

# The Kestrel

Quarterly Newsletter of the  
Rocky Mountain Naturalists  
2018 fall equinox

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web image

Can you find a good kestrel picture (our local species, the American Kestrel) for this spot? If so, please email it to the newsletter at [rmnatskestrel@gmail.com](mailto:rmnatskestrel@gmail.com).

# Club Camp at Beauvais Lake

May 29 - June 1

On Tuesday May 29<sup>th</sup>, 2018, 17 naturalist members descended on Beauvais Lake Provincial Park in Southern Alberta, just a 20 minute drive from Pincher Creek. Four people stayed in a hotel in Pincher Creek, and the rest of us camped in individual campsites in the park. It was a quiet time there, and we had our little corner of the campground to ourselves. Luckily we had decided not to book the group campsite as it was closed due to bear activity, so that part of the park was closed near the west side of the lake, but I don't think any of us actually saw a bear.



Beauvais Lake



female red-winged blackbird

We all settled in on Tuesday afternoon and had our wiener roast at Daryl and Marianne's campsite. It was a fairly warm evening with many birds singing around us. Later in the evening we walked over to the lake and in the peacefulness watched a few ducks and loons on the lake while the sun set and dusk descended upon us.

An early morning wake up Wednesday brought us back to the lake, with Daryl leading the group of birders. Unfortunately the long standing



field of camas

poplar with an osprey nest in it for years by the lake had fallen down over the winter so the osprey were no longer in the area. We walked by a huge swath of blue camas (*Camassia quamash*), this being one of the few areas where these beautiful flowers bloom. Among the camas were also wild chives and coltsfoot. Many in the group saw across the lake a mother moose and calf, with another adult moose in sight which scared the calf into the water.

After a hearty breakfast back at our campsites, we headed to the end of the lake and hiked the trails going up the slope to the east. It was like going back in time for us from the East Kootenays as many flowers that were blooming



male red-winged blackbird



shooting star

there had been in bloom two weeks previously at home. There were many shooting stars, balsam root, lemon weed (aka puccoon), old man's whiskers (aka three-flowered avens), field loco weed, several lomatium varieties,

yarrow, first Townsend daisy in bloom, calypso orchid, violets and yellow buffalo bean which for some reason does not grow in our area.

In the afternoon some folks hiked on another of the numerous trails in the park and others mountain biked some of the trails.

A hearty pot luck dinner was served up that evening. It was nice sitting around the campfire. Some wandered back to the lake to see what birds were there.



crested penstemon



camas



buffalo bean

Thursday morning we woke to rain, and only a few hardy souls ventured out for the 7 am birding. But many birds were out enjoying the cooler temperatures and moisture.

Folks had planned to kayak that day but gave it a miss because of the rain. One group headed out in a couple of vehicles to drive to the new Castle Falls Provincial Park to view the falls, with a stop for refreshments at Beaver Mines Store, viewing sandhill cranes on the way. From there we crossed Hwy 3 and drove on a gravel road on the north shore of Old Man Dam and made several stops viewing birds and flowers, the highlight being a large flock of American White Pelicans in the river.

As it was still fairly cool and raining most headed to Pincher Creek to visit the museum, view the murals and downtown gardens being tended by volunteers and hit the shops, especially the Outdoor Outlet Clothing Store. Some people headed back home after this, but several folks stayed in town to share pizza at the hotel where one couple was staying.



calypso orchid

Some folks left Thursday night due to the rain and cooler temperatures, but a few hardy folks stayed over and Friday

morning pulled up camp and headed home. One couple kayaked on the way back to BC after the rain stopped.

All in all it was a spectacular area to visit in the spring. We would highly recommend this area in the spring even if you don't camp. The accommodation nearby is plentiful and reasonable in price.

Jackie Leach  
all photos by Jackie



sandhill crane

Daryl Calder's comments about the bird life viewed over the three days:

Many birds were observed on and near the lake. Of course, the grasslands, uplands and campground added to the species count.

