



oice of the Meadowlark

Newsletter of the
Meadowlark Audubon Society
of the Big Horn Basin and Northwest Wyoming

Volume 13, Number 3

Spring 2013

President's Letter

Dear Members,

Thanks for all the support lately with donations to the scholarship and general donations. These are valued and keep our momentum moving. This group can only survive with an active membership. Coming up this summer are two festivals in which Meadowlark Audubon will be cooperating with other groups to help build appreciation for our natural resources here in the Bighorn Basin. The first is the Spring into Yellowstone Festival, which is a birding and wildlife festival in mid-May. The second is the River Festival in August, which helps build appreciation for the Shoshone River. These are wonderful opportunities for members to help educate the public and encourage the enjoyment of the many wildlife species in the area and diverse habitats. I'm excited for these first annual festivals as they can be a recurring event, drawing many people and dollars to the community. I hope it will be demonstrated that by conserving birds and wildlife, a base of advocates can form who commit to maintaining and improving the beautiful set of endemic species that have long occupied this great eastern slope of the Yellowstone Ecosystem.

Just because species are here today does not mean their persistence is secure. The Yellowstone Ecosystem is broad and vast, but it also is separated from the Northern and Southern Rocky Mountains by human fragmentation, unsuitable habitat and distance. These areas are like vast oceans, isolating and changing the dynamics and function of this ecosystem. There are many unique species here where geographic isolation has been the primary influence for their evolution.



New Zealanders refer to the Kea, a large native parrot, as "the clown of the mountain." I have never met a prankster of this magnitude. (Destin Harrell photo)

I learned on a trip to New Zealand last month with my wife, Lisa Marks, how species can become at risk as non-native invaders compete with and sometimes dominate native wildlife.

As New Zealand broke away from the supercontinent Gondwana around 85 million years ago, the island, with all its native wildlife aboard, set out to sea. It was an island of an unknown number of bird species. The species adapted to all available niches and this is how some birds became flightless and have feathers that look like fur. The Kiwi, for example, looks like a ground foraging mammal. Life was good, as they were able live in dense vegetation out of the preferred hunting habitat of predators like the Haast's Eagle (the largest Eagle to ever live and now extinct). Their best defense was not to fly, but to hide. But then the fall began. An island once isolated by oceans was now being reached by boat, increasing the rate of non-native species immigration. The Norwegian Rat, dog, cat and Stoat (weasel) were the lucky beneficiaries of a vulnerable wildlife population. Humans unaware of island biogeography were also a primary agent in this decline. The bird paradise came crumbling down. These new predators were perfectly adapted to exploit these vulnerable species.

All islands are at risk today. The Yellowstone Ecosystem can now be reached by non-native invaders through our road, air, and train transportation networks. These same networks limit the movement of native species to and from the ecosystem. This is why we have developed methods of facilitating necessary movement of native species (wildlife transplants, over and under passes) and limiting the movement of non-native species (for example, through quarantines and weed free certifications). If we can stay vigilant and use our creative capacity to solve problems, then we can be good stewards of our native species. They'll appreciate it.

The vigilance of people in New Zealand is something to see and a nice example of how we can approach our ecological issues. I very much recommend birding in New Zealand.

Lisa and I added nearly fifty new species to our life-list. We hope to share our photos at a meeting soon.

All the best,

Destin Harrell

Annual Election 2013

It's time to cast your vote! Meadowlark Audubon Society's annual election of officers and directors for 2013-2014 will take place at the April 11th meeting. All members in good standing are eligible and invited to vote. The Nominating Committee was made up of Destin Harrell, John Rumm, Lisa Marks, Donna Haman, Ann Belleman, Eric Atkinson and Sean Sheehan. Additional nominations are welcomed and will be accepted from the floor prior to the vote.

President: Destin Harrell (2nd year of 2-year term)

Vice-President: John Rumm (1-year term)

Secretary: Rosemary Hughes (1-year term)

Treasurer: Lisa Marks (1-year term)

Directors (1-year term): Eric Atkinson, Ann Belleman, Donna Haman, Philip McClinton, Sean Sheehan

If you are interested in becoming a Board member, please contact Destin Harrell, 307-899-0147 or destin.harrell@blm.gov.

