OUTH HORE KIMMER

VOLUME 41, NUMBER 2 — SOUTH SHORE AUDUBON SOCIETY

OCTOBER 2010

NEXT MEETING

John Gaglione

DATE: Tuesday, October 12, 2010

TIME: 7:30 P.M.

PLACE: Freeport Memorial Library

144 W. Merrick Rd. (at S. Ocean Ave.)

SPEAKER: Betsy Gulotta

TOPIC: The Hempstead Plains

This month's speaker will give us a PowerPoint presentation about the Hempstead Plains, a tallgrass prairie habitat that once covered 60,000 acres of land in Nassau County. Today, due to rapid development, only tiny remnants are left. The Hempstead Plains shaped Long Island's history in many ways, including agriculture, horse racing, aviation, housing development, and natural history. This program touches on the historical significance of the Hempstead Plains and focuses on the importance of the ecological characteristics and education potential of the prairie.

Over 250 species of plants are found on the Hempstead Plains, along with countless numbers of birds, butterflies, and other insects. Some are considered rare and endangered, such as the globally endangered plant, Sandplain gerardia, that occurs in only 11 places in the world. The habitat at Nassau Community College is managed by Friends of Hempstead Plains (friendsofhp.org), a not-forprofit organization whose mission is to protect and restore the native prairie grassland through scientific education and research. Techniques of habitat management and prairie restoration will be discussed, including projects that welcome community involvement and participation.

Betsy Gulotta is Biology Professor Emeritus from Nassau Community College and Conservation Project Manager for Friends of Hempstead Plains. She is a past president of SSAS and the co-chairperson of our Brookside Preserve Committee. Join us!

Meeting Room. Due to upstairs repair work, it is possible that we will be meeting in the basement (rooms 4 and/or 5); check the monitor near the circulation desk.

Pre-Meeting Program on Birds. Starting at 7 P.M. most months, Scott Oglesby expands our birding horizons in the room beyond our coffee-break tables. Topic suggestions for future talks are welcome.

Parking Lots. In addition to the parking lot adjacent to the library, there's a lightly used, well-lit, and fairly close municipal lot on the east side of S. Ocean Ave., on the near (south) side of the gas station that borders Sunrise Highway.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Wendy Murbach

One of the best things about being out in natural surroundings is the mystery. You never can predict what will be out there with you. Sometimes you see it right away; sometimes you come upon it around the bend; other times you must sit very still and maybe it will appear; and some of the times you hear it, never seeing anything. But if you keep your eyes open, you will see something, perhaps not what you expected to see, but some wondrous thing because out there in nature, there is something you have never seen before and you will see it if you look carefully.

Birding is like that. We can make guesses about habitat, favorite foods, times of year, passage of fronts, and many other factors, but sometimes the birds are there and sometimes they are not. That uncertainty is what makes birding so exciting.

Being in the outdoors, in natural surroundings, is good for us. Studies of schoolchildren have shown that they perform much better on exams after spending time in the woods. Studies have shown decreases in stress hormones in those who have taken a walk in the forest. We all know we feel better after a good bird walk. Being in nature is naturally good for us humans.

And every once in a while, those of us who spend time in the outdoors are rewarded with a peak experience, some unforgettable meeting with wild things. On August 22, South Shore Audubon birders had one of those meetings at the Marine Nature Study Area in Oceanside.

Weather reports talked of rain in the morning but a surprisingly large number of SSAS birders, togged out in rain gear, were milling around and chatting. We walked down the main path and by the time we arrived at the crossroad where the new bridge has been installed, we had seen egrets, terns, night-herons, swallows, and more.

A little farther along the path, our field trips' leader, Steve Schellenger, saw movement in the marsh on the left side. In a small opening in the marsh we could see activity — birds crossing from one side of the opening to the other --- but it was not clear what birds they were. Suddenly, one black fuzzy Clapper Rail chick stepped out of the marsh grass and onto the mudflat right in front of us, and then another, and then an adult came out, crossed the mudflat, and entered the grass near the path, very close to where we all stood. As we held our breath, more chicks emerged, until seven chicks had scooted across the mudflat and into the marsh grass. As close as they were to us, we really could not see them at all times and we wondered what they would do next. Somehow our birding group had been split in two, leaving a space between the two groups. We stood quietly and that was really difficult because we were so excited to see those fuzzy chicks.

