

Marshnotes®



**BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERFOWL SOCIETY
SPRING 2014**

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 address 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, 2014

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Robert Butler

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Sanctuary Manager: Kathleen Fry
Gift Shop Manager: Varri Raffan
Reception: Laura Jordison
Biologist: Dan Dixon
Maintenance: David McClue

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 (60yrs +): \$3
	School Groups:	Special discounts available; pre-booking is required.

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The Cooper's Hawk



The Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) is a common winter bird of prey at the Sanctuary. Often when all of the Mallards and associated parking lot ducks go silent, then take off in quacking confusion, the cause of the commotion is one of the Cooper's Hawks. After swooping down across the parking lot at high speed, this species often perches in nearby trees if it is not successful right away. Featured here is an adult male Cooper's, eating a just-captured Northern Shoveler, but every year our winter population of parking lot Rock Pigeons also gets reduced by this species.

Text: Kathleen Fry
Photo: Karl Pollak

About Our Covers:

- Front Cover: Pied-billed Grebe
© Jim Martin
- Back Cover: Northern Shovelers
© Ken Young

A Note From The Editor:

The most useful photos to submit for Marshnotes are those featuring something in the three months covered by that edition. Photos of April, May and June scenes and birds, for example, would be useful in this next edition. To avoid overloading my email, the best approach is to send thumbnails or reduced images or links to posted images. I will then contact you for higher resolution versions. See page 2 for my email and upcoming deadlines.

Kathleen Fry

Contents

Page 3	The Cooper's Hawk	Kathleen Fry
4	Bird Highlights	Varri Raffan
6	Egg-xactly	
6	Sanctuary Calendar Submission Deadline	
6	A Word About Words	Varri Raffan
7	Minutes from the 2014 Annual General Meeting	
8	Manager's Report	Kathleen Fry
11	Volunteer Corner	
11	Why Be a Member?	

Bird Highlights

The following sightings cover January, February and March 2014. For a lot of these reported sightings we thank our visitors for sharing them with staff or recording them in our daily bird sightings log book.

January was relatively mild, with an average temperature of 4.5 Celsius, but was quite variable from day to day. There was no snow. Viewing of waterfowl and birds of prey were particularly good at this time. A total of 78 species were observed.

December 29 – January 4

The majority of the Lesser Snow Geese have departed our area and are now in Skagit Valley, Washington. They will return around the beginning of March. On the 4th, we had a few reports of 3 Barn Swallows flying around the tower. Although this is a very early to see them back at the Sanctuary it is not unheard of to find a handful of them in December and January. These Swallows could be birds that never left on their southern migration. Also on the 4th, 2 Long-eared Owls made a good addition to the year's species list and were spotted in dense brush at the very south west corner of the Sanctuary.

January 5 – January 11

We still have the 5 Black-crowned Night Herons roosting in their usual spot. On the 5th, 12 Killdeer were found mainly in the West Field. On the 6th, the Pileated Woodpecker reappeared after being away since mid- December. The majority of the time you will find it along the treed East Dyke. A Great Horned Owl and Hairy Woodpecker were spotted on the same section of dyke. A female Common Goldeneye was found in with a flock of Lesser Scaup west of the wooden Viewing Platform. Each year, we tend to just see one Common Goldeneye.

January 12 – January 18

In this week of 66 species, it was particularly good for viewing 8 species of sparrows, 16 species of waterfowl and 7 species of birds of prey. Two Cooper's Hawks have been hunting the Sanctuary, one of which seems to prefer hunting the parking lot. Two Swamp Sparrows are still being sought after by visitors and are being found most days on the outside of the north dyke behind the tower. A bit of time and patience pays off. A Sora Rail was found on the 17th.

