

The Siskiyou and the Modoc Plateau

16 – 24 June 2018

**A birding and ornithological research trip to raise funds for
Western Field Ornithologists**



Franklin's Gull, © John Ranlett

Dates: Saturday, 16 June through Sunday, 24 June 2018

Locale: North central California, beginning and ending in Redding, CA

Leaders: Jon Dunn, John Harris, and Dave Quady

Price: \$ 2,200 for double-occupancy lodging from 16 June through 24 June. This price includes all breakfasts, lunches, and snacks, and the welcoming dinner and farewell dinner in Redding. This price also includes non-alcoholic beverages, guide services, and van transportation throughout the trip. This trip is limited to twelve participants. We require at least ten participants to ensure that the trip will run.

If you have a roommate, please indicate this when you register. If you do not have a roommate but are willing to share, please indicate this, and we will try to pair you with someone. If you prefer a single room or if we cannot pair you with a roommate, the total due will be \$2,750.

Registration will begin in April, and you will receive information beforehand on how to register via a WFO News email. Registration will be on-line with a \$500 deposit required at that time. The balance of the trip cost is due by May 7.

Cancellation:

- If you cancel before April 20, we can refund your \$500 deposit less \$100.
- No cancellations after May 7.

Other General Information: See details toward the end of this document.

Direct any questions to John Harris (johnh@mills.edu)

DAY-BY-DAY ITINERARY

We welcome you to WFO's *The Siskiyou and the Modoc Plateau* field trip, led by Jon Dunn, John Harris, and Dave Quady. This excursion can be thought of as a northwesterly continuation of three previous WFO trips. The first, in 2011, concentrated on the southern Sierra Nevada; two subsequent trips covered the central Sierra Nevada as well as northeastern California, extending north to the town of New Pine Creek, on the Oregon state line and west to the town of Day, on the Modoc Plateau. This trip will begin and end in Redding, on I-5. Our birding will take us perhaps 50 miles west of I-5 in places, north to the Oregon state line, east to the refuges near the town of Tulelake, and southeast to the town of Fall River Mills before turning westward, back to Redding. One need only glance at a map to appreciate the wide range of habitats we'll visit on this trip. In addition to just having fun birding and seeking many targeted species, we hope to learn some things about the distribution and abundance of birds in this under-birded part of California. We have posed a series of questions that we would like to investigate, and we plan to incorporate our results into the trip report that will be posted on the WFO web site at the conclusion of the tour.

Day 1, Saturday, 16 June – We will meet at 5:00 pm in the lobby of the Best Western Hilltop Inn, in Redding, for a brief orientation meeting and, later, a group dinner. Night in Redding.

Day 2, Sunday, 17 June – At an elevation of only 344 ft., Redding is much lower than other areas we'll bird later in the trip. This morning we'll bird around Redding and Shasta Lake, seeking lowland species in particular, with Yellow-billed Magpie perhaps atop our target list. We'll hope to encounter Pacific-slope Flycatcher and California Towhee as well, and if there are current reports of nesting Purple

Martins or Rufous-crowned Sparrows we will seek them out. In the afternoon we will drive north on I-5, stopping for some mountain birding en route if time permits. Night in Weed.

Day 3, Monday, 18 June – Jim Parker, an active birder (as is his wife, Debby) from Mt. Shasta will help guide us today and during the following two days; Debby will join us in the field on Tuesday. We will bird north along Old Highway 99 toward Gazelle, and then follow the Gazelle-Callahan Road to Callahan. We will look for Mountain Quail, Sooty Grouse, and Lewis's Woodpecker along the road, and will stop to seek out nesting warblers such as Nashville, MacGillivray's, and Hermit along the way. After a picnic lunch we'll hike along a mountain trail in search of other nesting birds. Night in Weed.

Day 4, Tuesday, 19 June – This morning we will drive through the old logging town of McCloud to nearby Lakin Dam. On delightful trails near the dam and along the McCloud River we'll seek Wood Duck, Common Nighthawk, White-headed and Pileated woodpeckers, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Hutton's and Cassin's vireos, MacGillivray's Warbler, American Dipper, and Swainson's Thrush. After an afternoon break and dinner we will look for owls, including possibly Western Screech-Owl, Barred Owl, and Northern Saw-whet Owl. Night in Weed.

