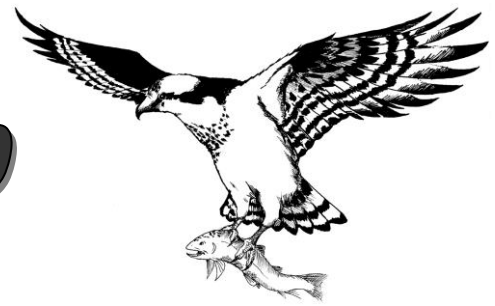


THE FISH HAWK HERALD



Coeur d'Alene Chapter of the National Audubon Society

December 2005

VOLUME 15 ISSUE 4

BOARD MEETING

DATE: December 12, Monday

TIME: 4:30 p.m.

PLACE: Mt. West Bank-125
Ironwood Dr.

DECEMBER PROGRAM

DATE: December 12, Monday-EARLY DATE

TIME: 7:00 p.m.

PLACE: Idaho Fish and Game Office,
2750 W. Kathleen

PROGRAM: "Bird Count
Identification". Slides and video to
help Christmas Bird Count participants
brush up on winter birds and
plumages. We'll review those
confusing "look-a-likes" and highlight
some rarities to be watching for this
winter.

SPEAKER: Kris Buchler

AND

A COOKIE EXCHANGE: In keeping with
the holiday tradition of overindulgence
we are going to have a cookie
exchange at the December meeting.
This is how it works: everyone who
brings two dozen cookies gets to take
home (or eat) two dozen cookies.
Bring a container for your goodies and
wear loose clothing 😊.

CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS AND POTLUCKS

See page 2 for more information on the
potlucks and page 3 for the counts.

2005-YARD LIST CHALLENGE

See Page 6 for information

Visit our website:

www.cdaudubon.org

Trumpeter Swan Observations

Lauri Hanauska-Brown, Idaho Department of Fish and Game

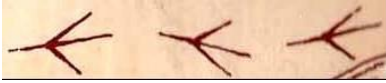
The Department of Idaho Fish and Game is looking for collared trumpeter swans again this year. The swans of most interest have yellow collars with black lettering or green collars with white lettering. All collared swans, however, are important to record. Please contact me at lhanausk@idfg.idaho.gov to report collar observations and/or congregations of wintering birds in places that seem 'out of the ordinary'. If you are interested in volunteering for this project, please contact me at 208-390-1512.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Trumpeter Swan Translocations and Observations -
Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Upper Snake Region

Winter translocation efforts to address trumpeter swan overcrowding in the Island Park area of Idaho began in 1990. The goal of dispersing the wintering population and establishing secure use of other parts of southeastern Idaho was to reduce population impacts on habitat. There was concern over die-offs in Island Park because of disease or starvation. Dispersal to more southerly wintering areas could also increase early spring food resources for the resident segment of the southern Idaho nesting population. Winter translocation efforts up to this time, however, have not adequately achieved the goal of dispersing the population to new wintering grounds. Trapping and translocating cygnets without accompanying adults from traditional wintering grounds had not been attempted. The winter of 2001-2002 was the first year that a multi-agency group captured and translocated cygnets from Harriman State Park (HSP). A control group of marked cygnets was released at HSP and all other captured cygnets were translocated to the Bear River and Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). Release sites were deemed suitable and translocating cygnets without adults proved feasible, as most translocated cygnets remained at the sites throughout much of the winter showing no obvious signs of starvation or disease. Translocation continued until the winter of 2004-2005. The winter of 2005-2006 begins efforts to track and observe returning collared swans. **Editors note and more about swans on page 7**

BIRD TRACKS



AUDUBON MEMBERS MAKE A DIFFERENCE



GREEN TIPS

Green tips will be a monthly feature in our newsletter. It is designed to give you ideas for taking personal conservation action to improve the environmental health and habitat quality of our yards and neighborhoods. (*Members are encouraged to send tips to the editor for inclusion in future newsletters.*)

CORRECTION

In the September issue Green Tips gave a wrong phone number for the Habitat for Humanity Discount Building Supply Center located at 176 W. Wyoming. The correct phone number is 762-4352. They also ~~Also we~~ take aluminum cans and cardboard. Both are recycled as a fund-raising activity.