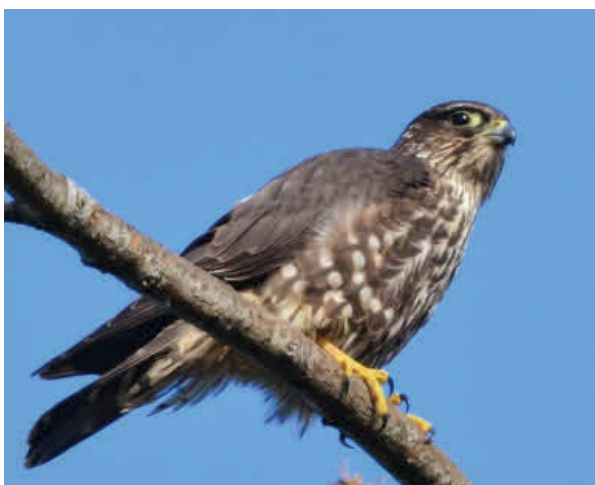
January 19 - January 25

At this time we still have 11 Sandhill Cranes. Our resident pair will more than likely try to chase the

others off as it gets closer to their nesting time. Viewing has been great from the reconstructed bird blind at Ewen Slough where you can spot Common Mergansers, Hooded Mergansers, Buffleheads, Pied-billed Grebes and Double-crested Cormorants all diving for fish in the slough.

January 26 – February 1

This week we have started to notice the Canada Geese forming pairs and staking out future nesting sites. American Bittern, Merlin, Purple Finch and Virginia Rail were some of the highlights for this week.



Merlin

Photo: Ken Young

February weather didn't exactly encourage visitors to come out bird-watching as we had frozen ponds and sub-zero temperatures accompanied by snow for a few days. A lot of the diving ducks moved out onto the open river to feed as our sloughs were frozen. The total count of birds observed for February was 81 species.

February 2 – March 1

The 4 weekly lists for February were so similar I will lump all of February's report together and just give you the highlights. The first week of February had overnight temperatures dipping to -8 Celsius which froze our inner waterways. Western Meadowlarks were spotted along the outer dyke on the 4th, and the first sighting for this year of a Hermit Thrush was on the 5th. On the 6th, a Lincoln's Sparrow was reported. On the 8th, 3 Virginia Rails were being viewed at the reed edges around the tower. Usually they are very elusive and hard to find in the tall grasses. With everything frozen, they may have been forced out into the open right along the edge of the ice which allowed photographers to get some unique shots.



Virginai Rail

Photo: Dan Van Alstine

On the 9th, a Northern Shrike was seen perched on a tree on the outer grassy dyke. A Red-throated Loon was spotted offshore. A male Eurasian Wigeon was in the House Pond paddling in one of the only areas of open water. A Pine Siskin and Wilson's Snipe were also seen this day. On the 13th, a female Common Goldeneye was spotted in the display ponds.

On the 16th, Robertson Slough had a flock of 6 Cackling Geese. On the 17th an early Orange-crowned Warbler was observed at the North East corner. Both Merlin and a Goshawk were found on the 23rd. On the 25th a single Greater Yellowlegs was spotted flying over west field. Also on this day a single Belted Kingfisher was observed. On March 1st, a Barred Owl was seen at the North East corner.

March brings an overlap with the tail end of wintering bird species and the beginning of spring migrants. Trumpeter Swans, owl species and some of the waterfowl will now diminish in numbers as they are heading back to their breeding grounds. At the same time we see the arrival of Rufous Hummingbirds, Swallows, Warblers and Lesser Snow Geese. A total of 79 species were observed this March.

March 2 – March 8

The 3rd is when we spotted the first return of a Tree Swallow since they left the Sanctuary late last August. Also on the same day, the male Eurasian Wigeon was spotted in the house pond behind the Gift Shop. A Pied-billed Grebe and a single Common Goldeneye are still here.

March 9 – March 15

This week we saw a big jump in the total number of

species observed. The previous week ended with 56 species but this week we had a total of 70 which was 9 species shy of the month's total. Arriving back to the Sanctuary this week were Violet-green Swallows, Brown-headed Cowbirds and Rufous Hummingbirds. The male Rufous Hummingbirds showed up on the 12th, 3 days earlier than last year. Males show up earlier than the females to establish territories. When the females show up they build the nest by themselves, incubate and feed the young.

Although the single Great Horned Owl is still showing up at its daytime roost near the end of the East Dyke, sightings are less frequent, as the pair may be busy tending their nest. The nest site we believe is over in the heavily treed property of the Alaksen National Wildlife Area.

