

South Shore

Skimmer



Volume 56, Number 4 • South Shore Audubon Society • Summer 2026

Summer and Fall

Point Lookout Daydreams

by Russ Comeau

Point Lookout is an interesting, intersecting multispecies hotspot in the Town of Hempstead in Nassau County. This federally protected beach-nesting bird area is also a migratory layover for many coastal species using or passing through here year-round.

Beach-nesting birds. Point Lookout is coterminous to Nickerson Beach, where there are at least five species of beach-nesting birds of conservation concern (Common Tern, Least Tern, Piping Plover, Black Skimmer, American Oystercatcher), including federally endangered and threatened species.

All the biodiversity and productivity that occurs here is managed by the TOH Department of Conservation and Waterways team, whose stewardship started in the early 1970s. Read more at www.audubon.org/new-york/news/how-town-hempstead-made-award-winning-beach-birds.

Several long-term South Shore Audubon shorebird volunteers notably assist the TOH from May to August with chick counting, nest monitoring, bird banding, and more.

Other migratory bird species. Roseate Tern, Arctic Tern, Sandwich Tern, White-winged Tern, and local marsh-nesting Gull-billed Tern all stop over during late spring (June) and fall migration to loaf, rest, refuel, and otherwise associate with the breeding terns on the beach at Point Lookout and Nickerson. Black Terns put down here too.

These transient terns pick up and follow the nesting adults out to sea when they go offshore, because the local beach-nesting terns know the best foraging grounds to hunt for the most delicious and nutritious fish.

Post-fledging dispersal. Coastal migrating or dispersing terns from mid-Atlantic states increasingly filter into and through the Point Lookout area in early summer, including Royal Tern parents with fledglings in tow. Caspian Tern, Brown Pelican, White Pelican, and White Ibis are often juveniles from southern states, arriving with or behind a storm in the seasonal series of autumn line storms that barrel up the coast in late summer and early fall. These sojourners can hang around Long Island and southern New England barrier beaches and islands, until mustering in ever-larger flocks to move south again on favorable tailwinds from late October to November, which will bring them back whence they came.

Pelagic seabirds of summer. In mid- to late summer, pelagic seabirds occur in numbers offshore, beyond sight from shore. Petrels that tap dance on the ocean surface. Shearwaters skimming within inches of the swells, banking sharply into the troughs of waves. (Continued on page 3)

American Oystercatcher by Janice Cepler



SSAS
A Chapter of the National Audubon Society
SSAudubon.org

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

SSAS Post Office Statement: South Shore Skimmer is published quarterly by the South Shore Audubon Society, PO Box 31, Freeport, NY 11520-0031

Newsletter questions or comments?
Contact ssaseditor@gmail.com

*Eastern Towhee by Bill Belford**by Joe Landesberg*

Join us on our Bird Walks! To register, text me your name and contact information at 516-467-9498. Bird Walks are free of charge and start at 9 AM. No walk if it rains or snows. Text me regarding questionable conditions.

You must register with a text number to be notified of cancellations or other changes. Cancellations will also be posted on the SSAS Facebook page.

May

Sunday 5/24: Jones Beach Coast Guard Station (Meet in parking area)

Sunday 5/31: Hempstead Lake State Park (Meet in parking lot #3)

June

Saturday 6/6: Oceanside Marine Nature Study Area

Sunday 6/7: Massapequa Preserve (Meet at east end of train station)

followed by Annual Picnic in Brady Park (see page 4 for details)

Sunday 6/14: Norman J. Levy Park & Preserve

August

Sunday 8/16: Norman J. Levy Park & Preserve

Sunday 8/23: Mill Pond Park (Bellmore/Wantagh | Meet at gazebo)

Sunday 8/30: Massapequa Preserve (Meet at east end of train station)

September

Saturday 9/5: Oceanside Marine Nature Study Area

Sunday 9/6: Jones Beach Coast Guard Station (Meet in parking area)

Sunday 9/13: Hempstead Lake State Park (Meet in parking lot #3)

Sunday 9/20: Point Lookout Town Park/Lido Beach Passive Nature Area

Sunday 9/27: Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge, Queens

October

Sunday 10/4: Mill Pond Park (Bellmore/Wantagh | Meet at gazebo)

Saturday 10/10: Oceanside Marine Nature Study Area (October Big Day)

Sunday 10/11: Massapequa Lake (Merrick Road)