In addition to geese and goslings, various ducks, gulls and sandpipers, we were pleased to see Red-necked Grebes, loons, herons, Black Terns and a Caspian Tern, which had not been recorded previously in the park.

White-crowned Sparrows, Common Yellowthroats, Yellow Warblers and hummingbirds occupied the brushy thickets, while bluebirds and meadowlarks defined the prairie. Thrushes and raptors frequented the woods, and Steller's Jays and Ruffed Grouse preferred the campground. During the night, a Great Horned Owl could be heard. On the last morning, we discovered the cause of a great deal of scolding by a group of American Robins. As well, neatly camouflaged in

the cottonwoods near our site was a Pygmy Owl.

Daryl



club campers, lake and mountains

# Bluebird Box Monitoring

June 8, 10

On two different days in June, a couple of members accompanied me to monitor bluebird trails in the Wycliffe area. Bluebirds, both Mountain and Western, claim boxes a little earlier than Tree Swallows. However, the aggressive swallows soon follow, making good use of many of our nest boxes.

All these species build a grass nest within a box, but swallows line theirs with a variety of colourful feathers that are gleaned from the surrounding environment. Nestled in these feathers are small white eggs, usually five to seven. Bluebirds lay the same number of eggs, but instead of white, these eggs are a pale blue.

We observed bluebird and swallow females sitting on eggs with an incubation time of about 14 days. Females and males of all species keep very busy gathering food to satisfy the increasing appetites of demanding chicks. After depositing food in the beaks of young, the adult retrieves a fecal sac from the nest box to drop outside as part of the 'housecleaning' chores. It also removes egg shells soon after each chick hatches, dropping them a distance from the nest to confuse any possible predators.

After anywhere from 17 to 21 days, bluebird and swallow chicks are ready to fledge. There are many challenges and dangers in the first few days and weeks after leaving the nest for any young bird. Some risks include being able to locate food; wet, cool weather; predators and sometimes dangerous human caused interactions. It is estimated that about 50 per cent of bluebird fledglings do not make it through their first year of life.



We continue this work in the hope that the Rocky Mountain Naturalist nest box program is having a significant positive impact on our local bluebird and swallow populations.

story and photos by Marianne Nahm



# Cactus Mountain

June 24

A large group of naturalists drove to a spot near the Kootenay River and hiked partway up Cactus Mountain to where the cactus grows.

To get to where the cactus plants are, you hike up a road, pass through a gate in a barbed wire fence (cattle graze up there) and go to an old limestone quarry. Up the limestone



caves in the limestone cliffs



wild bergamot



brittle prickly pear cactus



brown-eyed Susan

cliffs there are caves in the rock. We didn't climb up to explore, though; we were headed for the cactus.

We have our own species of cactus here in the East Kootenay, different from the cactus in the Okanagan and different from the cactus on the prairies. It is the brittle prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia fragilis*), named so because its sections break off easily. It bears long, sharp spines that can attach to your pant leg, your boot sole, a wild animal's fur or something else. The spines are so



up above the cliffs, where the cactus grows

sharp and smooth that the broken off section eventually falls off onto the ground, perhaps in a good place for a new cactus plant to grow. And that is how this species of cactus spreads itself around the mountainside.

Susan Walp

photos by Helga Knotte



tiny mushrooms



more cactus (with Douglas-fir cone [upper right] for scale)

# Elizabeth Lake Work Party

July 21

In July, thirteen Rocky Mountain Naturalists, including three teens, put in a good morning's work to improve the trail conditions at Elizabeth Lake.

Daryl operated his brush saw, attacking encroaching sweet clover and everything else. With the aid of a pry bar, Dave used his physic skills and brawn to remove a large rock that has long been a tripping hazard in the main lakeside trail.

A Saskatchewan tourist, who was very knowledgeable about invasive plants, wheeled several barrows of wood chips for us. Naturalists spread chips and pulled weeds.

Several members of the public expressed their appreciation of the Elizabeth Lake wetland area and the Naturalists' efforts.