FOR COFFEE LOVERS

Part Two

Feedback From Readers

From Lisa Hardy

When I was in Puerto Rico last year, I visited a coffee "finca" where coffee was grown in patches on fairly steep hillsides. Some of the patches were a bit shaded, and the grower said that the coffee grown with some shade was of a better flavor and grade. "Sun" coffee produces larger yields at

least in the short-term, but of inferior quality.

Another note is on the importance of natural forest to provide insect pollinators for coffee and other crops. "Last year, a study in Costa Rica found that on one farm alone the natural pollination of coffee by insects was worth \$60,000. Coffee yields were 20% higher on plots that lay within a kilometer of natural forest." (The Economist, April 23rd 2005).

Other stores that have organic and/or shade grown coffee

Safeway:

- 1) Seattle's Best (ground), four varieties labeled organic and Fair Trade.
 - 2) Seattle's Best (Bulk beans), three varieties labeled organic
 - 3) Millstone (bulk beans), three varieties labeled organic.
- Super 1 has shade grown coffee, Lowry's brand.

DISH WASHER DETERGENTS

Lisa Hardy

Most dishwasher detergents contain phosphates, and are a significant contributor to the total phosphate discharged into our area's lakes and rivers. Excess phosphate causes algal blooms and depletes the oxygen in water needed by fish and other aquatic organisms. Phosphate is in the news these days with the recent proposal to ban phosphate-containing automatic dishwasher detergents in Spokane County. You can eliminate this source of phosphate now by choosing phosphate-free dishwashing detergents. There are at least two such brands available in our area, made by Seventh Generation and Ecover. These products can be found at the Flour Mill in Hayden, and Pilgrim's or Fred Meyer's in

Coeur d'Alene. Check out <http://www.crowp.net/Issues/phosphorus.htm> for more information, including a home recipe for phosphate-free dishwasher detergent. Let me know how these products work for you, and if you find other sources for them.

CHRISTMAS POTLUCK AT SEVERTSONS'



All are welcome to the annual Christmas Potluck after the

Christmas Bird Count, Dec 15th, at about 5 p.m. or when it is too dark to bird!

Vegetarian Soup will be served-----meat will be provided for those wishing to "beef it up". Items needed: salads, desserts, beverages (bring your own) and one or two people to bring bread, and of course your appetites, good cheer, and lists of those birds you spotted!

For further information, please call Jan at 667-6209.

Bird Tracks

continued on page 7



BIRD QUOTE CORNER

"The day is done, and the darkness

Falls from the wings of Night,

As a feather is wafted downward

From an eagle in his flight."

--HENRY WADSWORTH

LONGFELLOW "Day is Done" --

DECEMBER FIELD TRIPS

FIELD TRIP INFORMATION

1. **PLEASE REGISTER:** Dates and trips could change.
2. **COST:** Participants will share in a mileage reimbursement for the driver at a rate of \$0.25/mile, with the trip leader responsible for collection and distribution of the compensation
3. **RADIOS:** We will ask participants to contribute \$1.00 toward batteries as needed.
4. **UNSCHEDULED TRIPS :** Sign up to be on the group email list for unscheduled trips with Shirley Sturts: s.sturts@verizon.net, or get on a call list by calling Shirley at 664-5318.

MICA BAY SURVEY

DATES: December 13, Tuesday

TIME: 9:00 A.M. NOTE THE CHANGE IN TIME

MEET: Fairmont Loop and Highway 95

LEADERS: Shirley Sturts, 664-5318 - Kris Buchler, 664-4739

ACTIVITY: We spend about 3 hours once a month counting birds in the Mica Bay. Beginner birders are welcome.

