



# Weekender

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June 11, 2010

## FLAG DAY VETERANS MEMORIAL DEDICATION

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Flag Day is Monday, June 14. This is a special occasion for Surfside, as we will at last be dedicating the Veterans Memorial located at the 306th Street Bridge at I Street. The program and reception will begin at 11:00 A.M., rain or shine. All residents are encouraged to attend!



## KIOSK AND SIGN



Larry Raymer and Tommy Faught putting the finishing touch on the Surfside information sign. Thanks for all the work!



George Miller painting the kiosk at 306th Bridge site.

Be sure and visit our web site  
at  
<http://www.surfsideonline.org/>

## DISPOSAL OF WORN FLAGS

The American flag flies above public places and in front of residences, and over time, flags become faded and worn, and perhaps tattered. This is the time to replace them with bright, new flags to fly proudly. Chuck Schussman, the Commander of the Don R. Grable American Legion Post #48 in Ilwaco, states "When flags become unserviceable, the American Legion performs an annual respectful ceremony to provide for the disposal of worn flags in a dignified manner, so that the flags may be honorably retired from life."

At 5:00 P.M. on Flag Day, Monday, June 14, at the American Legion/River City School building in Ilwaco, members of the American Legion Post #48 will perform the ceremony for the Disposal of Unserviceable Flags. Any members of the public who have worn and faded flags that should be retired with respect may bring their flags to the Ceremony or take them to the Columbia Pacific Heritage Museum in Ilwaco, and Fire Station or to the Long Beach City Hall. The flags will be picked up on Friday, June 11, in preparation for the ceremony. Those living north of 227th may call Commander Schussman at 665-6010 and he will pick up your worn flags.

The Public is invited to the Ceremony, which will be followed by refreshments. If you have questions, please call Post Commander Chuck Schussman at 665-6010

## LOST AND FOUND

Are you missing a remote control and headset? Call the Surfside Office and identify! (360)665-4171

## ANNUAL FLUSHING TO RESUME



**Starting June 14th the water department will resume the annual flushing. If you notice water running in your street try to refrain from using water. If you notice discoloration of your water after the flushing, run your sprinklers for about fifteen minutes.**

**We apologize for any inconvenience**

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Surfside Member Diana Olsen coordinator of the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office search and rescue operations assists in search for missing Kyron Horman.

Kyron has been missing from Skyline school since last Friday. The search continues for the seven year-old.



BRENT WOJAHN/THE OREGONIAN

**Sgt. Diana Olsen, coordinator of the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office search and rescue operations, briefs the media Sunday on the hunt for Kyron Horman. She credited volunteers helping with the search but said many must return to their regular jobs today.**

## LOST CAT



There have been reports of the cat (it is the black one) being seen around 306 to 311th on N Place. The reward has been increased to \$100.

DATE LAST SEEN	06/01/2010
PLACE LAST SEEN	311 <sup>th</sup> & "M" Place, Ocean Park, WA (Surfside Estates)
DESCRIPTION	Solid black male Persian and Manx mix. Has a stubby tail, weighs about 12 lbs., golden colored eyes, NO collar and a small white tuft of fur on his belly.
CAT'S NAME	Osoito (Little Bear). He looks like a miniature black bear
IF FOUND CALL	Laurence
	Home Number (503) 240-2994
	Cell Phone (971) 570-2167
	E-mail address <a href="mailto:laurmarg@earthlink.net">laurmarg@earthlink.net</a>

## REWARD

**\$50 REWARD FOR HIS SAFE RETURN**

## GENESIS singers in concert JUNE 29, 7:00 pm OCEAN PARK LUTHERAN

Genesis is a musical ministry for High School youth around the community of Gresham and Portland, Oregon. Begun 26 years ago, when Jerry Furgurson was pastor and tour leader, most of the students in Genesis are from Trinity Lutheran Church in Gresham, but we also have students who come from other traditions. Through the media of music, drama, and dance, we proclaim the good news of Christ Jesus. With determination, hard work and prayer, we share this ministry to a variety of settings and people of all ages. Over the years, we have performed in churches, schools, universities, nursing homes and camps up and down the West Coast of the United States and Canada, and in Idaho and Nevada.

We have two messages to share as we perform:

- 1) the good news of the Gospel;
- 2) contrary to what people may hear in the media,  
high school students are generous, responsible and loving.



### Clever Hints

**Re-opening envelopes:** If you seal an envelope and then realize you forgot to include something inside, just place your sealed envelope in the freezer for an hour or two. Viola! It unseals easily.



**Hate foggy windshields?** Buy a chalkboard eraser and keep it in the glove box of your car. When the windows fog, rub the eraser! Works better than a cloth.