Marianne Nahm



Jo Ellen Floer

# Maus Creek Tarns and Victor Mine

July 24

Fourteen Rocky Mountain Naturalists met early on July 24 to drive up to Maus Creek/Tanglefoot parking lot. Luckily the only flat tire happened right near the parking lot and was changed in record time.

The weather was sunny, and we were early enough to avoid the extreme summer heat. Jo Ellen compiled a plant list (68 flowering plants and shrubs identified) and Katrin a bird list (over 20 species



hikers crossing a creek near abandoned mine building

Stewart Wilson



Maus Creek Basin



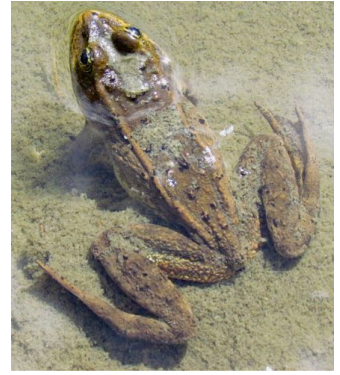
red paintbrush

Stewart



looking for birds at the tarns

Stewart Wilson



frog

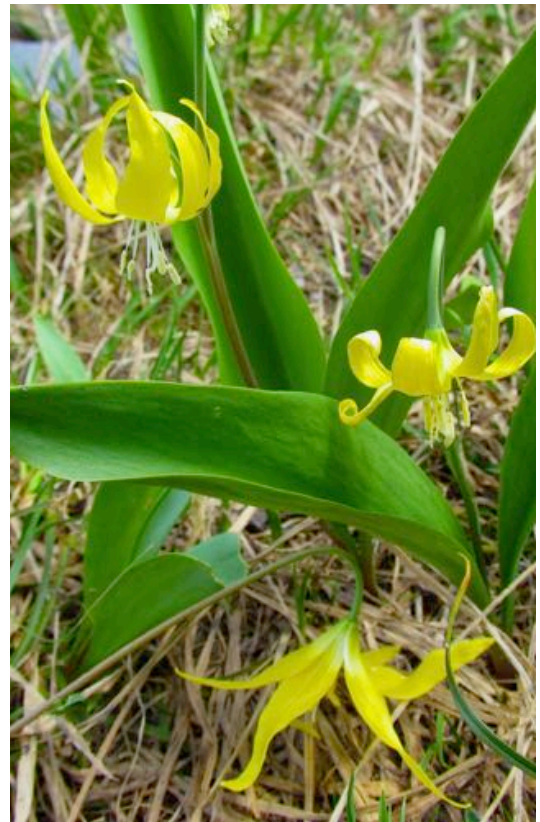
Stewart

including a Rufous Hummingbird and many Swainson's, Varied and Hermit thrushes whose calls rang out in the forested part of the trail). Stewart and others got pictures of marmots, pikas, and a frog. We



marmot

Jo Ellen Floer



glacier lily

Stewart



Victor Mine

Stewart



Montana larkspur

Jim Hurvid

also saw a mule deer and a weasel. After lunch at the tarns, several adventurous hikers explored the entrance to the Victor Mine. To end the day we enjoyed ice cream at Fort Steele.

Gretchen Whetham



pink monkey flower

Jim



Stewart

# Moyie Narrows Paddle

July 29



It was a bright and sunny morning on July 29th when one canoe and nine kayaks filled with naturalists set out through the narrows between the two portions of Moyie Lake. The wind was almost nonexistent, which is a bonus in this area, as it can make it a little more work moving around. We set off around 8:30 am and met two members, who

George Rogers

enjoy their own little piece of paradise in the way of a cabin on the lake, at the discharge of the narrows on the south end. Heading upstream it was explained that the posts in the middle of the channel could have been for a flume to move logs in the past. We made it around to the mouth of Lamb Creek where it empties into Moyie Lake and offers a nice little beach area to get out and stretch our legs and have a snack. Sometimes it is possible to paddle up the creek a little distance but not on this day as the volume of water coming down the creek would not allow us to try this. After our break we paddled a short way up the lake to



George



Jo Ellen Floer



Jo Ellen

view some pictographs that I think not too many people are aware of. Heading back to our starting point, which was off Porto Rico Road, we were pleasantly surprised to find again that there was no wind in our faces as is usual. Wait a minute. As I remember, the light breeze was behind us, another bonus!

