

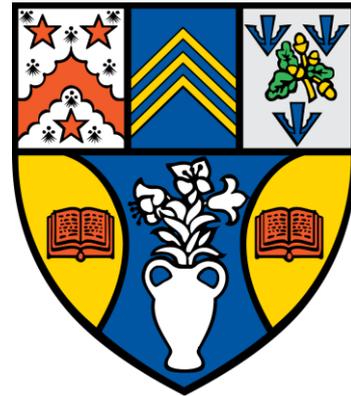
JOINT REPORT of

**MR ANDREW CALDER
and
DR IAN FERGUSON**

CMP209.2016-7.S2 (Digital Forensics 1)

**Case against:
MR JOHN DOE**

**Police Reference No: (if applicable)
Case Reference No: (CCU or equivalent ref)
PF Reference No: (if applicable)**



Summary

Following the seizure of Mr Doe's computing equipment, a digital forensic investigation was launched. The investigation revealed an extensive collection of material relating to birding (MRB). The internet history revealed the suspect would habitually search for new MRB and would often access previously saved MRB when doing so, in total the internet history revealed 158 counts of MRB access. The suspect had saved an entire webpage of MRB to his computer. The hard drive of the suspects computer was found to contain 85 images, 3 audio files and 9 documents (.pdf, .doc and .txt) all containing MRB. There was also communication between the suspect and other persons via the Mozilla Thunderbird email client; of the 85 images found on the hard drive, 7 of them were sent to the suspect by someone identifying as 'Ben Forbes'. A USB pen drive was also connected to the computer at several points; the suspect accessed several folders on this drive which had names corresponding with MRB. Attempts were made to hide evidence in various ways; most notably a folder containing 5 images was encrypted with high level encryption (PGP).

In total, there were 281 counts of MRB discovered in our digital forensic investigation, these are broken down into types, as can be seen below in table 1.

Type	Number of Offending Items
Image	85
Audio	3
Document	9
Email	4
Hidden/Encrypted	22
Internet History	158

Table 1 – Types of Offending Items.

INDEX	PAGE
1) SUMMARY	1
2) DESCRIPTION OF INVESTIGATION	3
2.1) JOB DESCRIPTION AND INSTRUCTIONS	4
2.2) DESCRIPTION OF RECOVERED/EXAMINED ITEMS	4
2.3) METHODOLOGY	5
2.4) ANALYSIS	5
3) CONCLUSIONS	8
4) EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR COURT PROCEEDINGS	8
5) APPENDICES	9-59

1) Description of Crime

Incident 1 - 2nd of February 2005

Between 14:11 and 14:42 - multiple websites containing MRB were accessed by the suspect. This included the webpage saved in user johndoe's My Documents folder "aa010703a.htm". This web page has multiple references to birding activities such as building a 'Bluebird Nest Box for Wild Birds'.

The suspect also downloaded 2 of the 3 audio files found during the physical search on this day; 'Kakapo.ram' and 'Dawn.ram' respectively.

The browser activity for the 2nd of February 2005 can be seen in Appendix 1 – "Browser activity of 2nd February 2005".

From 14:18 till 14:43 the suspect accessed 6 different items of MRB. The accessed items and the times at which each was accessed can be seen in Appendix 2 – "MRB Access of 2nd February 2005".

At 16:46 the suspect created a file encrypted with GPG called 'birdpics.gpg', the files contained were found to have come from a USB pen drive 'Drive E' which was not found in the suspects accommodation when the seizing of potential evidence took place. The images contained in the gpg file can be seen in Appendix 7 – "Images from GPG File".

Incident 2 - 3rd of February 2005

Between 12:21 and 15:03 - the suspect performed multiple web searches for bird related terms such as "bird mating calls", "young chicks" – which was searched multiple times, and "bird screensavers". Several of these searches yielded results that were saved to the computer. Some of the many images that appear in the screensaver can be seen in Appendix 9 - "birds.zip Screensaver"

When the suspect searched for bird mating calls he accessed a site called "Chickadee Karaoke" from which the aggressive mating bird call was saved. The browser activity for the 3rd of February 2005 can be seen in Appendix 3 - Browser activity on 3rd February 2005

From 12:22 till 15:52 the suspect accessed 15 different items of MRB. This included the Aggressive mating bird call and the other recently downloaded files. On this day the suspect also accesses "ready2fledge.jpg" in another users sub directory – suggesting the suspect knew it was there and, in combination with other evidence it can be confirmed that it was the suspect that placed it there. The accessed items and the times at which each was accessed can be seen in Appendix 4 – "MRB Access of 3rd February 2005".

Incident 3 – 9th of February 2005

At 11:57 the suspect performed a google search for "bird screensavers", from the Firefox history it appears that the suspect looked at two different screensavers from one site before deciding on one which he then downloaded "birds.zip". The browser activity for the 9th of February 2005 can be seen in Appendix 5 – Browser activity on 9th February 2005.

Between 11:28 and 16:57 – the suspect accessed the newly acquired file and nearly all of the previously downloaded files. The suspect accessed MRB 33 times this day which was far more than any other day. Certain files were accessed multiple times which suggests the suspect was either doing something with the files or repeatedly coming back to view them - an addiction of sorts. The Accessed items can be seen in Appendix 6 – "MRB Access of 9th February 2005".

The total collection of recovered images can be seen in Appendix 1 – "Collected Images". Internet history is divided into two sections, one for Internet Explorer (Appendix 2 – "IE History") and one for Firefox (Appendix 3 – "Firefox History"). The MRB Audio files can be found in Appendix 3 – "Audio

Files”. The MRB documents can be found in Appendix 8 – “All documents”,

Refer to 2.4) Analysis for detailed review of how evidence was processed to produce the breakdown of events above.

2) Description of Investigation

2.1 Job Description and Instructions

We were tasked with investigating Mr John Doe by Dr Ian Ferguson. It is suspected that Mr Doe is involved with MRB. We were instructed to seize the electronic items of the suspect which may hold evidence which will support the State’s case against. Standardized digital forensic investigative techniques were used to retrieve said evidence.

2.2 Description of Recovered / Examined Items

Upon entering the suspects accommodation, we searched for electronic items that may be of significance to the investigation. All electronic items found were connected to a single PC. The PC and monitor were both in a static (powered off) state when they were discovered, this meant that the equipment could be seized without damaging any potential evidence. The seized items are listed in table 2 below.

ID	TYPE	SERIAL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
ACERHW-JD-1 ACERHW-JD-12	DESKTOP PC	 DTD1ACA100 612C0008067	MODERN HP DESKTOP STATE: <i>OFF</i> CONTAINS: <i>1x 1TB TOSHIBA HDD</i> <i>1x DVDRW</i>
ACERHW-JD-11	MONITOR	NA	BLACK/SILVER HP MONITOR STATE: <i>OFF</i>
ACERHW-JD-8 ACERHW-JD-10	KEYBOARD CABLE	NA NA	BLACK HP KEYBOARD CONNECTED CABLE
ACERHW-JD-7 ACERHW-JD-9	MOUSE CABLE	NA NA	BLACK HP LASER MOUSE CONNECTED CABLE
ACERHW-JD-2 ACERHW-JD-3 ACERHW-JD-4 ACERHW-JD-5 ACERHW-JD-6	CABLES	NA NA NA NA NA	USB-B/USB-A CABLE DISPLAYPORT CABLE ETHERNET CABLE 3-PIN POWER 3-PIN POWER

Table 2 – Electronic Items Seized

Once the seized items had been securely transported they were signed into appropriate storage by the Desk Sergeant.

2.3 Methodology

The HDD (ACERHW-JD-12) was removed from the HP Desktop (ACERHW-JD-1) and put aside. Then the PC was plugged into a power socket and switched on. As the HDD had been removed the system booted directly to BIOS (basic input/output system) without any user intervention. Inside the BIOS various settings can be viewed, of particular interest to the investigation was the time and date settings as these can determine whether the system clock is skewed.

The HDD was then connected to one an investigators PC via a USB/SATA connector. A MD5 checksum of the HDD was calculated using MD5deep and then an image of the HDD was made using GNU DD. A MD5 checksum was then made of the HDD image; as the checksum of the image was the same as the image of the HDD it was confirmed that the image was an exact copy of the HDD. From this point onwards all investigation was performed on copies of the image to ensure there could be no corruption of evidence.

Using a copy of the drive image (image.dd/johndoe.dd) a physical search was performed. A physical search effectively treats the image.dd as one large file and searching for file headers which are effectively a signature to identify the format of the corresponding file. The software used was Foremost which then packages the found files into folders of the corresponding type e.g. all images stored together. Another piece of software called Metacam was used to sift the output images for images taken with a Canon PowerShot SD100.

Following the physical search the next task was to reduce the number of files in the investigation that require manual inspection., through the use of a 'whitelist' of known good files this can be achieved. Using a technique called loopback mounting, an image of a clean Windows XP installation can be accessed by the file system. Then an MD5 checksum of each file and folder is calculated, the output of this is stored as the whitelist database file. The virus scan was then performed using the same loopback technique, except this time the johndoe.dd image was used.

Next, the Operating systems registry files were examined to determine which (if any) USB devices have been connected to the suspects computer and what software was installed an accessible to the suspect.

The suspects web history was recovered by using the loopback technique to find index.dat files (for internet explorer) and the history.dat (for firefox) and then processing them with a tool called Web Historian by Mandiant (not to be confused with the Chrome Extension/Webhistorian.org).

Having gathered all sources of digital evidence the analysis could now begin.

2.4 Analysis

Preliminary Examination

The system clock was skewed by -2 minutes which is a negligible amount as it is still well within the time that the suspect would have had it in his possession. It does not alter the times of the incidents enough to damage their credibility either. The clock skew can be seen in Appendix 10- "Clock Skew".

The disk capacity was found to be 5.7627GB and was split into three partitions. Of the 3 partitions, 1 was formatted as NTFS and the other two were unallocated. Information on the partitions can be found in Appendix 11 - "Partitions".

The physical search returned several images, some did not contain any EXIF data but most those which did were taken by a Canon PowerShot SD100. Of the images taken with the Canon PowerShot SD100, 19 unique images were found to contain some form of MRB out of a total of 43 unique images. There was also an image taken with a Canon EOS-1DS and another taken with a SONY CYBERSHOT, these were both MRB. The offending images can be seen in Appendix 12 - " All Images of MRB". The remaining 35 images were either duplicates of other images or contained no identifying EXIF data, all images found in the physical search can be seen in Appendix 13 - "Physical Search Images".

Other than images, the physical search revealed 2 MRB PDFs, "University of California - Botanical Garden Newsletter – Birds at the UCBG" and "The Porter County Birding Guide" These PDFs can be seen in Appendix # - "PDFs".

Creating the whitelist proved to be very useful indeed, core windows files were removed from the search and although logs and other modifiable core system files remained, it vastly reduced the volume of evidence that needed to be processed.

The virus scan returns only McAfee test signatures which are used to check if antivirus is working as intended and false positives which were checked by verifying the offending file 'Realplayer.exe' with virustotal.org; there is no virus on the system. It should also be noted that the suspects antivirus performed its own scan upon installation (24th Jan 2005 16:44:57) and this too returned no threats found. Our virus scan and the one performed by the suspect can both be seen in Appendix 14 - "Virus Scans".

Browser History

From investigating the suspects Internet Explorer history, we can deduce that this program was not used for much other than downloading/updating software and accessing MRB. In Internet Explorer history alone there were 56 counts of MRB access, out of a total of 334 items; the clear majority of which were Windows updates. The MRB from Internet Explorer can be seen in Appendix 15 - "MRB Access from Internet Explorer".

Initially the Firefox history was very clean; for the first two days after installing Firefox the suspect only installed programs. However, beginning at 14:11 on Feb 2nd, 2005 a significant number of searches for MRB were made. There are a couple of days where there is only activity relating to MRB. Of particular interest is the site accessed at 14:24:55 on Feb 2nd, 2005; The URL of the site is "http://birding.about.com/library/weekly/aa010703a.htm" which matches one of the saved websites found in the suspects documents folder 'aa010703a.htm'. The Firefox history can be seen in Appendix 16 - "Firefox History" and the saved website can be seen in Appendix 17 - "aa010703a.htm".

Attempts to hide MRB

The suspect made several attempts to hide his collection. The most extreme case of this was a file called birdpics (C:\Documents and Settings\johndoe\My Documents\birdpics.gpg) which was encrypted using GnuPG for Windows. The suspect had searched for "windows gnupg" using Firefox approximately 45 minutes before the gpg file was created. If these events had happened in reverse order we could conclude that the suspect had searched for something to open a file from another source but as the suspect downloaded the tool before the file was created it can be deduced that the suspect must have created the file himself.

The suspect did not give up the password used to create the GPG file and thus the investigators had to brute force the password which is a lengthy process. A tool called 'GPG2John' was used on the private key to create a hash that could be brute forced by 'John The Ripper' which is a free password recovery tool. An incremental attack was used against the hash which luckily only took a few seconds to match. The suspicion that the suspect had created the file was confirmed by the fact that the suspect's private key when cracked produced a password that worked with the gpg file, this meant that it must be the same private key used to create the file. The password for the GPG file was discovered to be "arran"; this is believed to reference where some of the pictures were taken. The password recovery can be seen in Appendix 18 - "Password recovery".

Initially there were some issues extracting the images from the zip file contained within the birds.gpg file, some of the images would extract but were corrupted. This was remedied by testing different file extensions as it may have been another extension mismatch; it turned out that this was the case – the file was actually a .Jar rather than .zip meaning. Using the java jar extraction tool, we were able to successfully recover all images. The extracted images themselves confirmed their origin; their filenames contain the origin location, for example "E/birds/birdpics/WhiteFacedHeronFlying.jpg", suggests that the suspect created the gpg file of the entire contents of the E pen drive. The images found in the gpg file can be seen in Appendix 7 - "Images from GPG file".

A reverse search for "arran" revealed that John Doe's Mozilla Thunderbird account password was also "arran" as it is stored locally as a base64 encoded string.

There were also several files with mismatched extensions, for instance a zip folder had been disguised as a DLL ("CrouchingKokako.dll"), although some of the mismatching appears to be a client error (7

files from email contain underscores throughout the name and extension), it is not possible for a zip folder to change to a DLL unless there was user intervention. There was a MRB jpg disguised as an exe inside the WINDOWS folder, similar to the previous point; this is not possible without user intervention – especially as we have confirmed there are no viruses on the system. The images that had deliberately mismatched file extensions can be seen in Appendix 19 - “Mismatched Extension MRB”.

Emails

The suspect received several emails from someone identifying as ‘Ben Forbes’, Ben sends the suspect multiple MRB items. One of the emails from Ben says, “Thanks for the pics you sent me here are some I really like” There was no sent folder stored locally and there was no evidence of there being one which suggests the suspect may have been communicating with Ben in another way but as it stands there is no hard evidence that the suspect was distributing images. There was also a single email from a birding mailing list which was providing tips for bird watching. Mailing lists must be signed up for which implies that the suspect subscribed to receive this content. The emails (and their attachments) can be seen in Appendix 20 - “Emails to the Suspect”.

Other

To provide better visualization of some of the evidence we decided to create a virtual machine of johndoe’s system. A virtual machine is an emulation of a computer, in this case it is an emulation of the suspects computer and is a good way to inspect the system without requiring access to the physical hardware it is run on. An image of the suspects system in a suspended state on a virtual machine can be seen in Appendix 21 - “Virtualizing Suspects System”.

