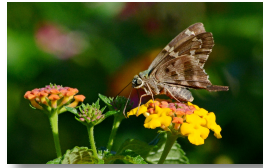


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# THE NATURALIST

THE HISTORIC RIVERS CHAPTER OF VIRGINIA MASTER NATURALISTS



## The President's Message

By Rick Brown

I wanted to let everyone know about a number of things that have been occurring during this past month that affect the Historic Rivers Chapter and add a couple of random thoughts.

○A good number of you participated in the Chapter photo contest and we were all treated to some really great shots that helped bring nature back into our lives. We will be hearing shortly from Ted Sargent and Judy Jones about judging the entries to select winners in each category. But we were all winners in a sense by being able to see some great photos. It was a worthwhile endeavor and we have some terrific photographers.

○The State Coordinator's office requested that we update our roster to reflect the active members who entered time during the past 2 years. Shirley has been personally contacting people who may have neglected to enter their hours in the VMS and those reports will be sent to Terri Keffer, the Volunteer Coordinator, for the VMN Program,



***Congratulations to Cohort XIV on their graduation! Join us for a graduation celebration for Cohort XIV by Zoom on Wednesday July 22 at 6:30 p.m. Everyone's invited. Rick will send a Zoom link closer to the date.***

who will be reviewing the roster. We have a strong Chapter with more than 155 active members. Thanks to all who stay current with time entries and make Shirley Devan's job easier. Also, a reminder that Virginia will be moving to a new Volunteer Management System (VMS) at the beginning of 2021. So it is really important to regularly update your entries to avoid the end-of-the-year rush.

*Continued on page 2*

## The President's Letter, continued...

◦Despite the limitations placed on our volunteer activities chapter members have entered 930 volunteer hours in VMS and 145 hours of continuing education hours during the month of May. That's pretty remarkable and demonstrates that folks will shift focus to stay active even during periods of uncertainty. A number of our projects easily allow for individual volunteer effort or social distancing for small groups. Several of the Bluebird Trails have reopened with procedural changes made to allow us to track what the birds are doing this year and still keep safe. Litter patrols also provide opportunities for stewardship while maintaining social distancing. And several Osprey nests still hold our attention, from a distance. There is something available for everyone if you are looking to get outside.

◦Glenda White, our Treasurer, recently reported that 20 chapter members have overlooked paying their 2020 dues. These were due by March 31, 2020. We all belong to several organizations that all have different collection dates, so it's easy to overlook. If you don't remember whether you are current send her an e-mail and she can quickly let you know. We will be sending personal reminder e-mails at the end of June for those in arrears. Our dues are still only \$25.00 a year and cover only a portion of our obligations. Generous donations help make up the rest. Cohort XIV first year dues were paid by the Chapter. Email Glenda at [gewhit@wm.edused](mailto:gewhit@wm.edused).

◦One recent occurrence demonstrated the Chapter's solid reputation in the Master Naturalist community in the Commonwealth. Michelle Prysby contacted me and wanted to talk to some of our board members to get our input on whether and how her office should handle the certification requirements for the 2020 reporting period. Normally a Master Naturalist must record 40 volunteer and 8 continuing education hours to be certified by the end of the calendar year. But because of the limitations placed on congregating, changes may be necessitated. Several of us talked to her in a Zoom meeting and offered comments for her to consider. The reason we were asked is that our Chapter has one of the highest percentages of certified MNs compared with the total active membership roster of any chapter in the state. In fact, as of June 16<sup>th</sup>, 63 of our members have already met the annual certification requirements despite the limited projects. It was gratifying to be asked for our input based on our Chapter's dedication to the program. We expect announcements soon that may modify the certification requirements during the quarantine period.

