



Oklahoma City Audubon Society

OKC-AUDUBON.ORG

June 2016

Bat-attitude

Join us June 20 when Melynda Hickman will be the guest speaker at the Oklahoma City Audubon Society meeting.

Melynda's presentation is titled: ***How to get a Bat-attitude about Oklahoma Bats***. She says Oklahoma's landscape diversity is reflected in the number and variety of plant and animal species. "There are 24 different species and subspecies of bats that spend some amount of time in Oklahoma." We will learn a little about some bat species and a lot about others in the presentation. Melynda will also show some of the equipment used in learning more about bat species in Oklahoma.

A Wildlife Diversity Biologist for the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation for 27 years, Melynda's primary responsibilities include creating and coordinating watchable wildlife opportunities including the Selman Bat Watches, developing Watchable Wildlife

Areas, developing the Great Plains Trail of Oklahoma, administering the Wildscapes Certification Program, and coordinating the OK Bat Coordinating Team. She is also the Biologist over the Hackberry Flat Center and Byron Hatchery Watchable Wildlife Area, and conducts surveys of targeted nongame species on wildlife management areas, primarily in western Oklahoma.

Our meetings are held September through June on the third Monday of each month (with the exception of January, when the meeting is held on the fourth Monday). They begin at 7 p.m. at the Will Rogers Garden Center, I-44 and NW 36th Street. Visitors are always welcome.



Refreshments for the June meeting will be provided by: Nancy Reed & Patti High; drinks & ice by Betsy Hacker

President's Perspective

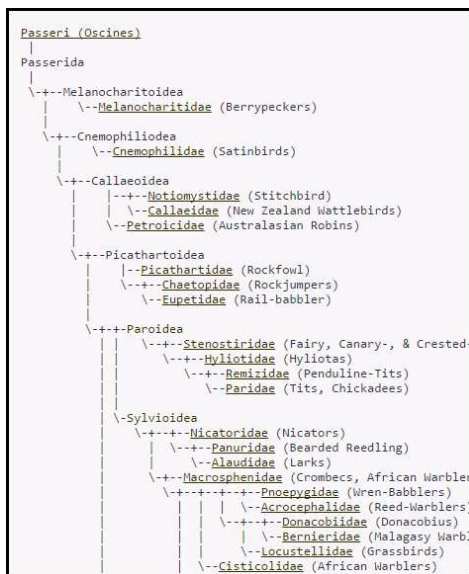
By Bill Diffin



We are nearing the end of our project to use what we know of the local passerines to understand the passerines world wide. We have progressed through the suboscine superfamilies, the groups in the basal songbird Australasian grade, the Corvoidea and all the superfamilies in Passerida that we originally listed, Sylvioidea, Muscicapoidea,

Certhioidea and Passeroidea. We added Bombycilloidea last month based on recently discovered genetic evidence. What is left? We had originally listed a tenth, now 11th, and final group, Other Passerida, to include those passeridans which fell outside of the groups just listed. To find out what is in Other Passerida we could go to the Tree of Life (ToL) website, but that is current with research published only to about 2007 or 2008. Considerable genetic research has accumulated since then. A better choice than ToL for our current purpose is John Boyd's Taxonomy in Flux (TiF) website which endeavors to incorporate the most recent genetic research findings.

The TiF phylogenetic tree for Passerida can be seen at the following link, <http://goo.gl/mpZzoL>. A key point about the TiF tree in contrast to the ToL tree, <http://goo.gl/Nqs5dw>, is the way that the branches are named in TiF. In TiF once a superfamily rank (-oidea ending) has been assigned to a branch, any other branches springing from the same node are also assigned superfamily rank. Any branches springing from earlier nodes are assigned superfamily rank or higher, the next higher rank being infraorder (-ida ending). I like this way of assigning ranks because it makes clear the relative amount of genetic difference between branches. Note that ToL does not follow the same strict tree-based hierarchy for assigning ranks. For example in the ToL Passerida tree linked above there are a mixture of families (-idea endings) and superfamilies (-oidea endings) attached to several nodes. This is a more conservative way of assigning ranks that reflects the names used by most practitioners when the tree was constructed.