Initially there was suspicion that another user account on the system ‘bob’ had been accessing bird images too; there was a single item of MRB found in their ‘My Music’ folder. However, upon examining the internet explorer logs it was discovered that johndoe had saved the image into bobs folder; most likely without bobs knowledge as the folder contains only sample music and no other files. It is not clear whether this was an attempt to incriminate bob or just another attempt to conceal images from his own account. There was also the issue of how johndoe was able to save it to a folder of another user account; as the sole administrator account on the system johndoe had higher privileges than the other users and would be able to do this. The MRB from bob’s music folder can be seen in Appendix 22 - “MRB on Other Accounts”.

In the suspects documents folder, several items of MRB were found, all of which can be tied back to websites which had been visited. The suspect had been saving MRB he found on websites. A screenshot of the suspects documents folder and pictures folder can be seen in Appendix 23 - “Suspects Local Files”.

While investigating the suspects documents folder, we discovered a message or letter that had been typed up that was very suspicious in wording; looking at the original file name it was called “Birds to find.doc” this was later updated to “stuf.doc”. A reverse search for the term ‘Birds to find’ revealed an Audio file – “Aggressive_song.wav” this appeared to be a recording of bird mating calls. Within the wav file itself was a list of birds under the heading birds to find. It is highly unlikely this is a coincidence. The document can be seen in Appendix 24 - “Suspicious Document” and the internal contents of the wav file can be seen in Appendix 25 - “Hidden Bird List”.

A document titled birdwatching was found in the root directory of the primary partition. As johndoe was the only user with administrator privileges he is also the only one capable of accessing this area of the drive; limited user accounts are given write permission errors if they try to act out of their own subdirectory. User status can be seen in Appendix 26 - “Account Privilege Level” and the document can be seen in Appendix 8 - “Birdwatching.doc”

2.5 Production List and Associated Description

Table 3 below shows all evidence types produced during the case.

Name	Types	Description
Images	.BMP, .JPG, .JPEG, .PNG	The images containing MRB that were recovered
Audio	.WAV, .RAM	The Audio files containing MRB that were recovered
Emails	PLAIN TEXT	The recovered Emails and their corresponding attachments
Documents	.DOC, .TXT, .PDF	The documents containing MRB that were recovered
Websites	.HTM, .HTML	Websites containing MRB that were saved to the hard drive that have been recovered
Composed Files	.ZIP, .JAR, .GPG	Compressed and/or encrypted files and folders that have been recovered

Table 3 – Evidence Types Produced

Table 4 below shows all supporting types produced during the case.

Name	Description	Use Case
Virtual Machine	An emulation of the suspects system.	Assisted in visualization of evidence.
Birdpics.jar	An extension-modified version of the GPG output.	By accessing the decrypted GPG file as a jar instead of a zip (default) all images could be extracted.
Image.dd/johndoe.dd	An exact copy of the suspects hard drive as a digital representation.	Prevented corruption of physical evidence through using these copies.
Screenshots	Screenshots taken from an emulated version of the Mr Doe's system	Assisted in visualization of evidence.

Table 4 – Supporting Types Produced

3. Conclusions

In total there were 96 images, 3 audio files, 9 documents, 4 emails and 22 obfuscated files that are classed as MRB (Material Related to Birds) recovered from the suspect's computer. The vast majority of these files can be found in the suspects own Documents and Settings folder, and the non-deleted ones that are found in other places can be tied to the suspect through access logs. A large number of items were discovered in the unallocated space of the hard drive in the form of orphan files and were only recovered through the physical search, it is believed that these items were stored on the USB pen drive 'E' and were transferred within a containing folder before being permanently deleted from the computer; thus creating the orphan files and explaining why most never appeared anywhere else.

The Malware scans performed both by the investigator and the suspect revealed no viruses or malware present on the system. The fact the scan before the incidents reveal nothing and the scan after the incidents also found nothing confirms that it was in fact a user; not malware that led to the collection of MRB on the computer.

The suspect downloaded MRB on multiple occasions and there are records of this in the Firefox browser history, meanwhile the internet explorer history reveals extensive daily access to the downloaded files. The suspect was repeatedly viewing saved content and searching the internet for more. Examination of the email client revealed that the suspect had signed up for mailing lists that promoted MRB and was receiving mail from another user who was supplying the suspect with further MRB. The encrypted and obfuscated files show the suspect was attempting to hide his MRB and was

very likely aware of the laws restricting access to this kind of content.

According to the 2001 Protection of Birds Act, the suspect is in violation of the law by possessing material relating to birds and encouraging further humiliation and physical abuse of these protected animals. The Email messages indicate the suspect may be in violation of other parts of the 2001 PoB Act such as the “Ban on Distribution of MRB” and if the Canon Powershot SD100 camera can be tied to the suspect then the suspect may be in violation of a further offence – “The Creation and/or Modification of MRB”.

4. Equipment Required for Court Proceedings

4.1) Please refer to table 2 to see the electronic items seized as part of the investigation, all items in table 2 will need to be included.

4.2) A Specialized forensic workstation with the following will be required:

Computer
Microsoft windows 7 (or higher) – Required to run autopsy tools
Autopsy – Digital forensic investigation suite
Mandiant Web Historian – used to view history files
VMWare Workstation 12 Pro

Additionally, Virtual machines with the following tools/ software installed will be required.

Virtual Machine 1 – Forensic workstation
Ubuntu 16.04 – Linux based operating system that allows use the other tools listed
Java Jar Extract – Allows uncorrupted extraction of the GPG files
GPG2JOHN – Converts the GPG private key into a format John The Ripper can read
John The Ripper – A free password recovery tool that can be used to find the GPG password
GPG – Allows us to extract the GPG file once we have the password
MD5deep – Creates MD5 checksums which help verify copies of the hard drive
CLAMAV – Antivirus that can check individual drives

Virtual Machine 2 – Emulation of Suspects computer
John Doe virtual machine – Demonstrates the extent of the suspects involvement with MRB

4.3) A screen or projector to ensure everyone can see the findings.

Appendices

KEY:

RED = MRB, YELLOW = CONNECTION TO MRB, GREEN = CLEAN, GREY = CLEAN BUT RELEVANT TO CASE

Appendix 2 – “MRB Access of 2nd February 2005”

http://www.linorg.usp.br/mozilla/firefox/releases/1.0/win32/en-GB/Firefox%20Setup%201.0.exe	2005-01-24 16:19:35 GMT
file://Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/tn_duck_3.jpg	2005-02-02 14:18:13 GMT
file://Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/snow_geese.jpg	2005-02-02 14:18:53 GMT
file://Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/7107298.jpg	2005-02-02 14:20:33 GMT
file://Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/wbpremium_s.jpg	2005-02-02 14:28:19 GMT
file://Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/nestboxtips.txt	2005-02-02 14:29:30 GMT
file://Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/40m.jpg	2005-02-02 14:43:36 GMT

Appendix 4 – “MRB Access of 3rd February 2005”

file/birds/audio/aggressive_song.wav	2005-02-03 12:22:51 GMT
file/EvanstonWoodpecker.jpg	2005-02-03 14:14:59 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/All%20Users/Documents/My%20Music/Sample%20Music/Doc1.doc	2005-02-03 14:17:48 GMT
file/birds/Killdeer.jpg	2005-02-03 14:49:29 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/babyscot_vyoung.jpg	2005-02-03 15:00:19 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/babyscot_2weeks1.jpg	2005-02-03 15:00:27 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/177.jpg	2005-02-03 15:01:38 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/ostbk2b2.htm	2005-02-03 15:02:45 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/Desktop/birdtrans2.jpg	2005-02-03 15:04:48 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/chicks2.jpg	2005-02-03 15:05:03 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/newbies2.jpg	2005-02-03 15:05:44 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/bob/My%20Documents/My%20Music/ready2fledge.jpg	2005-02-03 15:06:42 GMT
file/birdwatching.doc	2005-02-03 15:49:39 GMT
file/birds/non%20images/BookList.doc	2005-02-03 15:51:54 GMT
file/birds/non%20images/BirdingGuide.pdf	2005-02-03 15:52:01 GMT

Appendix 5 – Browser activity on 9th February 2005

Google Search bird screensavers	http://www.google.co.uk/search?client=firefox-a&rlz=org.mozilla%3Aen-GB%3Aofficial_s&hl=en&q=bird+screensavers&meta=&btnG=Go	09/02/2005 11:27
Screensavers	http://www.traveltex.com/screen.asp?SN=6245300&LS=0&SS=1	09/02/2005 11:27
Screensavers	http://www.traveltex.com/screen.asp?SN=6245300&LS=0&SS=1	09/02/2005 11:27
Screensavers	http://www.traveltex.com/downloads/screensavers/birds.zip	09/02/2005 11:27

Appendix 6 – “MRB Access of 9th February 2005”

file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/birds.zip	2005-02-09 11:28:00 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/All%20Users/Documents/My%20Music/Sample%20Music/Doc1.doc	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/7107298.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/kakapo.ram	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/40m.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/177.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/nestboxtips.txt	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/aa010703a.htm	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/tn_duck_3.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/Desktop/birdtrans2.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/EvanstonWoodpecker.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/babyscot_vyoung.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/babyscot_2weeks1.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/newbies2.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/snow_geese.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/birds/non%20images/BookList.doc	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/All%20Users/Documents/My%20Music/Sample%20Music/Doc1.doc	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/7107298.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/kakapo.ram	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/40m.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/177.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/birdwatching.doc	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/nestboxtips.txt	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/aa010703a.htm	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/tn_duck_3.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/birds/audio/aggressive_song.wav	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/Desktop/birdtrans2.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/EvanstonWoodpecker.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/babyscot_vyoung.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/babyscot_2weeks1.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/newbies2.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/snow_geese.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/birds/non%20images/BookList.doc	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT
file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/stuf.doc	2005-02-09 16:57:49 GMT

Appendix 7 – “Images from GPG File”



E^%@@%birds@%birdpics@%WhoopingCranes



E^%@@%birds@%birdpics@%WhiteThroatedSparrowInTree



E^%@@%birds@%birdpics@%WhiteFrontedParrot



E^%@@%birds@%birdpics@%WhiteFacedHeronFlying



E^%@@%birds@%birdpics@%yellow-wag-cover-nb

Our collaboration with East Bay Municipal Utility District, which resulted in our spectacular and innovative contribution to last year's San Francisco Flower and Garden Show, is now producing exciting new Garden interpretation materials. Garden staff and dedicated volunteers worked with EBMUD staff to develop an extensive and well-received tour of Plants for Water-wise Gardening. (See the Education Director's column for more information about this tour.) The tour takes advantage of our diverse and outstanding collection to illustrate the landscape uses of water-conserving plants. Most species highlighted in the tour are available in the horticultural trade, but some are not, which puts the tour on the leading edge of horticultural innovation.

Through all of these changes, the Garden continues to expand its primary mission of support for botanical research. New molecular tools are allowing exciting discoveries in evolutionary biology and plant systematics. These tools work best on DNA extracted from live tissues, which makes living collections such as ours ever more important scientifically. Important new studies that have used UC Botanical Garden specimens are finding exciting and sometimes disturbing results. For example, Ohmura, DePamphilis, Young, and colleagues report this spring in the *American Journal of Botany* (Vol. 88: 348-361, 2001) that the soapberry family (Saprotellaceae) is not a natural evolutionary grouping. In their new interpretation, which was based in part on samples from the UC Botanical Garden, the only member of this family in the California flora that will remain in the Saprotellaceae is the epiphytic *Scrophularia californica*. Even the soapberry (*Asteranthus*) will no longer be in the "soapberry" family.

Although living tissue is the *one true way* for molecular phylogenetics, it is still essential that every plant used in such research be vouchered. Vouchering, which involves removing a sample of the plant for herbarium specimens, creates a permanent record that persists after death of the plant itself. It is essential that Garden material be vouchered so that future scientists can examine the specimens that today's botanists are using to study plants and understand their evolutionary relationships. Plus, an important goal of the Garden is to voucher all accessioned plants in our collection. This academic year, our graduate student assistant, Rich Shefferson, has helped us voucher 274 plants in our collection.

With all this happening this year, one might ask whether Garden staff has had time to plan very far into the future. In fact, we have embarked on the early stages of strategic planning and, as the first round of construction nears completion, we will continue to move forward on this very important project.

—Ellen Simms



Garden Visitors
Left to right: *Horrischhorstia filosa* Sellenk accompanied Mark Kluge, "Keeper of the Garden" at Windsor Great Park, and William McManis, director of Quarrell Botanical Garden in Glen Elgin, CA, during their visit on April 14th. *Ellen Simms* was the April speaker for the California Horticultural Society meeting.

Gardening Tips

■ The larvae of the diamond back moth can be a serious pest for members of the cabbage family, including cabbage, broccoli, collards, kale and others. The insects are becoming resistant to Bt, which has been used widely to control the insects. A researcher in Florida found that the larvae of the moth prefer feeding on highly fertilized collards more than on any other members of the family. Fields of crucifers to be protected are surrounded by a crop of specially treated collards, resulting in a reduction of sprays from 75 to 100%. In addition, a naturally occurring parasitic insect of diamond backs built up in the collards, and this helped control them in the desired crop. *Agricultural Research* 47 (3): 26.

■ The old world fern, (*Lygodium microphyllum*), introduced into Florida in 1950, now covers over 40,000 acres. In the last 6 years, there has been a 100 fold increase. A single leaf can be 100 feet long. Fortunately, it is believed that the plant will not move farther north than central Florida. *American Nurseryman* 191 (3): 10.

■ *Euphorbia esula*, an introduced species in the northern midwestern states, has colonized vast areas of marginal and non-agricultural land, displacing many beneficial plant species. In addition, it is toxic to sheep, cattle and horses. Recently, a gall midge was released which produced galls on the stem tips resulting in their destruction, thus preventing flowering and seed production. The insect may produce 3 or 4 generations in a season though the first generation produces the largest number of adults. It is these that can be harvested and used for new releases. *Biological Control* 16(2): 128-132.

—Robert D. Raabe

The Overlooked Equation

When I was an undergraduate living in Chicago, I volunteered at local county nature preserves to help restore Illinois' endangered prairies, savannas, and wetlands. Very often, my work involved monitoring the endangered plants that grew in the area, especially the imperiled populations of native, wild lady's slippers.

The lady's slippers we all know and love (*Paphiopedilum* spp.) are tropical, and have been propagated and hybridized for many years. Should you ever see a lady's slipper of the genus *Cypripedium* on display at a nursery, be warned—it was most likely stolen from the wild. *Cypripedium* lady's slippers grow on the wild lands of North and Central America, Europe, and Asia, and have not been propagated successfully at all. Yet, as we have seen in other endangered plants, propagation is very often integral to successful restoration.

