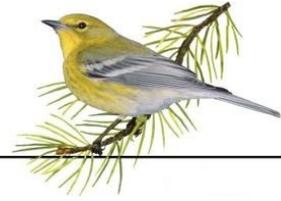


Preferences

The Pine Warbler



PINEY WOODS WILDLIFE SOCIETY

"Are We Still In Texas?" By Paul Gregg

JANUARY 16th 2019 PROGRAM



© Paul Gregg
Terlingua - by Paul Gregg

Paul and Carol Gregg recently took one of their whirlwind trips out to West Texas. Using the Indian Lodge in the Davis Mountains State Park as their home base for 3 nights and 4 days, they visited historic Fort Davis, the McDonald Observatory, Terlingua, and Big Bend National Park, as well as making some quick stops on the way and upon their way home. Buckle up, and be ready for a quick trip out west. . . .West Texas, that is!

Please join us on Wednesday, January 16th, Paul Gregg will give his program entitled "Are we still in Texas?" (An explanation will be given at the meeting.) The meeting takes place at the Big Stone Lodge at Dennis Johnston Park

located at [709 Riley Fuzzel Road](#) in Spring. Social time with snacks provided is at 6:30 p.m. and the meeting starts at 7 p.m.

Paul Gregg is an avid, advanced amateur photographer. He retired from the Adult Probation Department of Harris Co., TX. He's also retired from 29 years in the U. S. Air Force (active and reserve). Married to Carol Anderson Gregg, she accompanies him on most of his photography outings. Paul's photography interests are: #1 – Birds; #2 -- Wildlife; #3 Travel & Landscape; #4 – Just about anything else; #5 – Will reluctantly photograph weddings and other portraits.



