

## EDITOR'S NOTES

The editorial staff apologizes (half way) for the paucity of newsletters and the lateness of the September Bulletin. The delay has been caused by the lack of anything to put in them. The Bulletin editor states that he has nothing on hand for the December issue. The call for papers for the newsletter from banders, fell flat with only a few replying. This issue is quite long since material has been accumulating since April.

## Membership Secretary Notes

Four new members in September brought the KOS 1972 membership up to 338, eleven more than last year. Besides eleven life members, 11 other have paid up for 1973.

Fifty-two new members have joined this year, but that is somewhat offset by the 38 members who were dropped from the roll by death, resignation, or non-payment of dues.

Fall is a good time to join KOS because dues are credited to the next year with the remainder of the present year free. Send me the names of prospective members and I'll be glad to contact them.

Dues envelopes for 1973 are being mailed with this issue of the Bulletin and Newsletter. Please mail your dues as soon as you see that envelope!!!! The Society needs more members. If you know of persons that might be interested, please send their names and addresses to me at Baldwin City, Kansas 66006 and I will send them membership information.

Two corrections have been reported for the membership list sent out with the April Newsletter. Added to the Richmond, Kansas list should be Carl N. Edwards, RFD 1, Box 158. An asterick indicating charter membership should have preceded the name of Philip Menninger.--Amelia J. Betts.

## ANNUAL SPRING MEETING 1972

The KOS held its annual meeting at Hays on April 29-30. The meeting was well attended. The banquet speaker was Chandler Robbins. Election of officers was as follows: President--Max C. Thompson, Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas 67156. Vice-President--Dwight Platt, R. F. D. 2, Newton, Kansas 67114. Corresponding Secretary--Charles H. Franklin, Jr., 641 Proctor Place, Independence, Missouri 64052 [THE FIRST OUT OF STATE OFFICER EVER ELECTED]. Membership Secretary--Amelia J. Betts, Baldwin City, Kansas 66006. Treasurer--Eugene R. Lewis, 1285 MacVicar, Topeka, Kansas 66604.

Directors: 1971-72, H. T. Gier, Marjorie E. Marshall  
1972-73, Edmund F. Martinez, Jean Schulenberg

Appointed Positions: Ruth Fauhl, Librarian; Stan Roth, Conservation Comm.; Jack LaShelle, Publicity; Kansas Check-list, Max C. Thompson.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!!!!** All back issues of the Bulletin have been moved to the Museum of Natural History at the University of Kansas. If you did not receive your copy or have any inquires concerning back issues, please communicate with Ruth Fauhl. Southwestern College continues to do the mailing but back issues are then given to Ruth to hold in our newly established library. Address changes should still be sent to the editors or membership secretary.

Members attending the meeting were as follows: Jean and Margaret Schulenberg, Darlene Vaughn, Amelia Betts, Ivan Boyd, Mrs. Ivan Boyd, John Burns, Katharine Kelley, Dr. and Mrs. Raymond Miller, Robert Kruger, Mrs. Owen Paul, Lorena Combs, Joan Challans, Joyce Davis, Dora Rennick, Frank Robl, Richard Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Boyd,

Marie Brehmer, Mrs. Raymond Dodd, Ed Martinez, Pat Martinez, Jean and Larry Nossaman, Marvin Schwillig, Gunhild Sollid, Chuck and Jan Ely, Virginia Kraus, Virginia Mermis, Marvin Rolfs, Bruce Taggart, Gerald Tomanek, Glenn Tucker, Myrl Walker, Louise Wenke, Jerry Wilson, Charles Neil, Celia and Ralph White, Carroll and Keith Hansen, Bernice Tatum, Geneva McFarland, Mrs. Charles Smith, Ruth Fauhl, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. James Peoples, Stan Roth, Perry Conway, Margery Davidson, Steven Den, Sondra Williamson, Stephen Fretwell, Thomas Shane, John Zimmerman, Mrs. Harold Beam, Virginia Harris, Dwight, Kamala and Richard Platt, Stan Senner, Carl, Charles, Effie and Roy Edwards, Mrs. Dwight Mulford, Katharine Wahl, James Blakely, Robert Glazier, Eugene and Eulalia Lewis, Jeanette and Roderick Runyan, Mrs. Roland Turner, Jeff Cox, Kenn Kaufman, Hazel Land, Max Thompson, Missouri: Charles and Helen Franklin, New Mexico: Byron Berger. Oklahoma: Hubert and Mable Frings. Maryland: Chan Robbins. Nebraska: Melania Den. No Address: Mr. and Mrs. Meier, Mrs. Carl Legsack.