◦As we move through the year, we continue to assess our projects and announce changes to allow everyone to stay as involved as their schedules and desires permit. We continue to emphasize that no one should feel a need to put themselves in a position of risk of illness. We want to be able to continue to provide some opportunities for members to get outside and have some fun, whether it be in your backyard or at a state park, but always with an eye to doing it safely. Using the Zoom technology, we can maintain contact, albeit not as personal as our past meetings, but we haven't missed a scheduled meeting and with Linda Morse's planning we continue to present interesting speakers.

◦Finally, I would like to recommend a new book I've been reading, *What Its Like To Be A Bird*, by David Allen Sibley. I have previously confessed my lack of birder experience. But I received a copy of this book for Father's Day and it is wonderful. This is not a nature guide but a book that you sit down and open for an easy read. It is richly illustrated by, yes that Sibley. There are many tidbits like, birds lose 10% of their body weight each night; and egrets must use a complicated stance to correct for water refraction when hunting prey. I lack the patience and skill to ever be a serious birder, but this book helps explain the "why" of the nature of birds and holds my interest. I would be happy to loan my copy, after I finish reading it.

Stay well and take care of each other.

Rick

### HRC COHORT GRADUATION

Join us for a graduation celebration for  
Cohort XIV by Zoom on  
Wednesday July 22 at 6:30

Everyone's invited to meet the cohort  
members and "officially" welcome them  
to the chapter. Rick will send a Zoom link  
closer to the date.



*Edwards' Hairstreak, June 20, Little Creek Reservoir Park , by Shirley Devan*

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## A NEW - SOMEWHAT - BUTTERFLY FOR JCC!

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By Shirley Devan

June 20 marked the first day of summer and over three months of “social distancing” since my husband, Steve, and I had eliminated almost ALL in-person contact and all travel. “Safe at Home” was our mantra. Most days we both ventured out for walks. I often drove over to “my patch” at Warhill Complex where I can walk miles without seeing more than 2 -3 people on a weekday and social distancing is easy. In addition to walking for exercise I usually checked on some butterfly “hot spots” in the northern part of the complex near the powerlines.

By June 20, I was ready for a change of venue. I was tired of counting Pearl Crescents, Common Buckeyes, American Ladies, and Eastern Tailed-Blues. So where to go for perhaps a few different species? Maybe a new skipper for the year? I chose Little Creek Reservoir Park just off Forge Road because I had not been there in several years and because I thought the chances of crowds were low, even for a Saturday.

I chose the path through the woods leading from the parking lot at the first entrance. From Christmas Bird Counts years ago, I knew this path led to a point jutting out into the reservoir. Near the parking lot I tallied a Pearl Crescent. Same old, some old. Keep on keeping on! On the half mile walk to the point, I did not see a single butterfly! Oh, no! Lots of interesting botanical species including many lowbush blueberry just starting to ripen.

*Continued on next page...*



## NEW BUTTERFLY

Finally arrived at the point with a great view of the reservoir on three sides. Newport News Waterworks is lowering the water level, so a lot of muddy bank was exposed. A Great Blue Heron flew by and I heard an Osprey.

Oh yay...there's a butterfly. Looks like a Gray Hairstreak. Binoculars on it. Mmmmm. Maybe not. Camera on and focused. Luckily, the butterfly was about knee high on an oak leaf, so no awkward contortions needed for a photo. Photos revealed it was NOT a Gray Hairstreak? Not any other Hairstreak I was familiar with for this area. I should take some more photos. Of course, the field guide was in the car. I'll check it when I get back to the car.

During a leisurely walk back, I photographed two fawns waiting for mom, sourwood blossoms, wineberry bushes (after sampling an almost ripe berry), a duck/goose of questionable genetic heritage, a bunny, blooming bee balm (planted by Adrienne Frank and Gary Driscoll several years ago), and a Northern Cardinal.



*Banded Hairstreak, by Adrienne Frank*

Back at the car over an hour later around 5:00 pm, I opened Ken Kaufman's butterfly field guide to try to ID this strange hairstreak. From the small photo on my camera screen – zoomed in for sure – I thought it might be a Banded Hairstreak. COOL! A life butterfly for me and perhaps a new butterfly for our area.