© Paul Gregg
Davis Mountains - by Paul Gregg



© Paul Gregg

Kinney County Courthouse - by Paul Gregg



© Paul Gregg
Langtry, Texas - by Paul Gregg



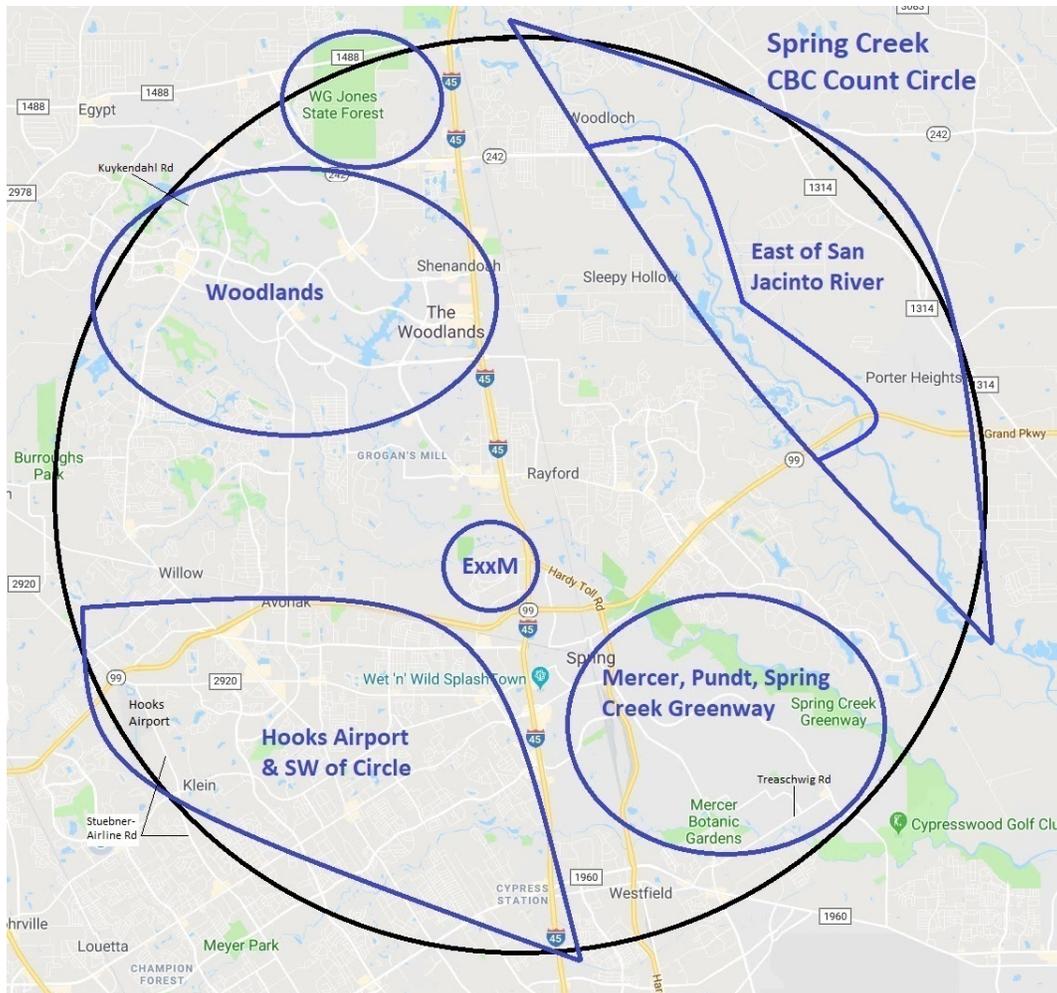
© Paul Gregg
Fort Davis - by Paul Gregg



© Paul Gregg
McDonald Observatory - by Paul Gregg



© Paul Gregg
Big Bend National Park - by Paul Gregg



Spring Creek CBC Results for 2018

By Claire Moore

The Spring Creek Christmas Bird Count (CBC) is complete and in the record books! Piney Woods Wildlife Society has been sponsoring this count for all 33 years since its inception.

This CBC circle is centered just south of The Woodlands very near the intersection of Interstate I45 and Rayford/Sawdust and is a 15-mile diameter circle. Our count is a very urban one, but we take advantage of the lakes, green spaces and parks to find the birds who don't mind living close to humans.

After totaling the input from 60 observers over the entire count circle, we ended up with 96 species and almost 5,000 individual birds tallied up! That result is higher than our average – we have ranged from 83 to 98 species in the last ten years. A big “thank you” goes out to all the birders in the field and at their feeders! Without all of you, none of this is possible!

Next year's Spring Creek CBC will be on Saturday, December 14th. So, take out your new 2019 calendar and turn to the end and put a big “CBC” on that day.

Now some details for those curious bird lovers out there. Our “rare” birds for the day – for a CBC, any bird that hasn't been seen at least three times during the last ten counts, needs to have a “Rare Bird Documentation” form submitted with some details about the sighting. This is reviewed by the compiler and the state CBC editor. For this year's CBC, the following rare bird forms were required:

- * Green-winged Teal
- * Ruddy Duck
- * Brown Pelican
- * Yellow-crowned Night-heron
- * Red-headed Woodpecker
- * White-eyed Vireo
- * Winter Wren
- * Common Yellowthroat

There are always a few missed birds for the count -- this year is no exception:

- * Kestrel (seen all 10 of our last 10 counts)
- * Cowbird (seen 7 of our last 10 counts)
- * Yellowlegs (seen 4 of our last 10 counts)
- * B&W Warbler (seen 4 of our last 10 counts)

And there are always “close calls” where there was only ONE sighting of a species. We had lots of those this year!

- Robert Comstock, Joanna Bradbury & David Henderson's Woodlands team

was the only group to see Green-winged Teal, Ruddy Duck, Brown Pelican, Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, American Coot (only ONE Coot was seen for whole count), and Field Sparrow.

- Gene Prejean (additional Woodlands locations) was the only one to see Northern Shoveler, Brown Creeper, Winter Wren, and Song Sparrow.
- Gene's friend Peter (additional Woodlands locations) was the only one to see Spotted Sandpiper and Hermit Thrush.
- Pat & Gary Wayne (additional Woodlands locations) were the only group to see Loggerhead Shrike and Vesper Sparrow.
- Linda Searfoss's group (additional Woodlands locations) was the only group to see a Common Yellowthroat.
- Al Barr's Mercer team was the group to see/hear Eastern Screech-owl, Great Horned Owl, Barred Owl, and House Finch.
- Claire Moore & Caroline Carey's Hooks team was the only group to see Mottled duck, Wilson's Snipe, House Wren, Sedge Wren, Lincoln's Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, and Eastern Meadowlark (heard only).
- Paul Gregg & the ExxonMobil team was the only group to see: a White-eyed Vireo.
- Kathleen Ybanez who covers the area east of the San Jacinto River was the only one to see a Red-headed Woodpecker.
- Krien VerBerkmoes' group in Jones State Forest was the only group to see the Red-cockaded Woodpecker.

