

Marshnotes[®]



**BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERFOWL SOCIETY
SPRING 2017**

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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Circulation: 2,700.

Published four times a year.

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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

July 15th, 2017

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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Sanctuary Manager: Kathleen Fry
Gift Shop Manager: Varri Raffan
Reception: Susan Norris
Biologist: Dan Dixon
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Seasonal Notices

Visitor Reminders

Please stay well away from nests and nest boxes so the birds can safely hatch and rear their young.

Remember that this is not a petting zoo. Chasing, catching or handling the birds is not allowed here.

The Sandhill Crane nest has two eggs, and we predict they will hatch sometime between May 9th and 12th.

Remember to stay on trails and do not pick or damage any of the plants.

Thanks very much and enjoy the Sanctuary!

First of the Spring Broods

Four brand new Canada Goose goslings were on the lawn by the back workshop April 27th, just in time to make it into the newsletter!

Many Thanks for the Trees

Peter from Hewer Hardware in Vancouver brought us out several White Spruce trees which we have planted along the driveway.

The Newton family (Roger, Pat and Kirk) brought us a small Japanese Maple tree and helped plant it on Earth Day near the Reifel Cairn.

2018 Calendar Submissions

Members are invited again to submit their favourite photographs to be included in the upcoming 2018 Sanctuary Calendar.

DEADLINE: July 15th, 2017

Each member can submit a selection of up to 5 of their photos taken here at the Sanctuary to Varri Raffan. You can either mail or drop off your prints (5 X 7) or digital images.

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: Wood Duck

© Jim Martin

Back Cover: Rufous Hummingbird Ballet

© Eric Rossicci

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Manager's Report

As usual, in the first few months of the year, the birds were predictable, with Black-capped Chickadees extra friendly, Northern Saw-whet Owls and Great Horned Owls holed up in viewable roosts, and ducks coming and going from the ice-free tidal flats. The Snow Geese were south of the border in the Skagit River estuary, except for a few small flocks that seem to have stayed the winter in Delta and Richmond.

It was colder than usual, though, in January and in February, with some heavy snow days. It was also much wetter than usual in March, with a few more days of surprise snow, but lots of visitors on those rare days of sunshine. The second week in February was problematic, as the heavy wet snow weighed down and broke the Cork Oak tree by the Warming Hut, and damaged many of the Douglas Firs along East and North Dyke. The rain pooling on ice right after that caused us to close the Sanctuary for a day until we could make the driveway and parking lot less dangerous. Two days later, 1300 visitors turned out

for a sunny Family Day, parking between big piles of ploughed snow. The sporadic but heavy use of soft saturated trails has damaged many grassy sections. We are hoping for a nice April and May to allow the grass to recover, but may have to close some areas and re-seed them. Visitor use in these first three months of 2017 came only to 18,803, much lower than that of 2016 (23,516) and 2015 (21,840).

In spite of the highly variable weather, we had several visits from school classes, many of which were sponsored through Nature Canada's NatureHood Program. Over 700 students came to the Sanctuary from September until the end of March on this program designed to help fund bus and program costs for those most needing this assistance. Reviews from the teachers all expressed how excited and engaged their students were during their field trip, and noted that many of their students had not previously had any experience watching or learning about animals in their natural environment.



The parking lot just before Family Day crowds

Photo: Kathleen Fry

Late winter is when we discover what the wildlife have been up to. Stealthy beavers have made away with one of the small apple trees from the front lawn, leaving only a short pointed stub to mark the crime. The roof of the Museum sprung a minor leak when some sharp-toothed creature chewed a hole through the shingles right next to last year's repaired hole through the shingles. We don't know whether to blame a mink, racoon, or otter, but some animal was digging a burrow under the house, and may also have been the culprit that detached all the insulation there.

Late winter is also a good time to check with Dr. Sean Boyd from Environment and Climate Change Canada for updates on the Lesser Snow Goose population, any changes to their nesting situation on Wrangel Island, and about any ongoing studies of the Fraser River estuary tidal marshes and mudflats offshore of the dykes here.

