

The Horned Lark

613 Tamerisk, Junction City, KS 66441-3359

September 1992

Vol. 19, No. 3

This newsletter is printed on RECYCLED PAPER.

From the Keyboard
a few brief notes from the editor

When it's early August and there's County Fairs to take care of and first waves of fall migration to chase and it's the nicest summer in YEARS, it's tough to stay put at the keyboard long enough to get a newsletter out. But I know how anxious I always was to get the next issue of *The Horned Lark*, so necessity (and a few threatening thunderheads) keep me to my task.

I didn't even hesitate when our persuasive president asked if I would take over as editor of the Horned Lark and I look forward to many (I hope) years of fun and excitement. Our goal is to keep the Horned Lark as interesting, fun, useful and educational as possible. Some parts of it will remain unchanged (it ain't broke don't fix it!) while other parts will be tinkered with. Our trusty typist/layout wizard Dawn and I have some ideas that we will be trying over the next several issues. If you like 'em tell us, if you don't like 'em tell us, if there's something you'd like to see included, tell us.

Starting with this issue we are adding several regular features. One is a "bird of the issue" concept. Another is a "birdwatching hotspot around the state." Both of these will be contributed by birdwatchers around the state, so feel free to make a contribution. I have a journalist friend in north-central Kansas that goes by the pen name of Ol' Buckshot. Buckshot has a deep appreciation for birds and birders and passes on interesting and/or humorous tidbits from time to time which we'll try to include under the heading "Bits of Buckshot."

Other items we will try to print from time to time include: notices of new books or other birdwatching aides, items of interest for computerized birders, backyard birdwatching/bird feeding tips, bird photography tips, who's been traveling where birdwatching...well the list could go on and on. Basically we just want to help you expand your birding horizons and increase your pleasure birdwatching regardless of what your birding level is. Enough twittering for this issue. Read on, enjoy and let us know how we're doing!

Chuck

EMERGENCY! EMERGENCY! EMERGENCY!

Look toward the end of this newsletter quick! Important Documents attached for those who wish to present papers at the FALL KOS MEETING! Also, Important Documents attached for those who wish to attend! (Until my software gets better acquainted with Chuck's, the face of *The Horned Lark* won't be completely standardized. It will also then take only a couple of days to produce copy for the printer, instead of a whole week...but for now, we're in a short time spot--Dawn). So, PLEASE fill out your forms NOW and call Dave RIGHT AWAY!

FALL FIELD TRIPS

Mike Rader has put together some dandy field trips for this fall. All of these are Saturday trips so they should fit into most schedules. The list follows and if you don't take advantage of some of these prime locations and quality field trip leaders you're missing a great opportunity! Unless otherwise indicated all phone numbers are home numbers.

- September 20** - Lawrence area with David Seibel for woodland birds. For more information contact *David at (913) 841-7932* or at Johnson County Community College (913) 469-8500 ext. 3133.
- October 31** - Northeast Kansas reservoirs with Dave Bryan for waterfowl, gulls and sparrows. For more information contact *Dave at (913) 341-9584*.
- October 31** - Wichita's Big Ditch with Pete Janzen for LeConte's Sparrow and Cheney for waterfowl and gulls. Meet at Kings-X Restaurant, 21st St & Amidon in Wichita at 8:00 a.m. or call *Pete at (316) 832-0182*.
- November 7** - Milford Reservoir near Junction City with Ted Cable for waterfowl and gulls. For more information contact *Ted at (913) 539-6119*.
- November 14** - Northwest Kansas reservoirs with Scott Seltman for waterfowl and gulls. For more information contact *Scott at (913) 372-5411*.

Mike and the trip leaders have put in a lot of time and effort to get these lined up so let's take advantage of the opportunity. Regardless of whether you are a seasoned pro or a beginner you would enjoy each and every one of these trips, get to meet other KOS members and fellow birders and, who knows, you may just get to find the next Pomarine Jaeger, Yellow-billed Loon or Oldsquaw!

ATTENTION All Christmas Count Compilers

I would like to get as complete a list as possible of all Christmas/mid-winter bird counts that are planned for this coming season. If you could send me the date, time, meeting location/contact person(s), phone numbers and other necessary points of information we will list those in the next *Horned Lark*. Please send those to me; *Chuck Otte, 613 Tamerisk, Junction City, KS 66441* by November 20.

