



voice of the Meadowlark

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

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President's Letter



Dear Members
and Fellow
Citizen Scientists,

You may have heard the saying “If you don’t write it down, it never happened.” Whether it is a crime scene investigation, a medical history, or a transfer of deed,

if you don’t do the required paperwork, there will be a dose of suspicion whether the event even occurred at all! The task of “writing it down” is one of those things in our everyday life that help smooth out the wrinkles and chaos.

In this issue, you will find several instances of data points in series. Since our natural world is such a mystery, collecting data points about it can help us understand it. Better understanding leads to better appreciation and respect.

One set of observations cannot indicate a trend, especially if an observer perceives what he or she observes as “normal.” Yet is it a new normal (static) or should we step back to look at the observation in a longer time scale? Within what time scale does a system operate? Are there factors that intervene? Are causal factors contributing or masking their effects? A few come to mind: climate change, human development, and invasive species. Is the background natural variability also contributing or masking these factors? Maybe predator prey cycles or natural disturbance regimes are affecting the baseline.

You can see how complex these systems are. Each additional variable is like adding a character to your password, making it harder to crack! But through good study design, background natural variability can be controlled. We are then left with isolated information, standing alone. The most basic and valuable information—what, where, and when—is collected. These isolated data suddenly become useful, removing our suspicions and skewed perspectives. Only then can we look at trends that are outside our current temporal reference but informing our inquisitive nature.

So, did you write it down? Did you submit your data? If you didn’t it didn’t happen, at least not scientifically. Regardless, your observations are always experienced, held close and will always be a part of you. I know they strengthen your connection with nature, and in that way, they change your life.

An enthusiastic thank you to all citizen scientists out there!

— Destin Harrell

Fall and Spring Bird Migration Counts

The 2014 fall migration count at the Beck/Alkali Lakes Complex was lots of fun with some “not often seen” birds being sighted. We birded every Monday starting on September 14 and ended November 9. The weather was mostly cool and cloudy with most days having open water. We spotted 56 species, including many of the regulars: American White Pelican, Canada Geese, Mallards, American Wigeons and Gadwalls. We also spotted some unusual birds: Baird’s Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper, Red-necked Phalarope, White-crowned Sparrow and Clark’s Nutcracker. We tallied approximately 8,334 total birds. A big “thank you”

goes to Joyce Cicco, Jo Cook, Joyce Harkness, Donna Haman, Lolly Jolley, Alice Flyr, Joi Inbody, Jackie Anthony, and John Osgood for braving the weather and early times.

Now that March is here, it is time for the spring bird migration count. As is the custom, we will count each Monday, starting March 23, for nine weeks. We meet at McDonalds about half an hour before the count starts for coffee or cocoa and to figure out carpooling. The count begins one hour after sunrise in the Taco John's parking lot by Beck Lake. We then move eastward along Beck Lake, on to Alkali Lake, and then to the Buchanan Wildlife area. The starting time changes each every week so look for the times on the chart below or you can find it in the *Cody Enterprise* or on the Meadowlark website.

DATE	TIME
March 23	8:14 am
March 30	8:01 am
April 6	7:48 am
April 13	7:36 am
April 20	7:24 am
April 27	7:13 am
May 4	7:03 am
May 11	6:53 am
May 18	6:46 am

If you have time available, please 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. If you arrive after we start counting, just catch up and join us! We look forward to seeing you!

— Sally Disque

Christmas Bird Count Results: Why They Matter

Participants who have ventured out in the cold, wind, and snow to cover the Cody and Kane Christmas Bird Counts (CBCs) have contributed to 115 years of unique data-gathering that is helping scientists understand the effects of climate change so solutions can be developed to preserve our avian heritage.

Birders are forever trying to understand why the results vary from year to year, but reasons for short-range

differences are often difficult or impossible to determine. This helps explain why the data from 115 continuous years of annual Christmas bird counts are so important to researchers. Long-range studies by hundreds of scientists from around the world, using data from CBCs, are providing answers to some of those questions.

The number of CBC circles now includes more than 2,400 locations in the western hemisphere. The majority of these circles are in the United States and Canada, but over a hundred additional circles are in Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Islands.