March 16 – March 22

This is the time of year numbers of Dark-eyed Juncos, Black-capped Chickadees, Spotted Towhees, Varied Thrushes and Northern Flickers start to drop. Most of these birds pull out of our area and head to higher elevations to nest. On the 17th, one Northern Saw-whet Owl was found in the Holly bush along the trail to Ewen Slough blind. On the 20th an American Bittern was putting on a good show as it wrestled with then killed and ate a Garter Snake out near the tower. There are now only 2 of the 5 Black-crowned Night-Herons left.

March 23 – March 31

On the 25th, we had the first spring sighting for the Sanctuary of a Yellow-rumped Warbler. The 28th was the first report of a Lesser Yellowlegs. March 29th was the last day we were able to locate a Northern Saw-whet Owl at the Sanctuary, after seeing a fairly consistent use in the Holly Tree at the north-east corner since the 17th. Also on the 29th, there was a report of a single Townsend's Solitaire along the Center Dyke near the bird blind which faces the West Field. On March 30th, 3 Greater White-fronted Geese were seen flying over the Sanctuary. They will soon be on their way to the Arctic tundra to nest. March 31st is the last day we saw the Black-crowned Night-herons at the Sanctuary. Although we think some head to Washington to nest, this species is widespread and nests farther into Alberta and south to Mexico and Cuba. They will return in August.

Text: Varri Raffan
Gift Shop Manager

A Word About Words

After being asked by a member what “pileated” meant, (as in Pileated Woodpecker), I thought it might be of interest to share a few words from our bird books and their meanings according to a helpful book named *Birder’s Dictionary* by Randall T. Cox.

Pileated crested.

Pied (as in Pied-billed Grebe) 2 or more colors.

Pelagic (as in Pelagic Cormorant) living in the open ocean.

Semipalmated (as in Semipalmated Sandpiper) feet with small webs linking the forward 3 toes.

Glaucous (as in Glaucous-winged Gull) whitish blue.

Flammulated (as in Flammulated Owl) reddish.

Gorget the iridescent chin or throat of male hummingbirds.

Oology the study of eggs.

Pen a female swan.

Aerie (or eyrie) a nest of a bird of prey especially an eagle.

Mandible either the upper or lower part of bird’s bill.

Text: Varri Raffan, Gift Shop Manager

Group names for a few species.

Bouquet of Pheasants
Wisp of Snipe
Cast of Hawks
Murder of Crows
Charm of Finches
Congregation of Plovers
Murmuration of Starlings
Exaltation of Larks
Descent of Woodpeckers
Host of Sparrows
Parliament of Owls
Seige of Herons

Egg-xactly!



Editor’s Note: The Sandhill Cranes are nesting again this year. Photographer Roy Shiprock witnessed the female Sandhill Crane hunch over, then stand up at exactly 12:31 pm April 9th and look at her still wet first egg. The pair is currently incubating two eggs. Stay tuned!

Sanctuary Calendar Submission Deadline July 15th, 2014

Every year, for the past 12 years, the British Columbia Waterfowl Society has produced a Sanctuary calendar of images submitted by our members.

If you would like to contribute photos for the 2015 calendar, please leave them at the Gift Shop for the attention of Varri Raffan.

We limit contributions to only 5 photos taken at the Sanctuary, submitted as either 4 x 6 or 5 x 7 glossy print photos, or as jpeg files on a disk. Please remember to include your name and contact information. We look forward to seeing your photographs.