When I got home, I downloaded 36 photos of the hairstreak to my Mac with the big screen. Mmmm... it could be a Banded Hairstreak, *Satyrrium calanus falacer*. But it could also be an Edwards' Hairstreak, *Satyrrium edwardsii*.

So, what does a Master Naturalist do when trying to ID an insect? Pull out every field guide on the shelf! Eventually I had six butterfly field guides open on my desk plus Jeff Phippen's definitive butterfly web site (<https://www.jeffhippen.com/butterflies/nc-butterflies.htm>).

The range for the Banded Hairstreak includes all of Virginia while the range for the Edwards' Hairstreak is the western half of the state. The defining field mark was the spots on the hind wing "rounded and completely circled w/ white" noted in "A Swift Guide to Butterflies, Second Edition" by Jeffrey Glassberg. The first edition said the same thing. The Banded Hairstreak has spots, but they are not circled with white. "Butterflies Through Binoculars" by Jeffrey Glassberg, not surprisingly, also said (in bold) "spots surrounded by white."

My new favorite field guide is "Butterflies of Indiana – A Field Guide" by Jeffrey E. Bleth. Two of the 3 key field marks say: "Forewing tan with brown spots circled by white" and "Hindwing blue patch not capped with orange."

Probably more than you want to know about Edwards' Hairstreaks, but our local butterfly enthusiasts seriously focus on these tiny but definitive field marks when a new species is described for our area. No photo is close enough or sharp enough!

I sent some of the few in-focus photos around to our local butterflyers to get their opinion. I shared that I believed my photos showed the field marks for the Edwards' Hairstreak. They agreed it was an Edwards'! Woohoo!

Allen Belden, a Richmonder, naturalist extraordinaire, and Chapter friend, responded, "This is an awesome find, Shirley, and great photos! As far as I know, there are very few recent records for this species in Virginia. I found a

*Continued on next page...*



## NEW BUTTERFLY

population in the Massanutten in 2015, and I've heard of one other find in the mountains — not sure where. That's it."

I also posted two photos to the Facebook page of Butterflies of Eastern United States. Even Jeff Phippen agreed it was an Edwards' Hairstreak, "Great find, Shirley!"

Well, Sunday the road to Little Creek Reservoir Park and the path to the point started burning up with eager area lep trekkers who wanted to see a life butterfly and a new record for our area.

Sunday, June 21, Nancy Barnhart got some photos of a female Edwards' Hairstreak laying eggs on the stem of a small oak. Yea!



*Edwards' Hairstreak laying eggs on an oak branch, June 21,  
by Nancy Barnhart*

Photos have been flying through the ether since Sunday with enthusiastic butterflyers describing their observations. The butterflies' behaviors are as interesting as the photos.

Ken Lorenzen, our local entomologist and HRC friend, reported Monday afternoon, June 22: "[after 12:45] I did not see any hairstreaks for about 30 minutes, then they seemed to appear like magic. I say "they" because I think I saw up to eight individuals; I managed to get photos of six and they all look like different individuals."

On Wednesday, June 24, Ken Lorenzen described the butterflies' behavior: "I observed two hairstreaks in close "combat" with each other, flying in circles around each other and around the area I was standing. Then they flew upwards to maybe 30 ft or more and I would lose sight of them. In a few seconds they would appear right in front of me and continue the "combat." After 10 seconds or so of close chasing near me, they would repeat flying high up circling each other where I would lose them and then they would appear in front of me again after a few more seconds. It seems they both wanted to use a small pine tree several feet from me for a perch because after about 5 straight minutes of chasing each other they decided they had had enough, and both landed on the same little pine tree."

Interestingly, when I was there Tuesday, June 23 for about 45 minutes, I only saw one hairstreak. I eagerly searched for others but no luck.