Why has propagation been so unsuccessful? The biology of orchids, especially the rare terrestrial orchids that evolved in the temperate regions of the world, is very complex. In fruiting structures known as pods, they produce thousands to millions of seeds no longer than a single millimeter, and half that in width. These seeds very rarely survive to produce a mature plant, and this seems to be why they have evolved to produce so many seeds all at once. The seeds scatter in the wind and find a new place to settle in the soil. Once the winter snows and rains are over, they imbibe water, and then they just sit. Why? Because they cannot progress any further



This Cypripedium californicum in the Garden was collected by Garden horticulturist, Roger Raabe.

in their development without the aid of a few plant families that depend completely on soil fungi for germination. This kind of interaction is called "mycorrhizal," and requires some more explanation. A mycorrhiza is an interface of two organisms—a plant and a fungus. The fungus, which can be one of many different species, grows through the soil as a mass of tiny filaments known individually as hyphae, forming a highly branched network called a mycelium. The fungus grows outward, looking

GARDEN NOTES

SUDDEN OAK DEATH...Horticulturist Judith Finn and Jerry Parsons attended an all day symposium, "Combating the Sudden Oak Death *Phytophthora*, a new disease", in Marin County, hosted by UC Cooperative Extension on March 9th.

CHANNEL ISLAND VISIT...Horticulturist Nathan Smith accompanied Steven Janak, of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, on a three-day visit to San Nicolas Island in late March. This island is part of the southern group of Channel Islands off the coast of southern California. They were conducting plant surveys and removing exotic plants. Nathan was able to collect several plants for the Garden's California Area.

GARDEN SHARING...Curator Holly Forbes, distributed duplicates of the Garden's epiphytic cactus collection to the

Huntington Botanical Garden in San Marino and to Ganna Walika Lonsland in Santa Barbara. It is common practice among gardens to share duplicates of collections, providing some protection against loss in any one location. John Trager, Curator of Desert Collections at the Huntington, donated several collections of South African material for the Garden's African Area.

RESEARCH GRANT...We are pleased to report that the Genetic Resources Conservation Program at UC Davis funded a grant proposed by Dr. Jason Koonz and Holly Forbes to study the genetic variability of Baker's Larkspur, *Delphinium Bakeri*. The research will seek to determine the genetic diversity of this species to obtain base-line data for future research and conservation efforts. The grant money will pay for the cost of DNA analyses to be conducted by Dr. Koonz, Baker's

for new patches of resources to digest and absorb. Part of the mycelium grows into the root system of a plant, penetrating the root tissue itself, and "colonizes" it. Other parts of the same mycelium grow far beyond the range of the plant's root system, and collect nutrients such as phosphorus and calcium. Amazingly, the mycelium then gives the plant vast quantities of these nutrients, which are very often limiting to the plant's growth. But the fungus does not do this out of the goodness of its fungal heart! It gets a very valuable commodity from the plant: carbon. The plant produces sugar in its photosynthetic leaves, and it now appears that, on average, at least 20% of all the sugar produced by the plant goes to the fungus. This makes sense: the plant is limited much more by phosphorus, calcium, and other nutrients than carbon. Hence, the fungus and the plant seem to exist in a mutually beneficial system.

The importance of mycorrhizae is evident in the fossil record, which shows that the first land plants (now thought to be *Rhynia* species), growing roughly 500 million years ago, actually had mycorrhizal structures in their roots. Indeed, current estimates suggest that 90% of plants are mycorrhizal—a situation that clearly displays the importance of this unusual interaction.

Which brings us back to the orchid. Orchids are unlike any other plants. We are discovering that this is true in their biology as well as in their aesthetics. Orchids break all the rules. With most plants, germination and growth are possible

without fungi, although the plant will generally be stunted throughout its life. But orchids do not appear to grow without these organisms. Although some orchids can be cultivated in the lab under very specific conditions, these orchids generally grow poorly relative to their wild-grown kin. More and more we find that most orchids cannot even germinate without a fungus.

Why should this concern us? The kind of interaction that orchids exhibit with mycorrhizal fungi is very different from what we are used to, and this has important ramifications for propagation, and ultimately restoration. First of all, we have as yet not seen any evidence that orchids donate carbon to the fungus. Second, we have found that as seedlings, and in the case of the non-photosynthetic "ghost" and "phantom" orchids, orchids even extract sugar from the fungus! Third, orchids are very particular about which fungi they will associate with, and it appears that they choose fungi that are mycorrhizal, or sometimes even pathogenic, on local trees and other plants. So, these unusual plants indirectly acquire their sugar from other plants in the ecosystem. Fourth, orchids native to the northern temperate latitudes generally stay within the soil as seedlings for many years without developing any leaves, relying on mycorrhizae for complete nourishment. Finally, even mature, photosynthetic orchids choose not to break the surface and sprout leaves in some growing seasons. This happens particularly often in lady's slipper populations. In my Midwestern study sites, I have found that lady's slippers can stay belowground like this for many years without interruption, while still growing more root and rhizome tissue. Other researchers have found very solid evidence that this "dormant" condition can last for 25 years or more. Considering that lady's slippers have very low sugar reserves, this is an amazing feat.

The key, then, to understanding what can be done to restore native orchid populations, which are in decline all over the world, is to explore this overlooked equation: orchid + appropriate fungus + appropriate conditions = successful growth.

It is an exciting topic. We are now beginning to understand the nature of this puzzling interaction, and modern scientific methods and tools, including molecular techniques, genetic sequencing, carbon-isotopes, and mathematical and statistical theory, are helping us in tackling major environmental questions. My research is an example of the conservation issues which will be investigated by Cal scientists and graduate students at the Garden's new Center for the Study of Plant Conservation.

—Richard P. Shefferson

larkspur is one of several endangered and rare California native plants the Garden is committed to helping conserve through its participation in the Center for Plant Conservation. Dr. Koonz studied the genus *Delphinium* for his dissertation project. He is now at the Center for Biodiversity of the Illinois Natural History Survey.

NEW STAFF MEMBER...

We extend a warm welcome to Ms. Leslie Wozniak who has joined the staff at the Garden in the capacity of Visitor Services Specialist. Leslie is a long time fan of the Garden and brings a wealth of work skills to the new position.



EDUCATION AT THE GARDEN



The silvery silver leaves of Lonicera caerulea argentea make it an interesting choice for water conservative landscaping in the Bay Area. Translated to its native habitat in South Africa it can be seen in the Garden in the Southern African Area, where it is just one of the 125 visiting plants in the new Water-Wise Gardening Tour.

One goal of the Education Program is to encourage visitors to discover the Garden's magnificent collection and to look at plants from new perspectives. While our seasonal self-guided tours showcase different plants in their peak flowering or display seasons, other brochures focus on ethnobotanical (Chinese medicinal herbs) or special collections (serpentine plants). Building on the interest generated through our successful collaboration at last year's San Francisco Flower and Garden Show, the Botanical Garden and the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) have teamed up again, this time to develop a self-guided tour in the Garden. This interpretive tour of the collection focuses on plants that grow successfully in the Bay Area, but use little water.

Most people have no idea how much water their garden needs. The typical Bay Area residential landscape is irrigated each year to flood it six feet deep. This is at least twice as much as plants need for healthy growth. Using water-efficient plants and creative design, local gardeners can create a garden that thrives on little more than natural rainfall. Properly designed, a water-efficient garden is easier to maintain than one that is over-watered. It requires less weeding, pruning, mowing, fertilizing, and pest control. It is better adapted to fluctuations in rainfall and seasonal changes. There is no one way to create a water-efficient garden. The Botanical Garden is filled with a plethora of exciting possibilities from around the world.

This walking tour of the Garden introduces you to some of these beautiful plants that thrive in the Bay Area. California's chaparral is our local community of drought tolerant plants. The climate and plant communities in Chile's matorral, South Africa's fynbos, and the

Mediterranean maquis, with their winter rains and summer drought, are but a few of the parts of the world that have water-conserving plants similar to California's chaparral. Most of the plants on this tour have been in our collection for many years. They will give you a good idea of what that seedling in the local nursery will look like once it gets established in your garden.

This new publication is the collaboration of the Garden's horticultural, educational and communications staff working with three knowledgeable and dedicated docents—Barbara Lynn, Kathryn Welch and Alison Mills. After hours of walking through the Garden and conversations with horticulturists, Barbara, Kathryn and Alison weave fascinating plant histories, horticultural information, name derivations and ethnobotanical information into notes for more than 100 plants. A lot of give and take occurred in the Garden staff vetted the information from different perspectives. Weeding out some plants that we all loved but which did not fit all the criteria was one of our biggest problems. Plants included on the tour use little water, are available (or could be available) in the horticulture trade, and are not weedy or endangered.

Ten thousand preview versions of the tour are available this Spring in the Garden, at this year's San Francisco Flower and Garden Show and at Earth Day events. Over the next several months, Education staff will be collecting evaluations from visitors. This information will be used to improve the final version of the brochure. I invite you to come to the Garden, go on the tour, and give us your feedback.

We are grateful for EBMUD's participation and support of the process and production of this new exciting self-guided tour of the Garden.

—Jennifer Meaw White

Research at the Garden

The Garden recently provided research materials to these individuals:

Ms. Eden Abram, dissertation student with Prof. Donald Kaplan, UCB Dept. of Plant Biology launched her study of comparative morphology of succulent, drought-tolerant plants. She will be using the desert collections for illustration purposes.

Prof. David D. Ackerly, Stanford University, again visited to collect many species in the Rhamnaceae (buckhorn family). He is looking at the evolution of the "evergreen sclerophyll" strategy in California chaparral. The project is to examine each of the major taxa in comparison with their close relatives from non-chaparral habitats, employing a phylogenetic approach where possible.

Dr. Stephen Burgess, post-doc, UCB Dept. of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management, used a sap flow sensor on a Garden oak for several weeks prior to using it in the field. **Ms. Jessica Memmer McAbee**, graduate student at UC Davis with Prof. Charles Gasnet, visited to obtain cuttings of *Impatiens hookeriana* and *Impatiens fulviflora* for her graduate studies in ovule diversification in the angiosperms.

Dr. Susana Magallon, UC Davis, post-doc with Prof. Michael Sanderson and James Doyle, received a wide range of species for their study of seed plant phylogeny, the age of angiosperms, and the evolution of pentamerism among basal eudicots.

Ms. Jodi McGraw, dissertation student with Prof. Wayne Sousa, in Integrative Biology completed her soil seed bank study in the Garden's research greenhouse.

Prof. Rei Ramussen, Oregon Graduate Institute in Beaverton, Oregon, visited the Garden to collect specimens from several oak species for his study on terpene release by oaks.

Mr. Andrew Salywon, dissertation student at Arizona State University, is working on the molecular systematics of the Myrtaceae family. He received cuttings of *Eucalyptus capuli*, *Acrotymum albidum*, *Myrsinegria chrysoarpa*, *Speygium jansoni*, and *Uyui molinae*.

Ms. Candine Stenoberg, dissertation student at UC Berkeley, Department of Integrative Biology, received dozens of specimens and associated herbarium vouchers for development of a phytoflora reference collection.

Dr. Noel Yoshikawa, a post-doc at the University of Washington in Seattle, visited to collect *Hibbertia scandens*, *Dillenia*, and *Andeanum punctatum*. His main object is to find where in the phylogeny of angiosperms particular genes (the RPB2) —Holly Farber

Mr. Ruth Kirkpatrick, dissertation student with Prof. Brent Mishler, UCB Dept. of Integrative Biology, received friends of several xerophytic ferns for a course project on desiccation tolerance.

Ms. Nancy Klump, dissertation student with Prof. Dennis Baldocchi, UCB Dept. of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management, tested a sap flow sensor on a Garden oak for several weeks prior to using it in the field.

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Personnel after receiving their awards from the Director at the awards ceremony are: (Back, left to right) John Donzalski, Judith Finn, Jerry Parsons, Peter Klement, Gerald Ford. (Front, left to right) Elaine Seelack, Nancy Swearingen, Holly Forbes and Dr. Ellen Simms, Garden Director.

Staff Members Honored

Various members of the Garden staff were recently recognized and applauded for their many years of service. Director Ellen Simms commented that the Garden is the envy of many campus units for the longevity of its staff! University service award pins were given to Holly Forbes, Gerald Ford, Jerry Parsons and Nancy Swearingen for 10+ years of service; to Elaine Seelack for 15+ years; to Peter Klement and Roger Raiche for 20+; and to John Donzalski for 25. Judith Finn had already received her 25-year pin! Congratulations to all you long-timers!

Noteworthy Donations...

The Garden Library received several donations of books and journals. Mrs. Mary Lynn Cox donated over 130 books on garden design, horticulture, and botanical subjects. Mrs. Myrtle Wolf, donated a complete run of *Pacific Horticulture Magazine*, many issues of the *Journal of the California Horticultural Society*, several volumes of the *Bulletin of the American Rock Garden Society*, the early issues of *The Four Seasons* (journal of the Regional Parks Botanic Garden), and *Fremontia* (journal of the California Native Plant Society), among others. Additional donations of books for the library were made by Mrs. Souja Ahena and Ms. Louise Dutton. Thank you very much indeed!

GARDEN STAFF

Dr. Ellen Simms, Garden Director

ADMINISTRATION

Alicia Nard, Administrative Assistant

Margaret Richardson, Intern or Special Contributor

Michael Rimas, Administrative Assistant

Candace Schmitt, Business Operations Supervisor

Nancy Swearingen, Volunteer Services Coordinator

Joan Williams, Marketing & Development Officer

Leslie Woodard, Visitor Services Specialist

COLLECTIONS & HORTICULTURE

Dr. Christopher Cannichael, Manager of Collections and Horticulture

Holly Forbes, Curator

Barbara Keller, Curatorial Assistant

Ashley Gray, Supervisor of Horticulture and Grounds

John Donzalski, Propagator

Judith Finn, Horticulturist

Peter Klement, Horticulturist

Lorraine Lee, Horticulturist

Jerry Parsons, Horticulturist

Dr. Robert Raiche, Garden Pathologist

Roger Raiche, Horticulturist

Elaine Seelack, Horticulturist

Elaine Seelack, Horticulturist

Nathan Smith, Horticulturist

Gerald Ford, Building and Grounds Maintenance

EDUCATION

Dr. Jonathan White, Associate Director for Education

Christina Manning, Program Assistant

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Dr. Nan Conrad Ames, Integrative Biology

Dr. David Robinson, Plant Biology

Dr. Joe McBeck, Environmental Science, Policy & Management

Dr. Brent Mishler, Integrative Biology

Dr. Vincent Roth, Environmental Science, Policy & Management

Dr. Alan Smith, Horticulture

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Joan Williams, Editor

Administration 642-5849

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Education 695-2805

Executive Office 642-2755

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Volunteers 642-3324

Fax 642-9665

E-mail: garden@uclink.berkeley.edu

Web Site: http://www.uclink.berkeley.edu/garden/

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Recognition

Contributions received from 201(2001) up to and including 4/15/2001.

