

Marshnotes[®]



**BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERFOWL SOCIETY
FALL 2022**

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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George C. Reifel Migratory Bird Sanctuary:

Prices: (effective September 1st, 2022).

Daily Admission:

Adults: \$8.00

Seniors: \$6.00 (65+ years)

Children: \$6.00 (2-14 years)

Bird seed: \$2.00/bag

Annual Memberships:

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Reservations are required for all visitors

Open 9:00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. every day except

Mondays. (Closed Mondays)

The Sanctuary is wheelchair accessible.



We now send out a tweet from our Twitter account @ReifelSanctuary when it looks like there is a weather alert, all reservation spots are full, or something interesting has been seen.

Christmas Bird Count Dates

Every year, birdwatchers get organized to do their annual Audubon Christmas Bird Counts. Each count area remains the same from year to year, and observers strive to count all the birds of every species in their assigned parts of the count circle. The results provide long-term tracking of trends in bird populations over the decades.

Birds Canada organize local counts, so for more information, visit www.birdscanada.org. You can even help by staying at home but reporting bird activity at your bird feeders.

Ladner– December 18th
Contact Yousif Attia
ysattia@gmail.com

Vancouver– December 17th
Contact Peter Candido
pcandido328@shaw.ca

Pitt Meadows– December 31st
Contact Jennifer Taves
jhayes@shaw.ca



White Rock/Surrey/Langley– December 29th
Contact Gareth Pugh
gareth@intergate.ca

Abbotsford– December 30th
Contact Lynn Miller
lynnmelville@hotmial.com

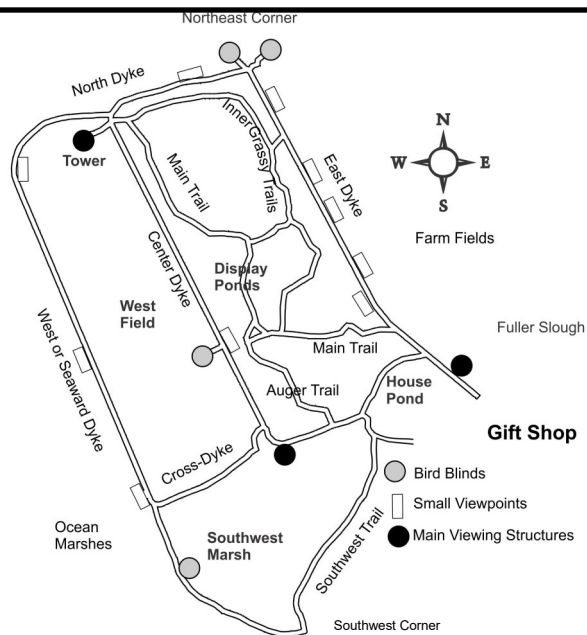
Sanctuary Locations Map

Please refer to the location map to the right to locate place names used in the Marshnotes articles.

About Our Covers

Front Cover:
American Avocet © Jim Martin

Back Cover:
The Circle of Life © Bruce Hutchison



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Kathleen Fry
Varri Raffan

Kathleen Fry

Manager's Report

As in previous years, July and August tend to be low visitor use months. By late August and September, though, many keen birdwatchers and school groups started increasing their visits, a trend likely to be continuing into October and November with the arrival of the Snow Geese and nearby fall attractions such as pumpkin patches. Total visitor use for this past quarter totalled 14,000 people, about the same as for the past few years.

During these past three months, we have had a mere 21.6 mm (.less than an inch) of rain since July 1st. Most of it fell on July 4th. All throughout July and August, it was swelteringly hot, with a July high of 30.4 C (July 25th) and an August high of 28.3 (August 25th). Even through September and October, although night temperatures have been cooling, daytime highs have regularly been over 20 C. Upland habitats have become very dry and dusty. The ponds themselves are fine as we can bring water in from the seaward side to replace that lost to evaporation, to alleviate algae blooms, and to keep shallows from drying up or getting too warm. Some ditches outside of the ponds are bone dry though. We await the rain!