I started doing some research and checked BAMONA – the web site for Butterflies and Moths of North America. The last Edwards' Hairstreak recorded in BAMONA was 2015 in Page County by Allen Belden. Only 15 records in VA, most in early 2000's and most west of the Coastal Plain. One record in Gloucester.

I posted the Edwards' Hairstreak on the NABA – North American Butterfly Association – sightings page: <https://sightings.naba.org> and sent the observation to Lep Log, a weekly Mid-Atlantic blog for Lep enthusiasts. I also recorded it in eButterfly.

What about that "somewhat" in the title? Apparently, another friend of our Chapter, Peggy Whitney, who worked at the National Park Service's Colonial Historical National Park several years ago, observed and photographed an Edwards' Hairstreak in Colonial Williamsburg area June 20, 2018. But that observation, recorded in iNaturalist and discovered by Adrienne Frank in her research, was in the City of Williamsburg, so the "county" record still stands. Maybe the 2020 butterflies are not so rare after all. Who knew? We'll continue our treks to Little Creek to look for caterpillars and chrysalises.

*Continued on next page...*

## NEW BUTTERFLY

If you want to learn more about Edwards' Hairstreak, here's a link to the Butterflies of Massachusetts web site: <http://www.butterfliesofmassachusetts.net/edwards%20hairstreak.htm>

And Alabama Butterfly Atlas: <https://alabama.butterflyatlas.usf.edu/species/details/137/edwards-hairstreak>

Stay tuned for more on this new find.

PS: So, who is "Edwards" for whom the butterfly is named? Per the Smithsonian Archives:

"William Henry Edwards (March 15, 1822 - April 4, 1909) an amateur naturalist, was one of America's earliest and greatest lepidopterists and was widely recognized as an authority on North American butterflies. Specimens were sent to him for identification by the Smithsonian Institution as well as many other institutions and individuals. Despite his other activities, the study of butterflies remained his passion and resulted in the publication of many papers as well as a three-volume work on North American butterflies."

Source: Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit 7427, Box 1, Folder: William Henry Edwards, 1822 - 1909. No mention of any close association with this hairstreak.



*Gray Hairstreak, by Adrienne Frank*

### HRC General Meeting Upcoming Speakers:

**July 8** - Morgan Malone, Va. Tech, will talk about fire ants research & Powerpoint of all Photo Contest Entries

**July 22** - Cohort XIV graduation (virtual and live)

**August 12** - Heather Kenney, W&M, will talk about noise pollution and bluebirds - York River State Park was included in her research

**September 9** - Risk Management with Roger and Patty

### Join Us for the Inaugural Run for the Wild Virtual Running Event!

**July 17-19, 2020**

We invite you to join us to Run for the Wild, a virtual 5K run/walk (3.1 miles) supporting our mission to ensure wildlife has healthy places to live and thrive.

All registration proceeds will go towards our Restore the Wild initiative to support habitat projects vital for the survival of Virginia's wildlife.

Registration closes July 16, 2020. Don't delay—Register Now! Together we can ensure continuation of our conservation efforts and expand our work to keep Virginia's wild places wild.

[MORE INFORMATION](#)







*Long-tailed Skipper at Settlers' Mill, by Jim Easton*

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## BUTTERFLIES OF JULY

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BY JIM EASTON

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Five species of butterflies make their first local appearance in July.

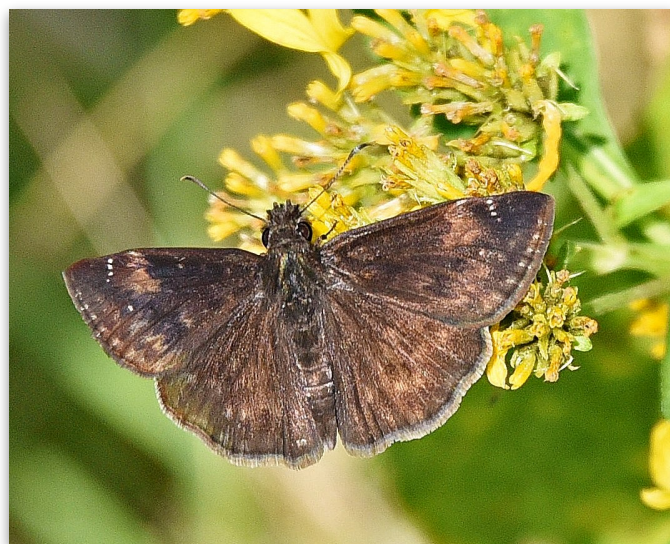
Be on the lookout for:

