird illustrated something to me that I have known for a long time but never was it so clear. I owe it all to white over blue, yellow, yellow.



1994 Fall Meeting

by Mary Kuhlman, Ft. Dodge

The I.O.U. Fall Meeting was held October 28-30, 1994 in Pella. Ann Johnson, Tim Schantz, Doyle Woods and Roy Godwin were in charge of all local arrangements.

Members greeted one another and enjoyed wonderful Dutch pastries Friday night at the social gathering held at the Red Rock Lake Visitor Center. So many members attended that we overflowed the meeting room. A very interesting program was given by Tracy Geis of the Red Rock staff showing the effects of the 1993 flood. She included dramatic slides showing locations before and after the record high water levels.

Field trips were held in the Red Rock area both days. Saturday began with the entire group working on gull identification below the dam. From there we divided into smaller groups to bird for the rest of the morning. Field trip leaders both mornings were: Tim Schantz, Steve Dinsmore, Mark Proescholdt and Eugene Armstrong.

The Saturday afternoon program was held at the Pella Community Building. The members enjoyed three informative presentations. Pauline Drobney of USF&W explained work being done on prairie restoration at Walnut Creek National Wildlife Refuge. Tom Kent involved the group in a lively discussion of vagrancy patterns and we still wonder what he predicts to be the next birds likely to be seen in Iowa. Dr. John Faaborg updated us on research being done on neotropical migrants.

At the I.O.U. business meeting, members voted to make changes in the constitution to clarify the election process. Membership is down slightly and we were encouraged to distribute brochures to potential new members.

The Saturday night banquet was held at Central College with Dr. John Faaborg of the University of Missouri as the featured speaker. "Flying the Coop for Fun and Profit" was the title for his very personal account of how he, as an Iowa farm boy, grew up to be able to pursue his love of birds as a way to see the world and have a gainful career. He gave I.O.U. and several special members credit for helping him as a young birder.

The weekend concluded after the Sunday morning field trips to Red Rock and lunch at the community center. The compilation showed that the weekend produced 113 species. This included White-winged Scoter, Black Scoter,



Horned Grebe, Common Loon, Lesser Black-backed Gull, and Red-shouldered Hawk. Other good birds included Dunlin, Long-billed Dowitcher, American Pipit, Snow Bunting, Lapland Longspur, LeConte's Sparrow and Common Moorhen.

Special thanks go to all who helped make the weekend so successful. The spring meeting will be held May 19-21 in Ida Grove.

Attendance:

Adel: Jan Eppard.
Algona: Karla & Matt Kenne.
Ames: Barb Bettis, Ed & Elizabeth Carbery, Jim & Steve Dinsmore, Kay Niyo.
Ankeny: Carol & Galin Berrier, Maridel Jackson.
Booneville: Eloise & Eugene Armstrong.
Cedar Falls: Ed & Jean Leonard.
Cedar Rapids: Dale & Helen Fye.
Centerville: Ray Cummins, Tom Johnson.
Clear Lake: Joan & Vergil Eness.
Clive: Jane Clark.
Davenport: Dan Dorrance, Mary Lou & Peter Petersen.
Des Moines: Bob & John Cecil, John Fleckenstein, Barbara Miller.
Elgin: Dawn De Vore.
Estherville: Harold White.
Fairfield: Diane & Michael Porter.
Ft. Dodge: John & Judy Garton, Karen Hansen, Mary Kuhlman, Mina Landes, David & Peggy Moody, Cliff & Sharon Perkins, Dorothy Zehr.
Indianola: Bill & Mary Ann Gilbert, Roy Godwin, Ann Johnson, Jim Sinclair, Doyle Woods.
Iowa City: Karen Disbrow, Jim Fuller, Bud Gode, Tom Kent,

Bernie & Cal Knight, Jim Schieb, Dick Tetrault, Carol Thompson.

Liscomb: Beth & Mark Proescholdt.
Marshalltown: Joan Buwalda, Jean Eige, Alice Smith.
Mason City: Carolyn Fischer, Rita Goranson.
Nevada: Hank Zaletel.
Nora Springs: Reva Pedelty.
Norwalk: Sue Spieker.
Osceola: Beth Brown.
Oskaloosa: Ron Muilenburg.
Otley: Tim Schantz.
Pleasantville: Gladys Black.
Princeton: Ann Barker.
Runnells: Fred Brink.
Sioux City: Bob & Wayne Livermore, Jerry & Zach Probst.
Waterloo: Dick & Francis Kraemer, Francis Moore.
Moline, IL: Marv Skoglund.
Columbia, MO: John Faaborg.
Edina, MO: Anne & Don Downing.
Bellevue, NE: Babs & Loren Padelford.