Dead or sick waterfowl continue to be sent off to be tested for Avian Flu, and the concerns about this disease continue to be high. We ask visitors not to try attract a large crowd of ducks around them with lots of bird seed, as this brings the birds close together and can increase the spread of this disease. We also ask visitors not to feed ducks from their hands as this also increases risk of transfer. Even with these guidelines, waterfowl are at risk in late summer and fall as they naturally congregate in large flocks during their moult and at migration stops.

Summer maintenance generally focusses on keeping the roadways and trails clear for visitor passage. Many thanks to our volunteers who trimmed blackberry canes almost weekly. By September we started pruning more heavily in problem areas that need to be set back every year. In October, we will be trimming parts of the Seaward Dyke in West Field to gain access to recent sapling growth along the inner ditch down from the dyke. Although this growth is a natural colonization of spoil material, trees there will likely cause problems later for ditch maintenance. For the same reason, we do not let the small channel by the tower fill in with Cattail growth and impede water flows there, so we had our usual cattail work party around Labour Day to cut it back down to mud level.



Yellow *Neogallerocella californiensis* larvae

Photo: Kathleen Fry

One more section of the East Dyke now has a raised edge and composted mulch to even out the effects of raised roots and trail compaction. A new bird feeder has recently been added to the Northeast corner to replace an older one that had been there for years. We have put an experimental metal baffle on that feeder to prevent squirrels from being able to climb up the post but the jury is out still on its effectiveness.

Some plant species got a boost from this year's cool wet spring and hot dry summer, and spread into many new areas. Part of Southwest Trail needed to be cleared of new colonies of the garden escapee Common Peavine. The invasive wetland plant Purple Loosestrife also needed some removals. Management of this plant can be tricky as biological control agents were released here decades ago. The European Purple Loosestrife beetles (*Neogallerocella californiensis* and *pusilla*) have been approved as control agents in North America, as they eat the flowers and leaves and provide long-term reduction but not eradication.

This summer, beetles and their larvae were far more noticeable than in previous years, but so was the Loosestrife. We did not want to negate biological control processes by removing all plants, especially those with lots of beneficial insect life eating them. There is some evidence that these beetles die off if they are not left at least a few plants to feed on and lay eggs on, and it also takes a couple of years for the insects to defoliate and kill a plant (Myers, 2019). We removed many trailside plants, but if they had beetles or larvae eating them, the material was left in off-trail open containers for a few days so that insect life could relocate to other nearby plants.

Late summer is an ideal time to watch shorebirds. In July, big flocks of Western Sandpipers were feeding in our West Field as they passed through on their way south to wintering grounds. This outer pond can be managed as very shallowly flooded mudflats similar to offshore tidal mudflats and was also used by other “peeps” such as Least, Semipalmated, and Baird’s Sandpipers in July and early August. A few Wilson’s and Red-necked Phalaropes were also periodically present. The most striking looking shorebird was an American Avocet. In August, mixed flocks of Short-billed and Long-billed Dowitchers were also passing through, challenging birders to tell the species apart.

In late August, we started our annual fall drawdown of water levels in House Pond by the Gift Shop to provide even more shallowly-flooded mudflat feeding areas. Both shorebirds and birdwatchers always enjoy the results of the drawdown, as the birds had lots of exposed mud just below the deck of the Gift Shop. Hundreds of both species of Dowitchers, a few peeps such as Semipalmated, Western, and Least Sandpipers and hordes of noisy Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs were sometimes all in the pond at once. Anything different was heavily scrutinized. An elegant Stilt Sandpiper was seen August 27th. A few visiting Pectoral Sandpipers are always possible Sharp-tailed Sandpiper suspects until proven otherwise. A lone Wilson’s Phalarope fascinated everyone with its odd feeding behavior spinning and dipping at the surface.

After a while, avian predators noticed this pond of shorebirds and wreaked havoc every few hours by hunting over it. Peregrine Falcon, Merlin, Cooper’s Hawk and Northern Harriers caused House Pond to be suddenly empty of shorebirds, or we would spy them huddled along shorelines where the overhanging grass helped make them invisible to raptors from above. We keep the pond low throughout September and into October, then let water levels rise naturally in the fall rains. All of the shorebirds have been feeding constantly here, so we used a plankton net to see what was present in the way of food in the water and the top of the mud. Red Bloodworms were abundant in mud samples, and Water Boatmen and Fairy Shrimp were in constant activity near the water surface.



