



# The Pine Warbler

February 2004

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The Piney Woods Wildlife Society, Inc.

Vol. 24, No. 2

## East Texas Nature

By Diane Cabiness, Certified Texas Master Naturalist

*“Once we become interested in the progress of the plants in our care, their development becomes a part of the rhythm of our own lives and we are refreshed by it” — Thalassa Cruso*

Texas contains a large number of plant species in many kinds of habitats. From the grassland community a wildflower that has gained a foothold in our perennial and wildflower gardens is *Echinacea purpurea*. This native member of the Asteraceae family can be found from Ohio to Iowa and south to Georgia and Texas. It was a part of the original prairies.

Purple Coneflower is a showy, classy clump-forming herbaceous perennial that reseeds modestly to vigorously depending on where it is planted and the culture conditions that are present. The width of this daisy-like flower is 3-5 inches across with a height of 2-3 feet. The striking flowers are rose-purple to hot pink petals that dance around the orange center cone. The outstanding blooms always command attention wherever they are growing. The scent of the disk flowers before pollination occurs has a hint of warm honey on a lazy, summer day. On occasion I will ignore the spiky cones and breathe in its delicate fragrance that calls to lepidoptera such as the American Lady butterfly — a steady admirer of this perennial.

I remember the first time I got a glimpse of the American Lady (*Vanessa virginiensis*). One late, fall afternoon with temperatures in the 70's, this exquisite critter had landed on the road in front



American Lady

(see **Nature** on page 2)

## February 17 Program — Moths: Butterflies of the Night

Presented by John & Gloria Tveten

While the study of butterflies has become enormously popular in recent years, moths have attracted much less attention and are sometimes thought of as drab little insects scarcely worthy of a second glance. In truth, however, many of the more than 10,000 moth species that occur in North America are large and beautifully patterned. Some are also of enormous ecological importance. Meet these fascinating moths through the Tvetens' color slides and learn more about their strange and varied life cycles that allow them to fill virtually every environmental niche.

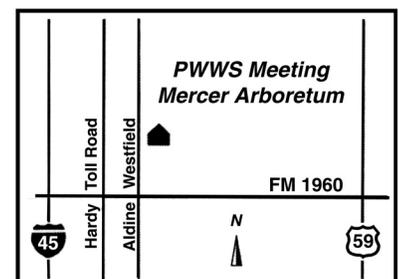
John and Gloria Tveten are full-time freelance naturalists, writers, and photographers whose weekly column, “Nature Trails,” appeared in the Houston Chronicle for more than 24 years. They have just completed the first of three volumes of “Nature Trails” columns to be published by Texas A&M University Press. John did 70 pen-and-ink drawings to illustrate the first book. Their photos of mammals and other wildlife have been featured in several hundred books and magazines, and they are the authors of such books as *The Birds of Texas*, *Butterflies of Houston and Southeast Texas*, *Wildflowers of Houston and Southeast Texas*, and *Costal Texas*. John has also led numerous natural-history tours throughout North, South, and Central American and the West Indies for the Smithsonian Institution travel program and for other organizations. The Tvetens have served as featured speakers at nature festivals throughout Texas and have received several statewide awards for conservation and education.

Please join us on February 17 for this special presentation.

**Date:** Tues., Feb. 17

**Time:** Social 7:00 p.m.  
Meeting 7:30 p.m.

**Place:** Mercer Arboretum  
22307 Aldine-Westfield



of my house (the previous homestead). I had to get closer. Not wanting to frighten this delicate fairy that honored me with a visit, I preceded to get down on my belly about 25 feet away and crawl towards this butterfly till I was face to face. Inches away and with her wings folded, I spotted her two large blue-centered eyespots that looked to be staring at me outside the cobweb pattern on the underside of her hindwing. For me this was a turning point. From then on I wanted to know the name of each lepidoptera that came my way. The next morning I casually walked into my greenhouse and guess what insect was resting on the rafters? An American Lady greeted me with a wave of her antennae. I enjoyed a more leisurely tête-à-tête with my overnight guest, away from the worried looks of my neighbors.