Day 5, Wednesday, 20 June – We'll begin the day by driving west out of Yreka onto Humbug Road, which climbs into fine California Thrasher habitat. Bushtits, Bewick's Wrens, Blue-gray Gnatcatchers, Wrentits, and Spotted Towhees can also be found in this habitat. Afterward we'll drop back down to the elevation of Yreka and I-5 to bird in locations such as the Tree of Heaven campground, Greenhorn Park, Shasta Valley State Wildlife Area, and Lake Shastina. Our targets include Vaux's Swift, American Bittern, Willet, Ash-throated Flycatcher, Black-billed Magpie, Black-capped Chickadee, Yellow-breasted Chat, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Great-tailed Grackle, and Black-headed Grosbeak. Night in Weed.

Day 6, Thursday, 21 June – This morning we will again drive the Gazelle-Callahan Road, this time following it into Scott Valley, where we will meet Bob Wagner, a resident birder who will guide us around the valley. We will visit Kangaroo Lake, near the southern boundary of the valley, where we might see Osprey, Steller's Jay, Mountain Chickadee, Red-breasted and maybe Pygmy nuthatches, Brown Creeper, kinglets, Western Tanager, and a variety of woodpeckers, finches, and warblers. Then we will follow Scott River through the valley, stopping at family ranches and walking along some riparian habitat. Sharing a picnic lunch at Bob's house and enjoying his bird feeders is bound to be a highlight. By then we should have seen more hummingbirds, raptors, sapsuckers, flycatchers, towhees, warblers, and Black-headed Grosbeaks. After lunch we'll bird more of the valley as time allows, or head down river in pursuit of American Dippers if we haven't yet seen them. Night in Weed.

Day 7, Friday, 22 June – We'll depart early, and make our first stop at the Grass Lake Rest Area along US 97, where we hope to find nesting Sandhill Cranes, Black Terns, and Yellow-headed Blackbirds. A bit farther north we'll seek Black-backed Woodpecker in a burn area. Our next birding areas, at the Butte Valley Wildlife Area and Butte Valley National Grasslands are particularly rich with potential. Clark's Grebe, Sandhill Crane, Willet, Swainson's Hawk, Willow Flycatcher, Black-capped Chickadee, and Vesper Sparrow are among the species we might find nesting; Eastern Kingbird was suspected of nesting here in 2014. The nearby Juanita Lake Campground area offers montane species, with Dusky Flycatcher, Cassin's Vireo, Mountain Chickadee, and MacGillivray's Warbler among the likely breeders. We will reach our motel in Klamath Falls in late afternoon, leaving enough time for a nap and

an early dinner before we depart for a few hours of owling back at the Juanita Lake Campground. Flammulated Owl, Spotted Owl, and Long-eared Owl are among the species to cross fingers and hope for. Night in Klamath Falls.

Day 8, Saturday, 23 June – We'll relax with a late start before we head off to today's birding locations, the Lower Klamath and Tule Lake National Wildlife Areas. From their auto tour routes we expect to enjoy Gadwall, Western Grebes, American White Pelicans, Northern Harriers, and Forster's Terns as just a few examples of the many species that nest here, with Black Terns and Franklin's Gulls as further hoped-for possibilities. While enjoying birds will be our first priority, we should remain mindful of key historical events in the region. The largest of the eleven concentration camps that were established during World War II to house Japanese Americans who were forcibly relocated from the west coast was near the town of Tulelake. And at Lava Beds National Monument, which we'll visit tomorrow, the final battles of what represented the nearly complete annihilation of California's Native Americans were fought in 1872-1873. If time and energy permit, we may linger until dusk in hopes Short-eared Owls will be up and hunting. Night in Klamath Falls.

Day 9, Sunday, 24 June – On this final morning of our trip we'll start early for the hour-long drive to Lava Beds National Monument. In habitat unlike any we've seen earlier in the trip we'll look for characteristic birds such as Gray Flycatcher and Rock Wren as well as birds scarce in the area, or seemingly out of place in the habitat, such as Sooty Grouse and Oak Titmouse. We'll begin at the Petroglyph Point Archeological Site, which contains one of the largest panels of Native American rock art in the United States. There Joseph Dixon and Richard Bond in the 1930s found seven different raptor species, including Barn Owls, nesting in unusually large numbers. Along with Short-eared Owls that nested nearby, the raptors foraged over the large agricultural area that was created by draining much of Tule Lake's original lakebed. From Lava Beds we'll drive to the town of Fall River Mills to enjoy a colony of Bank Swallows along the Pit River. Continuing on, we'll hope that Black Swifts, which nest behind the waterfalls at McArthur-Burney State Park, will make an afternoon appearance for us. Any other incidental birding on the drive will be limited, so that we can arrive in Redding in good time to mark the end of this excursion with an enjoyable farewell dinner. Night in Redding.