Wanted! — Birdwatchers for Trailside Survey

Since 1966, the Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) has been able to document bird population trends for about 370 species. While this roadside survey is excellent for documenting birds that live in ditches, grasslands, or fragmented forests, area-sensitive birds, such as many of the wood warblers, thrushes, flycatchers, and tanagers, are recorded in low numbers. Estimates in population trends for these birds are shaky at best.

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Diversity Program (a.k.a. Nongame Program) is developing a



trailside survey that can be implemented in Iowa's state parks and forests. Since this survey technique has not been tested, the 1995 field season will be used to fine tune the methodology. The Wildlife Diversity Program is asking for volunteers who are familiar with the songs of forest-dwelling birds and are willing to give us feedback on the census technique after conducting the survey.

The backbone of the BBS for the last 30 years has been the volunteers. Please consider expanding your efforts to help monitor some of Iowa's most beautiful and least encountered birds. If you would like to participate, please write to the Wildlife Diversity Program or call us at the Boone Research Station 515/432-2823. Thanks for your help.



Adopt-A-Book for Schools by Laura Jackson, Madrid

The I.O.U. is proud to announce a new adopt-a-book fundraiser as part of its continuing support for the Breeding Bird Atlas project. The atlas is dangerously close to being published. The book will be about 600 pages and feature about 200 species accounts which describe each bird's range, status, atlas distribution, life history and factors affecting its distribution.

Each account will have a full-page atlas map and full-page of text with a black and white photograph of each bird. There will also be an introductory chapter which describes the project and discusses Iowa's biogeography and changes in its avifauna.

The book will also list the volunteers that contributed their time and birding skills to the project, the block locations and furnish additional atlas data. The book will provide the most comprehensive life history, distribution and status information for birds breeding in Iowa.

Despite the quality of the book, most schools will not order a copy because of budget constraints or lack of interest, thereby failing to provide for their students readable information about Iowa's birds.

When *Iowa Birds* was published, less than 200 of Iowa's 700 middle and high school libraries purchased a copy. Students who were interested in birds were deprived of valuable Iowa-specific information. Students who might have become interested in birds were not given the exposure they might have obtained from a book had it been in their library.

To correct this and promote better awareness of Iowa's avifauna, the I.O.U. has pledged to purchase enough atlas books for each middle, high school and county conservation board. Thanks to a discount from the University of Iowa Press, each soft-covered book (with a full color painting on the cover by Larry Zach) will cost about \$11.50.

I.O.U. members are encouraged to donate one or two copies of the book and consider other ways to raise money to purchase books. The I.O.U. needs to purchase 781 books. Fund raising can continue through this summer when the books should be printed. To make a donation, please designate I.O.U./breeding Bird Atlas on your check. The I.O.U. is pleased with all of the work its members contributed to the collection of data and completion of the book and is now proud to try to distribute that information to students and people across the state.



Heard on the Birdline
July 1-October 15
by Jim Fuller, Iowa City

Rare birds on the Iowa Birdline are considered hypothetical until documented and accepted by the Records Committee.

Virtually all the rarities reported on the Iowa Birdline during the summer and early autumn were water-related. A highlight was the three Common Black-headed Gulls (two adults and a juvenile) discovered in the Spirit Lake area by Steve Dinsmore on August 2, which delighted Iowa and Minnesota birders through August 26. Equally impressive was the adult Long-tailed Jaeger reported by Pete Ernzen at Tomahawk Marsh in Sac County on September 4. The next day it was relocated at Black Hawk Lake, where, along with a juvenile Sabine's Gull, it remained for ten days.

The Pacific Loon, found by Steve Dinsmore on July 10 at Anderson Lake in Hamilton County, unusual at any season, but most unusual in summer, was reliable until the first day of waterfowl hunting, September 15.

Another Dinsmore find on July 17 was a Fulvous Whistling Duck which was seen by many at Goose Lake in Clinton County for the next week. Other July sightings were Black and King Rails at Stateline Marsh in Kossuth County, and a juvenile Laughing Gull at Rathbun Reservoir.

Early August brought reports of Barn Owls nesting in Taylor County, and a family of Burrowing Owls in Emmet County. August shorebird reports included a Marbled Godwit at Red Rock, and a Red-necked Phalarope at Otter Creek Marsh in Tama County. A Western Grebe was at Trumbull Lake in Clay County August 28-September 5.

