

Spring 2013

# HUYOCK PRESERVE



Myosotis Messenger



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Virginia Carter, Free-lance Artist  
Patricia Kernan, Illustrator,  
NYS Museum

## Note from the President...

This summer marks the 75th year of the Biological Research Station of the Huyck Preserve. The research station was established in 1938, seven years after the founding of the Preserve and since its establishment has been the cornerstone of our research and education programs. Ultimately, the biological research station is what truly distinguishes the Preserve and makes us unique among similar organizations by allowing us to offer programs enriched by field research and hands-on science. For example, our Wildlife Ecology Research program for high school students provides hands-on experience in ecological research and has helped to shape student's decisions in careers in the sciences and the environment. In fact, the program was so successful last year, that we are adding a second session this year and we are especially excited to be welcoming a student all the way from China. Imagine how pleased Jessie Van Antwerp Huyck would be if she knew the evolution of the field station as we celebrate our 75th year.

Field biology is the continuum of years of collected data that eventually provides the answers to questions related to our environment and the species that share it with us. The 75th year of the Preserve's biological research station is a time to celebrate the scientists who have studied here and to acknowledge those who come here year after year. For information on the rich history of the Huyck Preserve and the researchers who have been connected to us over the years, please check out board member Laura Carter's blog (<http://lscnews.wordpress.com>). For the brief profile of several researchers and the amazing work they have done over their careers at the Preserve are located on page 8 of this newsletter.

Our roster of programs for the season is detailed on pages 5, 9, 10 and 11 and the offerings are greater than ever. Please join the guided wildflower walks with Chris Schiralli, Thursday evening science talks, and spread the word about our excellent summer youth programs: the wildlife family hour with Kelly Martin, swimming lessons led by Stephen Buerle, nature study and the natural history day programs for middle school, and as of this year, freshman and sophomore high school students. In addition, follow our website for updates on programs and information about events, trails, and Huyck Preserve policies.

Lastly, we are still continuing the search for a new executive director. I am grateful to the search committee of the board for dedicating so many hours to finding the right person. I am also extremely grateful to our staff, Carolyn Barker, Dawn O'Neal, and Adam Caprio for not only holding down the fort, but for running the Preserve impeccably this year. They have done a remarkable job and I truly don't know where we would be without them. I also owe a debt of thanks to the Board who has been active this year filling in the gaps where they exist.

Please walk our trails and attend our programs, and please know how grateful we are for your support, which keeps us going year after year—seventy-five and counting!



Susan Kessler, President  
Board of Directors



# W I N T E R 2013



The big hits of this year's Winter Festival were by far the wildlife presentations (not pictured) and the sled run. Kids young and old spent hours whizzing down the snowy ramp leading from the steps of the Eldridge Research Center to the icy Lincoln Pond. Above Huyck Preserve member Kate Henderson gets a push down the sled run by Buildings and Ground Supervisor Adam Caprio. In the picture to the right kids rocket down the run in tandem.



You might think this is this is the frozen Alaskan tundra, but actually it's our very own Lake Myosotis! Eagles were spotted last spring and summer hanging out on this fallen tree's branches on the west side of the lake but this winter the same branches offer a glimpse into the art of nature.



Last winter, Huyck Preserve staff were "busy as beavers" making repairs to Irene damaged Lincoln Pond Cottage. This fall and winter, the tables were turned as the beavers at the Preserve had to build new lodges when their previous quarters were left exposed as Lincoln Pond and Lake Myosotis shrank from their shores with last summer's drought. Recent beaver activity is abundant all around the lake and pond but the location of the new lodges is still a mystery. Keep your eyes out this summer for the beaver's new home!



Just in time for winter, the installation of a much needed bridge crossing Hagamen's Creek on the west side of Lake Myosotis. Regular users

of the Lake Myosotis trail should note a southward shift of the trail to get to the bridge. While the creek was mostly dry or docile these winter months, expect to see an increase in depth and current as the spring melt occurs.

Perhaps we've mentioned that Partridge Path Loops 1-3 are now open? The Director of Conservation Education and Research, Dawn O'Neal, certainly heard such rumors but it took several months to get her out to explore this trail. Partridge Path is an excellent trail for snowshoeing, cross country skiing, and hiking- especially when you want that backcountry, pristine wilderness feel (pictured right). Expect to see evidence of porcupines, fishers, and coyotes on this six miles of truly beautiful trail.