Note:

Daily itineraries are subject to favorable change depending upon pre-trip scouting and current birding conditions.

QUESTIONS TO INVESTIGATE ON THIS TRIP

Sooty Grouse – Besides their more familiar higher elevation coniferous forest habitat, the species also uses such seemingly unlikely habitat as open patches of pines surrounded by sagebrush, as in Lava Beds National Monument. We will look for Sooty Grouse there, and will document the habitat characteristics wherever we encounter the species.

Swifts – We will visit – although not at the best time of day – a well-known Black Swift nesting colony at McArthur-Burney Falls State Park, Shasta County. It typically consists of 5-20 pairs; the entire state's population is only about 200 pairs. We also hope to encounter some individuals of this long-distance

foraging species elsewhere during our trip. Vaux's Swifts are an evidently widespread nesting species through much of the area we will visit, while White-throated Swifts nest on the Modoc Plateau, in habitat we'll encounter during the last two days of our trip. We'll look hard to try to confirm any particular nesting locations of these latter two swift species. Black Swift and Vaux's Swift are both California Bird Species of Special Concern.

Black-chinned Hummingbird– McCaskie et al. (1988) characterized the species' status as "locally common on the east side of Scott Valley," but otherwise "rare to uncommon," in riparian vegetation and woodlands during the breeding season in northern California's Great Basin region. There are very few eBird reports of the species from Siskiyou County; we will be very attentive to Black-chinneds, especially during our day in Scott Valley. Can we find any?

Black Tern – Surveys from 2009-2012 indicated that nearly 50% of California's population of this elegant, charismatic California Bird Species of Special Concern nested on the Modoc Plateau, while a 2010 (drought-year) survey estimated that about 1000 pairs nested in that region. On the Oregon side of the Klamath Basin, the Black Tern population declined an average of 8.4% per year between 2001 and 2010, and there's reason to expect that population declines continue. We will document any evidence of breeding that we observe during our trip.

Franklin's Gull – California's first documented breeding of this species occurred in 1990 at Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, in Siskiyou County. In recent years the species has been seen in good numbers during the breeding season on several Klamath Basin bodies of water. Meiss Lake, in the Butte Valley Wildlife Area, held 71 Franklin's Gulls on 22 June 2017. Breeding confirmations have been scarce, however. We'll look for this species on several bodies of water and hope to confirm breeding.

Eastern Kingbird – Meghan May found a pair of birds near Meiss Lake in the Butte Valley Wildlife Area in mid-June 2013, and Joey Russell reported one bird present there "all summer long" in 2014. This is perhaps the most westerly known location in California where breeding might have occurred. We will look for this species at Butte Valley and elsewhere, in hopes to add to our knowledge of its breeding status in northern California.

Black-billed Magpie – Grinnell and Miller (1944) wrote that the species nested as far west as the vicinity of Bray, with sporadic eruptions or individual vagrancy farther west in Siskiyou County, as far as the east side of Shasta Valley. The species is now known to be fairly common still farther west in Siskiyou County, along the I-5 corridor and in Scott Valley. We will note the habitat characteristics wherever we find the species in central and western Siskiyou County.

Yellow-billed Magpie – Grinnell and Miller (1944) stated that the northernmost limit of this sedentary species is in the vicinity of Redding, at the head end of the Sacramento Valley, and that known nesting locations were at or below 1800 feet elevation. We will carefully note any observations of this species during our trip.

Bank Swallow – This delightful species is always a treat to find. It is highly local, owing to its nesting requirements (it excavates burrows in steep, erodible river banks, gravel pits, and road cuts), and is listed as Threatened in California. We'll visit a traditional colony along the Pit River, and also visit Lake Shastina if a recently discovered nesting colony is active this year.