**Family Nymphalidae-Brush-footed Butterflies:**

- Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis Vanillae*)
- Silvery Checkerspot (*Chlosyne nycteis*)

**Family Hesperiidae-Spread Wing Skippers:**

- Long-tailed Skipper (*Urbanus proteus*)
- Hayhurst's Scallopwing (*Staphylus hayhurstii*)
- Wild Indigo Duskywing (*Erynnis baptisiae*)



*Wild Indigo Duskywing on yellow crownbeard, Church on the Main, by Jim Easton*





***L to R: Great Crested Flycatchers nesting; Great Blue Heron stalking voles; fawn playing invisible. Photos by Jim Booth***

## THE PERFECT NATURE LOVER'S DAY

By Jim Booth

The day started as one of those good nature lover's times for me, why we are Master Naturalists. About mid-morning, a Great Blue Heron walked into my yard from the golf course pond area behind the house. This bird or another just like it had been in the yard earlier in the week and appeared to be stalking voles near my backyard feeders. Once again, this bird seemed to stalk the flower bed behind a feeder, and after a few minutes, struck the ground and came up with a 3 - 4 inch wriggling critter which he/she promptly took back toward the pond.

Later in the day, about 4:30, I went thru the back yard toward the pond and nearly stepped on a new born fawn bedded down in my cannas just beyond the feeder. The fawn didn't flinch, even when I dropped my walking stick about three feet from it while trying to take a picture. This was in the area where the Great Blue Heron had been earlier in the morning, so I don't think that the fawn had been there in the morning. My next door neighbor said that she saw a doe cross her yard from my yard about 5 or 10 minutes before I discovered the fawn.

Then on Saturday, 30 May, when I reached in my paper box for the morning paper, I found it covered with pine straw, grass and dirt. I brushed it off, and took it inside. I thought about the debris on the paper during the day and wondered what I would find Sunday morning. On Sundays the paper delivery person puts our papers in a plastic sleeve and leaves them on the driveway. Never-the-less, I checked the paper box after picking up the paper. Nothing inside so I turned to go back in the house. As I turned a bird with something in its beak landed in the middle of the street. I stopped and watched as the bird flew in to my cross street neighbors paper box. The bird flew out after a short interval and flew away. I went to the neighbors side of the street and on looking in his paper box, saw that it contained a pretty good amount of pine straw, leaves ,grass, and dirt. After putting the newspapers in the house I returned to the front yard with my camera and over about 20 or so minutes took a number of pictures of two Great Crested Flycatchers bringing nest building materials to the newspaper box. (Pictures attached.) I had never seen flycatchers in my yard or in the neighborhood before.

Who said that it was boring to stay home every day?



# SUMMER TANAGERS: THE BEES KNEES!

By Lisa Reagan

The piercing, three note *pit-ti-tuck* followed me from the laundry room to the kitchen to the living room. Whatever it was, it was new to our neck of the woods and it was intent on circling the house. I finally snapped a grainy photo of the bright, red bird around six in the morning on June 2; this guy was an early bird, but the way he intently mined the windows for insects said he wasn't here for the worms.

The Summer Tanagers, *Piranga rubra*, were exotic and new to us, but Toano lies at the far North of the bird's breeding ground and if you know where to look in forests, they are fairly common this time of the year. We only saw the mustard yellow female on the back porch once during their stay, but the strawberry-red male, the only completely red bird in North America, consistently circled the house, picking insects from windows and singing heartily from the nearby trees.