Noted Ornithologist David Sibley to Speak at Northwest College

Now that I have published several field guides, each with thousands of paintings and thousands of words, people still sometimes ask me whether I'm mainly an author or mainly an artist. The

answer is the same: I do both because the information I am trying to convey requires both. I write and paint with the simple goal of teaching people how to identify birds and trees, so that people can know the names of the species they are seeing. On a deeper level, I'm trying to represent, in a book, some of the larger patterns of the natural world, and to help readers see the big picture so that they might experience the same satisfaction that I feel in knowing more about the living things around us.

— David Allen Sibley, “Why I Write and Paint,” *Publishers Weekly*, January 18, 2010



David Allan Sibley. Copyright Errin Hartman, used by permission from Random House, New York.

As part of its interdisciplinary Writers Series, Northwest College's Humanities Division is sponsoring a presentation by David Allen Sibley, America's most respected ornithologist, on Tuesday, March 26, in the auditorium of the Nelson Performing Arts building. The event, which begins at 7:30 p.m., is free and open to the public. The presentation takes the place of Meadowlark Audubon's March program meeting.

Born in 1962, David Allen Sibley began seriously watching and drawing birds at the age of seven. Since 1980 he has traveled throughout the North American continent studying the natural world, both on his own and as a leader of bird-watching tours. This

intensive travel and study culminated in the publication of his comprehensive guide to bird identification, *The Sibley Guide to Birds* (2000), the fastest selling bird book in history. Other books soon followed, including *The Sibley Guide to Bird Life & Behavior* (2001), *Sibley's Birding Basics* (2002), *The Sibley Field Guide to Birds of Eastern North America* and *The Sibley Field Guide to Birds of Western North America* (both 2003), and *The Sibley Guide to Trees* (2009). He also illustrated and co-authored (with Pete Dunne and Clay Sutton) *Hawks in Flight*, a revised edition of which was published in 2012. In 2002, he received the Roger Tory Peterson Award from the American Birding Association for lifetime achievement in his efforts to promote birding. He lives in Concord, Massachusetts. David Sibley will be available to sign books after the presentation. For more information about the program, please contact Rob Stothart, 307-754-6431 or Robert.Stothart@northwestcollege.edu.

Spring 2013 Bird Count

Well, it is March and so once again it is time to start our spring bird counting again. This year's count starts on Monday, March 18th at the west end of the Taco John's parking lot on Beck Lake. The count time starts at one hour after sunrise, so the time changes every week. The sunrise time is listed in the *Cody Enterprise* or can be found online, in case you want to catch us any other week. We usually meet at McDonalds about one half hour before the counting time for coffee or cocoa and to do some carpooling. From the Taco John's parking lot we move on eastward down Beck Lake and on to Alkali Lake and to the Buchanan Wildlife area, so if you get there late feel free to just catch up and join us.

I hope that anyone who has the time available will come and join us. It is a good way to learn to identify water fowl, or if you are already

good at identifying birds, you can help us decide what some of those bobbing shapes on the other side of the lake really are. It is also a fun and sometimes chilly and breezy social outing. We look forward to having you join us!

— Donna Haman

Records Broken in Cody and Kane Christmas Bird Counts

Cody CBC

Cody's Christmas Bird Count took place on December 22, 2012. Forty-five birders were in the field, including five young participants; four feeder watchers also took part. Weather was exceptionally good for the third week of December, with a high temperature of 49 degrees and a low of 11 degrees F. The Shoshone River had open water, and water was partially open on the lakes. Snow cover was very low—an inch or less.

Seventy-one species were tallied, the highest number seen within Cody's count circle since its inception with the current coordinates in 1984, and an overall total of 8554 individual birds. Species of particular interest included three Trumpeter Swans (an adult and two juveniles), a Merlin, a Long-eared Owl, a Belted Kingfisher, seven Western Meadowlarks, three Harris' Sparrows, 92 Common Redpolls, and two Evening Grosbeaks. During the count week, individuals of four additional species were found: White-breasted Nuthatch, White-crowned Sparrow, Common Grackle, a White-winged Crossbill. These were not included in the species count.

Thanks again to all who participated, and we hope to see you again for the next count!

— Joyce Cicco

Kane CBC

Saturday, December 15, 2012, dawned clear, ushering in a beautiful day for the Kane Christmas Bird Count. It was a remarkable day, indeed, for the count set several new records, starting with a record number of participants (20), including three youngsters. Six participants were first-timers, another new record.

