Everyone knows who Audubon was, but who were Townsend, Bonaparte, Gambel, and Baird? In this occasional series, we’ll look at the pioneering ornithologists who gave their names to familiar California birds.

Not all birds named after people represent scientists. The rules of nomenclature seem to be rather lax in this regard; while it’s frowned upon to name a bird after yourself, otherwise there are no restrictions. As an example, Anna never saw the hummingbird named after her — indeed she never went to America — she was the wife of the Count of Rivoli, who had a large collection of bird specimens (another of which is known today as Rivoli’s Hummingbird). Lucy’s Warbler was named after the 13-year-old daughter of ornithologist Spencer Baird. Lewis’s Woodpecker and Clark’s Nutcracker were named after the great explorers. In many cases, however, ornithologists named new species after colleagues and mentors.

Such is the case of the five American birds that bear the name Cassin: Cassin’s Kingbird (described by George Lawrence), Cassin’s Auklet (described by William Gambel), Cassin’s Finch (described by Baird), Cassin’s Vireo (described by Baird), and Cassin’s Vireo (described by Baird).
From the President

New Grants Awarded
By David Quadhamer

Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon awarded three $1,000 grants at our last board meeting. The grants will support habitat restoration, bird rehabilitation and educational programs for Bird Day Los Angeles. The grant proposals are described in more detail below.

Madrona Marsh will use its grant to restore coastal prairie habitat in the northeastern part of the preserve. Coastal native wildflowers, bulbs and grasses will be planted, and invasive non-native plants will be removed. Foothill needlegrass, California poppies, and California aster are some of the plants that will be included in the restoration. The coastal prairie restoration will provide habitat for grassland birds, small native animals and insects. Less than 10% of coastal prairie habitat remains in California, making this restoration a priority.

The restored habitat will be perfect for Burrowing Owls and Grasshopper Sparrows, both California Species of Special Concern. California has one of the largest resident and migratory populations of Burrowing Owls in the United States. The distribution of Burrowing Owls in California has changed significantly, however, because of agriculture and urbanization, factors that also affect the Grasshopper Sparrow. The owls have disappeared or declined in many southern coastal counties. Western Meadowlarks, regular visitors to the Marsh, would also benefit from the habitat restoration.

International Bird Rescue will use its grant to support the Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Program. The grant will offset nutrition, medicine, and veterinary medical supply costs for birds admitted to the Los Angeles Wildlife Center. Millions of birds die every year from injuries from fishing, human cruelty, illegal shootings, habitat disruption, starvation, oil, plastic, chemical pollution, and climate change-induced hazards. International Bird Rescue rehabilitates birds affected by these issues.

The Los Angeles Wildlife Center treats approximately 1,500 birds annually. In addition to wildlife rescue and rehabilitation, International Bird Rescue provides wildlife emergency preparedness and response services, research and innovation, and outreach and education.

The Audubon Center at Debs Park will use its grant to help fund activities for its Bird Day LA festival on May 9th. Bird Day LA is a celebration of the avian diversity in Los Angeles and connects the community to birds by educating the residents about the birds they see in their communities. The Bird Day LA activities will include performances and arts and crafts workshops centered around local birds. A live bird show featuring hawks, owls, and vultures will be provided by Nature of Wildworks. The live bird show provides information about the birds, their habitat and eating habits and allows attendees to ask questions. A family oriented scientific illustration workshop will be provided as well. Synchromy, a local orchestra, will perform Ten Thousand Birds by John Luther Adams. The Debs Park Bird Day LA festival is free and open to the public.

We are planning on offering our grant program again next year. The guidelines are posted on our website and applications will be due on January 15, 2021. Our past grants have helped to fund habitat restoration for the California Gnatcatcher, the Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly and the El Segundo Blue Butterfly. One grant also supported a Coastal California Cactus Wren survey program, and another
funded a mural at an elementary school.

Contributions from our members help support our grant program that funds worthwhile programs like the ones above. One way to contribute is by supporting one of our upcoming Birdathons. Jess Morton and I will each be leading a group to go out and try and find as many species of birds that we can in one day, usually in late April or early May. We generally try to stay within our Christmas Bird Count circle. Donations can be made at a flat rate or on a per species basis, perhaps one dollar per species. Your contributions will also support our other work around the South Bay. If you would like to support one or both of our Birdathons, please contact Jess at jmorton@igc.org or me at dquadhamer@yahoo.com. Your support is greatly appreciated and vital to our work.

