

VOLUME 45, NUMBER 5 — SOUTH SHORE AUDUBON SOCIETY

FEBRUARY 2015

NEXT MEETING

John Gaglione

DATE: Tuesday, February 10, 2015

TIME: 7:30 P.M.

PLACE: Freeport Memorial Library

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

SPEAKER: Justin Shapiro

TOPIC: The Hurricane Sandy Connection: Climate

Change and the Superstorm

Our next monthly meeting will include a program about the link between extreme weather and climate change, specifically regarding Hurricane Sandy, and the continued relevance of climate change for today and the future.

Our guest speaker, perhaps the youngest in SSAS's nearly 45-year history, is in his senior year at John F. Kennedy High School in Bellmore. Justin is one of 300 nationwide Intel Science Talent Search semifinalists, for a project he did with Harvard University researchers, "An Analysis of Corporate Response to Climate Change." He is a student who finds issues that he is passionate about and takes a position of leadership to create the change he wishes to see in the world. As a sixth grader, Justin was elected president of his elementary school student council and followed through on a campaign promise by starting a school-wide recycling program, for which he was given a citation by the Town of Hempstead for "exemplary citizenship."

Justin has used the skills developed at Climate Reality Leadership training to continue his activism on the climate crisis by giving presentations and speeches on the politics of climate change in his community, and by writing for local newspapers. As one of the few high school students selected to become a Climate Reality Leader, he utilizes his relative youth to connect with his peers, those who will ultimately determine our response to the climate crisis.

The Climate Reality Project was founded by former Vice President Al Gore in 2006, the year that his film *An Inconvenient Truth* won the Academy Award for best

documentary. The Project has certified nearly 7000 adults and teenagers throughout the world, who have attended one of its training sessions and fulfilled subsequent requirements to become Climate Reality Leaders. Join us!

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.



SHADE-GROWN COFFEE PROTECTS RAINFORESTSI

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.

Betty Borowsky

Maxwell Corydon Wheat, Jr. Is "Poet in Residence" of South Shore Audubon Society. I am delighted to announce that the South Shore Audubon Society has named Maxwell Corydon Wheat, Jr., "Poet in Residence." For us, this new relationship merely strengthens and formalizes the close ties we have had with Mr. Wheat for many years. Max has been a member of SSAS since the 1970s, regularly attending and presenting readings of his poems at our general meetings. It may be a little unorthodox to link environmental conservation with poetry, but it is very natural for us. For while Max's poems cover a range of topics, most are inspired by a love

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of nature and the joys it brings — and we know of no one who can express those feelings better.

Climate Change and Where We Live, Part III: The Effects of Global Warming on Long Island. Unfortunately, this part of this month's President's Message does not bring good news. The earth is warming up at a very rapid pace because we generate carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse gases" as byproducts of burning fossil fuels and industrial processes. This is of more than academic interest to us; if things continue as they are, there will be profound changes to our lives on Long Island. In fact, it is already affecting us.

The main problems caused by global warming come from the increase in atmospheric temperature itself, and the resulting increase in sea level as glaciers and pack ice

Let's discuss the effects of warmer temperatures first. Overall average temperatures are higher, but, perhaps more importantly, in the temperate zone warm weather periods are longer, and cold weather periods are shorter. Among other things:

This will affect public health. Warmer temperatures will allow vectors of infectious diseases to spread their ranges to the higher latitudes. For example, chikungunya is a viral disease transmitted primarily by two mosquitos: Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus. At the moment, the former is limited to the southeastern United States, but the latter now extends into the New York metropolitan area, including Long Island. Cases of chikungunya in the United States are currently rare and have occurred in the south; but this may change as our area stays warmer longer, allowing the mosquitos to overwinter (http:// www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/mosquito-borne-diseases/_documents/chickv-english.pdf).

In addition, "Climate change may affect allergies and respiratory health. The spring pollen season is already occurring earlier in the United States due to climate change. The length of the season may also have increased. In addition, climate change may facilitate the spread of ragweed, an invasive plant with very allergenic pollen. Tests on ragweed show that increasing carbon dioxide concentrations and temperatures would increase the amount and timing of ragweed pollen production." In the northeast, people who suffer from seasonal allergies look forward to the first hard frost to kill off the offending ragweed and outdoor fungi to give some relief. Without a hard frost, the allergens may be present year-round. (See www.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts-adaptation/ health.html.)