## Good Neighbor Policy

*by Kelly Martin, Animal Rehabilitator and Huyck Preserve Educator*

There is hope that spring is just around the corner though winter seems to be dragging on, especially in the Hilltowns. Snow falls up here even when the sun is shining at the lower elevations where little snow is left on the ground. Still, it is drastic to call for Puxatawney Phil's execution simply because he got it wrong on Ground Hog Day. Soon enough people will be calling for the execution, or relocation, of Phil's local relatives as they begin nibbling on garden fare.

Winter is a slow time of year for wildlife rehabilitators with the animals coming in often struggling to make it through winter. Now that there is a hint of spring wild animals are moving around more. Notice the eau d' skunk lately as they become more active and begin thinking of breeding? Birds are migrating back and this brings casualties to wildlife rehabilitators. Two months passed since my last wildlife call and now the past two days have brought a juvenile Red-tailed Hawk (last year's bird no red tail feathers yet) with head trauma from a car collision, a juvenile Coopers Hawk (eye color pale and feathering not as rich as an older bird) also with head trauma from a car or window collision, and a Peregrine Falcon with a fractured wing, also from a car. Both hawks are thin from low food intake, probably a result of being young and inexperienced as end of winter is a particularly tough time for wild animals. Both are recovering from their injuries and should return to the wild. Unfortunately, the peregrine was euthanized due to the severity of the injury to the wing. Car collisions remain the highest cause of injury to wildlife seen by wildlife rehabilitators. It is a frustrating circumstance with no easy solution. However, there are some problems caused by people that we can remedy.

One of my great frustrations happens when speaking with people who move to the country to be close to nature but then want nature removed when it gets too close. Often the person complaining is unwilling to solve their own problems, such as capping chimneys to keep out raccoons, squirrels, and birds or fencing in gardens to keep out woodchucks, cottontails, and deer, or doing home improvements to keep wildlife out of attics, eaves, or from under sheds and porches. A band aid solution to so called 'nuisance' wildlife is to have a licensed nuisance control operator remove and relocate wild animals causing damage or who are where people

don't want them. This may temporarily solve the problem, but, unless the garden is fenced, the hole fixed, or the porch repaired what looks appealing to one animal will look appealing to another. Trapping and relocating in late spring through early fall might take a mother animal away leaving behind dependent young. Attempting to relocate family units is often not successful. A mother faced with new territory, unknown food sources or shelter, competition with established resident animals may save her own self by abandoning young. It is better to exclude animals before nesting season or to wait until the young are old enough to be independent.

Large picture windows can be a cause of injury for birds. This problem has simple solutions like putting up something that moves, like a wind chime or mobile, alerting birds to the presence of an obstacle. Hawk silhouettes can be applied to windows, or closing a curtain during the day when outside reflections (primarily of trees) are most noticeable will keep birds from striking windows. Also, it is becoming more apparent that lights at night are disruptive during migration causing many songbirds to hit high rise buildings. Turn off as many lights as possible at night to reduce light pollution.

Speaking of pollution, another hazard negatively impacting wildlife is fishing paraphernalia left in the environment. Lead is a problem for animals scavenging on carcasses shot with lead pellets. It is also toxic to water birds such as geese, ducks, grebes and loons that can get lead poisoning picking up fishing sinkers or from shot pellets. Monofilament fishing line and hooks are not easily seen by animals and if it gets tangled around beaks, wings, or legs it can cause a slow death. Turtles swallowing hook, line, and sinker can also die from this garbage left along fishing spots.

A scarcity of natural nesting sites, especially for tree cavity-nesting species, is yet another threat to wildlife. The high cost of fuel is prompting more people to heat with wood. There is a tendency for people to want to "clean up" their woods by removing dead or dying trees. These are the trees that often provide natural nest cavities, not just holes on the tops of trees, but also at the base and roots. Leaving these trees standing or putting up bird boxes will help reproductive success for a multitude of species. It is not just bluebirds that use nest cavities but a host of mammals red, gray, flying squirrels,

fisher, opossums, raccoons, skunks; and a variety of birds kestrels, screech owls, saw-whet owls, woodpeckers, wood ducks, mergansers, barred owls, and the list goes on. On-line resources are available with nest box dimensions along with advice as to where to locate them for specific species.