Recent Releases

Several books/recordings have hit the market since the last newsletter. By now everyone should be aware of Birds In Kansas, Vol. II and hopefully have acquired their copy! Also recently released is the long awaited and revised "Western Bird Songs" from The Peterson Field Guide Series. This 2 compact disc or 3 cassette tape recording contains the songs and calls of 522 species. A nice addition and well worth the wait! One comment has worked it's way back to the editor already on the "Western Bird Songs." Sharp-eared Dan LaShelle informs me that at the start of the solitary sandpiper you can hear a lesser yellowlegs before you hear the solitary sandpiper. Take a listen and see if you agree.

One book that came out around the start of the year is called The Feather Quest by Peter Dunne. The Feather Quest relates a year of power birding for Peter and Linda Dunne. One thing is for sure....after every chapter I'm ready to go birding!

And for those of you who head to Arizona or other points southwest from time to time, you will want to pick up the revised New Mexico Bird Finding Guide by Zimmerman, Zimmerman and Durrie. I'll be spending a few days in New Mexico between now and the Fall KOS Meetings, so ask me at the Fall meetings how successful I was in utilizing the Guide!

Bits of Buckshot

E. E. Gibson lives at the west edge of Washington, KS. When he got interested in bluebirds, he went at it in a big way, constructing and erecting more than a dozen nest boxes in his yard and adjoining parkland and pasture.

Despite providing numerous wrenhouse gourds for the wrens, he's been perpetually plagued by wrens wanting to nest in his bluebird houses. Recently, he's been fussing with a pair of wrens trying to set up housekeeping in a bluebird box close to his house. He had thrown out their nest starts many times, but they always came back and tried again.

One day he was mowing the yard nearby when he noticed the mower had cut the head off a garter snake about 7 inches long. He thought: "I'll teach those wrens!"

He put the 6- or 7-inch headless critter in the bottom of the box, expecting to scare the wadding out of a pair of wrens.

Imagine his surprise the next morning to find that the wrens had removed the snake, dropping it near the nestbox post and had at least half a nest of sticks built in the box!

Natural History Trip To The Rainforest

Just about the time most of us are wrapping up our 1992 bird lists and getting ready to start that 1993 list, you could be in Costa Rica in the middle of a ten day natural history trip (and birdwatching of course!). Eloise Hart from Kansas City has put together an excellent trip leaving Kansas City on December 27, 1992 and returning on January 6, 1993. Highlights of the trip include 1) Selva Verde, a large private tract of tropical rainforest, 2) a butterfly farm with an unbelievable number of species, 3) Palo Verde National Park with "the largest concentration of waterfowl in Central America," and 4) Monteverde Cloud Forest, one of the most famous forests in the Americas and home of the Resplendent Quetzal. Trip cost from Kansas City is \$2690, graduate and undergraduate credit is available from Avila College (tuition extra) and a 4 day extension to Tortuguero National Park is available for an extra \$490. For more information contact *Eloise Hart at (816) 361-6991*.

Are You Computing?

In one of the upcoming issues of *The Horned Lark* we will be focusing on how birdwatchers are using computers. If you're a computing birder drop me a note and let me know how, why, what you don't have that you'd like to have or anything else. Just drop me a line or give me a call - *Chuck Otte, 613 Tamerisk, Junction City, KS 66441, (913) 238-4161*.

BIRDS OF CIMARRON NATIONAL GRASSLANDS

by *Ted Cable*

The U.S. Forest Service is sponsoring the production of a book about the birds of the Cimarron National Grasslands and vicinity (i.e. Morton County). Scott Seltman and I have been asked to coordinate this project. To make the book as comprehensive and accurate as possible, we need all of your Morton County bird records. We'll accept your records in whatever form is most convenient for you (checklists, journals, index cards, computer printouts, even scribbled notes on the back of envelopes). We are willing to make photocopies and return originals. In short we want to make it as painless as possible for you to submit your Morton County Bird records. Of course, all those contributing information will be gratefully acknowledged in the book.