It will affect the species composition of local ecologies. Species distributions will change — the geographical area occupied for some will expand and the area occupied by others will contract. The National Audubon Society recently issued a well-researched report on the effects of global warming on the fates of the birds in the United States (see http://climate.audubon.org/). But I have witnessed these changes as well. When I was little, a robin was the first sign of spring, and mockingbirds were confined to the south. On January 3, 2014, I saw many mockingbirds and flocks of robins in Massapequa Preserve.

But it is the rise in sea level that may be the most important change for our area. As the sea rises, we will lose land to the sea permanently, and floods will reach deeper into the island when storms come along. Based on our experience with Hurricane Sandy and other storms, FEMA recently revised its storm surge map for Long Island. The map shows that, for the worst-case scenario, a category 4 hurricane coming in a northwest direction at high tide, persons living from the south shore through about halfway between Sunrise Highway and Southern State Parkway will be advised to evacuate (www.longisland.com/site media/maps/storm-surgemap.pdf). Compounding all of this, NASA anticipates an increase in the number of storm events themselves.

What to do? We need to adopt a two-pronged approach: decrease the release of greenhouse gases and increase the use of alternative sources of energy. President Obama has shown his leadership in this area by working with other nations and the United Nations to cooperate in reducing the generation of these gases, and he directed the EPA to lower permissible emissions levels.

But we must also develop cost-effective, appropriate alternative energy sources. If anything, the world's requirement for energy is increasing, and it will be very difficult to reduce demand. Of course, there is no one good alternative source of energy for all areas — it truly depends upon where you live. In Iceland almost all homes are heated with geothermal energy; this also supplies most of the electricity of the country. But Iceland is sitting on a



tectonic ridge, where the continent is splitting, and there are active volcanoes and hot springs producing an endless supply of hot water. Similarly, solar energy is a good choice in places with direct and continual sunlight.

It seems to me that some effort should be made to develop an efficient way to harness tidal energy something we have in abundant supply here; but there are many other options as well, such as nuclear energy and wind power. There are some novel ideas mentioned in Audubon's Climate Report (see reference above) as well.

There are reasonable objections to most alternative sources of energy too (nuclear energy of course - and personally I hate those windmills). But that doesn't mean that currently used alternative sources can't be improved. We really need to be open to, and actively support, the development of new ideas as well.

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NATURE TALES FROM A WANDERER Corpus Christi Hawkwatch, Texas – Effortless Bonus Birds

Joe Grupp

There was only one reason for making the long trip to Corpus Christi, Texas and spending a week sitting on the hawkwatch platform there, and that was to observe the spectacular fall migration of raptors that pass over that part of our country. A small concrete double-drip pool, about the size of two garbage can covers, where water dripped into one of the pools from above and flowed into the other, coupled with a liberal scattering of birdseed on the ground near one end of the hawkwatch platform and a large feeder near the other end, attracted a number of birds that we might otherwise not have tried to find. The shrubby area and open field before us attracted others that, by chance, perched at times in our plain view. The convenience of having them appear before us was a bonus that we had not anticipated.

Our first bonus bird was feeding on the ground by the pools shortly after our arrival. My first impression was that it was a Brown-headed Cowbird but just as quickly I realized that it had no brown head, it looked too chunky, and I am not at all familiar with many of the local species. After a look in my field guide, I confirmed my identification the easy way — I asked a local birder on the platform its identification and found my first bonus bird to be a Bronzed Cowbird. Perhaps it was a double bonus, as its range, in our country, is only in the deep south of Texas and Arizona. Birding does not get much easier than sitting in a chair and having the bird appear before you. Later in the week, in better light, I would get to see the bird's red eye that also serves as a field mark. More bonus birds were to follow.

Two of the doves found only in the deep southwest were our second and third bonus birds. One, the Inca Dove with its scalloped plumage, was found feeding on the ground most of the time. White-winged Doves that look similar to Mourning Doves but have a broad white stripe along the forward edge of their folded wings were seen on the ground and/or perched on wires or branches just about any time. A third species, the White-tipped Dove, found only in the far south of Texas, was much more secretive. It gets its name from two white wedges on either side of the tip of the tail, seen when in flight. It remained hidden in the shrubs and undergrowth, only appearing to feed on the open ground occasionally. It was so secretive that when it did appear someone on the platform would call out so all could see.