Sunday 10/18: Hempstead Lake State Park (Meet in parking lot #3)

Sunday 10/25: Jones Beach Coast Guard Station (Meet in parking area)

For directions to Bird Walks: <https://www.ssaudubon.org/directions.asp>

LEONARD G. KONSKER**Certified Public Accountant**

990 Westbury Rd., Ste. 103
Westbury, NY 11590



Phone: (516) 931-1445

Fax: (516) 931-1467

lenny@konskerandcompany.com

It's baby bird season! If you find one on the ground:

Hatchlings are just a few days old and are usually featherless with closed eyes. If you can find its nest, return the chick carefully; if not, bring it to an animal rehab like Wildlife Center of Long Island (right) or contact Wildlife in Need of Rescue and Rehabilitation (WINORR) at 516-293-0587.

Fledglings are young birds that in most cases do not need help. They're simply learning to navigate the world. Unless visibly injured or in a precarious situation, leave them be.

Wildlife Hotline: (516) 674-0982



(formerly known as
Volunteers for Wildlife)
has been dedicated to the
preservation of Long
Island's wildlife and
natural habitats since 1982

<https://wildlifecenterli.org/>

Thieving Jaegers steal fish from other birds, and more. Pelagic seabirds can be buffeted toward the beach into birdwatching distance (with a spotting scope) when strong ocean storms push and squeeze them against the land. Afterward, they will drift back offshore again when the wind turns that way, to endlessly wander the ocean without ever setting foot on LI.

Late summer shorebird migration. Begins imperceptively in July, builds to an August climax, and tails off into September. Piping Plover and Red Knot are federally protected. Ruddy Turnstone, Black-bellied Plover, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Dunlin, and Killdeer are some of the most commonly seen species on the beaches at Point Lookout in fall.

All the above shorebirds, up to a total of 17 shorebird species native to LI, are in serious population declines globally and require conservation action on a western hemispheric scale—but exactly where in the hemisphere? Not easy to answer because they mainly breed in the boreal forest in summer, most species migrate north through the central US in spring, most return south along the Atlantic coast in fall, and predominately winter below or beyond the US and Mexico. There are lots of diverse habitats they require along the way. Read more at www.stateofthebirds.org/2025/shorebirds/

The Willet is one charismatic shorebird that appears locally increasing in number and breeding in the coastal marshes here. After leaving the nest and fledging, some young-of-year Willets will aggregate on the surf line along ocean beaches to muster before migrating.

While rare, Buff-breasted and Baird's Sandpipers (a.k.a grasspipers) are famously ephemeral fall migrants on LI, where they appear sporadically but are expected, disappearing and reappearing like ghosts in the dune grass. Their ghostly nature is due to their matching beach sand color, furtive movements, hugging the grass, and fleeting stopovers on LI.

Fall coastal songbird migration. In fall, many flocks of coastal migrating warblers and songbirds move en masse along LI's barrier beaches. They work their way west from thicket to thicket, plucking juicy insects and berries along the way during the day, and take to the air on favorable night winds.

Fall coastal raptor migration. Osprey, Peregrine, Merlin, American Kestrel and Northern Harrier migrate down the dune lines of LI's outer beaches on favorable, often light, winds from northerly directions on days following cold fronts and storms from September through November, depending on species.

Cooper's and Sharp-shinned Hawks can effectively flourish in coastal habitat too. Their agility to twist and turn quickly as their flight penetrates dense beach thickets low to the ground, surprises small mammals and songbirds seeking respite within. A few of the fittest hawks will even stay on LI beaches over mild winters.

Owls with coastal affinity when moving on LI are Barn and Short-eared Owls. Snowy and Saw-whet Owls favor the coast here too—but in winter—which is a different story.

Rare winter visitants. In winter, there is a whole second shift of hardy bird species that migrate down from up north to stay at Point Lookout for the winter, but they don't stay for spring, summer, or fall. We won't include them all in this story, but the next few deserve mention.

Two of the most uncommon on LI are rough-and-tumble Harlequin Ducks and wave-splashed Purple Sandpipers, which make the turbulent rock jetties at Point Lookout their winter homes.

Equally handsome, Snow Buntings and Horned Larks are not commonly seen on LI, but they're regulars on the winter beaches.

Some winters, a few pelagic species like Razorbills, Murres, and Puffins can be seen in the surf here too.