BROWN BAG BIRDING TRIP

DATE: December 20, Tuesday

MEET: North Idaho College Dike Road - north end by the lumber mill.

LEADER: Lynn Sheridan, 765-2603

ACTIVITY: Take an hour out of your busy day to enjoy the out-of-doors, see how many different species of birds one can find in an hour and get to know people that share your interest in nature. Beginner bird watchers are welcome

CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

Three Christmas Bird Counts (CBCs) are conducted in the Coeur d'Alene area each winter, part of a larger Audubon program extending across the Western Hemisphere. No matter what your skill level, beginner or expert, you can be a part of this century-old tradition. Join an Audubon team for the day or half of the day, or count birds at your feeder if you live within one of the count circles. For more information about the CBC, go to www.audubon.org and click on "Science". For specific information about our local CBCs, or to sign up, contact Shirley Sturts s.sturts@verizon.net 664-5318

Cost: \$5.00 per CBC plus gas money for the driver

December 15, Thursday - Coeur d'Alene - Compiler: Shirley Sturts, 664-5318

Breakfast: 6:00 a.m. Michael D's Eatery, Lake Coeur d'Alene Drive. Or, leave at 7:00 a.m.

Potluck: Home of Herb and Jan Severtson (See page 2 for more information) -1364 Fairmont Loop Road - RSVP Jan at 667-6209.

January 2, Sunday - Indian Mountain - Compiler: Don Heikkila, 589-3349

Breakfast: Planned by each team.

January 4, Tuesday- Spirit Lake - Compiler: Shirley Sturts, 664-5318

Breakfast: 6:00 a.m. Rustler's Roost, Hayden Lake. Or, leave at 7:00 a.m.,

Pizza Party: Home of Theresa Potts, 4103 Arrowhead Road. Cost of the pizzas will be shared. Small salads, desserts, side dishes or drinks are welcome. RSVP-Theresa 765-0229.



4TH IN A SERIES OF
ARTICLES ABOUT LAWN CARE
(Next month, pesticides are designed
to kill.)

THE BEAUTIFUL LAWN

Judy Waring, Janet Callen with
assistance from Lisa Hardy

Dandelions, fairy-rings, moss and insects are some of our area's lawn problems. The gardening sections of local hardware stores carry an impressive arsenal of chemical weapons with which to attack.

Some weeds are annuals and grow from seed set in the area the previous year, or blown in. These include chickweed, annual bluegrass, annual sowthistle, common purslane, common mallow and shotweed. Perennial weeds propagate by various means, including seeds and runners. Examples of perennial weeds are morning glory, buttercup, clover, horsetail, dandelion and plantain. Dandelions, bindweed (looks like white or pink morning glory), Canadian thistle, and black medic (sometimes called yellow clover) are part of the group called **Broad-leaf Weeds**.

Dandelions are the number one enemy weed of most homeowners. Dandelions are an indicator of a soil pH greater than 7.5 and since grass is happier at 6.5, lower the pH.

If a lawn does not have many dandelions hand dig them, a method which works best when the soil is damp. Fill the resulting holes in with a mixture of compost and grass seed. Or, try spot spraying with white vinegar.

Black medic is a sign of low nitrogen soil. This stuff is

sometimes called "yellow clover". When it's taking over, it will choke out grass and make flat mats about a foot in diameter. **White or pink clover** is also a sign of low nitrogen soil when it grows in abundance. This type of clover is not considered one of the bad guys. It contributes nitrogen to the soil and doesn't compete with grass.

Two very difficult weeds to get rid of are **bindweed** and **Canadian thistle**. They are resistant to many chemicals. However, they don't like tall grass or mowing and repeated digging will weaken them to the point that bugs and bacteria can take over.

There are also some **Weedy Grasses** which can find their way into your lawn.