Birds observed on the Sunday Field Trip: [113]. Eared Grebe, Pied-billed Grebe, Double-crested Cormorant, Great Blue Heron, Green Heron, Black-crowned Night Heron, Mallard, Gadwall, Green-winged Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Cinnamon Teal, American Widgeon, Shoveler, Redhead, Lesser Scaup, Bufflehead, Ruddy Duck, Turkey Vulture, Cooper's Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Osprey, Sparrow Hawk, Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasant, American Coot, Killdeer, Common Snipe, Upland Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Willet, Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Long-billed Dowitcher, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Avocet, Wilson's Phalarope, Franklin's Gull, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Barn Owl, Great Horned Owl, Burrowing Owl, Chimney Swift, Belted Kingfisher, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Red-shafted Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Western Kingbird, Eastern Phoebe, Least Flycatcher, Horned Lark, Tree Swallow, Bank Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Cliff Swallow, Purple Martin, Blue Jay, Black-billed Magpie, Common Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, Red-breasted Nuthatch, House Wren, Mockingbird, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Eastern Bluebird, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Water Pipit, Cedar Waxwing, Loggerhead Shrike, Starling, Warbling Vireo, Orange-crowned Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, Audubon's Warbler, Yellowthroat, Wilson's Warbler, House Sparrow, Western Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Redwinged Black Bird, Baltimore Oriole, Brewer's Blackbird, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, Cardinal, Dickcissel, Pine Siskin, American Goldfinch, Rufous-sided Towhee, Lark Bunting, Savannah Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, Lark Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Harris's Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Lincoln's Sparrow.

#### BIRD BANDING IN KANSAS

Hays--Charles Ely, Operator...The Hays mist-netting station was established on Big Creek at the edge of the Fort Hays Kansas State College campus in September 1966. The area is riparian growth, primarily American Elm, Boxelder, Green Ash and Cottonwood, and is bounded by the college campus, college farm, a Hays park and private land. The surrounding area is suburban, highly cultivated or used for native pasture.

Each year Big Creek has suffered additional habitat loss and the netting area has shrunk to about 1/5 of its 1966 size. The number of birds using the area has declined with the loss of habitat above and below the netting site and the project will soon have to be drastically modified or suspended entirely.

By the first of this year we had totalled 963 banding days (over 12,000 banding hours) and have banded over 22,000 birds of about 135 species, most of them on the area proper. Seven species make up about half of the total banded: Barn Swallow (banded county-wide), Tree, Clay-colored and Chipping Sparrows, Orange-crowned Warbler, House Sparrow (Banding discontinued in 1970) and American Goldfinch.

We have had 576 returns and local recoveries (after 90 days) of 33 species, most of them wintering or breeding species. This is a return rate (of those species

returning) of 4.7%. Half of our 28 foreign recoveries are Mourning Doves shot during migration or on the wintering grounds in west-central Mexico. Among the other interesting recoveries are two Barn Swallows --one renetted by Ed Martinez at Cheyenne Bottoms and one recovered near Quetzaltenango, Guatemala. Our northernmost recovery is of a Vesper Sparrow killed in Manitoba.