4 (Birds of Cimarron..., Cont'd)

Please send your records to: *Ted Cable, Department of Forestry, Call Hall, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506-1602*. If you have any questions about this project, feel free to call me at (913) 532-6923. (Okay folks, I know that there is more than one of you out there who has birded Morton County and probably have a few notes stashed around some where. Ted's asked for it - let's flood him with information! - ed.)

BIRDING HOTSPOT

by *Chuck Otte*

Walla Walla Road, Geary County

Walla Walla Road is an almost 2 mile stretch of gravel road just off US77 between Junction City and Milford Lake. But this short stretch of road offers easy access and great diversity in both habitats and bird life.

Take Exit 295 off Interstate 70 and proceed north on US77 for approximately 3.3 miles. Turn west on Walla Walla Road (look for the street sign). Immediately after turning off US77 the road turns back north. Proceed north for 0.4 mile or so and stop anywhere from the low spot in the road on up to where the road turns west. This location is mixed grassland and shrubby/brushy habitat. From mid-May to mid-July this has been an excellent location to find Painted Buntings. They appear to have been nesting in this location for at least the last 5 years. This is also a good location to find an assortment of sparrows in almost any season.

Proceed around the corner and head west down the hill. You will go by two houses toward the bottom of the hill. After you go by the second house, stop again. All along this bottom area (for about 1/4 - 3/8 mile) you have good wooded/riparian habitats. Good seasonal species that can be found here include Scarlet Tanager, Red-eyed Vireo, Northern Parula and Indigo Bunting in the summer and towhees, Fox Sparrows and an assortment of timber loving winter species in the colder months. In migration periods this is a good warbler and flycatcher area.

There are two small bridges along this area. The eastern bridge is over a seasonal streambed, while the western bridge usually has at least a small trickle of water flowing. The western bridge has been a good location for kingfishers, hummingbirds and flycatchers. The big sycamore just north of the road next to the barn at the western bridge has been the home to a brood of Barred Owls for the past several years.

As you proceed on west you will come up out of the stream bottom back onto grassland/field areas just before the road ends at a T. This is another good location for finding open field birds of all sorts. At this point Walla Walla Road ends. But you can easily wander northwest for a couple of miles and find yourself at Milford Lake and Dam, making Walla Walla Road a nice alternate route on the way to birding at Milford Lake.

SPECIAL SPECIES

by *David Rintoul*

Common Name: Northern Harrier (formerly Marsh Hawk, called Hen Harrier in Britain and Europe.)
Scientific name: *Circus cyaneus* (formerly *Circus hudsonius*)

This elegant species has always held a special fascination for me, since it has several unusual characteristics compared to other North American raptors. For example, few raptors have such obvious plumage differences between the sexes. This makes behavioral observations more interesting, as it is possible to distinguish interactions between male and female, between competing males, or between females nesting in close proximity to each other. Courtship behavior in this species is extremely entertaining, with the male

(affectionately known as the "gray ghost" to some birdwatchers) performing swoops, barrel rolls, stalls and dives over perched females. The light and buoyant hunting flight pattern is also unusual, but belies an efficient and deliberate predatory style that is also fascinating. It is estimated that this bird flies about 100 miles every day of its life, and is on the wing for 40% of the daylight hours. Compared to the sedentary red-tail, this bird is an avian athlete. Some of my favorite memories of birdwatching include this bird, at Cheyenne Bottoms, in the marshes of the Sacramento River Valley, and on the tall-grass prairies of the Flint Hills. I was once amazed to watch a male harrier catch a water snake at Cheyenne Bottoms, fly over the incubating female, call out to her, and toss the still-writhing reptile for her to catch in mid-air. On the prairie, an incoming harrier can always freeze a lek of hormonally-crazed prairie chickens. Even though I find it difficult to believe that these gallinaceous godzillas have anything to fear from this delicate-looking raptor, they probably should be fearful since young harriers have been known to attack partridges and chickens that outweigh them considerably.