To get perspective let's review a little history. Sibley, Ahlquist and Monroe (SAM) put together the first avian tree based on genetic evidence. In the SAM tree the songbirds were divided into two "parvorders", Corvida and Passerida. The Passerida parvorder (infraorder in modern taxonomy) has withstood the findings of subsequent genetic research -- it is a coherent clade with all its members more closely related to birds in the clade than to any birds outside of the clade. However SAM Corvida proved to not be so coherent. It turned out that there were birds in it which were genetically closer to Passerida than they were to other members of SAM Corvida. The choice in that case taxonomically speaking was to either lump the near-passeridan SAM corvidans in with Passerida or to separate them into a distinct group. Taxonomists have uniformly opted to separate them into a distinct group. In ToL the branch is assigned a superfamily name, Corvoidea, and that is the name we have been using in this series.

However Boyd's TiF tree assigns the infraorder name Corvida to this branch which is consistent with the fact that it springs from the same node as Passerida. To see this click on the "Corvids" button on the upper right of the TiF page linked above. Note that under Corvida all the later primary branches have superfamily names, Mohouoidea, Orioloidea, Neosittoidea, Malaconotoidea and yes, Corvoidea with a much narrower circumscription than the Corvoidea of ToL. Furthermore all the earlier branches between the Corvida/Passerida node and Passeri have infraorder names, Orthonychida, Meliphagida, Climacterida and Menurida. This naming is consistent with the convention for assigning ranks just explained whereby once a branch is assigned a rank, then all earlier branches have that same rank or higher. These pre-Corvida/Passerida infraorders are the groups in the basal songbird Australasian grade, BSAG. A key point to be understood about these infraorders and their pre-Corvida/Passerida branch positions is that they are more distantly related to each other and to Corvida and Passerida than Corvida is to Passerida.

The TiF tree suggests that it might have been useful to treat Orioloidea as a separate group within the scope of our study, using vireos as local representatives. This is something we will look at in a future article. Click on the [Passerida](#) link at the bottom of the TiF "Corvids" tree, and it reverts back to the Passerida tree we started with above. Here are suggested some other refinements we should make to the work we have already done, i.e. Paroidea could be contrasted with its sister group Sylvioidea, and the kinglets could be treated as another superfamily, Reguloidea. What's left after that is the four superfamilies at the base of the Passerida tree, Melanocharitoidea (New Guinea), Cnemophilioidea (New Guinea), Callaeoidea (Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea) and Picathartoidea (tropical Africa). They comprise our current definition of Other Passerida. We should rename them more precisely the Basal Passeridan Afro-Australasian Grade, BPAAG. Note that they constitute a basal grade in the passeridan tree in the same way that BSAG constitutes a basal grade in the songbird tree.

Bird of the Month

By John Shackford



The **Yellow Warbler** (*Setophaga petechia*) has recently undergone a Genus name change, from *Dendroica* to *Setophaga*. All warblers in the Genus *Dendroica*, which had encompassed some two dozen species, have now been placed in the Genus *Setophaga*, along with several additional warbler species not in the previous Genus *Dendroica*. This scientific name

change was based primarily on recent DNA studies of the birds in question. One conclusion of this recent research that I found interesting is that the Yellow Warbler is more closely related to the Chestnut-sided Warbler than any other warbler.

Within the new Genus *Setophaga*, the Yellow Warbler is the most widespread. Its breeding range covers most of Alaska and Canada and about the northern two-thirds of the United States. Its range also goes far into Mexico in the Sierra Madre Occidental Mountains. There is even a non-migratory breeding population that is as far south as the Galapagos Islands, off the coast of Ecuador. Males of this population in the Galapagos differ from males elsewhere in having a quite striking reddish-brown crown. Also the Galapagos population differs in foraging habits by often hopping along an oceanic beach feeding on small insect prey and the like that it finds there; other populations elsewhere usually flit among trees at mid-levels, searching for insects.