It took a week or so before we noticed we did not need to ask permission to pass in and out of the house from the dozen or so guard bees, as we called them, usually hovering territorially on the front porch. Our cedar-sided home can be a host to dozens of boring Carpenter Bees in summer. The males don't sting and they are usually the guard bees. When the Carpenter Bees were ALL noticeable missing, I finally looked up the Summer Tanager on [All About Birds](#):

"The Summer Tanager is a bee and wasp specialist. It catches these insects in flight and kills them by beating them against a branch. Before eating a bee, the tanager rubs it on the branch to remove the stinger. Summer Tanagers eat larvae, too: first they get rid of the adults, and then they tear open the nest to get the grubs."

Once I discovered Summer Tanagers for myself, the Baader-Meinhof Phenomenon kicked in – the phenomenon where something you recently learned suddenly appears everywhere. A friend posted a photo on Facebook of a male in Pocahontas Park, in Richmond, and then Les Lawrence, a HRC Master Naturalist, sent the photo to the right to the newsletter. "Is that a baby Summer Tanager?" I asked. "Yes, a male," Les wrote back.

For now, our home is Carpenter Bee-free here in Toano, thanks to this pair of bee assassins, and we're enjoying seeing Summer Tanagers everywhere!



*Photos above by Lisa Reagan*



*Baby male Summer Tanager, by Les Lawrence*

## WILDFLOWER OF THE MONTH – JUNE 2020

JOHN CLAYTON CHAPTER OF THE VIRGINIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

### Mountain-mints

*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium/muticum*

By Helen Hamilton

What's not to like about a native perennial that is attractive to bees and butterflies, does not spread aggressively, and is deer-resistant? Mountain-mints bloom from June through August, with small white flowers rich in nectar that is food for many kinds of insects – butterflies, skippers, bees, beetles, flies and especially wasps. Flowers are tightly clustered on the ends of stems and their structure allows wasps and other short-tongued insects to feed easily.

Two species are common in our area. With very narrow leaves, Slender Mountain-mint (*P. tenuifolium*) has a delicate, somewhat airy appearance. This native perennial plant grows 1-3 feet tall, branching frequently to create a bushy effect. The leaves are up to 3 inches long and ¼ inch across. Each leaf is hairless, with a prominent central vein and smooth margins. Small white to lavender 2-lipped flowers are in dense clusters in the leaf axils or at the ends of slender, hairless stems.



**Mountain Mint (*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*) taken by Helen Hamilton in York River State Park**

The dark green leaves of Clustered Mountain-mint (*P. muticum*) are not thin, up to 2 inches wide, and have a strong spearmint aroma when crushed. The flowers are similar – the 2-lipped tubular flowers, each up to ½ inch wide, are in dense flat-topped clusters at the ends of the stems. Each cluster has a pair of showy silvery leaf-like bracts at the base. The entire plant looks like it has been dusted with powdery snow. Massed in groups, the effect is stunning – a clustered plant with tiny pinkish flowers buzzing with insects, surrounded by dark green leaves and snowy bracts.

Both Mountain-mints are easy to grow in the home garden, in full sun or part shade. Slender Mountain-mint prefers soils that are somewhat drier than the bogs and wet meadows where Clustered Mountain-mint occurs.

The flowers have no scent, but the leaves have a minty odor and taste. Deer usually don't browse on Mountain-mints because of the minty taste; the foliage may contain anti-bacterial substances that disrupt their digestive process. The tiny seeds are disseminated by wind – they are too small to be of much interest to birds.

The common name "Mountain-mint" does not refer to a preference for the mountainous regions. Both Mountain-mints are found in most counties of Virginia, and range over the eastern and central regions of the U.S. and Canada. The genus name derives from the Greek *pycnos* for "dense" and *antheon*, meaning "flower" and aptly describes the crowded flower clusters. The species name *tenuifolium* is derived from the Latin *tenuis*, meaning "thin," a reference to the narrow leaves.