What was going on in that rail family was a regrouping in the marsh grass, the adult gathering the chicks and deciding what to do next. To our amazement, the family paraded out onto the path between our two groups. Those fuzzy chicks were taken right across the path to the marsh grass on the other side, adult in the lead, seven chicks dutifully following. And, guess what, the last chick was the smallest, the runt of the litter. We all got good looks at the crossing. We all oohed and aahed over those chicks. We were thrilled.

Yes, it rained after that, and yes, we all got wet, but who cared? We had seen something that we had never seen before and we all suspected that we might never see again. Mother Nature delivered another exciting episode in the ongoing SSAS birding saga.

You can see Ronnie B.'s pictures of the rail family at www.mywebzone.us/fun/LocalWildlife.html.

SSAS Post Office Statement — South Shore
Skimmer is published monthly from September through December and February through May by South Shore Audubon Society, P.O. Box 31, Freeport, NY 11520-0031.

25TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL COASTAL CLEANUP

Be part of the biggest volunteer stewardship project in the world — be part of the 25th Annual International Coastal Cleanup.

When: Cleanups at most sites will occur on **September 25**; however, many groups have scheduled their events on other dates through October. See www.alsnyc.org for the list of sites and rain dates.

Where: Beaches, rivers, and lakes of New York State, including, but not limited to, Long Island Sound, the Hudson River, Atlantic Ocean, the Great Lakes, and Finger Lakes, as well as numerous creeks and bays.

Who: You and thousands of other volunteers, led by Beach Captains from local environmental groups, schools, scout leaders, corporate public service directors, divers, civic associations, etc.

Why: To clean the beach and document what litters our shores, to compile data to devise strategies to combat pollution, to increase public participation in solving the problem of pollution, and to increase public awareness and appreciation of the coastal environment.

In 2009, 10,425 volunteers, coordinated by the American Littoral Society, cleaned and documented 144,837 pounds of debris along 326 miles of NY's shoreline.

OUR E-LIST http://groups.yanoo.com/group/ssas_list



Explore the coast with the

AMERICAN LITTORAL SOCIETY

NYCA RAPTOR MIGRATION AT JAMAICA BAY (Sun., Oct. 10). Meet 10 a.m. at Bldg. 1, Fort Tilden for a hike along the beach, dunes and woods and visit the hawk watch platform. For info & reservations, e-mail donriepe@gmail.com. Free.

ASSATEAGUE NATIONAL SEASHORE/CHINCOTEAGUE REFUGE WEEKEND (Nov. 4–7). A great wildlife weekend along the Virginia Coast. See many species of waterfowl, raptors incl. bald eagles, as well as river otter, endangered Delmarva fox squirrel and wild ponies. Best crab cakes anywhere. Cost: \$375 incl. 3 nights at Refuge Inn, morning and afternoon guided hikes around national wildlife refuge and national seashore, bus tour of backwater flats, plus an "all-you-can-eat" seafood buffet. E-mail: driepe@nyc.rr.com.

MONTAUK WINTER WEEKEND (Jan. 7–9, 2011). Visit Montauk during quiet time and peak birding & seal viewing season. Stay at luxurious Manor House (heated pool, jacuzzi, restaurant, spacious rooms and lobby) and hike the bluffs, beaches and woods. Cost: \$365 includes 2 nights lodging, 5 meals, 5 guided hikes, 2 evening programs, a star watch plus free pickup at LIRR station. E-mail: driepe@nyc.rr.com.

For information and free field trip brochure, call/write Don Riepe, (718) 318-9344, driepe@nyc.rr.com, 28 West 9th Road, Broad Channel, NY 11693; www.alsnyc.org.

FIRE ISLAND WILDERNESS PLAN

Jim Brown and Joe Zysman

Editor's note: Three years ago we had articles about the participation of SSAS in the Fire Island Wilderness Coalition that was organized by Joe Zysman in response to plans to update the management plans for Fire Island National Seashore. The first three paragraphs below are Joe's explanation of the current status; they're followed by the letter that SSAS's Conservation Chairperson, Jim Brown, submitted to the National Park Service on September 2, 2010. The deadline for comments was September 6. For info about the proposals, see www.nps.gov/fiis/parkmgmt/generalmanagementplan.htm.

The National Park Service (NPS) is developing a new "General Management Plan" (GMP) for the Fire Island National Seashore (FINS) and a "Wilderness Management Plan" (WMP) for the Wilderness Area within it. These new plans will replace existing plans.

