

# Marshnotes®



**BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERFOWL SOCIETY  
FALL 2016**

# BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERFOWL SOCIETY

Managers of the George C. Reifel Migratory Bird Sanctuary Since 1963

*- dedicated to the conservation and study of migratory waterfowl-*

## Marshnotes:

Editor: Kathleen Fry

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Submissions, articles, photographs and letters for publication may be sent to the above email and postal addresses marked for attention of Marshnotes Editor. Please include your telephone number and the Editor will contact you.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE  
OF MARSHNOTES

January 15th, 2017

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Hours of Operation: 9:00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. every day. The Sanctuary is wheelchair accessible.

Admission: Members: Free  
Non-Members: Adults: \$5 Children (2-14 yrs) and Seniors (60 yrs +): \$3  
School Groups: Special discounts available; pre-booking is required.

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## Sign Up Now For the Upcoming Christmas Bird Count

Volunteers are needed for the Ladner Christmas Bird Count this year on Tuesday, December 27th. This seasonal tradition is part of a much larger count across the continent. It is a project of the National Audubon Society in the United States and is coordinated north of the border by Bird Studies Canada.

This will be the 116th year of the Christmas Bird Count, the Ladner count having joined in the 1950's. Local birders are encouraged to participate in the count in a couple of ways. The first is by joining a small team of birders as they drive or walk around a designated area. We need some experienced bird-watchers to verify identification, but even novices can help, as teams need drivers, recorders and spotters. The other way to participate is to stay home and count the birds that come to your feeders or in your yard.

Bird Studies Canada notes that this year's Christmas count effort is expected to be larger than ever, with new count areas contributing to the increased understanding of the winter distributions of various birds.

Local counts are named for the center of the count's circle. Circles often include other communities, which is why south Richmond is within the Ladner count, as is Point Roberts, Washington, making our count one of the few to straddle an international border.

There will be a post count get together to tally up the birds seen on the day. It includes a dinner at the George C. Reifel Migratory Bird Sanctuary starting at 5 p.m. The cost for dinner is \$9.00 per person.

Please contact me for more information about the count or to sign up to participate.

Text: Jude Grass, Count Coordinator  
Phone: 604-538-8774  
Email: judegrass@shaw.ca

## A Note From The Editor

*Note that the most useful photos for Marshnotes are those featuring birds of the three months covered by that edition. The best approach is to send thumbnails or reduced images or links to posted images. See page 2 for my email and the next deadline. Kathleen Fry*

## About Our Covers

**Front Cover:**  
Greater White-fronted Goose © Jim Martin

**Back Cover:**  
White-faced Ibis © Melissa Hafting

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# Manager's Report

As usual, it has been a very busy time at the Sanctuary since mid-summer. Just under 22,000 visitor days were recorded through July, August and September. This is about the same as last year at this time, but with higher than normal use in July, possibly because the Sandhill Crane family followers came very regularly to check on the colt. August was warmer again, and visitor use was almost identical to last year in spite of stagnant water and dyke closures for some repairs. September was cooler than usual and had lower visitor use than the past few years.

This summer there were quite a few collaborative activities. A partnership with the Delta Museum and Archives involved working in together to host the visits of the "Kids World" families on July 9th. A few days later on July 12th, the very energetic Delta Heat 01 girls softball team came out to help us clear views through the cattail at the tower. These secondary students overcame the soft muddy conditions with high humour. Cattail stands in the shallow West Field where the tower sits have grown exponentially in recent years, and we will probably have to do some regular manual control of the stands to maintain the open mudflats needed by shorebirds each summer.



*Delta Heat 01 Team*

*Photo: Kathy de Ste Croix*

In late summer, we agreed to renew last year's agreement with Nature Canada to receive funds from them to support part of our school program. Through this funding arrangement, we are able to fund the bus and admission costs to provide free visits for at least 25 classes from schools in financially-disadvantaged parts of the Greater Vancouver area. This program is very popular and all of the spaces were filled within the first couple of weeks into the new school year.