A second bird whose behavior was as secretive as the White-tipped Dove was the Olive Sparrow, a south Texas specialty. It is an almost nondescript, dull olive sparrow with a pair of dull brown stripes on its crown. I must confess that I did not even know that the species existed before it was pointed out to me as it came out into the

open to feed near the platform. The direct opposite of the Olive Sparrow were the gregarious Green Jays (pictured) with their dazzling bright green and yellow body, black throat patch, and bright blue head. They were far from secretive and anything but dull, a riot of action and a riot of color as they attacked the feeder.



Our bonus bird list numbered twenty or more before our trip ended and was augmented by a bonus bird chorus. On the afternoon of the next-to-last day of our stay in Texas, we had a heavy shower that lasted an hour or more. We remained on the platform under its roof, managing to keep almost dry. When it stopped raining, a soft light from a descending sun filtered across the landscape, enhancing it. It was a peaceful, almost quiet moment that was broken by the call of another south Texas specialty, a flycatcher, the Great Kiskadee. The call was a bit raucous yet somewhat sweet kis-ka-dee, dee kis-ka-dee, then a pause. Just as I thought the calls were over, there was an answering kis-ka-dee, then another and another, until the sounds came from scattered locations across the landscape. It was a nice moment for us, a familiar moment for those who live there.

It would be nice to think that it was some special ability that allowed us to experience all of those observations and more, but I know better. I know that we were just spending time in the home territories of all those birds, observing what the people that live there are familiar with. All I really did was sit on the hawkwatch platform looking for raptors. Any other observations were all simply BONUS BIRDS!

TACKAPAUSHA PARTY

Marilyn Hametz

A great big thank you to all who helped at the successful South Shore Audubon Society Holiday Party for Children at the Tackapausha Museum in Seaford on December 13. According to the staff, this was the best-attended event since the museum reopened in 2012 after renovations.

SSAS volunteers at the party were Betty Borowsky, Jim & Gail Brown, Helen Buckley, Larry Gumbs, Sheila Kiefer, Rich Kopsco, and Wendy Murbach. They provided refreshments, helped the children make bird feeders, and distributed conservation and Audubon information.

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THOUGHTS, NEWS, AND OPINION FROM YOUR CONSERVATION CHAIR

We Won! – But the Struggle Against Fossil Fuels and Global Warming Continues

Jim Brown

On December 17, Governor Andrew Cuomo - to the surprise of many - banned fracking. This is truly a monumental victory for the environment! New York is the first state that possesses significant amounts of shale gas to actually take the important step to ban fracking. New York State's acting Commissioner of Health, Dr. Howard A. Zucker, said he found that hydraulic fracturing posed "significant health risks," and that he would not want his own family to live near a fracking well! Dr. Zucker pointed to studies showing negative impacts on air and water quality, health impacts on people living near wells, as well as increased noise and traffic from fracking operations. As Audubon members, we also know that the effect on birds and their habitats would also be extremely negative. Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Commissioner Joseph Martens noted that the economic benefits of fracking New York's Marcellus Shale Region are very questionable, as many communities in New York had already locally banned fracking and the state had already made other sensitive areas off limits to fracking. The DEC will issue the binding order prohibiting hydraulic fracturing in our state.

The South Shore Audubon Society, along with numerous other allied organizations and individuals, have worked hard for many years on this issue. We are all to be congratulated for persevering in the fight to get this fracking ban in New York. Thanks are due to everyone who has taken action — making phone calls, writing letters, attending rallies and demonstrations — doing what had to be done to keep up the pressure on the Governor and his administration. We have demonstrated to our public officials that fracking should have no future in New York! It has been a long struggle, but we have finally prevailed.