Purple Coneflower is also known by the common names of Kansas Snake Root, Sampson Root, Red Sunflower and Rudbeckia. Plant Purple Coneflower in full sun to partial sun and in alkaline soil — also in good drainage or the roots may rot. The exquisite love-me love-me-not flowers makes long lasting bouquets, dried arrangements and are a visual delight in the landscape. Flowers can appear from spring to fall with each cluster of blooms lasting up to 6 weeks. Try using *Liatris pycnostachya*, *Solidago* spp., *Rudbeckia hirta* and *Schizachyrium scoparium* as companion plants.

In Europe today, more than 200 pharmaceutical products



Black Swallowtail on Purple Coneflower

are made from the extracts. Native Americans also used Purple Coneflower for an assortment of ailments, including venomous bites and other wounds. This native plant has been used in the past for blood poisoning, eczema, fevers, flu, carbuncles, acne, boils, peritonitis, bites and stings of poisonous insects or snakes, gangrenous conditions, diphtheria, tonsillitis, sores, infections and wounds. Orally the extracts of Purple Coneflower roots and leaves are reported to stimulate the immune system and increase resistance to infection. “People with autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus or multiple sclerosis should use Echinacea with caution, and for the shortest period possible when they have colds or flu...Look for products with 15 percent standardization of echinacaside.” (www.Dr.Weil.com)

When symptoms of infection occur the following is a natural treatment: Royal garlic (50mg), Zinc picolinate (50 mg), Vitamin C (slow release) (1000 mg), Echinacea (400mg) and colloidal silver until all symptoms are resolved for 2 days. When taking vitamins it is very important to remember to use products that have no additives or that contain no sugar, yeast, wheat, milk, corn, egg or soy.

In east Texas I have come across *E. sanguinea* growing in dry, sandy or sandy-clay soil. This perennial sports pale pink flowers that remind one of a ballerina’s tutu, and dark disk flowers with usually a lone pollinator in solitary attendance. It needs similar conditions as *E. purpurea*.

Success in gardening is more than just following the rules. Conditions differ for each landscape. Weather changes. Plants are complex, variable flora. The unexpected can happen. If you are a beginning gardener immerse yourself in the subject by reading and listening to lectures on the subject and mix them with your own experience, hindsight, and common sense.

*“Touch the earth, love the earth, honour the earth, her plains, her valleys, her hills, and her seas; rest your spirit in her solitary places”*—Henry Beston

If you have a Kodak moment and would like to share it with me, my email address is: [dianecabusinessplants@earthlink.net](mailto:dianecabusinessplants@earthlink.net).

## Thanks for Your Generous Donations

Piney Woods Wildlife Society appreciates the thoughtful and generous gifts from the following members:

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Jane, Steven and Abigail Stones  
Pam and Greg Weedman

## Gunnison Sage Grouse In Trouble

Edited excerpts from a November article in the *Gunnison Country Times* by Alan Wartes.

According to figures released by the Colorado Division of Wildlife, the remaining population of the once plentiful Gunnison Sage Grouse declined another 19 percent in 2003. This brings the drop to more than 30 percent over the past two years.

The Gunnison Sage Grouse was split as a separate species in 2000 and listed as a candidate for formal protection by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 2001. Their population is estimated at about 2,600 birds with about 80 percent of those located in the Gunnison Basin. "In any small game populations there can be fairly large fluctuations," said DOW biologist Don Masden. "Certainly the decline over the last two years is a concern, but it is not unexpected because of the severe drought. That is probably as big a factor as anything."

This bad news is compounded by confirmation that significant numbers of a related species of grouse in Wyoming and Montana have died of West Nile Virus. The virus has been confirmed as the cause of death in fourteen radio-collared Greater Sage Grouse in Montana—about fifteen percent of the collared birds. This disease is carried by mosquitoes and has spread steadily westward in the U.S. since its introduction on the east coast in 1999.