The species, as currently accepted, is distributed across the Palearctic. The Eurasian form (*C. c. cyaneus*) can be distinguished upon close inspection of birds in the hand, and was long thought to be a separate species from the American form (*C. c. hudsonius*). The Eurasian birds are not found in marshes to the extent that the American birds are, but can be found in open country to a greater extent. This is thought to be due to competition from other marsh-dependent Old World harriers such as Montagu's Harrier (*C. pygargus*) and Marsh Harrier (*C. aeruginosus*). However, the Northern Harrier can be found in open country anywhere in America as well, from sagebrush to montane meadow, and thus the old appellation of Marsh Hawk is a bit inaccurate. This species has been placed on the "Blue List"; declining habitat and pesticide use have contributed to a significant decrease in its numbers in recent years. It would be a serious tragedy if this fascinating and extraordinary raptor would slip toward extinction: our world would be much the poorer place if that is allowed to occur.

KBBAT NEAR END OF FIRST FIELD SEASON

by John Zimmerman

Atlasing is different. It's really not bird watching; rather, it is watching birds. Identifying the species you see is indeed the first step, but then it is necessary to decide the bird's breeding status. Does it appear to be defending a territory? Is that other bird a trespasser on its territory or its mate? Is the food that it is carrying for itself or is it taking it to feed the young in its nest? And with continued observation, the bird might eventually reveal its well-concealed nest - a lichen-covered bump on a horizontal limb of a hackberry that harbors hungry Blue-gray Gnatcatchers, a mass of twigs in a dogwood thicket that contains the speckled eggs of a Brown Thrasher as well as the smaller egg of a Brown-headed Cowbird, or the grass-lined nest of the Lark Bunting tucked under the eastern side of a squat sagebrush. The goal of birdwatching is to see how many kinds of birds you can find and identify. The goal of atlasing is to discover the most intimate secrets of the birds' life styles. This year a large number of Kansas folks have found atlasing to be a challenging and rewarding endeavor.

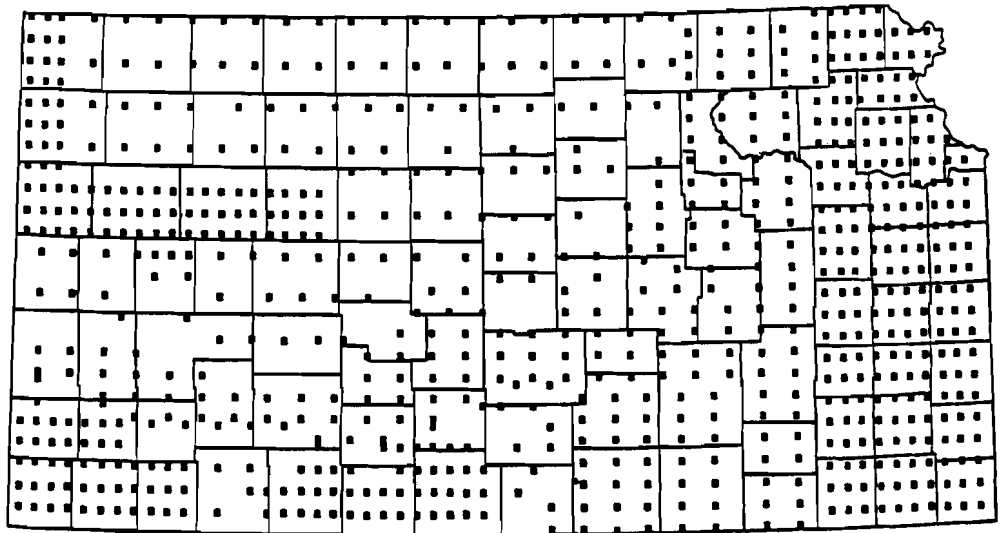
The Kansas Breeding Bird Atlas (KBBAT) is in the first year of a five-year program sponsored by the Kansas Biological Survey, Kansas Ornithological Society and Kansas State University with primary funding by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. A total of 747 survey blocks have been selected that cover the major habitats in Kansas. Each block is 5 kilometers on a side, and volunteers canvas the block, visiting the variety of habitats included to ascertain the breeding status of the species seen according to a scale of certainty ranging from possible, to probable, to confirmed. During the first year 141 participants have accepted the task of surveying 371 blocks. That's close to half of the total blocks, but not all of these will be completed this first year. But as volunteers complete their assigned blocks, they often volunteer for additional blocks. Yet there are many blocks to be done. So if you are interested in participating in this activity, please contact John L. Zimmerman, Division of Biology - Ackert Hall, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, 66506.