Snow Geese are present well into April but will soon be gone, migrating north to their nesting areas on Wrangel Island, Russia. Sean reports that the annual mid-winter count done in mid-January for the Fraser-Skagit population was close to 98,000, with about 32% young. Most of the population was south of the border at the Skagit River Estuary, with about 12,000 birds remaining in the Fraser Delta. The overall Fraser-Skagit number is higher than last year and indicates a very successful nesting season in 2016. On Wrangel Island, there is another nesting sub-population that winters in California, and in the past year, some of the Snow Geese from Canada's Central Arctic population seem to have also moved over to nest at Wrangel Island and winter in the southern USA. Wrangel Island is a big island, but over 300,000 Snow Geese are nesting there now and departing in the late summer to winter in three different locales.

The foreshore marshes and mudflats west of the Sanctuary's dykes are important feeding areas for shorebirds and waterfowl such as the Snow Geese, and we will be seeing quite a few work teams out there this year as part of special research projects led by the provincial and federal government agencies.

The following is a summary of some of the ongoing studies:

- Dr. Sean Boyd's long-term vegetation transects to monitor the changes in stem counts (density) and vigor of plants in the main feeding zone for the Snow Geese. This study has been ongoing for more than 30 years now and uses very specific locations visited every year to determine long-

term trends in the availability of marsh plants favoured by the Snow Geese. Sean keeps saying it will be his last year out on the flats and that he will hand over this project to others, but working out on the flats can be strangely compelling.

- A Masters Thesis on the gradual recession of the marsh plant communities of Sturgeon Banks (offshore of Richmond). The foreshore off the Sanctuary, being right across the river, is being studied as a control or comparison to the Richmond results.
- Mapping of overall plant communities offshore and surveys of elevation profiles of the marsh, all studies closely related to Sean's transect surveys, as well as monitoring the accretion and erosion of certain plant communities and sediments.
- A PhD thesis on the overall hydrology of the Fraser River at the estuary and related sediment transport and erosion.
- An overall mudflat ecology study of Roberts Bank to assess the environmental conditions such as sediment and salinity for the surface nutrient-rich biofilm important to spring migrant shorebirds, and to monitor for potential impact of airport-related fuels.

Note that visitors are not allowed to leave the dykes to explore this area. Working out there requires permits, waders and stamina. Each study also needs to be coordinated with the tides and located so as to avoid interfering with one another's studies, particularly where there are long-term monitoring stations.

We are thankful now to be moving into spring and seeing new arrivals and nesting activities. Wood Ducks are some of the visitor favourites and are early nesters, displaying for mates as early as late February, perching up in the trees and on fence rails. Most of the duck boxes have active nests now, and we have found an egg or two on the ground underneath some, indicating a predator such as a mink has been in them investigating. Members might remember from the previous Marshnotes that a Northern Flicker had modified one of the duck boxes in House Pond to add an extra hole on the side? Well, I don't think that box works for Wood Ducks any more. We saw a hen Wood Duck looking out the front hole admiring the pond one day when a Starling entered the box through the "alternative" hole down by her flank, causing much consternation inside the box. We have just

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recently put up a few more new nest boxes, as there still seem to be some Wood Duck pairs without homes. For those hoping to encourage a nesting pair of Wood Ducks on their property, one of the easier construction plans can be downloaded from the Ducks Unlimited Canada website.

Canada Goose pairs near the parking lot are now honking loudly and thundering back and forth across the building roofs. One untrained pair has violated the sanctity of the garden by the Museum, making a crater amongst the daffodils and using some of the displaced and mangled plants to cover their first egg. Never a dull moment trying to protect our human domains!

The Sandhill Cranes are also having their annual nesting dramas. When the resident male died in mid-January, his mate (“the Missus”) had all of the gang of younger cranes all around her for a few months, with lots of territorial and courtship activity seen. As of March 23rd, though, she had clearly selected “Speckles”, the youngest male in the gang, as her new mate, had firmly evicted all other gang members from the Sanctuary, and was checking out the nest island.

Speckles is only three years old now, and is one of the 2014 offspring from the nesting pair at Country Meadows in Richmond. He and a sibling arrived here for the winter of 2014/15 and became part of our “gang” in 2015. That year, our pair did not even hatch a colt, and they seemed to almost protect this pair of one-year birds from the rest of the gang. By 2016, Speckles started to join in with the older males whenever there were territorial calls, and had to learn some fighting skills as a result. He has remained an amiable bird with visitors, though, albeit a hazard to some of our flowerbeds. We figured he was chosen by the Missus as her new mate because he was nice and big, had the fewest issues with her and her previous mate, and was clearly keen on claiming the Sanctuary as his territory.