Snake Creek Marsh in Greene County featured Sharp-tailed Sparrows from mid September to early October, and two Yellow Rails on September 21. A Parasitic Jaeger paid a passing visit to Saylorville Reservoir on September 22. In mid-October, an Ibis (sp.) spent six days at Tomahawk Marsh, and a Red-necked Grebe was in Linn County.

Other notable sightings included Snowy Egrets in Lee and Fremont Counties, Little Blue Herons at several locations, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Least Tern and Piping Plover.



**Can You Keep House Sparrows
Away From Bird Feeders?**

A recent article (Kessler et al. 1994) evaluated two devices as means of repelling House Sparrows from bird feeders. The authors found that House Sparrows were repelled by both monofilament lines stretched around a feeder and a wire hoop placed over the feeder. Blue Jays were repelled by the line but not the wire hoop. Cardinals preferred feeders without the lines but when offered a choice of feeders with and without lines, benefitted from the refuge provided by the feeders with lines. Most common feeder species were not repelled by the feeders with lines over them. These results provide some new ideas on ways that feeders might be designed to eliminate some often unwanted bird species.

(Kessler, K.K., R.J. Johnson, and K.M. Eskridge. 1994. Monofilament lines and a hoop device for bird management at backyard feeders, *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 22:461-470.



1993 Bird Feeder Survey

Our tenth year of Winter Bird Feeder Survey data was collected in 1993! Not only can we compare 1992 to 1993, we can also compare annual changes to our ten year average.

Weather-wise, it was a more "average" Iowa winter. January temperatures were "normal". There were a few days of below zero temperatures, but the temperatures moderated quickly. During the survey, some areas had below zero temperatures the first day, but were up in the 40s or 50s within another day.

Precipitation from November 1992 through January was the third highest on record. Snow fell throughout the state during the first half of January. During the survey, most areas had one to seven inches of snow on the ground. Usually bird watchers flock to their feeders during years with good snow cover. Unfortunately in 1993, participation in the bird feeder survey dropped from over 1,000 to 859.

Bird-wise, 14 species showed significant increases from 1992 to 1993, (Table 1) while only 3 significantly decreased. Nine species were significantly higher in 1993 than their ten year average. Five of these (Mourning Dove, Robin, Goldfinch, House Sparrow and House Finch) had ten year highs.

House Finches were probably the biggest news. From less than one percent of the people having House Finches during the early years of the survey to 7.5 percent having them in 1990, House Finches exploded to over 43 percent of the people observing them at their feeders. House Finches have gone from a rare "other" species that required documentation to the tenth most commonly recorded bird in 1993.

The warm Indian-summer days that lingered into October 1992, were a nice bonus for the late nesting Goldfinches whose young were less than two months old when the Halloween ice storm hit in 1991. The milder temperatures were also beneficial to the Mourning Doves and Robins who chose to linger. The ample fruit crop was also good for the Robins and Cedar Waxwings.

Other than the increase in Goldfinches and House Finches, few other winter finches were observed. Pine Siskins were higher than 1992, but still not a big invasion year where over twenty percent of the people observed them. Redpolls and Evening Grosbeaks were significantly more scarce in 1993, but they are an unpredictable boom and bust species which invades Iowa from the more northern climes.

Harris Sparrows and Song Sparrows increased but Tree Sparrows decreased, reaching a ten year low during the feeder survey and Christmas Bird Counts. To the dismay of many, House Sparrows, Starlings and Crows increased in 1993. Remember, hanging feeders, upside down entrances, perches less than one inch long, or specially designed feeders can discourage House Sparrows and Starlings.

Flickers increased in 1993 and had a ten year high during the Christmas Bird Count. Downy Woodpeckers and Red-breasted Nuthatches also increased in 1993 but were within the ranges observed during past years.

For Iowa's top ten list, Dark-eyed Juncos followed by House Sparrows, Black-capped Chickadees, Blue Jays and Cardinals were all seen by over eighty percent of the participants. Goldfinches and Downy Woodpeckers were seen by



1 9 9 5 W I N T E R B I R D F E E D E R S U R V E Y

SPONSORED BY THE IOWA ORNITHOLOGIST'S UNION

AND THE IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE'S NONGAME PROGRAM

On two consecutive days during January 26-30, 1995 observe your feeder and using this form, describe your feeder and record the birds that visited you. In the space provided, list the highest number of each species that you saw together at any one time. For example, if you saw 10 juncos at 9:00, 11 at 12:00 and 7 at 4:00, the number you should record is 11. If males and females can be distinguished (cardinals, downy woodpecker etc.) record the combined total. For example, if you saw 3 male cardinals at 11:00 then 1 male and 2 females at 2:00, record 5 cardinals--the highest count for the males and the highest count for the females combined. Count only on the two consecutive days and record only the birds that you see at your feeder, under your feeder, or in the trees around your feeder. Do not count birds which just flew past your house and did not use your feeder area. We want information only about birds influenced by your feeders. If you cannot get an exact count, record your best estimate. An honest estimate is far more useful than 'umptein' or 'too many to count.'