However, fracking is still being pursued in other states, and infrastructure required by the fossil fuel industry to transport and export that shale gas continues to be built. A part of that infrastructure is the Port Ambrose LNG facility that is being planned for ocean waters 18 miles south of Long Beach. LNG (liquefied natural gas) is itself a highly explosive, dangerous, supercooled form of natural gas a fossil fuel whose extraction, production, and eventual burning contribute greatly to global warming. LNG creates greenhouse gases on a par with highly polluting coal. Port Ambrose, if built, will most certainly become an export facility and increase fracking throughout the United States. Fracked gas will become LNG, to be shipped overseas for a profit. To be located in the part of the Atlantic Ocean known as the New York Bight, between New York and New Jersey, the planned construction of this offshore fossil fuel facility can be stopped in its tracks if either the Governor of New Jersey, Chris Christie, or our own Governor, Andrew Cuomo, vetoes it.

I urge everyone to continue the struggle and again call Governor Cuomo. The Governor's number is 518-474-

8390. Thank him sincerely for doing the right thing, for banning fracking in New York. Doing so was a strong and important action that will protect New York's environment, its wildlife, and the

health of its residents. He is to be applauded for his decision to stand up against the fossil fuel industry. But also urge him to do the right thing again — veto Port Ambrose!

MORTON NWR VISIT RESCHEDULED

On **Saturday, March 14** (rescheduled from a frigid January 10), SSAS's Joanne Del Prete will provide unsalted sunflower seeds (for those who don't have their own supply for backyard bird feeding) and lead us at 10:30 A.M. from the parking lot of the Elizabeth A. Morton National Wildlife Refuge.

As we walk slowly along the 1.2-mile nature trail, we will hold a few sunflower seeds out in our palms and pause for Black-capped Chickadees and other species to land on our fingers and grab the seeds, as they've been doing since the days when the Mortons owned the property. Tufted Titmice, Blue Jays, Northern Cardinals (pictured), nuthatches, and woodpeckers are among the birds that will approach people at Morton; when we last visited in 2012, even a Wild Turkey followed us.

Bring binoculars for observing the wildlife and for the beautiful views where the 1.2-mile trail ends at the beach. Established in 1954 through a donation by the Morton family, the 187-acre Refuge boasts exceptionally diverse habitats, including upland forest, fields, ponds, salt marsh, beach, and lagoon. Much of the refuge is on a peninsula surrounded by Noyack and Little Peconic Bays.

Directions: The Refuge's address is 2595 Noyac(k) Rd., Sag Harbor, NY 11963; phone number 631-286-0485 (for the headquarters at Wertheim NWR). There is a small entrance fee (\$4 per car). Take Sunrise Highway (Route 27) to Southampton and turn left onto North Sea Road (County Road 38) toward North Sea for 2.6 miles. Turn right onto Noyac(k) Road and continue for 5 miles. The Refuge's entrance is on the left.

After our visit, everyone's invited to an optional lunch in downtown Sag Harbor. This event will be canceled in the event of rain, snow, or temperatures below 25°F. Call Joanne at 433-0739 to register in case of a cancellation or for additional info; you can reach her by cell phone on March 14 only (476-3761).

BOOKS FOR BIRDERS

R. U. Abyrdar II

This month's book review is about a wonderful book that should supplement any field guide, Identify Yourself: The 50 Most Common Birding ID Challenges, by Bill Thompson III (editor of Bird Watcher's Digest). This book is a compilation of columns, written by experienced birders, that appeared in BWD over many years.

It will give beginner and intermediate birders alike a helping hand with some of the most confusing ID challenges. These so-called challenges are of-

ten birds that are commonly seen in the field but difficult to tell apart. It combines clear, concise (?), and easy-to-read text with beautiful illustrations that show the key field

marks. It acts like a close friend who happens to be an expert birder and who is warm, patient, enthusiastic, and full of good humor. It will certainly boost our "fun" factor when we're in the field! If we are constantly befuddled by "look-alike" species, this book is just what we were missing. The author's wife, Julie Zickefoose, creates handsome illustrations that can make even the most confusing ID challenges more solvable.

This book is a must for our birding bookshelves! Sparrows and warblers will never seem the same again; neither will sandpipers! The author has collected 50 of the most commonly encountered bird species challenges in North America and explores each of them with the intention of taking us beyond the handy-dandy field guide. Many of these bird species will not be found on the same page in your field guide. Not all of the toughest challenges will be found in this book.

