



Friends of the San Pedro River Roundup

February 2011

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Inside this Issue | |
| President's Report | 1 |
| December River Cleanup | 1 |
| Ramsey Canyon Christmas Bird Count | 2 |
| SPRNCA Videos | 3 |
| FSPR Dedication Walkway | 3 |
| A Killdeer on the River | 3 |
| Volunteer at Fairbank Schoolhouse | 4 |
| Fairbank Days | 5 |
| FSPR History Walks | 5 |
| Volunteers Needed | 6 |
| Stack of wood 119 miles long | 6 |
| FSPR Docent Class | 6 |
| Springfest Plans | 6 |
| Annual Events List | 10 |

in getting a \$10,000 grant and are now in the process of hiring a consultant/facilitator to guide us through this process. We hope to have the plan completed by June of this year, so we have our work cut out for us. If you would like to provide some input into the process, let us know.

Another important grant was received by the Walton Foundation to do a hydrology study of the San Pedro River Watershed. The majority of the money goes to the hydrologist doing the study, but we received \$13,000 that we can use for administration and education. This money is very important to us right now, because we have seen a severe drop in revenues from our main source of operating monies, the bookstores at the San Pedro House and Fairbank. This grant money should keep **us healthy while we wait for the economy to rebound.**

We have received several smaller grants from Cochise Community Foundation (\$732 for the Xeriscape Garden), The Sierra Vista Thrift Shop (\$1,420 for administrative expenses), the Northrop Grumman Foundation (\$250 for a motion camera), among others. We thank all of them for their generosity.

There is still much to be done. We have some new docents that are extremely active, folks working to improve the displays at the Fairbank School House, managing our membership notifications, retired teachers putting together an 1880 experience for Fourth Graders at the School House, and much more. Unfortunately there isn't space here to name them all, but let me be clear, there is absolutely no shortage of things to be done and, as an all-volunteer organization, we need you. If you have a few hours a month to help out, I am sure we can find you a task that fits your skills and

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

By Ron Serviss

For those I have not yet had the opportunity to meet, my name is Ron Serviss, and I was elected by the Board of Directors to be President for this year. Chris Long, the immediate Past-President, was elected Vice-President. I am thrilled that she has stayed on in this capacity, because she continues to do a great deal of the work required for our Friends group to succeed.

Many of you might not be aware that our Friends Group belongs to the National System of Public Lands, the first riparian area to be so designated. I had the fortune to attend their annual conference this past November and was able to meet a number of representatives from other Friends Groups around the West. I also met representatives from the Conservation Lands Foundation (CLF) and they encouraged me to apply for grant money to develop a 3-5 year Strategic Plan. I am happy to report that we were successful

will give you great satisfaction. 2011 is going to be a busy and exciting year, so come join us.

December River Clean-Up

By Ron Serviss

On December 4, 2010 a rather large group of hearty souls gathered at 8:30 AM at the Palominos Trail Head to conduct the first of our bi-annual river clean-ups. We were supported by Steve Pawlowski of the Sierra Club's Water Sentinels and a good part of the Sierra Vista BLM staff. We did not get a total count of individuals, but it was an impressive group in both numbers and energy. After some last minute organizing, we were sent off in two groups to cover both sides of the River from the International Boarder north to the Highway 92 Bridge

It was noted by several individuals that the area appeared to be fairly clean already and second-guessed that maybe BLM could have picked a "trashier" place. But at the end of the day it was obvious that it was an area in need of attention. The final haul of trash bags, old tires, and such was quite impressive. It took BLM several truck loads to remove all of our collection. Hats off to everyone who participated that day.

Now if you weren't there and our feeling a bit guilty, fear not, you will have a second chance. We will do a second clean-up in late March or early April, after the winter rains (?).

We are also working with BLM to have a monthly activity of this sort for those folks who want to do some physical activity. This might include fence monitoring, tamarisk removal. bull-frog reduction. or other needs as BLM sees fit.

If you would like to be on the notified of these events, send your email address to: serviss.ron@gmail.com and you will be added to the list. Thanks.

