

BROCKWAY LOOKOUT

Copper Country Audubon Newsletter Volume 27, Number 1, Mar/Apr 2020



MOTUS Bird Tracking Stations in the Keweenaw

****** Progress! ******

Last year, CCA received a major donation from two generous members to place Motus receiving stations in the Keweenaw Peninsula. We did. With matching funds from CCA, we purchased two Motus radio receivers, six antennas, and appropriate cables and solar panels, etc. to set up two Motus stations. By late August, we had our first station up and “listening” for birds at the Calumet wastewater treatment ponds.

We thank the North Houghton County Sewage Authority for permission to set up our station there. It is in a protected place and the Authority has also been accommodating for many years allowing CCA to place nest boxes around the ponds. I pulled the receiver from that location in November and will set it back up in late March. Unfortunately, we didn’t record any passing birds in that first fall season. Since the Motus network is just getting spread nationwide there are not a lot of “tagged” birds to detect yet in the Lake Superior area.

We intended to set a second Motus station at Mt. Horace Greeley at the old radar station, but permissions from the Keweenaw County board were never quite worked out. Late last year, we made contact with the owner of a modest lookout tower at Phoenix just north of US Highway 41. That owner has granted us permission to set up our second Motus station there. Phil Quenzi and I will be getting that station up and running by early May.

Through the help of David Flaspohler and Jared Wolfe, ornithologists in Forestry, MTU is also getting on the Motus train. They and students planned to put up to 40 Motus radio “tags” on 40 warblers this May. Due to Covid virus, this will be delayed. Thanks to our many members, \$5,000 funding for these tags will be supplied by CCA. The plan is to capture 20 warblers by mist-nets at each of two locations and tag the birds. The first location will be at the Ford Forestry Center at Alberta, south of L’Anse, and the second location will be in the Bete Grise area in Keweenaw Co. It is also hoped that the MTU College of Forestry will assemble a Motus antenna station at Alberta. Negotiations for jointly funding this third station are underway.

We expect the tagged Alberta warblers to generally fly north after banding, and we anticipate one or both of our Motus stations to record their passage north across the Keweenaw. Bird Studies Canada, who administers the Motus network, will have a Motus station in place at Thunder Cape, Ontario (north of Isle Royale), and we’d expect their tower might record our birds as well. Proving that warblers fly north in spring is not earth-shattering news but our Bete Grise warblers may well show a rather unexpected flight path westward through the Keweenaw.

Through the studies of Zach Gayk at Manitou Island’s west tip and the Bete Grise area, it seems likely that thousands of warblers are moving from east to west through Keweenaw Co. each spring. By tagging warblers at Bete Grise, the location of our two Motus stations may well give solid documentation to this westward movement by the warblers.

The receivers record continuously through spring and fall migrations. In about mid-June (and again in late fall), we’ll go out with a laptop and download all the data from each receiver and send the files to Motus where they will process the files and send out the information on what birds were detected to the researchers who banded the birds AND to groups like CCA who placed the receivers to detect the birds. With enough receivers spread across the landscape one can track both the timing and physical locations of bird migration.

Once we have our two (maybe three) Motus stations in place, they will form part of an extensive network of receiving stations throughout the Great Lakes to help monitor migrations of small birds, bats and even dragonflies. Both locally and continent-wide, groups and universities can develop migration tracking projects and the network of Motus stations provides the location information to track the migrations. For more information on the Motus project check out their website: <https://motus.org/>

— Joseph Youngman

Newsletter Note! Submit bird news and nature notes for next newsletter to dlichte@mtu.edu or call 906-482-3361. **THANK YOU** for your **MEMBERSHIP** and **EXTRA SUPPORT** that fund our **PROJECTS** !