George Rogers



George



cluster tarweed  
Frank Hastings

In late August, naturalists, Wildsight members and the public were invited to an evening event at the Marysville Eco Park, across from Marysville Falls. "Bring a Weed: Pull & Tell" was designed to help us understand the issues and possible solutions regarding the East Kootenay invasive plant problem. Several of us brought along samples of mysterious yet somewhat attractive plants; Weed Warriors from the East Kootenay Invasive Species Council helped us identify them and discuss management techniques. Serena MacKay and Janine Wittig, education assistants from EKISC, provided a great depth of knowledge to answer our many questions.

Frank Hastings and I were particularly interested in the range of issues associated with invasives, especially since we were in the process of controlling "weeds" within the City of Kimberley on behalf of a Cranbrook contractor. Prior to spraying,



Canada thistle  
web image



leafy spurge  
web image

we often clipped and bagged maturing plants in order to reduce the seed supply and to protect the many pollinators attracted to the blue, yellow or pink flowers.



spotted knapweed

web image



blueweed

web image



curly cup gumweed

web image

One of my samples was curly cup gumweed. Although it is native to this region, it is rapidly invading salty road shoulders with its abundance of dramatic yellow flowers. Frank brought cluster tarweed, stinky (smells like tar) and sneaky, from upper Gerry Sorenson Way. Sadly, we later found hundreds of tarweed plants in the vicinity of the Kimberley Nordic Trails parking area and upper Ski Resort roadsides.

Thanks very much to Andrea Chapman, botanist and very capable and energetic Wildsight office manager, who organized the event. We pulled and bagged many of the invasives in the park, enjoyed the delightful array of snacks and made some new friends.

Daryl Calder

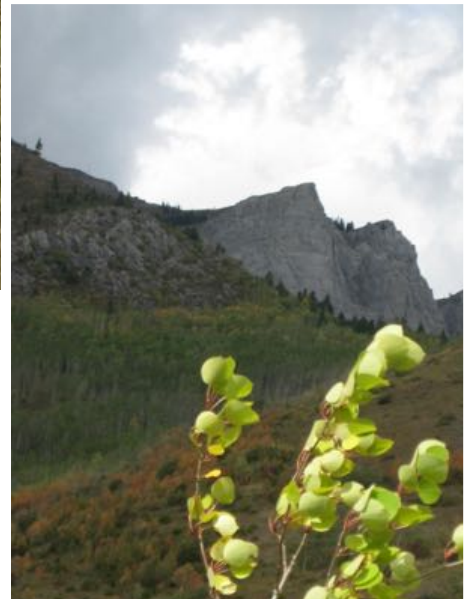
# Limber Pine Assessment

September 8



Mt. Broadwood

In late summer, 2016, Nats and members of the Elk River Alliance, through the Rocky Mountain Naturalists and Nature Conservancy Canada, attempted to revegetate a slope on Mt. Broadwood by planting limber pine seedlings (<http://www.rockymountainnaturalists.org/rmn-newsletter.html>, 2016 fall). Nine RMNats went back to



Susan Walp

Susan



a dead limber pine seedling  
Virginia Rasch



Susan



putting in a radius plot  
Susan



Susan

the site this year to assess the success of that planting. Myra Juckers planned a simple yet scientific way of sampling the site which would give an accurate assesment of the seedlings' survival. We put in radius plots centered at random locations, observing and recording all seedlings on each plot. Unfortunately, no seedlings were alive in any of the plots or anywhere else we looked! This is a harsh site, we realize, and we have had two consecutive drought years. We now know that we will have to improve our planting technique. At least we have a result.

