



BIRDING

NEWSLETTER OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FIELD ORNITHOLOGISTS

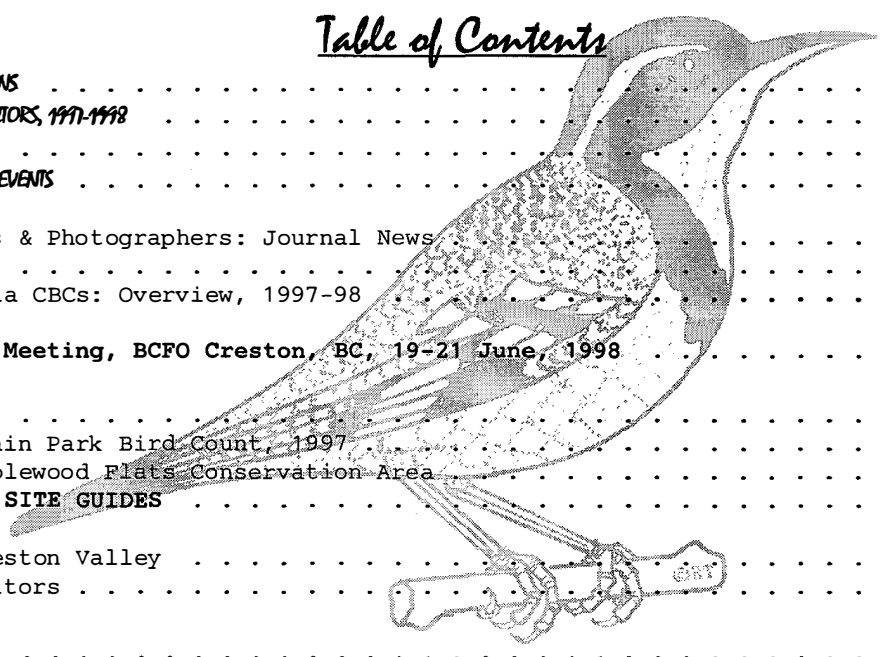
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B.C. BIRDING is published four times a year by
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 P.O. Box 8059, Victoria, BC V8W 3R7.

A subscription to this quarterly is a benefit of membership in the society. Members will also receive a copy of the annual journal, **British Columbia Birds**.

Membership in BCFO is open to anyone interested in the study and enjoyment of wild birds in British Columbia. Our objectives include: fostering cooperation between amateur and professional ornithologists; promoting cooperative bird surveys and research projects; and, supporting conservation organizations in their efforts to preserve birds and their habitats.

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Memberships are for the calendar year.

For further information, or to join, write to:

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Send material for publication in any format to the editors. We especially welcome bird-finding information for our "Site Guide" series and any articles about birding experiences, preferably but not necessarily, in British Columbia. **Deadline for receipt of material for publication is the 15th of the month preceding the March, June, September & December issues.**

Advertising rates available upon request.

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Missing Some Earlier Issues?

BCFO still has a limited selection of back copies of both the annual peer-reviewed journal **British Columbia Birds** and this quarterly newsletter **BC BIRDING** available for sale. The prices (which include postage and handling) are \$8.00 for the journal and \$3.00 for the newsletter. Contact: Editors c/o PO Box 8059, Victoria, BC V8W 3R7

EDITORS' NOTES & NOTIONS

We have just returned from the 2nd Annual Salton Sea International Birding Festival in California. What a great way to shorten the BC winter blues, get to meet birders from all over, hear some great speakers, and enjoy some fine birding. Remember, you too can get to meet birders from all over, hear some great speakers, and enjoy some great birding this June at the BCFO AGM in Creston. There is also a Pre-AGM Birding Tour to southeastern Alberta. Make plans now to be there. Always a great time.

This is the issue which lets BCFO listers check how their statistics stack up against other listers. We found that we even qualified to get onto a couple of different lists. Thanks to Ken for compiling the lists and to members for submitting their stats.

Nancy has kindly written us a site guide for the Maplewood Flats conservation area. Burke lets us know why we should check out the Creston Valley. Gerrie and Lloyd share with us their excitement of having a rarity make a winter visit. Cast your mind back to your area's CBC stats. Dick has written us an overview of results for 1997-98 from throughout BC. Lesley also gives us an overview - of last year's Okanagan Mountain Bird Count.

There are lots of options for birding this spring and summer. See our Upcoming Meetings and Events for happenings both near and far. Two new festivals this year are the Okanagan Meadowlark Festival and the Golden Birds and Bears Festival. Check out the interesting trips that Capilano College offers too.

As our next issue will just precede the AGM, we ask members to share any birding experiences they may have from around the Creston Valley. This area may be new to some of our members and any hints and/or tips for birding there would be welcomed.

Remember to send in your documented BC rare bird reports to Gary Davidson for vetting by the Bird Records Committee.

If you were a BCFO member in 1995 but have not yet received Volume 5 of **British Columbia Birds** please contact Ev Miyasaki for your copy.

We look forward to seeing you all in Creston this June. Good birding from Andy & Marilyn.

p.s. Look for AGM and Pre-AGM Birding Tour inserts in this issue.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

At the next Executive Meeting on 22 March, the directors, in addition to finalizing plans for the AGM in Creston and the Extension to southern Alberta, will be asked to comment on their vision of BCFO. This process is to ensure that the organisation functions in accordance with our stated aims, and in the best interest of our members and the birds that we watch and study.

The directors are elected to do this, but debate and input is requested from all members. Please think about this and make your views known to your favourite director, or bring your point of view to the AGM.

I believe BCFO is operating to the satisfaction of its members, but we would like to hear of things that we could or should be doing - in other words, new initiatives.

You should have recently received Volume 5, 1995, of our journal **British Columbia Birds**. Our thanks to Dr. Martin McNicholl, editor, for bringing another volume to fruition. Martin is striving (successfully!) to get the Journal back on a timely schedule and hopes to have Volume 6 ready later this year. We are all grateful that Andy and Marilyn Buhler have taken on the task of being the production editors for the Journal, as we had various unhappy experiences with previous issues when the work was let out.

Please see page 7 in this newsletter details concerning the AGM at Creston and the Extension to southern Alberta. Register early so that we have time to plan accordingly.

Enjoy your BC spring birding.
Tony Greenfield
BCFO President

UPCOMING MEETINGS & EVENTS

- March 25-28, 1998 **1998 ANNUAL MEETING NORTHWEST SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION, SOCIETY FOR NORTHWESTERN VERTEBRATE BIOLOGY, AND NORTHWEST LICHEN GUILD**, Olympia, Washington. Contact: Northwest Science Meetings, Evergreen State College -- Lab 1, 2700 Evergreen Parkway NW, Olympia, WA 98505, USA.
- April 4, 1998 **EIGHTH ANNUAL BRANT WILDLIFE FESTIVAL**, Parksville/Qualicum Beach, B.C. \$20.00 fee. Contact: Brant Wildlife Festival Office, Box 327, Parksville, B.C. V9P 2G5; phone (250) 248-4117.
- April 6-12, 1998 **JOINT ANNUAL MEETING AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION, ASSOCIATION OF FIELD ORNITHOLOGISTS, COLONIAL WATERBIRD SOCIETY, COOPER ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, AND WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, co-sponsored by **RAPTOR RESEARCH FOUNDATION**, St. Louis, Missouri. Contact: Bette Loiselle, Department of Biology, University of Missouri-St. Louis, 8001 Natural Bridge Rd., St. Louis, MO 63121, U.S.A.; phone (314) 516-6224.
- May 23, 1998 **SIXTH ANNUAL OKANAGAN MOUNTAIN CRITTER COUNT**. Laurie Rockwell and Eva Durance are organizing it for South Okanagan Naturalists Club. Contact: Eva at (250) 492-3158 (email edurance@vip.net), Laurie at (250) 494-7558, or Eileen Dillabou, (250) 862-8254. See article on page 8 of this issue for a synopsis of last year's critter count.