If you want to see all the bird species counted, just email Claire Moore at cdmoore3i@gmail.com and she will send you the spreadsheet with all the details.

Again, a BIG THANKS goes out to everyone involved with this year's count. And don't forget to "save the date" for next year's Spring Creek CBC that will happen on Saturday, December 14th.





Woodlands Group by Julie Vickers



© Gary Wayne

Cooper's Hawk by Gary Wayne



© Gary Wayne

Group of Black-bellied Whistling Ducks by Gary Wayne



Least Sandpiper by Erik Wolf



Loggerhead Shrike by Gary Wayne



Ruby-crowned Kinglet by Gary Wayne



David Ho, Andrea, and Suzy Briseno, assisted a group of us naturalists and Mercer Arboretum biologists on the Christmas Bird Count. We had a blast! - by Yvonne Janak



David Ho and Andreea Loghin participating in the Christmas Bird Count last week. We had a blast! — at Spring Creek Greenway Nature Center - by Suzy Briseno



Woody Woodpecker, a.k.a. the Pileated Woodpecker, perched about 60 feet up in a loblolly pinetree. These incredible photos were taken by fellow birder, Yvonne Janak! What a cool sighting by Andrea. I have never seen them in the wild before - by Yvonne Janak



Close-up of the Pileated Woodpecker chipping away at his nest - by Yvonne Janak.

Rockport to see the Whooping Cranes

Some of the members have reservations to go on The Skimmer out of Fulton Harbour on Feb 16th at 8am to see the Whoppers. If you want to join them make your reservations with Rockport Birding and Kayak Adventures Tel 877 892 4737 . Rockport Fulton Chamber of Commerce web site has a listing of hotels. Always a great trip .

THE FOUR FOXES OF TEXAS Part 2: The Gray Fox

by Pat Wayne



Gray Fox - Microsoft Word Clipart



Gray fox pups - Microsoft Word Clip Art

The four foxes indigenous to Texas are the red fox, the gray fox, the swift fox, and the kit fox.

The gray fox is the most commonly occurring fox in our region because it prefers woodland settings. Their full Western Hemisphere range includes all of Mexico and Central America as well as a thin slice off the top of South America, the lower half of the U.S., and the warmer parts of Canada. Because of their short thin hair, they are not fond of cold winters but prefer southern climates.

Smaller than a Maine Coon cat, the gray fox weighs between eight and twelve pounds. It differs from other fox species in that it has a long body with relatively short legs. It is pepper colored on its head and back, and reddish on its legs and underparts. It may also have white patches, and its long tail always sports a black tip at the end. Average life span tends to be about 16 years.

As an omnivore it will eat just about anything: rabbits, nutria, rodents, and birds, but it will also raid vegetable gardens or grain pastures. As the only fox species that climbs trees, it has earned the nick-name, 'tree fox'. It often climbs to sleep in the forks of limbs or to eat fruit and berries. If it is forced to, it can also swim, but is not known for its fishing abilities. It can easily run up to 20 mph and will chase its prey to exhaustion right up to the water's edge, forcing its prey into the water where the fox has the advantage. Despite its reputation, the gray fox is not interested in your hen house if there is an ample supply of rabbits and rodents in the area.

Since coyotes hold the distinction of being the most fearsome predator of all fox species, the gray fox will sometimes build its den in urban and industrial areas, or under porches or in barns in rural areas. It feels safer with humans than with coyotes; we are the lesser of the two evils. While climbing trees helps to protect it from coyotes, that does not eliminate the threat since coyotes can also climb and can jump as high as eight feet.