The 27th International Ornithological Congress is meeting in Vancouver from the 19th to 26th of August 2018. They anticipate that over 2,000 ornithologists (bird biologists) from over 100 countries will be attending and that good field trips will be in high demand. The event planners are consequently checking out some sites such as the Sanctuary well ahead of time. A planning committee came out here on August 11th to see what kind of birdwatching experiences occur in August every year, and discovered what we knew already. Browsing through the hundreds of Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Silt Sandpipers, and Long-billed and Short-billed Dowitchers, pondering their correct methodology for identification, would probably keep all the delegates busy for hours. By 2018, we hope to have specific displays set up in the Museum about shorebirds in time for this congress. For more information, visit their website at <http://www.iocongress2018.com/>.

Most of late July was spent preparing the Sanctuary ponds and specifically the North Dyke area for the Ducks Unlimited Canada pipe repair project. Throughout late July and early August, the waters in all of the Sanctuary's ponds were all topped up prior to the project, then flows through the Sanctuary towards the outlet were all blocked off to allow the drainage of the outlet ditch for machinery access.

The Sanctuary's wetland system is one of the first projects in B.C. for Ducks Unlimited Canada (DUC). This wetland conservation organization has helped maintain the Sanctuary's habitats through a series of water control structures since the late 1960's. Control structures such as the one along North Dyke generally last for 20 to 30 years, and pipes and controls have been replaced or repaired several times over the decades at no cost to our Society, although we always need to help pave the way for to getting the work done efficiently. Many thanks to everyone from the Surrey office of DUC and the contractor's team from Double M Excavating for all of their hard work.

The DUC pipe repair was carried out in the third week in August, with a fleet of excavators, trucks and equipment moving in on the Monday and moving out leaving the work completed by the Friday. The pipe repair went very smoothly and we should not have the drainage issues we had last winter that required the addition of a noisy pump working daily in the middle of winter to compensate for the former failing pipe. To replace this pipe, though, a large section of the dyke was excavated down to the pipe, so before the work began, the existing walkway, fencing and railings were all removed, and were rebuilt again by



*Placing the new pipe in August (above) and the rebuilt pathway in October (below). Photos: Kathleen Fry*



contractors once the dyke had been filled in again and allowed to settle for a few weeks.

There were a few surprises and disappointments in the past few months. We got to know some cows. That was different. Our visitors were very intrigued to have cows supervising their lunch breaks over the summer. Some of the Alaksen National Wildlife fields that are normally planted in potatoes were used to pasture some cattle instead. We joked that perhaps we had done too good a job in renovating the picnic area

lawn, as the cows on the other side of the fence seemed to covet this greenery and “broke in” a couple of times. Cows pastured in the field along East Dyke were also seen climbing into the ditch on some days.

The disappearance of the Sandhill Crane colt on August 1st was completely unexpected and a very disappointing turn of events. The young crane was already 10 weeks old and had grown to almost the height of its parents, but just learning to fly. Along with the parent birds, we searched the Sanctuary for several days for a body, a pile of feathers or any sort of clue, and found nothing. It is possible that a Bald Eagle might have seen the colt napping off in the tall grass and carried it off, but we do not know for sure.

Throughout August, the resident pair of cranes continued to chase around the 3 remaining immature cranes. They began guarding the front lawn by the Gift Shop as their prime territory rather than the area around their nest island. Sometimes all five were dozing on the lawn or chasing dragonflies, bees and flower heads. On a few occasions, a few extra birds were present or flying over, and there were lots of calls from the “regulars”. In mid-August, a researcher out on the tidal mudflats saw 13 cranes, so we knew they were starting to gather for the fall. In the first week of September, at least 25 were present in Westham Island fields. By September 11th, 40 cranes were seen in the marshes offshore of West Field in the early morning, and probably had been roosting overnight in our ponds. In this crowd were the two marked birds “Sat Bird” and “Hancock Bird” and a watchful coyote.

From late September onwards, though, crane sightings became sparse for a few weeks, and even our resident pair disappeared. I went looking in Delta farm areas and found the pair, the gang of 3, and 53 other cranes in a cover crop field October 3rd over north of Highway 99 and west of Highway 17. In previous years, this large group has roosted mainly at the Sanctuary, but something further east was certainly attracting them this year. In that area, a new cover crop was being tested in some fields and may have been part of the draw. Our pair returned to the Sanctuary on October 10th.