UPCOMING MEETINGS & EVENTS

- May 10-16, 1998 **THE GOLDEN FESTIVAL OF BIRDS AND BEARS.** "The Columbia Valley acts as refuge for over 270 migrant and resident bird species and the peak of spring migration occurs in mid May." While watching for Grizzly bears keep your eyes peeled for such bird species as Blue Jay, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, White-faced Ibis, Trumpeter Swan, Lewis's Woodpecker & a variety of warblers. See page 20 for info.
- May 15-18, 1998 **Celebrate a Natural Okanagan! FIRST ANNUAL MEADOWLARK FESTIVAL** will be held in the South Okanagan. The Meadowlark Festival will build on the history and popularity of the Okanagan Big Day Challenge, hopefully becoming an event to rival or even eclipse the Brant Festival. For birders, the main event will always be the Okanagan Big Day Challenge. This is BC's premier birding event; the winning team usually reports about 160 species in a day! There will be more prizes and more categories than ever before, including: Overall (full-tilt 24-hour extravaganza); Little Big Day (0400-1200); Bicycle; Foot. We are still finalizing a lot of the events and details such as cost. Interested people can phone (250) 492-LARK for more details as the weeks go by! Birders specifically interested in the Okanagan Big Day Challenge should call Dick Cannings before mid-April for information.
- June 19-21, 1998 **BCFO ANNUAL MEETING,** Creston, BC. The AGM is always a great time for meeting birders from around the province, for hearing top notch speakers and for enjoying some excellent birding. The success of last years AGM Extension trip has prompted directors to offer a separate Pre-AGM Birding Tour of southeastern Alberta. See page 7 and inserts in this issue for details of both events.
- June 25-28, 1998 **NORTH AMERICAN BLUEBIRD SOCIETY 21st ANNUAL CONFERENCE,** Regina, Saskatchewan. Contact: Sandra Ewart, 2818 Sinton Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan S4J 1K3; phone (306) 584-2582.
- July 24-29, 1998 **SOCIETY OF CARIBBEAN ORNITHOLOGY ANNUAL MEETING,** Guadeloupe, French West Indies. Contact: to be announced.
- early August, 1998 **SOCIETY OF CANADIAN ORNITHOLOGY SCIENTIFIC & ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,** Vancouver, BC. Contact: Kathy Martin, Department of Forest Sciences, UBC, 2357 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z4; phone (604) 822-9695 or (604) 946-9696 or Fred Cooke, CWS/NSERC Chair -Wildlife Ecology, Department of Biological Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6, phone (604) 291-5610.
- August 19-22, 1998 **TWENTY-SECOND INTERNATIONAL ORNITHOLOGICAL CONGRESS,** Durban, South Africa. Numerous field trips to various parts of southern Africa are planned in addition to scientific program. Contact Secretary-General Dr. Aldo Berruti, 111 Blair Atholl Road, Westville 3630, South Africa.
- Sept. 30-Oct. 4, 1998 **RAPTOR RESEARCH FOUNDATION ANNUAL MEETING,** 1998 Ogden, Utah. Contact: Carl D. Marti, Department of Zoology, Weber State University, Ogden, Utah 84408-2505, USA; phone (801) 626-6172.

Calling Artists & Photographers: Journal News

by Martin K. McNicholl

4735 Canada Way

Burnaby, BC V5G 1L3

Final formatting of our journal, **British Columbia Birds**, sometimes results in bits of blank space. Papers, notes and book reviews are often not illustrated or only sparsely illustrated. Blank spaces can be filled and long stretches of text broken by photographs and drawings of British Columbia birds. Although BCFO does not have sufficient finances to purchase illustrations, we welcome the opportunity to showcase the work of both experienced and budding artists and photographers. The more illustrations we have on hand, the more relevant we can make them to the text. I would like to compile a file of such illustrations for future issues. Photographs can be submitted in any form. We will have them converted into appropriate format. Please indicate whether the submitted photograph is an original that you wish copied and returned or a copy or duplicate that need not be returned. Photographers who prefer not to have photographs on file but are willing to donate their use are also welcome to send lists of species of which they have suitable photographs. Artists may wish to submit photocopies for the file, with the original picked up at the time the illustration is actually used. All illustrations will be appropriately credited to the artist/photographer. Captions that include species (and sex/age/race if appropriate), place, date and other relevant details (e.g. habitat, behaviour) would be welcome. Illustrations should be sent to Martin K. McNicholl, 4735 Canada Way, Burnaby, B.C. V5G 1L3.

Photographs suitable for our quiz bird feature are especially needed. These should be photos of birds that could easily be confused with a different species in the plumage photographed or from the angle photographed. Such photos should be sent either to the editor at the address above or directly to Alvaro Jaramillo, 1581 Spinnaker Lane, Half Moon Bay, California 94019, U.S.A.

Our journal "catch up" process continues, albeit at a pace slowed by my numerous days of field work. The final edited text of volume 5 was taken to the Buhlers in early November 1997, and Marilyn overcame the postal strike by dropping the re-formatted version at my door for final proof-reading later that month. The government of Canada facilitated the next step by legislating the postal workers back to work about the time that I finished proof-reading. Ken Morgan was out of the province at the time, but phoned his corrections to me in early January 1998. Ev and Barb Miyasaki completed the process by mailing copies out to 1995 members. Special thanks are due to Al Wiseley for keeping track of who was a member that year. If you were not a member in 1995, that issue is available for \$8.00 as noted for other issues on page 2 of this issue of the newsletter.

Volume 6 is near completion, volume 7 underway and volume 8 started. Although the editor's field work precludes rapid progress during the winter months, editing, reviewing, revision and related correspondence is moving forward steadily and the pace of progress should speed up in early spring.

IN MEMORIAM

On behalf of the Directors and membership of the British Columbia Field Ornithologists, the editors wish to express our heartfelt condolences to the families and friends of Danny Grass and Jean McCurdy Cannings. Our thoughts and prayers are with you.

British Columbia Christmas Bird Counts: Overview 1997-98

by Dick Cannings

Site 11, Comp 96, RR #1

Naramata, BC V0H 1N0

Well, this was the winter that wasn't after a couple of winters that definitely were. Whether it was El Niño or some other phenomenon that brought them here, mild weather and some downright subtropical birds were the order of the day. Unfortunately, the birds seemed well dispersed, and species totals were down despite the fine weather. Vancouver came out on top on the coast with 138 species, despite missing their much-touted Common Eider. Vernon squeaked by Penticton in the Interior by a "score" of 97 to 96.