Observations made during the CBCs help identify species at risk, focus public policy, initiate conservation strategies and locate birds on the move due to climate change. According to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) website discussing ecosystems, "Among 305 widespread North American bird species, the average mid-December to early January center of abundance moved northward by more than 40 miles between 1966 and 2013." The EPA defines the center of abundance as, "a point on the map that represents the middle of each species' distribution." According to the EPA website, "Some species have moved further than others. A total of 48 species have moved northward by more than 200 miles." Of the 305 species studied, 61% have shifted their wintering grounds northward, 27% have shifted southward, and others have not moved at all. "Trends in center of abundance moving northward," the EPA continues, "can be clearly related to increasing winter temperatures."

If you would like to read more, please visit the EPA website at www.epa.gov/climatechange. You can find more information about research using Christmas Bird Count data on the National Audubon website.

— Joyce Cicco and Jennifer Miller

Editor's Note: See pp. 5-7 of this newsletter for results of the Cody and Kane CBCs for the past decade (2005-2014). Can you discern any trends?

Christmas Bird Count Results: Cody

Forty-one birders took part in the December 27, 2014, Cody Christmas Bird Count, covering 16 routes in the 15-mile diameter count circle. This year's count found 65 species and 5,382 individual birds. Compared to last year's count, this is an increase of 7 species, but 1,943 fewer birds! During the count, temperatures ranged

from 8° to 26°, wind speed from 0 to 30 mph, snow cover from 4" to 15", lakes were frozen, moving water partly frozen, and sky partly cloudy to cloudy.

Six feeder reports added 6 species which were not seen on any of the routes this year: Blue Jay, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Cedar Waxwing, Field Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow and Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch. Of special interest this year was a new species to the Cody count, Lark Sparrow. Another seldom seen species was the Wood Duck, observed only three times in past counts.

Count co-organizer Susan Ahalt and I would like to thank many people and groups that helped make this annual event such a success: to Chuck Neal, for leading the tally following the count; to Christ Episcopal Church and Reverend Mary Caucutt, for letting us use the church meeting room and kitchen; to everyone who attended the tally and potluck supper following the count, for the delicious side dishes they brought to share, and for their donations to help pay expenses; to Sunset House Restaurant, for supplying the soup for the potluck supper; to all the property owners who gave us permission to cross their land; and to all our dedicated birders for doing another fine job scouring their routes and reporting all the birds they could find. We are especially grateful to Martha Kinkade at 101 years of age, and Ester Murray, in her 90s—you both show us what it means to be dedicated birders. Thanks, also, to Kathy and Bud McDonald, who enjoyed accompanying Martha and Ester on their route. A special note of appreciation goes to all who stayed after the supper to put tables and chairs in order, and to help clean up so we could leave the church the way we found it.

Please join us next year. You will enjoy it!

—Joyce Cicco

Christmas Bird Count Results: Kane

Created by Terry Peters in 1990, the Kane Count Circle centers around the old town of Kane, extending from Moncur Springs on the west to Sand Draw near Lovell. The circle incorporates a good portion of the Yellowtail Habitat as well as private land.

Nine new birding members joined our team this year, making a record 24 people participating on a calm, beautiful wintry day! It was overwhelming to have that many birders out in the field. We covered each count area without any team having to double up. We

counted a total of 11,163 birds, which is within the bounds of normal when you look at 2008-2012. Last year, more than half of the birds counted were starlings, which really made that year's total very high. Even so we all came back last year feeling that the birds were just not there....

We had record numbers of Red-winged Blackbirds, American Goldfinches, Dark-eyed Juncos, Chukars, and Wild Turkeys, with White-crowned Sparrows tying their record high. An interesting low was American Crows at seven! We added two new species: Tundra Swan and Sage Grouse. Lincoln Sparrow has now been seen twice in the last three years. Sorry to say, we saw no nuthatches or Sharp-shinned Hawks.

Teamwork makes this count successful. Thanks to the National Park Service for letting us use their wonderful Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area Visitor's Center in Lovell, and a special thanks to Christy Fleming, who promoted the count and joined us in the field. We missed longtime birding faithfuls John and KaCey Ross and hope they can join us again next year.