Quackgrass (*Agropyron repens*) is probably the nastiest of them all. It is a perennial grass, 1-2 feet tall with hollow stems, wheat-like spikes and bluish-green blades that are rough on the upper surface. It spreads rapidly by coarse, long, pointed, white underground stems called rhizomes and is very difficult to eradicate. Seeds can survive in soil up to 4 years, although most germinate in spring within 2 years. Hand digging is not recommended because every root piece left behind will generate new plants. Black plastic is not totally effective.

CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS: An herbicide with glyphosate in it will kill actively growing quackgrass. A pre-emergent weed killer (Casoron) can be applied in flower beds early in the spring.

Crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*) is a pale green annual. Blades are short (2-5 inches long, 1/3 inch wide), slightly hairy and tapered to a point. Seed heads take on a purplish color. It also spreads by rooting

at the lower stem joints. It grows rapidly through the summer, forming broad, dense, flat clumps that smother turf. It sprouts from seed in the early spring and hard frost kills it in the fall. The best prevention is to try to stop it from sprouting. This grass likes hot, dry weather. **CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS:** Apply a crabgrass pre-emergent weed killer (Pendamethalin, Dacthal, or Bensulide) in early spring before the seeds germinate, (February through April) before daily temperatures are in the 80's.

Bentgrass, (*Agrostis* species) the grass of choice for some putting greens will become a weed in a bluegrass lawn. Normally it is cut very short, ¼ to ½ inch, and if not becomes a matted, straggly patch. It is very invasive and will crowd out other grasses. However, because of its shallow root system it will not survive in dry soils. **CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS:** Apply a non-selective herbicide glyphosate (Roundup, Kleenup or Knockout.)

Annual Bluegrass (Poa annual) is low growing, light, apple green with hundreds of whitish-green seed heads at any mowing height. Blades are weak and terminate with a boat-shaped tip. They are short, narrow and smooth. Annual bluegrass may persist as a perennial if winters are mild. It germinates in the fall and grows vigorously through mild winters and early springs. It likes moist, rich, compacted soils. Aerate compacted soils and water deeply and infrequently.

CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS: Treat with a pre-emergent herbicide such as Dacthal or bensulide in early to mid-fall. Treat again in mid-March to mid-April.

Continued on page 5

THE BEAUTIFUL LAWN CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

CORN GLUTEN MEAL is an **Organic** product which acts as a pre-emergent weed killer. It is considered effective against the above named culprits; annual bluegrass, crabgrass, black medic, clover and dandelion. It will also help control a number of other weeds. It will not harm beneficial insects, soil organisms or pond or stream life. We have located the following corn gluten meal products.

1) Orland's Safe-T-Weed Corn Gluten Herbicide (A fertilizer also with Nitrogen (N) equivalent to 10-0-0. **Found at:** Cenex-Cooperative Supply, Inc. 5831 N. Gov't Way in Dalton Gardens:

2) Uncle Malcolm's Weed Whompin' Mulch (for flower and shrub beds) **Found at:** Northland Nursery

8092 W. Prairie Ave., Post Falls
3) Concern Weed Prevention Plus (in a pellet form & contains nitrogen) **Found at:** Petal Pushers Nursery & Garden Center, 1842 N Government Way, Coeur d Alene

4) WOW Plus Pre-Emergence Weed Control and Fertilizer
Found at: -so far found only on-line by doing a Google search.

MOSS: Lawn moss causes thinning of desirable grasses. It generally develops in neglected lawns under conditions of continuous shade, wetness, soil acidity or compaction. Long-term control of moss can be achieved only if these cultural conditions are corrected, allowing development of dense turf. Dethatching, followed by nitrogen fertilization is an effective non-chemical approach toward eliminating moss.

CHEMICAL SOLUTION: De-Moss, a cryptocidal soap, or soluble iron compounds such as

ferrous sulfate, ferric sulfate and ferrous ammonium sulfate.

