Thank you to Mike Clarke for rototilling at the Alsop Bird Sanctuary. The walkway construction crew left a large bed of our top soil integrated with left over lime stone, sand and pebbles. Because of Mike's help it is all mixed together now so that I can get a shovel in it. We are hopeful that native plants will feel at home in this rocky soil and thrive.

Thank you to Kevin Fay who did the heavy lifting, root removal, and trench digging for the brick boarder between the lawn and garden. I followed placing the brick in sand along the trench. It is nearly finished at this writing. Speaking of bricks, there are about fifty more bricks to be carved. If yours is not in the walkway, don't fret.

Come by the corner of 17th and Laramie and check out the corner signage. We used a brass plaque on granite that was made 20 plus years ago. You'll need to park and walk over as the sign is flat. The city requires a clear line of sight because of heavy traffic on that corner.



It is that time of year when we plan for the next year and we need help from you our members.

WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO BECOME INVOLVED, JOIN THE BOARD!

Northern Flint Hills Audubon Society, P.O. Box 1932, Manhattan, KS 66505-1932



prairie falcon

Northern Flint Hills Audubon Society Newsletter Vol. 45, No. 10 ~ June 2017

Inside

pg. 2 - Skylight Plus Pete Cohen

pg. 3 - The Welcome Immigrant Dru Clarke

pg. 4-7 -April Birdathon Report
Jim Koelliker

Upcoming Events

Jun 5 - Board Meeting 6 p.m. Home of Tom & MJ Morgan

June 4 -2017 Konza Prairie Wildflower Walk 6:30 p.m., \$10/person – free to Friends of Konza Prairie members

Jun 10-Saturday Morning Birding 8 am Sojourner Truth Park



Skylight plus

Pete Cohen

The discussion below was intended for last month, but notice of an application for a fracking-related injection well to be drilled in the Flint Hills near Council

Grove was more important. The proposed site was reported to be above the subsurface Nemaha Ridge, whose recently active fault lines run northeast. The Kansas Corporation Commission is taking public comments through June 15th.

Now, as is sung in the 1945 musical Carousel, "June is busting out all over". While back in the March 21st issue of the Manhattan Mercury, at the end of an encomium following the death of the celebrated Chuck Berry, it was said that in 1977 NASA included a recording of the musician's signature song, titled "Johnny B. Goode," in its Voyager 1 spacecraft that went past Jupiter and Saturn and on to explore Uranus and Neptune, and is currently headed toward the farther distant realm of the constellation Camelopardalis (shown sometimes as Camelopardus).

I expect it's a constellation that rarely gets a mention, despite its being one of the only six configurations that, because of the Earth's tilt, can be seen whenever the northern sky is clear and dark, circling once around the North Star every calendar day-and-night, never setting nor rising. So I'll take this opportunity to enlarge upon it, even though actually it scarcely needs enlargement, occupying as it does the roomy part of the sky between the more noticeable and familiar Cassiopeia, the sky's "Queen", and the Big Dipper.

The Big Dipper, be it remembered, is technically an "asteris" providing the haunch and tail of the full constellation called Ursa Major, the Big Bear. The foreparts of that Bear extend with modest brilliance toward Cassiopeia, but leave about three-fourths of that distance to Camelopardalis, whose stars are overall even more modest. Those that seem most find-able to me are in the half of the Bear-Queen span that's nearest Cassiopeia.

Those stars describe a lengthy lower case letter "h", with four stars making a long, more or less straight line pointing past Cassiopeia toward the North Star, and a shorter line of three stars closer to Cassiopeia marking the "bent knee" of the "h".

However, what the German astronomer Jacob Bartsch saw in 1624 were two long legs and a longer neck of a Camelopardalis. He took the name from the one arrived at by earlier Greeks, who were at one time faced with the problem of giving a name to an unfamiliar creature of flesh and blood. It came from Africa with long legs like a camel, but what to make of the remarkable markings of its hair – all those orangey-tan-and-pale solidly interconnecting rectangles? They weren't exactly spots, but the spray of rosettes on leopards was the closest kind of pattern they'd seen on an animal. Thus, when the Arabian giraffe had a representative go skyward it did so with a Greek name assigned by a German, which remains as such in the list of 88 constellations maintained by the International Astronomical Union.