Before the new plans are finalized, NPS will issue a formal Draft Plan for public review, which will contain several alternative proposals, including a "preferred alternative." Following further public review, final GMP and WMP plans will be completed, probably by the end of 2011.

NPS has recently issued its informal "Preliminary Management Alternatives" for these plans and has invited public comment on them. This does not designate a preferred alternative; however, public responses — or the absence of responses — will influence the selection of the "preferred alternative" for the Draft Plan, and may lead to its selection as the core of an approved Final WMP.

Regarding the creation of a new "Wilderness Management Plan" (WMP) for the Wilderness Area of Fire Island, we urge your agency to thoughtfully consider the comments below of the South Shore Audubon Society. Our organization is a local chapter of the National Audubon Society that represents approximately 1,500 families from the south shore of Long Island.

The Wilderness Area of Fire Island is extremely important to the South Shore Audubon Society and its members. The seven-mile stretch of Fire Island from Smith Point to Watch Hill was designated a federal wilderness area by Congress in 1980 and is the first and only federal wilderness in New York State. This wild section of Fire Island has been enjoyed by our members and many others over the years. The land provides important habitat for birds and other wildlife, as well as offering the possibility of a true "wilderness experience" to those who love nature.

Several different alternatives are being considered for the future management of the Fire Island Wilderness Area. Actions contemplated now will determine how the Wilderness will be managed during the next 20–30 years. The final "Wilderness Management Plan" that is adopted should be in conformity with the provisions of the 1964 Wilderness Act, an act designed to preserve the "wilderness character" of our nation's wild places, while providing "outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation." The South Shore Audubon Society hopes the new WMP to be adopted will choose an alternative among those being suggested that will accomplish the cherished goals of the 1964 landmark legislation.

We feel that over the past thirty years the Wilderness Area has been basically well managed. Among the alternatives being suggested for the area at the present time, our Society supports Alternative #1, "Status Quo/Current Management." We do feel, however, that the Old Burma Road, which provides basic access to the interior of the wilderness, should be better maintained along its entire length. This historic pathway through the swale is currently overgrown and is exceedingly difficult to even locate in places. Maintaining, in a minimally intrusive way, this simple footpath is necessary to help visitors better enjoy their experience in the wild.

We strongly object to ideas contained in Alternative #4, "Exploring New Opportunities for Public Use." We oppose the use of increased signage and trail markers, the increase in the number of camping permits, establishing a system of designated campsites, and restoring the bay-side boardwalk. All of these changes would diminish, severely, the wilderness experience. We oppose this 4th alternative as being inimical to the letter and spirit of the Wilderness Act.

Thank you for considering and weighing our input into this important process of developing a new Wilderness

Management Plan for Fire Island. We fervently hope that the Wilderness will be maintained for perpetuity, for all future generations to enjoy as a truly wild place on Long Island.

Please keep us informed as this process of formulating the new WMP continues.

+ HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

Joe Landesberg

The SSAS continued its yearly awards to graduating high school seniors who have demonstrated a commitment to be of service to our environment. The following students each have received an award of \$250.00:

- * Michelle Evans, Baldwin High School, Baldwin.
- *Ben Kutner, South Side High School, Rockville Centre. Ben was president of SSHS Environmental Club for three years.
- * Milagros Rodriguez, Freeport High School, Freeport. All three students expect to continue their studies in science this fall in college.

NATURE WALK AT HEMPSTEAD PLAINS

On **Saturday, October 23**, as a sequel to this month's general meeting, SSAS will be having a special field trip, led by Betsy Gulotta, to view the flora and fauna of the Hempstead Plains. We will meet at 9:30 A.M. for a walk that we expect will end at around 11.

Directions. Take the Meadowbrook State Parkway to Exit M4 (also used for Hempstead Turnpike/Nassau Coliseum). Continue on the exit road to Charles Lindbergh Blvd. west. Go a short distance on the boulevard to the first exit on the right, which is for Nassau Community College's East Campus parking lots. At the first intersection (Perimeter Road intersecting itself), you'll see a sign and parking for Hempstead Plains.