The late summer and early fall season is a bit of a waiting period for birds and birders, and being away for even just a week might mean missing a Marbled Godwit, or perhaps a White-faced Ibis, or even the annual very short-term visit of a Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, all of which caused brief flurries of birder

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visits for a few days this year. While we awaited the fall returns of thousands of Mallards and other ducks, plus the Lesser Snow Geese from Wrangel Island, September and early October was spent repairing and cleaning up trailside structures and tidying up the path shoulders of the Center Dyke which seems to grow many hundreds of small saplings every year.

Every now and then something we find an interesting “artifact”. The photo at right shows an elaborate owl pellet with part of a garter snake embedded in it. We found this deposited on the split rail fence by the Gift Shop September 19th, the morning after a Great Horned Owl had been seen eating a 50 cm garter snake nearby. Was this the bird’s way of giving it back?



Owl pellet with partial snake Photo: Kathleen Fry

Text: Kathleen Fry, R. P. Bio.,  
Sanctuary Manager

### Greater White-fronted Geese

Our front cover shot shows a Pacific Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons sponsa* or a “Specklebelly” as it is nicknamed, in mid-flight. Greater White-fronts are named so because of the ring of white facial feathers at the base of their pinkish beaks. The term “Specklebelly” comes from the dark mottling on their chest and abdomen.

The Pacific subpopulation of Greater White-fronted Geese migrates southwards along the BC coast in the fall from breeding grounds in the Yukon-Kuskokwin Delta (YKD) of Alaska to staging and wintering areas in Klamath Basin in Oregon and Sacramento Valley refuges in California. Although some birds fly non-stop from southern Alaska to their wintering grounds, we always see a few here every fall. Migratory stopover spots along the BC coast include the Queen Charlotte Islands, the Alberni Lowlands of Vancouver Island, the Fraser Delta and the Sumas Prairie area in the eastern Fraser Valley.

These birds nest from May to September, in with three other goose species of management concern—the Pacific Brant, Emperor Geese, and Cackling Geese. The YKD is also a major staging area for Lesser Snow Geese coming from Wrangel Island nesting areas, and all of these species are often moving together during their southwards migrations and wintering areas.

These are smallish geese, about the size of a Snow Goose, and favour the same pastures, crop lands and coastal marshes as other geese. In October 2014, a large flock of 200 of these geese were seen feeding in the fields off of East Dyke, and last fall, there were at least 90 birds at about the same date. This fall so far we have not had any large flocks, but even the Snow Geese are a bit late coming south, so there’s time yet to see a passage of Specklebellies!

Text: Kathleen Fry, R.P.Bio.,  
Sanctuary Manager



Google Maps showing Wrangel Island (island top left) in relation to the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge (marker) that covers the YKD nesting areas.

# Bird Highlights

Bird Highlights are compiled from the results of the Sunday morning 10:00 am bird walks, bi-weekly bird surveys and sightings from staff, members and visitors throughout the week. We thank you for taking time to jot down your sightings in our “Bird Sightings Log Book” located on the Gift Shop deck.

*In July 2016 a total of 88 bird species were reported. This was a much lower count than the 104 species of the previous year for that month. July is generally a quiet month for bird watching here at the Sanctuary, but with dragonflies, butterflies and wildflowers there is always something to spot and photograph.*



Peregrine Falcon

Photo: Dennis Nelson

## July 3 – July 9

Peregrine falcons have been absent since the last week of May, but are back now hunting in the West Field where there are 7 different species of shorebirds to choose from. The Great Horned Owl family is still being spotted in the Northeast corner. The first return of a Least Sandpiper from its breeding grounds was in this week. The Wilson’s Phalarope, first reported at

the end of June, is still being seen in the West Field. With Wilson’s Phalaropes, the roles are reversed. The females are the ones that pursue the males. With their aerial flights and ballet like manoeuvres in the water females will attract a mate. The male incubates the eggs up to 20 days and will also rear them without any help from the female. Some females even abandon the breeding ground prior to the hatching of the eggs.

## July 10 – July 16

On the 10<sup>th</sup> a Double-crested Cormorant was seen via a spotting scope trained out in the Fraser River. They have not been seen around the Sanctuary since middle of May. Most Double-Crested Cormorants nest in colonies along sea cliffs along the west coast from end of June to mid-July. Offshore we also see Caspian Terns. On July 12<sup>th</sup> a single Pectoral Sandpiper was found in the West Field. Three Common Ravens were spotted on the 13<sup>th</sup>. On the 14<sup>th</sup> a Black-headed Grosbeak was seen. The Eastern Kingbird is still popping up around the Sanctuary. Osprey, Cinnamon Teal, Eurasian Wigeon and Virginia Rail were other notable sightings for this week which ended with 63 species.