SOME SPECIAL COPPER COUNTRY BIRDS: October 2019 – February 2020

American Avocet - 24 Oct, on the central dike at the Chassell Sewage Lagoons. This particular species has also been sighted in flocks this Fall in Alger and Mackinac Counties. Tony Lammers

Bullock's Oriole – 1 Nov, female at feeder on Old Colony Road, Calumet, first winter record. Patricia Primeau

Chipping Sparrow – 10 Nov, Chipping Sparrow at feeder, 6 miles southeast of Chassell, Binford had a record for 4-12 Nov in Copper Harbor. Winter record 11 Dec to 20 Feb in in Hancock.

Louis Dombroski said they seem to linger longer every year. Lynn Murphy

Red-bellied Woodpecker – 9-13 Nov, feeding on corn feeder, E. Grosse Pte. Shores Road south of Dollar Bay. Dave Fehringer

Northern Cardinal – 27 Nov, female at feeder, big snow storm, 6 miles southeast of Chassell. Lynn Murphy

Common Grackle – 27 Nov, at feeder, big snow storm, 6 miles southeast of Chassell. Lynn Murphy

Belted Kingfisher – 3 Dec, on top of a Cedar between Copper Harbor and Eagle Harbor, irregular in winter, first winter record for Keweenaw County. Nancy Leonard

Common Grackle – 28 Dec, underneath feeder in Herman. Catherine Andrews

Greater Scaup – 1 Jan, tied late date, Baraga Marina, Baraga. Drew Meyer

Pied-billed Grebe – 1 Jan, latest winter date (last winter date was 14 Dec, 2010 at Head of Bay), Baraga Marina, Baraga. Drew Meyer

Black-backed Woodpecker – 1 Jan, Big Lake Campground Road, Baraga Plains. Drew Meyer

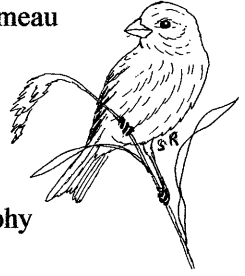
Northern Goshawk – 1 Jan, flyover on U.S. 41 near Bovine. Drew Meyer

Great Gray Owl – 18 Jan, S. Klingville Road. Bethany and Justin Baetsen

Saw-whet Owls – 22 Feb, 3 birds calling at Dreamland/Jacobsville area. Lisa Nelson

Saw-whet Owl – 22 Feb, Houghton. Tony Lammers

Killdeer – 23 Feb, Chassell, three days early from Spring early date. Ray Wirtanen



JOIN THE COPPER COUNTRY BIRDING EMAIL LIST

If you would like to join the *Copper Country Birding* Email hot-line list, go to groups.google.com and search for: *Copper Country Birding*. Follow the prompts to send a join request to the list owner, and within a day or so, you should be approved and ready to participate. The purpose of this list is for local birders to discuss local birds. Please give location of your bird sightings. We discourage a lot of chatter that is off subject. Also, you must be a member of the list to post to it. Postings from outside the list are discarded. For information about the list contact Ted Soldan, tjsold@gmail.com.

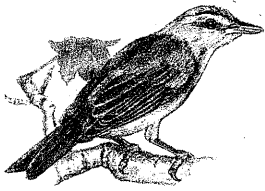
2019 HOUGHTON COUNTY CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

We had some surprises with overall a successful coverage of our 15-mile diameter circle area with only South Entry area having open water. Thank you very much to the 16 birders who shared the snowy day.

Count day birds totaled 37 species with 1,855 individuals seen, plus 2 species (1 individual each) count week sightings. These numbers close to previous count data. During count week, we picked up 2 additional birds, A Great Horned Owl and a RED-BELLIED woodpecker. I have used Cap letters to indicate unusual or special birds. These totals are very similar to those seen in years past.

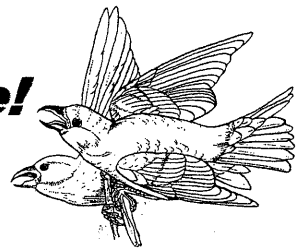
Our birds were: GREATER SCAUP (1), Common Goldeneyes (27), Common Mergansers (35), Red-breasted Mergansers (3), Bald Eagles (13), NORTHERN GOSHAWK (1), Ruffed Grouse (3), Wild Turkeys (12), Herring Gulls (11), Rock Pigeons (203), Mourning Doves (60), Downy Woodpeckers (19), Hairy Woodpeckers (12), Pileated Woodpeckers (9), and BLACK-BACKED Woodpecker (1).