The report from this year's effort are just beginning to come in, but some results have already been leaked. The volunteers in the western third of the state have discovered a surprisingly larger number of breeding birds than had been suspected. Perhaps it's a result of this year's good rainfall. Or perhaps it's

6 (KBBAT, Cont'd)

simply because birders just haven't bothered to look carefully out there in the "Great American Desert." And down in Montgomery County, a Swainson's Warbler was found singing in a survey block! That's a very rare bird which probably would not have been found had it not been for KBBAT. As the data for this year are collected by the regional coordinators, other interesting results will become known and reported in *The Horned Lark*. Plan on attending the KBBAT Roundtable discussion during the Fall KOS meeting at Emporia on October 3rd.

Kansas Breeding Bird Atlas Project
Study Block Locations



STANDARDIZATION OF ENGLISH NAMES OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

Paul DeBenedictis, Chair, ABA Checklist Committee

I have finally received the BIG mailing on issues before the International Ornithological Congress working group to standardize the English names of birds of the world, so I have a better idea of both where the group is at and where it is headed. Most of the contentious issues will be decided by vote. Unfortunately, I do not have a set of the early principles and guidelines so some of the statements in this article may need to be retracted later. I haven't seen the most recent BOU Checklist, and don't know whether it brings any of these names into conformity. And in a few cases, the choice of a controversial name already seems to have been settled so this is as much an alert as a request for your reactions.

There are a number of issues that deal with the etymology and orthography of names. I'm not going to deal with these at present and may never do so. This announcement deals with issues where the "official" name of an American bird could be changed radically.

The group is very concerned about preserving names widely in use as official (or formal) English names. As a working principle, this means that American birds generally will retain their American (AOU) names, European birds their British (BOU/British Birds) names and so on. However, there are a substantial number of species which occur regularly both in Europe and America but have different English names applied in the respective hemispheres. For these species, consideration of prior use, historical derivation, etc. are suspended -- both usages are considered to be equal. Some other reason (appropriateness, etc.) must be the deciding factor. The bottom line, however, is that to achieve consistency, one side is going to see a familiar (e.g., cherished) name changed.

Because of the deep feelings that many of people have, the working group recognizes that this also is going to be the most difficult part of the task before it. The list which follows gives those cases, stripped of any commentary generated from within the committee. I would appreciate two types of comment on the list: 1) a reason other than "I don't like it" why one name or the other should be preferred, or 2) your "vote" on the entire list. Vote by removing the name you don't like from the list which follows. Anonymous responses will be ignored. In responding it is important to keep in mind that the names under discussion are the bird's formal names, for "technical" publications. You are free to use your own favorite name (e.g. Red-

back for Dunlin; and if Sora were to become Sora Rail, you can still call it a "Sora") in your own communications and notes.

If you are responding as a professional ornithologist, please indicate so. I view my duty on the working group as primarily to represent American non-professionals.

Please return your comments to me; *Dr. Paul DeBenedictis, Educational Communications, SUNY Health Science Center at Syracuse, 750 E. Adams, Syracuse, New York 13210*. I am unlikely to reply directly (other than sending a "thanks"); your responses WILL be communicated to the IOC working group, though.

Vote by deleting the name you DO NOT want. Add comments as appropriate. Please return your votes to me; *Dr. Paul DeBenedictis, Educational Communications, SUNY Health Science Center at Syracuse, 750 E. Adams, Syracuse, New York 13210*.

