# OUTH HORE KIMMER

VOLUME 22, NUMBER 4 — SOUTH SHORE AUDUBON SOCIETY

DEC. 1992 & JAN. 1993

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

James Remsen, Jr.

One of the most important goals for an environmental organization like South Shore Audubon Society should be increasing the sensitivity of our young people to the natural world. Coming up soon is an event that offers an opportunity for children to have fun while, at the same time, learning to appreciate the outdoors. On Saturday, December 12th, at Tackapausha Museum in Seaford, the annual Holiday Party for Wildlife will take place from 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM. Our chapter has traditionally supported this event with volunteers who help organize activities, serve refreshments, etc. This year, due to budget cuts to the Nassau County Museums and the accompanying reduction of staff, the Holiday Party needs our support more than ever. Currently our chapter needs a coordinator who would be willing to help organize our volunteers and bring refreshments. There are funds in the chapter's budget to cover any expenses you might incur. If you are interested in chairing this event for our chapter, or simply in volunteering to help at the party, call me at 764-5168 (evenings). Thank you in advance for your commitment to a younger generation of environmentalists.

As each year draws to a close, I often find myself reflecting on the great diversity of natural resources we, as Americans, have been fortunate enough to enjoy during the preceding twelve months. We may have camped or hiked in northern forests, the same forests that have also contributed lumber and paper products to our homes and industries. We may have birdwatched in coastal wetlands that also have been the nurseries for the fish and shellfish that have fed us during the past year. We may have taken a vacation in the mountains and canyons of the West and appreciated the beauty and solitude that offer a pleasing alternative, as well as a necessary buffer, to the environmental impacts of the urban centers of that part of our nation. Best of all, these resources can continue to provide these aesthetic and economic benefits, but only if each of us remains vigilant over them in the year that lies ahead.

I wish a Merry Christmas, a Happy Hanukkah, and a successful new year to all our members. [Editor's Note: We also wish you a Happy Thanksgiving; you probably received this issue in time, and in any case I need to fill up this space!]

#### **NEXT MEETINGS**

Sandy Brenner

DATE:

Tuesday, December 8, 1992

TIME:

8:00 PM

PLACE:

Freeport Memorial Library

Merrick Rd. & S. Ocean Ave. Otto Heck

TOPIC:

SPEAKER:

Owls Through All Seasons

Join us for a slide program by renowned field biologist Otto Heck, who for many years has taught the Nature Conservancy's summer course on the natural history and ecology of Long Island.

DATE:

Tuesday, January 12, 1993

TIME:

8:00 PM

PLACE:

Freeport Memorial Library

Merrick Rd. & S. Ocean Ave.

TOPIC:

Member Participation Night

This is one of our most popular yearly events. Please bring up to ten of your slides and share them with us.

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#### CONSERVATION REPORT

Annie F. McIntyre

Letter of the Month — A New Program. Each Tuesday before our general meeting (at 7:45 PM), we will have available a letter for all members to copy. Rather than print form letters for you to sign, we invite you to write your own. We know that handwritten letters have a much greater impact. Come early, bring your own stationery, and we'll see that the letters are mailed. A different issue will be addressed each month. If there's a particular issue you'd like to see covered, please let me know.

Protection for the South Shore Bays. As members of an island community, I think most Long Islanders are well

aware of the importance of the health of the surrounding waters. The problems and potential problems to these waters are being addressed in a variety of ways.

To the north there is the Long Island Sound Study. To the west is the NY/NJ Estuary organization. To the east the problems of the Peconic estuary system are being addressed. That leaves an enormous stretch of water spanning our southern shore with no plan to help ensure its protection.

In order to act in a positive way rather than react to threats as they may occur, a group of people are in the beginning stages of a planning coalition. The hope is to bring together any and all of the varied parties interested in the protection of LI's southern waters. A planning meeting is (was) scheduled for November 10th. I will print further updates on this topic. If any of you feel that you'd like to participate, please let me know.

Arctic Refuge Update. In light of the number of new members we continually get, a brief overview of this issue is probably in order before I bring everyone up to date.

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is a pristine wilderness that lies on Alaska's northern coast, bordering Canada. The fute of one area, the 1002 (pronounced "ten-o-two") area, was left unresolved when the original Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act was passed back in 1980, due to the 1002 area's oil and natural gas potential. While there's only a 5% chance to find oil, exploration itself will destroy the heart of what's been called the North American Serengeti.

One assault was averted when the Energy bill passed during the last days of the 102nd Congress with no Alaska provisions included.