## July 17 – July 23

This week started with an adult White-faced Ibis seen as it feed in the Southwest Marsh, later moving to the West Field. Many excellent photos were taken of this bird, and one is included on the back cover of this edition of Marshnotes. This bird was present from July 17<sup>th</sup> to July 21<sup>st</sup>, then moved to Brunswick Point, south of the Sanctuary. The only other White-faced Ibis reported at the Sanctuary was a juvenile bird seen here briefly on September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2015.

Early fall returns of 2 Black-crowned Night-Herons were seen on the right and left banks of Fuller Slough. After a short departure over the summer the Redhead, Pied-billed Grebe, Orange-crowned Warbler, Western Tanager and Purple Finch have returned. Shorebird viewing is good now and will remain so until around the end of September. Optimum shorebird viewing occurs at high tide. When the tide is high and too deep for them to feed in the outer mudflats they move in to the inner shallow ponds of the West Field and Southwest Marsh.

## July 24 – July 30

This week, definitely the quietest time of year, had only 60 species reported. The first of the American Coots was spotted on July 24<sup>th</sup>, back from their nesting areas in the B.C. Interior. Orange-crowned, Yellow Warbler and Yellow-rumped Warbler are all  
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*Red-necked Phalarope*

*Photo: Jim Martin*

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present this week. On the 24th, a single Hooded Merganser' was seen. This species is present year round at the Sanctuary, but we had not seen one since the week of May 8<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup>. An Eastern Kingbird was seen this week. Although we always have a few sightings each year, most Eastern Kingbirds are found in Central Canada down to the Gulf of Mexico and will now be aiming for wintering areas from Columbia to northern Argentina.

*In August, shorebird numbers increase as the juveniles are now joining the adults on their migration south. The waterfowl are slowly coming out of their eclipse plumage and are starting to look as they do in the identification books. The species count for August 2016 totalled 91.*

#### July 31 – Aug 6

In this week alone, species diversity jumped from 60 to 75 different bird species. On July 31<sup>st</sup> 4 Black-crowned Night-Herons were seen opposite the Warming Hut. Further on past this area and along the gravel trail to the left, visitors had good views of a family of Raccoons that were poised in a tree over the trail doing some people watching. New summer arrivals included Blue-winged Teal found in the Southwest Marsh, a Green Heron in the inner Display Ponds, 1 Stilt Sandpiper, 30 Least Sandpipers, 10 Semi-palmated Sandpipers and 2 Red-necked Phalaropes all seen at the south end of the West Field.

A Merlin and Turkey Vulture were also seen at the front gate.

#### Aug 7 – Aug 13

We now have 5 Red-necked Phalaropes plus 2 Wilson's Phalaropes. On the 10<sup>th</sup> both Sora and Virginia Rails were seen. Also on the 10<sup>th</sup>, flying over the House Pond, we had a mix of approximately 200 Barn Swallows, Tree Swallows, Northern Rough-winged Swallows and Cliff Swallows, all diving and darting about in order to catch mosquitoes and other flying insects. As each swallow eats the equivalent of their body weight each day, they are Mother Nature's most effective insect control. On the 13<sup>th</sup> we had another spectacular show, this time of Mew Gulls, Ring-billed Gulls and Glaucous-winged Gulls all circling over the Sanctuary intent on catching a recent hatch of insects, more than likely termites or flying ants. The last Rufous Hummingbird sighting of this summer was on the 6<sup>th</sup>. This species is now starting its migration southward to wintering areas in Mexico. Anna's Hummingbirds, however, will be with us all winter. Other birds of interest were all 3 species of Teal, a Turkey Vulture and an Osprey.

