Morning Moonset over Thumb Butte, the San Francisco Peaks and Chino Valley provide lovely vistas from our home.

January brings cold, snowy days in the Dells, beyond Chino Valley, and in the Tinneys' yard.

Arizona is always known for its sunsets on San Francisco Peaks, clouds and western views.

The Cooper's Hawk and Sharp-shinned Hawk are accipiters that inhabit deeply wooded areas. They have short rounded wings and long rudder-like tails which allow them to maneuver among the trees.
The mournful cooing of the *Mourning Dove* is one of our most familiar bird sounds.

The most famous bird without a doubt, the *Greater Roadrunner* is the most fictionalized in popular imagination.

February’s warm weather provides time to hang the feeders for a lovely female and male *Anna’s Hummingbirds*.

Seed blocks and warm water in the birdbath are important for the *Red-shafted Northern Flickers* on cold, snowy days.
The clown-faced **Acorn Woodpeckers** have a complicated social structure, living in small colonies.

The **Hairy woodpeckers** commonly visit feeder areas where they feed on suet, seed blocks and fruit.

The **Ladder-backed Woodpecker** (*Picoides scalaris*) with black-and-white barred upperparts, was first described in 1829 by Johann Georg Wagler, a German herpetologist.
These immature **Red-naped Sapsuckers** will soon develop their black breast band and upper yellow belly.

The slender **Western Scrub Jays** give harsh calls to other birds to get away so they can gather food from the suet block.

The all black **Common Ravens** wait on branches, then enjoys Bob’s special treats left on their raven tree.

The **Juniper Titmouse, Bridled Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch** and **Mountain Chickdee** partake of the seed blocks.
The tiny **Ruby-crowned Kinglets** forage through branches for insects and spend time preening.

The deep-blue male and lighter female **Western Bluebirds** often wait for a drink from the water trays.

While **American Robins** bathe and argue, a lovely **Cedar Waxwing** visits as bird species 118 to the Tinney Yard List.

An adult male bathes while an immature **Audubon Yellow-rumped Warbler** scratches, male **Myrtles YRW** watches.
On a snowy day in January a Spotted Towhee, White Crown Sparrows and Dark Eye Juncos share the seed blocks. The Oregon, Pink-sided and Gray Headed are populations of the Dark-eyed Junco.

Small flocks of the Cassin's Finches forage the seed tray, twitter, and bathe in the water feature. The adaptable, colorful, and cheery-voiced House Finches sink their bills into the grapes.

A small flock of Pine Siskins monopolize our Thistle Feeders in the winter.
Great Backyard Bird Count 13 – 16 February - Tinneys Yard

Eight Red-shafted Northern Flickers visited on February 15 including two male Intergrades with red nape crescents.

On February 16, 39 Band-tailed Pigeons visited the yard during the GBBC. (Right photo in *The Daily Courier* 2/20/15)
On February 17 about 70 Band-tails devour seed from the yard (40-50 BTP in left photo) and Feb. 18 about 100 visit.

In the afternoon of 7 December 2014 a Bobcat hunts for chipmunks, rabbits and birds in the yard west of the house.

On the late evening of January 15 a Bobcat visits the water feature in search of a mouse or small rodent.
Javelina visit the yard occasionally to lick up bird seed and the snow days are particularly hard for the young.

Life at the Tinneys include a Squirrel eating a grape, injured Rabbit, and Chipmunks.

The Mule Deer does particularly like the fruit (left), while the 1st winter female fawns are curious (right).

The 1st winter male Fawns grow pedicles, small nubs appear (left) on the young deer's forehead.

The 2nd winter, the youngster sprouts straight, spike-like shafts or tines (right).

The third year, the first branches appears, and in successive years antlers lengthen and he acquires additional branches.

"Until one has loved an animal, part of one's soul remains unawakened." Anatole France