May has consistently been our major banding period and in some years has comprised up to 46% of the total annual banding. The heaviest migration usually occurs in one or two waves, usually coincident with low, overcast skies and light rain. If these conditions occur in early May, Chipping and Clay-colored Sparrows predominate; if in late May, various warblers predominate. This year the first wave occurred during final exams and we netted only one day but still hit a season high of 127 birds of 31 species. Netting this year has been characterized by small numbers of a variety of species without sharply defined migration peaks for most species.

Many birders fail to realize that the recapture of banded birds is a minor objective of a mist-netting operation. Systematic netting adds a whole new dimension to any local bird distribution study. Length of migration period, migration peaks, and time spent in the area by individuals can be determined. Netting provides evidence that different age and sex groups of many species migrate at different times and sometimes over different pathways. Most exciting is the netting and handling of species not otherwise seen in the area--such as our Hammond's Flycatchers and Bush-tits.

The main advantage of netting is the tremendous amount of time involved. "Bird-watching" outside the netting area tends to be neglected and results are biased toward the species most easily netted. Ideally both techniques should be used to really understand the birds of any particular area.

Ellis--Richard Weber, Operator...A banding station was set up on Big Creek at Ellis in November 1970, and nearly 5,000 birds of over 100 species have been banded since. The Tree Sparrow is by far my most commonly banded species. Large numbers of other winter residents, including the Harris Sparrow, American Goldfinch, Song Sparrow, Oregon Junco and Slate-colored Junco were also banded. Among migrants, the Swainson's Thrush and Orange-crowned Warbler are the most commonly banded. In summer many Barn Swallows are banded.

Many birds rare or uncommon to Ellis County have been netted at the Ellis Station. Among these are the Bullock's Oriole, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Worm-eating Warbler, Magnolia, Bay-breasted and Canada Warblers, Scarlet Tanager, Painted Bunting, and White-winged and Gray-headed Junco.

Banding at Ellis has not continued long enough to show many exciting returns, but an Orange-crowned Warbler banded by Charles Ely in Hays on October 12, 1969 was recaptured at Ellis on October 15, 1971. After two years and many thousands of miles of travels, this bird returned to within 11 miles of its point of original banding, and was migrating through Ellis County at very nearly the same day of the year.

Black-capped Chickadees, though not among the most commonly banded birds here, are presently giving the highest number of returns. It appears that both resident and migrant populations may be involved. All returns on Tree Sparrows were at the point of original banding, except one bird that was banded at Ellis and recaptured in Hays the following winter. There have as yet been no foreign recoveries of birds banded at Ellis.

Winfield--Max C. Thompson, Operator...The only foreign recovery out of 600 Nashville Warblers banded in the Winfield area was picked up in Duluth, Minnesota on September 21, 1971. The bird had been banded on September 19, 1969. The bird was found dead.

Pittsburgh--Bessie Boso Operator--A Blue Jay which I banded 17 December 1960, returned to one of my traps on 26 March 1964. On April 29, 1971 I found it dead in our back yard. My banding activities in 1971 were limited due to illness in the family. The only other item of interest was the return of a Common Grackle female, banded 6 May 1965 and returned 30 May 1971. Location of banding station is 3 mi. west, 2 1/2 miles south of 4th and Broadway, Pittsburgh...

Baldwin--Katharine B. Kelley... The year 1971 was not a good banding year for me as I banded on 130 individuals of 19 species. So far this year I have banded 128 birds of 13 species.

All of my banding is on birds in my back yard near the center of Baldwin. Most are caught in trip traps, an electric trap, and a maze-type trap. A few birds are brought to me for banding. I use no mist nets.

Of the 130 individuals last year, 47 were Cardinals, 19 Slate-colored Juncos, 16 Blue Jays, and 10 Starlings. The most unusual was an Orchard Oriole.

A Cardinal was retaken in March that had been banded in January 1967. A Starling was also retaken four years after banding, A Red-bellied Woodpecker after 3 years, and a Downy Woodpecker after 7 years, one month.

The record for repeats goes to a Tufted Titmouse banded March 6, 1969 and retaken for the 13th time in April 1971.