New Members

The Garden wishes to thank our new Individual and Family Members: Ms. Shelia Albright to Ms. Scott Emmons Ms. Monica Balducci

Ms. Mary W. Barry Mrs. Wendy S. Bergman & Mr. Robert G. Bergman Mr. Barbara Borer

Ms. Suzanne M. Boley Ms. Michaels Brockbank Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Callahan

Ms. Dawn Daniels Robble Ms. and Mrs. Randy Davis Ms. Lori De Domenico

Ms. Bob DeWitt Ms. Carol Dwyer Ms. Anna Eastwood

Ms. J. M. R. Edwards Dr. and Mrs. Ray Egan Mr. Raymond Ford

Ms. Sun Foukar Ms. Chere Galindo Ms. Judith E. Garwood

Ms. Kent N. Garwood Ms. Patrick Gavin Duffy Ms. Priscilla G. Gaudin

Ms. Anna Garwood Ms. Alex Greenwood Ms. James Hamilton-Locky

Ms. and Mrs. Alan Hobbs Ms. Lynne Hooley Ms. and Mrs. David Huang

Ms. Laura J. Kainik Ms. Gretchen Kell Ms. Sydney Karris

Ms. Mary C. Lagoda Ms. A. Lin & Mr. K. Henderson Ms. Kimara Lebling

Ms. Carol Magalhães Ms. Pradeep & Ms. Karik Mathew Ms. Helen McKinley

Ms. Laura Miller & Mr. Dave Miller Ms. Charles L. Monson Ms. Alexandra Moss

Ms. Phebe Parnick Ms. Phebe Peter & Ms. Nora Underwood Ms. Dorian Ronald & Ms. Bruce Boderhies

Ms. James A. Raskleb Ms. Joanne Saiton Ms. Steve Silver

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Ms. Dan Viers Ms. Virginia C. von Galbiza Ms. Whitney Yachugh

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Grateful Thanks

The Garden thanks those who have supported its educational programs and other membership: Ms. Paul Baker

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In Appreciation

The Garden offers appreciation and thanks to those who have given generous contributions: Ms. and Mrs. Earl Hamlin

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(Funds for Garden Interpretation & Tour Activities) Ms. Ann Rappaport

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Ms. and Mrs. William D. Wadkin Ms. Stewart Winchester Ms. Thomas (Dick) Wolf

In Memory

The Garden offers appreciation and thanks for gifts from those donors in memory of: Shih Ning Chen (gift)

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Ms. and Mrs. Harry Heckman (Holly Wolf Library) Jonathan Lorenz (gift)

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The Porter County Birding Guide

INDIANA DUNES
The Casual Coast



Rose-breasted Grosbeak



Baltimore Oriole



Mourning Dove

Welcome to the Casual Coast, along the southern shore of Lake Michigan. Home to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, the Indiana Dunes State Park and the most diversified flora and fauna in the Midwest, the dunes are complemented by several nearby inland nature preserves. Together, they provide a unique haven for birds and birders that will make your stay on the Casual Coast both enjoyable and memorable.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- BIRD MIGRATION TO THE DUNES 1
- WEATHER EFFECTS OF BIRDING..... 2
- RAPTOR FLIGHTS 2
- BIRDING SITES 3-5
- ACCOMMODATIONS CHART 6
- PORTER COUNTY MAP 7
- WELCOME TO BIRDING 12
- PORTER COUNTY BIRDERS CHECKLIST 13-19
- ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 20
- BIBLIOGRAPHY 20

Photography provided by David Oberst

1 **The Sand County Birding Guide**


Welcome to the Sand County Birding Guide. This guide is designed to help you identify and enjoy the birds of the Sand County area. It includes a list of birds, their characteristics, and where to find them. The guide is divided into sections for different bird groups, including songbirds, waterfowl, and raptors.

Table of Contents

- Introduction
- How to Use This Guide
- Where to Find Birds
- How to Identify Birds
- How to Record Your Observations
- How to Share Your Observations
- Index

9 **Phases County Star**


Phases County Star is a community newsletter that provides information about local events, news, and services. The newsletter is published monthly and is available to residents of Phases County. The cover features a map of the county and the Phases County Star logo.

17 **Phases County Survey**

Category	Item	Value	
Agriculture	Acres of cropland	1,234,567	
	Acres of pasture	987,654	
	Acres of forest	543,210	
	Acres of water	123,456	
	Acres of other	76,543	
	Livestock	Cattle	12,345
		Hogs	5,678
		Sheep	3,456
		Poultry	2,345
		Industry	Manufacturing
Construction			567
Retail			345
Healthcare			234
Education			123
Government			76
Finance	45		
Professional	34		
Other	23		
Population	123,456		

3 **Wildlife in the Dunes**


Wildlife in the Dunes is a guide to the diverse wildlife found in the Sand County area. It includes information about the habitats, the species that live there, and how to observe them. The guide is divided into sections for different types of wildlife, including birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians.

11 **Chickadee Food Garden Center Inc.**


Chickadee Food Garden Center Inc. is a community organization that provides resources and support for gardeners. The center offers classes, workshops, and a variety of plants and supplies. The cover features a photo of a garden and the Chickadee Food Garden Center Inc. logo.

19 **Phases County Survey**

Category	Item	Value	
Agriculture	Acres of cropland	1,234,567	
	Acres of pasture	987,654	
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Finance	45		
Professional	34		
Other	23		
Population	123,456		

5 **Birds in the Dunes**

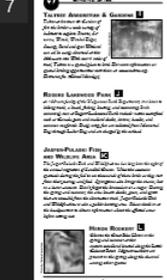

Birds in the Dunes is a guide to the birds of the Sand County area. It includes information about the habitats, the species that live there, and how to observe them. The guide is divided into sections for different types of birds, including songbirds, waterfowl, and raptors.

13 **Wildlife in the Dunes**


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21 **Announcements**


Announcements is a section that provides information about local events, news, and services. It includes announcements from various organizations and individuals in the community. The cover features photos of people and events.

7 **Yarrow Assessor & General**


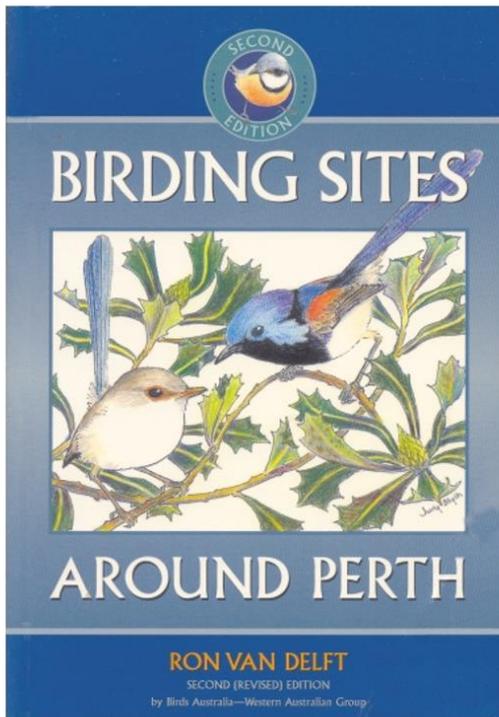
Yarrow Assessor & General is a community organization that provides resources and support for residents. The organization offers classes, workshops, and a variety of services. The cover features a photo of a person and the Yarrow Assessor & General logo.

15 **Phases County Survey**

Category	Item	Value	
Agriculture	Acres of cropland	1,234,567	
	Acres of pasture	987,654	
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Retail			345
Healthcare			234
Education			123
Government			76
Finance	45		
Professional	34		
Other	23		
Population	123,456		

23 **There's still more...**


There's still more... is a section that provides information about local events, news, and services. It includes announcements from various organizations and individuals in the community. The cover features photos of people and events.



**Number 57ab in a series of
Bird Guides of Western Australia**

Birding Sites Around Perth is a comprehensive guide to Perth's best bird watching sites, including Kings Park, John Forrest National Park and Rottnest Island.

This revised and enlarged edition describes forty-six sites within a 60 kilometre radius of the city, with excellent location maps, lists of birds regularly seen, and notes on species of special interest. Also provided are suggested bird watching tours for local enthusiasts and visitors, and a wealth of information on endemic species. Over 200 birds are featured in 165 pages.

Illustrated throughout with colour photographs and pencil drawings, *Birding Sites Around Perth* is an excellent introduction to bird watching and to Perth's wildlife heritage.

Copies of the book are available for purchase from the Birds Australia office during office hours or available by post.

WHAT IS BIRDS AUSTRALIA?

Birds Australia is a non-profit national organisation working for the enjoyment, study and conservation of Australia's birds. The WA group of Birds Australia has members statewide and offers a variety of activities for members, including conservation and research projects.

Activities and services include excursions, camp-outs, bird surveys and social activities. We also have a library, books for sale and information about birds.

To view our full range of bird guides and bird lists, visit our web site.

INTERESTED?

Contact us at:
Birds Australia Western Australia Inc.
71 Oceanic Drive
Floreat WA 6014 Weekdays 9.30 - 12.30 pm

Phone: (08) 9383 7749
Fax: (08) 9387 8412
Email: birdswa@iinet.net.au
Web: birdswa.iinet.net.au



f0005504.doc & Guide.doc

An Insider's Guide to Enjoying Your First Birding Field Trip

by Pete Dunne

Field trips are a lot like going to a dance, and there are two schools of thought. You can just waltz onto the dance floor and let the other person lead or you can learn a few basic dance steps beforehand. Here, for those who want to get a jump on etiquette, are some of the basic rules of the birding field trip. Learn them, and you'll spend more time birding and less time tripping over your feet.

- Rule 1 - Never miss an opportunity to use a restroom.

Your capacity for birding may be limitless but your bladder is not. Some leaders are generous with their planned rest stops; some are miserly. Whenever the group arrives at a planned rest stop, take full advantage (and mind your coffee consumption between stops).

- Rule 2 - Familiarize yourself with whatever pre-trip information is sent.

Most organized field trips come with instructions. In the pre-trip material, you will almost certainly find the answers to your most pressing questions: dress, equipment needs, time commitment, lunch plans. Being prepared is the first step toward having a great time.

Re: Clothing. Rule of thumb: In winter, if in doubt, just bring it. In hot weather, cover up for sun protection-this means hat, long-sleeved cotton shirt, long pants. At any time of year, avoid bright colors, particularly white. In the universal language of wild creatures, white means "Danger! Watch Out! Hide ! It's not the message you want to send.

- Rule 3 - Don't be late.

When you join a group, you sacrifice a measure of self-determination. One of the quickest ways to annoy the group leader and everyone else, is to arrive late and delay the group's departure.

- Rule 4 - Don't wander off.

The second quickest way to annoy the group leader is to wander off. You don't want to be left behind and you don't want to be the focus of an unnecessary search. If you plan to leave the group, for a short time or for the balance of the day, be certain you inform the leader.

It is in your interest to stay close to the leader and the more experienced members of the group so that you can rely on their knowledge and bird-finding skills.

Staying close applies to car caravanning, too. The rule of thumb is one car length back for every ten miles per hour of velocity. Thirty miles per hour; three car lengths behind the bumper ahead of you. Sixty miles per hour; six lengths. Don't trust yourself to keep the pace? Don't drive. Car-pool with someone else.

- Rule 5 - Come prepared.

If the trip involves driving, make sure you have enough fuel to see you through. If the instructions state "bring lunch," don't assume that you'll be able to stop at a convenience store to pick up a sandwich. Do that, and you'll likely be eating alone.

- Rule 6 - Check out your equipment before the trip.

The single greatest frustration first-time trip goers face is not inexperience, but rather the lousy or malfunctioning equipment - usually optics.

If your binoculars aren't working, ask whether a loaner is available. If you don't own binoculars, do not rush out to the nearest discount store and buy some for the trip. People who do this usually end up with instruments they soon replace. Borrow binoculars for the trip. Use your field trip experience to see what instruments experienced birders are using in order to make an educated purchase later.

- Rule 7 - Speak Softly.

Human voices put wildlife on alert. Talking may also prevent a leader from hearing songs or calls and keep you from hearing instructions. Field trips are social and conversation is part of the field trip experience. If you want to converse, do so in whispers or stand away from the group.

- Rule 8 - Keep motion to a minimum.

More than sound, birds react to motion. In close proximity to birds, don't move quickly and above all do not advance until the leader gives the word. Want to draw the ire of a group? Walk toward "the bird of the day" and scare it away.

- Rule 9 - Don't monopolize the leader.

Sure you have questions. Sure you want to get to know the leader, and you want them to come to recognize your wonderful qualities, too. One of those qualities should be deference, because everyone in the group shares your ambition. Deference extends to use of the spotting scopes, too.

When the leader trains his scope on an interesting bird, and you were first to get a glimpse last time, defer to others the next several times. No matter what your place in line, first looks through a scope are quick looks. After you get an identifying glimpse, step quickly aside for the next person. If the bird is moving, reposition the scope so the next user won't have to pan back and forth. After everyone has had their glimpse, more leisurely viewing is possible.

- Rule 10 - Do ask questions.

Leaders want to share their knowledge, and questions are the catalyst that unlocks it. Don't be intimidated by what you don't know or what you presume that others know. Chances are your question is shared by others in the group. You may not be the leader, but if you trigger the answer to a question that some other member of the group was too shy to utter, you'll be their hero. That's it. All you need to know to get the most out of your first field trip experience. If it seems like too much to remember, just remember Rule #1. At any other time, there will be someone else around to ask for assistance.

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Minor editing by Ron Bourque.

Birdwatching.doc

BIRDWATCHING IN THAILAND

Feathered Magic from Mangroves to Mountaintops by Antony Lynam

One of the great attractions for nature tourists visiting Thailand is the diversity of environments extending across mountain peaks, lowland rainforests, mangroves, coral reefs, farmland and urban jungles. Within a day, or even a few hours travel, one can easily make the transition between these places and witness natural marvels large and small.

For wildlife enthusiasts no group maintains interest and pleasure more than birds. While special efforts are required to see in the wild charismatic species such as elephants and primates, birds are found across the entire spectrum of environments from pristine to severely degraded areas.

Part of the attraction for birds lies in their diversity. Nine hundred and seventy eight bird species have been recorded in Thailand, approximately 10% of the world's total. At the Isthmus of Kra between latitudes 11° and 13°N, a major biogeographic transition between Indochinese and Sundaic forests produces a special diversity of birds with a total of 152 species of birds reaching the northern or southern range limits of their geographic ranges.

Two-thirds of Thai birds are residents, the remainder are seasonal visitors. Locations where migrants congregate, often in large numbers, are highly accessible making Thailand a special destination for birdwatchers.

Many birds are susceptible to human disturbance because they have small geographic ranges, a result of specific habitat requirements. For example, Deignan's babbler - a non-descript forest bird is found on Doi Chiang Dao and nowhere else in the world. Gurney's pitta are only found in lowland rainforests. Fewer than 30 birds remain in the last known population in Thailand at Khao Nor Chuchi, Krabi. Efforts by local and international conservation agencies strive to increase protection efforts and reforest areas encroached by rubber farmers, though time is running out. With approximately 20% of the birds found in Thailand being globally or regionally endangered species, this makes the country a birdwatching haven for bird enthusiasts.

IDENTIFYING BIRDS

Birds are distinguished first by their size and shape. They range from diminutive flowerpeckers, sunbirds and white-eyes, about the size of your index finger, to lanky storks and egrets that stand almost a metre tall, and Green peafowl with its spectacular 2m tail. The form of the beak offers vital clues about the bird's diet. For example a thin curved tube for sipping nectar or a sharp hook for tearing flesh. The pattern and colour of plumage can tell apart the sexes as in pheasants where males are bright and striking, and females are drab and dowdy. By far the most useful character for identification is a bird's voice. This is especially true in forests where on average 90% of birds are hidden from view. The most experienced birdwatchers in the tropics know their songs and calls.

BEST TIMES TO SEE BIRDS

The nesting season is a good time to be watching birds. During this most active time in a bird's life a variety of vocalizations and behaviours are exhibited. In Thailand, as in other tropical countries, the nesting season coincides with the period when food is in abundant supply. A bird expends much energy in courting, mating, incubating eggs, defending a nest and feeding offspring. Most birds nest during the transition between dry and wet seasons when new leaves and grass shoots sprout. This occurs from February to June. Certain birds depend on the availability of water and nest throughout the rainy season.