Chickadees – Grinnell and Miller (1944) concluded that Chestnut-backed (subspecies *rufescens*) were common in northern California's humid coastal belt, with a lobe of their range extending eastward to near the base of Mt. Shasta. They described Black-capped's resident status as "small and far spread" in a wedge-shaped area that extends from Humboldt County into western Siskiyou County, at elevations up to about 3000 ft.; and that Mountain was the resident chickadee above about 2400 ft. elevation in the areas we'll visit. But the current distributions of these three species can seem perplexing, with Chestnut-backed and Black-capped both being reported in spots much farther east than Grinnell and Miller indicate. And how should one interpret an eBird report of two Chestnut-backed and two Mountains present along a nine-mile stretch of road in the Siskiyou, with each species described as in "appropriate habitat?" We'll pay close attention to whatever chickadees we encounter, and hope to reach at least some general understanding of their status in the areas we'll visit.

Oak/Juniper Titmouse – Some sources suggest the presence of Juniper Titmouse in the Lava Beds area. Misleadingly, Geoffrey Keller's two-CD *Bird Songs of California* compilation includes a "Juniper" track recorded at Lava Beds that is in fact of an Oak. Ed Pandolfino has recorded only Oak Titmouse there, even in places with no, or almost no, oaks present. Earlier, John Sterling and Carla Cicero did considerable work in the area and also found only Oak. Pandolfino concluded that the range of Juniper Titmouse does not extend west of SR 139. We will pay close attention to any titmouse -- particularly to its vocalization – that we encounter in the Lava Beds area.

White-breasted Nuthatch – Recent work by Ed Pandolfino and co-authors (*Western Birds* 48:26-34, 2017) dispelled some of the uncertainty about the ranges of the two California subspecies, *Sitta carolinensis aculeata* and *S. c. tenuissima*. However, there are still gaps in our knowledge of subspecies distribution, so we will note carefully any White-breasted Nuthatch that we hear. The two subspecies look very similar but sound very different.

Grasshopper Sparrow – Shuford and Gardali (2008) report the species as a "rare" breeder in the Shasta Valley area, and Siskiyou County birding authority Ray Ekstrom believes that some breed in Butte Valley. Not much effort seems to be devoted to grassland birding in either area in summer. eBird reports of the species are few; only one, from Butte Valley in May 2015, includes encouraging details, of a well-seen singing (presumed) male. What can we learn about the status of this California Bird Species of Special Concern in Siskiyou County?

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE LEADERS

Jon Dunn is the co-author (with Jonathan Alderfer) of the sixth and seventh editions of the *National Geographic Field Guide to the Birds of North America*, and was chief consultant for all previous editions. He co-authored (with Kimball Garrett) *Birds of Southern California: Status and Distribution*, and *Peterson Field Guide to Warblers*, and co-authored (with Alderfer) *Birding Essentials*. He has led field trips for Wings since 1977 and has served on the board of Western Field Ornithologists for more than ten years. He is a member of the American Ornithological Society's North American Classification Committee and WFO's California Bird Records Committee.

John Harris taught biology at Mills College in Oakland, CA from 1986 through 2013, and now lives near Oakdale in the Central Valley of California. He studied dark kangaroo mice at Mono Lake, San

Joaquin antelope squirrels on the Elkhorn Plain, and Mohave ground squirrels in the Coso Range of Inyo County. John is currently active in Stanislaus Audubon Society and the Central Valley Bird Club, and he joined the board of Western Field Ornithologists in 2017.

Dave Quady birded only casually until the mid-1970s, but birding eventually became his main avocation. For many years he has led Golden Gate Audubon Society field trips to Yosemite and to Lassen County. He wrote the Owls section of the National Geographic Complete Guide, for many years taught a class on North America's owls, and spends an inordinate amount of time pursuing them while more sensible people are asleep. Dave is the Past President of Western Field Ornithologists.

GENERAL INFORMATION

These notes will help you prepare for your trip. Please read them carefully.

DIRECTIONS TO OUR REDDING HOTEL.

Best Western Hilltop Inn
2300 Hilltop Drive
Redding, CA 96002
(530)-221-6100

IF ARRIVING BY CAR: Approaching Redding on I-5, take exit 677 onto East Cypress Avenue. Turn right onto East Cypress, and after a few hundred feet take the first left turn, onto Hilltop Drive. The Inn is about 0.3 miles north, and will be on your left. You can park in the Inn's lot for the duration of the trip.

MEETING UP: Please meet in the lobby of the Best Western Hilltop Inn at 5:00 pm. We will have a brief orientation meeting followed by a group dinner. If you encounter any difficulty, contact John Harris (cell 510-504-2427) or Dave Quady (cell 510-910-1905).