As I am a school teacher, I do most of my banding in the late afternoons and on week ends....

Baldwin--Margaret and Ivan Boyd....Our whole family bands, however the permit is in my name [Margaret]. Most of the birds are trapped and banded in our yard at this address. [1020 7th St. Baldwin] We occasionally set up mist nets at various locations north, and south of town and at the edge of town near our home.

In 1971 we banded 20 species with a total of 156. We added one new species-Red-eyed Vireo caught in a mist net at the Big Hill area during the Annual Spring Census that the local Baldwin Bird Club sponsors.

Our permit (07040) was issued in 1952. We have banded 84 species with a total of individuals of 3,455. Our traps consist of trip, drop, funnel and sparrow type construction....

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Spring Migration--Wichita--I spent only a fraction of the spring here between trips out of the state, but I saw enough to make a few generalizations. The early part of the season was ahead of schedule. Several butterfly species (Euchloe olympia, Hesperia metea, etc.) were out in late March, one to three weeks ahead of their usual dates. The vanguard of the shorebird flight arrived early, and a lot of ducks pulled out early, but the trend didn't seem to hold for the other birds. The warblers were generally late and, I was told, rather sparse in variety.

On April 22nd, along the Wichita-Valley Center Flood Control canals southwest of Wichita, I saw a LeConte's Sparrow in exactly the same spot where I found the species in April. Later that day, in the same general area, I had a fine view of the uncommon Common Tern, a single individual of which was associating with two Forster's Terns.

Since I had been in North Carolina when Wichita Audubon had their annual spring count, I held my own "Big Day" in the general vicinity of Wichita on May 16th. In the course of 19 intensive exhausting hours in the field, I recorded 134 species. Some of the more interesting were: Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Short-billed Dowitcher, Northern Phalarope (3), Barn Owl, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (late), White-eyed Vireo, and Magnolia Warbler..Kenn Kaufman....

Topeka---On the weekend of May 20-21, the Topeka Audubon Society was the guest of the Rock Springs 4H, in Geary County. I and others there saw some unusual birds deserving note, as well as other interesting forms of wildlife.

At the camp I was surprised to find many territorial Blue-gray Gnatcatchers--there was a greater density of these there than I have seen elsewhere in Kansas. Wood Ducks were also at the camp. In the general area are both meadowlarks, the Eastern being much more numerous.

On the 20th near Geary County Lake I saw a male Bullock's Oriole. At the Lake was a pair of Blue Grosbeaks. I also found a dead Common Loon in breeding plumage. It had strangled on a fish line and hook, and had been dead perhaps 2 weeks.

In the evening of the 20th Gene Lewis and myself surveyed the areas around the camp for goatsuckers. Chuck-will's-widows and Nighthawks were very common, but Poor-wills were even more common. I have never encountered so many in my life. I noted 1 Whip-poor-will, that calling at the camp in the early morning of the 20th. Barred and Great Horned Owls were fairly common. We also heard a couple night heron squawks.

We saw only 5 warblers, representing 5 species. A Bay-breasted at camp May 20; Yellow, Magnolia, and a singing male Parula. A Blackburnian was seen on the 20th at Geary County Lake.

Perhaps of greatest interest was a bird I saw briefly at the camp on the 21st. It was almost certainly a female House Finch. Coincidentally, Deborah Lewis found another bird nearby which from her description was likely a male House Finch. Woods

Summer Notes--Great Bend. The colony of Bobolinks that nested in the wet meadow north of Ellinwood last summer returned and apparently nested successfully this year. We made fewer trips to the nesting meadow; and the largest count of Bobolinks was made on 11 June, when 12 males and 4 females were listed.

On 13 June, I found a larger colony of Bobolinks nesting 4 miles north of St. John, Stafford Co. The Bobolinks were in an ungrazed, subirrigated wet meadow along both sides of Highway US 281. Stan Seener checked the area the next day and reported 12 males and two females. I revisited the meadow on 28 June and recorded 19 males and five females. This is a large meadow and there probably were more birds using it than we were able to record. I observed two females feeding young on 29 June.