Each year the calendars grows in popularity, and we now sell approximately 150 calendars between September and year end.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERFOWL SOCIETY

Report on the 53rd Annual General Meeting

The 53rd Annual General Meeting took place on Wednesday April 16, 2014 in the Lecture Hall of the George C. Reifel Migratory Bird Sanctuary. BCWS President Jack Bates called the Meeting to order at 7:36 pm and welcomed everyone. He declared a quorum in attendance. BCWS Vice-President George Reifel acted as Secretary.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF THE 52nd AGM: The Minutes of the 52nd Annual General Meeting, held on Tuesday April 16, 2013 were approved.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: The financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2013 along with the Accountants' 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 2014: KPMG were appointed as the Society's Accountants for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2014, 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 2013 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 2013. He also recognized Sanctuary Manager Kathleen Fry for her work as Editor of Marshnotes in addition to all her other responsibilities during the past year, Gift Shop Manager Varri Raffan for her now 28 years of service to the BCWS, Laura Jordison for her assisting in the Gift Shop, Dave McClue for his work on Sanctuary maintenance, and the newest staff member and biologist, Dan Dixon. Effective July 1st, Kathleen will become a full-time employee of BCWS. Jim Martin was also recognized for the spectacular images for the front and rear covers of Marshnotes.

SANCTUARY MANAGERS'S REPORT: Kathleen Fry reviewed the Manager's report on the 2013 activities. The report noted there are 2,386 Members as of December 31, up about 7% over last year. There were 77,413 visitors to the Sanctuary in 2013. March was the busiest month with 11,118 visitors followed by May with 7,205 then July with 6,590 through the gates. Overall 2013 proved to be a busy year with a 10% increase in visitor use over last year, and an overall increase in memberships and Gift Shop revenue including bird seed sales. 2013 was the 50th anniversary of the Sanctuary, and there was a continued emphasis on trail and facility maintenance, school and nature programs and membership support such as Marshnotes, as well as other activities in the community.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS: In accordance with the Society's Bylaws, the following three Directors were elected for a two year term by acclamation: Wayne Diakow, Jim Morrison, and Gerry Oyen.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:20 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.

Manager's Report



Scott and an owl box

Photo: K. Fry

Alternating cold and wet storm fronts blew through here in the first three months of 2014, resulting in lower visitor turnout than from the same period in 2013, when nice weather and lots of Saw-whet Owls brought record crowds. Total visitor use up to the end of March this year was 16,300 visitors compared to the 22,000 of 2013.

Varri always does an excellent job of summarizing the bird records, so as usual, my contribution is going to be about the kinds of things we keep track of from a management perspective at this time of year.

Although January started cold and clear, much of it was warmer and wetter. Over 117 mm of rain fell between the 7th and 12th. As drainage of this area can really only happen when the tide drops and pipes can let water out, there was a lot of standing water up and on to the trails. On the 11th, Robertson Slough levels rose and claimed part of the parking lot for a day. No members were out here due to the pounding rain, but a beaver took advantage of the opportunity to float over and gnaw down a helpless tree by the edge of the parking lot. The trees along the driveway along Robertson Slough took quite a hit from beavers as well until we managed to get some protective wiring around them.

During this soggy period, we had a few sightings of Long-eared Owls (on January 4th, 7th, 12th and 19th), and I suspect their appearance had something to do with wet meadows being swamped and Townsend's voles heading for higher ground. The saturated conditions always cause of few other problems. A few aging birch trees fell, and the posts holding up the fence by the west-facing Ewen Slough blind finally rotted out and the fence collapsed across the path.

A Special Thank You to Scott

Scott Walmsley, featured here installing an owl box, has left us at the end of March after serving as our biologist since September 2013. Thanks for all the photos and the hard work, Scott!

Our new biologist, Dan Dixon, has a B.Sc. Degree and a BCIT diploma. He has visited the Sanctuary often, and says it is one of his favourite areas. He started in early April, and has tackled the job with great enthusiasm.

It has been fixed, but we are continuing to repair other fences in that general area. A few trails also needed some more gravel after any heavy rain events.

After the wet front had passed, the remainder of January was cold and clear, the Sanctuary's ponds were nearly completely frozen over, and things were very quiet. We spent a few days checking out our nest boxes, starting with the wood duck nest boxes. One of the reasons we track owl roost sites is so that we know whether they are present and therefore likely to be disturbed if we have to do some early spring nest box checks with ladders.

The pair of Great Horned Owls started their courtship, with both calling back and forth January 18th, then sitting together in the same tree along East Dyke until February 14th, when we figured the presence of just one bird indicated the other was likely on a nearby nest. A pair of Barn Owls were also very likely nesting at that time in a box along the back road. A few Saw-whet Owls showed up along East Dyke, with 3 seen one day, but with only one or two visible for most of this period. They had a couple of favourite roost spots and in mid-March, one took up residence in the Holly bush that we fenced a few years ago.