I don't have all the results in yet, but most of the trends are quite clear. We had at least two new species for BC counts -- the famous Xantus's Hummingbird on the Sunshine Coast and the Hooded Oriole at Terrace. Terrace also had a Brown Thrasher, and that might be a new species as well, so they've used up all their rarity luck for a decade or so, I'd say.

"Half-hardy" birds that should have been in California or further south showed up everywhere: Turkey Vultures at Sooke, Victoria and the Sunshine Coast, Soras at Victoria and Vaseux Lake, Spotted Sandpiper at Vernon, four American Avocets at White Rock, two Say's Phoebes at Oliver-Osoyoos, four Rock Wrens and a Lincoln's Sparrow at Vaseux Lake, Mountain Bluebird at Vernon, Loggerhead Shrike at Penticton, Swainson's Thrush at Ladner, Western Tanager at Vancouver and Brown-headed Cowbird at Shuswap Lake. Killdeer were unusually common in the Interior, being seen on 10 of 16 counts, and Prince George had its first American Kestrel.

Buteos invaded the interior, highlighted by 46 Rough-legged and 84 Red-tailed Hawks at Vernon. Golden Eagles were prevalent, too, with 41 on seven counts so far, including 13 at Vaseux Lake alone. Gryfalcons were seen on several Interior counts, but otherwise northern birds were less common than usual. Only one Snowy Owl showed, and that only briefly at Ladner. Prince George had 19 Short-eared Owls and Penticton two Boreal Owls.

Winter finches were generally mediocre. Red Crossbills were essentially absent from the coast, but there was a spectacular but patchy invasion of White-winged Crossbills into the southern Interior, with 478 at Oliver-Osoyoos, 590 at Vaseux Lake (almost all seen by Doug Brown alone!), spilling out onto the coast at Whistler (160) and Pender Harbour (71). Siskins were uncommon on the coast, but a few flocks popped up here and there in the Interior, with 2645 at Nelson alone. Evening Grosbeaks were absent or seen only in small numbers on most counts. Bohemian Waxwings were not exactly absent, but certainly present in only a fraction of their usual numbers except in the East Kootenays.

A few individual count highlights includes a nice array of pelagics at Rose Spit, with two Northern Fulmar, 25 Short-tailed Shearwaters, one Sooty Shearwater and 12 Black-legged Kittiwakes. Also on the Charlottes, Skidegate had an American Golden-Plover. The Three Amigos failed to return to White Rock except for a lonely Long-billed Curlew, but a Willet at Ladner was nice. Victoria had an amazing total of 88 Anna's Hummingbirds and Vancouver a well-documented Cassin's Finch. Nelson reported two well-documented Purple Finches, one of only a handful of substantiated winter records for the Interior.

EDITORS' NOTE: Thanks for this overview Dick. It is always nice to get a larger picture of what is happening in the province birdwise during the winter. For birders uncertain of the reference to the "Three Amigos", they were a Long-billed Curlew, a Marbled Godwit and a Whimbrel which kept regular winter company at Blackie's Spit for the past few years.

**Annual General Meeting
BRITISH COLUMBIA FIELD ORNITHOLOGISTS
CRESTON, BC 19-21 JUNE, 1998**

We move our Annual General Meeting (AGM) around the province so that the membership has the opportunity to experience the best birding spots, and also the enormous biogeoclimatic diversity of BC. This year we turn to south-eastern BC, and are delighted to be visiting the Creston Valley.

Canada's Wondrous Wetland

The Creston Valley Wildlife Area, recently accredited as a Ramsar site, is now recognized as a vital wetland of international importance. This lush 7,000 hectare habitat stretches from the south-east tip of Kootenay Lake to the US border. Located on the Pacific flyway, hundreds of thousands of birds rest, nest and feed in the marshes, ponds, lakes and rivers during the spring and fall migration. The area is home to 250 species of birds, 50 species of mammals, and 30 species of reptiles and amphibians. Boasting Canada's largest Osprey population, the only nesting population of Forster's Terns in BC, the largest migrant population of White-fronted Geese in the province, one of only two major Western Grebe nesting colonies in BC, the rare Coeur d'Alene salamander, and one of the best Largemouth Bass fisheries in the province, the Creston Valley Wildlife Area is a prosperous and valued ecosystem.

The traditional pattern of our AGM will be followed:

Friday night -- registration and social get-together,
Saturday -- morning field trips, afternoon speakers, AGM, dinner, keynote speaker,
 then owling in the evening hours,
Sunday -- morning field trips.

Following the success of the Extension to the Peace River in 1997, this year the Extension will visit southern Alberta, where a grassland ecosystem predominates. The Extension is taking place immediately before the AGM, to take advantage of the best vocal window for the birds of this area.

There are notices and registration forms regarding the AGM weekend inserted in this issue. Please read the information and then fill in and return the registration forms promptly so that we can make reservations. See you in Creston.

AUTHORS IN THIS ISSUE

Burke Korol

Burke moved from his native Saskatoon to BC in 1996. A professional biologist, Burke works for a small environmental consulting company in Nelson. He has been birding since 1986 and enjoys the 'sport' of bird listing.

Lloyd & Gerrie Patterson

Amateur naturalists all their lives, Lloyd and Gerrie fed birds at their home at the foot of Grouse Mountain in North Vancouver from the early 1950s. In 1984 they spotted a wayward Brambling and this probably made them more watchful for unusual birds. In 1985 they moved to their present home at Gower Point, near Gibsons on the Sunshine Coast. They have been more active birders but still mostly "backyarders".

Nancy Ricker

A biology instructor with Capilano College, Nancy leads college bird trips and has had a long time involvement with birding and natural history related issues.

Okanagan Mountain Park Bird Count, 1997

by Lesley Robertson
1596 Mountain Avenue
Kelowna, BC V1Y 7H9

On 24th May 1997, for the fifth time in as many years, naturalists from the South Okanagan Naturalists Club (SONC) joined forces with those of Central Okanagan Naturalists Club (CONC) to scour several of the 10,000+ acres (4,000+ ha) of the Okanagan Mountain Provincial Park to tally the bird population. Forty-four participants enjoyed a beautiful sunny Okanagan day which began sharp at 8:00 am and finished with an excellent barbecue at Okanagan Lake Provincial Park in the evening.

The SONC group added two new trails to their list: Paradise Ranch to Wild Horse Canyon Trail, which provided them with three new birds for the area (a Western, a Grey, and an Olive-sided Flycatcher); and the Gemmiel Lake Trail which provided a Three-toed Woodpecker, and a Barrow's Goldeneye with three ducklings.

Les Gyug has provided us with an interesting compilation of the numbers of birds and species seen over the five years of the count. There have been a number of variations through the years but generally the trend is consistent. A few examples from various species in 1993 and 1997 include:

- 1) most widespread variation in numbers
Canada Goose '93-3, '97-145;
Turkey Vulture '93-5, '97-16;
Red-tailed Hawk '93-11, '97-0 (strange);
Vaux's Swift '93-3, '97-15;
White-throated Swift '93-9, '97-58;
Calliope Hummingbirds '93-49, '97-82.
- 2) Hammond's and Dusky Flycatchers seem to have traded places with 63 Hammond's in '93, 23 in '97, and Dusky Flycatchers 46 in '93 and 63 in '97. Could it be that others, like myself, cannot tell them apart?
- 3) with the exception of the Nashville Warbler, the warbler population was down significantly, and there were no Red Crossbills for 1997.
- 4) on the other hand, the Brown-headed Cowbirds had increased by 20%.