Northern Shrike (1), Blue Jays (130), American Crows (197), Common Ravens (46), Black-capped Chickadees (234), Red-breasted Nuthatches (26), White-breasted Nuthatches (12), Brown Creeper (1), Golden-crowned Kinglets (5), American Robins (12), Cedar Waxwings (7), European Starlings (233), NORTHERN CARDINAL (1), WHITE-THROATED SPARROW (1), Dark-eyed Juncos (5), Snow Bunting (1), SONG SPARROW (1), Pine Grosbeaks (8), Common Redpolls (30), Pine Siskins (16), American Goldfinches (437), and House Sparrows (41). Thank you all again!
Nancy Auer



Copper Country Audubon Website!

Check it out at: <https://www.coppercountryaudubon.org/>



Nature Note! Tree Swallows and Bluebirds Use Copper Country Audubon Nest Boxes

When we clean out the nest boxes each year, you can tell Tree Swallow nests from Bluebird nests because Tree Swallows use feathers in their nests and Bluebirds just use grass and stems. Also, Tree Swallow eggs are white and Bluebird eggs are blue, but not always are egg fragments left in the nest. We have about 75 boxes in all to care for. The three wastewater treatment ponds have around 20 each (Houghton, Calumet, Lake Linden); a few boxes are in various other places like Calumet Lake park, ski trails, waterworks and Sturgeon River. A lot of duck and gull feathers are in the Tree Swallow nests. Many people have helped put up and maintain these boxes over the years, including Lake Linde high schoolers and Tech students. Thanks to all! ☺ – DR

Lake Superior Waterbird Migration Studies Continue

By Joseph Youngman

Copper Country Audubon will be undertaking major fall waterbird migration studies at two sites on Lake Superior this year. For the entire month of October, we will have two skilled waterbird counters in place monitoring migration. One will be stationed at the Manitou Island Light Station (thanks to the Keweenaw Land Trust who maintains the site), at the eastern tip of Manitou Island (3 miles off Keweenaw Point). The other counter will be at Au Sable Point in the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore near Grand Marais.

Since 2002, CCA has been conducting waterbird migration surveys at over 10 locations across Lake Superior. Most of these counts were modest efforts and not big enough to warrant a publication. Our 2014 study at Hebard Park in Keweenaw Co. was substantial enough to result in a peer-reviewed publication (see the research page of our Copper Country Audubon website for the full paper).