Migrants are best observed during their passage into or out of the country, or as they pass through on their way to other places. Most conspicuously, half a million ducks spend their winter in Thailand, feeding and resting in watery roosts from Chiang Saen to Thale Noi. Thousands of garganey and Lesser treeduck flock during January and February.

Shorebirds like sandpipers, stints and plovers migrate long-distances between nesting grounds in Eurasia and tropical Asia and wintering grounds in Australasia. They stop to feed in Thailand's mudflats and mangroves during September to May where they stock up on invertebrates and crustaceans. During October, the southward migration of hawks over peninsular Thailand is an avian spectacle. Chinese goshawks, Japanese sparrowhawks, crested honey buzzards, black bazas, and others are seen coasting on thermals in their thousands daily. Less conspicuous is the blue-winged pitta, a ground dwelling bird that arrives with the rains to nest in deciduous and bamboo forests, and escapes the hot season for the wetter forests of Malaysia and Sumatra.

WHERE TO FIND BIRDS

Given that many birds are denizens of certain times, places, habitats or seasons, the amateur naturalist can remember them by association.

PARKS, TEMPLES AND GARDENS

Some species like barn swallows, magpie robins, mynas and starlings can be found around Bangkok and environs. Lumpini Park, a heavily-used green area in the city centre supports a variety of birds with over 90 species having been recorded there. Temples near Bangkok and Ayutthaya preserve pockets of the natural landscape including birds such as black kites, parakeets and woodland birds that are characteristic of the habitats.

RICE PADDIES, MARSHES AND PONDS

Rice paddies, marshes and ponds away from built-up areas support breeding populations of Asian openbill stork and many other waterbirds.

Key sites: Suphan Buri-Ayutthaya and Beung Boraphet.

PEAT SWAMP FORESTS

Almost the last vestige of Thailand's peat swamp forest at Phru To Daeng or Chalerm Phrakiat Wildlife Sanctuary in Narathiwat supports Lesser adjutants, a kind of stork, along with several birds characteristic of Sundaic forests.

LAKES, RIVER SANDBANKS AND REEDBEDS

Lakes, river sandbanks and reedbeds preserve unique assemblages of wintering waterfowl and perching birds.

Key sites: Chiang Saen, Fang Hot Springs, and Thaton.

AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Agricultural landscapes across the country support species that tolerate human presence and include kites, rollers, bee-eaters, coucals, weavers and bulbuls.

SANDY BEACHES, MANGROVE AND TIDAL FLATS

Sandy beaches are attractive to tourists but are barren habitats for birds, while little-visited mangroves and tidal flats that are rich in nutrients and microorganisms, are favoured feeding haunts for migrant waders. Some birds like the Brown-winged kingfisher and Mangrove pitta, are entirely restricted to mangroves while Mangrove whistlers and flyeaters rarely leave the area.

Key sites: Samut Sakhon, Ban Laem in Petchburi, and Krabi.

OFFSHORE ISLANDS

Offshore islands such as Phi Phi, Libong, Surin and the Similans support fewer species than similar sized mainland habitats but some such as Nicobar and Pied Imperial pigeon are entirely restricted to these refuges.

SEASCAPES

While there are fewer seabirds in the warm Thai waters compared with those in the northern and southern hemispheres, frigate birds, skuas, boobies, and terns are among the rewards for marine birders.

FORESTS

Most resident Thai birds depend upon forests for their survival. Rainforests in the extreme south support the greatest avian diversity, while seasonally dry dipterocarp, mixed deciduous and evergreen forests in the centre and north.

Key sites: Khao Yai National Park, Kaeng Krachan National Park, Khao Soi Dao, Nam Nao National Park, Khao Nor Chuchi, Ban Nai Chong, and Hala Bala Wildlife Sanctuary.

MOUNTAINS

Sibias, minlas, and laughing thrushes are relatives of species found in the Himalayas and southern China, and can only be found in mountain forests. Following surveys of high mountain peaks in the last decade, at least 20 new species or 2% of the total have been added to the lists for Thailand.

Key sites: Doi Pha Hom Pok, Doi Chiang Dao, Doi Inthanon, Doi Ang Khang, and Doi Suthep.

By visiting these enchanting destinations, travellers can appreciate the avian wonders that Thailand offers and better understand the importance of the wild and not so wild areas that preserve them.

Contact information:

Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST)*
69/12 Soi Ramindra 24, Joorakaebau, Ladprao, Bangkok 10230, Thailand
Email: bcst@box1.a-net.net.th
Tel: 66-(0)-2943-5965

Web sites:

www.bcst.org/index_ebird.html
www.thai.net/bcst

* The Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST) is a BirdLife Partner

Oriental Bird Club (OBC)

c/o Uthai Treesucon, 723/1 Mu 2 Soi Ram Intra, Joorakhaebua, Bangkok 10230.

E-mail:

utree@loxinfo.co.th
mail@orientalbirdclub.org
Web site: www.orientalbirdclub.org

Wildlife Conservation Society - Thailand Programme

P.O. Box 170, Laksi, Bangkok 10210
Tel: +662-503 4478, +662-503 4479
Fax: +662-503 4096
Email: thailand@wcs.org

Reference information:

Field guide

Robson, C. 2002.
A field guide to the birds of Thailand.
Asia Books, Bangkok. 272pp.

TAT PUBLICATIONS ON NATURE TOURISM

For more information on birdwatching in Thailand, please refer to the following nature tourism guide books in the "National Park" series published by the Tourism Authority of Thailand as part of the Tourism and Employment Creation Plan implemented under the Social Investment Project.

KHAO YAI: DONG PHAYA YEN FOREST RANGE
ISBN 974-8252-70-1

KAENG KRACHAN:
Amazing Forest of Phetchburi River
ISBN 974-8252-72-8

KHAO SOK
Fascinating Limestone Mountains Amid The Verdant Forest of Surat Thani, Thailand
ISBN 974-679-099-4

DOI INTHANON - DOI SUTHEP
The Himalayan Springs of Thailand
SBN 974-8252-67-1

PHU LUANG
The Kingdom of Plants
ISBN 974-8252-73-6

BIRDWATCHING TIPS

Consult field guides, checklists, and maps prior to arriving at the birdwatching destination.

Dress in colours that blend in with the surroundings.

Bring appropriate equipment such as telescope, bird guide, and a notebook.

Plan to arrive at the destination at sunrise when birds are first out in search for food and are most active.

Walk slowly stopping at intervals to listen for calling birds.

Look for the birds in thickets, on the branches of trees, and on the ground.

Avoid talking, smoking, or walking on dry leaves, all of which will scare birds away.

CONSERVING BIRD DIVERSITY

Across the world, humans coexist with birds but human activities often affect the survival prospects for birds. Forty-eight species of birds found in Thailand (5% of the total) are globally threatened by the loss or disturbance of their habitats, food resources, and breeding areas, and by other human actions, and so require special conservation attention. A further 97 species (10%) are potentially threatened if current trends persist.

In Thailand, 101 species (10% of the total) are hunted as pests, for food or for the pet trade and are directly threatened by humans. The list of hunted species includes waterbirds, birds of prey, pheasants, parakeets, pigeons, hornbills, pittas weavers, bulbuls, and other forest birds. Worldwide the trade in birds includes 2,600 species and several million birds each year. Ten percent of threatened birds worldwide are affected by the bird trade.

There are a number of ways in which the numbers and distribution of threatened birds are being restored. Habitat conservation programmes are an important mechanism. Feeding habitats for seasonal migrants are being preserved by incorporating mangroves and coastal tidal areas in marine protected areas. Lowland forests that support Gurney's pitta and other diversity are being protected and a reforestation programme planned. Preventing encroachment around the edges of parks maintains the integrity of forest blocks used by the majority of native birds, including migrant raptors and songbirds.

In most cases, preserving and protecting natural habitats can bring back even highly endangered populations of rare birds. These measures are relatively cost effective to implement. As an example, a 3-year Khao Yai Conservation Project preserved over 2,000 sq km of wildlife habitat, discouraged poaching, and provided employment alternatives for local forest resource users, at an annual cost of 7 million baht (US\$171,000).

For critically endangered species, whose populations are extremely small, and whose survival in the wild is uncertain due to factors that simply cannot be controlled, other more costly measures such as

captive breeding, are being considered. Captive breeding is risky because birds need to be recovered from the wild to establish breeding populations, and injury is possible. Some species do not breed well in captivity because their natural courting and nesting behaviours are no longer possible. Strict controls on who is allowed to breed endangered species, registration of individuals, and enforcement of laws so that commercial sale is not possible, need to be adopted. Without these controls, captive breeding programmes cannot succeed.

HOW YOU CAN HELP IN THE CONSERVATION OF BIRDS

Visitors to Thailand can assist efforts to preserve and maintain the diversity of birds and their habitats simply by visiting national parks and other wilderness areas. Bird enthusiasts can report the species they observe to authorities. Checklists are now available at many popular national parks. Tourists can report evidence of suspicious activity that might lead to the arrest of unscrupulous individuals trapping or hunting birds and can also participate as volunteers in habitat conservation programmes. In these ways, tourists can help reduce the threats to birds, and at the same time enjoy Thailand's birdwatching paradise.

Contact information:

TO REPORT BIRD SPECIES OBSERVED

TO REPORT BIRD SPECIES OBSERVED

Please contact the Park Visitor Centre of the National Park
or

Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST)*

69/12 Soi Ramindra 24, Joorakaebau, Ladprao, Bangkok 10230, Thailand

Email: bcst@box1.a-net.net.th

Tel: 66-(0)-2943-5965

Web sites:

www.bcst.org/index_ebird.html

www.thai.net/bcst

* The Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST) is a BirdLife Partner

TO REPORT EVIDENCE OF SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

Please contact

Wildlife Protection and Suppression Office

Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation

61 Paholyothin Road, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900

Tel: 66-(0)-2579-5266

HABITAT CONSERVATION VOLUNTEER PROGRAMMES

Please contact

Wildlife Conservation Society - Thailand Programme

P.O. Box 170, Laksi, Bangkok 10210

Tel: +662-503 4478, +662-503 4479

Fax: +662-503 4096

Email: thailand@wcs.org

FAMILIES OF BIRDS IN THAILAND UNDER THREAT

The following bird species are under threat because there is a high demand for them and they are hunted for the local, regional and global bird trade. To help preserve the species, please refrain from purchasing any of the following birds as pets, and if you happen to witness any of the following birds being sold or traded, or note any suspicious activities involving them, please contact:

The Willdife Protection and Suppression Office
Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation
61 Paholyothin Road, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900
Tel: 66-(0)-2579-5266

Phasianidae (wood partridges and pheasants) - 4 species
Anatidae (White-winged duck) - 1 species
Picidae (woodpeckers and barbets) - 3 species
Bucerotidae (hornbills) - 7 species
Upupidae (Common hoopoe) - 1 species
Cuculidae (Coral-billed ground cuckoo) - 1 species
Psittacidae (parrots and parakeets) - 4 species
Columbidae (pigeons) - 12 species
Accipitridae (birds of prey) - 9 species
Threskiornithidae (White-shouldered ibis) - 1 species
Ciconiidae (Lesser adjutant) - 1 species
Pittidae (pittas) - 3 species
Irenidae (Asian fairy bluebird and leafbirds) - 6 species
Corvidae (jays, crows, magpies, orioles and minivets) - 14 species
Muscicapidae (thrushes, robins, and sharmas) - 3 species
Sturnidae (starlings and mynas) - 3 species
Paridae (Yellow-cheeked tit) - 1 species
Pycnonotidae (bulbuls) - 7 species
Zosteropidae (Japanese white-eye) - 1 species
Sylviidae (laughing thrushes, mesias, minlas and sibias) - 8 species
Nectariniidae (Scarlet-backed flowerpecker) - 1 species
Passeridae (weavers and munias) - 7 species
Fringillidae (grosbeaks and buntings) - 3 species

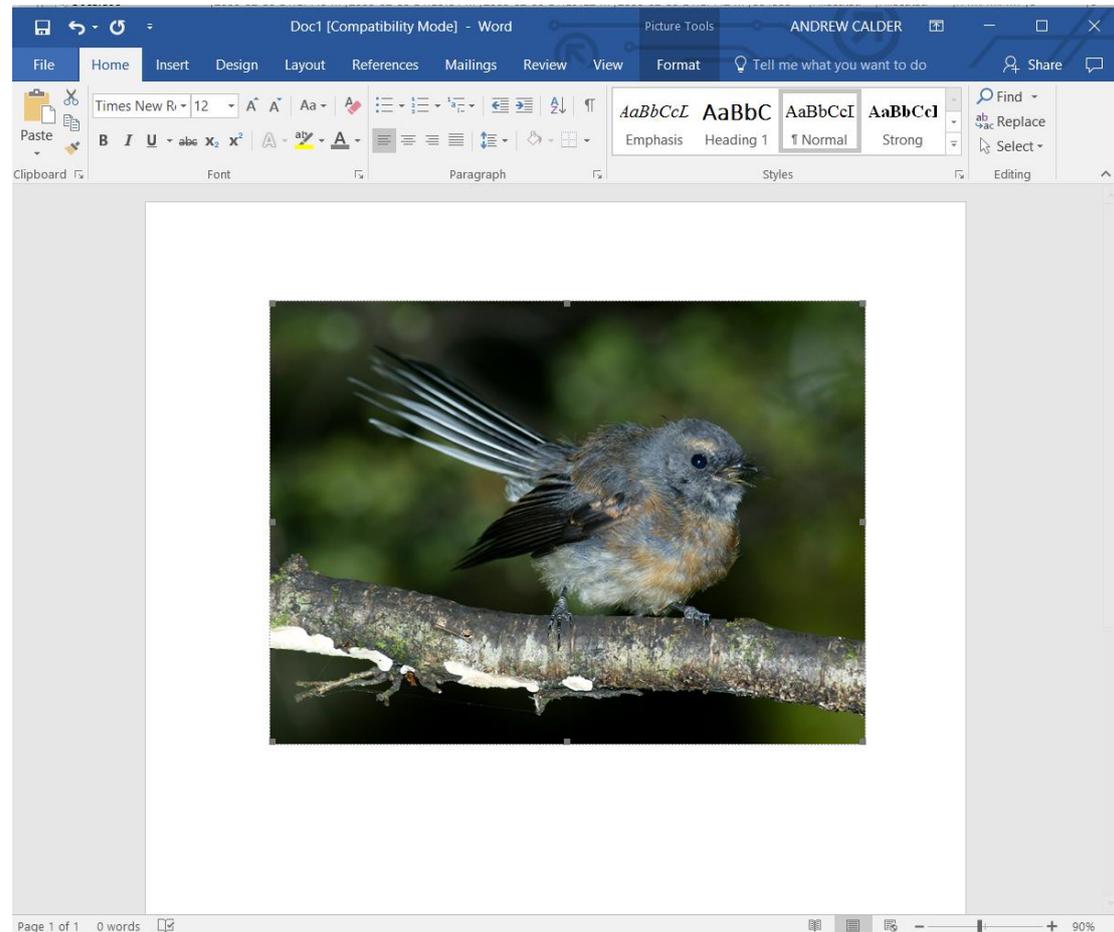
About The Author

ANTONY LYNAM

Antony Lynam (Ph.D.), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)- Thailand Programme Director and conservation scientist, works with the Thailand Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plants to develop programmes for the conservation of the country's endangered species, park resources management, and the design and conduct of training curriculum for park rangers.