For more information about native plants visit [www.vnps.org](http://www.vnps.org)



# FIREFLY WATCH

Firefly Watch combines an annual summer evening ritual with scientific research. Join a network of citizen scientists around the country by observing your own backyard, and help scientists map fireflies.

## Contact Us

You can always email us at [fireflywatch@massaudubon.org](mailto:fireflywatch@massaudubon.org). **Why Watch Fireflies?**

Are firefly populations growing or shrinking, and what could lead to changes in their populations?

Mass Audubon has teamed up with **researchers from Tufts University** to track the fate of these amazing insects.

With your help, we hope to learn about the geographic distribution of fireflies and what environmental factors impact their abundance.

## Join the Project

Anyone in North America can participate in Firefly Watch. All you need to do is spend at least **10 minutes once a week** during firefly season observing fireflies in one location (your backyard or in a nearby field). All firefly sightings—or lack thereof—are valuable!

Website: <https://www.massaudubon.org/get-involved/citizen-science/firefly-watch?fbclid=IwAR1ozgI3Ws5tRZCQGXWTOaNG8EoemHHuD2NZ7pWLS-6uBtBHhhULPyN2oBc>



## NOTABLE:

Sharon Plocher, HRC member and COCORAHs volunteer, sent me, Shirley Devan, this COCORAHs newsletter in which Nolan Doesken gives a shout out to Virginia Master Naturalists in the first paragraph.

HRC has at 26 members participating in this project in 2020, recording over 270 hours through June 15. <https://mailchi.mp/cocorahs/np81wm3eus-2924992?e=2b88a56fdd>

CoCoRaHS (pronounced KO-ko-rozz) is a grassroots volunteer network of backyard weather observers of all ages and backgrounds working together to measure and map precipitation (rain, hail and snow) in their local communities. By using low-cost measurement tools, stressing training and education, and utilizing an interactive Web-site, our aim is to provide the highest quality data for natural resource, education and research applications. The only requirements to join are an enthusiasm for watching and reporting weather conditions and a desire to learn more about how weather can affect and impact our lives. Our Web page provides the ability for our observers to see their observations mapped out in "real time", as well as providing a wealth of information for our data users.

For more information, please click here: [Information about CoCoRaHS](#)



## FUN FIELD NOTES!



*"I finally escaped and went up to Chincoteague since they reopened the island. (easy to social distance at a wildlife refuge. :) But the ponies had foals and the were right up close to the ditch!"*

*– Wendy Nelson*



*"While I was watching, and photographing, this majestic Red-tailed Hawk last week, I noticed a Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher flying all around it. Turns out this is called "mobbing", and the gnatcatcher was likely being protective of a nearby nest full of eggs or nestlings. It worked, as the hawk departed quickly."*

*– Jim Easton*



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# MORE FUN FIELD NOTES

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*"...He's been coming to our feeder for a couple of weeks, several times a day, and I've been waiting patiently for him to rest on a nearby branch. Tonight he did, and I was able to get off a few shots. Notice how much more dramatic his neck's color is when he's facing me than when his head is turned. It has to do with refraction."*

*– Jim Easton*



*Bottom three photos from York River State Park,  
by Shan Gill*





The Naturalist is the monthly newsletter of the Historic Rivers Chapter of Virginia Master Naturalists. It is a membership benefit for current members of HRC.



Newsletter contributions are due by the 15th of the month for inclusion in the issue distributed to the HRC Google Group by the end of the month.

Send your ready-to-publish photos, notices, stories, or reports to The Naturalist's newsletter editor, Lisa Reagan, at:

[HRCnewsletter@gmail.com](mailto:HRCnewsletter@gmail.com)

Make sure your work is formatted and labeled properly. Please make sure your copy is error-free. Lisa is happy to help you if you have questions!

### Historic Rivers Chapter of Virginia Master Naturalists Board of Directors

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