Summary of 2010 Ramsey Canyon Christmas Bird Count

By Ted Mouras

The 2010 Ramsey Canyon Christmas Bird Count (RCCBC) was another resounding success. With 155 species reported, this was the fourth

highest count for us, in our 41 year history. We also had the 2nd highest number of participants (87), which made covering our circle, much easier, than in many past years. The 16,047 total birds counted also reversed a sad trend seen over most of our recent counts, in which we have been recording fewer and fewer birds.

All of this was made possible by a combination of a year of good rainfall, great weather in which to hold a count, and your participation.

As with every year, bird species and numbers, as well as bird distribution across the circle varied from previous counts. Because of the abundance of food sources throughout the Huachucas, mountain species were less concentrated along riparian corridors and were therefore more challenging to detect. While food supplies were also abundant in the mesquite grasslands and along the river, the openness of these latter areas made detecting birds easier than in the mountains. One of the results was fairly high counts for many sparrow and blackbird species.

As always, the EOP was productive for waterfowl and water birds of many different types. We also counted six hummingbird species. The most unusual birds seen, included: 2 Blue Grosbeak, 3 Wilson's Warbler, 4 Hepatic Tanager, 4 Scott's Oriole, and one each, Greater Yellowlegs, Ash-throated Flycatcher, Calliope Hummingbird, Botteri's Sparrow, and Baird's Sparrow. We also counted an unidentified species of swallow.

We had record high counts for several species, including: White-winged Dove, Eurasian Collared-Dove, Anna's Hummingbird, Northern Mockingbird, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Wilson's Warbler, Hepatic Tanager, Blue Grosbeak, and Scott's Oriole.

As always, there were a few birds that got away. With only one Eastern Bluebird reported, we almost missed a species that has been seen on all, but one, previous count. We did miss both the Western Bluebird and Williamson's Sapsucker; birds which have been regulars over the last ten years.

Next year the RCCBC will be held on Saturday 17 December.

DVDs about the SPRNCA

By Dutch Nagle

For those of you who have not had the pleasure of watching our videos, here is a suggestion

Go to our website, under the heading **UPCOMING EVENTS AND HOT TOPICS**, click on



“learn more” on the line that reads “Interested in **videos** of the river and related topics?”

Then click on any of the videos listed and you will

be directed to the video on *Vimeo* and will be able to view it on your computer.

If you want a high-resolution version, you can buy the videos from our bookstore (with a 10% discount for members). The DVDs make a very nice compact gift to send to friends and relatives.

FSPR Dedication Walkway

By Dutch Nagle

You will soon be able to honor a loved one, a family member, a friend or a business by having their name engraved on our brick walkway.

BLM has installed a brick walkway from the flagpole to the amphitheater at the San Pedro House. The Friends plan to sell the bricks as a fund raising project.

There are two sizes of bricks, 10” X 10” and 10” X 15”.

- 10” X 10” bricks can have up to 6 lines of 15 characters (including spaces) on each line
 - Price \$100.
- 10” X 15” bricks can have up to 6 lines of 15 characters (including spaces) on each line
 - Price \$200.

OR

- 10” X 15” bricks can have up to 6 lines of 15 characters (including spaces) on each line and a graphic.

- Price \$300.

In order to avoid offending Native Americans, petroglyph designs will not be used. FSPR and BLM will have final approval of the content placed on the bricks.

We are in the process of developing the procedures to be used for ordering and placing the bricks. Stay tuned for further details in the very near future.



A Killdeer on the River

By Robert Herrmann

In January of 2010 I ventured down to the San Pedro River near Fairbank not particularly looking for anything but to just take a few photographs of that part of the river. Walking south on the river from Fairbank you come upon a beautiful area where the Babocomari river empties into the San Pedro. I was thinking that the early Pima people must have really liked this area and probably camped nearby. My thoughts were interrupted by a shrill bird call that is unmistakably the call of the Killdeer. The bird was named after that call. Not a rare bird to the river but then again not seen that much and I thought that it would take a good photograph. As I tried to approach this wary bird it would fly just out of photo range. After several attempts I started to think this little rascal does not want his picture taken. Suddenly I heard a splash and looked over to see a Bobcat climbing straight up the side of a sheer dirt bank that was about 15 feet high. I quickly started to take photos of this large Bobcat that I estimated to be around 35 pounds. My first photos were out of focus, probably because of me being so anxious to get a