Last, but not least, and a personal soap box for me, is the danger posed by free-ranging cats. American Bird Conservancy for years has campaigned to keep cats indoors. A recent article in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association (<https://www.avma.org/news/javmanews/pages/130401r.aspx>) states that, "Scientists with the Smithsonian Institution and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimate that cats kill 2.4 billion birds and 12.3 billion mammals in the contiguous United States every year. The scientists identified feral cats as being responsible for most of the deaths approximately 69 percent of bird deaths and 89 percent of mammal

deaths." And, "The study goes on to speculate that free-ranging cats could kill 258 million to 822 million reptiles and 95 million to 299 million amphibians annually." If cat owners are honest, they would admit that even pet cats that go outside are as guilty as feral cats. I am a cat owner and lover so I am not anti-cat, just anti free-ranging cats.

With all the threats facing our environment it is hard to know what positive steps to take to make a difference. It feels overwhelming. Climate change, habitat loss or alteration, protecting farmland, insuring clean air or water are all huge issues that can impact our quality of life and that of the future. Making sure that our life support systems are healthy and functioning is critical. However in our everyday lives, there are things we can do to have a positive impact, or at least prevent negative impacts, on other species who share our world. It is just simply being a good neighbor.

## First Aid and Advanced First Aid Certification WildMed Courses to be offered at the Huyck Preserve in May

**T**his spring the Huyck Preserve will sponsor two wilderness medical courses, Wilderness Advanced First Aid (May 2-5) and Wilderness First Aid (May 18-19) taught by certified field instructors from Wilderness Medical Associates. You may be thinking, "Why should I take one of these courses? I am only a recreational outdoorsman." But remember, accidents happen and people can get hurt, sick, or lost regardless of the remoteness or strenuousness of the activity. Ask yourself, in the event of an emergency, "Would I know what to do?"

Many outdoor emergencies are preventable but when bad things happen, sometimes the wrong care can make things worse. Wilderness medical courses teach basic first aid skills, and how to assess and treat an ill or injured person in environments where care by a physician and/or a rapid evacuation is not readily available. Unlike urban based, first aid programs, they teach people to care for patients in remote locations, and in challenging weather, with questionable communication and support, and limited equipment, how to make independent decisions on patient care and transport.

These courses are specifically geared towards those without medical training. Wilderness Advanced First Aid is particularly suited for individuals who may spend days or weeks working in remote settings while Wilderness First

Aid lends itself towards the outdoor recreationist partaking in day trips. Students of either course can expect to cover topics on:

- How to prevent medical problems based on the activity and environment.
- How to perform a basic physical exam to identify obvious injuries or abnormalities and assess basic and obvious symptoms and vital sign patterns.
- Emergency stabilization and initial treatment (basic splints, spine immobilization, wound care, and managing heat and cold).

At the end of training students will receive certification in Wilderness First Aid or Advanced First Aid and Adult CPR.

Information is online at [www.wildmed.com](http://www.wildmed.com) or interested participants can contact the Preserve office with any questions or for registration materials.

### **Wilderness Advanced First Aid**

Dates: May 2-5

Tuition: \$450\*; registration required.

### **Wilderness First Aid**

Dates: May 18-19

Tuition: \$302\*, registration required.

\*Tuition for both courses includes instructor costs, course materials, and lodging at the Research Station. Food is not provided but kitchen facilities are available.

# A Com.En.Art Experience: Prepping for Your "Wilderness" Adventure

By Gail Selfridge, COM.EN.ART Artist-in-Residence 2012

Excerpted, under the title *The Com.En.Art Experience*, from the Guild Of Natural Science Illustrators' *Journal of Natural Science Illustration*, Winter 2013, Vol. 45 No. 1



COMMunity . ENVIRONMENT . ART (COM.EN.ART) is an artist-in-residency program for natural history artists. Each year five to seven professional or aspiring natural history artists are selected to spend one to two weeks at the Huyck Preserve biological field station and nature preserve. Artists are free to produce artwork in their chosen manner and medium. The institution provides housing and studio space. In exchange, the artist is asked to contribute an original work constituting something appropriate for exhibition and publication. Here is my experience...