Bloodworm

Photo: Kathleen Fry

In late August, a few additional Sandhill Cranes started visiting our resident birds, which have now joined these others for a few “road trips” outside of the Sanctuary. By September 18th, they were in with more than 20 cranes in a barley field 1 km to the south of us, and a week later, they joined a flock of 27 cranes flying out of West Field here first thing in the morning, having presumably spent the night. Note that in mid-October there have been regular sightings of a large flock of over 70 cranes in Delta. Our threesome, which are generally here every day, are undoubtedly in this flock. Each year, our resident birds have a brief absence from the Sanctuary while they spend a few weeks with these other cranes, then they come back here.

Now that we are well into October, we have big flocks of Snow Geese. These birds nest on Wrangel Island, and thousands of them have now arrived in the Fraser Delta. There are still not high numbers of some waterfowl though, as many of the dabblers such as American Wigeon, Northern Pintail and the diving duck species appear to be late arriving from their summer nesting grounds. As soon as the fall rains begin, some of this will revert to normal. Note that although a one-day surprise visit from a Northern Saw-whet Owl had visitors very excited on September 24th, generally fall birds of this species are just passing through, and not predictable until winter.

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

References:

Myers, J. H. (2019, October 24). Biological control of weeds in BC. RPAC Regional Invasive Species Subcommittee Meeting. Burnaby. Page, N. (2006). Framework for Invasive Plant Management .

Bird Highlights

Although July 2022 was a very warm, dry month we still were able to locate 90 different species. By late July expect to see some of the early returning shorebirds.

July 3 – July 9

All 3 species of Teal, Blue-winged, Cinnamon and Green-winged were present this week. Green-winged Teal can be found throughout the year but Cinnamon and Blue-winged are here from April to September. These ducks are about ½ the size of a Mallard and are best found dabbling in shallow waterways of the Sanctuary. A Merlin was reported on the 7th. These small dark falcons are fast flyers that prey on small birds and insects such as grasshoppers and dragonflies.



Merlin with Dragonfly

Photo: John Whitmore

July 10 – July 16

Sixty seven species spotted for this week with good offshore viewing on the 19th turning up a Pelagic Cormorant, Osprey and an American Golden Plover. Both the Cooper's Hawk and Sharp-shinned Hawk were present throughout the week. The larger Cooper's Hawk's has a longer tail and would be a regular visitor to your yard if you had songbird feeders. Sharp-shinned Hawks are our smallest Accipiter. The name derives from the raised ridge on

the front of the tarsus (bone area just above the ankle). In flight Sharp-shinned Hawks have a bit shorter, squared off tail with a slight notch and a narrow white terminal band.

July 17 – July 23

In the Display Ponds on the 17th and in the Southwest Marsh on the 21st some young Hooded Mergansers were seen. Even though we don't have them recorded as a nesting species at the Sanctuary they obviously hatched nearby. An adult Black-crowned Night-Heron showed up on July 22nd in the usual spot but only stayed for one day. On the 23rd one female and one male Belted Kingfisher appeared in the House Pond. The way I tell them apart is that the females "wear more makeup" as they have an extra rusty band of color on the chest while the males don't.

July 24 – July 30

With a variety of shorebirds arriving now, our weekly list jumped to 72 species from the 57 species of last week. July 24th and 30th, a small brood of Cinnamon Teal made a short appearance. Also seen on the 24th was a brood of 10 Gadwall. Shorebird viewing remains very good especially on a high tide and will remain that way until the end of September. However viewing of swallow species is diminishing now. Tree Swallows will soon be heading to the Caribbean and Mexico while Barn Swallows and Violet-green Swallows will migrate to Central America and Mexico for the winter. On July 27th a male Yellow-headed Blackbird was seen at the Observation Tower and again along the Seaward Dyke on the 29th. Numbers and diversity of waterfowl are low throughout the summer and won't pick up until the middle of September.

August, another hot dry month, had anywhere between 63 and 79 species depending on the week and ended with a total of 99 species for the month.