Our work restoring habitat for the Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly out at Rolling Hills Preparatory School continues. If you would like to help us with the habitat restoration, please send me an email and I’ll let you know when the next workday will be. There is always a lot of work to do in the reserve.

Measures to control the spread of coronavirus may cause presentations and bird walks to be canceled. We will do our best to work with the speakers to reschedule programs that are canceled. For up to date information, please refer to our website (www.pvsb-audubon.org). We hope that all our members and their families are safe. When our schedule returns to normal, I look forward to seeing you at one of our presentations or on a bird walk.

Check website calendar for activity cancellations!

(Cassin, continued from Page 1)

John Cassin was an American ornithologist. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1813. An early interest in natural history led him to join the famous Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where he worked for the following 26 years. In those days, nobody was paid to do ornithology, so he supported himself by operating a lithograph shop. The Academy was the place to be for an aspiring ornithologist: it had a collection of thousands of bird skins from all over the world (Rivoli’s collection ended up there). Today, known as the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University, it remains the oldest natural history museum in the U.S.

When the Civil War broke out, Cassin — although he was approaching 50 — volunteered for the Army. He ended up in a Confederate prisoner of war camp, an experience that left him with broken health. He died just four years after the end of the war, but the cause is most likely an accumulation of arsenic, a poison used in preserving skins.

Cassin left a large legacy. He described no fewer than 193 new bird species, many of them African. Today, four African species are named after him, including the secretive Cassin’s Hawk-Eagle (Aquila africana) of West Africa. Cassin went beyond his predecessors, who were content to describe new species one by one, to systematically categorize all North American birds. His publications included the first volume of Illustrations of the Birds of California, Texas, Oregon, British and Russian America and was a co-author (with Baird and Lawrence) of the classic study Birds of North America (1860).

The birds that Cassin himself described include such familiar birds as Lawrence’s Goldfinch, Hutton’s Vireo, Heermann’s Gull, and the White-headed Woodpecker, among many others. Only one new species did he collect himself: the Philadelphia Vireo, which is only a migrant in Philadelphia.
Concerning Conservation

Earth Day at 50

By Jess Morton

The need to conserve is not new. It is an idea that stretches back to antiquity, often voiced by a small minority of the populace with enough understanding of the workings of the society within which they lived to see the perils ahead if nothing was changed. In America for upwards of two centuries, we can point to instances of necessary changes that have been recognized and acted upon. The first National Parks in the world were created here in the 19th Century, followed early in the 20th by the establishment of wildlife sanctuaries and city open spaces. Isolated local actions have followed wide public acceptance of need, such as the mid-century banning of back yard incinerators in Los Angeles, followed by other regulations that cut smog levels dramatically. However, until 1960, voices other than those of the environmentally aware dominated public discourse.

The publication of Rachel Carson’s signal Silent Spring marked the beginning of wider demands for change. Hers was the first call to environmental action to draw popular acceptance. Although decried by interests who saw the called-for banning of DDT as detrimental to health and prosperity, a claim now long-proved delusional, Carson’s warning was heeded by the majority of Americans who could see firsthand the truth of her analysis. I can remember the DDT spraying done along the streets where I grew up. While we children wondered at the deaths of our pets from what we called “the wobbles,” our parents understood, and the spraying had stopped long before Silent Spring was published.

Far more was needed. Then, following the 1969 Santa Barbara oil spill, Senator Gaylord Nelson (D-Wisconsin) and Congressman Pete McCloskey (R-California) called for the establishment of a broad movement for environmental and conservation action. Denis Hayes was recruited to coordinate the effort, building a national staff of 85 to do so. On April 22, 1970, the first Earth Day was celebrated, with 20 million Americans taking part. The Clean Air, Clean Water and Endangered Species Acts resulted. These have netted enormous health and other benefits for our nation, and have served as models for similar legislation around the world.