When all the data had been gathered, it was readily apparent that the much better coverage of the count area had yielded both a record tally of 61 species and a record total of 13,833 individual birds counted. The tally included two species seen for the first time—Vesper Sparrow and Lincoln Sparrow. Two count areas reported Field Sparrows, a species which had been seen last year but which the National Christmas Bird Count questioned and ultimately rejected. We will be submitting Rare Bird Sighting Reports from these two count areas to formally challenge the national decision.

Finally, the teamwork that went into making Kane's 2012-2013 count so successful was amazing and heartening. We would like to thank the National Park Service for providing us with a wonderful facility to hold our meetings at the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area Visitor's Center in Lovell. We are especially grateful Shawn Williams for his willingness to be there to open the doors and to stay overtime while the data were being tallied. We would also like to extend thanks to everyone who participated, to KaCey Ross for providing her delicious chili and those who brought dishes to share for our potluck supper, and, lastly, to Ann Belleman for reporting our numbers to the National CBC. Teamwork works!

— Jennifer Miller

Consolidated Results from Cody and Kane 2013 Christmas Bird Counts

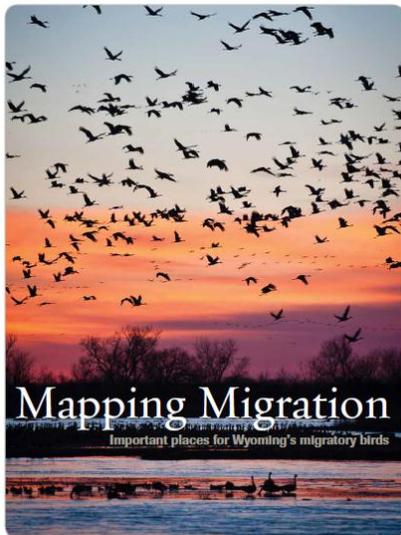
Note: Totals for 2012 are shown in parentheses; if no number is given, that species was not seen either year.

SPECIES	CODY	KANE
Trumpeter Swan	3 (0)	
Canada Goose	1105 (355)	3119 (688)
Mallard	936 (557)	668 (30)
Gadwall	15 (0)	
Northern Pintail	4 (8)	
American Wigeon	39 (0)	
Redhead	615 (00)	
Green-winged Teal	15 (33)	11 (0)
Lesser Scaup	1 (29)	
Bufflehead	4 (68)	
Common Goldeneye	150 (73)	32 (13)
Barrow's Goldeneye	121 (56)	
Common Merganser	0 (2)	2 (0)
Duck <i>sp.</i>	1 (2)	
Western Grebe	1 (0)	
Great Blue Heron	2 (2)	
Chukar	43 (57)	9 (0)
Ring-necked Pheasant	20 (6)	18 (10)
Wild Turkey		3 (18)
Greater Sage-grouse	3 (0)	
Bald Eagle	17 (17)	24 (5)
Golden Eagle	14 (20)	16 (8)
Northern Harrier	4 (7)	29 (10)
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1 (4)	0 (1)
Cooper's Hawk	2 (0)	0 (3)
Northern Goshawk	1 (0)	2 (3)
Red-tailed Hawk	12 (7)	25 (15)
Ferruginous Hawk	1 (0)	1 (0)
Rough-legged Hawk	53 (41)	66 (24)
Merlin	1 (3)	2 (2)
American Kestrel	3 (5)	7 (3)
Prairie Falcon	2 (2)	1 (1)
American Coot	2 (0)	
Killdeer	4 (4)	1 (0)
Gull, <i>sp.</i>	3 (0)	

Mourning Dove		1 (0)
Eurasian Collared-dove	96 (20)	167 (4)
Rock Pigeon	325 (354)	520 (106)
Great Horned Owl	6 (9)	2 (1)
Long-eared Owl	1 (0)	
Belted Kingfisher	1 (0)	3 (0)
Downy Woodpecker	12 (3)	7 (5)
Hairy Woodpecker	1 (0)	2 (4)
Northern Flicker	130 (76)	94 (69)
Northern Shrike	3 (1)	10 (3)
Black-billed Magpie	313 (183)	123 (57)
Clark's Nutcracker	0 (1)	0 (1)
American Crow	27 (163)	1852 (1031)
Common Raven	115 (567)	160 (58)
Horned Lark	11 (112)	164 (432)
Black-capped Chickadee	77 (45)	16 (10)
Mountain Chickadee	12 (7)	1 (0)
Red-breasted Nuthatch	14 (0)	
Brown Creeper	6 (0)	
Marsh Wren		2 (0)
American Dipper	7 (6)	
Townsend's Solitaire	19 (11)	16 (6)
American Robin	334 (356)	741 (236)
Mountain Bluebird		2 (0)
European Starling	2097 (1667)	2237 (2513)
Bohemian Waxwing	25 (8)	590 (0)
Cedar Waxwing	571 (117)	275 (0)
American Tree Sparrow	61 (63)	274 (57)
Song Sparrow	29 (36)	71 (39)
White-crowned Sparrow		29 (36)
Harris's Sparrow	3 (1)	3 (0)
Vesper Sparrow		1 (0)
Lincoln Sparrow		3 (0)
Dark-eyed Junco	61 (54)	84 (14)
Western Meadowlark	7 (0)	61 (5)
Red-winged Blackbird	15 (0)	1270 (622)
Yellow-headed Blackbird		1 (2)