Another useful aspect of this book is his "20 Rules to Bird by, Plus One" section. The author's top 20 rules of the bird ID "game" are flawless as well as extremely useful. "Look at the bird, not at the book when in the field," his first rule, is very important! Color and size are not always accurate. Shape and behavior are much more useful when comparing different bird species. His rule to "use memory devices" will prove very helpful in the field. "Ask questions and take notes," rule #14, is essential, if you want to become a better birder! "Don't be afraid to make a wrong ID!" Even the experts err every once in a while.

Again, I must repeat that this book is not for the varsity birder. In most cases the illustrative plates are of a single bird. Also, to repeat, this book is *not* a field guide and is not useful in the field! While the pictures are nice, they are not really helpful compared to a good field guide. This book is mainly text, with the bulk being long passages on each of the birding IDs depicted. If you choose to read this book in the field, the suspect bird will have already flown away! (See rule #1!) It is, therefore, most definitely a book reserved for home study. So remember, look at the bird more carefully, take notes, and trust your instincts!!

Finally, this book is an important resource for the birder looking to improve his/her birding skills. Add it to your bookshelf! Read it... and learn!! Enjoy the book as well!

Pre-Meeting Book Discussion. Arrive a half-hour early at our general meeting to participate in a discussion led by R. U. Abyrdar II (aka Paul Stessel) of the book that he reviewed in the previous Skimmer. This will be the book discussed at our March 10 meeting (there's no February book because the book reviewed in the December/ January issue was scheduled to be discussed at the January meeting).

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO OUR CONSTITUTION

Michael Sperling

In addition to its bylaws, SSAS has a one-page constitution that was written in 1974 and last amended in 1998. On January 6, the Board of Directors of SSAS approved two amendments for our members to vote on at the regular meeting that is scheduled for Tuesday, March 10.



The first amend-

nal mission statement, to match the mission statement that has been appearing in nearly every issue of the Skimmer (see first page) for many years. The amendment is to insert the phrase "conduct research pertaining to local bird populations, wildlife, and habitat," which had been added to our mission after Joe Grupp established the Research Committee.

The second amendment would revise the portion of Article II, Section 2 that provides for "the assets of the Society," in the event of SSAS's "dissolution" or "abandonment" (which we hope never happens), to be "donated to National Audubon Society, Inc., or its successor" (unless the latter is "unwilling or unable to accept said donation," in which case SSAS's Board may choose a similar recipient). The amendment is to change "National Audubon Society, Inc." to "Audubon New York," in recognition of the decentralization of NAS via state offices that are responsible for their own budgets and whose staff members collaborate with chapters on statewide and localized issues.

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★★ WELCOME NEW MEMBERS ★★

Wendy Murbach

One of the wonderful perks that you get from an Audubon membership is the chance to be a part of your local Audubon chapter, South Shore Audubon Society.

You are automatically a valued member of this active and friendly chapter, so please come out to the next meeting at the Freeport Library from 7:30–9:30 P.M. on the second Tuesday of the month to hear what you can do to help preserve your local environment's health and viability, to hear about local issues that you can help to solve, and to see an interesting program. Whether you are a beginning birder or someone with a large life list, you will enjoy our weekly Sunday bird walks. Check out the special events that are mentioned in this *Skimmer*. Attend them yourself, and bring your family and friends too.

You are warmly invited to be an active participant in this vibrant all-volunteer organization comprised of persons who, like you, care about the earth we live on, about our local environment, and about the creatures that live alongside us.

Our new members since the last *Skimmer* are:

Our new members	since the last <i>Skimmer</i> are:
Baldwin	Doris Borkowski, Bill Brienza, J.
	Crumpton, Heather Mancuso
Bellmore	Elizabeth Meisser
Bethpage	Michael Bilder
East Meadow	Joni Blenn, Denise Brosokas
East Rockaway	Campo Family, Paul Wolff
Elmont	Dorothy Gist
Farmingdale	
Floral Park	Ann Palmeri
Freeport	Dorothy Courtney
Garden City	Jesse Weiss
	George Greller, A. P. Moore
Hewlett	Robert Henggeler
Hicksville	L. Chang, Marylou Dunbar, Jacqueline
	Jill Rito, John Waits
Lawrence	Neal Gardner
Long Beach	James Donegan
Massapequa	Bruce Brickmeier, James Quigley,
	Stephen M. Telehany
Massapequa Park	Evelyn Hertz
Merrick	Therese Baier, Carol Barteld
Oceanside	Dora A. Rossi
Plainview	Maureen Hymson, Barbara S. Kremen
Point Lookout	Jeannie Miller
Seaford	Linda Saviano
Wantagh	Katherine M. Gavin, Jean Sargent