Western State College biologist Jessica Young fears that drought and now WNV could become the "straws that break the sage grouse's back." West Nile Virus was first detected in Gunnison County in September of 2003. However, Colorado led the nation in 2003 in WNV among humans with 2,477 reported cases and 46 fatalities. Therefore, the local officials expect the cases to rise in the Gunnison area during 2004.

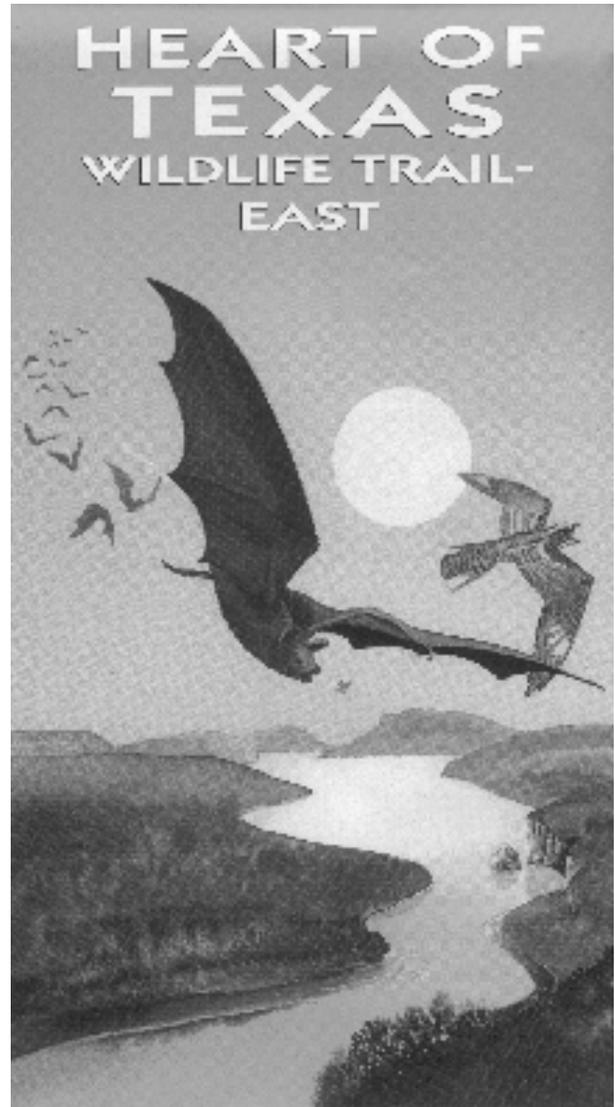
In 1997, concerned members of the community—representing government land managers and wildlife agencies, environmental groups, academia, and agriculture—formed the Gunnison Sage Working Group and adopted a conservation plan with more than 200 research and management actions to protect the grouse. Now, in addition to the problems of drought and critical habitat loss due to development, recreation, and grazing, they fear West Nile Virus will only compound these problems.

### Forget to Pay Your 2004 Membership Dues?

Thanks to our many members who have paid their 2004 dues. If you find another renewal slip in your Pine Warbler, it indicates that we do not have a record of your renewal. If so, please take a few moments to fill out your renewal form and check and return them in the addressed envelope that was included in your January issue. What could be easier?

The 2004 Membership Handbook and Directory will be published in March. So, if you want to be included, please get your dues in pronto.

## New Wildlife Trail Map is Now Available



The Heart of Texas Wildlife Trail - East is now available. This is the fifth of the great wildlife trail maps published by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Formerly known as the Birding Trail, it has evolved into the Wildlife Trail to include other great outdoor viewing opportunities such as Mexican free-tailed bats emerging from their daytime roost, butterfly hotspots, and so much more.

This new map has 15 loop routes and includes 124 wildlife-viewing sites. The coverage area, latitude-wise, extends from Laredo north through San Antonio and Austin hill country areas to the Abilene area where it connects to the Panhandle Plains Wildlife Trail map.

The trail maps are available at \$3 each by calling 1-888-900-2577, or at <http://tcebookstore.org>. To find these maps, click "Animals" and then "Birds". And for additional information on these trails, visit <http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/birdingtrails>.