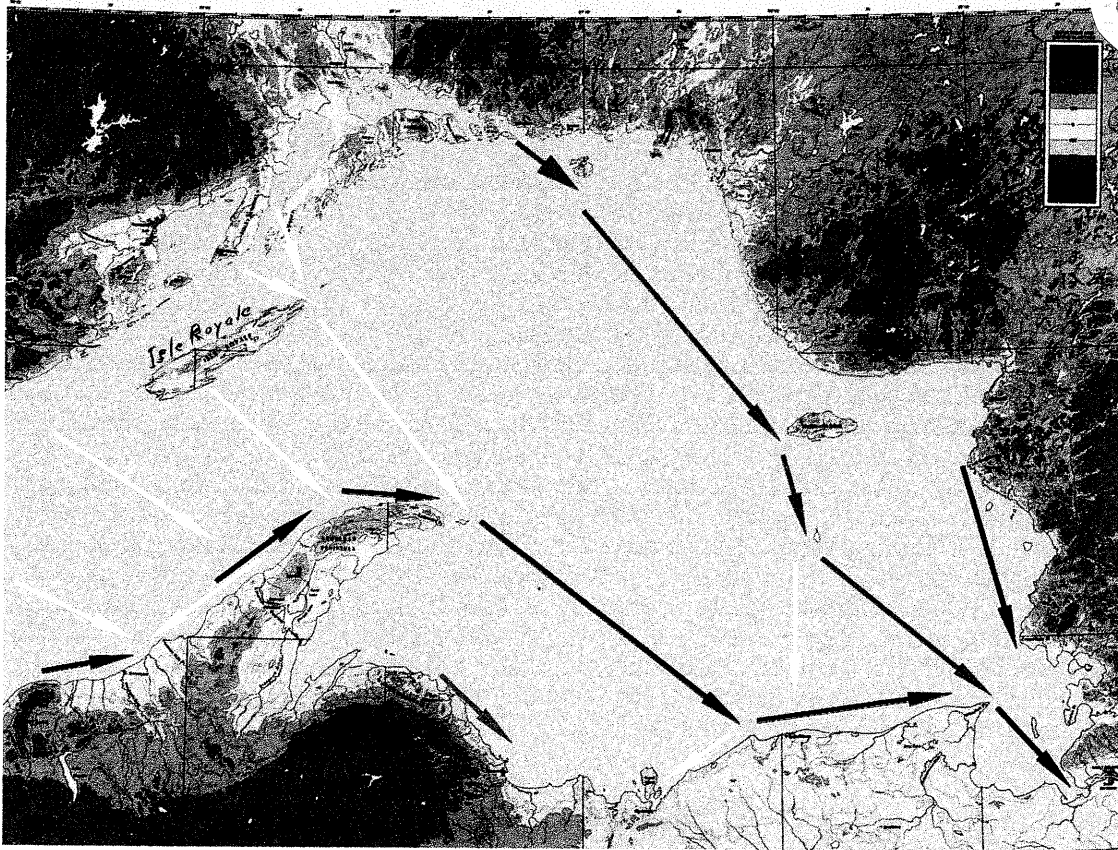
This year's project may not quite be worthy of a published article but it will be much bigger than most of our projects. While we've had counters in place before at both Au Sable and Manitou Island we've never had counters in place through the whole month of October. What's so special about the "whole" month of October?

Fall waterbird migration is a long stretched out phenomenon and different species migrate at different times of the year. Red-necked Grebes, for instance, actually begin to migrate south in late July each year and their major period of movement is late August and early September. Perhaps the latest waterbird migrant each fall is the Long-tailed Duck, which really doesn't start moving until the 2nd or 3rd week in October. We'd like to get a better look at Long-tailed migration between Manitou Island and the east end of Lake Superior.

We will have counters at Manitou and Au Sable, but Whitefish Point Bird Observatory will also have their fall counter in place, so there will be a string of three counters all tallying birds at the exact same time through the month of October. From our fall 2014 survey at Hebard Park, we learned that the mainland Keweenaw has approximately 40% of the numbers of most duck species passing by compared to Whitefish Point. But the number of Long-taileds was much, much less in the Keweenaw. It was only 2%! From many, many observations by many observers it's become pretty clear that there is a movement of waterbirds from west to east through Lake Superior each fall, and for many species it's pretty clear that the numbers gradually increase from west to east as more birds join the main flow - like a river gradually getting bigger as more tributaries add their flow.

And for most species - that's how it seems to work. Except for Long-tailed Duck and Redhead duck. The Long-tailed numbers skyrocket downstream from the Keweenaw - they don't gradually increase. And the Redhead (a duck in the *Aythya* genus), actually has more individuals passing the Keweenaw than Whitefish Point. We think that Redheads are leaving Lake Superior (flying across the UP to Lake Michigan) somewhere before Whitefish Point. By doing these simultaneous counts at three spots in central Lake Superior we hope to get better data to understand these differing flight paths for different waterbird species.

There are a few more complications but that's enough for one article. The following map shows what we believe are the main fall waterbird pathways across Lake Superior. Our counters will be Tim Baerwald, of Brockway Hawk Count fame, and Alison Vilag, who has counted waterfowl at Whitefish Point. The logistics and pay for our skilled counters will be provided by members of Copper Country Audubon, by the Leuthold Foundation grant, and a generous donation by John Van Westenburg. Thanks for your support!