According to Bent (1963, *Life Histories of North American Wood Warblers, part 1*, Dover Publications, Inc., New York) the Yellow Warbler lays 3-6 eggs, most commonly 4-5, and usually nests about 2-12 feet above ground in the upright crotch of a tree, briar or shrub. This surprised me because in Oklahoma, both at Lake Hefner and in the Black Mesa area of Cimarron County, I had usually observed the species high in tall cottonwoods during the nesting season. This discrepancy between my observations and Bent's information made me wonder about my abilities as an observer on this point: I was

therefore relieved to read, later in Bent's discussion of nesting, that Yellow Warblers are known to nest in cottonwoods "at heights of 40 and 60 feet."

The Yellow Warbler has an interesting strategy to try to thwart nest parasitism by the Brown-headed Cowbird: It is known to build a new nest on top of an original nest when a cowbird egg is laid in the original nest. Up to 6 "stories" of nests have been known to occur at a single nest location.

Dr. George Sutton (1967, *Oklahoma Birds*), in his account of Yellow Warbler nesting in Oklahoma said that "Distribution in summer puzzlingly spotty and southern limits of breeding in Oklahoma uncertain." Recent Breeding Bird Survey data show that the Yellow Warbler is found primarily in the northeastern one-quarter of the state, but not in the Oklahoma City area. I suspect the cowbird may be at least a contributor for part of the puzzlement that Dr. Sutton mentions: Oklahoma,

generally speaking, has fewer and fewer trees, moving from the eastern part of the state westward through the Oklahoma Panhandle. The sparser vegetation as one moves westward in the main body of the state probably makes it easier for cowbirds—when present—to find nests to parasitize.

My recollections on this warbler in central Oklahoma go way back. For a year or 2 in the early 1960s, not long after I had moved to Oklahoma, I used to see a small population in summertime—thus breeding birds—in large cottonwood trees that could be found below the dam at Lake Hefner. Neither the cottonwoods nor the birds can be found there now. I suspect the small population was erased by the activity of Brown-headed

Cowbirds. Nesting in tall cottonwoods at Lake Hefner may have tended to keep cowbirds at bay longer than nests built lower in vegetation, where cowbirds usually tend to deposit eggs, but I suspect the cowbirds finally won out.

The Yellow Warbler can still be found in breeding season around a few of the big cottonwoods that grow in the Black Mesa area of Cimarron County, primarily at Lake Etling and along the flood plain of the Cimarron River. But having witnessed what happened to the Lake Hefner Yellow Warbler population in the 1960s, I am concerned that the Black Mesa Yellow Warbler population may be facing a similar fate. During recent decades, woody vegetation along waterways in the Black Mesa area has increased, due to fire prevention, for example; the result appears to be increased cowbird habitat, likely resulting in higher cowbird populations to parasitize the Yellow Warblers that remain in the tall cottonwoods there.



Chirpings

By Patti Muzny

Patio/Carport Robins, Final Chapter (for now)

Last month the avian saga in our Oklahoma City backyard revolved around our three families of Robins that chose to nest under our patio and under our carport. I will probably never admit to the number of hours after work and on weekends that I spent watching their journey from beautiful blue eggs to fledging.



The "most-watched" nest was the one over the kitchen door, which was about 10 feet from my favorite piece of patio furniture. The offerings brought by the parent birds included worms, mulberries, moths bugs and many other unidentifiable organic edibles. There was nothing delicate about the manner in which the food was crammed down those long, scrawny, begging necks. I often wondered how those babies managed to survive without gaping slashes in their necks! But apparently those parent birds knew how to get the job done in record time.