Both male and female gray foxes mature enough to mate after their first year, and they mate for life. On a cold winter night, you might hear their mating call, a crisp, sharp, annoyingly repetitive bark. In East Texas they breed in February and give birth in April to from one to seven solid black pups, with an average litter of four.

When the pups reach three months old, they join the hunt with their parents, and a month later are capable of hunting and foraging on their own. The pups are crepuscular. They come out to forage at dusk, but instinctively return to the den during the darkest hours of night to avoid coyotes and other predators. In the dawn hours, they will emerge again to wrestle and play outside the den. For the first year they remain a darker gray than their parents.

As the pups grow, the den becomes crowded, and the fleas become more of a nuisance. One day in the fall when the litter of adolescents can't take it anymore, they disperse in different directions traveling to find a new den to call home. Some believe the parents antagonize them out of the den in preparation for the next season's litter. While young males travel as much as 50 to 60 miles, the young females are more likely to stay within a mile of their birth den. The parent pair normally remain in the area, although they may choose to move to a fresh den.

If you are out walking at night on a Woodlands hike and bike path and something in the underbrush next to you moves so suddenly it startles you out of your wits, it is more likely a gray fox than a raccoon or opossum. Possums do not move as fast as foxes, and coons are usually higher in the trees and capable of climbing without a sound. Gray foxes descend trees by backing down leisurely, or if they are in a rush, they will descend by rapidly leaping from limb to limb.

About six years ago, residents of the then newly developed Creekside neighborhood, which parallels the south side of Spring Creek between Gosling and Kuykendahl, noticed gray foxes in the area. When my husband and I heard, we went biking in Creekside nearly every night and almost always saw at least one fox. By interviewing the residents of Creekside, we learned the den was located somewhere in the thick yaupon on the south side of Creekside Green west of Rob Fleming Park.

The residents of Creekside walked at night more frequently than usual for the same reason we biked, in hopes of spotting a fox, and they shared their fox stories with us. They said the pups came out in the early morning and frolicked on the side of the road. One person said while on her way to work, she often saw the pups out playing, and she yearned to linger and watch them. Some complained the foxes ate the pet food left out overnight and were as much a nuisance as raccoons about raiding outdoor trashcans. Cars often bottle-necked at night to observe a fox digging in a ditch on the side of the road.

When the adult gray foxes were out foraging at night, I noticed how they traveled in the shadows which were the same color as themselves. You had to have sharp eyes to see one, even if one was only a few feet away. We could often approach one silently on our bikes to within twenty feet when it paused to scratch its fleas or to reconnoiter. Then it would slink away, traveling in the shadows until it vanished into thick foliage. They always seemed unaware of us and focused only on the mission of finding food for their pups. Even at close range it was impossible to see details of their bodies in the darkness.

We never found the den, but one night we found the den area. We could not say how many pups were in the thick yaupon because many pairs of tapetum lucidum membranes illuminated by our LED flashlights were on the move. Small pairs of eyes appeared and reappeared whenever they turned their heads away from the light, creating 'haunted yaupon'. They seemed to be running back and forth up and down the strip of undergrowth between the road and backyard fences making it impossible to count them.

An adult fox appeared in the middle of the road under a street light and took off running down the middle of the street in a direction away from the den area. At the same time, another adult fox darted out of the foliage from the opposite side of the street from the den area and tried to lead us on a chase down a side street. We had to choose which fox to pursue, but then realized their purpose was to divert us away from the den. We abandoned the fox hunt - as much fun as it was - and gave them back their space. In fact, we didn't bother them anymore the remainder of the summer.

Late one afternoon on a September day in the same year as the Creekside gray foxes, a dark gray fox crossed Kuykendahl in front of my car in the Creekside area. I wondered if it was 'depart and disperse day' and decided to follow the fox. He headed north up the wooded median of Kuykendahl, only stopping occasionally to scratch his fleas. I often lost sight of him in the weeds and foliage, but by using the openings in the median to circle around, I was able to spot him again, stay close, and follow him all the way to Sterling Ridge. When we reached the Spring Creek bridge, I assumed he would drop down and disappear into the creek area. I panicked when he chose to cross the bridge with traffic approaching. Before the bridge had four lanes there was no

pedestrian walkway, but he stayed close to the railing on my left and was not hit. When cars approached from the opposite direction, they slowed and moved over to give him more space.