Thanks to all for giving up your Saturday during the holiday season to help our feathered friends that reside in the Kane Count Circle. The Audubon Christmas Bird Count depends on citizen scientists like you to bring in the numbers!

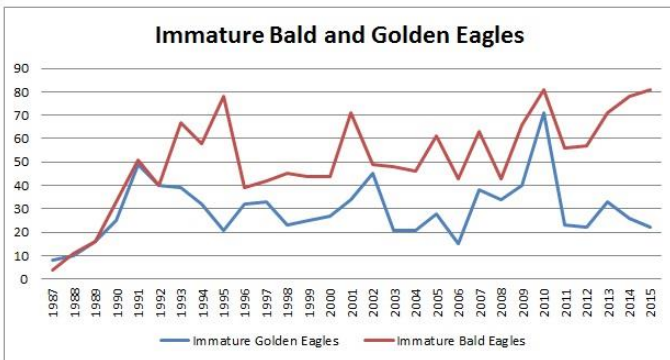
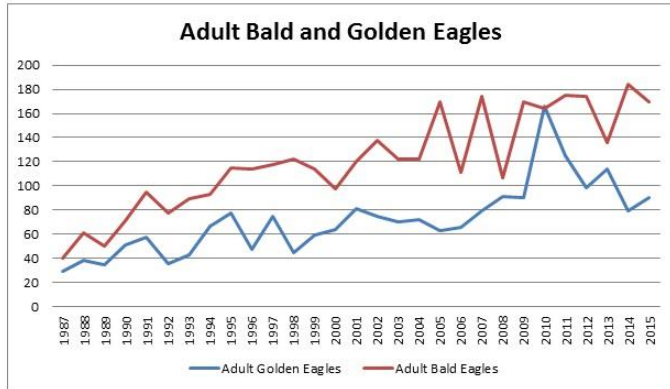
—Jennifer Miller

2015 Big Horn Basin Mid-Winter Eagle Survey Results

The 2015 Bighorn Basin Mid-Winter Eagle Survey took place on Saturday, January 10, with 92 volunteer participants enjoying a calm, partly cloudy day with no precipitation. This marked the 29th consecutive year the survey has been conducted. We counted 251 Bald Eagles—a decrease from 2014, when 262 were found—and 112 Golden Eagles, seven more than were seen in 2014. In 1987, when the survey began, there were fewer routes and therefore fewer eagles were observed. Since then, nearly twice as many routes have been added and covered, meaning that there has been a higher chance of observing more eagles. The totals we report represent actual numbers of eagles observed on that day relative to the number of routes conducted.

The accompanying charts depict historical trend results for routes coordinated through the Cody and Worland Field Offices. Note that at the national level, trend

analysis is by individual route and analyzed scientifically to remove survey effort bias.



Ornithologists are becoming concerned about Golden Eagle population trends. The eagles subsist primarily on cottontail rabbits. This past year we found more cottontails and we expect that Golden Eagle numbers will likewise increase until the rabbit population crashes. Visit this website to see how USGS is using data like ours to track such trends nationally:

<http://srfis.wr.usgs.gov/wintergoea/index.html>

The Bald Eagle population, which is mostly wintering eagles from the north, has been somewhat flat in recent years. We expect this trend will continue as Bald Eagle populations slowly recover from the effects of pesticide bioaccumulation in their environment. This website shows national summary trend results for Bald Eagles:

<http://ocid.nacse.org/nbii/eagles/sumtrend-simple.php>

If you need more information or have questions about the survey, please contact me at the Cody BLM office (307) 578-5933, or Ted Igleheart in the Worland BLM office (307) 347-5172.

We are grateful for all the volunteers this year—these surveys cannot happen without all of you! The data

you collect become more important with each additional survey year. Your work is very valuable and important. We hope to work again with you next year. Thank you!

— Destin Harrell

2015 Spring Into Yellowstone Birding and Wildlife Festival



Once again this year, and once more as an official sponsor, Meadowlark Audubon Society is partnering with Cody Chamber of Commerce and several other agencies to present the third annual “Spring into Yellowstone Birding & Wildlife

Festival,” Wednesday, May 13 to Sunday, May 17.