I knew birds kept their nests clean of waste, but I didn't realize that they often consumed their deposits. Just a few days before they fledged, after the food was eaten, the parent stood on the edge of the nest and stuck its head toward the business end of one of the fledglings. Soon the fledgling stood up and aimed its bottom toward the edge and its parent's waiting beak. Out came the deposit and the adult bird caught it and ate it. Other times the adult bird removed a fecal sack and flew off with it.

On Saturday, June 3rd, one Robin fledged, but the other two were not quite ready to test those wings for real. On Sunday, June 4th, while we were out of town, Brian saw the last two venture out for the first time. One bounced off of the den window and the other was last seen heading across the patio and into the vegetation.

The carport Robins were two days behind the kitchen door Robins. On Monday morning (June 6th), I walked under the patio to check on them and one had already fledged and the remaining pair took one look at me,

squawked and flew out. One bounced off of the wood fence and one flew into the driveway where Sam was preparing to back out and go to work.

I walked toward it so I could discourage it from flying into our garage. It seemed unafraid of me, but finally hopped a few feet over into the grass. I kept walking so I could herd it into the flower beds and out of the open yard. I slowly walked toward it and at one point it stopped between my feet. I stood there a few seconds and it hopped onto my toe. Then I heard Mom and Dad fussing and the fledgling answered and quickly hopped and partially flew over into the flower beds.



So, as of June 6th, I could hear adult Robins fussing in the yard next door, so I knew at least one or two of our Robins were still in the vicinity. The porch is just not as interesting anymore and I miss those hundreds of food flights, but I will still park myself on the patio furniture and loaf whether or not I'm entertained by my feathered friends. Maybe they will nest there a second time?

Oklahoma City Audubon Society

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The Oklahoma City Audubon society is neither a chapter of nor affiliated with National Audubon.

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OKC-Audubon.org

Dictionary of Scientific Bird Names an Online Searchable Database

by Nate Swick (<http://aba.org>)

Scientific bird names are mysterious to a lot of us. Unless you have a basic grounding in Latin or Greek, they tend to be meaningless to anyone except the researchers who use them regularly, just jumbles of letters as cryptic as a spell in a Harry Potter book. James Jobling tried to remedy that in 1991 with his *Dictionary of Scientific Bird Names*, reissued by the British publisher Helm in 2010. It was, and still is, one of the best books in my personal bird book library and I sing its praises to anyone who will listen.

But it was one book, and often hard to find or expensive besides, and the entries were increasingly obsolete or incomplete given the lightning fast changes in how we understand bird taxonomy and the new names for species and genera that requires. So a few years ago Jobling quietly moved the whole thing online, and I only found out about it yesterday. And boy, I'm pretty excited about it.

Handbook of Birds of the World, no stranger to massive bird-centric projects, is hosting [Jobling's masterpiece online as a searchable database](#). And it's fantastic.

Perhaps the best part of moving this online is that it is now free to grow and change in real time, as genera like [Parkesia](#) come and [Dendroica](#) go. And it's really nicely done as searchable databases go, with suggestions to direct you away from the inevitable misspellings.

It's a fantastic tool for birders who want to gain a deeper understanding of the how and why birds are named, the history of given names, and the forgotten ornithologists who are honored forever in names that are barely used.

[Go and play around with it](#). You will not be disappointed.

Minutes OCAS May 16, 2016

Meeting was called to order by club president Bill Diffin. Guests were introduced: Myra Albright of OKC and Donna O'Keefe of Edmond. April minutes were approved without dissent.

Treasurer Nancy Vicars reports \$5,838.66 in the bank.

Reports of recent happenings:

— EarthFest at Martin Park Nature Center was held 4/30/16 and was well-attended.

—A Big Sit took place also on April 30th at the home of John Cleal and Marion Homier, east of the metro. Weather was good and good variety of birds noted, without unexpected migrants.

—Roy Nader saw a golden-crowned sparrow in his yard and welcomes visitors to view this unusual migrant.

—Blackpoll warblers have been seen near Lake Overholser.