When we went up to the site, a rain the previous night had cleared the air of smoke, so we could see the beautiful mountain and the scenery in the Elk valley. Fall colours were showing on some of the plants, and, for the most part, the wind kept the clouds away.

Susan Walp



Elk River valley

Susan

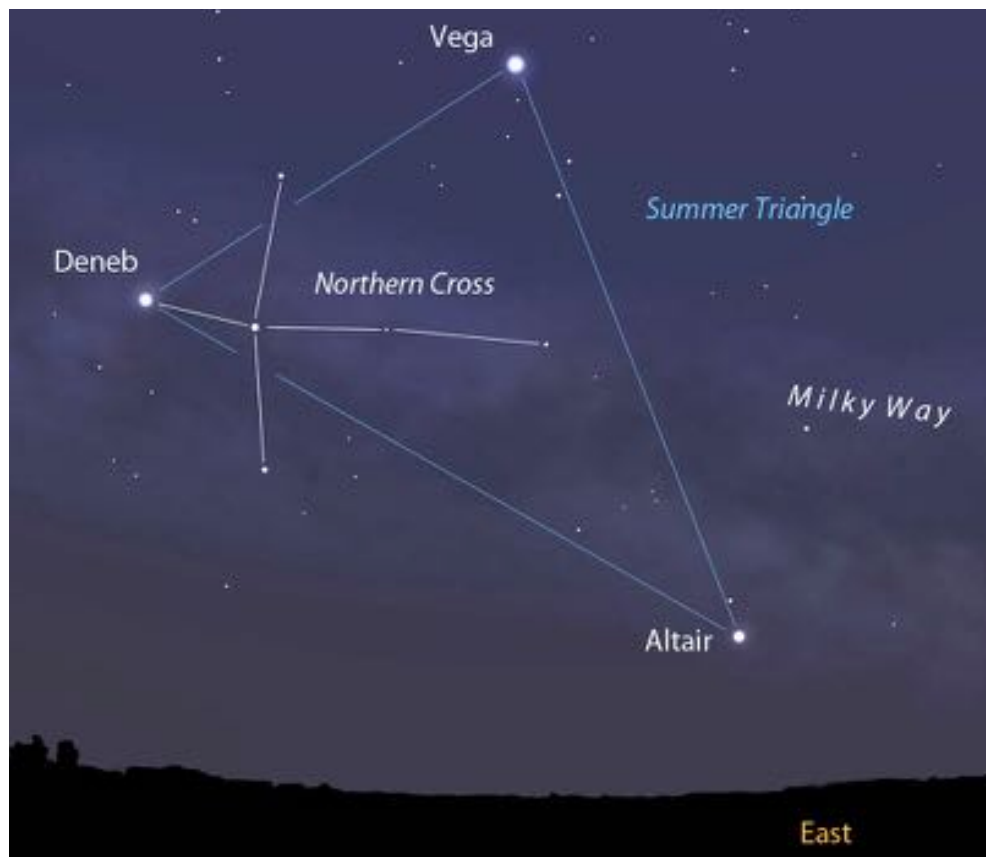
# Perseid Meteors, Stargazing and Other Notes (including a Comet)

Despite our fiery summer's ambient smoke, Subaru's Night of the Falling Stars, the Kootenays' first ever Perseid Meteor gathering, was held Sunday 12 August under a clear sky at Noke Creek Campground, west of Lumberton. Despite some initial apprehension regarding lingering late evening smoke and cloud, the sky cleared before midnight, and directly above, Vega – the fifth brightest star as seen from Planet Earth, emerged as the first star for the sixteen adult and child stargazing participants who thereafter were able to see a few falling stars and familiarize themselves with the basic stellar configurations of our summer night sky, like the Summer Triangle, Northern Cross and Big Dipper. The Summer Triangle is the most prominent summer night asterism (not an actual constellation), an illusion - its three stars Vega, Altair, and Deneb, are located at vastly different distances from us; they are respectively 25, 17, and 1,400 light years away; of course bluish-white

Deneb, to be so bright yet so distant, is a massive supergiant star – 200,000 times brighter than our sun; it will inevitably explode as a supernova but, were that to occur today, we would never know. Our descendants would though – in 1,400 years. As I was highlighting the Northern Cross stellar pattern with my laser pointer, a bright Perseid meteor sliced through it - leaving a vapor trail - a memorable coincidence for my nocturnal audience, which included one Rocky Mountain Naturalist - Daryl Calder!