picture of this big Bobcat. He then surprised me and just sat down and stared right into my eyes and began a slow low growl. I thought this is not such a good spot to be in looking up at this Bobcat who could easily jump right down on me. But then I thought if he is just going to sit there he wasn't likely to be much of a threat. So with both of us staring at each other, I began taking some of the most exciting photographs I've taken of this animal.



After several minutes of taking photographs and just staring in amazement at this beautiful animal in the wild, I noticed he kept looking down river. I took a step forward, looked in the same direction and saw a young deer lying half out of the river. I realized then why this Bobcat had stayed. He did not want to leave his delicious meal. I walked down to the deer and saw that the Bobcat had eaten most of this deer's neck and shoulder. Because the deer was warm and the blood was still flowing it looked to me as a recently killed deer. I didn't know if the Bobcat had killed the deer but the deer looked to only be about a year old and the Bobcat was a large and muscular enough animal that he very well could have.

I walked back to the Bobcat and he gave me another slow low growl. I then left the area so the Bobcat could finish his meal. As I walked up river I kept thinking about looking at that Bobcat eye to eye and I couldn't believe the rare photo opportunity I had just experienced. By the way I did finally get some good photographs of that Killdeer.



Volunteer at the Fairbank Schoolhouse

By Sally Rosén

It's so isolated out there! It's too far! It's too boring! Those are excuses I hear from volunteers about working at the Schoolhouse. I find them pretty amazing because I have found the volunteering there to be fascinating, peaceful, and a great learning experience. I have met folks from all over the world there, and they all love to talk. It is fun to watch the kids that come in and decide to play school. They are so excited! And the adults are really impressed with our museum.

It is true that there are fewer visitors and fewer sales. That gives you time to do some reading - your personal reading or the many materials available about the history of the area. Once you learn a little you will want to know more, and since most of the visitors are there for the history, they are really appreciative of the information you can give them. When the weather is nice, you can sit outside on the bench under the tree and do that reading (knitting, writing, whatever). Are you a lover of nature? The wildlife at Fairbank seems more abundant because there are fewer visitors. Last week we looked out the window to see a deer strolling down Railroad Avenue, and the trees are always full of birds.

Isolated? Fairbank is as close to civilization as San Pedro House and there are site hosts there with you if you need anything. Yes, it is a bit

further to drive, but I find it worth it for the enjoyable hours spent there.

Please consider volunteering a shift or two at the Fairbank Schoolhouse. I can almost guarantee you will get hooked.

Fairbank Days

By Chris Long

Our winter season of Fairbank Days is a great success. We kicked off in November with the Tombstone Territorial Actors and their re-enactment of the Fairbank Train Robbery. If you haven't seen this, you are missing a fun time. The actors have studied the stories of the robbery and really put on a good show, which is also quite accurate to the many written accounts. In December, we had a visit from Father Christmas. He rode in on a "pony cart" that was actually pulled by a very handsome draft horse. He distributed candy canes and a few small toys to the children. January brought a visit from the soldiers of the Presidio San Agustin de Tucson. Their encampment include tents and equipment, a doctor trained in 18th century medicine, a display of the types of food available to the soldiers. Mimi Kamp, our local botanist and herbalist, was also there with a fascinating display of local medicinal plants. Our next Fairbank Day will be on March 19th. Our special visitor will be the Old Pueblo Archaeology Center. Sherry Eisler will present two hands-on talks – one on *Ancient People of Arizona*, the other on *Life Style of the Hohokam*. Come out and enjoy Fairbank.

