At the February meeting four board members were elected/reelected to fill out the board for the next fiscal year that starts July 1, 2012 and runs through June 30, 2013. Glen Shaffer was elected to the board for the first time. Georgette Guernsey was reelected as Treasurer. Roger Sanderson, and Bill Woodfin were re-elected as board members.

Stepping down from the board was Sara Shaffer. We thank Sara for her participation over the last two years and particularly for her help with the native garden at the Blackland Prairie Raptor Center.

The first meeting of the new board was held on April 19. It was decided that the regular member meetings will remain on the 4th Tuesday of Sept-Nov, and Jan-May at the Heard Museum.


Board members were assigned to committees to plan the activities for the next year. At the next meeting in August the board will review/approve the plans developed by each committee. The following responsibilities for next year committees were assigned:

- Programs – Carolyn Oldham
- Field Trips – Linda Ergonis
- Education – Rodney Thomas, Gailon Brehm
- Membership – Merrick Darley
- Hospitality – Paula Brehm
- Conservation – Roger Sanderson, Bill Woodfin
- Fundraising – Merrick Darley
- Newsletter – Merrick Darley
- Website – Tom Heath
- CBC – Roger Sanderson
- Advocacy – Open
- Publicity – Mercy Moffit
- Audubon Adventures -- Open

Board meetings are open to any PTAS member wanting to actively contribute to PTAS. Send Merrick Darley an email at hmdarley@gmail.com to be on the meeting reminder email list and join us. Attending the board meeting gives you the opportunity to help determine the field trips, programs, and environmental advocacy and causes that we undertake. In addition it is an educational experience with other people interested in birds and nature. You and your fresh ideas will be welcomed and will build a stronger organization.

Do you like observing birds in your backyard, but want to expand your activities to other areas and people, then consider helping PTAS implement an Audubon Adventures program. Audubon Adventures is an environmental education program for children in grades 3 to 5. Developed by professional environmental educators, it presents basic, scientifically accurate facts about birds, wildlife, and their habitats. It comes to the teacher packaged as a Classroom Kit (serving 32 students) or Individual Kit (serving 1 student). The PTAS board is willing to fund the cost of the program. If you know or want to find 3rd to 5th grade teachers whose classroom would benefit from the instructional materials please contact Merrick Darley (hmdarley@prairieandtimbers.org).
In mid-February, while on a birding adventure with friends to the Outer Banks of North Carolina, we had great looks of an “Ipswich” Sparrow on the sandy ground at the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge visitor’s center. One of my friends, Terry Ferguson, took photos of it.

The Ipswich is considered to be one of 17 subspecies of Savannah Sparrow (Wikipedia). A species that variable can be quite an identification challenge. Several Savannah subspecies winter in Texas, and differ just enough that we’re sometimes baffled momentarily as to what it is. But if/when you are lucky enough to see the Ipswich, you might question, as I did, how is this not a separate species?

The first thing that jumped out at me was the paleness of the bird. Its breast/flank markings were lighter and thinner than what we see on Savannahs in Texas, and above, it had light brown streaking against a very light-gray back. From all angles, the bird looked mostly white. A mostly white sparrow! It was a striking, good-looking bird!

Not only is the Ipswich paler than the Savannah, but it is slightly larger. It breeds mainly on Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, and some of them will migrate down the Atlantic coast for the winter months. Unfortunately, habitat destruction and human activity on Sable Island have reduced populations of the Ipswich and it is considered “vulnerable”.

At some point in time, the Ipswich broke away from the mainland and became an island nester. It became different, in color and size, and if it had become totally isolated, it would have become a separate species. But my research found that modern DNA testing has proven that some Ipswich still inter-breed with Savannahs, regulating it to a subspecies.

And, just as the Savannah is highly variable in plumage, so, too, must be the Ipswich. If you have access to both National Geographic and Sibley field guides, take a look at the two very different drawings of Ipswich. It will make you wonder if the artists were even depicting the same bird! The National Geographic version, with more white, looks like what my friends and I saw.

The Ipswich Sparrow is highly unlikely to ever be seen in Texas. But if you should find yourself on the islands of the Outer Banks of North Carolina during winter, this lovely, ghostly-white bird is certainly worth looking for in the grassy sand dunes!