For the nest box maintenance, we picked owl-free days, then brought ladders to remove, repair or just replace nest material in various boxes. Within the Sanctuary, there are 46 duck boxes, 188 songbird boxes (for wrens, chickadees, or swallows), 12 or so aging Purple Martin nest boxes offshore, 3 older brown plywood Barn Owl boxes, 1 barn-like structure out near the gate (also for Barn Owls) and 2 new owl boxes we just put up this February.

Funny thing, though. The "wildlife" never seems to know we've designed certain structures just for certain animals. There were signs of Wood Duck use of 14 of the 46 duck boxes in 2013, but bees now have a hive



The Cork Oak (left) damaged by the heavy snow of February 23rd and a seedling (above) grown from one of last fall's acorns. Photos: K. Fry

in 1 box, 9 others had squirrel nests, 2 were rat homes, and a mink seemed to be using one as either a storage larder or a latrine site. Wood Ducks were up in the trees within days of our box maintenance, checking out the nest potential of their favourite boxes and we are pretty sure some were on nests by late March but don't like to pry.

Many of the songbird boxes along East Dyke had not been repaired or checked for a few years and although most were clearly in use by birds, others had been filled to the brim with spider webs, bumblebee nests, and the accumulated clay and pupae from mud wasps. Songbird boxes along the outer seaward dyke were mainly in use by swallows.

February was cold, with freezing temperatures well over half of the month. Cold weather days were usually clear and sunny, and visitors were able to glimpse a few unusual views of wildlife such as the Virginia Rails sailing across the ice and sunning in the grass by the tower and the muskrat swimming under the ice nearby on the 8th. Frozen conditions can provide some funny views of ducks scrambling on the ice for seed, but we had to rescue a Great Blue Heron on the 9th during this cold snap and it turned out to have a dislocated wing that may have resulted from an awkward landing out on the ice.

Canada Geese have spent the past couple of months squabbling about nest sites. The first goose egg seen this year had been predated and was found on the trail March 29th. Earliest broods for Mallards and Canada Geese are expected around the beginning of May. There are many pairs of Gadwall present now, but this tends to be later-nesting species, with broods not expected until June sometime.

During a brief warmish day February 21st, the first Red-eared Slider turtles of the season were observed sunning on a log in Fuller Slough. Two days later, there was a sudden heavy wet snowfall, and we were somewhat startled to find one-third of the unusual Cork Oak tree just past the Warming Hut lying across the main trail the next morning. The weight of the snow had broken off one of three main branches making up the canopy. BC Plant Health Care came out to help prop up part of the tree and we are hoping that it will recover and possibly re-grow some branches to fill out the gap where limbs were broken, but we have also managed to start a few seedlings.

March turned out cool and fairly wet for most days, with only one sunny weekend day with no rain (March 23rd). We had a big crowd of 1050 visitors just on that day. Thousands of Snow Geese have been feeding in farm fields near the Sanctuary and offshore, fueling up for their long migration north to Wrangel Island, Russia. These geese will be gone from the Delta area by the end of April.

This is an interesting time of year to watch for mammals in the Sanctuary. March and April seem to be peak mating season for Raccoons, Mink, and River Otter, and the young from the previous year are also out seeking their own territories. On March 2nd, we witnessed a high tree-top squabble between two mid-sized Raccoons, and our motion sensitive camera has filmed many Raccoons exploring in and around our buildings in the middle of the night since early March. Otter scat and their weird scent-marking substance

...../ Continued page 10

called anal jelly was discovered along the edge of the driveway slough, and Mink have been seen all throughout the Sanctuary for the past few month, sometimes fighting right under the Gift Shop.

As we are now into April, thoughts turn to the Sandhill Cranes and the nesting potential this year. By the end of January, our winter flock of 11 birds broke apart, and the Richmond pair and their two offspring left, leaving just our pair and the usual gang of 4 non-breeding birds and a lone bird suspected to be the bird recently released by the Wildlife Rescue Association. We weren't sure, as this is the time of year that the yearling birds go through fairly dramatic changes in appearance.