Legislation designed to avoid any further assaults on the Refuge, namely wilderness designation bills, has moved along slowly. In the 102nd Congress, S. 39 had 26 cosponsors and H.J.R. had 131, hampered by President Bush's strong pro-drilling stance. President-elect Clinton supports wilderness status for the area — we need to start lobbying our newly elected officials to sponsor this critical legislation, to finally put an end to these continual threats to this vital national treasure. As always, any questions, comments, etc., are welcome. Protection of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is one of National Audubon Society's high-priority campaigns.



"NEW YORK'S LARGEST WILD BIRD SPECIALTY STORE"

621 Fulton St. (Rt. 109), Farmingdale, NY 11735 Located between McDonald's & Dunkin' Donuts

#### **WELCOME NEW MEMBERS**

Marion Yavarkovsky

We are pleased to welcome our new members. There are many planned activities and you will find them stimulating. In this day of heightened environmental awareness, it is important to be involved. Join with us in an exciting adventure.

[For information on joining the South Shore Audubon Society, please call our Membership Chairperson, Marion Yavarkovsky, at 379-2090. The best time to call is after 4 PM, Monday through Friday.]

Babylon Robert W. Ogilvie
Baldwin Mr. & Mrs. H. Deane, Alice
Hoening, Carl R. Hoffman,
Ms. Coletta Klein
Bellmore Ann Marie Pozzini
Bethpage Mr. Jack Tallman
East Meadow Nancy L. Andolf, Candyce B.
Goldstein, Charlotte B. Hohle,
Mrs. E. Lenchner, Leo Stiller
East Rockaway Louise Dressler, Gallagher
Family, Mr. Wayne Mooney
Elmont Mr. Patrick J. Beckley,
Ms. Vanessa Wrobleski
Farmingdale Dr. Peter Lugten
Floral Park Ms. Barbara Ball, Ms. Arlene
De Sciortino, Clifford Liotta
Freeport Mrs. Ellen Extract,
Mrs. Betty J. Merklin
Hempstead S. Blankenhorn,
Miss Aimee D. Bongiovanni
Hicksville Mrs. E. R. Allan, Eric J. Wolf
Lawrence Mr. Richard Hyams
Levittown John Dinkelmeyer, Mr. Robert
Doscher, Karla Franco, Mr.
Joseph Panzeca, Joseph J.
Rienti, Leslie A. Sellas
Long Beach B. Carbin, Mr. Ben A. Lokos,
Mr. & Mrs. William C. Reiber,
Joel Roth, Ms. Marjorie Vezer
Lynbrook Patricia Mueller
Malverne George Hosker
Massapequa Mrs. Alice T. Brennan,
Mr. Stephen E. Marth,
Mr. Charles Mulligan
Massapequa Park Ms. Maria Georgantas,
John Hoehman
Plainview Miss Martha Ruffet,
Lenora Solomon
Point Lookout Richard F. Miller
Rockville Centre Janine Rizzuto, Erica Saladino
Valley Stream Caroline Cataldo, Mrs. Margaret
Frick, Karl Hahnenberger
Wantagh Rosanne M. Mamo
West Hempstead Mr. Willard F. Smith

## THE JAMAICA BAY WILDLIFE REFUGE Part IV: The Importance of Amphipods in the Estuary

Betty Borowsky

The importance of what? Most people have never heard of these animals, and although they are found just about everywhere in Jamaica Bay, my guess is that most people have never seen them — but without them, the ecology of Jamaica Bay would be radically different than it is now.

About twenty species of amphipods have been identified in Jamaica Bay, but there are probably more. They are small crustaceans related to lobsters, crabs, and barnacles. They are found in the sediment, they are found on the sediment; they are in the water, in seaweed; in fact, just about everywhere in the estuary.

Ordinarily, you wouldn't notice them, since they are small (between 1/4 and 3/4 of an inch) and tend to be camouflaged; and furthermore, they are most active at night. One species you may have noticed, however, is the beach hopper, which lives in the seaweed that's washed up on the beach and deposited at the high tide mark. If you poke around in the wrack, the amphipods hop out and jump in all directions. They are almost impossible to catch.