Mail the completed form to me by February 12, 1995:

R. J. Hollis
3351 Lower West Branch Road
Iowa City, IA 52245

If you would like a personal reply, please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope and be patient; it may take 12 months before I can get back to you. Look for results in the Iowa Nongame News and the I.O.U. newsletter.

BIRDFEEDER SURVEY JANUARY 27-30, 1995

Please fill out carefully. Feel free to copy the form for friends and patrons. Thank you and enjoy yourselves!

1. Name _____
- 2A. Address _____
- 2B. County _____ 2C. City _____ 2D. Zip _____
3. The feeder survey period this year runs from Thursday, January 27th to Sunday, January 30th. Count birds on two consecutive days only. Please record which days you counted birds for us in the space below.
Check one: _____ Thursday (1/27) and Friday (1/28),
_____ Friday (1/28) and Saturday (1/29), or
_____ Saturday (1/29) and Sunday (1/30).
4. Is your feeder in Town (including suburbs) or in the Country?
Circle T or C.
5. Check the ONE description which best describes the area within a 2-block circle around your feeder:
_____ suburban, houses with shrubs and small trees but few trees wider than 20 inches.
_____ suburban bordered by: (circle 1) timber, grass, field or row crop.
_____ town, neighborhood has many mature shade and street trees.
_____ downtown with mostly buildings, sidewalks, roads, parking lots, high rises
_____ pasture
_____ row crop (corn, beans, etc.)
_____ timber
_____ farmstead with mature trees and shrubs around house.
6. Type and number of feeders: _____ Thistle, _____ Sunflower(only), _____ Fruit, _____ Safflower, _____ Peanuts, _____ Mixed seed, _____ Peanut Butter, _____ Suet, _____ Cracked Sunflower, _____ Corn, _____ Millet(only), _____ unfrozen water, _____ other _____
7. On what date did you start feeding during 1994-95? About _____
8. Comments or additional description of your feeder or yard: _____

HIGHEST NUMBER SEEN FOR EACH SPECIES DURING TWO CONSECUTIVE DAYS

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| _____ Ring-necked Pheasant | _____ Tree Sparrow (American) |
| _____ Rock Dove (Common Pigeon) | _____ Song Sparrow |
| _____ Mourning Dove | _____ White-throated Sparrow |
| _____ Red-headed Woodpecker | _____ White-crowned Sparrow |
| _____ Red-bellied Woodpecker | _____ Harris' Sparrow |
| _____ Downy Woodpecker | _____ Dark-eyed Junco (All races) |
| _____ Hairy Woodpecker | _____ Red-winged Blackbird |
| _____ Flicker (All races) | _____ Grackle (Common) |
| _____ Blue Jay | _____ Brown-headed Cowbird |
| _____ Crow (American) | _____ Purple Finch |
| _____ Black-capped Chickadee | _____ Common Redpoll |
| _____ Tufted Titmouse | _____ Pine Siskin |
| _____ Red-breasted Nuthatch | _____ Goldfinch American |
| _____ White-breasted Nuthatch | _____ Evening Grosbeak |
| _____ Brown Creeper | _____ House (English) Sparrow |
| _____ Robin (American) | _____ House Finch |
| _____ Cedar Waxwing | _____ (other) _____ |
| _____ Starling (European) | _____ (other) _____ |
| _____ Cardinal (Northern) | _____ (other) _____ |

_____ TOTAL DIFFERENT SPECIES SEEN

_____ I would like to receive the free Nongame News. (NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY)
 _____ I would like information about the Iowa Ornithologists Union which is a statewide bird organization. If you see a rare or unusual bird, please report it to the Iowa birdline 319-338-9881.

Table 1. BIRD FEEDER SURVEY

Percentage of households that observed each bird species during the Iowa Winter Bird Feeder Survey, 1984-1994.