The dainty Bonaparte's Gull is small, swift, and arrives on LI beaches from Breezy Point to Montauk Point in late fall to stay only for the winter months. The Black-headed Gull and Little Gull are expected yet rare winter visitors that can often be found in limited numbers with Bonaparte's at Point Lookout.

All the above bird diversity, rarity, and fragility certainly justifies the past 50+ years of productive stewardship by the TOH Department of Conservation and Waterways at Point Lookout to monitor activity and movements at this intense bird gathering crossroads on LI. The TOH takes conservation actions to maintain these nursery grounds for some, or the spring, summer or fall coastal migratory bird route for many others, and for an entire second shift of hardy birds that rely on Point Lookout as their winter haven.

Purple Sandpiper by Janice Cepler



Climate Change, Affordability, and Reaching Our Goals

by Jim Brown

In previous articles for the Skimmer, I have stressed the immense power wielded by large fossil fuel companies that counter efforts by environmentalists to wean us off the energy sources that are threatening all life on our planet. Those of us fighting climate change constantly confront a wall of resistance created by the huge financial profits and resulting political influence and control exercised by fossil fuel companies. This situation has been extant for a long time, seen in the fact that US official delegations to international climate conferences have become well known for dragging their feet when rapid climate action was required. It has gotten worse in recent years, and we are now seeing a US administration even more actively advancing the interests of wealthy fossil fuel corporations, at the same time halting the rollout of earlier approved critical renewable energy projects. Climate delayism has morphed into climate denialism at the national level.

In addition to strong direct government support of the fossil fuel industry and attacks on renewable energy solutions, efforts to solve the climate crisis are further stymied because of misplaced national priorities. Chief among these is the size of the military budget. The current amount of this budget is approximately \$1 trillion, with plans to expand it to an extraordinary \$1.5 trillion in 2027. US military spending comprises 50 percent of total discretionary spending by Congress. US expenditures are roughly 40 percent of total worldwide military spending. Our nation spends more on defense than the next nine countries combined. As I write this article, we are witnessing a huge amount of this money vanish in an attempt to keep oil and gas flowing from the Middle East, poignantly demonstrating some of the destructive results of worldwide fossil fuel dependence.

“Affordability” is a term often heard nowadays. It’s often used in discussions of policies and goals sought by many individuals, organizations, and local, state, and national governments—even the world as a whole. Most often it seems to be used in its negative, “non-affordable,” sense, by those arguing that certain policies and goals are not realizable because of their monetary cost, i.e., they are too expensive to undertake or support. These supposedly unrealizable policies and goals are often environmental ones, but not always. Social programs designed to benefit a wide range of people also face this same affordability criticism.

Even though renewable energy will be cheaper for us all in the future, especially following the actual completed construction of clean energy projects, we are told that they are too expensive, and that governments cannot subsidize their development. Not so with the military-industrial complex, which is routinely funded by Congress, often at wasteful levels above what is even requested by the Pentagon itself. Funds going to the military are funds that are not available to solve the climate crisis, nor to deal with other pressing environmental and social needs.

The South Shore Audubon Society’s main conservation concerns focus on issues of bird and wildlife conservation. Over the years, in pursuing our goals to protect birds, other wildlife, and their habitats, we have addressed many issues: pesticides, feral and free-roaming cats, building and window collisions, invasive species, plastic pollution, overdevelopment, public land purchase, etc. In recent years, attention has also expanded to climate change and energy issues, given that National Audubon—and others—now view rapid, anthropogenic climate change as the major existential threat to birds, wildlife, and humanity.

There is no doubt that SSAS has continually expanded our conservation focus outward. But we don’t have to be a leading organization advocating for a reduced military budget, and avoiding war—there are others with the ability to fill that important role. We should, however, realize that to have any chance of solving major environmental problems—especially climate change—changes in national priorities are necessary. We should lend our voices to that fact.

Tufted Duck by Jay Koolpix

(Editor’s note: This rare, stylish Eurasian visitor delighted birders at Cammanns Pond through the spring.)



Two Scholarships Awarded to Graduate Students in the Environmental Sciences

by Betty Borowsky

The South Shore Audubon Society is happy to announce the 2026 winners of the Jay Koolpix Environmental Scholarship and the Evelyn and Jerry Bishop Environmental Scholarship. Each of the winners will receive a \$2,000 award.

The Jay Koolpix award has been given to Derek Fucich, a third-year PhD student in the Ecology and Evolution Graduate Program at Stony Brook University. He has a cumulative GPA of 4.0 in his graduate studies, and his thesis advisor writes that Derek “will no doubt be a leading figure in the conservation of our region’s natural environment for years to come. His application comes with my highest recommendation.”