Stan Seener located another ungrazed wet meadow four miles north and 1/4 mile east of Heizer, Barton Co., that had two pair of Bobolinks using it on 13 June 1972. This was a more arid area with shorter vegetation that dried out early in the summer. We doubt that these birds successfully nested.

This year I ran the Wallace County breeding bird route and was much surprised to find territorial skylarking Cassins Sparrows at nine of the 50 stops. I was of the opinion that Cassins Sparrows were sagebrush habitat birds, but these males were territorial in fallow fields with a thin stand of firebush Kochia scoparia. Firebush is an introduced plant and possibly is providing habitat suitable for nesting Cassins Sparrows. It could be they are expanding their range. I also saw a Prairie Falcon along this route and returned to the area of sighting after I had completed the route and found a rough chalk bluff area about a half mile north of the sighting that might harbor suitable nesting ledges. Ferruginous Hawks also were seen and are known to nest on the chalk bluffs of the area. It was an interesting route.

I was disappointed to learn that the large nesting colony of Great-blue Herons south of Hudson, Stafford Co., had been forced to move. Stan Seener visited the site on 13 June 1972, and found the cottonwood grove had been completely removed. Checking further, Stan learned that the grove had been cut for pulpwood in the summer of 1971. No Great Blue Herons were observed in the vicinity of the former nests.  
Marvin Sch willing.

Fall Notes--Lawrence. One of the best birds of the year for Ann Ericson and Helen Chewning was the Golden-winged Warbler seen September 14. It was in the West Hills district of Lawrence. The bird was sighted twice with 9 power binoculars at a distance of about 25 feet.

Several American Egrets and about 15 immature Little Blue Herons have been seen often during the first two weeks of September, roosting in trees bordering the fish ponds north-east of Lawrence. Helen Chewning.

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FALL MEETING HELD AT CHEYENNE BOTTOMS--Ten states--Kansas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Co Colorado, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Tennessee, and Maryland, were represented at the fall KOS meeting at Cheyenne Bottoms, September 24. The register was signed by 128 persons, of which thirty or more were out-of-staters attending the concurrent meeting of the Inland Bird Banding Association.

The number of species totaled 120, a few less than the previous two years at the Bottoms. Reported for the first time on a fall field trip were Common Gallinule, Upland Plover, Violet-green Swallow, Boat-tailed Grackle, and Lapland Longspur. The species total for fall KOS trips is now 237.

Eared Grebe, Pied-billed Grebe, Double-crested Cormorant, Great Blue Heron, Green Heron, Common Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Least Bittern, American Bittern, Canada Goose, White-fronted Goose, Mallard, Gadwall, Pintail, Green-winged Teal, Blue-winged Teal, American Widgeon, Shoveler, Redhead, Canvasback, Ruddy Duck, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Ferruginous Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Peregrine Falcon, Pigeon Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasant, King Rail, Virginia Rail, Sora, Coot, Semipalmated Plover, Snowy Plover, Killdeer, Am. Golden Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Common Snipe, Upland Plover, Solitary Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Short-billed Dowitcher, Long-billed Dowitcher, Stilt Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Western Sandpiper, Marbled Godwit, Avocet, Wilson's Phalarope, Northern Phalarope, Ring-billed Gull, Laughing Gull, Franklin's Gull, Bonaparte's Gull, Forster's Tern, Black Tern, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Burrowing Owl, Common Nighthawk, Chimney Swift, Belted Kingfisher, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Red-shafted Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Western Kingbird, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Horned Lark, Violet-green Swallow, Tree Swallow, Bank Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Cliff Swallow, Blue Jay, Common Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, Red-breasted Nuthatch, House Wren, Mockingbird, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Water Pipit, Cedar Waxwing, Loggerhead Shrike, Starling, House Sparrow, E. Meadowlark, W. Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Redwinged Blackbird, Boat-tailed Grackle, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, Dickcissel, Am. Goldfinch, Rufous-sided Towhee, Savannah Sparrow, LeConte's Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, Slate-colored Junco, Clay-colored Junco, Lapland Longspur.