Bobolinks are feasting on fields between County Line and Morgan Rd on NW 50th on several dates recently.

— Nadine Varner will be bird-banding at Sequoyah NWR soon and asks for interested birders to accompany her.

— Sharon Henthorn requested individual and group participation for litter cleanup around Prairie Dog Point at Lake Hefner.

— Sue Woodson requests refreshment volunteers to sign up for early fall.

—The Woodson family will be visiting Estes Park in late May. Many birders gave helpful advice on comfort and safety of high altitude birding.

Field Trips: Jimmy Woodard will host a trip to Black Mesa State Park on Memorial Day weekend, May 28-30.

Conservation: Dave Woodson reported that a meeting of Ward 8 citizens specifically will include ideas on parks and recreation Tuesday May 26, from 6-8 pm. Ask him for details.

Our presentation was by Dr. Craig Davis of Oklahoma State University, who has for many years studied the changing habitat of the Platte River in Nebraska. His slide show illustrated how the river channel is changing due to human intervention and associated changes in the flora and fauna with the reduction in flooding.

The annual club picnic will be Saturday June 18th at the home of Patti Muzny. Cookout supplies and meats will be provided but other foods and desserts are welcome. Please bring your own yard chairs if you can.

Next meeting will be at Will Rogers Exhibition Building at 7pm June 20, third Monday. That will be our last meeting before summer break.

Sharon Henthorn, secretary

Recorders Report

May 2016

Warblers, Flycatchers and Shorebirds

Reports flew in fast and furious as migration began to end. Mini fallouts of warblers thrilled those who were in the field in new locations, and quite a few Empidonax Flycatchers were identified. Two really rare birds were reported and viewed by several. One county is fast approaching 250 bird species reported for the year. But it's not too late, to explore new counties and discover the wonderful world of birds in Central Oklahoma.



On the 1st in Kingfisher County Eric Duell checked out Lightle Farms pasture SE of Hennessey and located several shorebirds including White-faced Ibis, American Avocet, Marbled Godwit, Long-billed Dowitcher and Wilson's Phalarope. Deanne McKinney spotted a **Black-bellied Plover** and Rose-breasted Grosbeak at the NW

63 wetland. Spencer Coffey noticed **Bobolink** at Ten Mile Flats in Norman. In Payne County Scott Loss had a Vesper Sparrow, Bobolink, Acadian Flycatcher and **Ovenbird**; and at Boomer Lake Park Larry Mays saw an **American Redstart**. On the 2nd Joe Grzybowski found Semipalmated Plover at the Adkins Hill Sod Farm in McClain County.

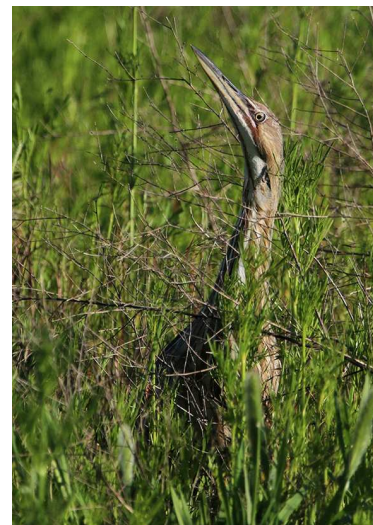
On the 3rd Kyle Horton came across a Northern Waterthrush along South Jenkins in Norman, and Eric Duell counted an **Alder Flycatcher** at Babcock Park in Stillwater. In Oklahoma City Zach Poland had an American Redstart at the Myriad Botanical Gardens; Larry Mays noticed an Orchard Oriole along the River Road; and at the Arcadia Lake Dam Ravi Sawh discovered Bobolinks. On the 4th Caleb From identified a Blackpoll Warbler at Little River State Park; Brian Stufflebeam found a Wilson's Phalarope at the Warr Acres Waste Water Treatment Plant; and in Payne County Scott Loss recognized **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** at the Armstrong Plant Field and a **Wood Thrush** at Babcock Park.

