

## SLSN Meeting Reminder and Conservation E-Blast – 2017-02-13

It is with great sadness and trepidation that I announce to SLSN club members the sudden and untimely death of long-time club member Paul Rothfels. On Thursday February 9<sup>th</sup> Paul suffered a massive heart attack at his home in the Udora area. His death was immediate and the coroner has advised he would have died before he hit the floor. I will pass on any further information to members when they become available.

I will always especially value the time he and I spent together bush whacking and tracking on foot. Ski and snowshoe in the wilderness here in Georgina on SLSN outings and other expeditions and in Algonquin for over 25 years.

Paul Harpley

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### Reminder February 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting

*Tuesday, Feb. 14*

**The Amazon:** One of the true “Lungs of the world” the Amazon is a great warm up subject for the February depth of the winter meeting. Club members research and presentation. **This is the club Annual Meeting and administration review and election of offices will be undertaken.**

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## Conservation and Wildlife News

**Help conservation by counting birds this weekend**

**By Audubon, Bird Studies Canada & Cornell Lab, 13 Feb 2017**



Bohemian Waxwings © KOO/Shutterstock

**Birdwatchers around the world are taking part in the [Great Backyard Bird Count](#) on February 17-20. Join us to participate in one of the biggest citizen science projects in the world.**

A lot has changed since the first Great Backyard Bird Count (GBBC) was held in 1998. But the enthusiasm of its growing number of participants for this now-global event has never wavered. The 20th annual GBBC is taking place February 17-20 in backyards, parks, nature centres, on hiking trails, school grounds, balconies, and beaches - anywhere you find birds.

Birdwatchers count the birds they see for at least 15 minutes on one or more days of the count, then enter their checklists at [birdcount.org](http://birdcount.org) - All the data contribute to a snapshot of bird distribution and help scientists see changes over the past 20 years.

“The very first GBBC was an experiment,” says the Cornell Lab of Ornithology’s Marshall Iliff, a leader of the eBird programme. “We wanted to see if people would use the Internet to send us their bird sightings. Clearly the experiment was a success!” eBird collects bird observations globally every day of the year and is the online platform used by the GBBC.

That first year, birdwatchers submitted about 13,500 checklists from the United States and Canada. Fast-forward to the most recent event in 2016. An estimated 163,763 birdwatchers from more than 100 countries submitted 162,052 bird checklists reporting 5689 species—more than half the known bird species in the world.

“The Great Backyard Bird Count is a great way to introduce people to participation in citizen science,” says Audubon (BirdLife in the US) Vice President and Chief Scientist Gary Langham. “No other programme allows volunteers to take an instantaneous snapshot of global bird populations that can contribute to our understanding of how a changing climate is affecting birds.”

Varying weather conditions so far this winter are producing a few trends that GBBC participants can watch for during the count. eBird reports show many more waterfowl and kingfishers remaining further north than usual because they are finding open water. If that changes, these birds could move southward.

Also noted are higher than usual numbers of Bohemian Waxwing *Bombycilla garrulus* in the Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains. And while some winter finches have been spotted in the East, such as Red Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*, Redpoll *Acanthis flammea*, Evening Grosbeak *Hesperiphona vespertina*, and a few Pine Grosbeak *Pinicola enucleator*, there seem to be no big irruptions so far. A few eye-catching Snowy Owls *Bubo scandiacus* have been reported in the northern half of the United States.

Jon McCracken, Bird Studies Canada’s National Programme Director, reminds participants in Canada and the US to keep watch for snowies. He says, “The GBBC has done a terrific job of tracking irruptions of Snowy Owls southward over the past several years. We can’t predict what winter 2017 will bring, because Snowy Owl populations are so closely tied to unpredictable ‘cycles’ of lemmings in the Arctic. These cycles occur at intervals between two and six years. Nevertheless, there are already reports of Snowy Owls as far south as Virginia.’

In addition to counting birds, the GBBC photo contest has also been a hit since it was introduced in 2006. Since then, tens of thousands of stunning images have been submitted. For the 20th anniversary of the GBBC, the public is invited to vote for their favourite top photo from each of the past 11 years in a special album they will find on the GBBC website home page. Voting takes place during the four days of the GBBC.

Learn more about how to take part in the Great Backyard Bird Count at [birdcount.org](http://birdcount.org) where downloadable instructions and an explanatory PowerPoint are available. The GBBC is a joint project of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and the National Audubon Society with partner Bird Studies Canada. The GBBC is made possible in part in Canada by sponsors Armstrong Bird Food and Wild Birds Unlimited.

**Editors:** See the winners of the 2016 GBBC Photo Contest. If you find a winner from your coverage area, please let Birds Studies Canada know if you would like a copy of the image for web or print (if high resolution is available).