Brewer's Blackbird	22 (80)	7 (103)
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch	50 (65)	44 (0)
Cassin's Finch	6 (0)	3 (0)
House Finch	274 (151)	254 (98)
Common Redpoll	92 (40)	222 (0)
Pine Siskin	18 (15)	10 (0)
American Goldfinch	26 (33)	160 (92)
Evening Grosbeak	2 (0)	
European House Sparrow	1091 (925)	304 (104)
TOTAL SPECIES	71 (53)	61 (45)
TOTAL BIRDS	8554 (6537)	13383 (6549)

The Nature Conservancy Releases Results of Wyoming Migratory Birds Study



The annual spring migration of birds will begin again soon in Wyoming. During these journeys, birds concentrate at stopover sites to forage for food or rest, and conservation of these migration habitats is critical for conserving migratory bird species. Despite this importance, there have been limited data available on the locations of stopover sites and movement pathways.

Recently, The Nature Conservancy and the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database completed a study that synthesized existing knowledge about bird migration in Wyoming, and used this information to create maps showing where birds are most likely to concentrate during migration. These maps could facilitate proactive planning related to wind farms or other infrastructure developments, and better target conservation efforts for migratory birds.

The landscape-scale maps of migratory concentration presented in *Mapping Migration: Important Places for Wyoming's Migratory Birds*, the study's final report, provide a starting point for understanding patterns of bird migration in Wyoming. Beginning this spring, independent data sets will be collected specifically to further validate, and possibly improve, the migration concentration maps created in the study.

An electronic version of *Mapping Migration* is available at www.nature.org/wyoscience.

— Amy Pocewicz, Landscape Ecologist, The Nature Conservancy in Wyoming

The Primitive Persists in the Bird Life of Yellowstone Park

Editor's note: George M. Wright (1904-1936), the author of the essay from which these excerpts are taken, studied forestry and vertebrate zoology at the University of California, Berkeley, under the direction of Joseph Grinnell, a pioneer in the emerging science of ecology. After graduating in 1927, Wright joined the National Park Service and became an assistant park naturalist at Yosemite. Deeply concerned with wildlife management and conservation, Wright knew that the Park Service lacked resources to undertake field research. Independently wealthy from an inheritance, in 1929 Wright offered to fund a wildlife research program

for the Park Service, a proposal readily accepted by NPS director Horace Albright. Based at Berkeley, the new program surveyed the status of wildlife at Yosemite, Yellowstone, and other national parks, focusing particular attention on endangered and threatened species, and launched Fauna, a wildlife studies publication series. Wright's essay on birdlife in Yellowstone, which he wrote 75 years ago, appeared in Wildlife Management in the National Parks, the second installment of Fauna Series, published in 1935. Tragically, Wright's promising career was cut short the year after the publication appeared when he died in a motor vehicle accident while traveling in New Mexico.

Days with the birds in Yellowstone are tonic to him whose spirit is bruised by reiteration of the lament that wilderness is a dying gladiator. Too frequent exposure to a belief born of despair is not good for any man. To conservation, it is a poison the more deadly because the injurious effects remain unnoticed until a lethal quantity has accumulated in the system. . . .

Often it is but a small unnoticed shade of change which transforms the pleasant task into burdensome duty. I do not know when the change occurred, but there came a day when the elk bull standing on a much-too-near horizon was no longer the embodiment of wild beauty, no longer a wild animal at all to me, but just next winter's great big problem, a dejected dumb brute leaning on the feed ground, its gums aflame with foxtails and suffering from necrotic stomatitis.