Saturday, March 19th – Fairbank Day



- 7 AM Hike from Fairbank to Terrenate & return (Anne Graf)

- 9 AM Walk from Terrenate Trailhead to Terrenate (Perrie Barnes)
- 10 AM Cemetery Walk (Ron Serviss, Ron Stewart, Dwight Long)
- 10 AM Hands-on and Talk by Old Pueblo Archaeology on "Ancient People of Arizona"
- 11 AM Cemetery Walk (Docents as needed)
- Noon Train Robbery Re-enactment (Tombstone Territorial Actors)
- 1 PM Walk to Depot sites ((Richard Bauer)
- 1 PM Hands-on and talk by Old Pueblo on "Lifestyle of the Hohokam"
- Music by Jim Whitesell & Buffalograss

FSPR History Walks

By Chris Long

The FSPR Cultural History Docents are continuing to have regularly scheduled walks to the historic (and pre-historic) sites within the SPRNCA. This year we are doing one each month and have added the Clanton Ranch to the list that already includes Murray Springs, Terrenate, Millville, and Fairbank. If you are interested in history, plan to join one or all of these walks. Our docents are well trained and extremely knowledgeable. They have worked hard to learn about the different sites and provide much information beyond the "one page" literature available in the pamphlet slots at San Pedro House.



Murray Springs takes on new life as Dwight Long presents hands-on chance to handle a replica

“shaft straightener” and throw a dart with an atlatl. Richard Bauer is an expert on the Tombstone years and brings to Millville a real feel for Justice Jim Burnett and the miners at the Gird and Corbin Mills. Richard also leads the new Clanton Ranch walks (they leave from the Escapule Trailhead). If you haven’t walked the Fairbank trail with Ron Serviss, you have missed a real treat. His dry wit and humor make this fascinating experience. Perrie Barnes brings her in-depth knowledge of local history to her tours at the Presidio Santa Cruz de Terrenate.

Join us for any of these walks we would love to see you. The full list and dates are in the event list at the end of this newsletter.

Volunteers Needed

By Chris Long

If you have thought about volunteering with the Friends of the San Pedro, but just haven’t gotten around to it yet, we have a need for some specialized skills.

We need an editor for this newsletter.

What would this involve? First reminding people that it is newsletter time and asking for input. Your Board members usually have something to submit about their special projects, but they usually need reminding. Then it is just a matter of formatting and editing the items in Microsoft Word, Chris Long will proof-read and assist with the editing. Last step is to send the prepared copy to our FSPR Office Manager for distribution.

We also need members and volunteers to write articles. Did you join docents on one of the walks? Did you have a good time? Would you like to tell others about that walk? We publish this newsletter in November, February, May, and August. As you join in FSPR events this spring and summer, think of what you could write about it to share with other members.

The Water Sentinels, a partnership with the Sierra Club is getting underway. They will be doing water and well monitoring along the river. Contact Ted Mouras if you are interested in participating. Training is required.

BLM is looking for a few sturdy folks to assist with tamarisk removal. Contact Chris Long and she will put in touch with the appropriate BLM folks.

Natural History Docent Class (April)

By Chris Long

The Friends of the San Pedro River will be holding a Natural History Docent class in April. This class will cover a general overview of the ecology of the river: history of the SPRNCA, birds, mammals, geology, hydrology, politics of water, plants, arthropods, reptiles, historical overview, among others. It will be held on four Thursday evenings from 6:30 until 9:30 and three Saturday morning field trips from 8 AM until noon. We are firming up the schedule right now, but we expect the dates to be April 7, 9, 14, 16, 21, 23, and 28, 30. April is always a busy month (the weather is always great), so mark your calendar now and become an FSPR Docent.

Springfest/International Migratory Bird Day

By Dutch Nagle

Saturday, May 7th!!!! Mark your calendar now for the upcoming FSPR Springfest and International Migratory Bird Day Celebration. Come out to San Pedro House for nature oriented walks, talks, and activities. This year there will, once again, be a multitude of activities for the whole family. Take a ride in a horse drawn wagon, try your hand at throwing a dart with an atlatl, build a bird house, see snakes and hawks. We always have a great time.

A Stack of Wood 119 Miles Long

By Gerald R Noonan Ph.D.