Years ago in western Kansas there was a sign on Interstate 70 that read Next McDonald's 100 Miles and when passing it I would say to the kids, "We are really in the wilderness." Of course creeping commercialization has long since removed the need for that sign, but when the announcement for COM.EN.ART arrived, I went online to check out the Huyck Preserve and discovered that this place really was the wilderness. Now I have never been much of a traveler or thrill seeker preferring instead to let Rick Steves and Rudy Maxa do all the hard work while I just sit back and vicariously tour the world. But the kids are grown and Medicare (if it still exists) looms on the horizon. It seemed like the perfect time to experience living on the edge. Besides, I would only have to give up my urban comforts for two weeks. So I put together the required materials and sent in an application.

Once the application was posted, however, I began to seriously consider the possible outcomes. First, if not selected I would feel my work wasn't good enough; but if I were selected it would mean that I would have to actually pack up and go. When the news finally arrived and there was an invitation to participate, the agonizing decision had to be made: how would I get there? Traveling from here in the middle of Kansas to there in upstate New York would require more than just clicking my heels together. In addition to the sheer mileage involved, there would be art supplies, clothes, and all those items that participants must bring including towels, sheets, blankets, food, etc. that would need to be transported.

The Huyck Preserve is located approximately 28 miles southwest of Albany, NY off State Route 85 in the village of Rensselaerville. Possible modes of transportation were train, plane, driving my own automobile or renting one when I got to Albany via

plane or train. I concluded that even though I would be traveling alone for 3,500 miles, driving my own car would allow me to take all the necessary items, all the possibly necessary items (you never know, you might need that), and lots of unnecessary (never used) items as well.

## Preparation

Anyone who is considering participating in the COM.EN.ART program can go online and under the heading Research Station check out Facilities and Lodging as well as Staying at the Station to see photos with detailed descriptions of facilities and what to bring. There is also a map of the area. But even though I had studied all this available material there were things for which I was not prepared.

One was the weather. Back in Kansas the daily temperature was already reaching 100 plus degrees. But this was June in upstate New York and I was glad I had packed those sweaters. One day it was so cold the heavy jacket felt good. The shorts were never worn. Then there was the raincoat. Where I live it rarely rains and when it does, rain is accompanied by high winds, lots of thunder and dangerous lightning. Sane people don't go out in that kind of weather so I didn't even own a raincoat. It was good, however, that I went out and bought one because it was used. The preserve is large and there can be a lot of walking so the necessary items also included good walking shoes, and a backpack for carrying art supplies when doing plein air sketches and paintings on the many trails throughout the area.

Reportedly there are on-site laundry facilities, but before leaving home I decided that while I was away there would be no time devoted to washing clothes. That meant bringing enough underwear, pants, and shirts to last two weeks plus the traveling time of six



days. Some of the more camping experienced support staff at the preserve later advised me all that was needed was three sets of pants/tops, but they lived within closer driving distance. I, however, had to bring everything in one trip. Automobile transportation had been a good choice.

Each person must provide their own food. All food is kept in the community refrigerator or large closed containers for non-refrigerated items, and people cook/eat in the community kitchen/dining area. There is a refrigerator and stove, but no microwave. One of the artists brought along a slow cooker. By using it she was able to prepare a simple meal that was cooking all day and had a minimum of cleanup.

But there are always food items you will forget to bring. Coffee is one of my basic food groups and I had left home without it. What a mistake. It's several miles to the diner and it's even farther to the closest grocery store. I also found myself without yet another of my basic food groups: chocolate. Chocolate deprivation lead to some very bizarre behavior. Like retrieving a wrapped chocolate mint that had been in the car's beverage holder for at least three months, then eating it with great relish.

Desperate times require desperate measures - I discovered that the closest spirit shop was in Greenville, miles away over back roads.

Keeping in touch with the outside world can be accomplished in several ways. If you want to send tourist postcards to friends and family there is a selection at the local public library and they can be mailed at the post office the other half of the building that also houses the diner. For those who prefer to email everyone, Internet is available at the field station (studio/lab) but not in the living facilities. There is a telephone in the dining room but not to be used for long distance calls; however, cell phone service was available, at least while within the range of the preserve.

### **Getting Started**

The wilderness was not exactly as I had imagined. There were a lot of trees and plants, and because the preserve is a protected area, animals including

chipmunks, deer, and beaver venturing close enough to be observed. From the dining room deck one could see Lincoln Pond with the comings and goings of both water and land birds. There were no emergency preparedness sirens, car alarms, ambulances, police and/or fire sirens; instead, bull frogs serenaded throughout the night. It sounded like millions. Realistically it was probably closer to hundreds. And there were no streetlights, so at night the road from the housing to the studio was very dark. Don't forget to bring a flashlight.