#### Aug 14 – Aug 20

Six Hooded Merganser, 3 Pied-billed Grebe and 1 American Kestrel were all found on the 14<sup>th</sup>. The American Kestrel, formerly known as a Sparrow Hawk, is not much bigger than the American Robin. The male has very nice markings with gray blue



wings, a rufous tail and back with a double mustache on each cheek. As with most birds of prey the females are larger than the males. One explanation which I had never thought about before is that the difference in size enables the male and female to hunt for different sized prey. Members have been noticing renewed activity at the Purple Martin nest boxes. Both sexes have been noticed taking food in to the boxes. This could well be a second family as Purple Martins are known to have up to 3 broods in ideal conditions. On the 19<sup>th</sup> at the beginning of the East Dyke a single Mourning Dove was noticed. Aptly named for its mournful call it is more petite and slender than the plentiful Eurasian Collared Doves.

Aug 21 – Aug 27

On the 21<sup>st</sup> one of our members was able to locate and get a good photograph of a juvenile Chipping Sparrow out on the West (seaward) Dyke feeding with a flock of Savannah Sparrows. Twelve Sandhill Cranes are now being reported. These numbers will grow as Sandhill Crane families band together in preparation for migration. August 24<sup>th</sup> in the House Pond a Stilt Sandpiper was seen. We now have doubled our number of American Coots to two. Brown-headed Cowbirds have left us and will be making their way to Mexico for the winter.

*September brings cool dewy mornings with lots of cobwebs strung between trees along the trails for morning visitors to capture. Canada Geese are starting to flock together in preparation for their southern migration. The species total for September 2016 was 114 species.*

Aug 28 – Sept 3

Large numbers of Canada Geese can be seen in recently harvested grain fields on Westham Island. Two Lesser Snow Geese and one hybrid goose were found among them. The Lesser Snow Geese may have had injuries and not have been able to make the migration last fall. As for the hybrid goose, it appeared to have a mix of Greater White-fronted Goose, Canada Goose and domestic Goose. Hooded Merganser numbers are on the rise with 8 now being seen in the Display Ponds. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> the following birds were all reported; 14 Sandhill Cranes, 1 Black-throated Gray Warbler along the driveway, both White-crowned Sparrow and Golden-crowned Sparrow, and 3 Red-necked Phalaropes at the south end of the West Field. A few other notables for this week that ended with 85 species were Greater White-fronted Goose, Turkey Vulture, Osprey, Stilt Sandpiper, Barn Owl, Great Horned Owl, Hermit Thrush and Western Tanager.

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*White-throated Sparrow*

*Photo: Eric Ellingston*

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#### Sept 4 – Sept 10

On Sept 8<sup>th</sup> a single Marbled Godwit was noticed standing on a log preening in the southern part of the Southwest Marsh. A large shorebird recognizable by its long slightly upturned two tone bill and mottled buff brown coloring, the Marbled Godwit winters mainly in California, Mexico and South America. We haven't had one reported at the Sanctuary since July 2010. Up to 25 Sandhill Cranes are now being seen in the outer marshes. Out of the 6 species of Swallows seen in the summer we are now down to just Barn Swallows and Tree Swallows. Shorebirds are also dwindling as they too will be heading south for the winter. One shorebird that we hope will drop by on its way south is the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper. If we are lucky we will see a couple at the end of September and into early October. Other highlights for this week included, Red-necked Phalarope, Townsend's Warbler, Black-throated Gray Warbler, Osprey and Western Tanager.

#### Sept 11 – Sept 17

Up to 40 Sandhill Cranes have been observed in and around the Sanctuary. The first fall return of a Dark-eyed Junco was noticed on the 11<sup>th</sup> perched on the Museum roof. Also on the 11<sup>th</sup> views of 3 Vaux's Swift as they flew over the Southwest Marsh. Vaux's Swifts are the smallest Swift species. In flight they appear to have no tail and a body shaped like a cigar. On the 13<sup>th</sup> late in the afternoon on a high tide 4 Baird's Sandpipers, 4 Pectoral Sandpipers, 1 Short-billed Dowitcher, 4 Wilson's Snipe and a small flock of Western Sandpipers were all spotted in the West Field. In the morning of the 17<sup>th</sup> in the same West Field 28 Sandhill Cranes were observed.

#### Sept 18 – Sept 24

Two White-throated Sparrows were seen at the end of the East Dyke on the 18<sup>th</sup>. Besides having the obvious white throat, White-throated Sparrows look similar to White-crowned Sparrows but also have a yellow patch between the beak and eye. On the 20<sup>th</sup> a flock of 27

Lesser Snow Geese were seen as they flew over Westham Island. As temperatures cool down on Wrangel Island in Russia, where the Lesser Snow Geese have spent the summer, larger flocks will be joining these first early scouts.