Derek is studying the effects of processed human (anthropogenic) foods on glucose metabolism in Herring Gulls on Long Island. We all know that Herring Gulls love our trash; in contrast, the Great Black-backed Gull forages mainly on marine prey. Derek will employ several chemical analysis techniques to determine whether glucose metabolism is impaired in the Herring Gull as compared with the Great Black-backed Gull, which typically does not consume processed foods. Derek plans to use the scholarship to purchase some of the supplies necessary for his doctoral research.

The winner of this year’s Evelyn and Jerry Bishop Environmental Scholarship is Jennifer Honor, who is working toward an MS in conservation biology at the University of West Alabama Graduate School Online. Jennifer had been away from school for some time, but she decided to return to school to “build a new career” in which she “uses science and policy to help protect wildlife on Long Island and beyond.” She is not only attending classes, but also continuing to work full time in the health care industry, while maintaining a 4.0 GPA. In addition, Jennifer currently serves on the City of Long Beach’s Environmental Board, where she advocates for increased protection of local shorebirds.

We are happy to be able to encourage these excellent students in their efforts to help protect and conserve the natural environment of Long Island.

Annual SSAS Picnic

The annual SSAS Picnic will be held on Sunday, June 7.

The picnic will be in Brady Park, at Lakeshore Drive and Front Street in Massapequa Park, at about 11:30 AM (after the SSAS bird walk in Massapequa Preserve). Brady Park adjoins the preserve’s paved trail at mile marker 0.5.

Bring your children, grandchildren, and friends, and a cold lunch. SSAS will provide beverages and snacks. Individually wrapped desserts and additional snacks are always appreciated.

Everyone enjoys the raffle, so please consider donating what you can. Bird-related items, unused household or handmade items, house or garden plants, gift baskets, and gift certificates are among the popular raffle items. Raffle proceeds will go to our Black Skimmer Tracking Project.

Please note there are no electrical outlets, there will not be grilling facilities, and alcoholic beverages are prohibited in the park. There is a small parking lot and street parking on Lakeshore Drive. Our reserved section is partially roofed, so there is no need for a rain date.

Please contact Janice (jannybee@optimum.net) or Gail (516- 608-1446) to RSVP.

Thank You, Donors!

Donna & Doug Aloise
Betty & Bill Belford
Gail & Jim Brown
Erica & Charles Burg (in Memory of Lenny Klein)
Russ Comeau
Joanne Delprete
Barbara Garriel
Kathryn Heintz
Linda Ilan
Jay Koolpix
Joe Landesberg
Thomas McCloskey
Dianne Taggart
Brien Weiner

Thanks to our donors, we were able to reach our goal to purchase 20 GPS tags for our Black Skimmer Tracking Project. For more on the project, see the Winter and Spring 2026 Skimmers at <https://www.ssaudubon.org/newsletter>

Stillwell's History Brings Us to Current Dilemma

by Guy Jacob

Nassau County Ordinance No. 510-1989, which was approved on November 27, 1989, dedicated Stillwell Woods as Perpetual Preservation Land. This ordinance references a map entitled "Map Showing Real Property To Be Designated as Perpetual Designation Land on the South Side of Velsor-Stillwell Road from South Woods Road East to Bethpage State Parkway, Vicinity of Syosset, Town of Oyster Bay."

While the county's conservation biologists under the Gulotta Administration eloquently and passionately articulated the importance of protecting the ecology of Stillwell Woods, which was obtained by Nassau County on October 3, 1973, via condemnation, both the ordinance and the map are ludicrously silent regarding a historically and culturally important issue regarding the property. Evidently either the elephant in the room or gross negligence or a combination thereof, neither the ordinance nor the map makes any reference to over 30 acres of athletic fields that sit on the western end of the preserve bordering South Woods Road.

The Town of Oyster Bay has had Stillwell Woods management/operating agreements with Nassau County since 1978. Athletic fields were authorized by two permits. Nassau County signed its first Permit for Use and Occupation of County Owned Property with the TOB on November 14, 1978. The county signed its second permit with the TOB on April 8, 1986. The 1978 permit allows the TOB to erect athletic infrastructure on approximately 18 acres, and the 1986 permit allows for 23 additional acres. Both permits justify the arrangement as development on "surplus land," which stands in stark contrast to Ordinance No. 510-1989.