I have asked Mike Sperling to include a picture of an amphipod near this article; if he has, you might want to look at it now (but bear in mind that the figure is greatly magnified an enormous amphipod at Jamaica Bay is one inch long). It really resembles a shrimp, except its eyes are not on stalks (e) and it is flattened from side to side. It has two sets of antennae (a) and seven pairs of legs, and the legs look very different (that's why it's called an amphipod: amphi = "different types" and pod = "leg"). The first two pairs look like claws (c), and these are used for holding food while eating and in some species for fighting. The next two pairs are used for walking upright, and the last three allow the animal to move around while on its sides (wl). The animal can also swim. It uses the next set of appendages, three sets of swimmerets (u) which are attached to the underside of its body just behind the legs, to row in tandem and propel it through the water.

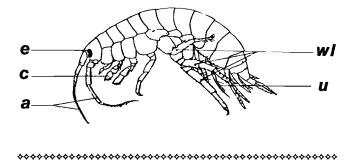
Amphipods are probably the most important animals in Jamaica Bay. First of all, what they lack in individual size they more than make up for in numbers. Dr. David Franz of Brooklyn College has spent many years investigating the animals and plants of Jamaica Bay, and he estimates that at some sites there are as many as 600,000 amphipods per square yard. That means that in some places there are carpets of amphipods. It also means that amphipods are eating a lot of material. In fact, one researcher has estimated that one species alone consumes tons of seaweed a year. Amphipods not only consume the large-leaved seaweed, they also consume microscopic algae that grows on the rocks and sand. This effect is very dramatic in the coral reef exhibits at the New York Aquarium at Coney Island. Algae tend to overgrow the corals, turning all the surfaces green and sometimes

suffocating the living corals, unless the keepers introduce amphipods, which scrape off the algae. When the amphipods multiply too much, the keepers just introduce tropical fish to eat the amphipods. When there are too few amphipods, the keepers repeat the cycle. Without amphipods, Jamaica Bay might be overgrown with algae.

Amphipods are also important because they are the principal food of many fish that live in the Bay. If you examine the guts of winter flounder and other flatfish, you will find them full of amphipods. The juvenile stages of bluefish and striped bass also eat amphipods, and they are sought by the larger shrimp and crabs as well. In fact, there are some fish, such as sea horses, which cannot be raised in aquaria unless they are provided with live amphipods.

Jamaica Bay is not unique — amphipods are key elements of the ecology of most aquatic environments in the temperate zone. There are 6200 species worldwide and they form the principal food of many species. Perhaps the most dramatic example of this is the gray whale, which lives in the northern Pacific. Gray whales are baleen whales which can grow to 50 feet long and can weigh as much as 40 tons; their primary food is an amphipod which is closely related to a species that lives in Jamaica Bay.

In recent years, amphipods have been developed as research tools to study the effects of contaminants in estuaries, and as models for studying the life histories of larger, edible crustaceans; these are topics for future articles.



#### TRS CHRISTMAS TREE SALE

Before you march into the woodlands and cut down your family's Christmas tree, think about the Theodore Roosevelt Sanctuary. Once again, the Sanctuary is offering premium Douglas Fir trees at inexpensive prices. Trees will be available upon request by mailing or leaving a \$20 deposit. In addition to getting top rate trees at low prices, you will also help support our continuing obligation to the birds, mammals, trees, and other living creatures that make the Sanctuary their home during all the seasons. Purchase a tree from the Sanctuary and your money will be a gift to the plants and animals that give us beauty and wonder all year round. Prices are as follows: 6 feet and under, \$35; 6 to 9 feet, Grade A, \$40; 6 to 8 feet, Premium, \$50; special sizes and wreaths, call 922-3200 for information. Send your name, address, phone number, the tree size, and a \$20 deposit to Theodore Roosevelt Sanctuary, 134 Cove Road, Oyster Bay, NY 11771.

#### **BIRD WALKS**

Elliott Kutner

All walks start at 9:30 AM; no walk if it rains or snows or temperature is below 25°F. Any questions? Call Elliott at 486-7667.

Dec. 6	Zach's Bay Parking Field #4, N.E. corner
Dec. 13	Jones Beach West End #2, N.E. corner
Dec. 20	Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge
Dec. 27	Happy Holidays — No Walk
Jan. 3	Massapequa Preserve (LIRR N.E. lot)
Jan. 10	Tobay JFK Sanctuary
Jan. 17	Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge
Jan. 24	Jones Beach West End #2, N.E. corner
Jan. 31	Pelham Bay Park for Owls (pull over to
	street on extreme right after going through
	Throgs Neck Bridge toll; meet at 9 AM)
Feb. 7	Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge
Feb. 14	Massapequa Preserve (LIRR N.E. lot)
Feb. 21	Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge
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#### **BALD EAGLES**

Tom Torma

A cold nip was in the air. The sky had a smooth gray look. The feeling of impending snow seemed everywhere. I was walking along the Erie Lackawanna Rail Road tracks that parallel the Delaware River, north of Port Jervis, New York. The tracks were raised above the floodplain, so I was standing at eye level with the treetops on the riverside. A Downy Woodpecker was working the tree branches. I quickly set up my camera and focused on the Downy. Suddenly a huge shadow passed behind the bird. I quickly looked up to see an adult Bald Eagle soaring above the river, heading downstream. Any time I see a Bald Eagle, it is a sight that I find hard to forget.