In addition to the 90 species seen before, five new sightings were reported this year: two Black Swifts, two Black-headed Grosbeaks, one Eastern Kingbird, one Western Kingbird, and one Long-billed Curlew.

The boating group had a good day (no sudden storms). They saw beautiful birds and flowers and had a safe and timely arrival at the barbeque. They reported seeing one mountain goat. Other mammals seen included a chipmunk, one ground squirrel, one red squirrel, and one mule deer.

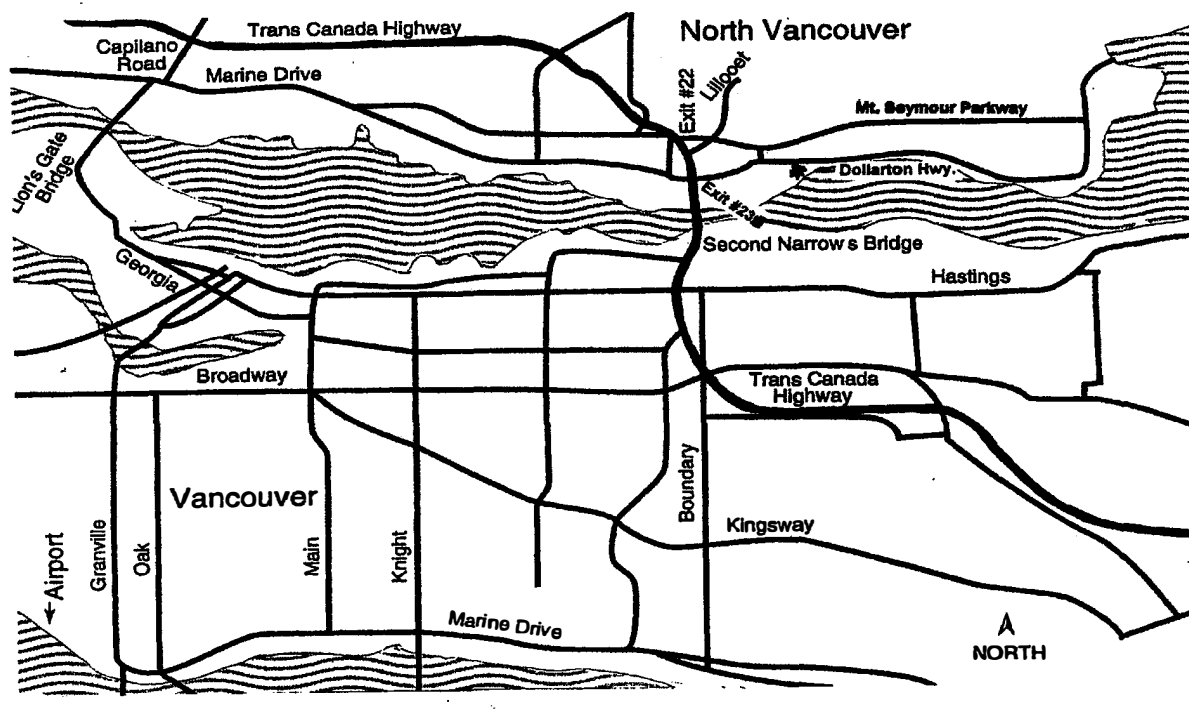
We appreciated the company and expertise of Marilyn and Andy Buhler of Victoria, and Tanya Zender, up from Vancouver. Tanya Zender, a student at UBC, was with others on the Summerland Trail and identified many species of flowers and gave us new information on lichens in that area.

Thanks to all the organizers and volunteers who helped to make it a very enjoyable day.

SITE GUIDE: Maplewood Flats Conservation Area

by Nancy Ricker
 c/o Capilano College
 2055 Purcell Way
 North Vancouver, BC V7J 3H5

The Maplewood Flats Conservation Area is becoming a popular birding location within the Greater Vancouver Lower Mainland. It is located within the District of North Vancouver, approximately 2.5 kilometers east of the Second Narrows Bridge. If you are heading north on the Trans Canada Highway, take the first exit (Deep Cove Exit #23B) immediately north of the Second Narrows Bridge. Proceed about 2.5 kilometers east on Dollarton Highway, following the classic "binocular" signs to the Conservation Area. However, if you are southbound on the Trans Canada, coming from Horseshoe Bay, turn right on Exit # 22 for Mt. Seymour Parkway, (about 1 kilometer before the bridge). Turn left at the light immediately after the exit, cross the Trans Canada overpass, and then turn right onto Mt. Seymour Parkway. Proceed about 0.5 km to the second light signal and turn right onto Riverside Drive. Continue several blocks until you reach Dollarton Highway. Turn left and follow the "binocular" signs to the conservancy area (about 1 kilometer). Parking is then available along Dollarton Highway or within the gates of the Pacific Environmental Science Centre where you access Maplewood Flats. Information on the Conservancy as well as a species checklist for Maplewood Flats can be obtained from the Sanctuary Office at the south end of the parking lot. If you come on the second Saturday of the month, you can also join a nature walk which begins at 10:00 am.



Maplewood Flats consists of a 130 hectare tidal region and a 32 hectare non-tidal upland Conservancy. It is bounded by Burrard Inlet to the south, Burrard Indian Band No. 3 to the east, a partially developed woodlands to the north and the Tolko Lumber Mill to its west. Several trails, including one which is wheelchair accessible, intertwine throughout the Conservancy and allow easy viewing of the mudflats, the deeper waters of the Burrard Inlet, the salt and newly developed fresh water marshes and the adjacent woodlands. Also, a newly constructed footbridge over the barge channel provides easy access to both east and west sides of the reserve.

Winter

Many waterfowl frequent the tidal pools and inlet waters at Maplewood Flats. Canada Geese and Mallards probably occur in greatest numbers, but Greater and Lesser Scaup, Harlequin Duck, Common and Barrow's Goldeneye, Green-winged Teal and American Wigeon are all common. Bufflehead, White-winged Scoters, Gadwall, Horned Grebe, Red-necked Grebe and Western Grebe can be seen most any day but in lesser numbers. Pelagic and Double-crested Cormorants as well as Ring-billed Gulls are commonly seen both on the water as well as on the pilings along the waterfront. Dunlins frequent the mudflats, but Long-billed Dowitchers, Greater Yellowlegs, Black Turnstones and Sanderlings may be seen there as well. The occasional Bald Eagle flies overhead or may perch on one of the pilings or nearby trees to await dinner.

The Belted Kingfisher, Horned Grebe, and Great Blue Heron often can be found along the barge channel with the Northern Flicker, Steller's Jay, American Robin and Song Sparrow in the trees and shrubs along the waterway. The Northwestern Crow frequently flies overhead or perches on the trees or rocks and muds throughout Maplewood Flats. Dark-eyed Juncos and Spotted Towhee feed along the paths at the base of the blackberry brambles and shrubs and a variety of other birds (Winter Wren, Bushtit, Black-capped and Chestnut-backed Chickadees, Pine Siskin, House Finch, Golden-crowned and Ruby-crowned Kinglets) can be seen feeding and darting from tree to tree or bush to bush throughout the conservancy. Red-winged Blackbirds most commonly appear near the fresh-water marsh on the west side of the reserve where Rock Dove fly to and from the Tolko Lumber Mill.