On the Perpetual Designation Land map, the area where ballfields exist is shown without any drawing, label, or border between the athletic fields and the habitat, as if they don't exist. The only label on the map is located in the middle of the property and entitled "Stillwell Woods Parcel No. 1." There is a rectangle-like figure that borders Velsor-Stillwell Road (now called Stillwell Lane) to the north and a trapezoid-like figure that borders the LIRR to the south.

Given the timeline for when the athletic fields were constructed, their absence on this map and the silence about them in the preservation designation are unfortunate non sequiturs.

The preservation of Stillwell Woods as a perpetual preserve should have included a clear line of demarcation between the town's athletic fields and Stillwell's extant forest and meadow habitats and the established trails that meander through this open space. Given the strong language in the 1989 preservation document, preserving and protecting Stillwell's ecology should have superseded any TOB permits to expand its recreational footprint, and this should have been unequivocally codified within the preservation document.

Instead, the language in Title 15 Land Preservation—"Perpetual preservation of County-owned natural, environmental, recreational, historical and scenic resources"—provides the TOB with grandfathered future development privileges. The specific language of Section 1 of Local Law 5-1988 allows for the ongoing development of Stillwell Woods Preserve that is "consistent with the recreational . . . purposes of the land."¹

Nassau County Planning Commission acknowledged that the TOB indeed has grandfathered privileges relative to their athletic fields and any future potential acquisition of Stillwell Woods Preserve.² Its status as a perpetual preserve is no warranty against elimination of its habitat. Moreover, there are at least two historical maps with surveys that set a plan for the expansion of the TOB's athletic infrastructure that would eradicate perpetually preserved habitat.

What's more, there is a \$12 million budget within the Intermunicipal Agreement between Nassau County and the TOB for development within the preserve. Within this budget, \$6 million comes from Nassau County taxpayers.³

Unfortunately, the TOB's recently released survey did not unequivocally delineate the current border between its athletic field infrastructure and Stillwell's extant forest and meadow habitats, as was promised by Supervisor Joseph Saladino when we met on July 16, 2025. It was again promised by TOB Special Counsel Thomas M. Sabellico in an email that I received on July 21, 2025. No one should have to glean this boundary from the survey results: It must be clearly marked and specify the acreage on either side of the boundary. This line of demarcation is being demanded by over 3,500 change.org signatories and 36 Long Island organizations and businesses. We asked the TOB to modify their survey, but we have not received a response.

(Continued on page 7)

Prehistoric Birds on Long Island by Russ Comeau

(Continued from page 6)

These fierce-looking, long-legged, long-necked descendants of dinosaurs occupy similar wetland habitats and share similar feeding habits. They are often found foraging near one another and sometimes nest in the same, mixed-species colonies.

Great Blue Heron*: North America's most prehistoric-looking and largest heron. Up to four feet tall with a seven-foot wingspan. Some hardy individuals can be year-round residents of LI. They are opportunistic, eating fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and young birds. They use their powerful bill to clamp down and crush prey or to spear prey, repositioning it to swallow it whole. While its genus *Ardea* dates back 14 million years, the modern form we see today has been stalking the world's waters for over 1.8 million years.

Great Egret*: Larger than the Snowy Egret, which is also all white. The Great Egret's yellow bill and black feet distinguish it from the Snowy's black bill and yellow feet. Age: 2 million years.

Snowy Egret* (SGCN): Unlike most herons, which are patient, sedentary hunters, the Snowy makes dashing runs, leaps, and flashes its bright white wings to startle, confuse and herd baitfish in shallow tidal pools. Age: 1–2 million years.

Green Heron*: Favors smaller, densely vegetated, tree-lined woody ponds and streams, where they perch on overhanging limbs low to the water to forage. The Green Heron "fishes" by dropping floating "bait" like feathers, twigs, berries, and insects onto the water surface to lure and catch fish. Age: 2 million years.

Little Blue Heron* (SGCN): Uncommon. Juveniles are pure white for their first year, allowing them to blend in for protection and feeding advantages within flocks of Snowy Egrets. Adults turn denim blue with attractive purple accents and become solitary. Ancestral lineage possibly 7 million years old.