The Bald Eagle is one of our country's most beloved birds. The symbol of our nation, it appears on our nation's seals of power, military uniforms, and many public buildings and monuments. During the Gulf War, many tee shirt and baseball cap patriots displayed the Bald Eagle in support of troops in the Middle East. Corporate advertisers often use the Bald Eagle to demonstrate the greatness of a company or our free enterprise system.

Despite all the adoration, we have little respect for our nation's symbol. Ben Franklin called the Bald Eagle a pirate, attacking Osprey and other eagles to steal the fish they had caught. Franklin preferred the intelligent Turkey as our national symbol. In the 1950's, DDT moved up the food chain and accumulated in the bodies of the eagles. The Bald Eagles' birthrate declined due to thinning eggshells caused by the pesticide. The Bald Eagle was placed on the Endangered Species List. Only the banning of DDT and the efforts of humans prevented our nation's symbol from becoming

extinct. Today eagles face other problems; development in locations like the Adirondacks destroys vital habitat. Many eagles are killed by hunters, particularly in the west where they are often shot to death near lambing operations. Shepherds believe that eagles kill lambs. This claim is disputed by scientists who claim that eagles will only come down on lambs that are already dead. In any case, it is illegal to kill Bald Eagles and it's still being done.

Eagle is the standard English name for our largest diurnal hawk. Aquila, the Latin word for eagle, connotes dark color and the north wind. This became aigle in French, which became eagle in English.

Photographing Bald Eagles is never easy. Their sharp eyesight makes an approach to an eagle nearly impossible. There are a few tricks that might work when photographing these magnificent birds. A powerful telephoto lens and a blind will be needed. Set up your blind near a location where you know the eagles will be. Two people must enter the blind. After a few minutes, one person will exit the blind and leave the area. Since eagles cannot count, they assume nobody is left in the blind and will return to the site. Now the photographer is free to take his/her pictures.

Another trick is to take the opposite approach. Everyday, the photographer will walk out near the eagle, wearing the same brightly colored hat and jacket. He makes himself obvious to the bird. Before long, the bird becomes tolerant of the photographer and allows him to approach close enough to take a picture. If you do not wish to make this type of effort, you can always go to a zoo. The key to taking a good zoo picture is to be sure that you don't include any manmade objects in the picture.

Several years ago, during a visit to Alaska, I was a passenger on the Alaska State Ferry. I was traveling between Valdez and Seward. The ferry moved along Prince William Sound, where snow capped mountains provided a backdrop for an incredible wildlife show. One could see seals, porpoises, whales, loons, and Sea Otters. Meanwhile, Bald Eagles soared overhead. A few years later, the Exxon Valdez struck a shoal in Prince William Sound to create a disastrous oil spill. During a television news report about the spill, dead and dying oil-soaked Bald Eagles were shown. I could not help but think that perhaps these were the same eagles I had seen. They were birds I will never forget.



#### RAPTOR BANDING STATION

Mary Richard

The Theodore Roosevelt Sanctuary, in keeping with its charter to conduct research on wildlife found on Long Island, is running a raptor banding station. Migrating falcons and hawks are trapped, banded, measured, and released. Banding migrating raptors helps us discover their migration routes, population statistics, descriptions, measurements, longevity, and much more. The more we learn about raptors, the better we will be able to protect them. At Fire Island National Seashore, which lies along the Atlantic flyway, the birds fly in from the east, traveling along the coastline towards a southern destination that could be as far as South America.

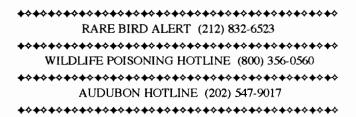
The migration takes place from September through October, and anyone interested can travel to Robert Moses State Park or Jones Beach and watch the birds fly by; the best time to look is on a cold clear day after a front has passed through. The raptors follow their prey — passerines (songbirds). The hawks trapped at the beach include Northern Harriers, Peregrine Falcons, Sharp-shinned Hawks, American Kestrels, Merlins, and an occasional Cooper's Hawk. This year, we banded mostly Merlins and Sharp-shinned Hawks at Fire Island.

