

# OUTDOOR ALMANAC

## SEPTEMBER 2019

**2** Keep an eye out for young snakes and turtles as they head out on their own. Painted and Snapping Turtles in particular can be found quite regularly as they hatch out and make their way to a body of water.



**4** Look for male **Ospreys** tending to their young. Females migrated last month; peak migration for males and their young is later this month.

**9** Mushrooms seem to pop up overnight with the first cooler rains—puffballs, stinkhorns, hen of the woods—and more appear throughout the fall. Stinkhorns usually live up to their name, having a slimy, elongated body and vile smell.



**11** On clear days with a northerly breeze look for kettles of **Broad-winged Hawks** circling high in the sky on their way to South America.

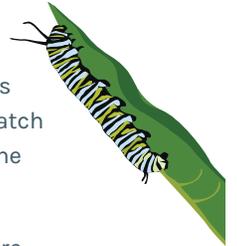
**12** Moose are more frequently seen during fall rutting season as they seek out mates. Moose are well adapted to cold but suffer from heat stress when average summer temperatures are above 57°F. Climate change has already impacted moose survival because of increased temperatures and increased tick populations.



**14** **Full moon.** This month's full moon is a micro moon, which occurs when the full moon coincides with the moon orbit's apogee (farthest from Earth). This is in contrast to the super moons we had last winter that coincided with the moon's perigee (closest to Earth)

**15** Blackpoll Warblers, along with many other warbler species, migrate through on their way south.

**16** The last generation of **Monarch caterpillars** are feeding on milkweeds before they pupate. The adults that hatch out this month will fly to Mexico for the winter.



**18** Not all migrating orange butterflies are monarchs; **Painted Ladies** also migrate this time of year. The dorsal surface of their wings is orange when open but when closed the wings are spotted gray-brown on their lower surface.



**23** Autumnal equinox. Day and night are equal length today and fall begins.

**26** Look for fall sparrows (especially the **White-throated Sparrow**) in thickets and field edges. Their plumage helps them blend in well, but careful observation will be rewarded with beautiful patterns of grays, browns, blacks, and rufous feathers.



**27** The pollen baskets of common Eastern Bumblebees are full of bright orange goldenrod pollen.

**28** Dark-eyed Juncos can be found year-round, but their population increases in the fall as many return from the north to overwinter here. Look for their distinctive white breast and dark hood plumage and listen for their sweet bell-like trills.

**30** **Striped Skunks** can be encountered foraging from early evening until after dawn. They will spend the next few months adding significant body fat to get them through winter.