July 31 – August 6

This week, 63 species were observed. Highlights were Cinnamon Teal, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper, Wilson's Phalarope, Belted Kingfisher and Townsend's Warbler. On August 6th a new brood of 6 Gadwalls were found near the Triangle Garden located at the intersection of trails in the middle of the main pond system. Good numbers of Northern Flickers have been present these last few days. Generally we think of these woodpeckers as a winter species but they are seen throughout the year. They spend a lot of time on the ground in search of insects, fruit, seeds and lots of tasty ants. Of all the North American birds, Northern Flickers are known to consume one of the largest amounts of ants. With their nearly 3" long tongues they are well suited to probe deep in wood crevices to find ants and other insects.

August 7 - August 13

Adult waterfowl are now coming out of their eclipse plumage while young ducks are working on growing their flight feathers. Green Herons are mainly found in July and August but not every year. However on the 7th along the inner grassy trail visitors were lucky to find one and then again on the 10th opposite the Warming Hut where the Black-crowned Night-Herons usually roost. August 10th Caspian Terns were spotted as they flew over the Sanctuary and on the 11th a Turkey Vulture was seen as it made its way over the trails. Wilson's Snipe are always hard to locate but on the 12th one made a short appearance. At first glimpse they look a lot like Dowitchers with their long straight bills and earth toned feathers. Best spots to look for Snipe are in wet meadows and grassy edges of fresh water marshes as they hunt for insects and crustaceans. If you are lucky enough to get a glimpse of one it is usually their back end as they tend to see us before we see them and are very quick to take off. A group of Snipe in flight are called a "wisp".

August 14 – August 20

Pied-billed Grebes have been away since May but we saw the first one to reappear on the 14th. Look for this small diving water bird in Fuller and Ewen Sloughs and the channel of water heading west from the Viewing Platform. They like these quiet deeper waters where they can dive for crustaceans and small fish. Another small waterbird making its reappearance on the 20th was the American Coot. Interestingly enough, this is the same week they have returned for the last 3 years. Coots have a dark gray to black body, white beaks, greenish lobed toes and also dive well in search of aquatic vegetation. There have not been any Great Horned Owl sightings over the last 2 months along the Sanctuary trails. With the acres of forested area in the next door property they have lots of big old growth trees to choose from. On the 20th there were also reports of 2 Red-necked Phalaropes in the West Field. Two Peregrine Falcons and one Merlin are found on most days this month.

August 21 – August 27

August 25th an American Avocet, a shorebird that we haven't seen at the Sanctuary since back in September 2002, showed up at the north end of the West Field. This very graceful looking shorebird has a long upturned beak, long blue legs and black and white wings. When Avocets feed they sweep their bills from side to side along the bottom of shallow waters stirring up mud and sand to dislodge aquatic insects and any other edibles. In the summer you might see large numbers of gulls, mainly Ring-billed Gulls, swirling above appearing in an unorganized way. This is what took place a couple of times this week. What has happened is that there has been a hatch of flying insects, probably carpenter ants, leaving the trees and the gulls are busy catching them on the fly. In this active birding week with 79 species recorded

the other mentionable birds were 2 Ruddy Ducks in the Southwest Marsh, 14 American White Pelicans offshore on the 27th and a Stilt Sandpiper also on the 27th in the House Pond.

August 28 – September 3

Some new fall arrivals included Greater White-fronted Geese, Osprey, Barred Owl, American Kestrel and Golden-crowned Kinglet. On the 29th a late Rufous Hummingbird was spotted feeding on the Vermillion-aire plant in front of the Gift Shop. On September 3rd a female American Kestrel was located along the East Dyke. They are more commonly found from April to June. Also on the 3rd a Wilson's Phalarope appeared in the House Pond and would end up having perfect attendance in this pond until October 8th. This gave many visitors a great chance to get close-up views of this busy shorebird. Phalaropes are always on the go, often spinning around in order to stir up food from the bottom then picking it off the top. Also in the House Pond you could watch Northern Shovelers practicing the same technique of raising food from the muddy bottom by banding together and swimming in a circle creating a vortex pulling the food upward. You could sometime see the Wilson's Phalarope hanging around the circling Shovelers and taking advantage of their work.