An Australian citizen, he has authored a number of technical papers and popular articles concerning conservation issues in Australia, North America, and Thailand, and was a contributor to the seminal volume on habitat fragmentation "Tropical Forest Remnants: Ecology, Conservation and Management". He writes frequently on natural history for magazines, journals and newspapers including Wildlife Conservation, The Nation, The Bangkok Post, and The Natural History Bulletin of The Siam Society.

Doc1.doc



nestboxtips.txt

Tips for Nest Boxes this spring/summer

If you have old boxes in your garden, clean out any of last years nesting material or any old bits of food that may have been stored in there.

If you are putting up new nest boxes make sure that they are out of the reach of cats and Squirrels.

Check that the box isn't in full sun otherwise young birds may literally bake in the heat.

Experiment with different kinds of bird boxes - the open-fronted "Robin" boxes may even attract Spotted Flycatchers.

Make sure any boxes are at least 15mm in thickness.

Face boxes away from prevailing winds.

Don't put nest boxes too close together in a small area as this will only lead to territorial fights.

Always make sure that there is enough food and fresh water made available close by.

Do not buy bird boxes with perches attached - the birds do not need them and it may only invite predators.

Never buy a bird table with a nest box built in, as nesting birds will only come into conflict with feeding ones.

Stuf.doc

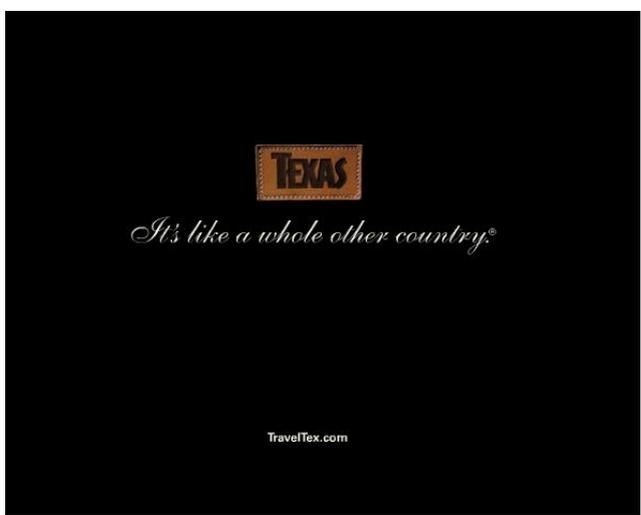
Dear Sir

Further to our conversation everything we have discussed has been done

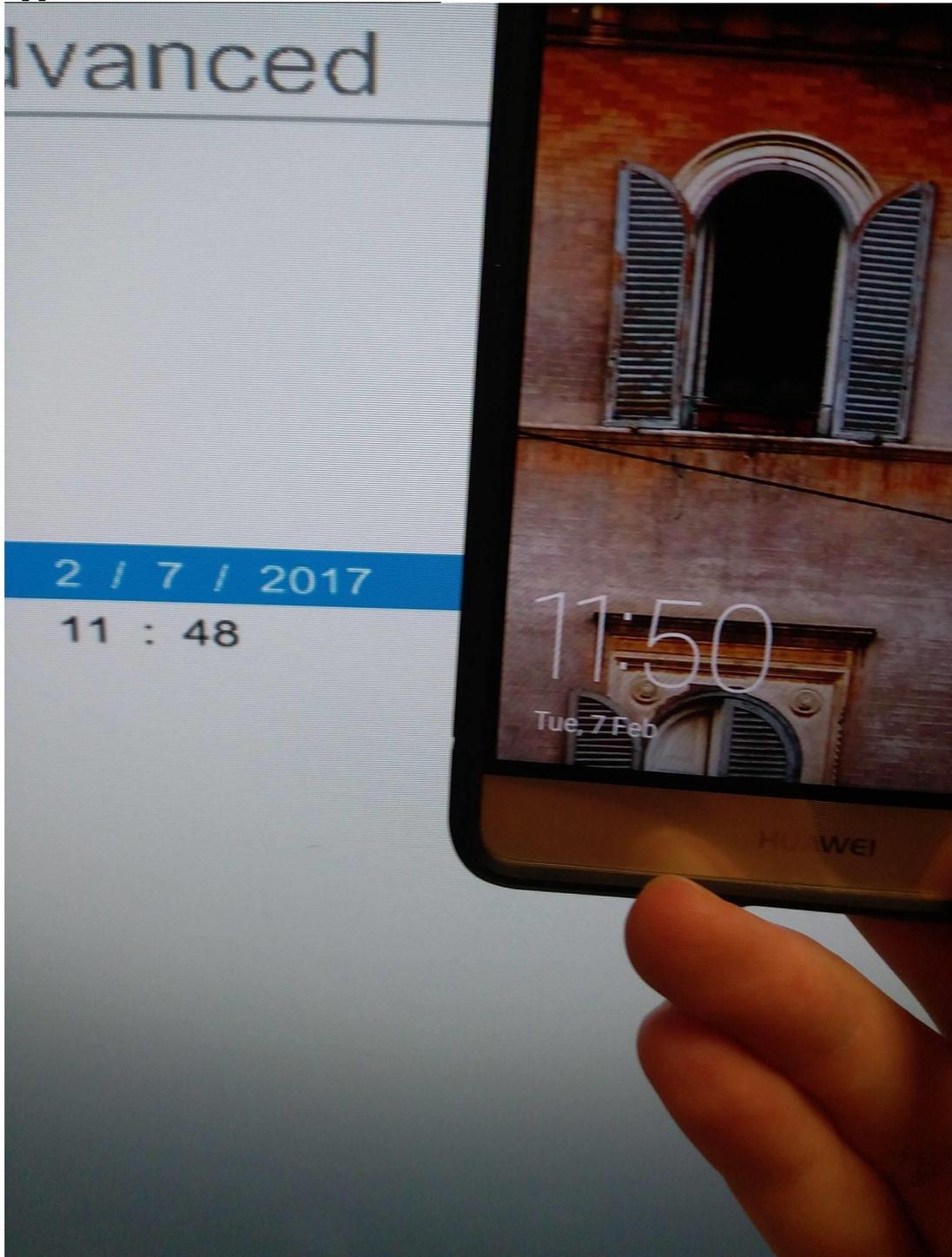
Yours faithfully

John Doe

Appendix 9 - "birds.zip Screensaver"



Appendix 10 - "Clock Skew"



Appendix 11- "Partitions"

Name	ID	Starting Sector	Length in Sectors	Description	Flags
vol1 (Unallocated: 0-62)	1	0	63	Unallocated	Unallocated
vol2 (NTFS / exFAT (0x07): 63-6136829)	2	63	6136767	NTFS / exFAT (0x...	Allocated
vol3 (Unallocated: 6136830-11255327)	3	6136830	5118498	Unallocated	Unallocated

Appendix 12 - "All Images of MRB".



00208047



00307751



00348583



01101217



01171815



01243351



01273967



01273983



02269337



02269346



02280817



02280827



01101227



01101339



01113823



01113847



01274023



01369871



01511521



01511532



02281073



02281081



02340815



02342351



02437871



02790611



02790656



02790683



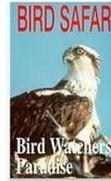
02792407



02792663



02903551



02942159



02974511



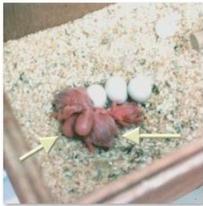
03018919



03074343



03112503



02790743



02791391



02791503



02792151



02962639



02963839



02966601



02972615



03180791



03180943



03181927



03184607



03185759



03186407



03188831



03538975



05069311



05475951



05698559



06137366



06139198



06140582



06141078



06141686



06143534



06144262



06144726



06145254



03593991



03875487



04051481



04056673



06137718



06138054



06138454



06138918



06142126



06142254



06142470



06143094



06145878



06145998



06146382



06146806



E^%@@birds@%birdpics@%WhoopingCranes



E^%@@birds@%birdpics@%WhiteThroatedSparrowInTree



E^%@@birds@%birdpics@%WhiteFrontedParrot

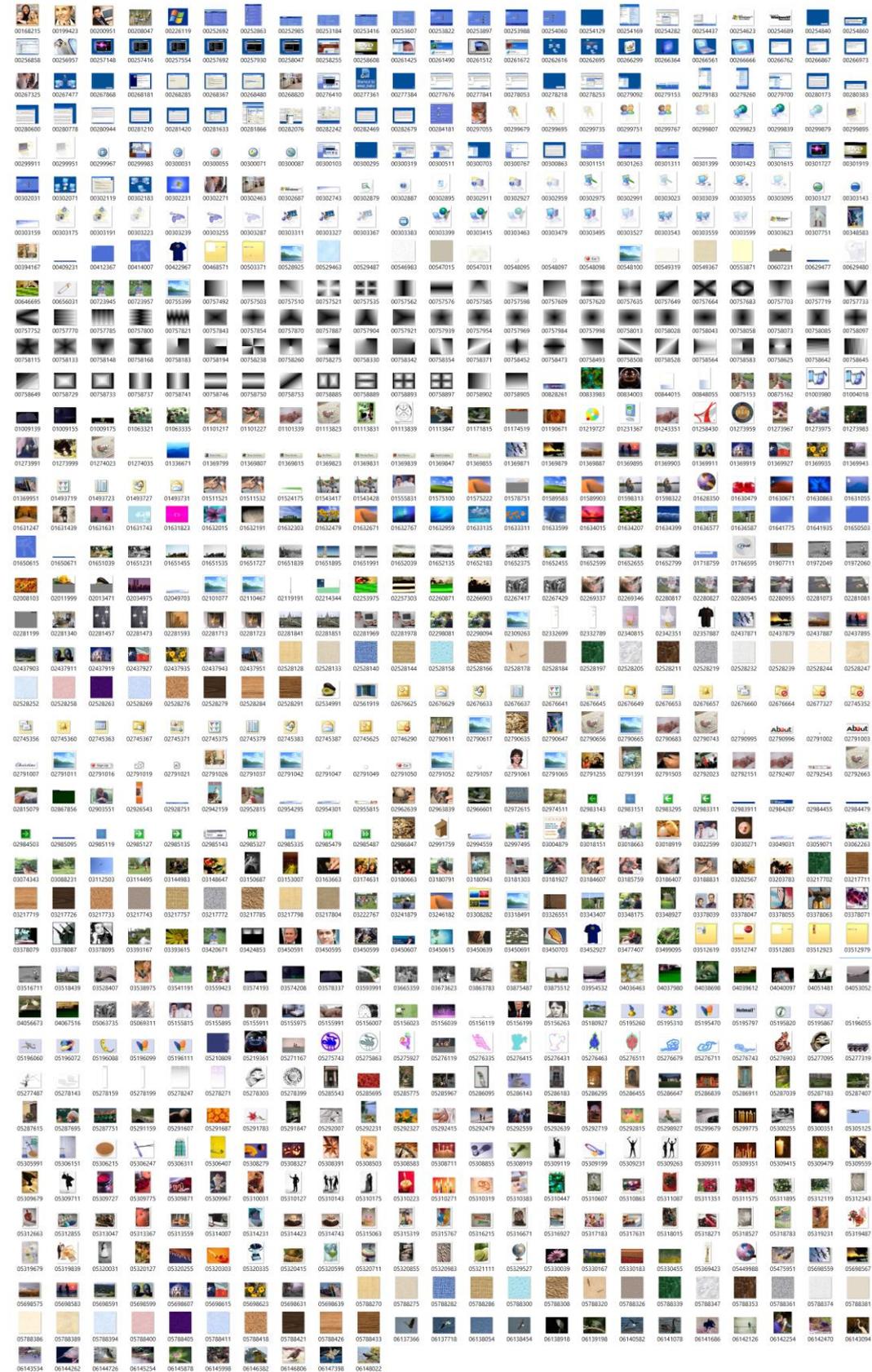


E^%@@birds@%birdpics@%WhiteFacedHeronFlying



E^%@@birds@%birdpics@%yellow-wag-cover-nb

Appendix 13 - Physical Search Images



Appendix 14 – “Virus Scan”

```

/mnt/suspectDrive/Program Files/Network Associates/VirusScan/readme.txt: Eicar-Test-Signature FOUND
/mnt/suspectDrive/Program Files/Network Associates/VirusScan/RepairCache/vse800.msi: Eicar-Test-Signature FOUND
/mnt/suspectDrive/Program Files/Real/RealPlayer/realplay.exe: Win.Trojan.Tufik-100 FOUND
/mnt/suspectDrive/WINDOWS/Installer/e3bb0.msi: Eicar-Test-Signature FOUND

----- SCAN SUMMARY -----
Known viruses: 6172970
Engine version: 0.99.2
Scanned directories: 1431
Scanned files: 18666
Infected files: 4
Data scanned: 2645.76 MB
Data read: 2926.50 MB (ratio 0.90:1)
Time: 247.131 sec (4 m 7 s)

```

Realplayer is a false positive as cross checking with other anti-virus shows:

ClamAV	Win.Trojan.Tufik-100	20170413
K7AntiVirus	Trojan (004906d41)	20170413
K7GW	Trojan (004906d41)	20170413
McAfee	Artemis/B50334F36476	20170412
McAfee-GW-Edition	Artemis	20170413
VBA32	Worm.Viking	20170413
Ad-Aware	🟢	20170413
AegisLab	🟢	20170413
AhnLab-V3	🟢	20170413
Alibaba	🟡	20170413
ALYac	🟢	20170413
Antiy-AVL	🟢	20170413
Avast	🟢	20170413
AVG	🟢	20170413
Avira (no cloud)	🟢	20170413
AVware	🟢	20170410
Baidu	🟢	20170411
BitDefender	🟢	20170413
Bkav	🟢	20170413
CAT-QuickHeal	🟢	20170412
CMC	🟢	20170413
Comodo	🟢	20170413
CrowdStrike Falcon (ML)	🟢	20170130
Cyren	🟢	20170413
DrWeb	🟢	20170413
Emsisoft	🟢	20170413
Endgame	🟢	20170413
ESET-NOD32	🟢	20170413
F-Prot	🟢	20170413
F-Secure	🟢	20170413
Fortinet	🟢	20170413
GData	🟢	20170413
Ikarus	🟢	20170413
Invincea	🟢	20170413
Jiangmin	🟢	20170413
Kaspersky	🟢	20170413
Kingsoft	🟢	20170413
Malwarebytes	🟢	20170413
Microsoft	🟢	20170413
eScan	🟢	20170413
NANO-Antivirus	🟢	20170413
nProtect	🟢	20170413
Palo Alto Networks (Known Signatures)	🟢	20170413
Panda	🟢	20170413
Qihoo-360	🟢	20170413
Rising	🟢	None
SentinelOne (Static ML)	🟢	20170330
Sophos	🟢	20170413
SUPERAntiSpyware	🟢	20170413
Symantec	🟢	20170412
Symantec Mobile insight	🟡	20170413
Tencent	🟢	20170413
TheHacker	🟢	20170412
TrendMicro	🟢	20170413
Trustlook	🟡	20170413
VIPRE	🟢	20170413
VRobot	🟢	20170413

Appendix 15 – “MRB Access From Internet Explorer”