Jerri Kerr

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**Ipswich Sparrow**

*Why is this bird considered a Savannah Sparrow?*

In the spring and summer, Ipswich Sparrows will develop a yellow stripe above the eye; our February bird did not have this. Photo by T. Ferguson, 2/20/12, Pea Island, NC.

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**Savannah Sparrow (Ipswich)**

In the spring and summer, Ipswich Sparrows will develop a yellow stripe above the eye; our February bird did not have this. Photo by T. Ferguson, 2/20/12, Pea Island, NC.

**Savannah Sparrow (subspecies unknown)**

Coloring more typical to Texas

Photo by T. Ferguson, McFaddin, TX
As reported in local newspapers a Snowy Owl was reported by Dallas police officer, Senior Cpl. David Renfro. He spotted the owl while patrolling Lake Ray Hubbard.

Many PTAS members joined birders from all over the state who gathered at the BayView Marina to spot the owl perched on telephone and light poles. They brought their camera’s and got some fantastic shots of the owl in various poses.

The sighting was reported to be the first of a snowy owl in north-central Texas since the 1950s.

Erich Neupert of the Blackland Prairie Raptor Center was among the crowd. From the appearance of the owl, Erich believed it to be a first year female. According to Cornell’s All about Birds website; “Snowy Owls are white birds with varying amounts of black or brown markings on the body and wings. On females this can be quite dense, giving the bird a salt-and-pepper look. Males tend to be paler and become whiter as they age. The eyes are yellow.”

According to iBird Pro, Snowy Owls are found mainly in the tundra of North America; sometimes driven by search for food as far south as Oklahoma, northern Alabama, and central California. To find one in Texas suggests either an abundance of owls and or a scarcity of food. At any rate, it was a great opportunity to get a lifer for your Texas checklist.
February’s Field Trip: In search of the Woodcock

February’s field trip in search of the Woodcock was to Jennifer Maxwell’s ranch in Greenville. We were rained out the scheduled date of Feb. 18. Fifteen participants opted to go on Sun the 19th. We caravanned from Plano, first to the Rockwall Marina for great views of the Snowy Owl. From there, we drove on to Greenville and arrived about 4:30 P.M. We walked the fields twice trying to scare up a Henslow’s Sparrow to no avail. With the drought, sparrows were very scarce, it was an off year for Henslow’s in the area. Worn out from trekking the fields everyone lined up on the road at dusk and patiently waited for the Woodcocks to call. As the sun dipped below the horizon we heard the bleeps. We could hear them moving about the ground but there were no aerial displays. The group decided to go into the field for a better look and we were able to make one fly over our heads. Not the most satisfying look but, we heard, saw and ticked.

March’s Field Trip: Birding and Banding

A crowd of twenty seven birders made the event a big success. We hand held mist nets on poles around the mott area, in the lower meadow at the Heard Sanctuary. The mott is a small treed area surrounded by prairie where the permanent mist nets for banding birds are located. A large group lined up and walked the fields, pushing the birds into the nets. The banders captured, banded and recorded data on them. We tallied seven species of sparrows giving everyone good, in the hand, studies and comparisons of the different species.

April’s Field Trip: Oak Point Park

The field trip was for migrants. Rain clouds hovered over Oak Point Park for our early morning walk Sat April 14. Kim Hughes the Parks manager showed us around the park and told us about it. It was a slow morning with only 34 of the usual species, the only migrants, was a heard Swainson’s Thrush and two fly over Franklin Gulls. The high lights of the morning were five Diamond-backed water snakes in the pond.