Spring

Most birds common to winter are also common to spring. However, April is the time for the return of the Osprey and "The Return of the Osprey" Festival. The Yellow-rumped Warbler also arrive, followed by Swallows (Tree, Violet-green, Northern Rough-winged, Bank and Barn), the Purple Martin, White- and Golden-crowned Sparrows, Savannah Sparrow, Yellow Warbler, Wilson's Warbler and the Black-throated Gray Warbler. Varied Thrush are easily recognizable by their song and the colourful Western Tanager can be spotted in the alders and other trees within the conservancy. As spring advances, other Warblers (Townsend's, MacGillivray's and Orange-crowned), Vireos (Hutton's, Warbling and Solitary), Swainson's Thrush, and Cedar Waxwing can be spotted and/or heard. The Willow Flycatcher with its "fitz-bew" and sometimes the winnowing Common Snipe can be heard. Even the Red-tailed, Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks seem more evident, even though they may be seen most any day of the year.

A few new species have appeared and/or are now nesting since habitat redevelopment has occurred. A pair of Wood Ducks nested this past spring at the new marsh and a male Yellow-headed Blackbird was seen and heard singing this past May. It is hoped that the rarely seen Blue-winged Teal will now be attracted to this area to breed.

Summer

Many of the waterfowl are no longer present or are in much lower numbers. The Canada Goose, Mallard and Common Merganser still are common or fairly common, but fewer Common Loon, Gadwall, American Wigeon, Greater and Lesser Scaup, Surf and White-winged Scoters, and Double-crested Cormorant occur on the waters or mudflats about the conservancy. However, it is now not uncommon to see Pigeon Guillemot on the water and Bonaparte's, Ring-billed and California Gulls along with the ever abundant Glaucous-winged Gull. Even the Caspian Tern often occurs along the inlet and the Black-bellied Plover feeds at the mudflats.

As during the rest of the year, the Band-tailed Pigeon and Merlin sometimes can be seen and/or heard flying overhead. Also, Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers, Hammond's and Pacific-slope Flycatchers, Purple Martin, Swallows (Violet-green, Cliff, Tree, Northern

rough-winged), Black-capped Chickadee, Bushtit, Golden-crowned and Ruby-crowned Kinglets, Swainson's Thrush, American Robin, Cedar Waxwing, Vireos (Solitary, Hutton's, Warbling, Red-eyed), Sparrows (Song, Savannah, White-crowned) and a number of different Warblers (Orange-crowned, Yellow, Yellow-rumped, Black-throated Gray, MacGillivray's, Wilson's) can all be found. The ever present European Starling, Northwestern Crow and Steller's Jay abound as does the noxious Brown-headed Cowbird. Evening Grosbeak and Red Crossbill appear erratically throughout the year and secretive Green Heron is occasionally viewed. Maybe you will be lucky enough to have a chance sightings of Bobolink, Chestnut-collared Longspur, Northern Oriole, Lazuli Bunting, and/or Eastern Kingbird, all species which rarely have been documented for the area.

Fall

Fall can be characterized from very wet, gray days to beautifully bright, crisp days but it is one of the best times of the year to bird. The waterfowl (as noted for winter) return and occasionally even an American Bittern, Swans (Tundra and Trumpeter), Brant, and Phalarope (Red and Red-necked) may appear. Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs may be found on the mudflats, along with a number of different Sandpipers (Spotted, Western, Least, Semi-palmated), Long- and Short-billed Dowitchers, Whimbrel, Ruddy and Black Turnstones, Sanderlings and Dunlins. Some, such as Dunlins and Western Sandpipers are common, but others like Whimbrel, Ruddy Turnstone, Solitary Sandpiper, Semipalmated and Pectoral Sandpipers are only occasionally viewed. Many warblers, flycatchers and vireos can still be found but often are quieter making them more difficult to spot.

Maplewood Flats is a great way to spend a day within the Greater Vancouver area but away from the madding crowd. The Wild Bird Trust in conjunction with Vancouver Port Corporation, the District of North Vancouver and Environment Canada have converted a once industrial and logged area into a conservation area which only now is beginning to see the return of species which were thought to be common prior to the arrival of Captain Vancouver in 1792. Other species than those listed in this brief outline have been reported, so do not forget to check in at the main office at Maplewood Flats to pick up a species checklist.

GUIDELINES FOR SITE GUIDES

Site Guides should be about 2-3 pages in length. They should include a map (hand-drawn is fine) with distances to viewing areas clearly indicated from the starting point. Landmarks and terrain should be noted, along with the birds seen in season. Any unusual or special species should be given and a local contact person is always helpful information. Hazards and closed areas should also be indicated so that we may all experience safe birding. Items of historical or geological interest along the route should also be noted. Many birders are interested in a broad range of natural history areas and it is nice to be able to stimulate the grey cells while quietly awaiting the possible appearance of an elusive lifebird.

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Birding the Creston Valley

Burke Korol,
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Nelson, BC V1L 5P7

Last winter, when I first came to the Kootenays, I looked forward to exploring the area and getting to know the local birds and birders. Besides the high mountain meadows of Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park and Jumbo Pass, one of the places I most wanted to visit was the Creston Valley. I was fortunate enough to visit this outstanding area at least once in each season in 1997. I usually had the company of good friends and was once joined by the local expert, Linda Van Damme. During my eight visits I managed to identify 121 species of birds. The following is a brief, seasonal account of what was seen last year. I hope that this article will wet the appetite of birders who are planning to attend the 1998 BCFO AGM meeting in Creston.

Late Winter

On 15 February the world's longest free ferry ride took me across Kootenay Lake and I approached the Creston Valley from the north on Highway 3A. Most of the land and water from the south end of Kootenay Lake to Highway 3 is part of the enormous Creston Valley Wildlife Management Area. My first stop was at the north end of Duck Lake, which is just south of Kootenay Lake. There was some open water with rafts of waterfowl that included Tundra Swan, Hooded Merganser, Ring-necked Duck and Bufflehead. Herring Gulls and Bald Eagles circled overhead. The nearby shrubby areas hosted species such as Mountain and Black-capped chickadee, Song Sparrow and Red-winged Blackbirds. Proceeding south on Highway 3A, I was pleasantly surprised to find a Northern Pygmy-Owl, quietly perched in a trembling aspen near Wynndel. With daylight fading, I headed west on Highway 3 toward Kootenay Pass. This highway passes through the south-west corner of the management area. It is here that the Creston Valley Interpretation Centre and the Summit Creek Campground are located. Another Northern Pygmy-Owl, perched on a wire beside the highway near the campground, was a great way to end my first trip to the Creston Valley.

Early Spring

My next trip to the valley was on 8 March. With more open water and less snow I managed to find 38 species during a leisurely day of birding. Duck Lake had more waterfowl and species such as Northern Pintail, Gadwall and Redhead were observed. I was even lucky enough to find a Eurasian Wigeon on Wynndel Slough (the south-east arm of Duck Lake). Gull numbers had also increased and Ring-billed and California gulls were found in the fields along Highway 3. Other highlights of this birding trip were a foraging male Pileated Woodpecker, along the old Kootenay River Channel, and an American Tree Sparrow, skulking in the shrubs along the Duck Lake south dyke.