**Goodbye fruit flies:** To get rid of pesky fruit flies, take a small glass, fill it 1/2" with apple cider vinegar and 2 drops of dish washing liquid; mix well. You will find those flies drawn to the cup and gone forever!



# American Goldfinch

American Goldfinch



Male in summer plumage

The **American Goldfinch** (*Spinus tristis*), also known as the **Eastern Goldfinch** and **Wild Canary**, is a North American bird in the finch family. It is migratory, ranging from southern Canada to North Carolina during the breeding season, and from just south of the Canadian border to Mexico during the winter.

The only finch in its subfamily which undergoes a complete molt, the American Goldfinch displays sexual dimorphism in its coloration; the male is a vibrant yellow in the summer and an olive color during the winter months, while the female is a dull yellow-brown shade which brightens only slightly during the summer. The male displays brightly colored plumage during the breeding season to attract a mate.

The American Goldfinch is a granivore and adapted for the consumption of seedheads, with a conical beak to remove the seeds and agile feet to grip the stems of seedheads while feeding. It is a social bird, and will gather in large flocks while feeding and migrating. It may behave territorially during nest construction, but this aggression is short-lived. Its breeding season is tied to the peak of food supply, beginning in late July, which is relatively late in the year for a finch. This species is generally monogamous, and produces one brood each year.

Human activity has generally benefited the American Goldfinch. It is often found in residential areas, attracted to bird feeders installed by humans, which increases its survival rate in these areas. Deforestation by humans also creates open meadow areas which are the preferred habitat of the American Goldfinch.

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## Goldfinch Cont.

### Taxonomy

The American Goldfinch was one of the many species originally described by Linnaeus in his eighteenth century work, *Systema Naturae*. It was initially included in the genus *Spinus*, a group containing New World goldfinches and siskins, but in 1976, *Spinus* was merged into the genus *Carduelis* as a subgenus. Its closest relatives are the Lesser Goldfinch (*C. psaltria*), Lawrence's Goldfinch (*C. lawrencei*), and the siskins. Though it shares a name with the European Goldfinch, the two are in separate subgenera and are not directly related. *Carduelis* is derived from *carduus*, the Latin word for thistle; the species name *tristis* is Latin for 'sorrowful'. There are four recognized subspecies of the American Goldfinch:

*S. t. tristis* is the most common of the subspecies. Its summer range is from southern Canada to Colorado, and east to the Carolinas. Its winter range is from southern Canada south to Florida and central Mexico.

*S. t. pallidus* is differentiated from other subspecies by its paler body color, stronger white markings and, in males, a larger black cap. It is slightly larger than *C. t. tristis*. The summer range is from British Columbia to western Ontario, south to Colorado and west to Oregon. In winter, the range extends from southern Canada and northern California, south to Mexico.

*S. t. jewetti* is smaller and darker than the other subspecies. It occurs on the coastal slope of the Cascade Mountains from southern British Columbia to central California, overlapping with the range of *C. t. pallidus*.

*S. t. salicamans* occurs west of the Sierra Nevada range during the summer and in south and central Baja California to the Mojave Desert and Colorado Desert in winter. In winter, the plumage of both sexes is browner than other subspecies, and in summer, the male's black cap is smaller than that of other subspecies.

### Description



Male American Goldfinch in winter plumage.

The American Goldfinch is a small finch, 11–13 centimeters (4–5 in) in length, with a wingspan of 19–22 centimeters (7–9 in). It weighs between 11–20 grams (0.39–0.71 oz). The beak is small, conical, and pink for most of the year, but turns bright orange with the spring molt in both sexes. The shape and size of the beak aid in the extraction of seeds from the seed heads of thistles, sunflowers, and other plants.

## Goldfinch Cont.

The American Goldfinch undergoes a molt in the spring and autumn. It is the only cardueline finch to undergo a molt twice a year. During the winter moult it sheds all its feathers; in the spring, it sheds all but the wing and tail feathers, which are dark brown in the female and black in the male. The markings on these feathers remain through each molt, with bars on the wings and white under and at the edges of the short, notched tail. The sexual dimorphism displayed in plumage coloration is especially pronounced after the spring molt, when the bright color of the male's summer plumage is needed to attract a mate.

Once the spring molt is complete, the body of the male is a brilliant lemon yellow, a color produced by carotenoid pigments from plant materials in its diet, with a striking jet black cap and white rump that is visible during flight. The female is mostly brown, lighter on the underside with a yellow bib. After the autumn molt, the bright summer feathers are replaced by duller plumage, becoming buff below and olive-brown above, with a pale yellow face and bib. The autumn plumage is almost identical in both sexes, but the male has yellow shoulder patches. In some winter ranges, the goldfinches lose all traces of yellow, becoming a predominantly medium tan-gray color with an olive tinge evident only on close viewing.