Once all those necessary and unnecessary items are moved from the car into the living quarters the question becomes, "What now?" According to office

manager Carolyn Barker it is not unusual for the artists to spend a few days acclimating, that is adjusting to the surroundings once the dictates of life outside the preserve are removed and they are free to just create art. Initially I found myself in that dilemma and resolved it by looking to the end to start the beginning. In exchange for time at the preserve artists are required to contribute work to the Huyck Artist's Sketchbook so I decided to create that work first. It was a good decision that gave me the



self-imposed structure I needed to get started.

As I worked on my contribution to the Sketchbook it became clear what the focus of my time and art should be. Over the years, in addition to working as an illustrator I have worked in education, and during that time I developed an educational outreach program for teaching both adults and children about drawing with an emphasis on scientific accuracy rather than concentrating on the emotional aspects, that is how one feels about a subject. I decided to spend my time at the preserve further developing and testing parts of my program intended for use by other teachers.

### **Benefits**

There were many benefits to participating in the COM.EN.ART program including working with the other artists. During my stay, there were three artists each specializing in a different technique. My work is almost exclusively funded by short-term grants and

commissioned works for which I am the only artist, so for me the interaction with two other artists, particularly the exchange of ideas and information regarding techniques, was a very important part of the experience. There is also a collection of matted and framed works done in a variety of techniques that are displayed in the field station and the main office/visitor center. These are works that have been left by artists who have participated in the program and are available for observation and study.

Equally important to the interaction with other artists was the daily opportunity to observe the ongoing field work by the scientists and other staff members at the preserve. On Thursday evenings the

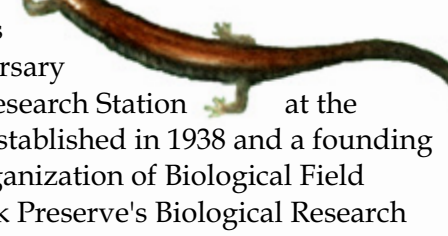
preserve hosted a potluck at 6:00 p.m. followed by a guest speaker presentation. It was a very enjoyable social and educational event with preserve members, staff members, and the artists in attendance.

### Conclusion

When I started writing about my experience the intention was not to describe it in glowing esoteric terms but rather to share some of the more mundane aspects of the actual living and working situation. So if you do decide to participate in the program, pack prudently, leave behind the backlog of unfinished work, and come prepared to observe and take inspiration from the abundance of plants and animals that live in this protected wilderness area.

## Biological Research Station Turns 75

by Dawn O'Neal, Ph.D.



This year marks the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Biological Research Station at the Huyck Preserve. Established in 1938 and a founding member of the Organization of Biological Field Stations, the Huyck Preserve's Biological Research Station is considered one of the oldest biological field stations. Beginning with early inventories and natural history studies in its 75<sup>th</sup> year the Huyck Preserve's research station has a diverse legacy of field research. Here at the Preserve, when we mention the research station, we often talk of groundbreaking discoveries of Eugene Odum, Edward Raney, and Donald Griffin, some of the very first Senior Research Fellows at the Preserve but the Research Station has hosted a multitude of graduate and established researchers over the years.

On par with last summer's disease ecology themed Thursday Lecture Series, in the 1970s researcher Louis Magnarelli studied mosquito physiology at the Preserve publishing in the *Journal of Medical Entomology*. He has more recently been involved with the development of blood tests for Lyme Disease while acting as Director of The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Edmund Brodie, Jr., now a professor at Utah State University, also conducted research at the Preserve in the 70s, investigating amphibian anti-predator behavioral defenses. In 1977, he published in the journal *Nature* his discovery that hedgehogs anoint themselves with toad toxins to enhance their own defense against predators. In collaboration with his son, Edmund Brodie, III, now a professor at the University of Virginia and the Executive Director of

Mountain Lake Biological Station, he also demonstrated that salamanders could effectively mimic the eft stage of the Eastern newt as a defense against birds in a study published in the journal *Science* in 1980. Today both Brodies are at the forefront of studies investigating evolutionary "arms-races" between toxic salamanders and the predators who develop resistance to the toxins of their prey. More recently in 2000, Tom Alworth and collaborator Isabella Scheiber conducted a simple but elegant study published in the *Journal of Field Ornithology* demonstrating that females, not males as previously assumed, perform the majority of the initial stages of nest building. This study offered evidence against theories that male nest building was a part of male territory establishment and a sign of male quality, raising new questions regarding the function of male involvement in nest building. Interestingly, this was the second study by this pair reassigning behaviors previously attributed to males to females.