I. AMERICAN vs. BRITISH USAGE

<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>American name</u>	<u>British name</u>
Gavia sp.	... Loon	... Diver
Gavia adamsi	Yellow-billed Loon	White-billed Diver
Gavia immer	Common Loon	Great Northern Diver
Podiceps auritus	Horned Grebe	Slavonian Grebe
Podiceps nigricollis	Eared Grebe	Black-necked Grebe
Branta bernicla	Brant	Brent Goose
Melanitta fusca	White-winged Scoter	Velvet Scoter
Clangula hyemalis	Oldsquaw	Long-tailed Duck
Mergus merganser	Common Merganser	Goosander
Phasianus colchicus	Ring-necked Pheasant	Common Pheasant
Lagopus lagopus	Willow Ptarmigan	Willow/Red Grouse
Circus cyaneus	Northern Harrier	Hen Harrier
Buteo lagopus	Rough-legged Hawk	Rough-legged Buzzard
Falco rusticolus	Gyrfalcon	Gyr Falcon
Pluvialis pluvialis	Black-bellied Plover	Grey Plover
Charadrius alexandrinus	Snowy Plover	Kentish Plover
Phalaropus fulicaria	Red Phalarope	Grey Phalarope
Sterocarius sp.	... Jaeger	... Skua
Alca torda	Razorbill	Razor-billed Auk
Alle alle	Dovekie	Little Auk
Uria sp.	... Murre	... Guillemot
Aegolius borealis	Boreal Owl	Tengmalm's Owl
Eremophila alpestris	Horned Lark	Shore Lark

8 (Standardization, Cont'd)

Riparia riparia	Bank Swallow	Sand Martin
Lanius excubitor	Northern Shrike	Great Grey Shrike
Carduelis hornemanni	Hoary Redpoll	Arctic Redpoll
Loxia curvirostra	Red Crossbill	Common Crossbill
Loxia leucoptera	White-winged Crossbill	Two-barred Crossbill

II. Contentious names, species confined to one hemisphere. The current hemispheric use is almost certain to be adopted, but please react anyway.

Hydrobates pelagicus	British Storm-Petrel	European Storm-Petrel
Alectoris chukar	Chukar	Chukar Partridge
Porzana carolina	Sora	Sora/Carolina Crake/Rail*
Fulica atra	Black Coot	Common Coot
Charadrius vociferus	Killdeer	Killdeer Plover
Eudromias morinella	Eurasian Dotterel	Mountain Dotterel
Calidris ruficollis	Rufous-necked Stint	Red-necked Stint
Alauda arvensis	Common Skylark	Sky Lark**
Certhia americana	Brown Creeper	American Tree-Creeper***
Emberiza schoenicus	Common Reed-Bunting	Reed Bunting
Emberiza pallasi	Pallas's Reed-Bunting	Pallas's Bunting

* all four possible combinations are used; if changed, Sora Rail would be favored to preserve local usage of both the modifier and the group name.

** This change would force alterations to the names of several other lark species not part of either the American or European avifaunas.

*** An alternate proposal is to call the European species Tree Creeper and Short-toed Creeper; Brown Treecreeper is preempted by an Australian species, and orthography of Tree-Creeper is being debated.

III. Not under serious consideration -- should they be?

Gavia arctica	Arctic Diver/Loon	Black-throated
Diver/Loon		
Phalacrocorax pelagicus	Pelagic Cormorant	Pelagic Shag
Phalacrocorax urile	Red-faced Cormorant	Red-faced Shag
Anas rubripes	Am. Black Duck	Black Mallard
Anas querquedula	Garganey	Garganey Teal
Aythya americana	Redhead	Red-headed Pochard
Aythya valisneriana	Canvasback	Canvas-backed Pochard
Columba livia	Rock Dove	Rock Pigeon
Amazona sp.	... Parrot	... Amazon
Stelidopteryx sp.	... Rough-winged Swallow	... Roughwing
Parula americana	Northern Parula	Northern Parula Warbler
Parula pityaumi	Tropical Parula	Tropical Parula Warbler

REMEMBER - these are the formal English names, not necessarily what we'll call these birds in the field.

ANNUAL FALL MEETING

The annual fall meeting of the Kansas Ornithological Society will be held on the Emporia State University campus, Emporia, KS October 2-4, 1992. The campus is located at Merchant and 12th street adjacent to Highway 99, off I-35, Exit 130. The meeting will be co-hosted with the Kanza Chapter of the Audubon Society. The Kansas Chapter of The Wildlife Society will also meet with us on that weekend. For information about The Wildlife Society meeting and barbecue contact either Lloyd Fox or Keith Sexson at 913-342-0658. We look forward to your being at our meeting. Please return the pre-registration form by September 25th.