Tricolored Heron* (SGCN): Uncommon in NYS beyond LI and NY Harbor. Captree Island is a known marsh habitat for this species. Smaller, with darker blue plumage than the Great Blue, with a distinct white throat stripe, white belly, and white breeding plume trailing off the back of its head, whereas the Great Blue sports a telltale black breeding plume. Began diversifying in its modern forms 7 million years ago.

* Known to breed on LI (NYS Ornithological Association)
SGCN: Species of Greatest Conservation Need in NY (NYS DEC)

Because Stillwell Woods Preserve is environmentally sensitive land adjacent to NYS parkland in a special groundwater protection area and supports nature-immersed recreation on Long Island, where we suffer from insufficient open space, the NYS Legislature must never allow eradication of habitat to come to fruition.

On July 16, Supervisor Saladino also promised to pass a TOB Board resolution that creates a protective covenant instructed by the survey's boundary line, that would, in effect, nullify the TOB's grandfathered development privileges. Supervisor Saladino offered to do this without our asking, and it is a critically important step. But the language of such a resolution must also be codified within NYS alienation of parkland legislation.

The history of Stillwell Woods, enmeshed with its present circumstances, is a unique story that begs many questions. It has the potential to set an unfortunate precedent and threaten habitat if alienation of parkland is not done thoughtfully and carefully. We will continue to assess our unease about the potential consequences of this proposed transfer until such time that sufficient safeguards are in place and publicly documented. We will not relent in our advocacy efforts.

1. Miscellaneous Laws of Nassau County: <https://www.nassaucountyny.gov/DocumentCenter/View/37580/Miscellaneous-Laws-1122?bidId=> (pp. 32–33)

2. Nassau County Planning Commission meeting, December 12, 2024: <https://vimeo.com/showcase/11350648?video=1037947504> (starts at 1 hour, 33 minutes)

3. Intermunicipal Agreement between the County of Nassau, New York and the Town of Oyster Bay, New York in Relation to the Transfer of Stillwell Preserve: <https://www.nassaucountyny.gov/DocumentCenter/View/46296/IMA-Stillwell-Woods-Preserve>

Little Blue Heron by Bill Belford

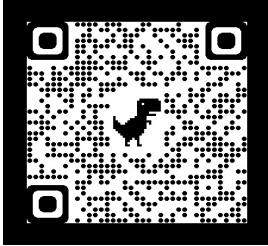


See all photos in color at <https://www.ssaudubon.org/newsletter>

South Shore Audubon Society
PO Box 31
Freeport, NY 11520-0031

U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 1181
NONPROFIT
Freeport, NY

Visit Our Website:



Who's Who

Russ Comeau, President: (928) 614-9186
Alissa Milillo, Vice President & Membership: (516) 578-3058
Joe Landesberg, Treasurer & Bird Walks: (516) 467-9498
Mike Zito, Recording Sec'y: (516) 507-9419
Janice Basilicata, Corresp. Sec'y: jannybee@optimum.net

Betty Belford: (516) 385-1759
Bill Belford, Information/Research & Bird Walks: (516) 385-1759
Betty Borowsky, Education: (516) 764-3596
Chris Braut: (631) 834-6070
Gail Brown, Hospitality: (516) 608-1446
Jim Brown, Conservation Co-Chair: (516) 608-1446
Louise DeCesare: (917) 548-6974
Joanne Delprete, Welcoming: (516) 476-3761
Todd Green, Ornithologist: TGreen09@nyit.edu
Linda Ilan, Programs: (516) 398-0056
Guy Jacob, Conservation Co-Chair: (516) 312-3348
Jay Koolpix: NaturePhotography7@gmail.com
Richard Kopsco: (516) 825-6792
Will Laffey, Envir. Advocate: Feathered.Will.10@gmail.com
Silvio Lambertucci: Silviolambertucci@gmail.com
Tom McCloskey, Native Plants: tcat2750@gmail.com
Brien Weiner, Conservation Co-Chair: (516) 220-7121

ENJOY THE OUTDOORS
Join us on our Bird Walks!

Join South Shore Audubon Society

Become a member of our local chapter for **only \$20 per year**. Receive our newsletter, *South Shore Skimmer*, which includes listings for our field trips and programs as well as the latest on environmental issues and initiatives.

To **join or renew** your membership, make your check payable to **South Shore Audubon Society** and send the form and check to: **PO Box 31, Freeport, NY 11520-0031**.

→ **All memberships expire in September.** ←

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip+4 _____ - _____

Phone _____ Email _____

***Please Circle One: JOIN or RENEW**

Donations are tax deductible.