As the Huyck Preserve and Biological Research Station moves into its 75<sup>th</sup> year we look forward to opening our doors to this year's Huyck Grant recipients, Odum Interns, and returning Senior Research Fellow, Eddie Watkins of Colgate University, in anticipation of the great discoveries these new researchers will make with the Preserve as their tool box. We encourage our members and the public as a whole to get to know these bright young minds, ask them about their research and offer to help them in the field, because you never know where the investigations conducted here will take them in the future.



## 2013 Senior Research Fellow and Odum Interns

### 2013 Senior Research Fellow

James "Eddie" Watkins, Jr., Ph.D., Assistant Professor,  
Department of Biology, Colgate University  
and President, American Fern Society

### 2013 Odum Interns

Corinne Grunder Bassett, University of Pennsylvania  
anticipated graduation 2014; major: Earth Science,  
with a concentration in Environmental Science

Macy Fredericksen, Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts  
anticipated graduation 2015; major: Environmental Studies and Biology

Annie Rosenbauer, University of Vermont  
anticipated graduation 2015; major: Wildlife Biology

Hannah Rusch, SUNY-ESF,  
anticipated graduation 2014; major: Conservation Biology



## Citizen Science Opportunity at the Preserve

### Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS)

This summer the Preserve is continuing to monitor the breeding bird populations on the Preserve based on the Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship Program (MAPS). This will be our second year for collecting data under the leadership of Director of Conservation Education and Research, Dawn O'Neal, Ph.D. in concert with Odum Interns, and interested volunteers. MAPS is a citizen science program that was created in 1989, coordinated by The Institute for Bird Populations, and is a cooperative effort among public agencies, private organizations, and individual bird banders across North America to operate a network of mist netting stations for the long-term monitoring of more than 100 terrestrial bird species. MAPS data are being used in

conjunction with weather data, avian population trends, and landscape and habitat data to formulate national and state management actions and conservation strategies to reverse population declines in both year-round resident and migratory terrestrial birds.

Participants in this program will learn how to mist net and handle the various bird species properly. There will also be opportunity to learn bird banding techniques and morphological methods used in sexing, aging, and determining avian reproductive status. Anyone interested in participating at the Preserve as a citizen scientist helping to monitor avian populations is welcome and encouraged to join us.



### 2013 Schedule

Participants will meet at sunrise at the Eldridge Research Center for net locations and should plan to be in the field for approximately six hours. Non early birds should check at the research station to find out where the day's mist netting location will be.

#### Planned Dates:

Saturday, **June 15**, 5:15-11:30 am

Saturday, **July 6**, 5:15-11:30 am

Saturday, **August 3**, 5:45 am-12:00 pm

## Save the Dates! Volunteer Trail Days

Come help us maintain the Huyck Preserve trails followed by a BBQ for those who attend. Meet at the Eldridge Research Center, 9:00 am; BBQ 12-1:00 pm..

Saturday, **June 1**: National Trail Day  
Saturday, **August 24**: Meet the BTCV

## Guided Nature Walks...

Hiking the trails is one of the great opportunities and pleasures of the warmer weather seasons here at the Preserve. We invite you to join us for the following scheduled guided hikes in 2013. Meet at the Eldridge Research Center, 10:00 am.

Saturday, **May 11** Wildflower Walk with Chris Schiralli  
Saturday, **July 13** Wildflower Walk with Chris Schiralli  
Saturday, **August 31** Wildflower Walk with Chris Schiralli

## ...and Science Talks

We are again planning to continue our popular series of **Thursday Night Lectures** in 2013. This year Senior Research Fellow Eddie Watkins will be coordinating the program. As in the past, we will meet for a potluck at 6:00 pm on the porch at the Eldridge Research Center and move upstairs at 7:00 pm for the evening's lecture and discussion. Please set aside the following dates to join us for information, conversation, food and fun!

Thursday, **June 27**  
Thursday, **July 11**  
Thursday, **July 18**  
Thursday, **July 25**  
Thursday, **August 1**  
Thursday, **August 8**  
Thursday, **August 15**  
Thursday, **August 22**  
Thursday, **August 29**

### Save these Dates!

Details to be  
announced in  
upcoming emails



Check our Huyck Preserve calendar online for updates to scheduled walks and talks, and for Trail Days details.