During these coming June evenings, he will be inconspicuously arcing from east to west over Polaris while other stars, and planets, compete with the Moon for attention. On the 2nd through 4th the Moon, Jupiter, and the star, Spica, have pas-de-trois in Spica's home constellation, Virgo. Jupiter is obviously the brighter dot, yet Spica participates.

Then attention shifts into Ophiuchus, the large but dim constellation above Scorpius. There Saturn stands forth to the right of the Moon on the 9th before becoming, with its rings in full display, its closest and brightest for the year on the 15th.

Further on, Venus, appearing as the Morning Star shifts from the left to the right of Moon in the dawns of the 20th and 21st, while in between times the summer solstice occurs at 11p24 the night of the 20th.

Meanwhile, springtime's Leo the Lion with its bright star, Regulus, will be setting before midnight, but Boote's gleaming Arcturus, moving ahead of the three leading lights of the summer triangle (Vega in Lyra, Deneb in Cygnus, Altair in Aquila), will all be sparkling high overhead through the nights.

The Moon will be full the 9^{th} (8a10), new the 23^{rd} (9p31).

© 2017 Peter Zachary Cohen

The Welcome Immigrant

Dru Clarke

I drove up a narrow tree-shaded lane by which ran a shallow rivulet of clear water. At the end of the lane was a shanty of a house across from which was what looked like Don Quixote's horse, Rocinante, nibbling grass in an overgrown meadow. Behind the house was a grassy ridge with a pipe emerging from its summit, the near end of which spilled water into a holding tank that overflowed, feeding that stream beside the lane. I was there to meet and talk with Tess Turnbow, the keeper of the spring whose water spilled down the hillside, to get her story of what the spring meant to her. Her tale was one I would work into a paper I was writing for my Place Theory class at KSU taught by Dr. David Seamon.

Tess' story was one of salvation: she used to live in another place when she discovered she had cancer, and she was sure that the water supply to her house was the cause. She and her husband decided to move and found this remote site that just happened to be near a natural spring. They piped the water to the house and, miraculously, her cancer disappeared. (She died recently at the age of 90.) She insisted that when I presented my paper that I take a sample of the curative water to my classmates, and I did.

I visited her often even after the class was over, and once enlisted my son who was home for a visit to help me mow her lawn. One day, I looked more closely at the bright green leafy plants growing in the runoff from the spring and found, to my delight, that it was watercress. I remembered the plant from beds along the creek where I grew up in New Jersey, but hadn't seen it here except for in reaches of Kings Creek at Konza Prairie.

Not a native plant, watercress, a type of mustard, was brought here from Europe by settlers and later taken by soldiers who were to be stationed at western forts to plant in waterways along their routes and in the forts' gardens (there is a "garden cress" that can be planted without moving water). Tess' place was near Military Trail, the one used by soldiers who traveled from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley. Was it possible that they had indeed planted the first watercress flourishing now in this pristine water? It is well known that they replenished their water tanks at Blackjack Spring, in St. George, just a few miles west of Tess' spring. They may have camped or, at least, rested at her place.

Watercress has long been known for its curative powers. It is rich in Vitamin C, A, folic acid, calcium and iron. Hippocrates founded the first hospital on the

island of Kos in 400 B.C. and grew watercress in its natural springs, using it to treat disorders of the blood. It later became cultivated in Germany and England, and



Captain James Cook is purported to have taken it on his voyages to prevent scurvy (in addition to other antiscorbutics, like limes). Some say it is an aphrodisiac, an enabler of boldness and wittiness, and remedy for insanity when mated with vinegar. The Victorians thought it would cure freckles, hiccups and toothache. During WWII, in England, watercress with a little vinegar, bread and butter substituted for the shortages of more traditional fare. Watercress sellers, often the very young girls and the very old crones, were at the poorest end of the food trade. As cress wilts rapidly, often yesterday's stalks were mixed with today's, the lot sold in penny bundles.