The main fall waterbird migration flights across Lake Superior as determined by many years of surveys.

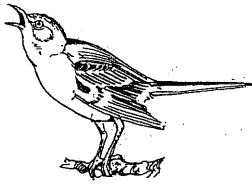
Copper Country Audubon Donates Subscriptions of Birdwatching Magazine to Local Schools and Libraries

Copper Country Audubon donates subscription of *Birdwatching* magazine on a continuing basis to six local schools and libraries. These are Houghton, Hancock, Calumet, Lake Linden and E.B. Holman School libraries, and the Portage Lake District Library of Houghton. In this way Copper Country Audubon promotes the conservation and appreciation of birds in the community. We have done this for the past ten years. Last year each library was visited to see that the subscription was still being used and appreciated. At each library the magazine is prominently displayed in their magazine rack and they appreciated knowing who was providing the subscription.

Birdwatching magazine is a very appealing magazine suitable for young people just becoming aware of the wonderful pastime of birdwatching and nature appreciation. It will help young people identify birds and learn about their lifestyles, what birds eat, how to feed birds, where and what kinds of bird houses to put up, etc. The magazine presents the world of birdwatching to all levels of birders, and is not dominated by travel ads or environmental issues like other nature magazines. The magazine can be used for science projects and reports, as well as for casual reading and general interest. There are six issues a year and costs about \$26 per subscription.

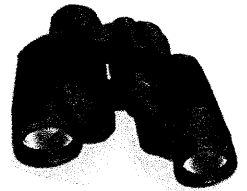
Copper Country Audubon is a small, all-volunteer, local bird club not affiliated with any of the larger Audubon Societies. Its mission is to promote the enjoyment and conservation of birds in the area. It is funded by its members who are glad to provide this service to the community. – D. Richter

A member asked. What makes those clumps of branches and leaves in the Juneberry trees (some call it sugar plum)? It is a native fungus disease that produces these "witches brooms". These clumps of sticks and leaves can be awfully ugly, but last year robins made a nest in one of the witches brooms in a tree in my yard. Even tree diseases can be good for birds! --DR



KIDS, BIRDS and BINOCULARS --

Teaching Kids How to Use Binoculars --by Dana Richter



It's a great idea: kids and birds and binoculars! But unless kids are carefully shown how to use binoculars they can also be a big turnoff and possibly spoil the idea of birdwatching forever. Heaven forbid! I have done birdwatching walks and field trips with groups of kids and boxes of binoculars for many years and have learned some key things to make a kid's first experience with binoculars exciting and wonderful.

We who have used binoculars for so long take them for granted. They are second-nature to us, like an extension of our eyes. We pop them up and immediately see what we are looking for. But to a young person who has never used binoculars before there are things to learn to be able to clearly see a bird or whatever the subject may be. And what a joy it is when they can see what they are looking for! What could be more precious than showing a young person a bird close-up that they may never have seen that way before. But you cannot just open up a box containing a bunch of binoculars and say, "kids, grab a pair and let's go!"

The Lake Superior Stewardship Initiative (LSSI) of the Copper Country Independent School District, in cooperation with the UP Center for Science and Environmental Outreach, have about 30 pairs of binoculars for use by elementary and high school classes interested in birdwatching. The LSSI does wonderful work with kids getting them outside enjoying nature and paying attention to the environment. Science teachers use the binoculars when they go on birdwatching field trips. I also use these binoculars when I take classes birdwatching or up at Brockway Mountain to see the hawk migration in spring. They are good binoculars, mostly 8 X 35 or 8 X 40, of several different brands, because the set has been added to over the years. But because they are fairly good quality binoculars they are slightly less simple to use, with some moving parts that need to be explained and adjusted for each person each time they are used.