Lek-A-Day Trip to Colorado

We met Mike Flieg, our guide, on Sunday morning, in Denver, eager to see his 13 target birds. From there we drove directly to the Pawnee Grasslands in northeast Colorado. Along the way there were Spotted Owls in the fields of Prairie Dogs. When we arrived at the grasslands, we spotted McCowen and Chestnut-collared Longspurs. The Chestnut-collards are not common there. It was an unseasonably warm day and we found three Prairie Rattlesnakes out sunning. After some time searching we found Mountain Plovers far out in a field, our third target bird. We spent our first night in Fort Collins and rose early to drive on to Walden for the second night. Birding our way westward we stopped for an American Dipper at a mountain stream. Another stop was at a small village to tally up Mountain Chickadee, Black-capped chickadee, Cassin’s Finch and Red-napped Sapsucker, then to a lake for ducks and a field for Sage Thrasher.
We spent the night in Walden and rose early to arrive before dawn to find the Greater Sage-Grouse who were already dancing in the dark before we arrived. When the sun peaked its first rays of light over the mountains we could make out the silhouettes of the large birds. We estimated at least fifty birds, Mike has seen as many as 200 at this lek. The lek sites are ancestral, for the thousands of years that the birds have been dancing. The Greater Sage-Grouse fly in from as far away as fifty miles. When their lek site has been developed into yards, parking lots, lakes, roads and etc, survivors continue to return to the site but, eventually die out because of the destruction of the sagebrush habitat. Their range has been reduced by 46% of the original area and their population is 50% of what it was 100 years ago. When the sun rose above the horizon and it was full day light they began to fly away, returning to their territories to feed on the sage brush. They remain a legal game bird and a debate has been on going to get them listed as endangered.

Back on the road, we drove on to Steamboat Springs. We made a stop at a residential home where the rosy finches are normally found. But, this year was unseasonably warm in the 70’s and no snow, so, no finches. We did see Evening Grosbeaks and Cassin’s Finches.

Leaving the home, we drove on to a coal mine owned by Peabody Energy for a quick course in safety, in order to enter the mine property the next day for birding. We loaded the van at 4:00 am to head out for the Sharp-tailed Grouse lek. We arrived just before dawn to find the small birds stomping their feet and bowing to each other right next to our van. The Sharp-tailed are a close cousin to the prairie chickens. The males inflate violet air sacs on their necks, cock their tails in the air and stomp their feet as fast as 20 times per second. The females wander from lek to lek looking for the strongest male…best dancer. We watched the show for a couple of hours, then we began looking for a Dusky Grouse. We drove to an area where Mike had seen them the week before, but now, no grouse. We drove to another site, but again, no grouse. Our time here expired, we had to move on. On our way out we spotted a female Dusky Grouse in a tree right next to the road. We stopped to get “good looks” of her, and then, to the surprise of all, on the ground beneath her, was the male in full display. Success for our fifth target bird!

By lunch we headed south to Gunnison. We made a stop at Loveland Pass to look for White-tailed Ptarmigan. We could see where they had eaten on the shrubs, but, it was warm and very little snow so they had moved higher. No one seemed to have the energy or time to climb higher to search for them, so we moved on.
At 4:15 the next morning we loaded the van to head out to the research site for Gunnison Sage Grouse. Smaller than the Greater, the Gunnison are very scarce and very shy. Their range has always been small but, now habitat is fragmented causing low gene pool in individual populations, weakening the species. We gathered in a research blind with a student doing research on the grouse, well before dawn and began our search in the dark. The birds dance in the light of the moon and disperse in the dim light of early dawn. There had been 20 the week before but this morning the researcher found only five. Only one in our group was lucky enough to spot one and watch it fly away.

After a disappointing morning, or at least not as eventful as we had hoped, we headed east to Lamar. We stopped to take in the Royal Gorge and found a Juniper Titmouse. In Pueblo, just off the freeway we found a Scaled Quail and a Curve-billed Thrasher. We arrived in Lamar to find ominous clouds brewing violent storms. During the night the clouds brought us violent storms resulting in a complete loss of power. Two tornadoes hit the area of the Lesser Prairie Chicken lek. Luckily, we had cancelled the event in the wee hours due to a report from the land owner of the lek area.

More disappointment of another lost target bird, but on we traveled to Wray, for our last target bird and last day of the Lek trip. We birded the fields around the area and found Lark Buntins and a couple of Ferruginous Hawks. We all met with the owner of the Bledsoe Ranch to learn about good steward ranching and the Greater Prairie-Chicken. After spending the night in Wray, it was up early for the final lek and we were treated to the Greater Prairie-Chickens dancing around the van.

We returned to the Denver airport around noon on Saturday. Some flew home, but others could not get enough, and we moved on to Estes Park. We met up with Scott Rashid to guide us.