It was the fear of fixation in this jaundiced outlook which first suggested a changed diet through study of the healthy elements in the picture instead of so much concentration on the bad spots. The refreshing mental exercise of analyzing observed incidents for their faithfulness to primitive life brought me to these reminiscences of a few among the many

hours spent watching the lives of birds in Yellowstone. . . .



Trumpeter swan pair, Yellowstone National Park. NPS photograph by Harlan Kredit, 1974. Courtesy Yellowstone Digital Photo Collection.

But it is the birds of the water, beautifully wild birds by the thousands, that are encouragement and inspiration to the man who prays for conviction that the wilderness still lives, will always live. The shimmering sweep of [Yellowstone's] many lakes large and small, and the calm yellow-brown expanse of the broad warm rivers harbor a varied and abundant bird populace. Trumpeter swan, sandhill crane, white pelican, Canada goose, American merganser, mallard, Barrow Golden-eye, California gull, and osprey are outstanding in the picture, some because they are large birds, others because there are so many of them. In the case of the Canada Goose it is both. Cormorant, Caspian tern, loon, Harlequin duck, willet, avocet, solitary sandpiper, shoveller, sora rail, great blue heron, and others earn distinction on a day's list because they are either rare or rarely seen. And the red-letter, wood ibis day may not repeat itself in one person's experience. Other birds of more usual occurrence are coot (myriads of these), ruddy duck, pintail, green-winged teal, blue-winged teal, scaup, eared grebe, pied-billed grebe, buffle-hed, red-winged blackbird, yellow-headed blackbird, belted kingfisher, western yellow-throat, tule [marsh] wren, Wilson snipe, Wilson phalarope, and the

inland waters' constant companions, dipper, killdeer, and spotted sandpiper; and beyond all these, fully again as many more.

The concentration of so many waterfowl so high in the mountains is in itself an amazing thing. The readily apparent cause of this unusual spectacle is the abundance of warm shallow waters in both the streams and lakes which favor production of the preferred foods. Sometimes while I am watching these birds on the water, the illusion of the untouchability of this wilderness becomes so strong that it is stronger than reality, and the polished roadway becomes the illusion, the mirage that has no substance. The impression of the persistence of the primitive is strongest in those exciting minutes when the birds are observed struggling to outwit their natural enemies or in a competition against one another, themselves oblivious to all but the primeval urge of the moment. . . .



Harlequin Duck at LeHardy Rapids. NPS photograph by Jim Peaco, June 2005. Courtesy Yellowstone Digital Photo Collection.

An early morning in June found us driving from Canyon to Lake, a route which is always interesting because it never fails to reveal a fascinating wildlife panorama. Where the road closely parallels the Yellowstone River, two American [Common] mergansers were acting strangely. Both wore the gaudy trappings that proclaimed their maleness to the whole world. The foreparts of one merganser were thrust under water. Its tail was elevated, and the

wings were slightly spread as with some extraordinary effort. The other merganser fussed alongside. Presently the struggles of the first ceased, and both of them began to circle excitedly around and around over the spot. A California gull came out of nowhere, swooping past with a ghoulish cry. Back again it swung, then most unexpectedly departed in screaming, precipitate retreat. Before we could cogitate the unorthodoxy of such an ungull-like act, the mergansers, too, were lost to sight under the spread of a white fan-tail and the beating of broad dark wings. From a sparkle of spray, a bald eagle rose with one 10-inch native trout. And now the story was plain. The mergansers had tackled a trout too big to be managed. The gull foraging up the river sensed the possibility of a steal, only a few seconds before the swift approach of the eagle changed lust to fear. There we were, all of us, too much startled by the sudden dive of the great bird to do much of anything at all. With measured strokes the monarch winged away toward the distant wooded beach where, it is rumored, it occupies the same nest from year to year. . . .

A pair of Harlequin ducks dropping down through the fast water below the cascades was the second touch of the unexpected. In the bright morning light the rich red side of the male was the conspicuous identifying mark, the more bizarre paintings on head and neck not being revealed at a distance.

In a marshy expanse of the river not far from Mud Volcano, a pair of trumpeter swans were quietly feeding, and when we returned that way late in the afternoon they were still there, a picture of perfect repose in the soft caress of the setting sun.

Though we never left the car in making these observations, what we saw was all wilderness life.