Speckles seemed a bit tentative about exactly how to claim the nest island away from a large pair of Canada Geese, though, and even more unsure of himself when he had to spend his first day lying on an egg out in the open in the pouring rain. The overall impression was one of a nervous breakdown about to happen. The female has become the dominant bird of the two, a big contrast from previous years when her mate was in charge (of everything). She has taken to training the young male on some nest management techniques, and now he seems content to tend the nest for most of

the day now while she goes off feeding.

The Canada Geese usually have a nest on a nearby island, but seem fixed on pestering the cranes every nesting season by climbing up on the crane island with them and honking incessantly. After 7 years of using this island, the Missus seems to have finally figured out how to deal with these geese and has now shared it with her mate. It is as if she is playing chess. When the geese decide to pester the incubating crane, the other crane now goes over to a vantage point overlooking the goose nest and stares at it. The geese come back to loiter nervously by their own nest when this happens. Good BIRD!!

The first crane egg was laid early on April 8th, and the second one late in April 10th, so taking the usual 31 to 33 days for incubation, hatch time should be sometime in the week before Mother’s Day.

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



Speckles and the two eggs. Photo: Michelle Lamberson

BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERFOWL SOCIETY

Report on the 56th Annual General Meeting

The 56th Annual General Meeting took place on Tuesday April 11, 2017 in the Lecture Hall of the George C. Reifel Migratory Bird Sanctuary. BCWS President Jack Bates called the Meeting to order at 7:35 pm and welcomed everyone. He declared a quorum in attendance. Moira Moore acted as Secretary.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF THE 55th AGM: The Minutes of the 55th Annual General Meeting, held on Tuesday April 12, 2016 were approved.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: The financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2016 along with the Accountant's Report prepared by KPMG, were presented by the Society's Treasurer Jim Morrison together with a brief summary of the highlights. Questions from the floor were responded to by the Treasurer.

APPOINTMENT OF THE ACCOUNTANTS FOR 2017: KPMG were appointed as the Society's Accountants for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2017, with remuneration to be determined by the Board.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The Chairman introduced the Society's Directors that were present, and gave a brief report on the Society and the Board's activities for the year 2016, noting the Society remains in a strong financial position. He thanked the staff, the Directors and all of the other volunteers for their contributions during 2016.

The Chairman noted all of the projects successfully completed in the past year, which included habitat improvements, reconstructing small viewpoints and repairing eroded shorelines. Maintenance activities will be continued as required in 2017. Parking remains a challenge on busy weekends and holidays, especially if the weather is nice.

SANCTUARY MANAGER'S REPORT: Kathleen Fry reviewed the Manager's Report on the 2016 activities. The Report noted there are 2,566 Members as of December 31, a small decrease over last year's numbers. In total there were 84,848 visitors to the Sanctuary in 2016. March, saw the busiest month with 10,093 visitors, followed by May, with 9,263 then July with 8,967 through the gates. The attendance figures above only refer to visitors paying admission to walk the trails plus member attendance. The figures do not include the many families, seniors and cyclists who stayed in the parking lot or picnic area to feed the ducks and/or use the washrooms. Numbers of students in our school programs were just slightly above the numbers for 2015. Our school programs are doing well, and continue to be enhanced by the funds provided by Nature Canada from EC's Connecting Canadians to Nature Fund to fund visits by classes from inner city schools.

The traditional Sunday 10 am walk was continued all year by volunteers such as Mary Taitt and Brian Self, with assistance from Istvan Orosi. Many of our members, most notably Brian Self, Jim Martin, Emma Turgeon, Kristina Breit and David Bruce have been very helpful on high visitor use days, acting as interpreters along the trails, adding considerable value to the visitor experience and helping to remind visitors of basic Sanctuary rules.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS: In accordance with the Society's Bylaws, three Directors were elected for a two year term by acclamation: Doug Ransome, Barney Reifel and Ken Thompson.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:57 pm.
Coffee, tea and refreshments followed the meeting.