UPDATING NEW YORK'S ENDANGERED SPECIES REGULATIONS

Laura McCarthy

Editor's note: The following information from Audubon New York's Grassroots Coordinator concerns a press release issued too late for last month's *Skimmer* and a deadline that, unless extended, is too early for this issue. Please join SSAS's free Yahoo! group (see p. 2) if you are interested in receiving timely information for voicing your environmental opinions to our government.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is updating the state's regulations to clarify the framework for endangered and threatened species. According to DEC's press release of August 5, these updated regulations would do the following:

- setablish criteria for listing and delisting species, and requirements for restoration and recovery plans
- we establish timelines, procedures, and standards for reviewing applications for construction projects and other projects that might impact endangered and threatened species
- define the "taking" of a protected species to include the adverse modification of habitat, conforming to New York court decisions interpreting the term
- call for applicants to develop a mitigation plan that results in a net conservation benefit to the listed species

There is much more detail in the regulations, so please go to the DEC link below and read the provisions. Audubon New York is reviewing the regulations and will be preparing a comment letter as soon as possible that we will share with chapters and Audubon activists.

To access the proposal, the text of the regulation, and related links, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/34113.html#part182.

Public comments will be (were) accepted through Sept. 20, 2010. To comment, write to Dan Rosenblatt, NYSDEC, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-4750 or send an e-mail to wildliferegs@gw.dec.state.ny.us.

★★ WELCOME NEW MEMBERS ★★

Wendy Murbach

Our new members since last month's Skimmer are: Atlantic Beach M. Sanello Bellmore Iris T. Kunofsky East Meadow Thomas Glacken Elmont Rolard Renaud Franklin Square Elisabeth Kennedy Freeport..... Joseph Hudson Hewlett Joseph Crici Hicksville Helen Black Levittown Jana Fanizzie Lido Beach Elizabeth Connolly, William H. Rosenblum Long Beach Michael Caruso Massapequa John A. Valerie, Rita Wygand Merrick Alice Meyer, Mattia Saraceni Plainview D. F. Kontje Roosevelt Lancelot Clarke Valley Stream...... Debra Evans, Evelyn Leach

Therese Lucas

... on your new **Audubon calendar**. You can keep track of SSAS general meetings which are held the second Tuesday of our meeting months and SSAS Sunday morning walks. Check the newsletter for particular dates and times.

The 2011 Audubon calendars should be available by the end of September at meetings and walks. The discounted cost is \$10 each for the Songbirds, Nature, Wildflower, and Engagement Calendars. The new John James Audubon Birds of America Calendar, which beautifully reproduces many of his paintings, is \$12.

Enid R. Klein

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law 132 ALBERMARLE AVE. Valley Stream, NY 11580

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Steve Schellenger

All walks start at 9:30 A.M.; no walk if it rains. Any questions? Call Steve at 987-8103. Directions and summaries may be found at ssaudubon.org.

Sep. 26	Hempstead Lake State Park (Southern
	State Parkway Exit 18 south, Field #3)
Oct. 3	Mill Pond Park (Wantagh/Bellmore, north
	side of Merrick Rd.)
Oct. 10	Massapequa Preserve (LIRR N.E. lot)
Oct. 17	Norman J. Levy Park and Preserve
Oct. 24	Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge
Oct. 31	Jones Beach West End #2, N.E. corner*
Nov. 7	Hempstead Lake State Park (see above)

*Note: State budget cuts have closed Jones Beach's West End except for birding and fishing. Show your binoculars and/or field guide at the booth for access.

Editor's note: This article is part of a series available at www.audubonathome.org.

Melodious, conspicuous songbirds, Northern Mockingbirds are common in suburban and rural neighborhoods across much of the United States from California to New England. They can be attracted to even heavily urbanized areas by planting native shrubs and bushes for nesting, foraging, and roosting sites.

What Northern Mockingbirds Need

Food: Mockingbirds are omnivorous; eating a variety of native and exotic fruits, as well as small invertebrates including insects, spiders, and earthworms. They forage on the ground, on lawns, and in low trees, shrubs, and bushes. In winter their diet is predominantly fruit; in



summer arthropods. Insects, beetles, ants, bees, wasps, and grasshoppers are among their favorite animal foods, while elderberries, hollies, mulberries, sumacs, hackberries, wild cher-

ries, wild grapes, serviceberries, and greenbrier are preferred fruits. Mockingbirds will defend fruit-bearing trees or shrub patches during winter.

Nesting: Nests are sited 3 to 9 feet high in bushes, shrubs, or small trees. These birds will also nest in isolated clumps of vegetation, especially in suburban areas, where they seem to suffer less predation than rural nests or nests in larger patches of vegetation.