In the south creek of our land I found a cress that closely resembled watercress, but it had a darker, more deeply veined leaf. I tried it, but found it peppery to a fault, almost bitterly so. This must be 'fool's cress' which I later found out is poisonous. Fortunately, I only tasted a torn bit of leaf. (The peppery flavor of watercress is from benzyl mustard oil, not to be confused with sulfur mustard, a synthetic organic compound found in mustard gas.)

Watercress likes clear, clean (unpolluted), slow-moving, but not still water. Gathering it from the wild should be done with caution as a snail who enjoys eating watercress can transmit liver flukes to humans. It is conjectured that in the past, watercress gathered from typhoid-laden water may have aided the disease's spread. And, there is always the possibility of ingesting Giardia. So wash your cress in a mild, disinfecting solution before you eat it.

I don't know if the spring's water cured Tess' cancer, but she believed it, and survived many years after its remission. There is something to be said for the curative powers of pure water and the things that grow in it. Watercress – one of those things – is a welcome immigrant to this land, and we are better off for its presence.

© 2017 Dru Clarke, April 26

Jim Koelliker and Clyde Ferguson

BIRDATHON 2017 REPORT AND REQUEST FOR YOUR SUPPORT May 2017

Dear Friends,

I was again privileged to be a part of the Northern Flint Hills Audubon Society's 2017 Birdathon. I helped Clyde Ferguson to compile our report for you, our supporters or potential supporters. This was Clyde's 33th year and my 25th year to have a part! Each year on the last Saturday-Sunday of April a group of 4 to 8 dedicated birders scour the area to identify as many different species as we can in a 24-hour period. This year we found a total of 115 species. The report shows members of this year's team along with where we searched for species and the conditions we encountered. Our total of 115 was slightly above our previous 10-year average of 111 and we did so despite challenging weather.

The six the best sightings we found this year are shown on page 7. The top four were 1st ever ones and the bottom two were our best in the shorebird and waterfowl categories!

I have enjoyed working on this Birdathon and I hope you, too, find our report interesting and informative. Truly, finding so many wonderful species in our area is a great joy for me.

Yes, this report is my request for your financial support for our, NORTHERN FLINT HILLS Chapter of the National Audubon Society. Our chapter uses the contributions to the BIRDATHON as its primary fund-raising activity. Last year our nearly 100 contributors gave our team very generous support. We received almost \$2,800 that was put to good use to support our environmental and natural heritage locally and through outreach efforts.

I have greatly appreciated the support you and others have contributed to our past efforts and for the work of our chapter can do with your support. Our supporters of record have usually backed our efforts at a rate of at least 10 cents per specie identified, but if you contribute \$15.00 or more our local chapter will send you our newsletter, The Prairie Falcon, for a year. Please use enclosed contribution sheet to fill out and send us along with your check. Please indicate your preference for receiving the newsletter in the mail or with an e-mail. I recommend the e-mail because it is in color! We are not able to take credit cards. Your contribution is tax deductible to the full extent of the law. Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt, unless your donation is more than \$250.

Sincerely,

Jim Koelliker

BIRDATH	ION 2017
NameAddress	Yes, I/we qualify to receive The Prairie Falcon. Yes, please send a message to view each full-color issue to my E-mail address below:
0.15 (\$17.25);0.20 (\$23.00); 0.50 (\$57.50);other (\$)	Remember: A contribution of \$15.00 or more provides you a year's access to <i>The Prairie Falcon!</i>
Jim Ko	S and mail it to me, along with this page: pelliker , Manhattan, KS 66503
Your contribution is tax deduct	ible to the full extent of the law.