The immature American Goldfinch has a dull brown back, and the underside is pale yellow. The shoulders and tail are dull black with buff-colored, rather than white, markings on wings and rump. This coloration is the same in both genders.

The song of the American Goldfinch is a series of musical warbles and twitters, often with a long note. A *tsee-tsi-tsi-tsit* call is often given in flight; it may also be described as *per-chic-o-ree*. While the female incubates the eggs, she calls to her returning mate with a soft continuous *teeteeteeteete* sound. The young begin to use a call of *chick-kee* or *chick-wee* shortly before fledging, which they use until they have left the nest entirely. There are two defense calls made by adults during nesting; a *sweet* call made to rally other goldfinches to the nest and distract predators, and a *bearbee* used to signal to the nestlings to quiet them and get them to crouch down in the nest to become less conspicuous.



## Distribution and habitat



Female American Goldfinch.

The American Goldfinch prefers open country where weeds thrive, such as fields, meadows, flood plains, as well as roadsides, orchards, and gardens. It may also be found in open deciduous and riparian woodlands and areas of secondary growth. This habitat preference continues during the spring and autumn migrations.

The summer breeding range stretches across North America from coast to coast. It is bounded on the north by Saskatchewan and stretches south across North America to North Carolina on the east coast, and northern California on the west coast. The American Goldfinch is a short-distance migrant, moving south in response to colder weather and lessened food supply. The migration is completed in compact flocks, which travel in an erratic, wavelike flight pattern.

Its winter range includes southern Canada and stretches south through the United States to parts of Mexico. In winter, in the northern part of its range, the finch may move nearer to feeders if they are available. In southern ranges, during winter, they remain in areas similar to the fields and flood plains where they live during the summer months.

Attempts were made to introduce the American Goldfinch into Bermuda in the 19th century, and Tahiti in 1938, however the species failed to become established.

## Behavior

The American Goldfinch is gregarious during the non-breeding season, when it is often found in large flocks, usually with other finches. Flocks generally fly in an undulating pattern, creating a wave-shaped path. During the breeding season, it lives in loose colonies. While the nest is being constructed, the male will act aggressively toward other males who intrude into his territory, driving them away, and the female reacts in the same way toward other females. This aggressiveness fades once the eggs have been laid.

The American Goldfinch does not act aggressively toward predators within its territory; its only reaction is alarm calling. Predators include snakes, weasels, squirrels, and Blue Jays, which may destroy eggs or kill young, and hawks and cats, which pose a threat to both young and adults.



Male perched on a thistle plant



Male at a thistle feeder.

## GOLDFINCH CONT.

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### Diet

The American Goldfinch is a diurnal feeder. It is mainly granivorous, but will occasionally eat insects, which are also fed to its young to provide protein. Its diet consists of the seeds from a wide variety of annual plants, often those of weeds grasses and trees, such as thistle, teasel, dandelion, ragweed, mullein, cosmos, goatsbeard, sunflower, and alder. However, it also consumes tree buds, maple sap, and berries. It will eat at bird feeders provided by humans, particularly in the winter months, preferring Niger seed (commonly and erroneously called thistle seed).

Unlike some finch species, the American Goldfinch uses its feet extensively in feeding. It frequently hangs from seedheads while feeding in order to reach the seeds more easily. In the spring, the American Goldfinch feeds on the catkins hanging from birches and alders by pulling one up with its beak and using its toes to hold the catkin still against the branch. This dexterity enables it to take advantage of food sources relatively inaccessible to potential competitors, increasing its chances of survival.

### Reproduction



Male (left) and female (right) at a thistle feeder.

The American Goldfinch begins its breeding season later in the year than any other finch. This may be related to the abundance of seeds in the late summer months, as seeds represent the majority of their diet.

The courtship rituals of the American Goldfinch include aerial maneuvers and singing by males, who begin courtship in late July. The flight displays begin as the male pursues the female, who flies in zigzagging evasive patterns. The male is able to signal his quality and fitness, both in the short term (current body condition) and long term (genes), through ornamentation (bill color and plumage). If a female accepts the male as a mate, the pair will fly in wide circles, as the male warbles throughout the flight.

Once a male has found a mate, he selects a territory, marking the boundaries by warbling as he flies from perch to perch. After circling the perimeter, he performs two flight displays, first repeating a low, flat flight, then flying in an exaggerated version of normal flight, tucking his wings close to his body, plummeting earthwards and catching himself as he spreads his wings to glide upward in a series of loops. Two or three pairs may group their territories together in a loose colony, perhaps to aid in defense against predators.