Several Meadowlark Audubon directors and members are leading tours or offering programs, including Destin Harrell, John Rumm, Dr. Charles Preston and Melissa Hill. Space is limited for most programs and tours, so please register soon! For more information, a full schedule and updates, and to register, please visit <http://springintoyellowstone.net/>.

Take Part in the Heart Mountain Ranch “Bio Blitz”!

Audubon Rockies, The Nature Conservancy and the University of Wyoming Biodiversity Institute are hosting a Bio Blitz, June 13-14, at the Heart Mountain Ranch near Cody. In this 24-hour event, teams of scientists, teachers, environmental educators and community members join forces to find, identify, and learn about as many local plant and animal species as possible. On the second day, Audubon Community Naturalists will discuss the results in a public forum.

The Bio Blitz is free and open to the public. We welcome volunteers! K-12 teachers can earn 2 PTSB credits for participating. Pre-registration is required by June 7. For more information and to register, visit <http://rockies.audubon.org/bio-blitz-2014-save-date>

Please join us for a weekend of camping and fun!

— Dusty Downey, Senior Community Naturalist, Rocky Mountain Education Office, Audubon Rockies

Cody and Kane CBC 10-Year Tallies

CODY CBC RESULTS 2005-2014

Species	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Western Grebe	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trumpeter Swan	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Canada Goose	453	1702	1105	355	2604	297	714	1205	707	873
Wood Duck	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadwall	2	5	15	0	2	4	47	11	54	32
American Wigeon	61	25	39	10	137	63	17	22	121	217
Mallard	527	506	936	557	705	643	740	1156	661	1212
Northern Pintail	31	52	4	8	52	10	6	13	4	19
Green-winged Teal	12	22	15	33	39	65	18	99	59	100
Redhead	0	0	615	0	0	0	0	5	3	0
Lesser Scaup	0	15	1	29	40	0	0	59	0	4
Bufflehead	0	2	4	0	0	68	0	4	5	11
Common Goldeneye	51	86	150	73	130	119	47	158	62	126
Barrow's Goldeneye	59	144	121	56	15	3	35	37	91	15
Common Merganser	10	36	0	2	11	12	4	45	4	59
Great Blue Heron	2	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	2	2
Chukar	84	0	43	57	10	0	59	28	2	0
Gray Partridge	43	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	14	20
Ring-necked Pheasant	30	18	20	6	26	38	23	25	24	19
Greater Sage-Grouse	0	0	3	0	0	0	82	43	0	18
Bald Eagle	18	19	17	17	13	20	13	12	4	7
Northern Harrier	9	5	4	7	5	3	21	10	7	13
Sharp-shinned Hawk	6	1	1	4	2	4	3	5	4	4
Cooper's Hawk	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Northern Goshawk	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1

Red-tailed Hawk	11	5	12	7	9	11	12	19	8	10
Ferruginous Hawk	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rough-legged Hawk	28	54	53	41	34	60	57	42	34	49
Golden Eagle	14	7	14	20	23	14	19	26	5	12
American Kestrel	3	4	3	5	1	4	6	6	1	3
Merlin	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0
Prairie Falcon	3	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	1
American Coot	30	3	2	0	12	0	1	5	34	10
Wilson's Snipe	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0
Killdeer	1	0	4	4	2	2	1	6	15	10
Rock Pigeon	113	125	325	354	204	339	155	192	96	322
Eurasian Collared-Dove	151	113	96	20	38	37	21	23	0	0
Mourning Dove	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Eastern Screech-Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Great Horned Owl	6	5	6	9	8	7	6	6	7	7
Long-eared Owl	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Short-eared Owl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Belted Kingfisher	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Downy Woodpecker	8	7	12	3	6	7	10	6	8	7
Hairy Woodpecker	6	2	1	0	2	1	3	2	0	1
Northern Flicker	69	83	130	76	56	99	54	54	74	58
Northern Shrike	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
Gray Jay	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Steller's Jay	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Blue Jay	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinyon Jay	0	49	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0
Clark's Nutcracker	1	2	0	1	8	1	0	2	7	2