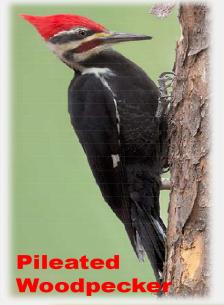
Jim Koelliker and Clyde Ferguson

	C : ANTEN: Lat. D	0 0 1 2 3 4 2 2 1 0 6 8 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 2 2 1		
BIRDS OF THE NORTHERN FLINT HILLS PP	Spring 2017 Birdathon Report	F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F	4	From Clyde Ferguson Page 1/2
LOONS & GREBES #	DIURNAL RAPTORS	**	_ (GULLS & TERNS #
Common Loon 5 3 2	Turkey Vulture	7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9		Franklin's Gull 7 6 5 3 2 1 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8
Pied-billed Grebe 7 5 4 3 2 1 9 8 6 5 3 9 8	Osprey		8	Bonaparte's Gull 7 3 1 9 4 1 0 9
Horned Grebe 7 5 4 3 8	Mississippi Kite			Ring-billed Gull 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 2 1 0 9 8
Eared Grebe 7 5 4 3 2 1 0 8 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8	Bald Eagle	7 6 5 4 3 1 6 5 3		Herring Gull
Western Grebe	Northern Harrier	9 6 432 9	8 8	Thayer's Gull
PELICANS & CORMORANTS	Sharp-Shinned Hawk	6 5 2 8 5 2 0		Glaucous Gull
American White Pelican 5 4 3 1 0 8 7 6 5 4 3 1 9 8	Cooper's Hawk	7 6 5 1 6 5		Caspian Tern 6 9
Brown Pelican 4	Northern Goshawk		П	Common Tern 7
Neotropic Cormorant 2	Red-Shouldered Hawk	6	Ħ	Forster's Tern 7 6 2 1 0 9 7 4 3 2 1 9 8
Double-crested Cormorant 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8	Broad-Winged Hawk	2 5		Least Tern
WADING BIRDS	Swainson's Hawk			Black Tern
American Bittern	Red-Tailed Hawk			Laughing Gull
Great Blue Heron 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8	Ferruginous Hawk	1 0 0 4 0 2 1 0 3 0 7 0 0 4 0 2 1 0 3		DOVES & CUCKOOS
Great Egret 6 3 2 1 9 7 5 4 3 9	Rough-Legged Hawk		╫	Rock Dove (Pigeon) 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8
Snowy Egret 9 6 4	Golden Eagle		+	Mourning Dove 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9
1 5	American Kestrel	1 <u>_ </u>		Eurasian Collared Dove 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6
	Merlin		19	White-winged Dove 7 3 3
			+	Common Ground-Dove
	Peregrine Falcon		+	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	Prairie Falcon		4	Black-Billed Cuckoo
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	FOWL			Yellow-Billed Cuckoo
White-Faced Ibis	Ring-Necked Pheasant		18	OWLS
WATERFOWL	Greater Prairie-Chicken		1	Common Barn Owl
Greater White-fronted Goose		7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9	8	Eastern Screech-Owl 3 9 3 2 1 0 9 8
Snow Goose	Northern Bobwhite	654321098 65432 0	8	Great Horned Owl 43 98765 109
Canada Goose 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8	MARSH BIRDS		_	Barred Owl 7 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 3 2 1 0 9 8
Cackling Goose 6	Sora			Long-Eared Owl
Wood Duck 7 6 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 0 8	Purple Gallinule			Short-Eared Owl
Green-Winged Teal 6 5 4 3 4 2 0 8	American Coot	7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9	8 (GOATSUCKERS, SWIFTS, HUMMINGBIRDS & KINGFISHERS