This is the first in a series of articles about the San Pedro River Valley and adjacent lands. Material for them will come primarily from a lengthy science paper (Noonan, 2011) that I have prepared about the San Pedro River and other

western waterways. That paper is based on more than 75 peer-reviewed scientific articles and books. Peer review of it for scientific accuracy has been by a licensed geologist and two other scholars, a geomorphologist and a riparian botanist who both have done extensive peer-reviewed research on the dynamics of the San Pedro River and other southwestern rivers. It will soon be available to the public.

This first article focuses on the massive cutting of wood for fuel that occurred in the San Pedro River Valley and adjacent lands in the late 19th century. Humans did massive cutting of wood in Southeastern Arizona during the late 19th century (Bahre, 1991). The primary cooking fuels were juniper, oak, and mesquite, but people also used pine and various shrubs. The mining industry primarily utilized mesquite, oak, pinyon juniper, and some shrubs for fuel. People harvested mesquite and oak to make charcoal that was used for several purposes, ranging from blowing in smelting furnaces to heating laundering irons. They used various woods to kiln firebricks, especially desert willow and cottonwood, and fed livestock with the leaves of willow and the bark of cottonwood.

A major cause of fuelwood cutting was the enormous need for fuel in the mining industry (Bahre, 1991). Cordwood was the major fuel of mines in Southeastern Arizona until the 1890s except for the English and Colorado coke used in the blast furnaces. People burned wood to heat the boilers and steam engines at virtually every step in mining, such as running stamp mills, pumps, hoists, ore crushers, dryers, amalgamation pans, settlers, and converters. They also used wood to roast ores, to retort amalgam, and to meet all heating and cooking needs. Wood fueled all the steam engines in mining areas from those running trains to those making ice.

Tombstone and the area within a 25-mile radius of it provide an example of the large amount of wood cut for mining operations (Bahre, 1991). The town was possibly the second largest city in Arizona in 1885, with a reported 15,000 inhabitants. During the Tombstone Bonanza years of ore production, 1879-1886, miners took

approximately \$232 million (converted into current prices) of ore from the district mines. Through this same interval, people used an estimated 31,000 cords of fuelwood for heating and cooking in Tombstone and an estimated 47,260 cords of wood for the stamp mills. (A cord was 128 cubic feet of tightly stacked wood, most often measuring four feet by four feet by eight feet.) People obtained wood from the mesquite thickets along the San Pedro and the Babocomari Rivers, and from the evergreen woodlands of the Huachuca and Whetstone Mountains to the west and the Dragoon Mountains to the east.

If the total estimated amount of fuelwood were placed into a single stack, it would have been 120 miles long by 4 feet wide and 4 feet high. The stack of wood could have extended from Sierra Vista through Tucson and part way to Phoenix.

June of 1879 saw completion of the first stamp mill-the Gird Mill-at Millville (Bahre, 1985). By 1883, mining companies had made at least 50 mines, 12 steam hoists, and 150 stamps at 7 mill sites. The stamp mills were mostly located in the small towns and mill sites of Millville-Charleston, Boston (Emery City), Grand Central, Sunset (Headcenter), and Contention.

Mining began to decrease in 1884 because of strikes, falling silver prices, and flooding that closed several mines and mills (Bahre, 1991). The Contention and the Grand Central companies, two of the district's largest mining companies, installed huge Cornish pumps, with a combined capacity of 2.5 million gallons daily. Some prosperity temporarily returned. On May 26, 1886, the Grand Central pump house burned down. The Contention pump alone could not handle the flooding. Both companies soon ceased operations, ending the Tombstone Bonanza.

During the Bonanza (Bahre, 1985), woodcutters exhausted wood supplies in the immediate vicinity of Tombstone by 1880. Thereafter, woodcutters obtained most of Tombstone's fuelwood from the surrounding mountains and from the remaining mesquite thickets along the San Pedro River.

By the early 20th century, people had cleared the mountains near Tombstone and Bisbee for fuelwood (Tellman and Hadley, 2006). People began digging up mesquite roots for use as fuelwood. The stripping of timber from hills around Bisbee caused floods there in 1882 (Bahre, 1991). People also removed considerable timber from the Huachuca and Chiricahua Mountains until approximately 1900 (Tellman and Hadley, 2006). Settlers in Arizona also took large amounts of timber from ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forests for construction and mining purposes, but there are no reliable estimates of the total amount harvested (Bahre, 1991).