September is the month for large movements of waterfowl, warblers, shorebirds, loons and grebes, and it often turns out to be the best birding month of the year. With an average of 80 different types of birds each week the month ended with a respectable 108 species.



Wilson's Phalarope

Photo: Peter Candido

(...../continued on page 8)

(..... Continued from page 7)

September 4 – September 10

An assortment of sparrows are showing up with Golden-crowned, White-crowned, White-throated, Lincoln's and Savannah Sparrows all making their Fall return. Once we put up the seed feeders these areas will be good for viewing different sparrows along with Black-capped Chickadees, Dark-eyed Juncos and of course the opportunist squirrels. As staff greet you at the front-gate they are also multi-tasking by keeping an eye out for any unusual bird sightings. This paid off this week when there were views of a Common Raven, American Kestrel, Willow Flycatcher and a Western Tanager. Purple Martins have now left the Sanctuary on their way to spend the winter in South America and will return in April.

September 11 – September 17

September 11th a single Northern Waterthrush was located in the Northeast Corner and on the 15th visitors spotted 3 of them in the same area. This is a very hard bird to set your eyes on as they are mostly hidden away in underbrush silently lifting soggy leaves from edges of water looking for small exposed crustaceans, beetles and other small insects. On September 14th guests were treated to watching 3 Black-crowned Night-Herons flying eastward up Fuller Slough. From the 14th onward you might have been lucky to find one

of them tightly hidden in a bush along the shoreline to your left as you look out from the viewing area at Fuller Slough. On September 16th we had 6 other Sandhill Cranes soaring eastward over the parking lot and a sighting of a Band-tailed Pigeon in the Northeast Corner.

September 18 - September 24

A whopping 80 species of birds were recorded for this period. On the 18th a White-throated Sparrow was found along the inner grassy trail, a Ruddy Duck and one of the Black-crowned Night-Herons were seen at Fuller Slough. On the 23rd 2 American Avocet were found in the West Field, a Great Horned Owl was located in the trees of the Inner Grassy Trail, and staff found a single Harris's Sparrow mixed in with a flock of Golden-crowned Sparrows at the front gate. The 24th was also a busy day with the return of Greater White-fronted Geese, a Barred Owl and the first sighting of a well hidden Northern Saw-whet Owl along the East Dyke.

When checking in at the office, many visitors are interested to know if we have seen any owls and where to find them. Even though Great Horned Owls and Barn Owls are seen throughout the year, the best time to locate an owl is from October to March. During the summer most owl species have moved up the mountain sides or further north for



Northern Waterthrush

Photo: Ben Lambert

The 2023 Calendar is Here



A Great Christmas Present!

the summer. Actually all birds of prey are best viewed throughout the winter months. As for where to best find them it is not always predictable, but sometimes small songbirds give them away by loudly scolding to get owls out of their territory. If people find an owl such as a Northern Saw-whet Owl, though, we have the opposite reaction, as we try to keep it quiet, as these small owls are trying to sleep and stay hidden from other birds that prey on them.

In the shorebird department the Pectoral Sandpiper, Baird's Sandpiper and the Wilson's Phalarope were the birds of note.

September 25 – October 1

As we move into October there will be larger flocks of Greater White-fronted Geese, Cackling Geese and Lesser Snow Geese moving in to the Fraser Delta. The first sighting of Lesser Snow Geese, around the Sanctuary, occurred on the 29th where approximately 20 of them were reported in an adjacent farm field. By the end of October, and all the way into the middle of January, you can look for the Lesser Snow Geese along the surrounding foreshore, farm fields of Westham Island and the back farm roads southwest of us out near the Coal Port. Of course, over the last few years, they are also seen at Terra Nova in Richmond and in the luscious green grassy playing fields of certain schools. October 1st there was a single shorebird mixed in with the Long-billed Dowitchers of the House Pond that looked different; it turned out to be a juvenile Ruff. We have now turned the corner from the quiet summer viewing and are heading into a busy time when many species return from their summer breeding grounds.