In April I made two trips to the Creston Valley in hopes of adding Greater White-fronted Goose to my BC bird list. Although I never found this species, I did find several other gems like Long-billed Curlew, Swainson's Hawk, Snow and Ross' geese. Waterfowl numbers in the valley were now swelling with flocks of hundreds of Canada Geese and thousands of American Coots and Northern Pintails. Wood Ducks were now common in the more secluded waterways and old river channels. A good variety of raptors were seen in April including Osprey, Bald Eagle, American Kestrel, Red-tailed Hawk (Krider's and rufous morph) and lingering Rough-legged Hawks. The marshes were becoming alive with Common Snipe, Soras, Marsh Wrens and Yellow-headed Blackbirds. After a good day of birding on 19 April I had 73 species on my daily checklist.

Summer

It was not until late June that I made it back to this wildlife oasis. Many breeding birds were present and I knew that sharp hearing, vision and pencils would be

needed if I wanted to keep track of all the birds around me. I began my June outing on the boardwalks near the Interpretive Centre. The willow thickets in the area held species like Willow Flycatcher, Western Wood-Pewee, Gray Catbird, Red-eyed Vireo, Yellow Warbler, American Redstart, Black-headed Grosbeak and Bullock's Oriole. The boardwalks also traverse some well-vegetated wetlands where American Bittern, Common Snipe, Virginia Rail and Common Yellowthroat were constantly calling. I continued on the boardwalk to the 15 metre viewing tower. Once on top of this spacious and stable platform, you have a spectacular view of Corn Creek Marsh in the foreground and the Purcell Mountains in the background. The marshes below were busy with foraging Black Terns and displaying Yellow-headed Blackbirds. Also available to birders are trail networks on the local dykes and guided canoe tours offered by Interpretation Centre staff.

Later that day I went north to Duck Lake for a local specialty -- Forster's Tern. After searching Duck Lake for some time I eventually found some near the north end but an unexpected bird, a single Caspian Tern, made the search even more fruitful. The woodlands to the west of Duck Lake hosted birds such as Swainson's Thrush, Veery, Northern Waterthrush and Lazuli Bunting. The next morning, during the dawn chorus at the Summit Creek campground, I added Hammond's Flycatcher and MacGillivray's Warbler to my Creston Valley list.

Autumn

Wanting to make another attempt to find Greater White-fronted Geese, I returned to the valley on 20 September. It was a brilliant autumn day with mild temperatures and clear skies. My first stop, near the Interpretation Centre, produced thousands of geese including my coveted Greater White-fronted. Corn Creek Marsh still had a good assortment of songbirds and the thickets were alive with migrating Yellow-rumped Warblers and the odd White-crowned Sparrow. A Turkey Vulture soared on the thermals overhead. Duck Lake had its usual complement of ducks, grebes and coots but the flock of American White Pelicans that had been in the area, were no longer present. I also noted that many of the Northern Harriers in the valley were immature birds.

Early Winter

With the mild temperatures we had had all fall, I was expecting to add a few new species to my BC winter bird list. My 7 December outing was a spur of the moment thing. A colleague had reported what he was sure was an immature Vermilion Flycatcher not far from the Creston townsite. Being one who will readily 'chase' rare birds, I decided to try and relocate this vagrant. My attempt was unsuccessful but the trip was still well worth it. Highlights of this day in the field were the two large flocks of Wild Turkeys and the phenomenal numbers of Meadow Voles that could sometimes be seen in the weedy ditches. The voles had attracted the interest of Great Blue Herons and were likely the reason why there was such an amazing number and variety of birds of prey in the valley. Between Northern Harrier, Red-tailed Hawk and Rough-legged Hawk, over 100 individuals were observed. Resident American Kestrels and Bald Eagles were also present. Singles of both Golden Eagle and Prairie Falcon were unexpected bonuses. Overall I tallied 43 species that day including large numbers of blackbirds and Mourning Doves.

No matter what season I visit the Creston Valley, I always have a good trip and I usually turn up something unexpected. There are 265 species on the Creston Valley bird checklist. The variety of habitats and sheer expanse of the area makes it well worth a visit. I challenge readers to come out and enjoy one of BC's most 'under-birded' areas!

EDITORS' NOTE: Thanks for the writeup Burke. Birding is exciting in any season in the Creston Valley so members can be assured of a great time at this year's AGM. Get those forms filled out and returned. We look forward to seeing you all at Creston in 1998.

Vagrants & Visitors

L. & G. Patterson
RR 4, Site 9 Comp 15
Gibsons, BC V0N 1V0

Little did we know what one tiny bird could do to a winter! On November 16th when our daughter Louise, visiting from Vanderhoof, spotted the hummer at the window we thought it fairly unusual but did not pay too much attention. Over the next few days we spotted it briefly in the garden so we put up a feeder which it came to quite quickly. When the light was good we noticed that this hummer looked quite different from any bird we had ever seen. We consulted our books and thought it was maybe a Lucifer Hummingbird but called local birders. At first we could not reach anyone. Tony Greenfield was out of town, Arnold Skei was involved with a plumbing contract, Doug Brown's telephone was not yet hooked up and Russ Tkachuk only had an answering machine working for him. However, with some persistence, everything came together and so did our local birders except for Tony who was still out of town. Great discussions ensued! Even bigger birding guns were called from the lower mainland, ones who had books which displayed Mexican hummingbirds. Our avian visitor turned out to be a Xantus's Hummingbird!!

Arnold sat us down and very seriously asked us if we were ready and did we know what might happen (we didn't). He then went out and very kindly bought us a guest book. Russ said we could expect five hundred to one thousand people. We said "No way". This was Thursday and by Friday our garden was full of birders. Doug Brown met every ferry load and shepherded them around for ten days. Arriving about eight and staying until the last birders left for the 4:30 boat. He had the bird's every perch figured out. We wondered how we would manage when Doug no longer came. "Oh well, maybe that was all the birders", we thought. We were wrong, it was just the beginning!

By Sunday our guest book had been signed by over 150 visitors. We hurriedly rented an outhouse after watching cold birders full of ferry corporation coffee wiggle and jiggle around while standing in the cold. It was much appreciated, I think. One woman said "God bless you", to Lloyd. We put out a donation jar and covered the cost of it for the two weeks it seemed needed.

There were phone calls from distant birders in the evenings asking if it was still there and if they please could come and see it? E-mails to and from family members as to what was happening. I felt like an APEC reporter.

One man who came early on from, I believe, Illinois asked if he might use our phone. He stood on our porch with our cordless phone, called a 1-800 number and said excitedly, "I got the bird! I got the bird! It's right here, I'm looking at it". The ultimate in excited communication.



Xantus's Hummingbird. Photo courtesy of Bill Keay

In the early excitement Lloyd got a call from a man who asked if the bird was still there and on hearing it was said, "I have a float plane hired, I'll be there". And he was a little later that day.

Our local appliance repair man, with a part for our stove, was amazed but rather unimpressed with the purpose of the crowd. We insisted he look at the object of their interest and then sign the book. He put his name then wrote, "I fixed the stove".