Black-billed Magpie	159	247	313	183	276	264	164	237	163	308
American Crow	85	17	27	163	33	69	17	32	15	21
Common Raven	257	123	115	567	340	556	351	302	175	414
Horned Lark	73	103	11	112	100	297	326	177	30	410
Black-capped Chickadee	63	49	77	45	86	45	37	81	25	60
Mountain Chickadee	32	21	12	7	19	8	5	18	29	7
Red-breasted Nuthatch	17	1	14	0	4	4	11	1	9	1
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	0	0	0	8	3	0	1	0	3
Brown Creeper	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Marsh Wren	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0
American Dipper	5	7	7	6	2	1	2	11	8	8
Townsend's Solitaire	2	15	19	11	29	16	4	33	19	22
American Robin	19	223	334	356	530	104	190	230	168	304
European Starling	1255	1774	2097	1667	1446	774	993	2376	2381	2139
Bohemian Waxwing	0	613	25	8	75	0	0	84	22	13
Cedar Waxwing	6	40	571	117	159	62	28	331	10	77
American Tree Sparrow	55	31	61	63	26	53	42	89	111	58
Lark Sparrow	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Song Sparrow	13	42	29	36	4	8	12	8	7	17
Harris's Sparrow	3	1	3	1	0	2	1	2	6	0
White-crowned Sparrow	2	1	0	0	3	3	11	4	0	0
Dark-eyed Junco	80	57	61	54	20	90	31	91	12	22
Snow Bunting	0	0	0	0	0	100	4	0	0	0
Western Meadowlark	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Red-winged Blackbird	16	7	15	0	6	1	0	19	0	7
Brewer's Blackbird	2	0	22	80	0	0	18	6	21	47
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	1	0	50	65	62	65	160	0	1	00
Purple Finch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Cassin's Finch	33	0	6	0	56	27	36	7	5	21
House Finch	588	271	274	151	135	154	293	364	238	427
Common Redpoll	0	0	92	40	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Siskin	21	36	18	15	18	11	224	47	5	52
American Goldfinch	16	46	26	33	35	5	21	16	8	61
Evening Grosbeak	0	0	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
European House Sparrow	687	433	1091	925	628	386	339	329	295	404
TOTAL SPECIES	65	58	71	53	41	42	56	64	61	61

KANE CBC RESULTS 2005-2014

SPECIES	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Tundra Swan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada Goose	2704	2333	3119	688	2073	899	1283	1153	2086	477
Wood Duck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Gadwall	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mallard	1562	2266	688	30	490	36	24	1294	456	205
American Wigeon	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canvasback	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Green-winged Teal	10	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Goldeneye	60	4	32	13	35	0	0	25	7	15
Barrow's Goldeneye	0	0	0	0	17	6	0	24	0	0
Common Merganser	3	0	20	7	0	0	0	0	0	1
Great Blue Heron	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Chukar	14	7	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	11
Gray Partridge	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	8	2	0
Ring-necked Pheasant	19	26	18	10	5	26	12	15	14	19
Greater Sage-Grouse	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Wild Turkey	22	0	3	18	1	0	0	11	19	0
Bald Eagle	25	18	24	5	11	4	4	8	7	10
Northern Harrier	25	23	29	10	11	7	9	15	17	28
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0	1	0	1	4	1	1	3	2	0
Cooper's Hawk	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	4
Northern Goshawk	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	2	0
Red-tailed Hawk	20	12	25	15	6	15	7	28	22	10
Ferruginous Hawk	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rough-legged Hawk	19	49	66	24	35	9	26	30	15	69
Golden Eagle	1	6	16	8	6	4	6	5	2	2
American Kestrel	7	5	7	3	4	0	0	2	4	7
Merlin	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Gyrfalcon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prairie Falcon	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	2
Rock Pigeon	354	443	520	106	83	520	1287	347	294	719
Eurasian Collared-Dove	71	51	167	4	8	16	0	12	0	0
Mourning Dove	8	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Screech-Owl	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Great Horned Owl	4	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	2
Belted Kingfisher	1	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Downy Woodpecker	8	2	7	5	2	1	1	4	2	3
Hairy Woodpecker	0	1	2	4	3	0	0	1	2	1
Northern Flicker	93	83	94	69	54	41	42	71	54	87
Northern Shrike	14	2	10	3	7	0	2	5	8	6
Clark's Nutcracker	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black-billed Magpie	33	25	123	57	29	30	14	35	29	38
American Crow	7	2156	1852	1031	55	12	102	701	317	5000
Common Raven	117	89	160	58	64	58	20	54	79	76
Horned Lark	132	63	164	432	1536	0	130	0	0	989
Black-capped Chickadee	12	0	1	10	5	7	5	14	5	27
Mountain Chickadee	12	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4