Text: Varri Raffan
Gift Shop Manager

Visitor Reminders

Marshnotes

Memberships have traditionally included a mailed version of Marshnotes issued four times a year. It is now available in electronic format on our "Archives" page at www.reifelbirdsanctuary.com/archives.html. When new editions are issued, members will be emailed a notification and link. Email memberships@reifelbirdsanctuary.com if you would like to be notified.

Price Increase

Effective September 1st, BCWS increased fees for admission and memberships. Sanctuary operation costs have increased and our pricing has not changed since 2010. Thank you for your understanding. The new rates can be seen on page 2.

All Visitors Need to Book Their Visit

Please visit our Planning Your Visit page on the Sanctuary's website for details and links. www.reifelbirdsanctuary.com/planning.html.

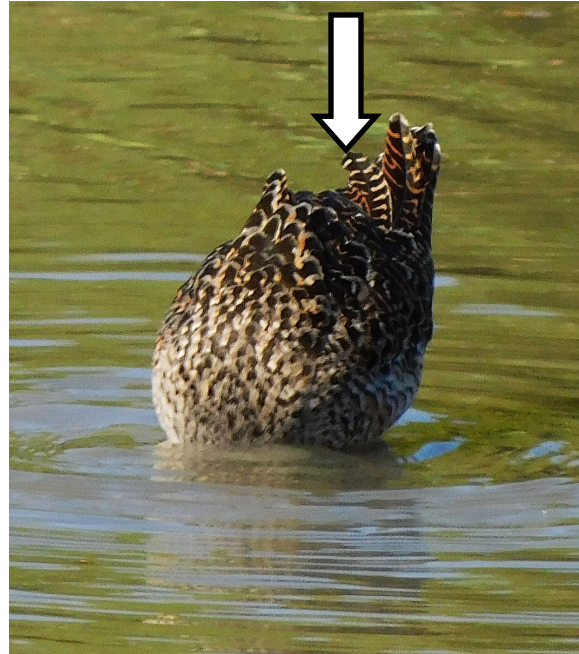
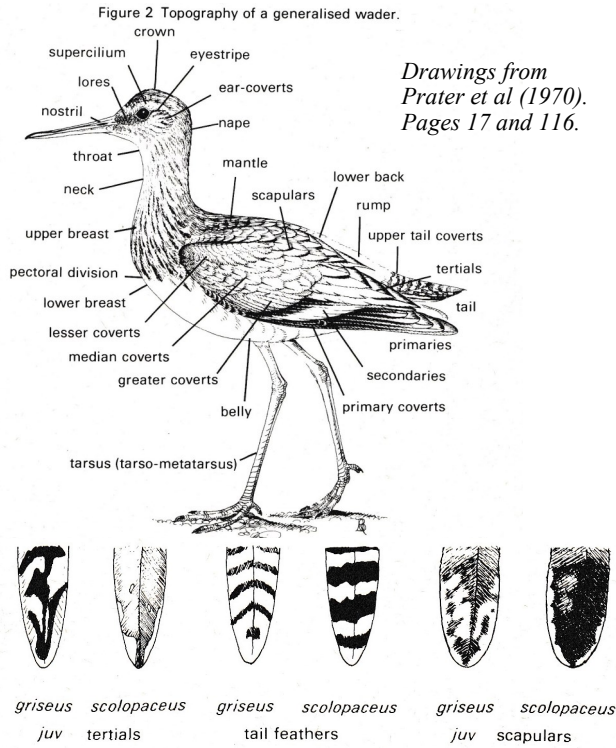


Anna's Hummingbird

Photo: Dan Parlee

A couple of garden plants such as this red Crocosmia ("Montbretia") plant and the orangey-red Vermillionaire plant ("Firecracker") have proven very effective in attracting hummingbirds in the Sanctuary's gardens.

Some Key Shorebird Feathers



Shorebird watchers here in September usually end up engaged in identification debates, particularly between Long-billed Dowitchers (*Limnodromus griseus*) and Short-billed Dowitchers (*L. scolopaceus*). Although in theory, identification could rely on good looks at bills, spots, bars, loreal angles, and supercilium, reality sets in very quickly. These birds usually have their bills down as they motor across the pond doing their regularly spaced “stitching” and probing down into the mud. Sometimes, all you see is the headless vision in the above photo.