Shelter: Mockingbirds are presumed to roost and sleep on sheltered branches of trees and shrubs.

Other: They will drink and bathe at a birdbath or small pond. Predation from cats and collisions with picture windows pose threats. Low-flying mockingbirds also frequently collide with automobiles.

How You Can Help

- Plant fruiting native shrubs and bushes, including elderberries, hollies, mulberries, and wild grapes.
- Remove and avoid planting multiflora rose bushes. Mockingbirds eat the fruit and spread the seeds, facilitating invasion by this exotic invasive plant.
- Provide raisins, grapes, or chopped fruits on a platform feeder.
 - May also come to mealworm feeders.
- Avoid using pesticides that may kill insects used as food, or herbicides that destroy shrubby patches used as foraging habitat.
- Plant thick patches or rows of diverse native bushes, shrubs, and low ornamental trees.
- Encourage neighbors to plant bushes and shrubs to provide additional habitat.
- Maintain bushes and shrubs with minimal pruning to provide ample roosting, sleeping, and resting cover.
- Provide a birdbath or small pond for bathing and drinking. Make sure to keep birdbaths clean and free of mosquito larvae.
- Keep cats indoors to keep them safe from outdoor hazards and to protect birds. Remove feral cats from neighborhood.
- Screen windows or make them visible so mockingbirds can avoid colliding with them (www.audubonathome.org/ SafeWindows.html).
- Whenever possible, plant patches of shrubs far away from busy roadways.

SSAS Mission Statement — The mission of South Shore Audubon Society is to promote environmental education; conduct research pertaining to local bird populations, wildlife, and habitat; and preserve and restore our environment, through responsible activism, for the benefit of both people and wildlife.

NASSAU HUB TRANSPORTATION COMMENTS

Nassau County has initiated *The Nassau Hub Study Alternatives Analysis/ Environmental Impact Statement*. Funded through a Federal Transit Administration grant, the Study will identify transportation issues within this 11-square-mile central portion of the County and make recommendations for improvements that will enhance the existing transit network, provide new transportation choices, address congestion issues, and support economic development efforts.

For details, go to www.nassauhub.com; there are many resources available there, including a Travel Questionnaire designed to assist The Nassau Hub Study Team in understanding travel choices, patterns, and preferences in and around Nassau County.

NATURE TALES FROM A WANDERER Two Tracks in the Sheyenne National Grasslands

On the advice of a National Grasslands Ranger, we searched for a seldom-maintained dirt road, early in June, that leads into the tallgrass prairie portion of the Sheyenne National Grasslands in North Dakota. We were denied easier access to that portion of the grasslands, as the more frequently maintained dirt roads were closed due to flooding and its associated quagmire of mud. An abundance of rainfall earlier in the season excessively flooded low points in the grasslands, including those that the dirt roads pass through. That is good for the waterfowl and related species that use these prairie potholes for breeding and the raising of young, but not good for dirt road travel in wet years like this one.

It wasn't easy to find the road, as it was only two ribbons of partially grass-covered earth, passing through the fields of prairie grasses and associated plants. We passed the road once simply because it did not look as if we should go there, especially with our low-clearance rental car. I probably should have recognized the road, as the ranger told us to drive it with care because of that low clearance. I was still not sure if it was our road when we backtracked and turned into it. I even looked for a posted no-trespassing sign and found none. Then I recalled, as the grasses, etc., banged away at the bottom of the car, the ranger's words when I asked about restrictions to access within the grassland. His reply was direct and to the point, as he answered, "This is a National Grassland. It belongs to you. Just make sure that if you open a gate to pass through a fence, you close it again, as some of the land is leased for cattle grazing."

The banging of the plants on the bottom of the car made me question my sanity even as I knew that we were now committed mentally to exploring wherever the road took us. A few small trees grew among the grasses and associated plants in the fields we passed through. My mind was quickly taken off road hazards when a bird flew off the outer portion of a branch of one of the trees, fluttered as it captured an insect, and returned to the same perch that it left. Having our binoculars in the front of the car, I quickly stopped and identified it as an Eastern Kingbird, a bird frequently seen at home. That identification was not really a big surprise, as most of the bird species in this part of the country are birds of the east; only a few are western species.