HEALTH: Although California presents no real hazards to the visiting birder, there are several factors to consider. On this tour, we may reach an elevation of near 6,500 ft., although we will generally be at elevations from 4,000 ft. to 5,000 ft. Insects are not likely to be a major problem, but we may well encounter pockets of mosquitoes along with a few biting flies. We will check for ticks. Mammals, reptiles and other creatures do not constitute a hazard and we actively search for them during the trip. The California sun will be intense, particularly at high elevations; adequate skin protection is essential.

CLIMATE: Weather in the north central section of California can vary greatly. At lower elevations temperatures may exceed 90 degrees, while in the mornings at higher elevations it could be in the low 40's. It will be important to dress in layers. Thundershowers are possible, although they usually occur later in the summer. The afternoons can be windy at all elevations.

ACCOMMODATIONS: We will be staying at standard, comfortable motels in Redding, Weed and Klamath Falls.

LAUNDRY SERVICE: Laundry facilities are not available at our hotel in Weed, but are available at the immediately adjacent Pilot Travel Center.

PACE OF TOUR: This tour will have a few long days, and continental breakfast may be served before dawn on some days. The early starts result because bird activity and bird song are at their peak in the early morning hours. On a few days we may have an afternoon break. We plan at least two evenings of owling, or searching for other night birds. There will be some hiking along trails or roads, but none of our walks will be strenuous.

DRESS: Dress will be informal throughout.

FIELD CLOTHING: The following items are basic:

Sun hat	Light and medium weight trousers
Down vest / heavy sweater	Cold weather jacket
Warm cap and gloves	Rain jacket
Light and medium weight shirts	Sturdy walking boots / shoes
Canvas shoes (for possible wading)	

Note: Although we do not plan any rigorous activities, there will be some walking over uneven ground so that adequate footwear is important.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:

Binoculars (extra pair)	Notebook and pencil or pen
Alarm clock	Sunscreen- very important
Small flashlight / batteries	Wrist watch
Day pack	Water bottle or canteen - <i>very important; we will carry sufficient water (in large bottles), to re-fill individual bottles or canteens</i>
Ear plugs (if you are a light sleeper)	
Insect repellent	

Optional items: Telescope (very useful on many days), swimsuit, pocket knife, eyeglasses (extra pair).

LEADER'S GEAR: The leaders will provide the following:

Ice chest with water /sodas	Telescopes
Basic first aid kit	Maps
Field library	

LUGGAGE: Bring what you need but consider the utility of each item. Soft luggage is easier to pack in the vehicles than hard impact luggage. ***Please do not bring any bag that is so heavy that you are unable to lift and carry it yourself.*** It is a good idea to affix identification to the *inside* of each piece of luggage.

TRANSPORTATION: We expect to use a 12-15 passenger van and two minivans. Whatever our final vehicles, participants will have roomy seating, and rotation will be exercised.

SMOKING: WFO has a strict non-smoking policy. Smoking is not permitted at any time or any place during our conferences or field trips.

PHOTOGRAPHY: Scenery and memory shots will be plentiful and simple to obtain but birds are difficult to photograph. Although there will be occasions when bird photography is possible, a birdwatching tour such as this is not the best means of pursuing this aim. “Digiscoping,” on the other hand, is perfectly compatible with the tour, though it is recommended you bring your own telescope! If you are a serious photographer, please contact us for further information about photographic possibilities. Bring all your supplies as it may be difficult to find precisely what you need on short notice. Camera equipment should be packed in moisture- and dust-proof bags, as a precaution.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Field Guides

Dunn, Jon L. and Jonathan Alderfer. 2017. **Field Guide to the Birds of North America**. Seventh Edition. National Geographic Society, Washington DC. One of the top two field guides for North America, more portable than the Sibley guide. Highly recommended.

Kaufman, Kenn. 2000. **Birds of North America**. Houghton Mifflin, New York. Illustrated with digitally enhanced photographs.

Quady, David E., Jon L. Dunn, Kimball Garrett and Brian E. Small. Second printing, 2016. **Birds of Northern California**. R. W. Morse Company, Olympia WA. A pocket-sized photographic guide written for beginning birders that nonetheless contains much useful, detailed information. Recommended.

Sibley, David Allen. 2014. **The Sibley Guide to Birds**. Second Edition. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. Highly recommended.