The British Columbia Waterfowl Society
gratefully acknowledges the continuing support of its Accountants

KPMG Peat Marwick Thorne Inc.,

Suite 400, North Tower, 5811 Cooney Road, Richmond, B.C. V6X 3M1

Bird Highlights

We had a real taste of winter this January with lots of snow and more than half the month with negative temperatures. With this inclement weather we had a few less visitors than normal but we had the exact same species count as January 2016 which was 83.

January 1 – January 7

On the 1st a large mixed flock of 17 Bohemian Waxwings and 3 Cedar Waxwings were found along the inner grassy trail at the Northeast corner. For most of the month this flock was finishing off the remaining Pacific Crabapples and Hawthorne berries. A Red-throated Loon was seen from the tower. The smallest of loons, the plumage of the Red-throated Loon at this time of year is overall light gray to white with white spots on their backs. Come mating season, the rusty throat is visible and the body is much darker gray. There are still a few Green-winged Teal present. Green-winged Teal are approximately half the size of a Mallard and get their name due to the green patch on their wings. The male has a rusty head with a dark green patch along the side of his head. The elusive Swamp Sparrow is still being found in the grasses of the outer marsh just northwest of the Tower. Other birds of note for this week's list were Common Goldeneye, American Bittern, Wilson's Snipe, Short-eared Owl, Red-breasted Sapsucker and a very early

or very late sighting of a Yellow-rumped Warbler.

January 8 – January 14

We are starting to see a couple of Eurasian Collared Doves at the Sanctuary and along the power lines of Westham Island. We do see more in the summertime. I am not sure where they all head for the winter. Reading an interesting article from the winter 2017 edition of "Living Bird" a magazine published by Cornell Lab of Ornithology, I found out that the Eurasian Collared Doves were originally from India, Sri Lanka, and Myanmar. Apparently back in the 1970's a pet-shop in the Bahamas was robbed and 50 Eurasian Collared Doves escaped. Eventually they moved northwest landing in Florida in the 1980's and kept moving northwest until two decades later we have them in British Columbia. On the 12th a Gyrfalcon was spotted at the front gate. This might be the same Gyrfalcon that was seen on November 27, 2016. Sixty nine species were recorded this week and included highlights such as Ring-necked Duck, Rough-legged Hawk, Merlin, Peregrine Falcon, Hutton's Vireo, Hermit Thrush, Red-breasted Sapsucker and a White-throated Sparrow seen at the feeder by the Gift Shop on the 14th. White-throated Sparrows are more commonly seen September, October and November at the Sanctuary.



White-throated Sparrow

Photo: Kristina Breit

January 15 – January 21

With ice still encrusting the water ways and covering the vegetation we are noticing the Virginia Rails moving across the ice in search of food. Another bird waiting for the ice to thaw is the Bald Eagle. Up to 20 eagles could be seen standing on the ice along Robertson Slough looking at the frozen dead carp below. They tried pecking and scratching at the ice, even gave jumping up and down a try in order to break through. See the back cover of the previous issue of *Marshnotes* to see an example of a disgruntled Bald Eagle on ice. On the morning of the 20th a couple of early visitors were treated to a short view of a Long-eared Owl along the North Dyke. It was very quick to flush.

January 22 – January 28

It is hard to believe that at this time of year the male Anna's Hummingbirds are already doing courtship displays. The male will fly upward and quickly downward in a U-shape dive giving off an explosive chirp. He then rises up hovering in front of the female giving a brief squeaky song. Anna's Hummingbirds will have built a nest and will be sitting on eggs as early as the middle of February. Young Anna's Hummingbirds take 14 to 19 days to hatch and then another 18 to 23 days before they can fly. So by the end of March you will see juvenile Anna's around just as the Rufous Hummingbirds show back up from Mexico to start their nesting. In this week of 69 species we had one sighting of a Lincoln's Sparrow, one White-throated Sparrow, one American Bittern and one Greater White-fronted Goose which ended up all being highlights for this week.

February 2017 was setting records for cooler temperatures and snow fall, making for fewer visitors again from last year. Regardless of weather and visitor numbers the bird count for February 2017 was one of the highest with 88 species. Past years, this month has had between 74 and 80 species recorded.