Spring Migration at Camp Towanyak 1972 --All in All, I would have to say birding was well above the average at Towanyak in Spring 1972. In contrast to last year, leaves were late in maturing and there were few windy days...both factors that make it easier to locate the birds in the trees. Temperatures were probably somewhat below normal most of the two month period. The last frost on April 25 froze the Redbud just as it was coming into bloom. There were many cool days in May along with numerous rains and some thunderstorm activity. Leaves were full-grown and undergrowth was lush and dense by the third week in May.

It was a mixed-up year in some ways. Common warblers that usually arrive early and leave ahead of the others were still here along with the "cream-of-the-crop".

Myrtles and Orange-crowns hobnobbed with Golden-wings, Bay-breasted, Canadas, Blackburnians. Harris's, White-throats and Lincoln's Sparrows were abundant, stayed longer than usual, lingering well into the warbler migration. Fox Sparrows stayed in and around the brush piles along the edge of the meadow for better than a month, with a peak on April 4 of fifty or more. There was also a large movement of Slate-colored Juncos on April 4. Our last junco date was April 22.

Two Baird's Sparrows on May 3 were a good find at the edge of the alfalfa field where Elizabeth Cole reported Bobolinks the day before. We recorded the first Western Meadowlark we have ever had at Camp Towanyak on April 16. April 30 was the day Nancy Highgate and her husband reported 18 Cattle Egrets near the Baldwin exit on I-35.

Warblers were very good. Twenty-five species were listed for the season. On most days they were active and singing and there were several peak waves. There were more Golden-winged Warblers than any other year has ever produced, with a total of 20 individuals over a period of 7 separate days. Black-throated greens were numerous and we counted 26 over a period of five different days. Nashville's, Orange-crowns, Black and Whites were all fairly abundant. We had Bay-breasted on 3 different days. Mourning Warblers were late, as usual. May 14 was the best warbler day with 23 species of warblers.

Four extraordinary sightings highlighted the 1972 spring season: Most exciting was a Virginia's Warbler on May 14 plus the added bonus of a Brewster's Warbler on the same day. Just the thing for an unusual Mother's Day gift!!! Conditions were similar to those of last year when we had our accidental Lazuli Bunting. Heavy squall lines and storms existed over a large area to the west during the 36 to 48 hours preceding the sighting of these two birds. The Virginia's Warbler would definitely be listed as an accidental. I do not believe there is another record from anywhere in this area. The Brewster's warbler, a casual, was a thrilling find and instantly recognizable as the more frequent hybrid occurring from a Golden-wing X Blue-wing cross. Third on the list was a Connecticut Warbler, seen on May 11. It is also a casual. The fourth bird was the Sprague's Pipit on April 14. It stayed in a cherry tree for an hour and a half enabling us to get the scope and all available bird books.

Another interesting record was the one made by Joe Sanders of Olathe, when he discovered nesting Cliff Swallows west of Bonner Springs in the entrances to the cold storage caves. Ray Wackly says colonies of these birds have nested for years under the north side of the Bonner Springs bridge on Hiway 7. I am wondering if anyone else has nesting records for this species in this area? Mary Louise and Jim Myers. [Editors note--The above article was a condensation of a longer paper. The unusual records were accompanied by information documenting the interesting finds].

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THE ANNUAL SPRING MEETING OF THE KOS WILL BE HELD AT LAWRENCE ON APRIL 28-29. OUR HOSTS WILL BE THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (ORNITHOLOGY DIVISION) AND THE JAYHAWK AUDUBON SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors winter meeting will be held in Junction City on December 3.

Enclosed is your dues envelope. Please help the cause by putting your check in promptly and mailing it.