At the end of a season when possible I have gone through the set of binoculars to clean them, adjust them, and give them a going over. What keeps me doing this is the horrible thought of a young person picking up a pair of broken binoculars, thinking it is their fault they can't see anything, and getting turned off to birdwatching forever. Inevitably, every year there are a few pairs of binoculars that are broken – problems that indicate accidents or whatever might occur in the normal use of binoculars. I have seen broken eye-piece rings from forcing in the wrong direction, stripped threads, broken loops where the neck strap attaches – and the worst thing of all that renders a pair of binoculars totally unusable: *out-of-alignment*.

Out-of-alignment means that the binoculars have been dropped or knocked that the internal lenses or prisms have shifted and the binoculars will no longer focus correctly. One cannot tell by just looking at a pair of binoculars that they are out-of-alignment. Unless someone with experience looks through the binoculars and attempts to adjust them correctly, a young person will think something is wrong with their eyes and be disappointed because they cannot get them in focus. After handing out binoculars, if a kid tells me, "I can't see anything," or "I can't make them work," it is often because the binoculars are out-of-alignment. Once, in my early days with kids and binoculars, after handing out binoculars, a group of high-schoolers and I walked up to a pond with some ducks and geese swimming in it. Most of the kids put up their binoculars to see, but one girl did not. I said to her, "use your binoculars," and she said, "they hurt my eyes." I said, "let me see your binoculars," and sure enough, they were out-of-alignment. Trying to get her binoculars in focus hurt my eyes, too! I gave her my binoculars to use that day instead.

If binoculars are out-of-alignment they have to be sent in for repairs. It is one of the most common problems resulting in kids not being able to get a subject in focus with both lenses at the same time to see one central image. The Portage Lake District Library kept a pair of binoculars on the window sill – a rather nice pair that may have cost \$100 or more. The Library is a bird-friendly place that, with help from Copper Country Audubon, put window films on all their windows to prevent bird strikes. The binoculars were meant for kids and others to look at Portage Lake and the Lift Bridge, and possibly see some birds like ducks and gulls on the lake, or maybe the falcon on the bridge, or at least some pigeons. The first problem I noticed was that the binoculars had no neck strap: bad idea. It is easy to drop binoculars unless there is a strap around one's neck, especially with kids. When I looked through the binoculars, yes, they had been dropped, the lenses were so far out-of-alignment nothing could be gotten in focus. I took the broken pair of binoculars to the director of the library and explained to him the problem, which he understood and put them on his desk. The company where the LSSI binoculars were purchased used to generously repair out-of-alignment binoculars and other types of breaks no matter the cause. Up to eight pairs of binoculars have been sent in at a time. Sometimes the company would actually replace a broken pair with a brand-new pair of binoculars.

Patience with children is one of the keys to teaching and learning, and the younger the students the more time is needed showing them how to use binoculars. For the very young it is best to teach binocular use one-on-one. In my experience, it is not practical to pass out binoculars to a group of students younger than 6th grade. This might be OK if it is a very small group (5 or 6), or if there are several teacher assistants to go around and help each student while explaining the features of the binoculars and how to use them. With all kids, once they get their binoculars working, it is nice to allow time letting them spend an extra minute or two watching any bird, even a chickadee or a Blue Jay or whatever – a bird we consider common. They may never have seen that bird before in as much detail as the binoculars show them. Patience!

One of the most wonderful places to introduce kids to binoculars is on Brockway Mountain on a nice spring day. Copper Country Audubon, LSSI and the MTU Math-Science Education Center have organized birdwatching field trips for local schools for the past several years to witness the annual hawk migration that moves through the Keweenaw Peninsula. Busloads of kids arrive on the half hour mid-morning to mid-afternoon. There are several educational programs going on consecutively and the kids cycle through these so they are on the mountain for a couple hours or more.

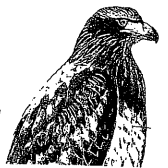
Teachers tell the kids a few days before that they are going on a bird watching field trip so some kids bring along their toy binoculars. It is so sweet. They are proud to have their own pair of binoculars to bring to Brockway. I can imagine them all morning on the way up excited to use and show me their own pair of binoculars. When they show them to me I ask if I can look at them more closely. I admire their binoculars, and say, “yes, these are really good to start with; I’ll bet you have seen a lot of birds with these binoculars; you are already a birdwatcher!” Their binoculars are often small, on the order 4-6 X 20-25. Sometimes a young person will bring up a pair of binoculars that belong to their dad or mom. Even if they are difficult to use I am never discouraging. I show the kids an LSSI pair of binoculars and tell them they can use these while they are up on Brockway. They can usually see the difference in the view right away.