By the time he and I reached the intersection of Kuykendahl and Woodlands Parkway, it was so dark all I could see was the little black silhouette of his head with his little ball nose sticking up out of the weeds when he stopped to scratch fleas behind his ears. Since I had to get on with my errands, I left him, hoping he had enough sense to take a nap until later in the evening when the traffic died down.

He had already traveled seven or eight miles of his fifty to sixty-mile journey to seek out his own first den and lifetime mate. If he had continued north, he could have found his new home as far away as Walker County. Isn't it interesting that he chose to journey along well-travelled human roads, perhaps because 'we are the lesser of the two evils'?

Since that time, we have not seen a gray fox in Creekside, and I have often wondered what happened to them. Destruction of the den? Trapping and relocation? Hurricane or flood? Too many curious people interested in their activities? For understandable reasons they were a nuisance to the Creekside residents. The George Mitchell Preserve is within a quarter mile of that area but is likely infested with coyotes.

In September of the year following the gray fox den in Creekside, my daughter saw a gray fox on a playground in Fort Worth. She said the fox walked right up to her and her daughter in broad daylight, laid down on the ground, and started rolling around in the dust and dirt. She said she could not understand why we think gray foxes are so fascinating. She described the one she saw as "mangey" and "nasty". I explained to her he had probably only recently left the den of his birth and was rolling in the dirt to find relief from his fleas. He may have even scratched off some of his fur in a frustrated effort to dislodge the fleas. My daughter was not convinced. "Nasty", she repeated. I realized I had only seen gray foxes at night, and even in darkness the gray fox is probably not most folks' favorite fox.

Rangers in state parks, county parks, and The Woodlands see gray foxes often, and if you ask, almost any ranger can tell you a good gray fox story. They may even point you to a nearby den. Or better still, try to find one yourself. The best time to look for foxes with pups is after dark in late spring or early summer. Don't be surprised if you find them living in your own backyard.

[Wildlife Land and Trust Gray Fox](#)

[Wimberley Critters](#)

[Natureworks gray fox](#)

[Wikipedia Gray Fox](#)
[Foxes Worlds](#)

[Youtube Gray Fox](#)

[Youtube Gray Fox Cubs Texas](#)



Gray Fox - Photo by Judy Tunning Sims

HEART Happenings

by Carole Allen



Kemp Ridley Sea Turtle

It's a new year and time for everyone to wake up! The only good news about the Galveston NOAA Lab and the threat that turtle work might end there is the fact that the Turtle Island Restoration Network and other groups are working to prevent that from happening. We may need to write letters and make calls during the new year. We are witnessing what one person can do to hurt the environment and all the plants and animals in it. Voters must study issues and the consequences of weakening laws that protect our precious natural resources.

Happy New Year all!

Carole A.

[Heartwood Chapter](#)

Texas Master Naturalist Intern Class Starts in March

by Claire Moore

Ever wondered about nature and the environment around you? Ever felt interested in volunteering for the Texas Parks & Wildlife organizations around the state? Do you have some extra time? If you answered yes to these questions, becoming a certified Texas Master Naturalist might be for you.

The mission of the Texas Master Naturalist organization is to "develop a corps of well-informed volunteers to provide education, outreach, and service dedicated to the beneficial management of natural resources and natural areas within their communities for the State of Texas." Many communities and organizations rely on such citizen volunteers for implementing youth education programs; for operating parks, nature centers, and natural areas; and for providing leadership in local natural resource conservation efforts. In fact, a short supply of dedicated and well-informed volunteers is often cited as a limiting factor for community-based conservation efforts.

If interested, the first step is to complete the training (which costs \$175). Each chapter has its own training schedule and provides classes so that the trainee can get the minimum 40 hours of field and classroom training. The TMN chapter nearest PWWS is the Heartwood Chapter with meetings in The Woodlands and Conroe. Heartwood's TMN Intern training is scheduled to start on Saturday, March 9th.