American Black Duck	Sandhill Crane			Common Nighthawk
Mallard 7 6 4 3 2 1 0 8 6 5 3 2 1 0 9 8	SHOREBIRDS			Common Poor-Will 6 5 3 2 1 0 7 6 4 3
Northern Pintail 8 8	Black-Bellied Plover			Chuck-Will's-Widow 6 4 3 2 1 9 8 7 6 4 3 2 1 9
Blue-winged Teal 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8	Lesser Golden-Plover			Whip-Poor-Will 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 7 6 5 4 3 2
Cinnamon Teal 2	Snowy Plover			Chimney Swift 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 2 1 9 8
Northern Shoveler 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8	Semipalmated Plover			White-Throated Swift
Gadwall 7 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8	Piping Plover		Ħ	Ruby-Throated Hummingbird 7 2
American Wigeon 7 5 4 3 1 5 0 9 8	Killdeer			Belted Kingfisher 7 6 5 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8
Canvasback	American Avocet	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		WOODPECKERS
Redhead 5 32 65 0	Greater Yellowlegs		-	Red-Headed Woodpecker 7 6 3 2 0 9 7 6 4 1
Ring-necked Duck 7 5 4 3 9 8 4 2 0	Lesser Yellowlegs			Red-Bellied Woodpecker 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8
Lesser Scaup 7 5 4 3 1 9 8 4 3 2 1 0 9 8	Solitary Sandpiper			Pileated Woodpecker 7
Greater Scaup 3 4 3 2 1 0 9 8	Dunlin			Downy Woodpecker 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8
Surf Scoter	Willet		+	Hairy Woodpecker 2 9 65 2 0
Common Goldeneye 3 1	Spotted Sandpiper		1	Northern Flicker 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8
	Upland Sandpiper		10	FLYCATCHERS
Hooded Merganser 5 8 4	Long-Billed Curlew		8	Olive-Sided Flycatcher
3			+	
Common Merganser 6 10 8 4 98			+	Eastern Wood-Pewee
Red-breasted Merganser 7 6 3 8	Marbled Godwit		+	Willow Flycatcher 6 1
Ruddy Duck 7 6 5 4 3 1 9 7 3 2 0 9 8			+	Least Flycatcher 1 8
**The No., the last digit of the year, is only a marker.	Western Sandpiper		1	Eastern Phoebe 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8
MARTIERN ELINE III I A CURLINAN ACCUETA	Least Sandpiper		8	Great Crested Flycatcher 6 4 3 2 1 9 8 7 6 2 1 0 Western Kingbird 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 9 8 7 6 5 3 2 1 0
NORTHERN FLINT HILLS AUDUBON SOCIETY	White-Rumped Sandpiper		\coprod	Western Kingbird 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 9 8 7 6 5 3 2 1
Clyde Ferguson's BIRDATHON 2017 SUMMARY:	Baird's Sandpiper		8	Eastern Kingbird 7 6 4 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 4 3 2 1 0 9 8
DATE: April 29 and 30 TIME: 10 a.m. to 10 a.m.	Pectoral Sandpiper		8	Scissor-Tailed Flycatcher 3 2 0 8 7 6 4
WEATHER: See other side	Stilt Sandpiper		L	LARKS
	Long-Billed Dowitcher		L	Horned Lark 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 0
Driving Miles: 190, Walking Miles: 2	Common Snipe	0		
	American Woodcock			
See Other Side for Locations and Observers	Wilson's Phalarope	7 6 5 4 3 2 1 9 8 7 6 5 4 2 0	8	
TOTAL SPECIES in 2017: 115	Short-Billed Dowitcher		П	