## Monarch Butterflies May Face Climate Threat

Here's something else for us to worry about. The following edited excerpts are from a November 10 article by Associated Press Science Writer, Paul Recer.

Monarch butterflies may be endangered within 50 years because a changing climate could make their winter refuge too wet and cool. A study published Monday in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences says climate models show that rainfall will increase significantly in the winter home of the monarchs as the planet warms during the next half-century. This increased rainfall, combined with the persistent cold typical of the refuge area, could cause a massive die-off of the colorful migrating butterflies, said Karen Oberhauser, assistant professor at the University of Minnesota and the first author of the study.

An increased wetness in the winter refuge, a mountain fir forest west of Mexico City, will leave the butterflies with no place to spend the cold months, she said. "The conditions that monarchs need to survive the winter are not predicted to exist anywhere near the present overwintering sites," said Oberhauser.

Monarchs, which have bright reddish-brown, black-edged wings, are one of the most common North American butterflies. The insects each season reproduce several times in an area stretching from Texas to southern Canada. As fall approaches, the final generation of the season starts a heroic migration, flying from as far north as the Canadian border to mountain groves of Oyamel firs west of Mexico City. The trees provide shelter from rain and from temperatures that can dip below freezing.

In the spring, surviving monarchs fly north, stopping at fields of milkweed to lay eggs. Succeeding generations continue the northward migration until the cycle starts over in the fall.

Oberhauser said the monarchs have a narrow range of temperature and wetness tolerance during the winter. A combination of freezing temperatures and rain can be lethal. "If it rains and the temperatures drop and ice crystals form, it will kill them," she said. These conditions occurred in January 2002, and about 80 percent of the monarch population overwintering in Mexico died.

Based on computer modeling of global climate changes under way, Oberhauser said such conditions could begin to become common over the next 50 years in the monarchs' winter home. Under these changing conditions, she said, one of three things could happen: the butterfly could become extinct; the insect could find another winter refuge; or the monarch could adapt somehow to the changing conditions. "I think the question is whether they will have the flexibility to survive," she said.

Climate experts predict that global temperatures will increase by a few degrees over the next century. This would cause more ocean evaporation, and would be expected to increase rainfall in many places including central Mexico. Oberhauser said the plight of the monarch is an example of how the changing climate will put some animal species at great risk of extinction.

## Upcoming Nature Events

### Walk in the Woods Nature Lecture Series

Thursday, February 19 at 7:30 p.m.

Butterflies—Nature's Botanists reveals the magical world of butterflies with a free slide presentation by Dr. Nancy Greig, Director of the Cockrell Butterfly Center, at the McCullough Campus of The Woodlands High School, 3800 South Panther Creek Dr., The Woodlands. For more information about this first program in the spring line-up for Walk in the Woods Nature Lecture Series, contact the Community Associations of The Woodlands, Environmental Services Department at 218-210-3900.

### FeatherFest 2004 Birding Festival

April 1-4, 2004

Galveston Island has long been recognized as one of the top locations in the United States for birding. With a wide variety of species visible year-round, the Island is considered a central location for novice and expert birders alike.

On April 1 - 4, 2004 the Island will host its second annual birding festival, FeatherFest 2004, to coincide with spring migration when the Island sees more than 300 species as they travel through the area.

The schedule includes eleven seminars and workshops plus twenty field trips to all of the area hot spots. You should sign up for field trips ahead of time since space is limited. Online registration is available at: [www.galvestonfeatherfest.com](http://www.galvestonfeatherfest.com).

### New Birding Festival

April 30 – May 2, 2004

The first Annual Chappell Hill Bird Fest (Washington County near Brenham) will take place from April 30th through May 2, 2004. Featured speakers will include John and Gloria Tveten, Gary and Kathy Clark and Fred Collins. Field trips will include the private Clarann Estate (led by Darrell Vollert) as well as other locations. Live birds of prey will be on exhibit as well as many vendor nature-related booths. This will be a fun and informative event for any level of birder or naturalist. This is a great time of the year to enjoy beautiful native wildflowers as well.