Brown Creeper	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marsh Wren	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Townsend's Solitaire	3	5	16	6	9	3	0	19	6	3
American Robin	40	253	741	236	682	118	122	227	316	391
Mountain Bluebird	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Starling	1839	13092	2237	2513	2059	1780	1227	749	149	721
Bohemian Waxwing	0	140	590	0	100	0	15	120	1	694
Cedar Waxwing	12	13	275	0	740	0	40	875	0	0
American Tree Sparrow	157	221	174	57	359	90	17	132	101	429
Song Sparrow	54	51	71	39	54	41	10	23	19	95
Lincoln's Sparrow	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris's Sparrow	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-crowned Sparrow	42	23	29	42	34	8	1	6	1	68
Vesper Sparrow	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dark-eyed Junco	131	83	84	14	24	33	22	100	25	115
Western Meadowlark	0	0	61	5	0	4	0	0	8	0
Red-winged Blackbird	3165	1265	1270	622	1200	3	506	222	12	2
Yellow-headed Blackbird	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brewer's Blackbird	0	2	7	103	60	0	0	0	0	0
Brown-headed Cowbird	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cassin's Finch	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
House Finch	20	10	254	98	169	20	39	202	35	54
Common Redpoll	0	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Siskin	6	0	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	36
American Goldfinch	260	78	160	92	133	17	62	3	39	141
European House Sparrow	53	30	304	104	71	21	60	6	35	228
TOTAL SPECIES	56	50	61	45	47	34	36	39	43	43



Meadowlark Audubon Society of the
Big Horn Basin and Northwest Wyoming
P.O. Box 2126, Cody, Wyoming 82414

Calendar of Events

Unless otherwise noted, all events take place in the basement community room of Big Horn Federal Savings, 1701 Stampede Avenue, in Cody. Information is subject to change, so please visit our website (<http://www.meadowlarkwyo.org>) for updates! If you would like to be added to our email blast list to receive notices and reminders about meetings and upcoming events, please contact Melissa Hill, eyriehill@gmail.com.

Note: There will be no Board or Program meeting during April.

Thursday, May 7, 2015: Board meeting, 6-6:45 p.m. Program meeting, 7-8:30 p.m. Program: TBD.

Note: The Annual Election for Officers will take place during the Program Meeting.

Wednesday, May 13-Sunday, May 17: Third Annual Spring Into Yellowstone Birding & Wildlife Festival. See article in this issue for more information or visit <http://springintoyellowstone.net/>.

Friday, June 12, 2015: Meadowlark Audubon Society Annual Picnic, 6:30 p.m., Heart Mountain Trailhead Interpretive Cabin, Heart Mountain Ranch, Powell, WY. We are hosting guests from Wyoming Audubon Chapters and other participants in the Heart Mountain Ranch Bio Blitz (see below). We expect that 60+ people may attend. Meadowlark will provide burgers (including vegetarian), hotdogs and beverages. Please bring plates, utensils, cups, chairs, and a salad, dessert or other dish to share. For directions to the ranch, see <http://www.nature.org/ourinitiatives/regions/northamerica/unitedstates/wyoming/placesweprotect/heart-mountain-ranch.xml#directions>.

Saturday, June 13 & Sunday, June 14, 2015: Heart Mountain Ranch Bio Blitz, Powell, WY. See article in this issue for more information or visit <http://rockies.audubon.org/bio-blitz-2014-save-date>.