First ferry of the day on December 27, a fellow walked up who had driven from southern California - his comment - "Gosh, I didn't know it was such a long drive!" But the two greatest in our book were Fred Lesser and John Danzenbaker from New Jersey. They phoned Sunday night, left New Jersey Monday night, and arrived here midday Wednesday, New Year's Eve. Other than a u-turn to see if it was an owl they had seen sitting on a wire and hamburger stops they drove right here, 3600 miles. They immediately saw the bird and were so pleased. Got a motel and turned up at 8 o'clock New Year's Day to see it in 1998. They then went birding with Tony, Arnold and Doug before having one more look at the hummer and a Fox Sparrow at our feeder and calling it a day. The next day they were off to Arizona to look some more.

One afternoon about 10 minutes after the bird's last feeding for the day a couple from Utah arrived. They were so tired and disappointed to miss it, I thought the woman would weep. They had driven a long day, battled Vancouver traffic and missed a ferry. However, they got a room and came back refreshed in the morning and got the bird. I believe the bird was 696 and 647 on their lists.

Sometimes several would arrive from the same ferry, introduce themselves all 'round and a few minutes later they would be sharing expensive binoculars and scopes. We would watch long faces looking so hard for the bird then all of a sudden smiles would break out all around and we know they had seen it. We found even the most avid "listers" really loved the birds not the numbers and were willing to share any information they had.

We have learned a lot from having the bird - One, get dressed *before* you open the drapes in the morning! But more seriously we have looked at maps to see where the places are that people came from. We have learned a lot more about hummingbirds and because of questions we have been asked, we have have researched and found out stuff like "How high is Mt. Arrowsmith over there?".

We have had some very nice surprise gifts from bags of sugar and coffee to calendars, cards and books, etc. Very much appreciated.

Some of the far places birders have come from are Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Idaho, New Jersey, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Montana, Maryland, Washington, Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Kitimat, Prince George and goodness knows where.

A day or two ago a local birder was called to see if the bird was still here. It was a woman from Tennessee who takes her parents somewhere each year to view a special bird. Next week they are coming here. Another feel good story!

Birders really are a very special and swell bunch, at least the ones we met. Very considerate, appreciative and tidy. We sure would not have wanted to have missed this experience we have had these last few months.

February 9th, 1998 Postscript: *Yes, the bird is still here. The odd party has had a long wait but most see it quite quickly. We had 1121 signatures in our guest books up to today. There were 59 on the weekend. We thought it was coming to an end. Most of the ones coming now are coming from afar -- Minnesota, Alaska, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Utah and Oregon were some of the places represented this weekend alone.....Just amazes us!*

EDITORS' NOTE: Reports regarding this hummingbird have appeared in a number of newspapers and journals. A very interesting report by Rick Toochin just appeared in **BIRDERS JOURNAL** 6(6): 293-297, complete with five excellent color photographs. No, we have not made the trek over to Gibsons yet as work and other obligations seem to always get in the way of birding time.

BIRD-LISTER'S CORNER

by Ken Morgan
1945 Land's End Road
Sidney, BC V8L 5J2

Welcome back to Bird-Lister's Corner. First of all I would like to thank all who contributed to this column. This year 29 listers submitted their area totals (up 2 from last year). Although 12 people from last year didn't send me their '97 totals, there were 13 new contributors; and 14 individuals provided totals for both year. For those who "forgot" to send me their new numbers, I have included their totals from last year (indicated by an *). Reports were submitted for 16 of the 18 areas listed on the form, and a record 22 additional sites were suggested. Although I ended up including only 10 of those suggestions, I tried to select lists that represented both a variety of areas and scales (e.g. from the ABA boundary to CBC areas). Please refer to the end of this report for descriptions of the area boundaries.

You will notice that I have changed the listing order somewhat. Other than (a) areas where the totals are not known (by me at least), (b) Ecoprovinces and (c) parks, I have presented the areas in descending order of total species. You will also notice that nearly half (4/9) of the areas with known totals, now have higher 1997 totals than what appeared on the form. Many contributors provided higher area totals; when there were discrepancies between the recommended totals, I arbitrarily selected the highest value.

Please don't forget to let me know the new totals for your areas. Peter Hamel kindly wrote to tell me that "Margo Hearne and I are compiling a new checklist for the Charlottes. Close to 270 species have now been seen..." Thanks for the great news Peter! However, because you forgot to indicate the exact total, I resorted to using the number provided in 1996. I hope that by this time next year, I'll have the new Charlottes' checklist.

Next year, I intend to provide the option of submitting totals via email as well as regular mail; hopefully, that will help this column continue to grow. Have a great year of birding!

Listing Data to 31 December 1997**A.B.A Area¹ (906 species)**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Eric MacBean	602	66.4	Ken Morgan	410	45.3
ABA area species total (1997) provided by E. MacBean					

Canada (628 species)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Jo Ann MacKenzie	504	80.3	David Allinson	406	64.6
Peter Hamel	504	80.3	Don Cecile	403*	64.2
Hue MacKenzie	503	80.1	Tony Greenfield	402	64.0
Mike Bentley	492	78.3	Ken Morgan	402	64.0
Tom Plath	481*	76.6	Keith Riding	402*	64.0
David Sterling	476	75.8	Lloyd Esralson	400*	63.7
Marika Ainley	450	71.7	Burke Korol	397	63.2
Derrick Marven	448	71.3	Allan Schutz	386*	61.5
Dick Cannings	438*	69.7	Aziza Cooper	380*	60.5
Eric MacBean	434	69.1	Bryan Gates	375	59.7
Audrey Viken	428	68.2	Don Wilson	368	58.6
Stefan Zarembo	428	68.2	Tom Gillespie	365	58.1
Mike McGrenere	425*	67.7	Larry Cowan	349	55.6
Hank Vanderpol	423	67.4	Andy Buhler	318	50.6
Elsie Nykyfork	414	65.9	Marilyn Buhler	315	50.2
Allen Wiseley	413*	65.8	Laurie Rockwell	299*	47.6
Barb Begg	409	65.1			

Canada species total (1997) provided by B. Korol

British Columbia (468 species)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Mike Bentley	413	88.2	Don Wilson	347	74.1
Jo Ann MacKenzie	408	87.2	David Allinson	339	72.4
David Stirling	407	87.0	Val George	332	70.9
Hue MacKenzie	405	86.5	Aziza Cooper	330*	70.5
Tom Plath	401*	85.7	Elsie Nykyfork	322	68.8
Tony Greenfield	390	83.3	Larry Cowan	316	67.5
Dick Cannings	385*	82.3	Andy Buhler	311	66.5
Hank Vanderpol	376	80.3	Laird Law	311	66.5
Audrey Viken	372	79.5	Alan Schutz	310*	66.2
Peter Hamel	371	79.3	Marilyn Buhler	308	65.8
Bryan Gates	367	78.4	Tom Gillespie	304	65.0
Mike McGrenere	362*	77.4	Burke Korol	297	63.5
Keith Riding	359*	76.7	Laurie Rockwell	296*	63.2
Eric MacBean	358	76.5	Jerry Herzig	294	62.8
Stefan Zaremba	358	76.5	Dannie Carsen	290	62.0
Barb Begg	357	76.3	Don Cecile	290*	62.0
Lloyd Esralson	357*	76.3	Marika Ainley	261	55.8
Ken Morgan	350	74.8	Allen Wiseley	256*	54.7
Derrick Marven	348	74.4			