Call 979-277-1122 or 1-888-273-6426 for additional information, or visit [www.chappellhilltx.com](http://www.chappellhilltx.com)

# The Essential John James Audubon

By Annette Blaugrund

Review and Comments by Jack Gorman

This book summarizes Audubon's life and career as an early American artist-naturalist and ornithologist par excellence. He was a remarkable man who turned a life long passion for birds and painting into a series of masterworks of art and bird identification.

Jean-Jacques Audubon was born of French parentage on a sugar plantation in Sainte Domingo in the West Indies in 1795. His mother died soon after. Thus, at three years of age he moved to be with his father in Coueron, France. His early childhood was spent in Brittany where he was obsessed with studying nature and birds. He made crude sketches in pastels, which were the prominent media of that time. As a young man he was enrolled in the French Naval Academy. He hated it and quit. Receding into his art he became familiar with some of the techniques of the artists of his time. However, with very little formal training Jean struggled to develop a unique style through experience. In 1803, in order to avoid being drafted into Napoleon's military, he emigrated to the United States. On arrival he anglicized his name to John James Audubon.

His first job in America was to manage a small farm located outside of Philadelphia. However, Audubon spent most of his time listening to and sketching birds and animals as he explored the countryside. The bird species that he encountered were unfamiliar to him and he became eager to find and record as many as he could. Being a handsome young lad he became a bon vivant who became a skilled marksman and hunter. During this period he met and married Lucy Bakewell. As his skills in hunting and sketching birds developed, his abilities as farm manager languished and soon he had to sell it. Moving to Sainte Genevieve, Missouri he dabbled in the trading business, but his mind was always turned toward birds and painting. In his diary he noted, "My business went prosperously when I attended to it. But birds were birds and my thoughts were ever and ever turning towards them to my greatest delight. Beyond this I cared not. I seldom passed a day without drawing a bird or something respecting its habits."

As Audubon's art progressed he encountered the problem that birds are constantly in motion and painting them in their natural postures was very difficult. Thus, he developed the ingenious technique of using wires to pose his bird specimens on a gridded board. As his painting skills improved, his financial situation declined and he and Lucy went bankrupt. He was then forced to devote much of his time to painting portraits for a livelihood. However, he continued to paint birds as a sideline. It was during this period that he solidified his ambition to find, observe, record and paint every bird in North America. This was a tremendous task since much of America was still a wild, unsettled territory. Fortunately, the time was ripe for his naturalistic art. The early 19th century was in the midst of an environmental awakening that initiated an understanding and cataloging of natural flora and fauna. Audubon entered many of his bird paintings in local exhibitions. Working in watercolors, graphite and gouache his artistic abilities reached their peak in the decades of the 1820s and 30s. However, as the price of his paintings increased he found that sales were not strong enough in America to sustain his efforts. Thus, he turned to

England and France as more propitious places to sell his works.

As a businessman he decided to sell his works by subscription to be published annually in sets of 25 at an exorbitant price of \$1000 per set. The sets would later be bound into books called "The Birds of America". These became the first bird guide to American birds. Their extremely high price forced him to concentrate on selling to European royalty, members of the English establishment, and wealthy New Orleans and Philadelphian families. In Edinburgh he contracted an experienced engraver, Robert Havells, to produce his works in full scale (about 25"x37"). Each original painting thus had to be re-copied in graphite on parchment, and then water colored by hand. Audubon, for the most part, did the painting while employing outside painters to assist on backgrounds. Each complete work contained 435 prints representing 1,065 individual birds of 457 species. Around 200 copies were sold. Fame and fortune did reach Audubon late in life. However, he had a grueling work schedule painting, overseeing the engraving, advertising and selling his works. Even with such a frantic schedule he was able to find time to organize his bird studies into one of the first books on American birds. He named it The Ornithological Biography of American Birds. Audubon died in 1851.

In 1886 one of his pupils, George Grinnell, organized one of the first nature societies in America. He named it after Audubon to honor Audubon's life and work. Subsequently a host of nature societies emerged and in 1905 were incorporated into the National Audubon Society.