Friday, October 2 - SOCIAL GATHERING AT THE SCHWILLINGS

7:30 - 10:00pm Informal gathering hosted by Floy and Marvin Schwillings at their house, 1407 College Drive.

Saturday, October 3 - BREUKELMAN SCIENCE HALL

8:00 - 9:00 Registration. Juice, rolls and coffee will be provided
9:00 - 11:30 Paper Sessions with a mid-morning break
11:30 - 12:00 Business Meeting
12:00 - 1:15 Lunch
1:15 - 2:00 Birdwatchers' Hour. Bring your slides to share.
2:00 - 4:00 Paper Sessions with a mid-afternoon break
4:00 - 5:00 Business Meeting
5:00 - 6:00 On Your Own
6:00 - 7:00 Social Hour - American Legion
7:00 - Annual Banquet - American Legion. Guest Speaker -
Dr. John L. Zimmerman

Sunday, October 4 - FIELD TRIPS

6:30 - 12:00 Field Trips
12:00 Lunch at Jones Park, 20th Street and Prairie

Motels in Emporia

West end of town on US Highway 50

Super 8 Motel	2913 W. Hwy 50	(316) 342-7567
Quality Inn	3021 W. Hwy 50	342-3770
Days Inn	3032 W. Hwy 50	342-1787
Best Western	3181 W. Hwy 50	342-7587

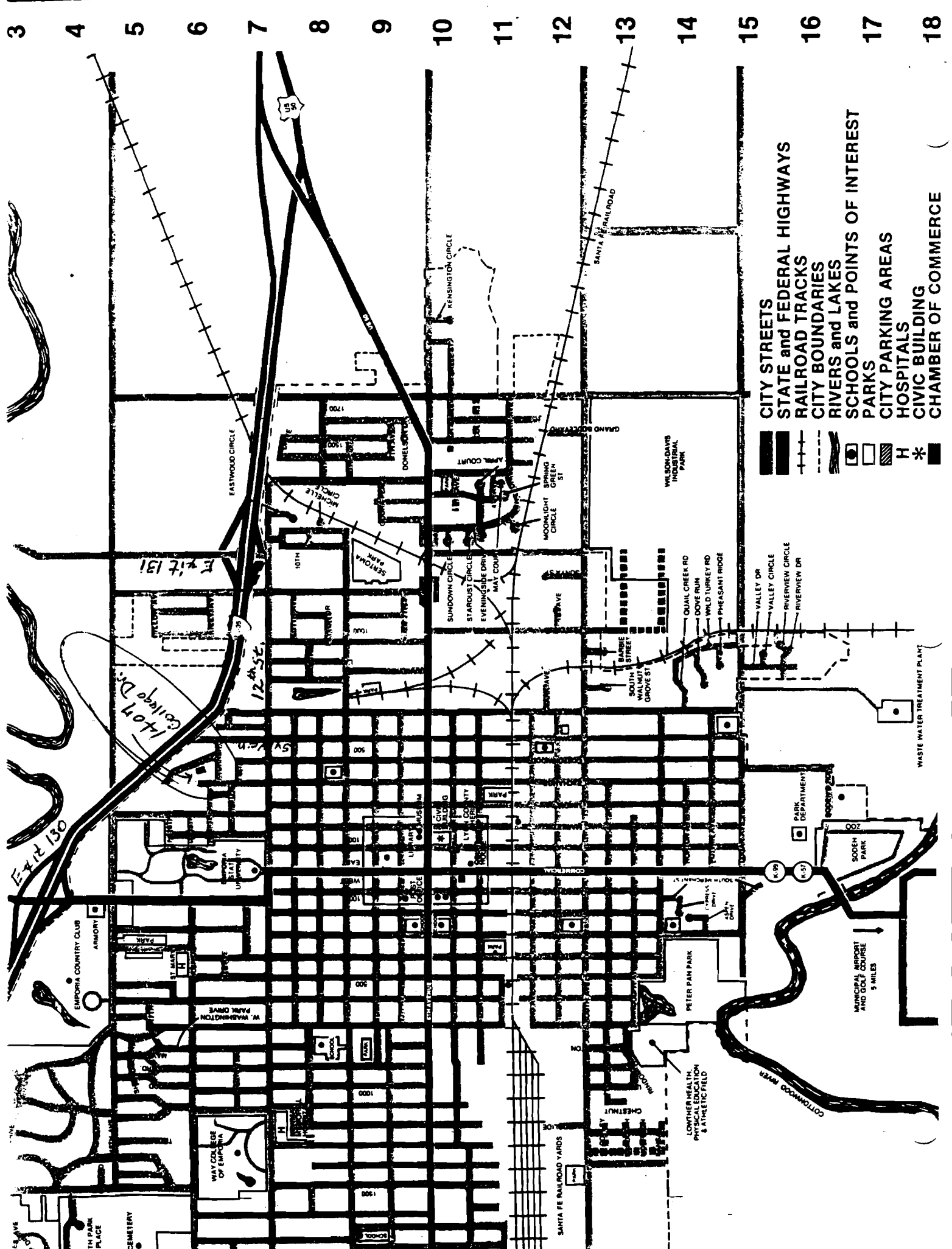
Industrial Ave exit (exit 128) from I-35

