

# Inca Dove, Lawrence's Goldfinch



Today, 2015 **October 4**, a lovely, single **Inca Dove** (*Columbina inca*) appeared at the water feature in the Tinney's yard in The Ranch at Prescott about 10:20 a.m. The **Inca Dove** is a new to our yard and new to our Yard List (now at 120 species). According to Tomoff, Carl S., *Birds of Prescott (5<sup>th</sup> edition)*, Arizona, Prescott, 2000, the **Inca Dove** is listed as Ir-P; cas-T,W (I = local, restricted to specific habitats or plant communities limited in area) (r = rare, observed singly or in very low numbers) (P = Permanent, resident with little or no seasonal movement); (cas = casual, more than five records; not occurring annually) (T = Transient (present during spring &/or fall migrations), (W = Winter, December - February; may arrive in September or October and remain until April or May).



On 2015 **October 2**, a female **Lawrence's Goldfinch** (*Carduelis lawrencei*) visited the Tinney's yard at the water feature at 8:50 a.m. and again about an hour later. The **Lawrence's Goldfinch** is not new to the yard. Both male and female visited in 2007 (male twice in August and again in October) and female for some days in 2009. According to Tomoff, Carl S., *Birds of Prescott (5<sup>th</sup> edition)*, Arizona, Prescott, 2000, the **Lawrence's Goldfinch** is listed as i-T,W; acc-S (i = irregular (not easily predictable; may be abundant during some "invasion years"), (T = Transient (present during spring &/or fall migrations), (W = Winter (December - February; may arrive in September or October and remain until April or May); (acc = accidental, five or fewer records), (S = Summer, generally June-July; may arrive in April or May and remain until August or early autumn).

## The California Condor – Grand Canyon, 23 September 2015



California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) on a Grand Canyon ledge on the South Rim east of the Bright Angel Trail. One way the GCNP monitors condor activity is with the use of the Yagi antenna, a directional antenna that works as a receiver and transmitter to locate signals from the bird's tracking device. The park monitors all aspects of condor's lives, with special regard for their first year of life. Although normally silent, she turns and makes a few hisses and snorts.

In the late Pleistocene, about 40,000 years ago, California Condors were found throughout North America and survived on the carcasses of giant mammals. In 1982 there were only 22 California Condors (*Gymnogyps californianus*) in the world, but thanks to conservation efforts of captive breeding, release, radio-tracking, and adaptive management the total world population is now about 400 (230 in free-flight and 160 in captivity), but Condors are still critically endangered species and the population is suffering from the effects of lead poisoning.



Tag # 47 (SB# 447, Studbook Number, Sire# 137, Dam# 147, sequential by hatch date 5/06/07 at the Portland Zoo in Portland, OR and reared by a foster parent) is an 8 year-old mature female and on 10/31/08 she was in a pre-released bird pen here in Arizona and was released/fledged on 3/08/09. The California condor is a critically endangered species and the population is suffering from the effects of lead poisoning and is the largest mortality rate.

### California Condors – August 2015

On the Grand Canyon's South Rim, 5 Condors are seen, but only two could be identified from photos by Tag#s. The California condor is a critically endangered species and the population is suffering from the effects of lead poisoning. (Photos 8/15/15)

#### [Condor Tag Chart and Tables \(07/03/2015\)](#)

**Tag#87** (SB#187, top left) is a 17-year-old male and mated to SB#280; bred at the World Center for Birds of Prey (WCBP) in Boise, Idaho; released 1998; confirmed nest on Battleship Formation in the Grand Canyon.

**Tag#23** (SB#123, bottom left) is a 20-year-old male and mated to SB#297; bred at the Los Angeles Zoo (LAZ); released 1997; confirmed nest and chick below Hopi Point in the Canyon.