On the 6th Priscilla Crawford encountered a Bell's Vireo at the Green Valley Farms southeast of Purcell; Daniel Robinson reported Bobolink and Chuck-will's Widow in the Rose Lake area; and Chad Ellis tallied a Lazuli Bunting at the Dolese Youth Park. On the 7th Emily Hjalmarson counted an American Redstart at the Lake Thunderbird Dam, and Scott Loss discovered a **Scarlet Tanager** at Couch Park. On the 8th at the Lexington WMA T K

identified a **Yellow-breasted Chat** and Lazuli Bunting while in Logan county Zach Poland caught sight of a Gray Catbird and Common Yellowthroat.

On the 9th Landon Newmann noticed a Stilt Sandpiper at the NW 63 wetland; Deanne McKinney discovered a Whimbrel at the Mustang Road playa; and at the Cushing Water Treatment Plant Scott Loss identified a **Western Sandpiper**. On the 10th John Tharp saw a Broad-winged Hawk near Chandler, and along South Jenkins Caleb Frome had an Alder Flycatcher and **Willow Flycatcher**. On the 11th in Logan County Zach Poland spotted an Olive-sided Flycatcher. On the 12th K Tucker found a Black-bellied Plover at Lake Hefner Dam and John Bates reported a Blackpoll Warbler at Melrose.

On the 14th **Black Tern** were seen near Chandler in Lincoln County by Joe Buck; at the Cushing Water Treatment Plant by Ashley Love and at Lake Overholser Dam by Brian Stufflebeam. Elizabeth Pratt discovered a Cliff Swallow in Wynnewood in Garvin County. Joe Grzybowski had a **Dunlin** at the Morgan Road playa and Bob Ellis detected a Western Sandpiper at the Mustang Road playa. Bill Diffin spotted an Alder Flycatcher and Bank Swallow at Lake Overholser Coffe Dam, and Deb Hirt discerned an American Bittern at the Teal Ridge Wetland in Stillwater. Roy Neher photographed a **Golden-crowned Sparrow** in Norman and several people were able to see or hear it at a later date.



On the 15th Mike Hudson saw a Blackpoll Warbler along 50th Street in Yukon. On the 16th in Pottawatomie County Desire Spears noticed a Pileated Woodpecker and White-breasted Nuthatch. Zach Poland had a Blue-headed Vireo and **Blackburnian Warbler** in Logan County. At Babcock Park Scott Loss located **Mourning Warbler** and **Magnolia Warbler**. Cameron Carver documented a **Philadelphia Vireo** near Classen School.

Recorder's (cont.)

On the 17th Zach Poland had a Northern Waterthrush and Alder Flycatcher in Logan County and at the Myriad Botanical Gardens an Ovenbird and Mourning Warbler.



On the 18th at Boomer Lake Park Scott Loss noticed a **Least Tern** and Willow Flycatcher. In Norman Zach DuFran spotted an **Inca Dove** while along South Jenkins Cameron Carver identified Peregrine Falcon, Magnolia Warbler and Wilson's Warbler. At Riley Park in Noble Rachel Wrenn discovered a **Bay-breasted Warbler**, **Canada Warbler**, Blackburnian Warbler and Philadelphia Vireo. On the 19th Cameron Carver reported Willow Flycatcher near Classen School. On the 20th John Tharp identified a Mourning Warbler at Riley Park. On the 21st in Payne County Dwayne Elmore noticed a **Purple Gallinule** along Coyle Road and Deb Hirt recognized a Yellow-breasted Chat at Boomer Lake Park.