Name	URL Address	When	Browser	user
index.dat	http://www.linorg.usp.br/mozilla/firefox/releases/1.0/win32/en-GB/Firefox%20Setup%201.0.exe	2005-01-24 16:19:35 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/tn_duck_3.jpg	2005-02-02 14:18:13 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/snow_geese.jpg	2005-02-02 14:18:53 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/7107298.jpg	2005-02-02 14:20:33 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/wbpremium_s.jpg	2005-02-02 14:28:19 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/nestboxtips.txt	2005-02-02 14:29:30 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/40m.jpg	2005-02-02 14:43:36 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/birds/audio/aggressive_song.wav	2005-02-03 12:22:51 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/EvanstonWoodpecker.jpg	2005-02-03 14:14:59 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/All%20Users/Documents/My%20Music/Sample%20Music/Doc1.doc	2005-02-03 14:17:48 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/birds/Killdeer.jpg	2005-02-03 14:49:29 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/babyscot_vyoung.jpg	2005-02-03 15:00:19 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/babyscot_2weeks1.jpg	2005-02-03 15:00:27 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/177.jpg	2005-02-03 15:01:38 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/ostbk2b2.htm	2005-02-03 15:02:45 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/Desktop/birdtrans2.jpg	2005-02-03 15:04:48 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/chicks2.jpg	2005-02-03 15:05:03 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/newbies2.jpg	2005-02-03 15:05:44 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/bob/My%20Documents/My%20Music/ready2fledge.jpg	2005-02-03 15:06:42 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/birdwatching.doc	2005-02-03 15:49:39 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/birds/non%20images/BookList.doc	2005-02-03 15:51:54 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/birds/non%20images/BirdingGuide.pdf	2005-02-03 15:52:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/birds.zip	2005-02-09 11:28:00 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/All%20Users/Documents/My%20Music/Sample%20Music/Doc1.doc	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/7107298.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/kakapo.ram	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/40m.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/177.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/nestboxtips.txt	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/aa010703a.htm	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Pictures/tn_duck_3.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/birds/audio/aggressive_song.wav	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/Desktop/birdtrans2.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/EvanstonWoodpecker.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/babyscot_vyoung.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/My%20Pictures/babyscot_2weeks1.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/newbies2.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Pictures/snow_geese.jpg	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/birds/non%20images/BookList.doc	2005-02-09 11:28:01 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe
index.dat	file/Documents%20and%20Settings/johndoe/My%20Documents/stuf.doc	2005-02-09 16:57:49 GMT	Internet Explorer	johndoe

Appendix 17 – “aa010703a.htm”

Home & Garden
Creating a Craft Room **PLAY VIDEO**
About video
Ann-Maria Barber

Build a Bluebird Nest Box
Easy Box to Make

This bluebird nesting box is a great way to get started making birdhouses. You do not need to miter any edges and the entire project can be completed using one 6 foot length of 1" x 6" lumber.

Since only simple materials and tools are required, this birdhouse is also a wonderful project for Scouts, youth groups, and beginning woodworking classes.

Click here for drawings of the pieces and dimensions you will need. (A) (B) (C)
Click here for a diagram of the pivot nails. (C)

See the box to the right for wood and tool recommendations.

Materials needed:
Wood cut to the dimensions shown in A above
Finishing nails
1 eye screw
Wood screws

Directions:

1. Cut the wood to the dimensions in diagram A. All of the pieces can be cut from one 6' length of 1" x 6" lumber.
2. Cut the front entrance hole as in diagram B. This is an oval shaped hole that is 1 3/8" wide and 2 1/4" long. To begin cutting this hole, mark the dimensions on the front. Then drill one 1/8" or 1/4" hole at the top. Repeat at the bottom of the hole, overlapping the drilled holes.

Related Resources

- Wood to Make Houses
- Tools to Make Houses
- Plans for Houses
- Bird Species that Build
- Make Birdhouses
- Make Bird Feeders
- What to Feed Birds
- Birdhouse Materials

Materials needed:
Wood cut to the dimensions shown in A above
Finishing nails
1 eye screw
Wood screws

Directions:

1. Cut the wood to the dimensions in diagram A. All of the pieces can be cut from one 6' length of 1" x 6" lumber.
2. Cut the front entrance hole as in diagram B. This is an oval shaped hole that is 1 3/8" wide and 2 1/4" long. To begin cutting this hole, mark the dimensions on the front. Then drill one 1/8" or 1/4" hole at the top. Repeat at the bottom of the hole, overlapping the drilled holes.

Materials needed:
Wood cut to the dimensions shown in A above
Finishing nails
1 eye screw
Wood screws

Directions:

1. Cut the wood to the dimensions in diagram A. All of the pieces can be cut from one 6' length of 1" x 6" lumber.
2. Cut the front entrance hole as in diagram B. This is an oval shaped hole that is 1 3/8" wide and 2 1/4" long. To begin cutting this hole, mark the dimensions on the front. Then drill one 1/8" or 1/4" hole at the top. Repeat at the bottom of the hole, overlapping the drilled holes.

5. Screw the eye screw near the bottom of the 2nd side. This screw is to make it easier for you to open the box occasionally to monitor it as well as to clean it out at the end of the season.

6. Drill a small hole through the front near the bottom into the 2nd side. Push a bent nail (I have a few by this point) into the hole to keep the 2nd side closed. If you wish, use a small wood screw instead of the nail.

7. Reach inside the box and push the bottom of the 2nd side outwards, making sure it can pivot outwards. If it is too tight, remove the nails and sand the edges so it is a bit smaller. Repeat until the 2nd side will pivot outwards. See diagram C for

8. Slip the 2nd side into place. Secure using two nails, one near the top on each side. These nails will be pivots so make sure they are across from each other.

9. Mount the bluebird nest box to a pole, fence post, or tree. Be sure to use some type of predator guard to keep squirrels, snakes, raccoons, and other creatures from harming the nestlings. See the [Birdhouse Spot page](#) for the correct mounting height.

May you always hear the whisper of wings...

Christina

From Christina Tarab, Your Guide to [Building a Wild Bird FREE Newsletter](#). [Sign Up Now!](#)

Related Articles

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- [How to Make a Coffee Can Feeder](#)
- [File Task Continue](#)
- [Birds and Birdwatching - Tools Needed for Building B](#)

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- [Creating a Craft Room](#)

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- **Specs for mounting Birdhouses** Here are specs for building Birdhouses for all types of birds. Make sure the side of the house, job...
- **Worldwide Directory of**

Appendix 18 – “Password Recovery”

```
Encrypted data [sym alg is specified in pub-key encrypted session key]
SYM_ALG_MODE_PUB_ENC is not supported yet!
Bad parameter: give(len=985125, buf=0xc7a540, buf_size=90000), len can not be bigger than buf_size.
andrew@ubuntu:~/src/john/run$ ./gpg2john ~/Desktop/GPG-Extract/1969-GnuPG/secring.gpg
johndoe:Spqg$17*42*1024*154e9270bec08ab59a283a73aaa642b7c58014fbae4351938246df6a0300e6387477ee5b4cf80427cb7a*3*254*2*3*8*5bad6cc372d3565*65536*83238453f0f6812d::johndoe <johndoe@example.com>::/home/andrew/Desktop/GPG-Extract/1969-GnuPG/secring.gpg
andrew@ubuntu:~/src/john/run$ ./gpg2john ~/Desktop/GPG-Extract/1969-GnuPG/secring.gpg > ~/Desktop/hash

andrew@ubuntu: ~/src/john/run
--costs=[-]C[:M][,...]    load salts with[out] cost value Cn [to Mn]. For
                           tunable cost parameters, see doc/OPTIONS
--save-memory=LEVEL       enable memory saving, at LEVEL 1..3
--node=MIN[-MAX]/TOTAL    this node's number range out of TOTAL count
--fork=N                  fork N processes
--pot=NAME                pot file to use
--list=WHAT               list capabilities, see --list=help or doc/OPTIONS
--format=NAME             force hash of type NAME. The supported formats can
                           be seen with --list=formats and --list=subformats

andrew@ubuntu:~/src/john/run$ ./john --incremental ~/Desktop/hash
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (gpg, OpenPGP / GnuPG Secret Key [32/64])
Will run 2 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
arran          (johndoe)
1g 0:00:00:08 DONE (2017-04-11 13:39) 0.1190g/s 27992p/s 27992c/s 27992C/s alm05..arr16
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed
andrew@ubuntu:~/src/john/run$ ^C
```

Appendix 19 – “Mismatched Extension MRB”



32116-IMG_3937_filtered.jpg



32117-cute_penguin.jpg



31307-FantailFrontView



32115-7_EY_BTEL1_KAN



32118-BC7_feeding_the_birds.jpg



32119-gifs-storm-birds.jpg



32120-colorful_birds.jpg



32121-IMG_3937_filtered.jpg

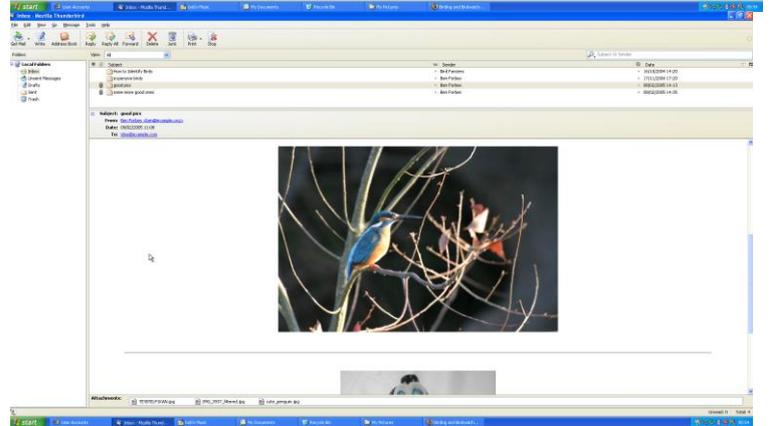
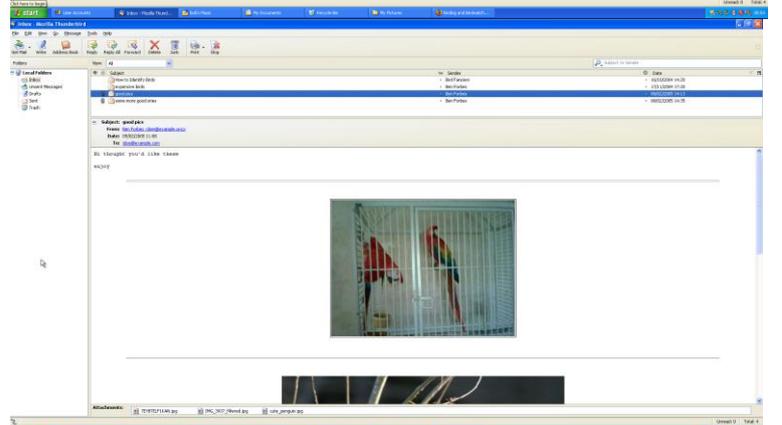
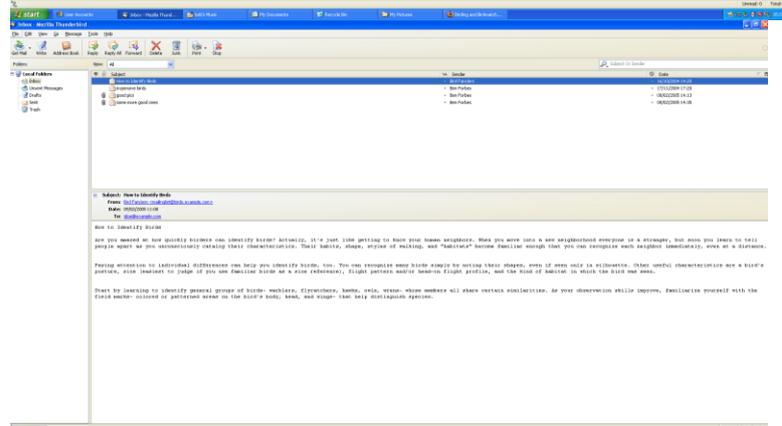
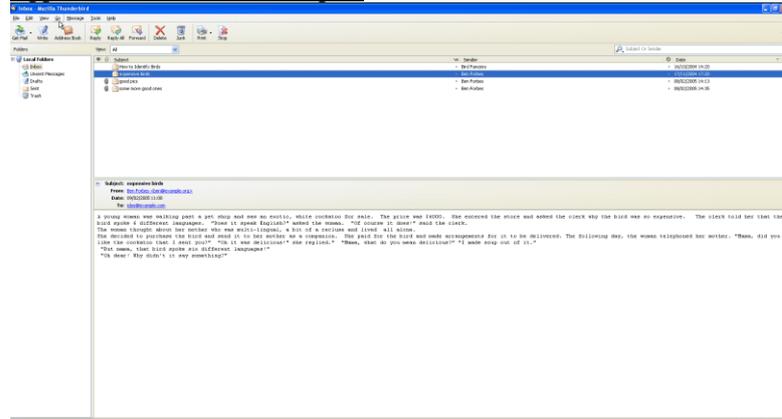


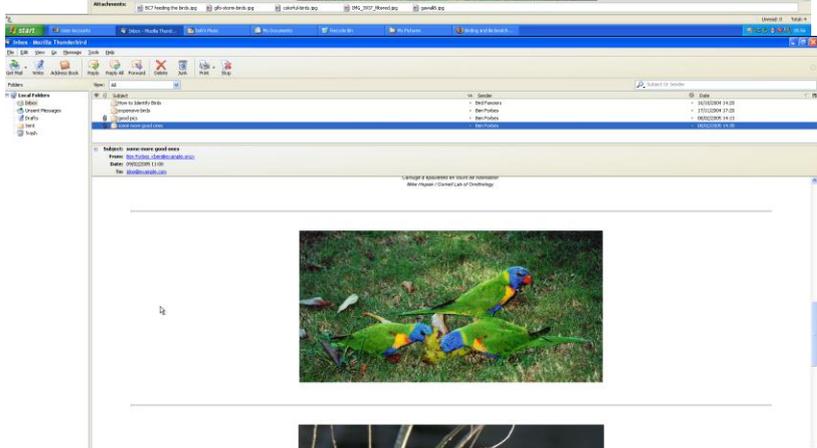
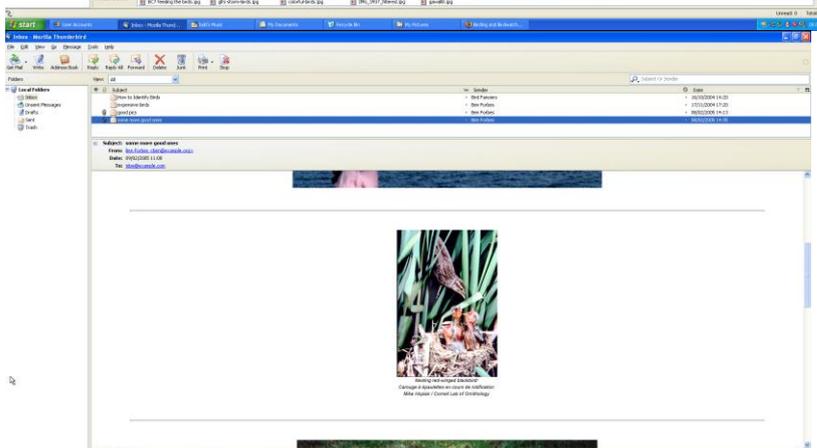
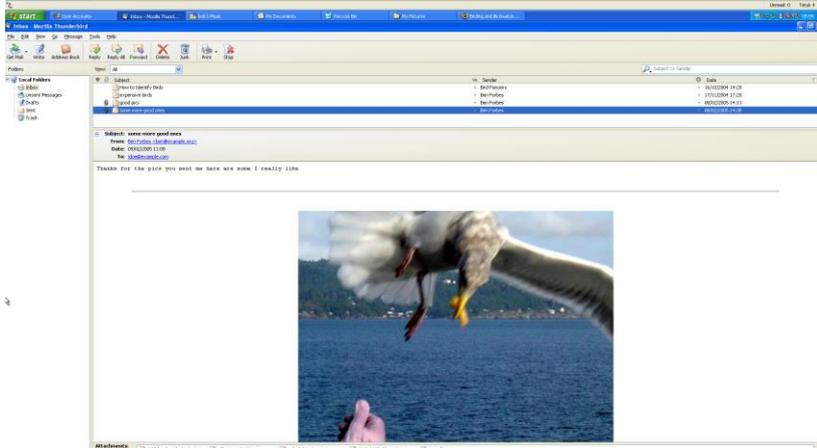
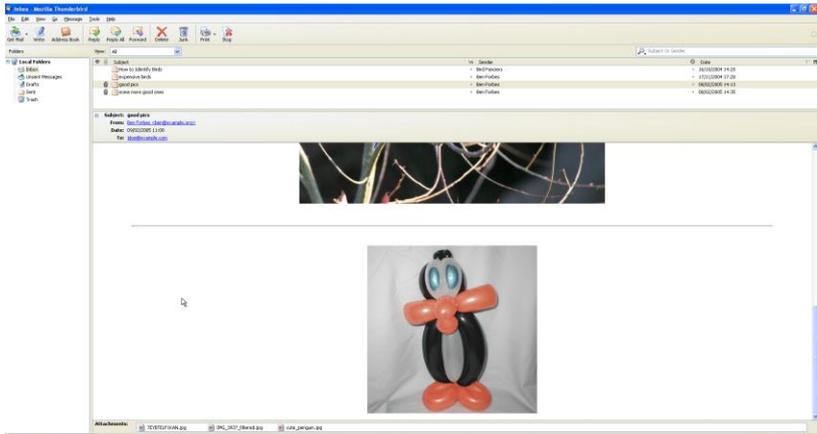
32122-gawaal8.jpg