British Columbia species total (1997) provided by B. Korol

Vancouver Island (387 species)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
David Stirling	318	82.2	Tom Gillespie	272	70.3
Hank Vanderpol	309	79.8	Ken Morgan	260	67.2
Barb Begg	306	79.1	Don Cecile	255*	65.9
Bryan Gates	304	78.6	Hue MacKenzie	241	62.3
Mike McGrenere	302*	78.0	Dannie Carsen	239	61.8
David Allinson	300	77.5	Jo Ann MacKenzie	238	61.5
Aziza Cooper	292*	75.5	Lloyd Esralson	152*	39.3
Derrick Marven	287	74.2	Burke Korol	105	27.1

Vancouver Checklist Area (364 species)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Jo Ann MacKenzie	326	89.6	Audrey Viken	275*	75.5
Hue MacKenzie	323	88.7	Larry Cowan	272	74.7
Tom Plath	315*	86.5	Allan Schutz	262*	72.0
Eric MacBean	311	85.4	David Allinson	258	70.9
Stefan Zaremba	294	80.8	Mike McGrenere	257*	70.6
Keith Riding	286*	78.6	David Stirling	238	65.4
Lloyd Esralson	284*	78.0	Bryan Gates	229	62.9
Dick Cannings	281*	77.2	Burke Korol	151	41.5

Victoria Checklist Area (353 species)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
David Stirling	307	87.0	Aziza Cooper	268*	75.9
Hank Vanderpol	301	85.3	Tom Gillespie	260	73.7
Bryan Gates	299	84.7	Dannie Carsen	237	67.1
Barb Begg	294	83.3	Andy Buhler	209	59.2
Mike McGrenere	290*	82.2	Marilyn Buhler	207	58.6
David Allinson	282	79.9	Lloyd Esralson	129*	36.5
Derrick Marven	278	78.8	Burke Korol	93	26.3
Audrey Viken	278	78.8			

Victoria Checklist area species total (1997) provided by B. Gates

**Okanagan Valley (317 species)
(Cannings checklist area)**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Dick Cannings	279*	88.0	Hue MacKenzie	230	72.6
Denise Brownlie	276*	87.1	Jo Ann MacKenzie	229	72.2
Elsie Nykyfork	269	84.9	Tony Greenfield	219	69.1
Gwynneth Wilson	266	83.9	Audry Viken	191	60.3
Don Wilson	251	79.2	Laird Law	189	59.6
Burke Korol	236	74.4	Bryan Gates	177	55.8
David Sterling	235	74.1			

**West Kootenay Area² (285 species)
(Gary Davidson's 1991 Checklist Area)**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Burke Korol	177	62.1	Hue MacKenzie	156	54.7
Jo Ann MacKenzie	165	57.9			

Sunshine Coast³ (271 species)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Tony Greenfield	248	91.5	Tom Plath	171*	63.1

Sunshine Coast species total (1997) provided by T. Greenfield.

Prince George Checklist Area⁴ (268 species)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Cathy Antoniazzi	238	88.8	Laird Law	238	88.8

Prince George Checklist area species total (1997) provided by C. Antoniazzi

Queen Charlotte Islands (250 species)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Peter Hamel	227	90.8	Jo Ann MacKenzie	90	36.0
Ken Morgan	129	51.6	Bryan Gates	74	29.6
Val George	125	50.0	Laurie Rockwell	69*	27.6

Queen Charlotte Islands species total (1996) provided by P. Hamel

Princeton Area⁵ (247 species)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Jerry Herzig	232	93.9	Bryan Gates	68	27.5

Princeton area species total (1997) provided by J. Herzig

Coast & Mountains Ecoprovince

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Don Cecile	262*	Bryan Gates	150
Peter Hamel	202	Burke Korol	104

Georgia Depression Ecoprovince

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
David Stirling	328	David Allinson	304
Tom Plath	325*	Tony Greenfield	260
Bryan Gates	312	Ken Morgan	251
Barb Begg	309	Burke Korol	166

Southern Interior Ecoprovince

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Laurie Rockwell	255*	David Stirling	235
Tom Plath	248*	Tony Greenfield	226
Burke Korol	242	Bryan Gates	177

Central Interior Ecoprovince

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
David Stirling	196	Laurie Rockwell	175*

Southern Interior Mountains Ecoprovince

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Douglas Leighton	320*	Laird Law	125
Burke Korol	186		

Sub-Boreal Interior Ecoprovince

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Laird Law	240	Bryan Gates	91
Cathy Antoniazzi	238	Ken Morgan	74
Tony Greenfield	107		

Taiga & Boreal Plains Ecoprovinces

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Tony Greenfield	209	David Stirling	158
Laird Law	200	Ken Morgan	112
Bryan Gates	175		

North Pacific Pelagic Waters

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Ken Morgan	54	Jo Ann MacKenzie	42
David Stirling	43	Lloyd Esralson	36*

Creston Valley⁶

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Burke Korol	121

Kamloops Checklist Area⁷

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Burke Korol	127

White Rock CBC Area⁸

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Jo Ann MacKenzie	252	Hue MacKenzie	247

Mt. Robson Provincial Park

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Cathy Antoniazzi	123	Laird Law	123

Manning Provincial Park

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
David Stirling	101

Mitlenatch Island Provincial Park

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
David Stirling	110

Pacific Rim National Park (254 species)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
David Stirling	175	68.9	David Allinson	169	66.5

Pacific Rim National Park species total (1997) provided by D. Allinson

Mount Revelstoke National Park

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Burke Korol	60

Area Descriptions

- 1 = Continental USA and Canada and adjacent waters to a distance of 200 nautical miles from land.
- 2 = Arrow Lake and the Columbia River below the lake; Kootenay Lake including the Lardeau River and Trout Lake to the north; Christina Lake and Grand Forks; and the Creston Valley.
- 3 = Synonymous with administrative area known as the Sunshine Coast Regional District. Includes mainland stretch of coast from McNab Creek & Port Mellon to Earls Cove & Egmont. Also includes offshore areas such as Keats, Gambier, Thormanby & Nelson Islands, & inland waterways of Sechelt, Salmon Narrows & Jervis Inlets to their surrounding heights of land.
- 4 = Area around Pr. George extending north to McLeod Lake, west to Fort Fraser, south to the Cottonwood River, and east to Dome Creek.
- 5 = A square of 40km per side, with Princeton at centre. Primarily Similkameen & Tulameen Valleys, Allison Lake Drainage & Copper Mtn. Road towards the USA border.
- 6 = Kootenay River Valley South of Kootenay lake, bounded by the height of land and the USA.
- 7 = Area between 50°.00'N to 51°.00'N and 120°.00'W to 121°.00'W.
- 8 = 49°04'N 122°46'W, centre 0.25 mile north of Van Drische Rd.; north to 100 Ave. (N.Surrey); east almost to 240 St. (Langley - approx. to where 238 St. should be if it existed); south to Lincoln Rd., (Blaine Washington - includes Semiahmoo Bay and Drayton Harbour); west to include Crescent Beach and Mud Bay.



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