Holiday Inn	2700 W. 18th Ave.	342-2200
Econo Lodge	2630 W. 18th Ave.	343-1240

Merchant St. (K-99) exit (exit 130) from I-35, next to ESU

Ramada Inn	1839 Merchant	342-8850
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Limited Camping at the Ross Natural History Reservation



- CITY STREETS
- STATE and FEDERAL HIGHWAYS
- RAILROAD TRACKS
- CITY BOUNDARIES
- RIVERS and LAKES
- SCHOOLS and POINTS OF INTEREST
- PARKS
- CITY PARKING AREAS
- HOSPITALS
- CIVIC BUILDING
- CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT AND GOLF COURSE 5 MILES

LONGER HEALTH PHYSICAL EDUCATION & ATHLETIC FIELD

1407 College Dr
Exit 131
12th St
10th St
9th St
8th St
7th St
6th St
5th St
4th St
3rd St

1407 College Dr
Exit 131
12th St
10th St
9th St
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CALL FOR PAPERS

K.O.S. Annual Meeting, 1992

The Kansas Ornithological Society will meet October 2, 3 and 4, 1992 at Emporia, Kansas. The contributed paper sessions will be on Saturday, the 3rd. The only requirement is that papers deal with birds in some way! We especially encourage graduate and undergraduate students to present the results of their studies. The most interesting papers are often by people who consider themselves amateurs but nevertheless have considerable expertise. We encourage you to share your experiences with the group. Both long and short presentations are welcome.

We do request that all contributors submit an abstract or short summary (approximately 150 words) of their presentations.

COMPLETE THIS FORM AND MAIL BY SEPTEMBER 18 TO:

David Bryan
9214 W. 82nd Terr.
Overland Park, KS 66204
Phone: 913-341-9584

Contributed Papers Session, October 3, 1992

AUTHOR(S) _____

ADDRESS: _____

TITLE OF PAPER: _____

ABSTRACT: _____

Time for presentation and questions: 10 min. 15 min. 20 min.

Audio-visual equipment needed: _____

PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

NAME(S) _____

ADDRESS _____

	Number	Amount
REGISTRATION FEES:		
Regular - \$ 5.00	_____	\$ _____
Student - \$ 3.00	_____	_____
Saturday Lunch - \$ 3.50	_____	_____
Saturday Banquet - \$10.50	_____	_____
Sunday Box Lunch - \$ 3.50	_____	_____
Total	_____	\$ _____
Amount Enclosed		\$ _____

Make Checks Payable to: KOS LOCAL COMMITTEE

Send completed forms to: Elmer J. Finck
 KOS Meeting
 Division of Biology, Box 50
 Emporia State University
 Emporia, KS 66801-5087
 (316) 341-5623 (Office)
 (316) 342-4781 (Home)

PRE-REGISTRATION FORMS MUST BE IN BY SEPTEMBER 25!

BEST BIRD OF THE YEAR

Mail to: Galen Pittman
 R.R. 4 Box 260
 Lawrence, KS 66044

SPECIES _____ OBSERVER(S) _____

LOCATION _____

DETAILS:

Note: You may duplicate this form if you have more than one bird to report.