Another chapter nearby is the Gulf Coast chapter which meets inside the 610 Loop in Houston. There are also chapters in Galveston, Rosenberg and in Liberty County. For information about TMN Chapters in other counties other than Montgomery County, visit <https://txmn.org/chapters/> and click on the county of interest.

If you think you might be interested in the Heartwood Texas Master Naturalist training, contact Teri MacArthur for more information at texasnaturelover@earthlink.net.

ATTRACTING WILDLIFE

By Cheryl Conley, TWRC Wildlife Center



It seems that everywhere we look we are seeing trees being torn down and grassy areas being turned into parking lots. Sadly, there's not much we can do about it. There are things you can do, however, to help replenish some of the natural resources that are destroyed. You can turn your backyards and even small apartment balconies into areas that attract wildlife, butterflies and even bees.

You can provide food by planting wildlife-friendly plants. Choose plant species that bloom and fruit at various times of the year. Like the woodpecker, some birds will dine on insects during the summer but will eat berries in colder weather. Shrubs and trees can provide seeds and berries for mammals and birds while a flower garden will provide food for a variety of insect pollinators

and hummingbirds. Bird and squirrel feeders are great to help supplement what is found in nature. If you can, leave dead trees. They can be a food source by attracting insects, lichens, mosses and fungi.

Every living thing needs water. Birds not only need water to drink but to bathe in. The easiest way to do this is to provide a birdbath or a shallow dish of water. Make sure to keep it clean and be careful to use animal-friendly cleaners! No bleach or anything toxic. If you're fortunate enough to own a little land, you can add a water garden or pond to your property.

Wildlife needs cover from the elements just like we do. In our area we don't have to worry about snow but we often get heavy rains and extreme heat. Again, dead trees work great for some species. Planting dense shrubs provide shelter for rabbits, turtles and some bird species. Don't forget about man-made shelters, too, like bathhouses and birdhouses.

There are books available to help you garden for wildlife. One of them is, Texas Wildscapes by Kelly Conrad Bender. It's published by Texas A&M. Texas Parks and Wildlife is also a great resource. Some organizations provide instructions and help so that your school or home can become a Certified Wildlife Habitat. One such organization is the National Wildlife Federation.

You can make this a family project and have fun with it. Get the kids involved. Plant some trees and shrubs, hang some birdhouses and squirrel boxes and decide where you want your birdbaths.

TWRC Wildlife Center is getting ready for a busy spring and we're looking for baby feeders. We'll train you to care for baby squirrels, baby opossums and baby birds so you'll be ready to start in the spring. No previous experience is needed—just a desire to help wildlife babies, a great attitude and you must be reliable! Send your resume or letter of interest to operations@twrcwildlifecenter.org.

Photos by Chris Balboni



88 - A bunch of "88" Butterflies, mudpuddling in a roadside parking lot. Ecuador 2018. I was told that these are called "88's" because they are found in groups of 88, but I think perhaps its more like 89 or 98, LOL! 12-11-2018 - by Chris Balboni

Photos by Flo King of 'Birding with Flo' on Facebook



Avocet at sunrise - by Flo King



Longed-billed Curlew - by Flo King



Common Loon - by Flo King



Whooping Crane family - by Flo King



Whooping Crane - by Flo King



Whooping Crane - by Flo King



Whooping Crane - by Flo King



Whooping Crane - by Flo King

Photos by Bill Miller



Bee Hummingbird, World's smallest bird. - Artemisa Province - by Bill Miller



Hyacinth Macaw in Pantanal, Mato Grosso, Brazil - by Bill Miller



Closeup Hyacinth Macaw - Pantanal, Mato Grosso, Brazil - by Bill Miller



Blue-headed Quail-Dove - Cienfuegos Province - by Bill Miller



Cuban Trogon at Calle Republica - by Bill Miller



Red Legg Thrush - Cuba - by Bill Miller

Photos by Cynthia Cat Traylor



Roadrunner - 12-01-2018 - by Cynthia Cat Traylor



Texas Horned Lizard (Phrynosoma cornutum) Hadn't seen one of these at the ranch (San Isidro) in a while, they are rare. We used to have lots of them when we were younger. Nice find today! It had beautiful coloring! I wonder if it had just molted? 12-01-2018 - by Cynthia Cat Traylor