SPECIES	1993	1994	10-yr. average
Pheasant	5.4	6.1	4.8**
Rock dove	4.5	6.2	5.6
Mourning dove	29.3	31.2	17.8**
Redheaded woodpecker	13.0	14.4	13.6
Redbellied woodpecker	38.2**	46.6	39.0**
Downy woodpecker	73.2	74.8	69.2**
Hairy woodpecker	38.3	40.1	35.1**
Flicker	24.0	21.5	20.5
Blue jay	83.6	84.4	83.8
Crow	20.4	22.7	16.2**
Black-capped chickadee	83.8	85.3	83.1
Tufted titmouse	24.8	27.5	22.6**
Red-breasted nuthatch	8.6**	30.9	9.9**
White-breasted nuthatch	61.5**	67.4	64.7**
Brown creeper	5.1	4.8	6.2**
Robin	5.8	5.1	2.9
Cedar waxwing	3.1	2.1	3.5**
Starling	54.9	56.0	56.1
Cardinal	82.1**	86.1	82.0**
Tree sparrow	15.6**	43.5	25.0**
Song sparrow	10.6	12.5	10.5**
White-throated sparrow	6.5	7.9	5.7**
White-crowned sparrow	4.4	3.9	3.6
Harris' sparrow	7.3	6.0	5.6
Dark-eyed junco	86.6	88.7	85.1**
Red-winged blackbird	1.7	2.0	1.8
Grackle	12.0	11.8	11.0
Brown-headed cowbird	3.3	2.5	3.2
Purple finch	27.6**	34.1	28.8**
Common redpoll	2.2**	5.1	3.2**
Pine siskin	15.9	16.9	18.0
American goldfinch	76.6**	69.8	69.9
Evening grosbeak	.3	0.5	2.5**
English house sparrow	84.9**	75.9	80.1**
House finch	43.4**	38.5	9.7
Total participants	859	1323	11,163

**INDICATES A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE



over seventy percent of the people while White-breasted Nuthatches, Starlings and House Finches rounded out the top ten.

In 1994, we hope to attract more participants. Mark January 27-30 on your calendar. Give a copy of the form to friends and family members that feed birds. Send a copy to your local newspaper.



New Members Who Have Joined I.O.U. in 1994

Kathy L. Anderson; Marcia, Brady & Kyle Belcher; Carol & Galin Berrier; Virginia Boggs; Gary E. Caldwell; Judith Carlson; Darrell E. Christensen; Jo Ann Danos; Davis County Conservation Board; Dawn, Eve & Brix Dillman; Jan Donaldson; Judy Garton; Glenwood Public Library; Grant Gorden; Julie B. Hayek; Joan Heinle; H. Hensleigh-Wenger; Mark Hinds; Cathy Hobbs; Jack Holloway, III; Anita Hopkins; Ida County Conservation Board; Pauline Kaus; Lois C. Krekow; Robert E. Langholz; Craig R. Mandel; John T. McBride, Jr.; Marjorie Gaines McCardell; Ramona McGurk; Karen Mendell; Ron Muilenburg; James H. Mutch; Kayleen A. Niyo; Larry D. Olson; Joan & John Robertson; Mark Rohden; Shirley Shirley; Marvin Skoglund; Sharon & Richard Stilwell; Betty Stuhr; E.A.L. Swartz; Ed, Linda, Marty, Wesley & Matt Thelen; Univ. of Iowa Hospital Clinics; Mary Unsworth-Born; Terry & Wendy VanDeWalle; Charlene VerSteeg; Gladys Wanek; Webster County Conservation Board; David W. Wetrich; Lois Wheeler; Keith & Jan Wiggers; Charles Winterwood; Doyle L. Woods.



I.O.U. on AOL by Jim Schieb, Iowa City

The IOU Board has approved the use of America On Line (AOL) as an electronic communication medium for members to exchange information. Jim Schieb is arranging for a folder to be designated where we could look for messages among members or interested out-of-state birders. This should be in effect by the time you receive this newsletter. When you sign on to AOL, send a message to "JESchieb" asking for instructions to get to the IOU folder. Jim will send you the details on-line.

For computer users, we hope this will greatly aid in the information exchange among birders in the state. AOL fees are about \$10 per month for the first five hours and included many services other than electronic mail.

To get free AOL software, call 1/800-827-6364 ext. 7420 or Jim Schieb: home - 319/337-5206, work - 1/800-332-8488. Jim will be glad to answer questions for new users.