Kids binoculars should be in the range of 7 X 30 to 8 X 40. The first number is the magnifying power and the second number is the brightness (front lens diameter in mm). If the power is too high (9 or 10) the binoculars are hard to hold steady for a young person. If the front lens diameter is too small (20 or 25) the view will be dark and it will be more difficult to see things. Most of the LSSI binoculars are 8 X 32 or 8 X 40 – the latter happens to be my own favorite size to use. The LSSI 8 X 32 Kingbird binoculars are perfect for kids (even though Eagle Optics is out of business, these binoculars can still be gotten for around \$60).

Up on Brockway I get 30 to 40 minutes with each group of kids. We start by sitting on the grass in a semicircle with me at the center. First, I explain to them the hawk migration and why the birds concentrate on Brockway Mountain. Then I introduce them to the binoculars in a slow and meticulous way, step by step -- that they are fragile, how to hold them, each feature and part, how to adjust them for viewing. Five or ten minutes is all it takes, and most kids get it! They love using the binoculars – to look at the views in all directions. Sometimes we will see a freighter, and pretty often we are lucky to have a good flight day for hawks. Even in years when there is a low hawk flight the kids will at least be able to get their binoculars on a few turkey vultures or ravens.

Showing kids how to use binoculars for bird watching is one of the most rewarding things that can be done. A checklist of things to explain about the LSSI binoculars has been made for instructors and science teachers to go with the set of binoculars. It will help make a kid’s first use of binoculars a positive experience (contact me if you would like a checklist). Hopefully, for some kids a whole new world will be opened to them, and they will go away knowing that we are not limited by what there is to see with our eyes alone, but only by how far and closely we want to look. Nature observation is an endless pursuit. Birdwatching is exciting, fun and easy. Binoculars should present no obstacle whatsoever for any young person starting out – and remember, one of the most important things we can do for birds is to engage young people in their care and appreciation.

BROCKWAY MOUNTAIN HAWK WATCH 2020



The eleventh year of the Brockway Mountain Hawk Watch is underway with Tim Baerwald as counter. This will be his fourth year doing the count. The count began March 15 and ends June 15th, is a 7-day a week, 9:00-5:00 (sometimes longer) count. A substitute counter gives Tim a break one day each weekend.

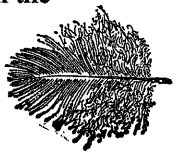
Hawk numbers have been low this year so far due to the cold late spring. Postings on the CC birder list will let you know when the road is open -- hopefully by Mother’s Day. Bring your binoculars and a lunch and stay awhile! You can follow the count numbers on hawkcount.org, or follow the posts on the website of Keweenaw Bird Research Group and Brockway Mountain Hawk Watch - <http://www.thekbrg.org/bmhw/> Happy Birding!

Web Cam at Finlandia Jutila Center and the Great Horned Owls

We apologize for the poor video image on the Jutila web cam. Finlandia had to take the camera off-line for the summer. CCA paid \$1,400 for a new electrical outlet. We got the camera back online and everything working in the fall, but a problem with moisture in the camera lens was discovered later. The owls had already returned to the nest box in January and it would not have been proper to disturb them to put up a new camera. Two young owls are being raised. We have a new camera but cannot install it until the owls fledged. Thanks for your donations! -- *Phil Quenzi*

Peregrine Falcons Nesting Again on Top of the Lift Bridge - Watch the Webcam!