Wood harvesting was intensive in Southeastern Arizona in the late 19th century but began to decrease after the Southern Pacific arrived in Arizona in 1881 (Bahre, 1991). There are no firm estimates for the amount of wood removed, but Bahre (1991) summarized historical records that suggested people stripped the wood from large areas. The Arizona Daily Star reported in 1882 that cordwood had become scarce in Southeastern Arizona and that coal from outside the area must be obtained to replace the former fuelwood. In 1884, the same paper reported, "timber depredations in southern Arizona are becoming so extensive that there is just cause for alarm. Even the palo verde trees are being stripped from the mesa lands." In the same year, the paper also commented on, "the wholesale destruction which is being made of the timber on government lands" and reported that, "The mesa tracts of southern Pima and eastern Cochise counties are being literally stripped of trees, so that shelter of stock will soon be unknown in these sections." In 1892, fuelwood had become so scarce near Tucson that woodcutters had to go as far as 20 or 30 miles away and even then brought back roots and stumps that were dug out and cut up into stove size. By 1905, every tree over 7 inches in diameter had reportedly been cut up and used for fuel within a 10-mile radius of Tucson.

We may never know the amount of cottonwood and willow harvested from along the San Pedro River because relatively few records were kept (Bahre, 1991) regarding the harvesting

of wood in southern Arizona. Moreover, the river in the late 19th century was undergoing a natural transformative stage accompanied by massive floods that removed much of the previous vegetation and engendered rapid changes in riparian habitats and plants (Noonan, 2011; Stromberg, 1998). Webb et al. (2007) argued as follows that the harvesting of wood did not produce widespread impacts on riparian species such as cottonwoods and willows in the Southwestern United States. (For that analysis, they did not treat mesquite as a riparian species and in fact noted that it was the firewood of choice.) They reported that photographs, land-use histories, and anecdotal observations provided no evidence that humans caused widespread elimination of woody riparian vegetation at the time of settlement. Settlers did however use small amounts of riparian wood in construction; lintels above doors and windows may have been cottonwood. The only explicit documentation of systematic woodcutting within the riparian zone was along the lower Gila and Colorado rivers where wood was cut to power steamboats and smelters and to provide building material for the expanding town of Yuma. When settlers had access to an alternate source of higher quality wood, such as oak and pine in Southern Arizona Mountains, they used such better quality material. Woodcutting did occur locally on the floodplains, but the extent of such cutting and its impact on the riparian zone is unknown. Turner et al. (2003) concluded that riparian species, especially cottonwood, were largely avoided for fuelwood because they did not burn as hotly as did other available woods.

There are no authoritative studies about the impact on the San Pedro River of wood removal from the San Pedro River Valley and nearby hills and mountains. However, it is logical to conclude that the extensive timber cutting increased runoff into it during floods. The extensive harvesting of mesquite, including the digging up of its roots, may have made the ground more susceptible to erosion. The removal of woody plants from the San Pedro River Valley and adjacent hills and mountains is one of a complex set of natural and anthropogenic factors that

influenced arroyo formation along the river.
(These factors will be discussed in other papers.)

Bahre (1991) analyzed the impact of fuelwood cutting on the Tombstone woodshed, primarily on National Forest Lands in the Dragoon, Huachuca, and Whetstone Mountains at elevations ranging between 4800 feet and 6000 feet. He concluded that woodcutting affected the distribution, number, and size of several tree species. Because of such woodcutting, there apparently are fewer large oaks and junipers today. The areal extent of the higher evergreen forests that he studied apparently remained stable despite the woodcutting. This apparently was because woodcutters commonly pollarded oak trees (removed upper branches only). Bahre noted that his conclusion was in opposition to the widely held belief that woodcutters commonly destroyed the woodlands around old mines. He suggested that the belief originated from the fact that early woodcutters eradicated large areas of pinyon-juniper woodland in Nevada and New Mexico because they did not pollard the junipers, and pinyon rarely survives cutting. His analysis did not treat the results of the removal of woody plants from lower areas such as around Tombstone or lower lands within the San Pedro River Valley.