With low flows at their usual roost site opposite the Warming Hut, the Black-crowned Night-Herons have taken to fishing and roosting at the far end of Ewen Slough. and have been viewable from the blind in the Northeast corner. On the 21<sup>st</sup> we were pleased to see 3 Great Horned Owls along the lower grassy trail and East Dyke conifers of the Northeast corner. More than likely they are 1 adult with 2 juveniles from earlier this spring. On the 24<sup>th</sup> a small flock of 6 American Pipits were spotted as they flew over the picnic area, as well as a Ruddy Duck, Townsend's Solitaire and 8 species of sparrows.

#### Sept 25 – Sept 30

We have noticed large flocks of American Robins throughout the Sanctuary feeding on the ripe berries of the Mountain Ash and Common Hawthorn trees. As the berries become ripe, bacteria feeds on sugar in the berries producing an organic alcohol and causes some fermentation. American Robins, Varied Thrush and Cedar Waxwings do rely on the berries as a food source. Hopefully they won't eat too many and become tipsy. A Ruddy Duck was spotted on Fuller Slough. This small diving duck with a blue beak and stiff tail gets its name from the ruddy red color of the body of the male. Two Black-crowned Night-Herons have now returned to Fuller Slough. The large flock of Sandhill Cranes from mid September have been seen in farm fields on and off of Westham Island feeding on left over beans, peas and barley. Other highlights from this week included Western Meadowlark, MacGillvray's Warbler, American Pipit, Sora and Great Horned Owl.

Text: Varri Raffan  
Gift Shop Manager

## A Special Thank You For Special Donations!

A Barn Owl nest box was recently donated to the Sanctuary by Larry Killam and delivered here by Noel Roddick. Stay tuned for reports of its use over the winter and early spring.

The Cambie Street branch of Home Depot provided us with a generous donation of 20 five-gallon pails of sunflower seeds to keep the chickadees happy all winter.

# The Volunteer Corner

## *Special Thanks To:*

- ◆ Kristina Breit for her unflagging help with the shoreline reconstructions this fall.
- ◆ Our regular Sunday birding team of Mary Taitt and Brian Self, as well as Jim Martin, Istvan Orosi, Emma Turgeon, and David Bruce for helping host visitors along the trails.
- ◆ Justin Malkonin, Eric Rossicci, and Eileen Axford for bagging seed and filling bird feeders.
- ◆ New volunteers Taylor and Liam Reifel for helping out on Sundays.
- ◆ Our summer newsletter mailout team of Eric Rossicci and Eileen Axford, Emma Turgeon, David Bruce and Jim Martin.
- ◆ The team of Arlie Darby, Irene Banack, and Barbara Warrick for all the garden work.
- ◆ Ivy Whitehorne, Kristina Breit, Alicia Elgert, and Nicole Lamarche who have continued to help with bird inventories.

## *Upcoming Volunteer Opportunities:*

- ◆ Our ongoing needs for upcoming months are for the weekend hosting of visitors. Visit our website page for more information.  
[www.reifelbirdsantuary.com/volunteers.html](http://www.reifelbirdsantuary.com/volunteers.html)

For more information or to confirm volunteer times for these opportunities, please phone our office 604-946-6980 or send me an email.

Kathleen (kathleen@reifelbirdsantuary.com.)

# Why be a Member?

## *As a Member, you receive the following benefits:*

FREE admission to the George C. Reifel Migratory Bird Sanctuary 365 days a year.

Quarterly issue of the BCWS publication "Marshnotes".

A 10% discount on purchases in the Sanctuary Gift Shop.

Membership in one of British Columbia's most respected conservation organizations.

## *With your support, the British Columbia Waterfowl Society is able to:*

Staff, maintain and expand facilities at the Sanctuary for the benefit of its visitors and members; provide interpretive and education programs, including guided tours for organized groups of all ages; contribute towards important scientific research on waterfowl to determine their life cycle needs for survival; and provide support for like-minded organizations who are working on waterfowl-related projects.

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Telephone: 604 946 6980 Fax: 604 946 6982  
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# BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERFOWL SOCIETY

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