18TH ANNUAL GREAT BACKYARD BIRD COUNT

The free Great Backyard Bird Count is led by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and National Audubon Society, with international partners. This year's GBBC will take place during the holiday weekend of **February 13–16**. It's as easy as 1, 2, 3!

① Register for the count or use your existing login name and password. If you have never participated in the Great Backyard Bird Count or any other Cornell Lab citizenscience project, you'll need to create a new account. If you already created an account for last year's GBBC, or if you're already registered with eBird or another Cornell Lab citizen-science project, you can use your existing login information.

② Count birds for at least 15 minutes on one or more days of the GBBC. You can count for longer than that if you wish! Count birds in as many places and on as many days as you like — one day, two days, three days, or all four days. Submit a separate checklist for each new day, for each new location, or for the same location if you counted at a different time of day. Estimate the number of individuals of each species you saw during your count period.

③ Enter your results on the GBBC Web site (http://gbbc.birdcount.org, which also has the previous years' results) by clicking on "Submit Observations." Or download the free GBBC BirdLog app to enter data on a mobile device. If you already participate in the eBird citizenscience project, please use eBird to submit your sightings during the GBBC. Your checklists will count toward the GBBC.

Also, please send your data to SSAS's Joe Grupp!



Joe Landesbero

All walks start at 9:30 A.M.; no walk if it rains or snows or temperature is below 25°F. Any questions? Call Joe at 467-9498. Directions and lists of what we've seen may be found at ssaudubon.org.

Jan. 25	Point Lookout Town Park, S.E. corner
Feb. 1	Massapequa Lake*
Feb. 8	Pelham Bay Park**
Feb. 15	Jones Beach West End #2, N.E. corner
Feb. 22	Hempstead Lake State Park (Southern
	State Parkway Exit 18 south, Field #3)
Mar. 1	Mill Pond Park (Wantagh/Bellmore, north
	side of Merrick Rd.)
Mar. 8	Point Lookout Town Park, S.E. corner

*For Massapequa Lake (southern end of Massapequa Preserve), use street parking on the westbound side of Merrick Road, west of Lake Shore Blvd.

**For Pelham Bay Park (where we hope to see owls), wear hiking shoes — it's a hilly forest walk to the bay. Take Throgs Neck Bridge to I-695 north to I-95 north. Take I-95 to exit #9, Hutchinson River Parkway north. Take first exit #5, Orchard Beach Rd., go past traffic circle, and continue on Orchard Beach Rd. to end. Turn left on Park Dr. to enter the park. Go past another traffic circle and enter parking lot through toll gates (free); meet at far left corner of parking lot (northeast corner). See www.mappery.com/Pelham-Bay-Park-NYC-Map for reference.

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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! **Town of Hempstead residents who feed birds should contact the Town about its new ordinance.**

Dates: From to							
Date	Time	Species	No.	Date	Time	Species	No.
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				Submi	tted by:		
				Please	send to: Mr	r. J. Grupp, Research Chairperso Edgemere Ave., Uniondale NY	on 11553
						or	
						E-mail: Birdstudyjoeg02@aol.co	om

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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Dolores Rogers, Welcoming	599-1224
Steven Schellenger, NYSOA/Young Birders	
Liaison	
Michael Sperling, Skimmer Editor	221-3921

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

Option 1. You can join SSAS for a year by sending \$20 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 by joining Audubon through us for the same price that it costs if you join through NAS (we get \$0 from these dues 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.

>>
Yes, I'd like to join: ☐ SSAS only ☐ National Audubon too
NAME:
ADDRESS:
(Zip+4)
PHONE NO.:
E-MAIL:
Chapter Code C5ZR150Z (South Shore Audubon Society)