INSECTS: According to Dorothy Kienke at the University of Idaho Extension Service, lawns in our area rarely, or never, have a serious insect problem. At least not serious enough to apply insecticides. Your lawn might have the following pests:

Grubs are the larvae of certain species of beetles. Grubs like to eat grass roots and if you dig up a dead patch of grass you just might see a bunch of grubs munching away. Birds love grubs and act as a natural grub control, so it follows that any type of toxic chemical which kills grubs will probably kill the birds. If you think you have a serious enough grub problem to warrant an attack, the answer is a microbial pesticide. The most commonly used microbial pesticides in the U.S. are strains of *Bacillus thuringiensis*, or BT. BT is a bacteria that will kill the grub but if any other bug or animal eats the BT or the dead larvae, they will experience no ill effect. Another commonly used microbial pesticide is milky spore disease, which is comprised of *Bacillus papillae* and *Bacillus lentimorbus*.

European Crane Fly is an established pest in western Washington, taking up residence in lawns and pastures. It has very long legs and looks like a large mosquito with a body about one inch long, not including the legs. Homeowners become alarmed when thousands of these large flies gather on the sides of homes. They do not bite or sting and do no damage to houses. It is their larvae that do damage to lawns, chewing away at the roots. Lawn feeding birds are the natural

enemy, and there are beneficial nematodes available that effectively reduce larval populations. Scientists have observed that good fertilizer programs have masked the effects of Crane Fly feeding and aeration in the spring may help reduce populations mechanically.

Although Audubon at Home recommends a visit to the EPA website for detailed information about microbial pesticides, we found it not an easy site to use. Two products, *Grub Guard*, which contains nematodes and *Milky Spore*, which contains *Bacillus papillae*, were located in the Gardener's supply catalogue at www.gardeners.com. Our best advice, believe Dorothy Koneke and leave the grub problems to the birds. And never use chemicals.

FAIRY RINGS AND OTHER THINGS: Dark green grass, filled with mushrooms, that continually expands outward leaving a patch of dead grass. One can choose to fight them, or leave them alone. Left alone they will eventually work their way out of the lawn and disappear. Necrotic ring spot is a fungal disease that shows up as spreading brown patches in bluegrass lawns across the regions. It most often appears in sodded lawns. It is very difficult to totally eliminate once it is established. If one chooses to do battle with these diseases contact your local extension office.

Ants and Earwigs do not attack lawns, but they are often an insect problem. An excellent organic product is Diatomaceous Earth. One brand is Concern made by Necessary Organics. No local retail outlet has been yet been located, however Petal Pushers will order the product.

BIRD TRACKS CONTINUED

2005-YARD LIST CHALLENGE

How is your yard-list coming along this year? You have one more month to whip it into shape. On January 1, tally up your species and submit to:

Lisa Hardy

2153B Old River Road

Kingston, Idaho 83839

email: basalt@earthlink.net

You will need to submit a list of species and information about your location. Note whether you are in city limits, urban, suburban or rural, whether you have a water view, type of vegetation and cover available, feeders provided etc. Remember, your list should include all birds seen or heard *from* your yard, so you can include, for example, the geese that flew over at 3000', or the owl you heard one night in the neighbor's yard. What was your favorite bird? Share any interesting bird behavior you noted while observing birds in your yard.

ADOPT-A-HIGHWAY PROJECT

Saturday, October 22

Judy Waring

The morning began cold and foggy, but fueled with sugar-laden donuts eight Auduboners headed to our two mile stretch of Highway 95 to pick up litter. And it needed it! We went from 11 bags full of trash during the spring clean-up to 19 bags, and from under two hours on the job to almost four hours. This is not too surprising since, with the summer season, and open car windows, more litter can be expected. That, and the increasing population in Kootenai County, with a resultant increase in traffic. all contribute to the problem.

We love our "grabbers", generously lent to us by Sherry and Larry Mundt, saving us from spending the morning in a bent over position but we were at it long enough to get some lusus of blisters. So we will be looking for more hardy souls next spring to lend a hand. Look for the date and time in the April newsletter.