January 29 – February 4

The popular spot for waterfowl was under the Gift Shop and Warming Hut as it was one of the only open areas. On the ice surrounding the water dozens of ducks were trying to keep warm by tucking their beaks in their feathers and sitting on their feet. Which lead to the question "don't their feet get cold"? In the previously mentioned magazine "Living Bird" they addressed that particular question. Ducks along with other birds rely on "countercurrent heat exchange system". Warm arterial blood flows down the legs from the body meeting the colder blood coming back from the feet and heat is exchanged in the capillaries.

Not having much muscle or nerve tissue like human feet, birds can withstand low temperatures as their legs and feet are made up mostly of tendons and bones. Out of the 85 species reported this week the following were some of the highlights, Canvasback, American Bittern, Swamp Sparrow, American Pipit, Western Meadowlark and Pine Siskin.

February 5 – February 11

A noticeable dip in the weekly list with only 63 species spotted. February has always been a quiet month until the spring migration starts. With this cool spell, songbirds and other seed eating birds have been happy to hang out at the feeders which were being filled every second day. Suet cakes are also disappearing quickly. Visitors have no trouble enticing Black-capped Chickadees, Red-winged Blackbirds and even a couple of brave Golden-crowned Sparrows to the hand for sunflower seeds.

February 12 – February 18

The usual spot to find a roosting Northern Saw-whet Owl has been taken over by a Barred Owl this week. Barred Owls are the major predator of the Northern Saw Owl so let's hope that the Saw-whet has just moved temporarily and not been a meal for the Barred Owl. The odd Barn Swallow is still being spotted in the skies above the Sanctuary. The outer Seaward (West) Dyke still proves to be the hot spot to find American Bitterns. They are very good at blending in to their surrounding habitat. A slight movement in the grass might give them away, but realistically most of the time you only get a glimpse of their back end as they flush in front of you. Double-crested Cormorants are being seen in larger numbers now. After heavy rain you will see these birds standing on the logs in Fuller Slough with their wings stretched out to dry.

February 19 – February 25

One of the 45 species seen by the group on the Sunday morning walk was a Horned Grebe. It was seen on the waters of the Southwest Marsh. Horned Grebes and the more common Pied-billed Grebes both feed on crustaceans, insects, amphibians, fish and feathers. The feathers act as padding for the stomach lining protecting it from sharp bones until they breakdown and are digested. This week was the last sighting of a roosting Great Horned Owl along East Dyke, and they are likely off nesting nearby. They often take over a Red-tailed Hawk nest as Red-tailed Hawks don't nest until later. Both male and female Great Horned Owls take part in building the nest. Once eggs are laid the female will incubate while the male perches nearby

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guarding the nest. With eyes 100x stronger than humans he will make a good guardian. Lots of Northern Flickers have been noticed digging out along the West Dyke making small narrow holes looking for insect larvae. The larger holes in the grassy edges of the dyke are made by Townsend's Voles who construct extensive underground burrows and runways through the grass. These voles are abundant and serve as a food source for Great Blue Herons, Mink, Raccoons, Coyotes, Owls and other birds of prey.

March sees the beginning of the northward spring migration. We lose Trumpeter Swans, Northern Saw-whet Owls and most of the diving ducks. At the same time we gain the return of Lesser Snow Geese, some shorebirds, Rufous Hummingbirds and swallows. With ducks and geese pairing up, buds and flowers starting to bloom, spring is near. During March 2017, 92 species were recorded.

February 26 – March 4

We were glad to see the Northern Saw-Whet Owl is back in its usual roost at the northeast corner. It seems it was only displaced by the Barred Owl and not eaten. Approximately 20 pairs of Wood Ducks are now being seen perched in trees surrounding the 35 or so nest boxes provided for them. Sometimes squirrels intent on finding a place to raise a family will beat them to the boxes. March 3rd a flock of 11 Killdeer were sighted as they flew over the parking lot. Swamp Sparrows have now moved on towards their nesting grounds stretching from eastern British Columbia all the way to Newfoundland. Virginia Rails have now gone silent and missing from our weekly list.

March 5 – March 11

The reason the Virginia Rails have gone silent is that they are nesting now in the cattails, sedges, bulrushes and canary grass of the estuary and do not want to call attention to themselves. Their nests resemble a shallow woven basket like structure made from their surrounding vegetation and most are situated ground level to 6" above. The first return of Tree Swallows and Violet-green Swallows occurred this week. The last reported Northern Shrike was on the 5th. They will be in northern British Columbia, Alaska and the Yukon until their return in October.