On the 22nd Bill Diffin reported a Swainson's Thrush at west Stinchcomb Wildlife Refuge. Ashley Love spotted a **Black-bellied Whistling Duck** at the Meridian Technology Center Pond. Spencer Coffey and John Bates reported a **Yellow-billed Loon** on Lake Hefner. On the 23rd at Lake Hefner Joe Grzybowski identified a **Laughing Gull**; Bill Diffin came across a Whimbrel; and Cameron Carver saw a Least Tern; while at the Cushing Water Treatment Plant Evan Tanner detected a Sora Rail. On the 24th in Pottawatomie County Donald Winslow discovered a Common Nighthawk and Chimney Swift; in Grady County Jason Shaw spotted Mississippi Kite; and at Boomer Lake Park Deb Hirt recognized a **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher**.

On the 26th along I-35 at the Wynnewood Rest Stop Dean Gregory encountered a Northern Mockingbird; along I-44 D.D. Currie cc recorded Cattle Egret; and on the 28th along I-35 near the Wynnewood Rest Stop Bret Newton saw a Great Blue Heron. Meanwhile, at Lake Carl Blackwell Tim O'Connell detected a Kentucky Warbler. Next for summer fun, June brings the Breeding Bird Surveys; while migration slowly begins again in July and August.

In the Central Oklahoma area in May **217** species were reported with **27** first of the year reports bringing the year's total to **272**. I appreciate those who help provide the history of central Oklahoma birds and can be contacted by e-mail at emkok@earthlink.net. Esther M. Key, Editor.

Why Do Phoebes Pump Their Tails?

By David Sibley (<http://sibleyguides.com>)

Lots of birds have a habit of pumping (or wagging) their tails. It's mostly open-country birds like phoebes, wagtails and pipits, Palm Warbler, Spotted Sandpiper, and others. Many hypotheses have been suggested to explain why the birds do it, but nobody came up with an answer until Gregory Avellis in 2011.

He studied Black Phoebes in California, and tested four different hypotheses to see if tail pumping was related to:

- **balance** – but tail pumping rate did not change depending on where the phoebes perched
- **territorial aggression** – playback of Black Phoebe song caused a territorial reaction but did not change the rate of tail pumping
- **foraging** – tail pumping did not change significantly whether the birds were foraging or not
- **predators** – playback of the calls of a potential predator – Cooper's Hawk – caused tail pumping rate to triple

Avellis concludes that tail pumping is a signal meant to send a message to the predator. It tells the predator that the phoebe has seen it, and therefore the phoebe is not worth pursuing.

Avellis, G. F. 2011. Tail Pumping by the Black Phoebe. *The Wilson Journal of Ornithology* 123: 766-771. [abstract](#)

Oklahoma City Audubon Society
c/o Patricia Velte
1421 NW 102nd Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73114

Picnic Scheduled for June 18

Patti Muzny and her family have once again graciously agreed to allow us to stage our annual picnic in the backyard of their park-like estate. **The date for the event is June 18th.** The address of the Muzny residence is 8516 S. Olie Avenue.

As usual the club is supplying hamburgers and hot dogs, charcoal, buns, paper plates and cups, napkins, tablecloths, plasticware, salt and pepper, soda and ice. Participants are invited to make a meal contribution also. The size of the contribution can approximate the cost of a picnic meal for the attendees in your party. Anything suitable to a picnic is acceptable, but here are some suggestions: potato salad, bean salad, cole slaw, veggie platter, chips and dip, deviled eggs, chili, boiled vegetables, baked beans, corn bread, garnishes:



A -- lettuce and sliced tomato, onions and pickles, garnishes

B -- mustard, catsup and relish, or desserts like brownies, watermelon, ice cream, cake.

As in the past you will need to sign up for the party by replying to an email that Pat Velte will send out. We will need to know the number in your party, the number of hot dogs and hamburgers we should cook for the group and the meal contribution you will be bringing. As the meal contributions come in to Pat, she will post them on our web page devoted to the picnic so that you will know what others are already bringing. Detailed directions to the Muzny residence will also be posted there.

You can start arriving at the party at 4 pm to help with the setup, put out your chairs, relax and have a drink and appetizer, socialize, etc. The grilling will start at 5 pm.