He promptly took us to a nesting Northern Pygmy Owl and Northern Saw-Wet Owl. Then next morning he took us to find American Three-toed and Williamson’s Woodpeckers, Northern Goshawk, and Clark’s Nut Cracker, lifers for many.

All things considered we ticked a total of 117 species in Colorado for the entire trip. Because of the unseasonably warm weather we missed four of the target species and the tornadoes were to blame for the fifth missed. We all had a great fun time with most of the team getting fifteen to thirty lifers. We look forward to returning to Colorado to see more and for sure, to get the ones we left behind.

Linda Ergonis
Greater Sage-Grouse — Photo by Linda Ergonis

Dusky Grouse — Photo by Linda Ergonis

Greater Prairie-Chicken — Photo by Linda Ergonis

Sharp-tailed Grouse — Photo by Gailon Brehm

American Three-Toed Woodpecker — Photo by Linda Ergonis
With spring here, we are watching with anticipation for our wood warblers returning to North America. Where did they originate? Where do they go? Why do they return? So many questions I had of these little delightful butterfly birds that flit about the bushes and treetops as they migrate through Texas.

There are some 107 species of new world warblers in the sub family of *Parulinae*. They are not at all related to the old world warblers of Europe, Africa and Asia. New world warblers are distinctly identified, by having nine primaries, not ten as in old world warblers. They are believed to have evolved some nine million years ago from tanagers on the southern tip of what was then the North American continent, in the area of what is now Honduras to southern Mexico. This was before the North and South American continents were connected. They spread northward to the arctic. At that time the climate of North America was tropical and subtropical. Around one and a half million years ago, the earth began to cool and the ice ages began, the birds were pushed southward by the cold and ice. There were several successive ice ages with birds being pushed southward then spreading back into the north into new areas during interglacial periods with populations of species being fragmented by new barriers of rivers, mountains and ice with each interval. With the cooling temperatures came seasons, forcing the warblers to migrate for food in winter. They are carnivores, in search of invertebrates, namely caterpillars rich in protein. They have adapted and survived the changing environment, returning to the north for its abundance of food and nesting territories each spring. With all the changes to North America they quickly evolved into more species filling each of the environmental niches. These species have been migrating to North America for over one million years.

Fifty species are found in North America today. All have been found migrating through Texas with a good nineteen species having known nesting territories in the state. All fifty species migrate, but, three of them, Yellow-rumped, Orange-crowned and Common Yellow-throat stay in our part of Texas, and Pine is common to our east; the others fly to Central or northern South America or the Caribbean. To make this incredible journey they molt from their bright plumage to more subdued colors and nearly double their weight. Their internal physiology changes, also. The warblers of the tropics do not migrate nor change plumage and for the majority of them look more like our migrants in their basic (winter) plumage. They also live longer than our neo-tropic migrant warblers.

After nesting they begin moving southward. They gather along the gulf coast and when the winds are right and they have built up their fat, they take off at dusk. Those at the tip of Florida begin island hopping down to South America with some stopping to spend the winter along the way. The others gather on the gulf shore at prime locations from Alabama to Corpus Christi and fly to the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico. With a good tail wind they will make the 600-mile crossing in 18 hours. From there they move on to their wintering territory. Many fly to one location for a month or two then on to another until spring comes and they return to North American.

It is estimated that only half of our neo-tropic migrants survive the journey to return to their nesting grounds. So many hazards, there are storms and winds to contend with. With a tail wind the journey is a breeze but, with a head wind it can triple their time, burn all their fat and muscle leaving them too weak to breed if not dead. There are obstacles in the air that they collide with; towers, buildings, wind turbines and airplanes. Then there is the loss of habitat on the wintering grounds, resting and refueling grounds. Without good habitat at any of the stopping sites they will be weakened, making them at risk to continue their journey. Their numbers are fast declining at an alarming rate. Migration is the new frontier for ornithology study. Very little has been known in the past of their time spent during the winter and there movement. There is hope, with new studies, answers will be found to help them survive.

So, if you are lucky enough to see any of these fragile beauties on the trail this spring, please, welcome them home, for they have survived the gauntlet of their long journey. They are the precious few left and they still have miles to go to their nesting grounds… which, may not be there when and if they arrive.