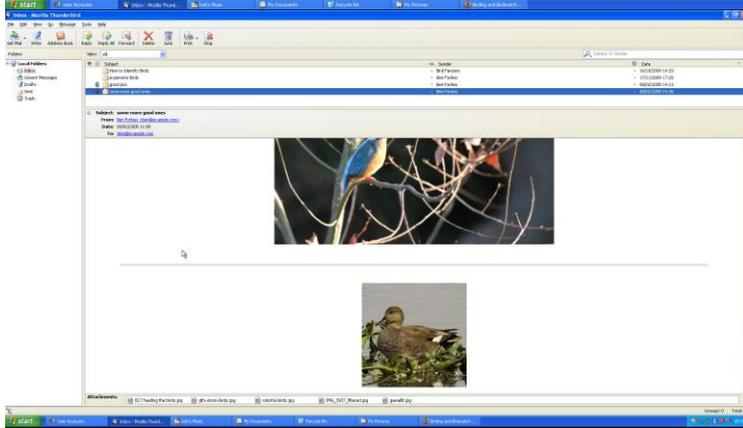
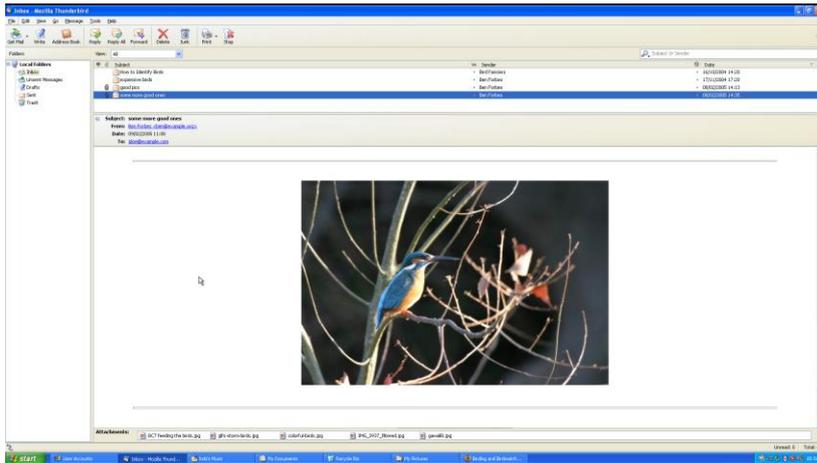


34195-7_EY_BTEL1_KAN.jpg

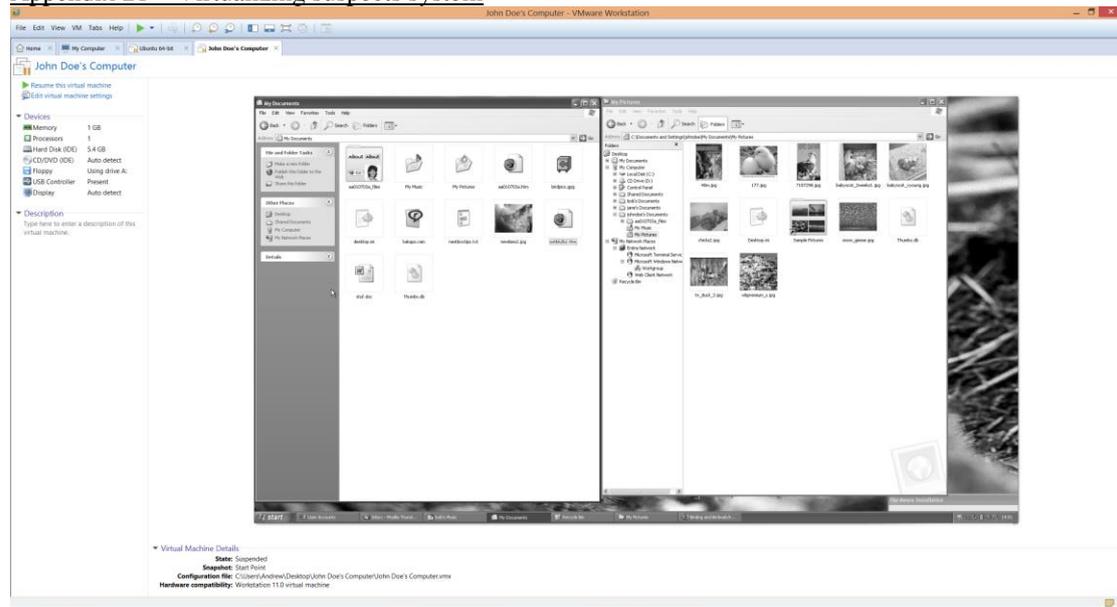
Appendix 20 – Emails to suspect



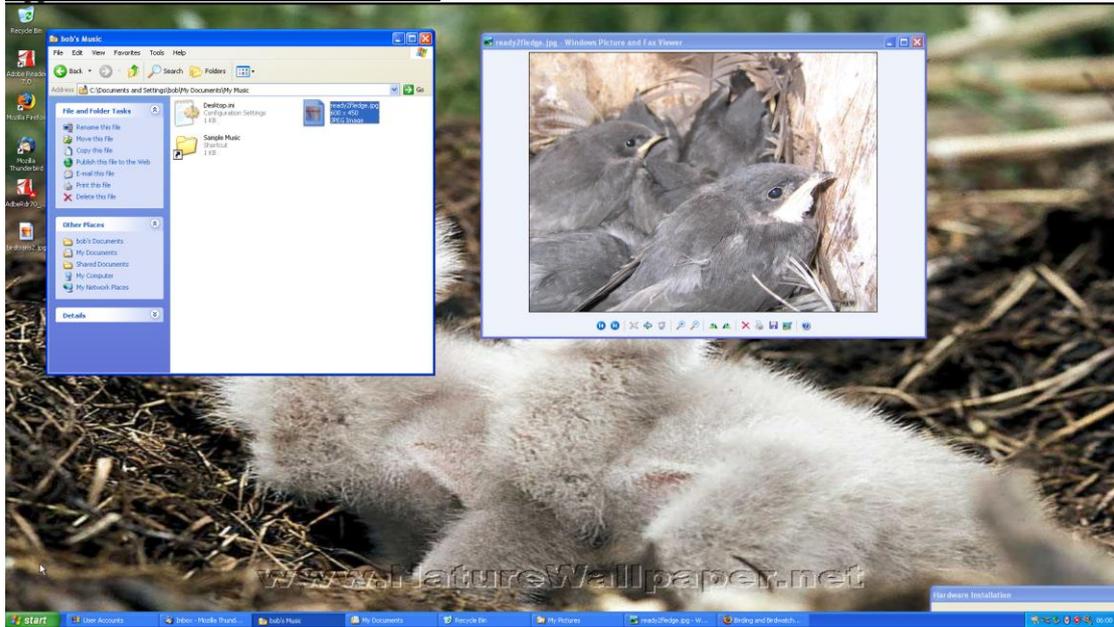




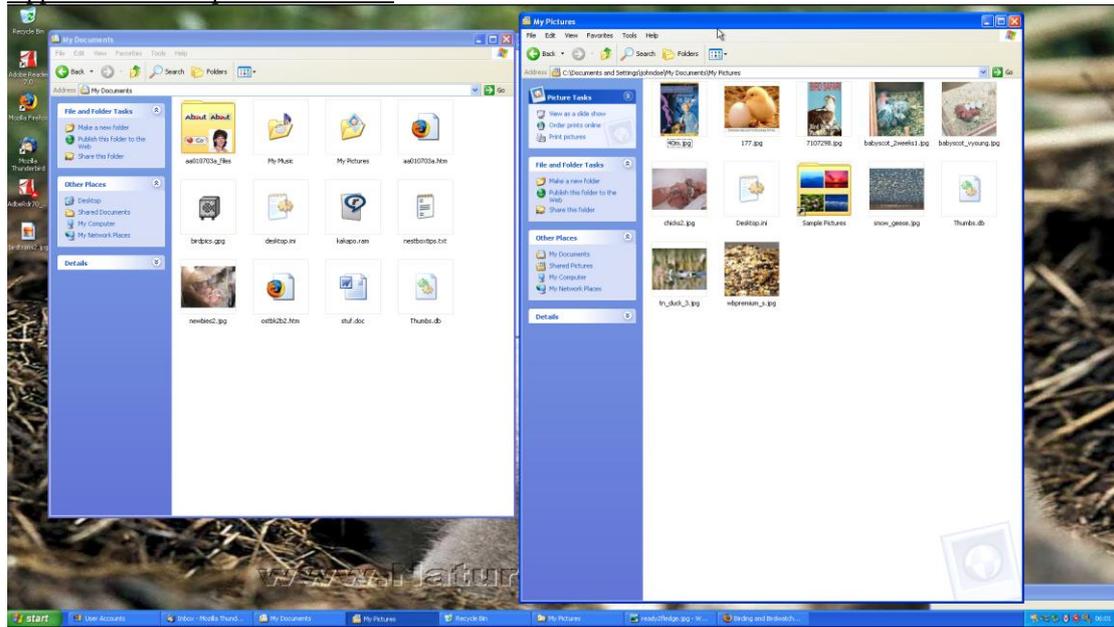
Appendix 21 – Virtualizing suspects system



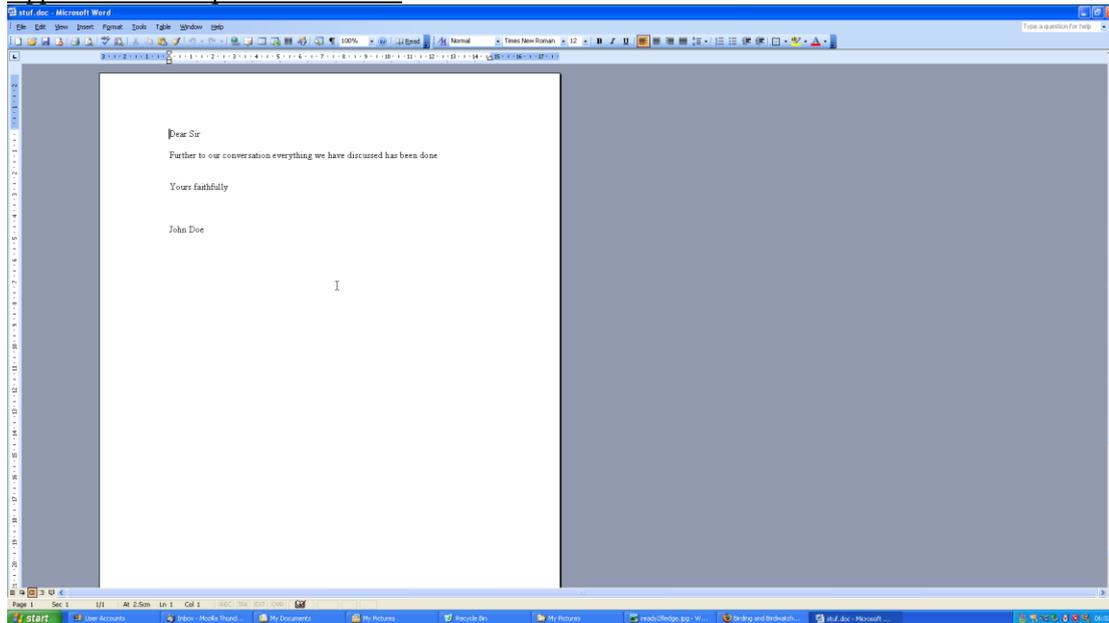
Appendix 22 – MRB on Other Accounts



Appendix 23 – Suspects Local Files



Appendix 24 – Suspicious document



Keywords:

Last-Author: John Doe
Last-Modified: 2005-02-09T16:57:00Z
Last-Save-Date: 2005-02-09T16:57:00Z
Page-Count: 1
Revision-Number: 2
Template: Normal.dot
Word-Count: 16
comment:
cp:revision: 2
cp:subject:
creator: John Doe
date: 2005-02-09T16:57:00Z
dc:creator: John Doe
dc:subject: [REDACTED]
dc:title: Birds To Find
dcterms:created: 2005-02-09T16:51:00Z
dcterms:modified: 2005-02-09T16:57:00Z
extended-properties:Application: Microsoft Office Word
extended-properties:Company:
extended-properties:Template: Normal.dot
meta:author: John Doe
meta:character-count: 96
meta:creation-date: 2005-02-09T16:51:00Z
meta:keyword:
meta:last-author: John Doe
meta:page-count: 1
meta:save-date: 2005-02-09T16:57:00Z
meta:word-count: 16
modified: 2005-02-09T16:57:00Z
subject:
title: Birds To Find
w:comments:
xmpTPg:NPages: 1

Appendix 25 – Hidden Bird List

aggressive_song.wav.lnk-slack /img_johnDoe.d\vol_vol2\Documents and Settings\johndoe\Recent\aggressive_song.wav.lnk-slack 2005-02-09 17:00:50 GMT 2005-02-09 17:00:50 GMT 2005-02-09 17:00:50 GMT 2005-02-03 12:22:51 GMT

aggressive_song.wav.lnk-slack Birds To Find

Crow

Raven

Pigeon

Sparrow

Starling

Black bird

Robin

Appendix 26 – Account Privilege Level