BIRD TRACKS



"If I were to make a study of the tracks of animals and represent them by plates, I should conclude with the tracks of man"

Henry David Thoreau

CRANBERRY TRIP

Dick Cripe

Never have so many done so much for so little! How much does a pound of cranberries cost, anyway? Well, maybe that is the wrong attitude. Fourteen people arrived at the boat launch at Killarny Lake on a windy October 16th, looked across the rough, white-capped lake, and unanimously concluded: "We're not taking a canoe out on that!" So we retired to the Rose Lake Cafe for a warm breakfast and hearty conversation.

The following Thursday, October 20, a smaller group of six - Lynn Sheridan, Brian Taylor, Judy Waring, Janet Callen, her daughter Leslie, and Dick Cripe - assembled and set out in two canoes and two kayaks. The weather was cool, but not cold, overcast, but not windy. We made our way across the lake and into the canal. We were able to proceed about two-thirds of the way up the canal before it became impassable for either kayak or canoe. So, we back-tracked

(fortunately no one got really stuck), parked our canoes along the dike, and walked the rest of the way. The walk was about a mile over and under windfalls along a very unimproved trail. The last 20 yards involved sliding down the bank and crossing a muddy bog walking on poles that had been laid down to create a trail. We wore a variety of footwear, but it didn't make much difference - everyone stepped into the mud over their boots at least once. Nevertheless, we all made it to the cranberry patch with no more damage than wet, muddy feet.

The cranberry patch was loaded with berries and we quickly got to work picking. Within two hours we each had a gallon or more, all that we could safely carry back. We made our way back across the bog and the trail without dropping and dumping our treasures. As we paddled back across the lake we congratulated ourselves on our successful adventure and exchanged ideas about what to do with the cranberries.

We'll plan to take this trip again next year, but we will be clear about how to get there. The primary requirement is some physical flexibility and a sense of humor.

Trumpeter Swan Observations

Continued from page 1

Editors Note:

Our chances of seeing a collared Trumpeter Swan in North Idaho are pretty slim. Our most common swan in North Idaho is the Tundra Swan. However, Trumpeters often mix with flocks of Tundra Swan throughout their migration and winter range. One or two

Continued on page 7

Trumpeter Swan

Continued from page 6

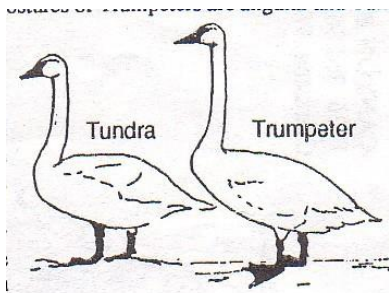
Trumpeter are reported from North Idaho every year by birders who take the time to study the swans they find on their outings. Trumpeter and Tundra are very similar and extra care must be taken in identifying the Trumpeter, keeping in mind that they are very rare in our area.

DISTINGUISHING TUNDRA AND TRUMPETER SWAN

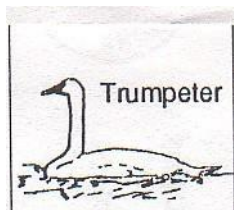
Shirley Sturts

FIELD MARKS:

SIZE AND SHAPE: The Tundra is smaller, 53 inches compared to the 65 inches of the Trumpeter. The Trumpeter has a longer

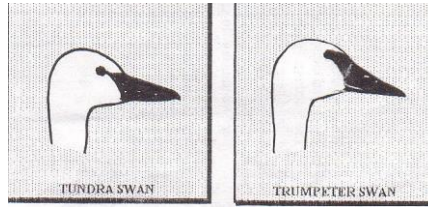


neck in proportion to its body length. This is noticeable when standing or swimming but not reliable in flight. In general the body posture of the Trumpeter is angular and the Tundra posture is curved or rounded. Trumpeters often have their necks kinked back at the base so that it appears to rise from the forepart of the back,



forming an angular "C" shape.