During the late 19th century, people regarded the environment as a resource to be stripped of whatever was needed or desired. Hopefully, we have learned to be better stewards of the planet. Never again will we thoughtlessly harvest from the San Pedro Valley and adjacent lands an amount of wood that could form a stack of wood 119 miles long by 4 feet wide and 4 feet high.

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Friends of the San Pedro River – Annual Events Calendar

Understanding the River:

- **Interpretive Walks**

Every Saturday at San Pedro House
9 AM - October thru March
8 AM - April thru September

- **Evening Walks**

5:30 PM at San Pedro House
May 18
June 15
July 20
August 17
September 21

FSPR Hikes:

Jan 15 – 8 AM – Boquillas/Boston Mill (From Fairbank)
Feb 19 – 8 AM – The Big Tree (SPH) Mar 19 – 7 AM – Fairbank/Terrenate
Apr 16 – 7:30 AM – St. David Bird Walk (at Holy Trinity Monastery)
May 21 – 7 AM – Lewis Springs (SPH)
Jun 11 – 7 AM – Hereford
Jul 16 – 7:30 AM – Escapule
Aug 20 – 7 AM – Clanton Ranch (at Murray Springs)
Sept 17 – 7 AM – Hereford to SPH (SPH)
Nov 19 – 9 AM – St. David Cienega (at Natural Research Area)
For details see FSPR 2011 Hike Flyer

FSPR Member's Only Events

Charleston Walk – TBD
Contention Walk – TBD
Potluck lunches
Annual Meeting

Birding Walks:

- **FSPR Bird Walks**

At San Pedro House
January – 12 & 22 – 8 AM
February 9 & 26 – 8 AM
March 9 & 26 – 8 AM
April 13 & 23 – 7 AM
May 11 & 28 – 7 AM
June 8 & 25 – 7 AM
July 13 & 23 – 7 AM
August 10 & 27 – 7 AM
September 14 & 24 – 7 AM
October 12 & 22 – 8 AM
November 9 & 26 – 8 AM
December 14 & 24 – 8 AM

- **FSPR/HAS/SABO Bird Walks**

Every Sunday at Sierra Vista Environmental Operations Park
8 AM - October thru March
7 AM - April thru September

FSPR History Walks

Feb 12 – 9 AM – Clanton (at Escapule)
March 19 – 9 AM – Presidio Terrenate
March 19 – Fairbank Specials (cemetery 10 & 11 AM and depot locations 1 PM)
April 9 – 8 AM – Millville
May 14 – 8 AM – Clanton (at Escapule)
June 11 – 8 AM – Murray Springs
July 9 – 8 AM – Presidio Terrenate
August 13 – 8 AM – Fairbank
September 10 – 8 AM – Millville
Oct 8 – 9 AM – Clanton (at Escapule)
Nov 12 – 9 AM – Murray Springs

FSPR Special Events

- **Fairbank Days**

10 AM to 2 PM at Fairbank Historic Townsite
March 19
Guided walks, re-enactment of the “Great Fairbank Train Robbery”, music, food, restored schoolhouse and museum, 1882 mercantile building.

- **Spring Festival/International Migratory Bird Day**

May 7 - 8 AM – 2 PM at San Pedro House. Guided bird walks, beaver walks, displays, hummingbird banding, demonstrations, children’s activities.

- **Ghostly Halloween**

October 22 – at Fairbank Historic Townsite. 6:30 walk for small children, 7:30 walk for bigger kids. Watch out! There are ghosts and goblins out there as you hike with flashlights to the Fairbank Cemetery. This is a Halloween adventure for the children. Bring water and a flashlight, snacks are provided. Fee \$5 for adults, kids under 12 free.

SABO Hummingbird Banding

Southeastern Arizona Bird Observatory conducts hummingbird banding in the spring and fall at San Pedro House. Check www.sabo.org for dates and times.