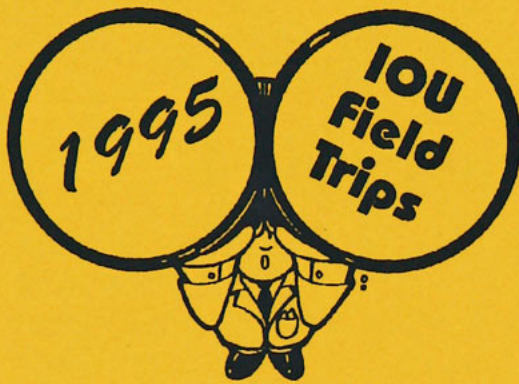
Hank & Linda Zaletel, editors
1928 6th St.
Nevada, IA 50201
515/382-5427
MadOwl@AOL.com

NOTE: A listing of the birds seen on Fall, 1994 field trips will be included in the next newsletter.

Christmas Bird Counts

Spirit Lake	Sat., Dec. 17	Lavonne Foote	712/336-2098
Cedar Rapids	Sat., Dec. 17	Dale Fye	319/364-1638
Des Moines	Sat., Dec. 17	Gene Armstrong	515/996-2726
Omaha	Sat., Dec. 17	Betty Grenon	402/731-2383
Red Rock	Sat., Dec. 17	Tim Schantz	515/627-5935
Burlington	Sat., Dec. 17	Chuck Fuller	319/753-0710
Rathbun	Sat., Dec. 17	Bill Heusinkveld	515/856-2342
Ames	Sat., Dec. 17	Mark Widrlechner	515/233-1532
Bremer	Sat., Dec. 17	Francis Moore	319/232-0217
Marshalltown	Sat., Dec. 17	Ed Savage	515/752-0105
Saylorville	Sun., Dec. 18	Steve Dinsmore	515/292-3152
Iowa City	Sun., Dec. 18	Carl Bendorf	319/351-4958
DeSoto	Sun., Dec. 18	Jerry Toll	402/453-9239
Quad City	Sun., Dec. 18	Pete Petersen	319/355-7051
Waterloo	Sun., Dec. 18	Francis Moore	319/232-0217
Lost Nation	Mon., Dec. 19	Pete Petersen	319/355-7051
New Boston	Tue., Dec. 20	Pete Petersen	319/355-7051
Jamaica	Tue., Dec. 20	Ray Cummins	515/856-3518
Princeton	Thur., Dec. 22	Pete Petersen	319/355-7051
Clinton	Fri., Dec. 23	Pete Petersen	319/355-7051
Shenandoah	Mon., Dec. 26	Barb Cunningham	712/246-1203
Decorah	Mon., Dec. 26	Dennis Carter	319/382-3754
Muscatine	Mon., Dec. 26	Pete Petersen	319/355-7051
Sioux City	Mon., Dec. 26	Bob Livermore	712/239-2954
Yellow River	Wed., Dec. 28	Dennis Carter	319/382-3754
North Linn	Wed., Dec. 28	Dale Fye	319/364-1638
Walnut Creek	Sat., Dec. 31	Ann Johnson	515/961-2002
Grinnell	Sat., Dec. 31	Bob VanErsveldes	319/236-6600
Boone	Sun., Jan. 1	Mark Widrlechner	515/233-1532
Westfield	Mon., Jan. 2	Larry Farmer	
Keokuk	???	Bob Cecil	515/277-5709
Dubuque	???	John Miller	319/556-2269
Lamoni	???	Don Gillaspey	515/784-3734





Join other IOU members and friends from throughout the state for another fun-filled year of field trips to varied birding areas of the state. Watch for more details in upcoming newsletters or call Ann Johnson (515) 961-2002.

April 29 — Shimek State Forest and Lacey-Keosauqua State Park. Target species will be returning passerines as we welcome in the spring in Southeast Iowa.

June 17-18 — Campout at Stephen's State Forest near Lucas. Spend the evening surveying for Chuck-will's widow and look for southern specialities the following morning. This area has been under-birded for years and may be full of surprises!

July 8 — Green Island/Goose Lake. We will search for nesting Sandhill Cranes, Least Bitterns, Common Moorhens, and King Rails.

August 27 — Brushy Creek/Fort Dodge area. Check out the late summer/early fall passerines in an area well known to Iowa environmentalists.

December 2 — Allamakee County for Ruffed Grouse, Tundra Swans, and Golden Eagles.



**Iowa Ornithologists' Union
4024 Arkansas Drive
Ames, IA 50014**



Thomas H Kent
211 Richards St
Iowa City IA 52246-3519

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
Paid
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Ames, Iowa