Viewed through a 150 mm refractor telescope, Mars, at a historically close 3.3 light minutes

away, was an orange sandstorm-wracked orb, and Saturn, at 71 light minutes away, displayed its signature rings. Mars will not be as close again until 2035, and, although its disc will be a mere two arc seconds smaller in its 2020 approach, the children who viewed it telescopically at Noke Creek this August may well have a indelible memory of their first time seeing it as an actual planetary disc rather than a pinpoint stellar object. Later in the night, the telescope, with its



a spring perspective of the rising Summer Triangle

By September, the triangle was overhead at nightfall. Vega, at the zenith (top of the sky), is the first star to appear in the evening twilight. Part of the triangle asterism, the Northern Cross constellation, is also known as Cygnus – the Swan. Wikipedia image

motorized mount properly coordinated with the sky's longitude and latitude, slewed directly to the Hercules Globular Cluster (aka M13) in the Keystone asterism. The stellar glob is a venerable deep sky object 21,000 light years away - home to a tightly-packed community of over 100,000 aged stars (the stellar equivalent of a gated community).



the Hercules Globular Cluster in the Keystone asterism of the Hercules constellation

Wikipedia image

Low montane night temperatures chilled the novice stargazers into departing by 3 a.m., excepting Subaru of Cranbrook General Manager Jordan McKee and his family in their travel trailer, Daryl in his signature mini-bowler-styled trailer, and me - out on the lawn under a sleeping bag and tarp. Though I found the temperature tolerable (dropping to 6 degrees Celsius), I was surprised by the heavy upland dew that came late in the night, condensation absent from dry lowland locales like Cranbrook.

As the constellations revolved above me from east to west through the night, I observed that the 2018 Perseids were diminished from their 2016 show and were more numerous when the night began, notwithstanding a brief burst of meteors at 4:30 a.m. High in the southeastern sky, Capella, the 6th brightest star (two stars actually), was the last to fade from a clear dawn sky where the smoke was confined to the Moyie Range hills on the southern horizon.

To augment their memories of the night sky's stellar patterns, each of the seven Subaru stargazer vehicular groups were given double-sided Chandler Night Sky Planispheres (for 40 to 50 degrees Latitude North), ingeniously simple rotating two-dimensional all-season representations of the night sky (no batteries required). Used either outdoors under the stars or indoors on the kitchen table, the planispheres function as constellational learning aids for all ages.

At 3.2 light minutes away from us, Comet 21P Giacobini-Zinner came closest to both Earth and sun on 10 September and, in the predawn of 6 September at the Wycliffe Exhibition Grounds, I spied it through my "Falling Stars" refractor telescope; specifically - a Celestron 150 mm Refractor C6-RGT electrically-motorized telescope. An ethereal entity in the constellation Auriga, the comet had a discernable tail; a one-to-one celestial encounter - one comet traversing our night sky, and one Cranbrooker to witness its passing.

Our autumnal equinox occurs on 22 September (MDT), and our Harvest Moon will rise on the night of 24 September. Incidentally, Earth is 8.3 light minutes from our very own big yellow main sequence star, but if our star were mighty Deneb [one of the Summer Triangle stars-see first paragraph] we would be roasting within it; ideal "solar proximity" distances vary dramatically among stars, and are determinative of whether or not a planet orbits within a life-compatible Goldilocks Zone.

Sources: Observer's Handbook 2018 (Royal Astronomical Society of Canada), Skyandtelescope.com, SkyNews Magazine, and Wikipedia.