General References/Birds

Grinnell, J. and A.H. Miller. 1944. **Distribution of the Birds of California**. Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 27. Reprinted by Artemisia Press in 1986. With its extensive, detailed discussions of status and distribution (with maps) for species and subspecies, this book is strongly recommended.

Kemper, John. 1999. **Birding Northern California**. Falcon Publishing, Inc. Has more numerous and lengthier site descriptions, more up to date directions, and more extensive bird lists than Richmond’s book of the same name.

McCaskie, Guy, Paul de Benedictis, Richard Erickson and Joseph Morlan. **Birds of Northern California: An Annotated Field List**. Reprinted with supplement 1988. Golden Gate Audubon Society, 1550 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94709. Recommended. *This book is available from GGAS, or download it here: <http://goldengateaudubon.org/wp-content/uploads/PDFs/BirdsNorthernCalifornia.pdf>*

Richmond, Jean. 1985. **Birding Northern California**. Mt. Diablo Audubon Society, Walnut Creek, CA. The author's site descriptions and bird lists indicate greater familiarity with the sites than does Kemper's book. *This book can be downloaded from the Mt. Diablo Audubon Society website.*

Shuford, W. David and Thomas Gardali, editors. 2008. **California Bird Species of Special Concern: A ranked assessment of species, subspecies, and distinct populations of birds of immediate conservation concern in California**. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, CA and California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, CA. *Individual species accounts and the rest of the book's text can be downloaded from <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/SSC/Birds>*

General References/Other

Adams, Ansel. 1944. (2012 facsimile edition). **Born Free and Equal: Photographs of the loyal Japanese-Americans at Manzanar Relocation Center, Inyo County, California**. U. S. Camera, New York. Adams's moving text is equally relevant to the concentration camp at Tule Lake, which at its peak held more than 18,000 Japanese Americans.

Brock, J.P. and K. Kaufman. 2003. **Kaufman Focus Guide to the Butterflies of North America**. Houghton Mifflin Company. Widely regarded as the best North American guide to butterflies.

Garth, J.S. and J.W. Tilden. 1986. **California Butterflies**. University of California Press, Berkeley and London.

Glassberg, Jeffrey. 2001. **Butterflies Through Binoculars: The West**. Oxford University Press.

Jameson, E.W. and Hans J. Peeters. 1988. **California Mammals**. University of California Press, Berkeley. A nice field guide to California's mammals with good color plates, distribution maps and lots of text.

Kaufman, Kenn, Rick Bowers, and Nora Bowers. 2004. **Kaufman Focus Guide to Mammals of North America**. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

Kays, Ronald and Don Wilson. 2009. **Mammals of North America**. Second edition. Princeton Field Guides. Princeton University Press.

Madley, Benjamin. 2016. **An American Genocide: The United States and the California Indian Catastrophe**. Yale University Press, New Haven and London. Between 1846 and 1873, California's Indian population plunged from perhaps 150,000 to 30,000. This book will change forever how we understand the history of California.

Manolis, T. 2003. **Dragonflies and Damselflies of California**. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles and London. This is a very well done book for these fascinating bugs.

McNally, Robert Aquinas. 2017. **The Modoc War: A Story of Genocide at the Dawn of America's Gilded Age**. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln. The wrenching story of the 1872-73 war, in which nearly one thousand soldiers took the field against some fifty-five Modoc fighters.

Munz, Philip A. 2002. **Introduction to California Mountain Wildflowers**. University of California Press, Berkeley. A revised edition of Munz's classic book, edited and updated by Dianne Lake and Phyllis M. Faber. Numerous color photographs and drawings.

Niehaus, Theodore. 1976. **A Field Guide to Pacific States Wildflowers**. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York.

Reid, Fiona A. 2006. **Peterson Field Guide to North American Mammals**. Fourth edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York.

Stebbins, Robert C. 2003. **Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians**. Third Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York. Excellent text and nearly perfect illustrations. This third edition covers all the species of reptiles and amphibians found in western North America.

Stebbins, Robert C. and Samuel M. McGinnis. 2012. **Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of California**. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

FINAL INFORMATION

Final information with instructions for meeting the group, hotel addresses, etc., will be emailed about three weeks before trip departure. Other news will be communicated as necessary. If you have any questions, please let us know. Please direct inquiries to:

John Harris
johnh@mills.edu
Cell (510) 504-2427