Meadowlark Audubon Is Partner in “Spring into Yellowstone Birding & Wildlife Festival”



Meadowlark Audubon Society is pleased to partner with the Greater Yellowstone Coalition, the Cody Chamber of Commerce, the Draper Museum of Natural History at the Buffalo Bill Historical Center, the U.S. Forest Service’s Shoshone National Forest, and other local organizations in presenting the first annual “Spring into Yellowstone Birding & Wildlife Festival,” May 15-19, in Cody, Wyoming. The festival is expected to attract participants from all directions of the compass who will come to discover the iconic birds and wildlife of northwest Wyoming—from Sage Grouse to Grizzly Bears, and everything in-between—as well as to explore a landscape of rugged mountains, picturesque river valleys and high desert plains. The festival will feature guided and self-guided field trips and interactive seminars led by some of the biggest names in birding and nature photography, as well as some of the top regional biologists, along with special lectures, workshops, and a trade show. The Buffalo Bill Historical Center will be hosting a display of *Visions of the Absaroka-Beartooth Front: Stewardship & Collaboration*, a photography exhibition that celebrates the awe-inspiring culture, lands, and wildlife of this corner of Northwest Wyoming.

More details and a schedule of events can be found on the Festival’s website, <http://www.springintoyellowstone.com>. The schedule is still being finalized and more events are being added, so check back often! Luke Seitz, *the* top young birder in the country, is expected to be here for the Festival on May 18 and 19, following his finals at Cornell University’s Kellogg School of Ornithology. At just 19 years of age, Luke has amassed a bird list of over 1,800 birds. He graduated high school at 15 and spent the next two years birding in Central and South America, including leading trips for WINGS. In addition to being an amazing birder, Luke is an accomplished artist and photographer. For more information about him, please visit his website, <http://www.lukeseitzart.com>.

As part of its contribution to the Festival, Meadowlark Audubon plans to invite and encourage visitors to take self-guided tours of several of the area’s Important Birding Areas (IBAs), including Alkali and Beck Lakes, Chapman Bench, Heart Mountain, Loch Katrine, Yellowtail Wildlife Habitat Management Area, and possibly Tensleep Preserve, on Saturday, May 18. We are looking for volunteers who are willing and available to staff a location between 7:30 AM and 1:30 PM. This will entail greeting and orienting visitors to a site, handing out information, answering questions, and providing beverages and light refreshments (Meadowlark will furnish these). This is an excellent opportunity to showcase these significant spots for viewing birds and other wildlife within our region and highlight Meadowlark Audubon’s role in helping to identify and get them designated as IBAs. If you are interested in participating, please contact John Rumm, 307-578-4050 or johnr@bbhc.org, or one of the other Meadowlark officers.

— John Rumm



Meadowlark Audubon Society of the
Big Horn Basin and Northwest Wyoming
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Calendar of Upcoming Events

Unless otherwise noted, all events take place in the basement community room of Big Horn Federal Savings, 1701 Stampede Avenue, in Cody. Please check our website (<http://www.meadowlarkwyo.org>) for updates!

Monday, March 18-Monday, May 13, 2013: Annual Spring Migratory Bird survey of Beck Lake Complex in Cody. See article inside for more details.

Tuesday, March 26, 2013: Nelson Performing Arts Center Auditorium, Northwest College, Powell, 7:30 p.m. Presentation by David Sibley. See article inside for more information. Board meeting, 6-6:45 pm, Science & Math Building, Room SM 224.

Thursday, April 11, 2013: Board meeting, 6-6:45 p.m.; Program meeting (TBA), 7-8:15 p.m. Annual election of officers/Board members will take place during the program meeting.

Saturday, April 27, 2013: Annual Arbor Day Celebration, Cody Auditorium, 9-noon. Please stop by Meadowlark Audubon's table and say hello!

Thursday, May 9, 2013: Board meeting, 6-6:45 p.m.; Program meeting (TBA), 7-8:15 p.m.

Wednesday, May 15-Sunday, May 19, 2013: Spring Into Yellowstone Birding & Wildlife Festival. For more information and a schedule, see the Festival website, <http://www.springintoyellowstone.com>.

Saturday, May 18, 2013: Meadowlark Audubon Self-Guided Tours of Local IBAs, 8 a.m.-1 p.m. Volunteers needed! See article inside for more details.

Thursday, June 13, 2013: Meadowlark Audubon Members' Picnic, Beck Lake Picnic Site, 6-8 p.m. See Meadowlark website for more details. Please bring a dish to share!