March 12 – March 18

Seven Greater Yellowlegs showed up on the 12th. Our resident female Sandhill Crane, who lost her long time

partner on January 16th, was spotted with her new beau checking out the nest island that she has used in past years. Hopefully this is a promising sign of things to come. There are only sporadic views of the Northern Saw-whet Owls now, as they usually depart by the middle of March to their forest nesting areas. We have never found a nesting Saw-whet Owl at the Sanctuary. The first of the warblers to return are the Yellow-rumped Warbler which turned up on the 18th. Greater White-fronted Goose, Barn Swallow, American Bittern, Barn Owl and the last report of a Short-eared Owl and Long-eared Owl were other noteworthy sightings in this week.

March 19 – March 25

Upon driving into the parking lot there is a noticeable decline in the amount of waterfowl. Most of the ducks that wintered with us head back to nest where they were born, be it northern British Columbia, the Interior or Alberta. March 22nd was the last date anyone could locate a Northern Saw-whet Owl which was perched with a future meal of a dead vole in its talons.

March 26 – April 1

The sighting list for this week had 75 species on it. This is a good time of year to get a selection of some of the winter birds and the beginning of the spring migrants. The last Barred Owl has now left the Sanctuary grounds but will nest nearby. Highlights for this week were both Cliff Swallow and Savannah Sparrow on the 26th, Merlin, Swainson's Thrush, Hermit Thrush, Lincoln's Sparrow and White-throated Sparrow throughout the week. Then on the 1st, the first Orange-crowned Warbler showed up. On the 30th the 5 Black-crowned Night-Herons were still present but by the morning of the 31st not a single one was to be found. We will get them back as early as the end of July. A flock of 53 Tundra Swans were spotted flying high over the Sanctuary heading north. Their call was what alerted us to them.

Text: Varri Raffan
Gift Shop Manager

Thanks for the Binoculars

Ashley Destobel donated 300 pairs of children's binoculars. We will make good use of them in our programs!

The Volunteer Corner

Special Thanks To:

- ◆ Our regular Sunday birding team of Mary Taitt, Brian Self, and Istvan Orosi, as well as Jim Martin, 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, and new volunteer Ben Lambert for the many hours of weekend help.
- ◆ Our winter newsletter mailout team of David Bruce, JeanGartner, Jim Martin and Varri Raffan.
- ◆ 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 surveys, and new volunteers Jessica Weiss and Aari Umedaly.

Upcoming Volunteer Opportunities:

- ◆ Trail maintenance ; Weekend hosting of visitors; bird surveys; and gardening in the front entrance.

For more information, visit our website.
www.reifelbirdsanctuary.com/volunteers.html

Leave your name and contact information at our office 604-946-6980 or send me an email.

Kathleen (kathleen@reifelbirdsanctuary.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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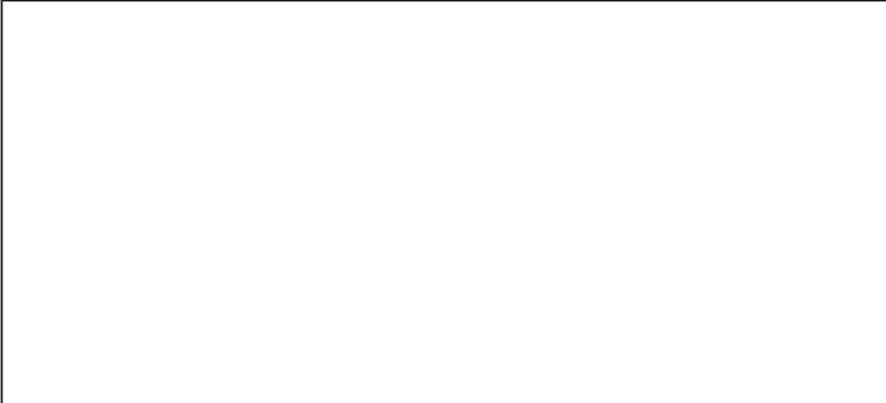
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BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERFOWL SOCIETY

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