It then becomes important to read up on at least a few key feathers to look for. The tail feathers in the photo according to the drawing above, would indicate this is most likely a Short-billed Dowitcher (“scolopaceus”), as the black and white bars are about equal. Juvenile Dowitchers when they arrive tend to have a lot of colour, and each species has a few tell-tale tertial feathers that are a standard identification aid. In the diagram, you will also note a difference in tertials. Tertials (the feathers of the wing that are closer to the tail and often folded up resting above the tail) are plain and unmarked in a Long-billed Dowitcher juvenile but have complex markings (“tiger stripes”) in Short-billed juveniles. The word “tertial” was heard in nearly all September debates out on the deck of the Gift Shop, along with other feather names such as *scapulars*, and *coverts*. Eventually, you need to get a detailed book!

Some Helpful Shorebird Identification Guides

Paulson, Dennis R. 1993
Shorebirds of the Pacific Northwest. Published by UBC Press, University of British Columbia.

Crossley, R., Karlson, K., and Obrien, M. 2006
The Shorebird Guide. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing.

Lee, C., and Birch, A. 2006
Advances in the Field Identification of North American Dowitchers. *Birding*, Vol. 38, No. 5 2006, pages 34-42.

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

Source of sketches above::
 Prater, A.J., Marchant, JH, and Vourinen, J. 1970.
Guide to the Identification and ageing of Holarctic Waders. BTO Guide 17, Published by British Trust for Ornithology.

A challenge for our readers: If you took photos of the lone Wilson’s Phalarope when it first began using House Pond from September 3rd onwards, and took more photos 3 weeks later, you may notice that the bird did at least part of a moult, changing from a brownish juvenile colouring to a grey winter look in that period.

The Volunteer Corner

Special thanks to:

- ◆ Mary Taitt for leading our regular Sunday Bird Walk.
- ◆ Brian Self, Jim Martin, John Chandler, Mary Taitt, Luca Santamaria, Dirk Fleming, and Christina Barker, for hosting visitors and helping prune along trails.
- ◆ Christine Barker, Eric Rossicci, and Eileen Axford for bagging seed.
- ◆ Our newsletter mailout team of Eileen Axford, Eric Rossicci, and Jim Martin as well as staff.
- ◆ Brian Self, Peter Candido, Ben Lambert, Janice White and our staff for helping with bi-weekly Sanctuary bird surveys.
- ◆ Margaret Gorham for hosting visitors at the Museum every Sunday.
- ◆ Josh Lee for his excellent insect photo catalogue over the summer.

Volunteers needed:

- ◆ Sanctuary visitor hosts for busy weekends through the late fall and early winter migration period.

For more information, ask at the Gift Shop or visit our website www.reifelbirdsanctuary.com and explore the Volunteer page.

Please 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 for a year to the George C. Reifel Migratory Bird Sanctuary .
- 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.

Enclosed is my cheque or VISA/MasterCard number for:

- SINGLE Membership: **\$50**
- FAMILY Membership: **\$100**
- LIFE Membership: **\$1,000**

Donation (tax deductible)