## Movie Review

The movie *Alpha* follows European Stone Age alpha wolf “Alpha” and Alpha’s adoptive human, Keda, a young man left for dead by his primitive hunter-gatherer tribe after a frightful hunting mishap with a mighty bull bison. Both recovering from injuries, they travel together through a perilous and bleak montane landscape, alive with dangerous wildlife and succumbing to winter’s icy grip. Keda’s quest is to reunite with his tribe, especially his loving parents [his wise & stalwart father is chief]. Though aspects of the Alpha-Keda odyssey and its denouement are incredible (unbelievable), the movie’s big-screen audience journeys with them through the snows, shares the precious heat from their lone-light-in-the-wilderness campfires and perhaps reflects on the precarious dawn of our *Homo sapiens* species in a glaciated Europe. Kodi Smit-McPhee, his Czechoslovakian Wolfdog soul mate “Chuck” (coached by trainer Mark Forbes), and the tribespeople give memorable prehistoric performances.

*Alpha*’s portrayal of Stone Age man evokes our primeval connection to the stars above us and to the fire at our feet; the former sensitizes us, when enveloped by a vast natural dark starry sky, to the boundless nature of our infinite universe, and the latter brings us together socially as only crackling campfires can; an outdoors axiom known to those of us who attend our annual Rocky Mountain Naturalist campouts. Like many wandering hunters of ancient times, Keda perceives the stellar night sky patterns to have been ordained by the spirits of his ancestors - illustrating the route



Alpha & Keda contemplate a starry night sky from the security of their cave. Alas, the wolf is more enamored of the stars than many modern humans.

homeward to the fireside warmth of his welcoming tribe.

*Alpha* played for two weeks here in Cranbrook this September. Elsewhere, it was projected three-dimensionally and, had Cranbrook moviegoers been given that option, I would

certainly have seen it twice; its IMAX 3D audiences saw it its full dawn-of-mankind glory. Filming was done in a Vancouver studio and on location - at Drumheller’s hoodoos & in Iceland.

## 2018 Curlew Update

Last spring, researchers fitted 7 local Long-billed Curlews with solar-powered transmitters to follow their movements. Equina and Kimberley were lost last summer, and we had a field trip to go look for one of the transmitters. [See <http://www.rockymountainnaturalists.org/rmn-newsletter.html>. Select 2017 fall.] Both were found and returned to the researchers – which is much appreciated by them, because the transmitters are quite valuable – not to mention the importance of knowing the likely demise of the birds. Over last winter, Mildred was lost in California.

Unfortunately, two more curlews bit the dust over the summer – Mojo and Argyle – and we add this number to the three already lost. Both lost curlews were in the area when their transmitters “went stationary”. Joe skillfully found Mojo’s transmitter by thinking like a hawk – all we found was a leg with the leg flag, the transmitter, a few curlew feathers and a Red-tailed Hawk feather.

We’ve looked for Argyle and/or his transmitter twice with no success. It is up off a logging road north of Skookumchuck – in a clear cut! When we went to look last time, at the spot where the transmitter is suspected to be located, an adult Northern Goshawk greeted us, squawking. It moved off a bit, but just sat there squawking at us the whole time. IF Argyle was indeed there, I suspect the Goshawk is the architect of his demise.

If anyone would like to look for the transmitter, the co-ordinates are: 49.980298° -115.736502° It could be anywhere around there within 300 meters – or more. I can provide you with a map.

So that is 5 out of 7 curlews lost: Equina, Kimberley, Mildred, Mojo, and Argyle. I have not heard from the researchers on their opinion on this high loss of birds. Down in Idaho, where the main study is happening, they have a problem with shooters at a shooting range using curlews as targets. Fortunately, we do not have that problem in THIS area and all our losses but one appear to be from predation.