Unlike along mountain ridges, the raptors we see are not chiefly soaring birds. They tend to have strong wing beats and use the offshore breeze for lift. Due in part to a \$300 donation from SSAS, we were able to erect a blind and begin the project this year. We may relocate the blind next year, but we got off to a good start. We educated various groups that stopped by and scheduled some class visits to help educate Long Islanders.

The project is conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation, and the National Park Service. If you would like to know more about the project, call the Sanctuary at 922-3200.

#### **BINOCULARS, SCOPES, AND FIELD GUIDES**

Binoculars, spotting scopes, and field guides are sold by South Shore Audubon Society year-round at competitive prices and make splendid gifts for Christmas, Chanukah, and New Year's. Joe Lancer has a supply of Bushnell 7×35 binocs and Golden Guides to the Birds of North America, plus a Bausch & Lomb / Bushnell catalog. For information, call him at 536-6574 (7 to 9 PM) or look for Joe at our meetings and walks.



#### SSAS "BAG LADY" NEWS

El Glaser

If you weren't at the October 13th meeting, this is particularly for you. I showed the members a sturdy, heavyweight canvas shopping bag which I offered to order for all who are interested. The bags will cost approximately \$4 to buy from the company and that's what we will sell them for. I'm doing this merely because it bothers me to see all the plastics used at the supermarket checkouts. There are several important reasons for doing this. You personally can feel good that you are helping reduce the amount of plastic waste (the canvas bags are washable and last forever). Not only are you helping the environment, but you are making a silent yet significant statement to the public at large every time you use your bags on the checkout line. You are setting a good example and hopefully - influencing others. At present, I'm negotiating with the bag company to have the South Shore Audubon logo on the bags, so that you can feel more confident when you use them.

I do hope there are lots of you out there who are not just passive paying members. Here's your chance to do a little something on a personal level that will really matter. Please call and place your order (they make good gifts too) so I can send our order in. I can be reached at 561-9118.

#### THEODORE ROOSEVELT SANCTUARY

134 Cove Road Oyster Bay, NY 11771 (516) 922-3200

Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bird Sanctuary is owned by the National Audubon Society and operated by the Community and three local Audubon chapters, including South Shore Audubon Society. The following programs are open to the public. Space is limited and registration is required. All program fees are required at the time of registration.

Sunday, December 6th (12 PM to 3 PM, children) — Annual Tree Decorating Party. We will decorate the tree naturally, have refreshments, play games, and take a winter walk. TRS members \$3, nonmembers \$5.

Sunday, December 6th (12 PM to 3 PM, adults) — Decorating Naturally. Adults can learn how to use nature to make festive decorations. TRS members \$3, nonmembers \$5.

Tuesday, December 15th (3:30 PM to 5:30 PM, grades 3-8) — Hoo Are We? Meet live owls, find out how they live, and study owl pellets. TRS members \$4, nonmembers \$5

Sunday, December 20th (1 PM to 2:30 PM, grades 1-4) — TRS Nature Walk. Find out about the Sanctuary, enjoy games and a trail walk, and meet live animals. TRS members \$3, nonmembers \$5.

#### 1992 NYS ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

Michael Sperling

The Environmental Planning Lobby, founded in 1969, is a nonprofit, nonpartisan alliance of individuals and over 100 environmental organizations; it is New York State's only full-time environmental lobby. EPL's Board of Directors includes National Audubon Society's Northeast Regional Vice President, David Miller. Their annual Voters' Guide, available for \$3 from EPL, 353 Hamilton St., Albany, NY 12210, includes the voting records of all of our State Senators and Assemblymembers on the following bills, plus articles on individual issues, favorite legislators, and least favorite legislators — winners of oil slick awards.

Maurice Hinchey, Chairman of the Assembly's Environmental Committee and sponsor of many of the good bills listed below, was just elected to Congress and will be missed in Albany. Hopefully, someone will be able to fill his shoes.