Texas Horned Lizard - (Phrynosoma cornutum) 12-01-2018 - by Cynthia Cat Traylor



Texas Horned Lizard (Phrynosoma cornutum) 12-01-2018 - by Cynthia Cat Traylor

Photos by Sandy Crystal Vaughn



Juvenile Roseate Spoonbill lifting off from perch -- up and out!! Baytown Nature Center, Saturday, 12-01-2018 - by Sandy Crystal Vaughn



Juvenile Tricolored Heron. Baytown Nature Center. Saturday, 12-01-2018 - by Sandy Crystal Vaughn



© 2018 SCV

Female Belted Kingfisher - Baytown Nature Center. Saturday, 12-01-2018 - by Sandy Crystal Vaughn



© 2018 SCV

Northern Harrier flying low to the ground. It was eyeing the big, yellow butterfly stitched on my baseball cap!!! Baytown Nature Center, Saturday, 12-01-2018 - by Sandy Crystal Vaughn



Hieroglyphic Moth Caterpillar 12-01-2018 - by Sandy Crystal Vaughn

I was at Baytown Nature Center on Saturday, 12-01-2018. There is a hill there and at the top a wood gazebo. On my walk up to the top, I spotted this caterpillar crawling across the pathway. At the top, there were more caterpillars crawling around and disappearing into the wood crevices of the gazebo. The naturalist at BNC said the grass had been recently cut. Perhaps the late instars were finding homes to pupate and overwinter. It took a few days of reaching out to others in the field for identification. Thank You to Karen, one of the admins, of the Facebook page NABA-Moths for quickly identifying what I had spotted--it is a Hieroglyphic Moth caterpillar!!!



Discovered an American Snout sunning in the garden! Thursday, 12-13-2018, Clear Lake City (Houston) Texas - by Sandy Crystal Vaughn



Dropped the binoculars and ran for the camera on this one! White-striped Longtail sans tails, Thursday, 12-13-2018. The only one I have seen this season in the backyard, Clear Lake City (Houston) Texas. - by Sandy Crystal Vaughn



Big Stone Lodge - Dennis Johnston Park

709 Riley Fuzzel Road

PWWS meetings are held at the Big Stone Lodge at the new Dennis Johnston County

Park at 709 Riley Fuzzel Road.

The directions to get there are much the same as to the Nature Center. Aldine-Westfield turns into Riley Fuzzel Road just northeast of Spring so there are several ways to get there.

1. Take the Rayford/Sawdust exit and go East (right) on Rayford Rd. It dead ends at Riley Fuzzel, then turn South (right) and drive to the Dennis Johnston Park past Spring Creek and on the right; or,
2. take Spring-Cypress east to Aldine Westfield through Old Town Spring, turn left and then on to Riley Fuzzel for a short distance and turn left; or,
3. Take Aldine Westfield north from Mercer Arboretum until it turns into Riley Fuzzel. Turn right and watch for the Dennis Johnston Park on the left.

Piney Woods Wildlife Membership Form		
Last Name(s):	First Name of Member(s):	
Street Address:	City:	State and Zip:
Home Phone No:	Work Phone No:	Email Address(s):
Pine Warbler will be delivered by E-mail Only		
Annual Membership Fee \$15.00*	Mail this form and check made payable to PWWS to:	
Additional Contribution \$ _____	Piney Woods Wildlife Society	
Total \$ _____	P.O. Box 189	
*Per Household – Includes <i>The Pine Warbler</i> newsletter	Spring, TX 77383-0189	
New _____	Renewal _____	Rejoining _____

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The Pine Warbler is published monthly, September through May, by the Piney Woods Wildlife Society, Inc.

For membership information write to us at P.O. Box 189, Spring, Texas 77383-0189. Annual Dues :\$15.00 per household.

Please submit any articles you'd like considered for the PWWS Newsletter. The Pine Warbler, to our President, Kathy Coward, justforthebirds@sbcglobal.net or Diane Wedgeworth, Editor, milanodi@yahoo.com

Please send all new address changes and any corrections to cdmoore3@gmail.com (Claire Moore) and add PWWS to the subject line. Thank you.







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