Fortunately, Solar and Pine seem to be alive and moving naturally (as of writing) and wintering in basically the same places as last year – central valley of California on either side of Fresno. Pine left on 2 June. Solar left on 29 June. Compare that to last year: Pine left on 21 June last year, so that is 2 ½ weeks earlier – not good. Solar left on 22 July last year – so that is a full month earlier – also not good. It does not look like they bred successfully. But ... I think Mojo was successful based on his movements up to the point his transmitter “went stationary”. I am not certain about Argyle and will look at the data more thoroughly over the winter.



a volunteer curlew researcher working in the field  
Lyle Grisedale

You may follow Solar and Pine in California here: <https://birdscanada.org/research/speciesatrisk/index.jsp?targetpg=lbcu&targetpg=lbcu>

Dianne Cooper

## Internet Links

The website for Rocky Mountain Naturalists can be found at:

<http://www.rockymountainnaturalists.org/>

It has a calendar of events, a blog with photographs, archived newsletters, and more.

Make sure you are up to date on the latest techniques for keeping yourselves safe in the wild. Visit this site now and then to see how the science has given us new information.

[www.wildsafebc.com](http://www.wildsafebc.com)

BC Big Tree Registry <http://bcbigtree.ca> This site lists the BC champions of various species, among other information.

Botanical names <http://www.winternet.com/%7Echuckg/dictionary.html>

Curlew locations <http://birdscanada.org/research/speciesatrisk/index.jsp?targetpg=lbcu>

Limber pine planting <http://www.rockymountainnaturalists.org/rmn-newsletter.html>

Select 2016 fall.

## Mystery Photo from summer issue



This bird is an immature White-crowned Sparrow (WCSP) - often confused with Chipping Sparrow (CHSP) and American tree Sparrow (ATSP).

Alan Barnard

## Mystery Photo



Rob Woods

Where is this?

Please send your answer to [rmnatskestrel@gmail.com](mailto:rmnatskestrel@gmail.com) by December 1. The answer will be reported in the next issue of *The Kestrel*.

Please submit your mystery photo and write-up to [rmnatskestrel@gmail.com](mailto:rmnatskestrel@gmail.com) by December 1 for the winter issue of the newsletter.

## Club Information

### Executive

President	Virginia Rasch
Vice President	Helga Knotte
Past President	George Rogers
Secretary	Myra Juckers
Treasurer	Gretchen Whetham
BC Nature Director	Rob Woods



glacier lily with insect

Jim Hurvid

### Committees and Club Representatives

Little Big Day	Greg Ross		
Christmas Bird Counts	Dianne Cooper	Bylaws and Policies	Virginia Rasch
Elizabeth Lake	Stewart Wilson	Invasive Species	Frank Hastings
Field Trips	Paula Rogers	Trench Society	Jo Ellen Floer
Membership	Sue Ross	Bluebirds	Marianne
Presentations	Paula, and Marianne Nahm	Turtle Monitoring	Greg Ross
Club Camp	Jackie Leach and Ruth Goodwin	Newsletter	Susan Walp

### Field Trips

#### Leader responsibilities:

Take radios and first aid kits.

Find a replacement leader if necessary.

Keep the group together.

All leaders must have trip waiver forms [available from Paula] in case any non-members come along on the trip. Non-members must sign, and forms must be returned to Paula. Non-member insurance costs \$2.00.

Make sure everybody leaves the parking area safely.

Get someone to write an account of the field trip for the newsletter. Send it in to [rmnatskestrel@gmail.com](mailto:rmnatskestrel@gmail.com), along with pictures, as soon as possible.

Carpoolers: Please offer to chip in for gas. On a round trip with a driving time of under an hour the compensation should be \$5.00 and on a round trip with a driving time of an hour or more the compensation should be \$10.00.

No dogs on field trips, please

### Upcoming Events

These are events planned at the present time. Watch your inbox for more details, possible changes and additional events.

Little Hill and Big Hill hike	October	13
EECOM Conference	St. Eugene	October 18 - 21

RMNats meetings - every two months, on the third Wednesday of odd-numbered months

Next meetings -	Wednesday	November	21
	Wednesday	January	16