## Spring/Summer Annual Events

### Bird Festival

Saturday, April 27

Eldridge Research Center, Pond Hill Road

1:00 pm–5:00 pm

The Carey Center for Global Good will be running events connected to the Lost Bird Project on their campus from 11:00 am to 1:00 pm.

### 82nd Annual Membership Meeting of the Huyck Preserve

Celebrating 75 Years  
as a Biological Research Station

Saturday, June 22

Eldridge Research Center, Pond Hill Road

2:00 pm

### Science Symposium

Saturday, July 20

Eldridge Research Center, Pond Hill Road

details, TBA

### Annual Benefit

Saturday, July 20

Carey Conference Center, Pond Hill Road  
Following Science Symposium, details TBA

### Mushroom Festival

Saturday, September 21

Eldridge Research Center, Pond Hill Road

1:00 pm

*Sign-up for e-mail reminders and notification  
of upcoming events at [www.huyckpreserve.org](http://www.huyckpreserve.org).*



## 2013 Summer Youth Programs

### Wildlife Family Hour

On **Tuesdays** this summer, **10:00 am** at the **Eldridge Research Center**, join Animal Rehabilitator Kelly Martin for an introduction to nature and wildlife. This popular program is free to the public and everyone of all ages is welcome!

2013 dates:

June 25  
July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30  
August 6, 13, 20



### Nature Study

Nature Study introduces children to nature through exploration outdoors learning basic methods for collecting, identifying, and cataloging wildlife, taking nature walks, and creating nature and science themed crafts.

**Grades 3-5**  
July 22-26  
1:00-4:00 pm

**Grades K-2**  
July 29-August 2  
1:00-3:30 pm

\*Tuition: Preserve members \$20/non-members \$30

### Natural History Day Program

*Where students experience the natural world through observation, exploration, and research.*

### Junior High Program, Grades 9-10

July 8-12

This five day immersion program provides the opportunity for high school freshman and sophomores to have hands-on field research experience and introduces students to the finer points of developing scientific questions and hypotheses and designing a field-based experiment. Students will be guided through a research project, collecting and analyzing data, and which they will display in poster format to the Huyck Community at the Preserve's Visitor Center.

### Middle School Program, Grades 6-8

July 15-19

This week-long program provides middle school students the opportunity to explore the Preserve's natural treasures through ecological concepts and introduces students to field investigations in such topics as forest, behavior, community, invasive, and aquatic ecology. Students will have opportunities to handle wildlife while learning techniques in field research. The week will end with a small group research project.

\*Tuition: Preserve members \$180/non-members \$200

### Swim Lessons

Swim Lessons will be offered to children and youth this year at Lake Myosotis on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in two two-week sessions again this year. Lead instructor, Stephen Buerle, with help from the Preserve's lifeguard staff, will conduct lessons from 10:30 am to noon. Students will be assigned to a group on the first day with each group meeting for approximately 30 minutes.

**Session I:** July 8-19 (M,W,F)

**Session II:** July 22-August 2 (M,W,F)

\*Tuition: Preserve members \$20/non-members \$30

\* Registration required. Contact the Preserve for forms and details at 518-797-3440 or [info@huyckpreserve.org](mailto:info@huyckpreserve.org)



**In Memorium**—The Huyck Preserve community extends its condolences to the family of **Barbara Bennett Blum**, longtime supporter and friend. Barbara served on the board of directors and held the office of vice-president. We are deeply grateful for her service and dedication to the Preserve and will miss her very much.

# HUYCK PRESERVE

## AND BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH STATION

### 2013-2014 Membership Form

Membership year is May 1, 2013 - April 30, 2014



### Membership Levels

- |                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student      | \$ 15           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual   | \$ 40           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family       | \$ 50           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contributing | \$ 125          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining   | \$ 300          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Patron       | \$1,000         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor   | \$2,500 or more |

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Cell \_\_\_\_\_

Would you like to be added to our e-mail updates?

e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

☐ New Member ☐ Renewal

Membership \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Additional donation \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total Amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Thank You!**

The Edmund Niles Huyck Preserve, Inc. is a registered 501(c)3 organization and all gifts including dues are deductible to the extent provided by law.

*Connecting people to nature through conservation, research, education, and recreation.*

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#### AND BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH STATION

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