Audubon was a fascinating individual who left us an enduring legacy. Many of his watercolors have been exhibited at the Houston Museum of Fine Arts.



## Back From the Dead

Edited article from a New Zealand News clipping

Submitted by Liz McCarty



**New Zealand Storm Petrel**

Photo by Brent Stephenson

A small nocturnal New Zealand seabird thought to be extinct for more than 100 years has been seen in the Hauraki Gulf and off the Coromandel Peninsula. One of the birds was seen and photographed in January and last month two British ornithologists saw a flock of up to 20 of the birds near Little Barrier Island.

The rediscovery of the New Zealand Storm Petrel (*Oceanites maorianus*) has set the bird-watching world alight because finding supposedly extinct birds is so rare. In recent years such New Zealand discoveries — the Takahe on the South Island in 1948, and the Chatham Islands Taiko and Campbell Island Teal in the 1970s — have created great excitement.

Scientific confirmation of the return of the petrel is still awaited. The rare birds committee of the New Zealand Ornithological Society will have to be satisfied the bird, just 20cm long, is not just a color variation of a similar species. But ornithologists who have compared photographs of the bird with skin specimens taken in the 1800s in London and Paris museums are confident the petrel has survived.

The curator of birds at the Auckland Museum, Dr. Brian Gill, said if it were true, the discovery was exciting. "It's a bit puzzling. There is a lot of bird-watching activity in Auckland. Lots of birds washed up in storms are regularly surveyed and have been for many decades. It's a bit strange they haven't turned up already. However, you have to keep an open mind."

But New Zealander Brent Stephenson, who photographed one bird while on a voyage off Whitianga in January has no doubts. He said that he and colleague Sav Saville were surprised that more of the birds would be recorded so promptly by Britons Bob Flood and Bryan Thomas after his sighting in January. Mr. Stephenson said the next step was finding where the birds lived, which would be difficult as they are nocturnal.

## Piney Woods Society Field Trips

2004

Rated for degree of difficulty

\* Exertion level: 1 - easiest, 5 - hardest

**Sun. February 8, 7:30 a.m.**

West Harris/Waller/Austin Counties

Leaders: David Bradford/David Henderson

Focus: Winter birding

\*2 - off trail birding

**Sat. March 27, 5:30 a.m.**

Texas City Prairie Preserve, Galveston Bay

Leader: Mike Beathard

Focus: Prairie chickens booming, spring migrants

\*1 - birding from blind, then mostly park birding.

**Sat. April 17, 8:00 a.m.**

Sabine Woods, High Island

Leaders: John Laneri/Pat Collins

Focus: Spring migrants

\*2 - fair trails

**Sat. May 15**

Sabine & Angelina NF

Leaders: Ro Wauer/Peter Loos

Focus: Spring butterflies, nesting neotropicals,  
Virginia Stewartia

\*4 -trails poor to nonexistent; possibly rugged relief

**Sat. July 17, 9:30 a.m.**

Piney Woods Parklands Butterfly Count

Leader: David Henderson

Focus: NABA Butterfly Count

\*4 - extremely high temps, long walks over good trails

## Spring Creek CBC Results

Many thanks to Carlos and the participants and leaders on the 2003 Spring Creek Christmas Bird Count. The weather was near perfect and everyone had a great time. Unfortunately, the species count and total birds were lower than the averages but that did not dampen the enthusiasm of the birders on such a great day. And, we had a record turnout at the countdown diner.

John Laneri's team led the others with the most species and recorded the only new species for the count — the White-winged Dove. The Jones Forest team recorded six species of woodpeckers including nine Red-cockaded. The Mercer team reported the highest number of individual birds, although birding at the Arboretum itself was extremely slow. The Woodlands team failed to find a Bald Eagle this year. Mike Beathard said that the area where we have seen them for the last several years is now full of houses.

Software problems has slowed the online reporting of the CBC results, so it may be another few weeks before you can view our TXSC results on the Audubon web site.