Linda Ergonis
At second Saturday bird walk, 10 hardy birders were in attendance. It was windy with temperatures in the high 20s. Highlights were Hooded Merganser and Rusty Blackbirds. 40 species were tallied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Duck</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gadwall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mallard</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Shoveler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ring-necked Duck</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hooded Merganser</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pied-billed Grebe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Double-crested Cormorant</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Blue Heron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Vulture</td>
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<td>Turkey Vulture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-shouldered Hawk</td>
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<td>Red-tailed Hawk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-bellied Sapsucker</td>
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<td>Downy Woodpecker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Phoebe</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Jay</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>American Crow</td>
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<td>Carolina Chickadee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tufted Titmouse</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Cedar Waxwing</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-rumped Warbler</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swamp Sparrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Cardinal</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Rusty Blackbird</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Finch</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Wood Duck                  | 6     |
Pied-billed Grebe          | 1     |
Double-crested Cormorant   | 1     |
Great Blue Heron           | 10    |
Great Egret                | 8     |
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron | 2     |
Swainson's Hawk            | 1     |
American Coot              | 2     |
Mourning Dove              | 3     |
Red-bellied Woodpecker     | 3     |
Downy Woodpecker           | 5     |
Eastern Phoebe             | 1     |
White-eyed Vireo           | 4     |
Blue Jay                   | 6     |
American Crow              | 5     |
Purple Martin              | 9     |
Carolina Chickadee         | 1     |
Tufted Titmouse            | 3     |
Carolina Wren              | 5     |
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher      | 2     |
Eastern Bluebird           | 4     |
Northern Mockingbird       | 2     |
Cedar Waxwing              | 20    |
Prothonotary Warbler       | 4     |
Yellow-rumped Warbler      | 5     |
Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle) | 2     |
Northern Cardinal          | 12    |
Indigo Bunting             | 1     |
Red-winged Blackbird       | 5     |
Brown-headed Cowbird       | 6     |
House Finch                | 2     |

Great bird walk this month; starting at 8:00 or earlier plus favorable weather really brought the species count up. Also we saw some great birds at the banding station. 10 attendees were present on a cool, overcast day with light north wind. Quite a few migrant songbirds were seen. 51 species were tallied.

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<td>Mallard</td>
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<td>Blue-winged Teal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anhinga</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Blue Heron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Egret</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle Egret</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-crowned Night-Heron</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey Vulture</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper's Hawk</td>
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<td>Mourning Dove</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-billed Cuckoo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chimney Swift</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruby-throated/Black-chinned Hummingbird</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-bellied Woodpecker</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Downy Woodpecker</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Wood-Pewee</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We had great attendance of more than 20 including visitors from California and Washington state. The wind kept the species count down but we did have some great sightings. Highlights were Prothonotary Warbler, Indigo Bunting and Swainsons Hawk. 31 species were tallied.
Least Flycatcher 1
Eastern Phoebe 2
Great Crested Flycatcher 2
Eastern Kingbird 5
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher 1
White-eyed Vireo 4
Red-eyed Vireo 1
American Crow 5
Purple Martin 8
Barn Swallow 3
Carolina Chickadee 8
Tufted Titmouse 4
Carolina Wren 5
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 1
Eastern Bluebird 5
Northern Mockingbird 3
Cedar Waxwing 10
Prothonotary Warbler 8
Tennessee Warbler 1
Orange-crowned Warbler 3
Common Yellowthroat 2
American Redstart 1
Magnolia Warbler 1
Yellow Warbler 20
Northern Cardinal 15
Indigo Bunting 3
Painted Bunting 2
Dickcissel 3
Common Grackle 1
Great-tailed Grackle 1
Brown-headed Cowbird 2
Orchard Oriole 8
Baltimore Oriole 3
House Finch 3

Birds seen by the bird walk group at the banding station:
Eastern Wood-Pewee
Common Yellowthroat
Mourning Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Gray Catbird
Swainson Thrush

Audubon Foundation of Texas Awards PTAS Grant

PTAS was awarded a grant of $750 from the Audubon Foundation of Texas for the procurement and installation of the irrigation system consisting of a pump, hoses and water barrels/bladders. The system will provide irrigation at Connemara Meadows to small plots being restored to Blackland Prairie. The plots are restored by youth volunteers who simultaneous learn about the native habitat of their community. We hope to install the system in June. The water will be pumped from a drainage ditch which was observed to have water all last summer despite the drought. Volunteers from PTAS, Connemara Meadow, and the community will do the installation.