Jim Koelliker and Clyde Ferguson

			1	
BIRDS OF THE NORTHERN FLINT HILLS F. P.	Spring 2017 Birdathon Report	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	From Clyde Ferguson Page 2/2	116 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117
SWALLOWS **	VIREOS	*	SPARROWS	**
Purple Martin 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9	8 White-Eyed Vireo		Eastern Towhee	9 7 3 2
Tree Swallow 7 6 5 4 3 1 9 8 7 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8	Bell's Vireo		Spotted Towher	9 7 5 4 2 1 9 6 3 1 9
N. Rough-Winged Swallow 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8			Rufous-Crowned Sparrow	,
Bank Swallow 7 6 5 3 2 8 7 6	Yellow-Throated Vireo	7 6 2	American Tree Sparrov	,
Cliff Swallow 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8	Warbling Vireo	7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0		
Barn Swallow 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8			Clay-Colored Sparrov	
JAYS & CROWS	Red-Eyed Vireo		Field Sparrow	
Blue Jay 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8	WOOD WARBLERS		Vesper Sparrow	7 5 32 0 7 5 09
Black-Billed Magpie	Tennessee Warbler		Lark Sparrow	
American Crow 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8		765 321098765 321	8 Lark Bunting	
TITMICE, NUTHATCHES & CREEPERS	Nashville Warbler	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Savannah Sparrow	*
Black-capped Chickadee 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8			Baird's Sparrov	
Tufted Titmouse 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8			8 Grasshopper Sparrow	
Red-Breasted Nuthatch 7 3 10 8 65 2 0 8	Chestnut-Sided Warbler		8 Henslow's Sparrow	
White-Breasted Nuthatch 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9	Magnolia Warbler		Le Conte's Sparrow	
Brown Creeper	Cape May Warbler		Fox Sparrow	
WRENS	Yellow-Rumped Warbler	7 . 5		
Rock Wren	Townsend's Warbler	7 6 5 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0	Lincoln's Sparrow	
Carolina Wren 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8		4	11	
Bewick's Wren 9	Blackburnian Warbler	9	Swamp Sparrov	
			White-throated Sparrov	
House Wren 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8	Yellow-Throated Warbler		White-crowned Sparrow	
Winter Wren	Pine Warbler		Harris' Sparrov	
Sedge Wren	Palm Warbler	6 4	Dark-eyed Junco	
Marsh Wren 1 0	Bay-Breasted Warbler		McCown's Longspu	
KINGLETS & GNATCATHERS	Blackpoll Warbler		Lapland Longspur	
Golden-Crowned Kinglet	Cerulean Warbler		Smith's Longspu	
Ruby-Crowned Kinglet 7 5 3 1 9 8 7 6 5 0 9	Black-and-White Warbler	6	Chestnut-Collared Longspur	
Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 1 0 9 8			Snow Bunting	
THRUSHES	Prothonotary Warbler	6 5 3 9 7	BLACKBIRDS, MEADOWLARKS	
Eastern Bluebird 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8			Bobolini	
Mountain Bluebird	Northern Waterthrush		Red-Winged Blackbird	
Veery	Louisiana Waterthrush	6 5 0 9 7 6	Eastern Meadowlark	
Gray-Cheeked Thrush	Kentucky Warbler		Western Meadowlark	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Swainson's Thrush 7 6 4 1 9 7	Mourning Warbler	1_1111111111111111111111111111111111111	Yellow-Headed Blackbird	
Hermit Thrush	Common Yellowthroat	7 21 98 6	8 Rusty Blackbird	
Wood Thrush 2	Wilson's Warbler	4	Brewer's Blackbird	
American Robin 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8			Great-Tailed Grackle	
	Yellow-Breasted Chat		Common Grackle	
THRASHERS (MIMIC THRUSHES)	TANAGERS		Brown-Headed Cowbird	1 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
Gray Catbird 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 9 8 1 1 1	Summer Tanager		Orchard Oriole	
Northern Mockingbird 5 4 1 0 8 7 3 9	Scarlet Tanager		Baltimore Oriole	9 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 9 8 7 6 3 2 1
Brown Thrasher 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8	GROSBEAKS & BUNTINGS		FINCHES	
PIPITS, WAXWINGS, SHRIKES & STARLINGS		7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0		
Water Pipit	Rose-Breasted Grosbeak		Purple Finch	
Sprague's Pipit 4	Black-Headed Grosbeak			1 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9
Bohemian Waxwing	Blue Grosbeak		Red Crossbil	
Cedar Waxwing 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 4 3	Lazuli Bunting	6	Common Redpol	
Northern Shrike	Indigo Bunting		Pine Siskir	1 3 98 5 0
Loggerhead Shrike 6 5 5 9	Painted Bunting		American Goldfinch	
European Starling 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8			Evening Grosbeal	<u> </u>
LOCATIONS: RILEY, POTTAWATOMIE & GEARY COUNTIES - Manha			WEAVER FINCH	
State Lake, Lake Elbo & prairie above Elbo, Hunters' Island, Grand			House Sparrov	V 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 9
OBSERVERS: Clyde Ferguson's Party: Clyde, Roma Lenehan, S	• • •			
Also, results from other participants in the area included are fr	om Patricia Yeager, Jacque	Staatz, and Lowell Johnson.	TOTAL SPECIES	115 116 116 126 126 126 116 1105 1105 1105 1105 1105 1105 1105
WEATHER: April 29th - Cloudy, rainy and very cool; 30th - Cloudy, c	old, rainy and windy. MISERA	ABLE!	a a	2017 2016 2015 2013 2013 2013 2010 2009 2009 2008 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2007 2007
			۶	***************************************
				,