Beginning with the 1992 legislative session, EPL implemented a new system for rating legislation. The purpose of the system is to weigh bills based on their potential impact on New York's environment. Each bill that EPL took a position on in 1992 received one of six ratings:

- 3 Trees. Proposed legislation would be of significant assistance and benefit to help resolve a pressing problem facing New York's environment.
- **2 Trees.** Proposed legislation would provide substantial benefit to New York's environment.
- 1 Tree. Proposed legislation would be beneficial to some aspect of New York's environment.
- 1 Stack. Proposed legislation would be detrimental to the cause of environmental protection in New York.
- 2 Stacks. Proposed legislation would do substantial harm to New York's environment.
- 3 Stacks. Proposed legislation would likely result in major or lasting harm to New York's environment.

The following is the first installment of the EPL's descriptions of the bills, some of which were also passed by either the Assembly or Senate in 1991, so they will look familiar unless you joined SSAS very recently. You can look forward to seeing the worst bills described in an upcoming *Skimmer* or two.

Essential Habitats \*\*A. Loss of habitat is the chief cause of species extinction. Here in New York, there is no protection against destruction of the habitats of our threatened and endangered species. EPL considers this bill, which

seeks to preserve species diversity, one of the most important environmental measures for New York. Despite the fact that this bill limits the amount of land that could be designated as essential habitat to less than 1/2 of 1% of all land in the state, the Senate has repeatedly failed to act on this measure. A5754-A (Hinchey) passed the Assembly but was not sponsored in the Senate.

Environmental Enforcement Act . In dozens of other states and for certain federal laws, citizens have the right to enforce environmental protection laws. This bill would ensure that New Yorkers also have this fundamental right to protect themselves and their environment from lawbreaking polluters. Although few "citizen suits" have been brought to court in other states, this provision has been very effective as a deterrent for would-be environmental violators and as a motivator for government enforcement. A8010-B (Rules Committee at the request of Hinchey) passed the Assembly but did not have a Senate sponsor.

Adirondack Park Protection . The Adirondack Park, which is the last intact boreal ecosystem in the continental United States, celebrated its 100th birthday this year. Alarmingly, if current development patterns persist, this magnificent wilderness may be celebrating its bicentennial as suburban housing tracts. This bill is a critical measure that would strengthen protection of backcountry wilderness and undeveloped shorelines and provide economic assistance to local governments to preserve the tourism and forestry industries. A9019-B (Hinchey) passed the Assembly but was not sponsored in the Senate.

#### BIRD SEED SAVINGS DAY SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1993 TACKAPAUSHA MUSEUM 9:30 AM -2:30 PM

The museum is located on Washington Avenue in Seaford and lies about 1/2 mile south of Sunrise Highway, just north of Merrick Road. Preordering greatly aids us in determining the amount of seed needed; an order form appears below for your use. Please keep this upper portion as a reminder of the sale date. All preorders should be received by JANUARY 12th. Please make checks payable to the South Shore Audubon Society. Mail check and order form to Paul T. Butkereit, 268 Wallace St., Freeport, NY 11520.

Once again we are offering three types of sunflower seed: black oil seed, large white striped seed, and a blend of the two consisting of 60% oil and 40% striped. We will also be offering a 10% reduction on Bird Feeders. Help will be needed on the sale date to take orders and to aid in unloading seed. If you wish to volunteer, call (516) 623-0843 late evenings and ask for Paul. Our next sale will be in OCTOBER 1993.

My name is			
My address is			
	City	 State	_ Zip
	Telephone	 S.S.A.S. Member?	Yes No

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	TOTAL
· <u>-</u> ·	25 lb Black Oil Sunflower Seed	7.00	
	25 lb Striped Sunflower Seed	7.50	
	40 lb Blended Sunflower Seed	11.00	
	25 lb Regular Wild Bird Seed Mix (sunflower, millet, cracked corn, milo, wheat)	5.50	
	50 lb Regular Wild Bird Seed Mix	10.50	
_	20 lb Special Mix (sunflower, millet, milo, wheat, peanut hearts)	5.25	
	40 lb Special Mix	10.00	
	40 lb Premium Mix (sunflower, millet, cracked corn, niger seed, peanut hearts)	10.50	
	25 lb Cracked Corn	5.50	
	10 lb Sunflower Hearts	6.00	
	10 lb Safflower Seed	4.50	
	10 lb Peanut Bits	5.25	
	10 lb White Proso Millet	2.75	
	10 lb Thistle Seed (Niger)	10.00	
_	Maine Manna Suet Cakes	3.90	

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#### 1992-1993 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

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James Remsen, Jr., President	764-5168
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Bruno Leporati, Director (6/95)	
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### South Shore Audubon Society P.O. Box 31 Freeport, NY 11520-0031

A CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Americans Committed to Conservation

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