The plots form an educational pocket prairie area. It showcases how to restore native grass and wildflowers in soil that has been previously dominated by invasive species. The species of grasses and forbs to be planted are all native Blackland Prairie species. One of the hard learned lessons during last year’s drought is that adequate water is essential during the first season and rainfall is not reliable enough in the north Texas area to insure the restoration effort is not wasted. Irrigation equipment is needed to keep the young grass and forbs/wildflowers alive through the summer and early fall.

Connemara Conservancy Foundation with PTAS as its partner also applied for a TogetherGreen grant to fund converting a major portion of the 72-acre Connemara Meadow Preserve in Collin County, Texas, to Blackland Prairie vegetation. The proposed large-scale restoration project will convert approximately one-third (30 acres) of that meadow from exotic grasses to native grasses and forbs. Four sections of the Meadow, having different ecosystems, will be restored. An intrinsic part of the project will be expanding the areas that demonstrate native plants and allow local students to learn about local native flora and fauna. Supporting informational sources and activity media will be developed in various formats to provide information and encourage backyard micro prairies using Blackland plants. A number of other events will be held to inform local public groups and schoolchildren of the importance of restoring and preserving a Blackland Prairie, especially one that is “landlocked” by urban sprawl.

In the 1970s Frances (Montgomery) Williams worried that open space was rapidly disappearing in the face of development. In 1981, with an initial gift of 72 acres of a meadow area on her family's land, the Connemara Conservancy Foundation was formed. The Meadow is situated on the border between Plano and Allen in the heart of the suburban north Dallas area. It serves as a respite of natural ecology to support native wildlife among a sea of suburban development. Located on the Central Flyway it provides a much needed rest stop for migrating birds.

The Connemara is an important site for local birding and a couple of our members lead birding walks there on the 1st Saturday of every month. A total of 165 species of birds have been observed including 17 species of sparrows (including towhees). Dickcissel, Painted Bunting, and Harris's Sparrow are species on the Audubon’s birds of concern list that are regularly seen in the meadow.
Note: If you would like to receive email notifications when the newsletters are available, or to update your email address, please contact Merrick Darley at hmdarley@prairieandtimbers.org.

### Membership Application

___ I would like to be a member of Prairie and Timbers Audubon Society (PTAS), knowing that my annual membership dues will be used to support local bird-related projects and habitats. Enclosed is my check for $12 (includes all family members at a single address) made out to: **PTAS**. PTAS is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization; your membership fee and any donations made to PTAS are tax deductible.

___ I would also like to support the National Audubon Society, where my annual membership dues will be used nationally and globally. Enclosed is my check for the special new-member introductory price of $20, made out to: **National Audubon Society**

Name_________________________________________________
Address_______________________________________________
City____________________________ State________________
Zip ______________________
Phone__________________
Email___________________________

(E-mail addresses are used to notify members of updated website newsletters, upcoming field trips, and important local bird-related issues. E-mail addresses are NOT shared with, or forwarded to, any other source.)

**How did you hear about Prairie and Timbers Audubon Society?**

___ From a member of PTAS
___ From the PTAS website
___ Other (please specify)_______________________________________________

**Mail to:** Prairie and Timbers Audubon Society  
c/o Georgette Guernsey, 6405 Oak Hollow Lane  
McKinney, TX 75070

**Audubon code:** 7XCH  
**PTAS Chapter Code:** W15

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### PRAIRIE & TIMBERS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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- **President:** Merrick Darley* ..........972-422-5355  
- **Vice President:** Carolyn Oldham* . 972-517-8987  
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Earth Share of Texas represents the Audubon Foundation of Texas and the National Audubon Society in payroll deduction plans for charitable giving. For information, E-mail estx@earthshare-texas.org or call 1-800-GREENTX

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