Jim Koelliker and Clyde Ferguson



Best Birds of 2017

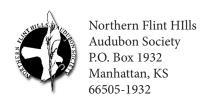












Non-profit Organization U.S. Postage Paid Permit No. 662 Manhattan, KS 66502

Return Service Requested

Published monthly (except August) by the Northern Flint Hills Audubon Society, a chapter of the National Audubon Society. Edited by Cindy Jeffrey, 15850 Galilee Rd., Olsburg, KS 66520. (cinraney@ksu.edu) Also available on-line at www.ksu.edu/audubon/falcon.html

Membership Information: Introductory memberships - \$20/yr., then basic, renewal membership is \$35/yr. When you join the National Audubon Society, you automatically become a member of the Northern Flint Hills Audubon Society. You will receive the bimonthly Audubon magazine in addition to the Prairie Falcon newsletter. New membership applications should be sent to National Audubon Society, PO Box 422250, Palm Coast, FL 32142-2250. Make checks payable to the National Audubon Society and include the **code C4ZJ040Z.** Questions about membership? Call 1-800-274-4201 or email the National Audubon Society join@audubon.org. Website is www. audubon.org.

Subscription Information: If you do not want to receive the national magazine, but still want to be involved in NFHAS local activities, you may subscribe to the Prairie Falcon newsletter for \$15/yr. Make checks payable to the Northern Flint Hills Audubon Society, and mail to: Treasurer, NFHAS, P.O. Box 1932, Manhattan, KS, 66505-1932

RARE BIRD HOTLINE: For information on Kansas Birds, subscribe to the Kansas Bird Listserve. Send this message <subscribe KSBIRD-L> to < list serve@ksu.edu> and join in the discussions.

NFHAS Board

President: Patricia Yeager - pyeagerbirder@gmail.com 776-9593

Vice Pres. MJ Morgan - morganmjt2@gmail.com

Debbie Marshall - deborah232889@gmail.com Secretary: Treasurer: Carla Bishop - carla.kay.bishop@gmail.com

COMMITTEE Chairs:

Membership: **Jacque Staats** 537-3664

Programs: Kevin Fay

Conservation:

Butterfly Garden: Jaccque Staats 537-3664 Alsop Property: Patricia Yeager - pyeagerbirder@gmail.com

776-9593

Education:

Land Preservation: Bird Seed Sales:

Cindy Jeffrey - cinraney@ksu.edu Newsletter: 565-3326 Fieldtrips: Patricia Yeager, Kevin Fay 776-9593

At-large: Tom Morgan

Contacts for Your Elected Representatives (anytime) Write, call or email: Governor Sam Brownback: 2nd Floor, State Capital Bldg., Topeka, KS 66612. KS Senator or Representative: State Capital Bldg., Topeka, KS 66612. Ph# (during session only) Senate - 785-296-7300. House - 785-296-7500. U.S. Senator Roberts < Roberts@senate.gov > U.S. Senate, Washington DC 20510. Jerry Moran U.S. Capital Switchboard 202-224-3121.