By the 10th of February, most of this group was practicing courtship dances and playing with sticks on the lawn, and although a couple of extra birds kept coming and going from the group in late March and again in late April, we have mostly had just the 7 birds.

The crane island needed some help again this year, and is now a constructed item of bricks, chains, logs, gravel, topsoil and some rotten birch logs. We started seeing our resident pair start to guard the center pond area as a territory around March 9th onwards. Some Canada Geese had a brief but predated nest on this key island, then the resident pair of cranes took possession Sunday April 6th. They are incubating two eggs laid April 9th and 11th.



Remnants of the 2013 nest island *Photo: K. Fry*

Meanwhile, amongst the 5 remaining non-breeding cranes, two have started acting as a mated pair as of early March, and throughout April appeared to be staining themselves and doing some tentative nest preparation. The Sanctuary has consequently been ringing with outraged territorial calls of various cranes, with the resident male seeking out these “intruders” and chasing them around. It could be a very interesting summer if the new pair are successful in nesting somewhere nearby. The gang of five are sometimes united in their desire to stay out of sight of the resident male and to feed together in various out-of-the-way places. On other days, though, the group splits into the three younger birds and the “new pair” who challenge the resident pair with loud calls, perfecting the aggressive posturing and loitering in key places. So far Mr. Crane Senior has won these games of “chicken”. Updates will be provided on our website’s page about cranes (reifelbirdsanctuary.com/cranes).

It is intriguing, this business of how and where young cranes form their alliances during their non-breeding years (age 1 to 4). Between 2006 and 2009, our pair did not successfully produce any offspring, and I don't think we had a “gang” present in the summer months. The current non-breeding group dates back to 2011, and has been led by a bird that is probably our 2010 colt, who is now the four year old male of the “new pair” breaking away from this group.

Reminders to Visitors

Remember that it is nesting season now, so please leave sticks, stones and plants where they are. Remember to stay on trails, keep away from any bird nests and families of young birds, and give all Sandhill Cranes lots of space.

If the crane nest hatches successfully in mid-May, there will be a temporary trail closure of part of the trail system to provide the new family with quiet space to themselves for a couple of weeks.

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

The Volunteer Corner

Special Thanks To:

- ◆ Our regular Sunday birding team of Mary Taitt and Brian Self, as well as Jim Martin, and Karl Pollak and David Bruce for helping host visitors on weekends
- ◆ Bill Topping for hosting the Museum on Sunday mornings.
- ◆ Justin Malkonin, Tom Benmore, Eric Rossici, and Eileen Axford for bagging seed and filling bird feeders.
- ◆ Our winter newsletter mailout team of Jim Marsh, Eileen Axford, Eric Rossici and Jim Martin.
- ◆ Su Langlois, Vera Maceluch for helping with the Sanctuary bird surveys.

- ◆ The team of Arlie Darby, Irene Banack, and Barbara Warrick for the flower gardens around the Museum and washrooms.
- ◆ Al Lund for his donation of used bird books.

Volunteers Wanted This Spring:

- ◆ Hosting visitors along trails on busy weekends, particularly to help visitors understand about nesting season, ducklings and Sandhill Cranes.
- ◆ Volunteers to help monitor and document nest box use during their Sanctuary visits.

If you enjoy talking to people and sharing your knowledge about birds and the Sanctuary, call Kathleen (direct line 604 946-6985) or leave your name and contact information at the Sanctuary Gift Shop.

Thanks very much, everyone!

Mark your calendar

Annual Pig & Corn Roast Sept 6th
Details will be in the Summer Marshnotes

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.

Enclosed is my cheque or VISA/Mastercard number for:

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FAMILY Membership: **\$50**

LIFE Membership: **\$500**

Donation (tax deductible)

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VISA or Mastercard # _____

Expiry Date: _____

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

Address: _____

Postal Code _____

Please mail to **British Columbia Waterfowl Society**
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Website: www.reifelbirds sanctuary.com

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