Close to the road, on our right side, was a barbed-wire fence. Along the fence, a tangle of shrubs and vines grew, with an occasional shrub growing higher than the rest in a fairly open manner. As we drove on, we flushed a sparrow, then two, from the tangle and they perched fairly high in two of the shrubs. When I stopped, a portion of the car blocked my view. Reluctant to move the car in fear of chasing the birds away, I slowly opened the door, got out,

and resting my elbows on the roof of the car to steady the binoculars, I discovered two Savannah Sparrows. I know the species to be frequent migrants seen at home but I was unsure of their status here. We looked them up in the checklist given to us by the ranger and found them to be an abundant nesting species in the grasslands. I suspect that we flushed them from a nest in the tangle.

My attention was pulled from the sparrows by a sweet beautiful song that I was sure came from a meadowlark even as it seemed different from those I have heard in the past. I suspected it to be a Western Meadowlark, not the Eastern Meadowlark that I am more familiar with. The bird was faced away from me on a fence post, so the subtle field marks that differentiate an Eastern from a Western were not visible. I confirmed my suspicion that it was a Western when I referred again to the checklist and found only the Western Meadowlark listed — and listed as an abundant and nesting species in the grasslands.

Not far from the meadowlark, I spotted a shorebird-type bird standing on another fence post. It looked out of place

there, but even before getting my binoculars on it I knew that I had spotted an Upland Sandpiper (pictured, copyright Sue Adair), a bird of the open plains. I got a double dose of satisfaction in finding it, as a few weeks before going on this trip one was reported to be at Robert Moses State Park on Fire Island; we spent some time looking for that bird but never found it. This one, in its surroundings, more than made up for the one never found.



Slowly and carefully we drove on, to be stopped again when we flushed a sparrow high into a shrub. Not being familiar with the species, we carefully observed the bird. Most evident was its pale color and a distinct brown mark

in the ear region of the head. A check of a field guide gave us the first of many Clay-colored Sparrows that we saw while in North Dakota.

We listed a few more birds that we were familiar with from birding at home as the drive became more challenging and our progress slowed. That slow progress was eating away the clock and we still had another two or three slow miles to go before reaching our destination. The ticking of the clock told us that it was decision time and we had to choose between continuing on or going to other more accessible areas; doing both was no longer possible. Decision made, we headed back to the open highway, hoping to list more birds and gather more stories in other areas of the Sheyenne National Grasslands.

********************************** OUR WEB SITE (incl. online store) www.ssaudubon.org RARE BIRD ALERT (212) 979-3070 VOLUNTEERS FOR WILDLIFE (631) 423-0982 *********************************

SSAS BACKYARD BIRD SURVEY

For several years, SSAS's Research Committee has been conducting a study to document the bird species found in the SSAS area and to estimate their numbers. We greatly appreciate input from anyone that feeds and/or observes birds in their yard or neighborhood.

To participate, simply record the birds that you see in your yard, neighborhood, or at your feeder; the date, time, and the number or approximate number of each species; and fill in the table provided below. If you have more recordings than lines in the table, please attach an additional piece of paper to the table and submit the additional recordings in the same manner. At the end of each month, please mail or e-mail your record to me at the appropriate address listed below, or hand it to me at our monthly meeting. Additional survey sheets are available at SSAS events.

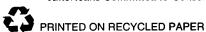
Please do not hesitate to submit your observations, even if you have been able to make only very few. WE NEED YOUR INPUT!

Dates: From to				1				
Date	Time	Species	No.	Date	Time	Species	No.	
			:					
				Submitted by:				
				Address:				
				Phone number:				
				Please send to: Mr. J. Grupp, Research Chairperson 660 Edgemere Ave., Uniondale NY 11553 or E-mail: Birdstudyjoeg02@aol.com				
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South Shore Audubon Society P.O. Box 31 Freeport, NY 11520-0031

A CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

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BECOME A MEMBER OF SSAS Think Globally, but Join Locally!

Option 1. You can join SSAS for a year by sending \$15 payable to **South Shore Audubon Society** using the form below. Our address is P.O. Box 31, Freeport, NY 11520-0031.

Option 2. To join NAS and your all-volunteer local chapter, you can help SSAS survive NAS's major dues-share cutbacks by joining Audubon through us for the same price that it costs if you join through NAS (we get \$0 unless you join through us). Mail the form below and your check payable to **National Audubon Society** to SSAS at the address above. The special rate for the first year is \$20 per household.

Renewing? Please send NAS renewals directly to NAS (we now get \$0 for all NAS renewals).