## HEART Happenings

The big event for February 2004 will be the National Marine Fisheries Service sea turtle training on Saturday, February 28, beginning at 9:30 a.m. There is no charge. Lunch is on your own and the session will finish around 2 p.m. after a tour of the "turtle barn." Sea Turtle Restoration Project is co-sponsoring the training which means there will be donuts! Mauricio Rodriguez of the Galveston Laboratory's Protected Species Branch will present a workshop on what to do if turtle tracks, a turtle nest or hatchlings are found on the beach. A representative of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been invited. If you know you are going, let me know so I will have some idea of the number who plan to attend. The Lab is located at 4700 Avenue U in Galveston, fairly close to the San Luis Hotel.

Winter is a slower time for sea turtle activity although five stranded sea turtles were found the last week of the year including a leatherback with all flippers missing.

Since sea turtle news is scarce, I'd like to give a report on a new bird feeder I bought at Kathy Coward's "Just For the Birds" shop in Old Town Spring. If you haven't had a Wunsche hamburger at Old Town Spring or visited Kathy's shop, put both on your list of things to do. She has gift items and every bird feeder imaginable. The "No/No" Bird Feeder is a collapsible wire basket with NO wood and NO plastic. All you have to do is fill it with sunflower seeds, put the lid on and hang it somewhere. It can be washed in the dishwasher and can feed 10 to 15 birds at once. I haven't seen that many yet but maybe tomorrow. (Piney Woods members get a discount at Kathy's shop and you'll enjoy seeing the variety of things "Just For The Birds.")

## New Members

Please welcome the following new members to the Piney Woods Wildlife Society:

Gerald and Madeline Swift  
2703 S. Southern Oakes Drive  
Houston, TX 77068

## February 8 Fieldtrip

West Harris, Waller and Austin Counties

**Date:** Sunday, February 8, 2004  
**Time:** 7:30 a.m.  
**Place:** Gummert sparrow spot  
**Leaders:** David Bradford and David Henderson

If there is a PWWS field trip that can be classified as an annual tradition, then this is it. David Bradford will be conducting his annual sparrowing event on the Gummert Road Site, then visiting several waterfowl sites in far west Harris County. There will be a new twist this year, as David Henderson will be conducting the second leg of the excursion into Waller and Austin Counties, visiting (weather permitting) Hibiscus Hill Plantation, Stackney Bottom Road, and finally Stephen F. Austin State Park.

The fun begins 7:30am at the Gummert Road site (see directions). Dress warmly, with layered clothing, and wear sturdy walking boots. Mud boots may be recommended for the sparrowing and HHP segments of this trip. We will be lunching picnic style, so bring plenty of high calorie snacks to help ward off the cold. SFASP is a fee site.

From the tiny LeConte's Sparrow to the gigantic Sandhill Crane, we will be searching for an incredible variety of birdlife. Be sure to bring your scope! Come join in the fun!

**Directions:** From US 290 west, take Barker Cypress Road 6.5 miles south to Old Greenhouse Road. Turn right on Old Greenhouse to Gummert Road (0.4 miles).



Check out the Piney Woods Wildlife Society's Internet page, located in Yahoo Clubs at: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/pineywoodswildlifesociety>. Instructions for joining the club are in the message section of the club's page. Visitors to the site will find information about upcoming PWWS club meetings and field trips as well as other information of interest to local nature lovers.

Thanks to webmaster Dr. John Laneri, up-to-date- information and last minute changes in activities are posted on our web page.



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 Spring, TX 77383-0189

## Paid Your 2004 Dues?

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**Submit articles by the 15th of the month.**  
 Send address changes and corrections to John Jones

### 2004 Board of Directors

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### Phone numbers of interest:

HEART Hotline .....281-444-6204  
 HAS Texas Rare Bird Alert .....713-369-9673

February 2004						
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**February 17 program: Moths: Butterflies of the Night by John and Gloria Tveten (see page 1)**

**February 8 field trip: — West Harris County (see page 7)**

**February 17 — “Moths: Butterflies of the Night”**