The pair of Peregrine Falcons returned on March 19. They are using the north tower box and had four eggs as of April 15. Go to website CopperCountryAudubon.org and click on the **Bridge Webcam** link. Thanks to Phil Quenzi and Joseph Youngman for their hours of volunteer work, and keeping contact with Pasty.NET web services that hosts the camera, and the city of Hancock, Michigan Department of Transportation and Michigan Department of Natural Resources. Together with Copper Country Audubon these entities keep the camera up and running each year. Thanks to members and others who donate to cover the expenses. And thanks to all those who post sightings and messages about the falcons on the birder email list!



THANKS to New Life Members: *Amalia Anderson of Laurium, and Sue and Pete Cattelino of Dodgeville, who donated in memory of lifelong birder and mother Ardith Cattelino, and extra for the webcam, too!*

THANKS to Renewing Life Members: *Maria and Bob MacFarlane of Agate Harbor, Will Maze and Virginia Sisson of Houston, TX, and Dennis Gast of St. Joseph, MI.*

THANKS to John Van Westenbug of Portage Entry for his numerous generous donations for the waterbird counts.

THANKS to Kurt Leuthold and the Steven C. Leuthold Family Foundation for a very generous donation to Copper Country Audubon for continuation of our projects that benefit birds, bird habitat, and to advance the knowledge and appreciation of birds in the Keweenaw.

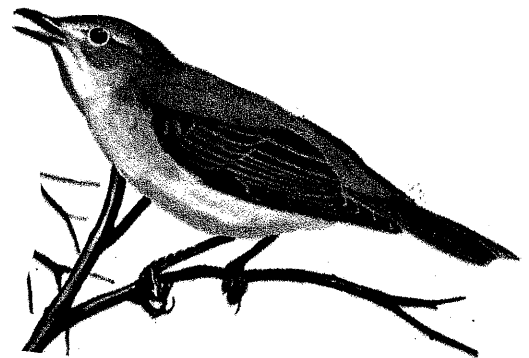
THANKS to Portage Health Foundation for a generous donation to Copper Country Audubon – birdwatching is a very healthy activity!

THANKS to everyone for your membership for Copper Country Audubon and especially for your extra donations that enable us to do our projects. Your support makes this possible!



The Warbling Vireo,
A most remarkable bird!
Not for what you see
But for what you can't!
It is the mother who sings
Sweet warbles all day,
While sitting on her nest,
Looking just like a leaf,
So well-concealed is she,
Afraid not the least to be seen,
By blue-jay or snake.
While warming her eggs
She announces her joy of spring!
Where am I? Where am I?
Stand back and look –
But you'll never find her,
It's like the tree itself is singing!

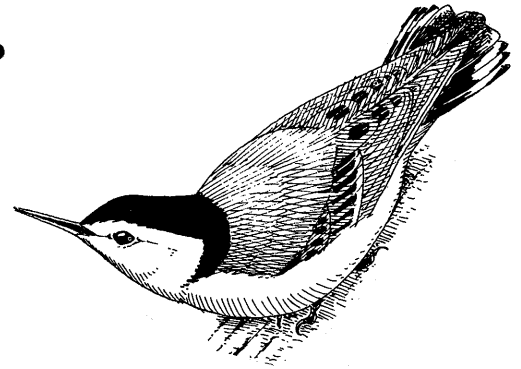
--Dana Richter, Spring 2020





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***BABY BIRDS?
LEAVE THEM BE!***

Injured Birds?

UP Wildlife Rehabilitation-Keweenaw

Beth Maatta (906) 370-3825

Or Contact Michigan DNR

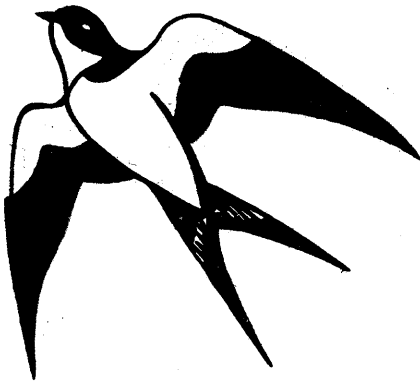
Baraga 906-353-6651

***Oh, Nuthatches!
What comes out
of those nuts
when they hatch?***



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