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### Nest of an American Goldfinch

The nest is built in late summer by the female in the branches of a deciduous shrub or tree at a height of up to 10 meters (30 ft). The nest-building lasts approximately six days, during which time the female works in 10–40 minute increments. The male frequently flies with the female as she collects nesting materials, and though he may carry some materials back to the nest, he leaves its construction to the female. The outer shell of the nest is built of bark, weeds, vines, and grass. The inside diameter of the finished nest is about 6.5 centimeters (2.5 in). The rim is reinforced with bark bound by spiderwebs and caterpillar silk, and the cup is lined with plant down from milkweed, thistle, or cattail. The nest is so tightly woven that it can hold water, and it is possible for nestlings to drown following a rainstorm if the parents do not cover the nest.

American Goldfinches lay four to six bluish-white eggs, which are oval in shape and about 16 x 12 millimeters (.6 x .45 in), roughly the size of a peanut. It is thought that they are laid during the night. The eggs are incubated by the female alone, though the male brings her food as she nests, and most mating pairs raise only one brood each year.

The chicks hatch 12–14 days after incubation begins. Like all passerines, the chicks are altricial; they are born naked, with reddish bodies, pale grey down, and closed eyes. The mother bird feeds her young regurgitated seeds and insects as they grow. The hatchlings develop quickly, opening their eyes after three days, and completing the growth of olive-brown juvenile plumage after 11–15 days, at which time they begin to practice short flights close to the nest. For up to three weeks after fledging, they are still fed by the male, who locates them by listening for their fledging call. The chicks stop giving this call when they become entirely independent.

American Goldfinches are occasionally victims of brood parasites, particularly Brown-headed Cowbirds. One study found that 9% of nests had Brown-headed Cowbird eggs in them. American Goldfinches make very poor hosts for brood parasites, with studies showing low hatching rates of Brown-headed Cowbird eggs and no fledging success. This is despite the fact that the American Goldfinch has no known behavioral adaptations against brood parasites. It is thought that the inability of Brown-headed Cowbird chicks to survive is due to a failure to get enough nutrition; the seed-rich diet of American Goldfinch chicks varies from the usual insect-rich diet of other hosts.

## Relationship with humans

The American Goldfinch is found in residential areas throughout its range. Backyard birders attract it using feeders containing Nyjer thistle seed, or by planting grasses and perennial plants, such as zinnias, cosmos, bee balm, or globe thistle, which produce seedheads favored by finches. Although some controversy surrounds bird feeding (see bird feeder for details), an increase in backyard feeding by humans has generally been beneficial to this species. The American Goldfinch is not threatened by human activity, and is widespread throughout its range. The clearing of forests by humans, though harmful to many species, has benefited the American Goldfinch. Clearing of woodlands causes declines in numbers of neotropical migrants, while favoring short-distance migrants and permanent residents. This benefits the American Goldfinch both as a short-distance migrant, and because the created open areas are the preferred environment of the bird, where weeds thrive which produce the primary food source of the American Goldfinch. The American Goldfinch, or Eastern Goldfinch, is also the state bird of Iowa, New Jersey, and Washington.



## GARLIC FESTIVAL

The Annual Ocean Park Garlic Festival is scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, June 19 and 20th. Ocean Park Chamber of Commerce is asking for help from our home owners membership to direct parking, give information, etc. This is such a fun and funky festival..please call the Chamber in Ocean Park to offer you services! (360) 665-4448



## 4th of JULY PARADE FLOAT

We are still signing up Veterans to participate in the parade in Ocean Park on Sunday, July 4th. We hope you will join us in an ongoing tribute to our veterans, and service personnel. For more information, please contact Valerie Harrison [vbearhome@yahoo.com](mailto:vbearhome@yahoo.com) or Sara in the office [sara@surfsideonline.org](mailto:sara@surfsideonline.org)

## OTHER NEWS

1. June Newsletter mailed June 10th this mailing will include your proxy and proposed covenant changes. **Watch your mail!**
2. Annual Membership Meeting coming up July 10, 2010 at the Ocean Park School.
3. Annual Membership Picnic following annual meeting July 10th at approximately 1:00 PM at the Surfside Business Office. **Please plan on attending and bring a dessert to share.**

# JUNE 2010

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		<b>1</b> Architectural Meeting 9:00 am	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b> Architectural Meeting 9:00 am 1:00 pm Community Relations Committee Meeting 6:30 Bunco	<b>9</b> 10:00 am. Prep for mailing Newsletter	<b>10</b> RV Committee Meet- ing 9:00 am	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>  Flag Dedication Ceremony 11:00 am 306th Bridge Site	<b>15</b> Architectural Meeting 9:00 am	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b> Board Meeting 9:00 am
<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b> Architectural Meeting 9:00 am Float meeting 1:00 pm	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b> Architectural Meeting 9:00 am	<b>30</b>			