VISA MasterCard
 VISA or MasterCard # _____

Expiry Date: _____

Name: (Mr. Mrs. Miss Ms.) _____

Address: _____

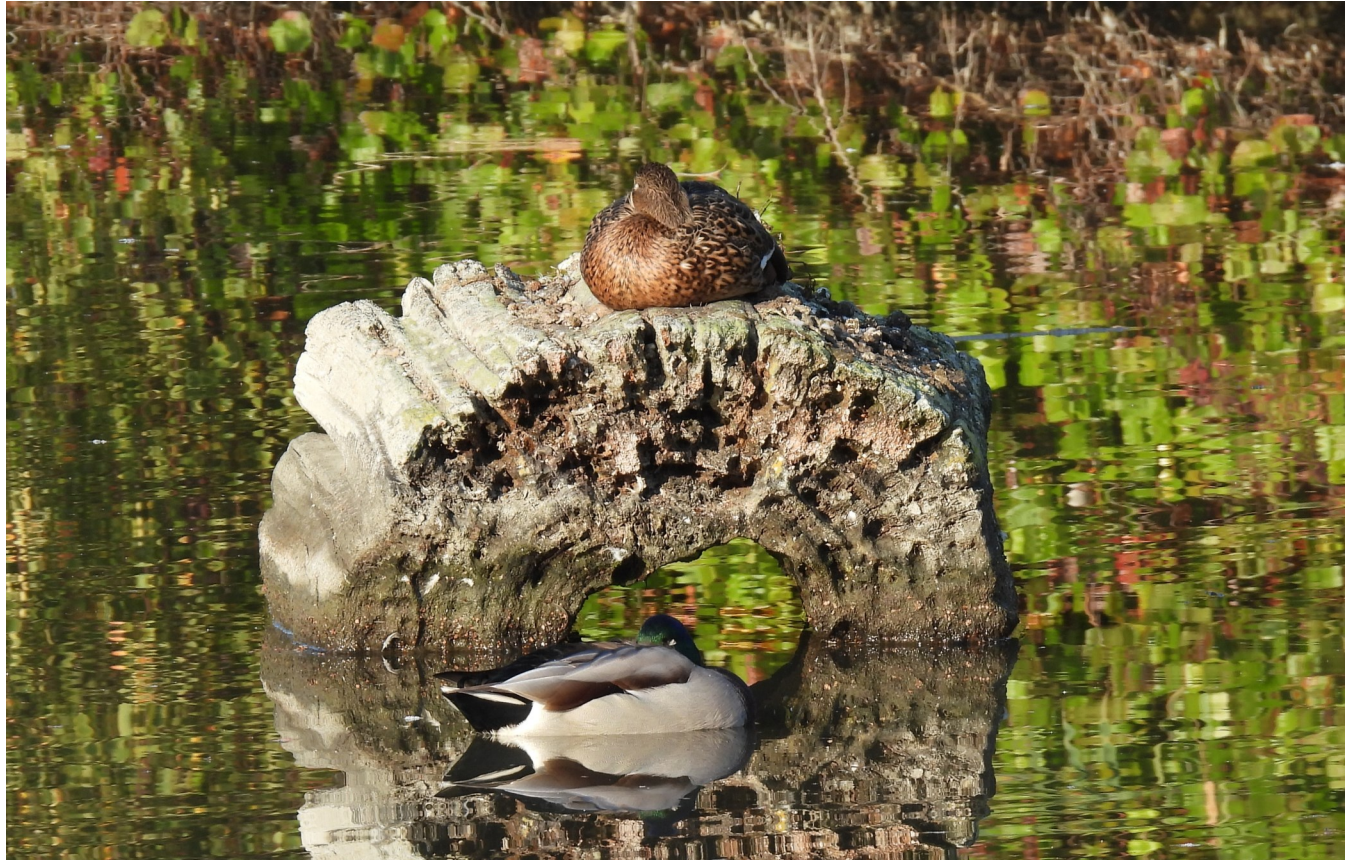
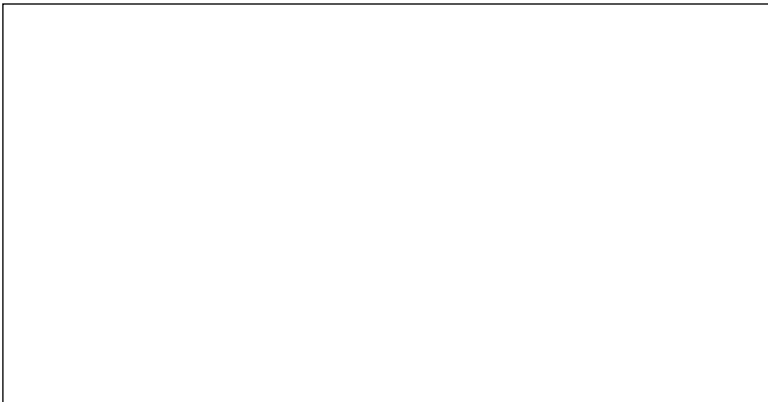
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Please mail to **British Columbia Waterfowl Society**
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Telephone: 604 946 6980 Fax: 604 946 6982
 Website: www.reifelbirdsanctuary.com

BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERFOWL SOCIETY

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The Circle of Life © Bruce Hutchison