BODY AND BILL:



They both have all white bodies and black bills. The Tundra has a more rounded head, shorter bill profile and a yellow spot at the base of the bill. Just to make the birder's life more difficult (I'm sure that is the reason), some Tundra Swan lack the yellow spot. If the yellow spot is there, no problem, we've made our identification. If it is not, we can look for the salmon-pink mandible edges on the closed bill of the trumpeter which is usually visible according the field guides. There is a problem with using the salmon-pink mandible edge field mark. Like the yellow spot, it is not always visible and even if it is, chances are you will not be close enough to see it. Possibly one of the best distinguishing marks is the shape, size and amount of black on the bill. The Tundra has the more rounded and shorter bill profile with the eye standing out distinctly from the bill. The bill profile of the Trumpeter is long and flat, much like a Canvasback. The black of the Trumpeter bill is broad where it makes contact with the eye, making eye seem more connected to the bill.

JUVENILE SWANS: Juvenile swans have a gray body coloration and their bills are black at the tip and base with pink in the middle. Trumpeters are usually a much darker sooty gray, especially on the head and neck. This plumage remains throughout the winter. In contrast, the plumage of the Tundra juvenile is a lighter

silvery gray which begins to turn white in late December.

VOICE: This is best way to distinguish the Trumpeter from the Tundra. Unfortunately, they seem to always remain silent when I have encountered them in the field. In migration the Tundra makes a series of mellow, high-pitched notes: oo-oo-oo accentuated in the middle or *who-ho*, *woo-oo-woo*, or *who-who*. The Trumpeter has trumpetlike notes on 1 pitch: *koo-hoh*. If you have access to bird call tapes, I would encourage you to listen to their different and distinct calls.

BEHAVIOR: Trumpeters are often found mixed in with Tundra but are usually not entirely intermingled. If you see a flock of swan, and one or more appear to be separated from the others, it is a good idea to put all the above identification tools into practice. Trumpeters may be the last birds in a mixed flock to take off. They often stay one or more minutes longer than the Tundra Swan.

If a flock of swans takes flight, watch their necks. Just as the Trumpeter Swan lifts into the air it will pull its neck briefly into an "S" curve during the first wing beats of its flight, and then straighten out its neck as a Tundra does. The Tundra Swan keeps its neck straight for the entire takeoff and initial wing beats.

Trumpeters do what is called head bobbing - frequently bob their heads and necks up and down. A variety of vocalization will accompany this head bobbing. This activity apparently serves as a form of communication between individuals and within the flock. Unless suddenly startled into flight, Tundra will do this head bobbing activity, increasing its intensity just prior to taking flight.

OBSERVATION POST

Temminck's Stint: 1 European bird that has been at the Ocean Shores (WA) sewage treatment plant for a week or more in November. This is the first one seen in the lower 48 states and it has attracted more than 600 serious bird listers from as far away as Florida. According to the Inland-nw-birders listserve it was last seen on November 14th.

Common Loon: 12+ Wolf Lodge and Beauty Bay, Coeur d'Alene Lake, Nov. 2, Lisa Hardy and Kris Buchler

Eared Grebe 2 Hayden Lake, November 2, Lisa Hardy (our #197th bird for the Kootenai County Big Year)

Horned Grebe 1 Page, Nov. 14, Lisa Hardy (#153 Shoshone County Big Year)

Surf Scoter 1 Page Ponds, Oct. 7, Lisa Hardy

Osprey: 1 North Fork Coeur d'Alene River, Oct. 30, Lisa Hardy

Rough-legged Hawk 1 Farragut State Park, Nov. 3, Ed Buchler

Thayer's Gull: 1 on the docks at the Beach House Restaurant on Coeur d'Alene Lake Drive, Nov. 20, Mike Halderman

Northern Pygmy-Owl 1 heard, North Fork Coeur d'Alene River, Oct. 30 (at her home)

Rock Wren 1 North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene, Aug. 25, Lisa Hardy

Bohemian Waxwing: 4 across the street from the Beach House Restaurant on Coeur d'Alene Lake Drive, Nov. 20, Mike Halderman