However, Earth Day has retained those capitalized letters. It has been celebrated each April 22 since then, but it has never been the earth day every day we must have in order to survive the massive environmental changes under way. That point was driven home early on, in 1973, when the country’s main oil supplies were abruptly cut off. Suddenly, gasoline became scarce and long lines of huge gas-guzzlers, i.e. the standard American-made automobile, formed at the gas stations that still had some on hand. When gasoline became readily available later in the year, no effort was made by American auto makers to build and market smaller, more efficient cars. Had they done so, foreign makes would have had difficulty breaking into the US market, and Chrysler, Ford and GM would not have faced bankruptcy.

On April 22, 2020, we in Audubon will join perhaps a billion human beings of every nationality to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Earth Day. We must hope that this will be enough to make world leaders bold enough to take the steps necessary to: 1) limit the damaging effects of climate change, 2) stop the unsustainable
extraction of water, minerals, and other natural resources, and 3) reduce the human footprint upon the landscape. Such action is possible, but it will cause immense upheavals in social and economic structures around the world. No one will be immune, however much individuals may try to isolate themselves.

The earth has been around for the last four and a half billion years, and it has another few billion years to go. Since early on, life has existed here and it will continue to do so. By comparison, we’re pretty new within that web of life. How much longer we humans remain part of it is only a question of how we respond to the demands of both Earth Day and every earth day.

Dandelions

I took a seat on a cliff top bench to watch the falcon work her prey, sure as time’s sped to my birthday, or dandelion seeds drift slow with breeze and breath.

She veered and I eased back on the bench against an old nameplate that waits for a gaze to take in its dates, the birth of a man I didn’t know, and then his death.

I picked dandelions by the bench their seed heads grown white as my hair as they held for a lifting air to wing up off the sea below or for my breath.

Then I noticed the name on the bench. Like me, his birthday was today, and his age when he passed away is mine now, though long years ago the date of death.

When I return that day to the bench, I shall find a bloom gone to seed. With that falcon screaming her need as she flies, do I see her go and take a breath?

by Jess Morton
Asante Sana
By Evi Meyer

Anyone who has seen the Lion King movie or been to sub-saharan Africa knows that “asante sana” is Swahili for thank you very much. On a recent trip to Rwanda to track mountain gorillas in the Volcanoes National Park, my husband David and I used this expression frequently to thank our guides, trackers and porters, but also to show our gratitude to the people of Rwanda for welcoming us so warmly.

Rwanda suffered a horrendous genocide in 1994. In the “100 days of slaughter” almost one million people – mostly Tutsis - were killed by Hutus. The massacre happened with dazzling speed and did not stop until a Tutsi rebel group launched an offensive aimed at toppling the Rwandan government.

Today, Rwanda is a country re-building itself from the genocide and its destruction. Roads and infrastructure have been put in place in the cities and throughout the country. Government support helps people plant crops and bring them to market. Health insurance for all makes medical care available for everyone. Environmental laws such as the ban of single use plastic bags in 2008 have been passed. As a result, there is no trash lining the roadsides, making Rwanda one of the cleanest countries to which I have travelled.

Rwanda is now a safe place to live or visit. Women hold over 60% of all government positions and armed guards patrol the cities and country-side to prevent any insurgency from neighboring countries or from within. They emanate a sense of safety rather than threat.

But back to the gorillas. Volcanoes National Park is a high elevation volcanic mountain range covering parts of Rwanda, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is here where over 60% of all mountain gorillas live. Dian Fossey made the area famous when she did her studies there. Because of successful conservation programs the population of these primates is now steadily increasing.

One of the driving engines of this conservation is the large financial input of a tightly controlled visitation program. For a pretty steep price, eight people can trek into the mountains with trackers, guides and porters to spend one hour observing a family of gorillas up close and personal.

Depending on where the gorillas are on a given day, the trekking can take anywhere from a couple of hours in the morning to a whole day. If the gorillas stay put, the experience can be over by lunch time. If the family of gorillas moves uphill through the steep mountain forest from where the trackers had originally seen them that morning, this can result in a very strenuous all-day expedition.

We lucked out in that our mountain gorillas named the Amahoro Group could be reached that day in a one hour uphill hike through a muddy forest. There were
22 gorillas in that family, with two silverbacks present. When we reached them early in the morning they sat on the ground in the warming sun munching on a breakfast of local plants.

There was tranquility and serenity that emanated from them as they slowly stripped plants of their leaves. They were fully aware of our presence, as we were standing in the open not more than a few feet from them. Their eyes were always on us, but they seemed undisturbed by us. Making eye contact with a gorilla in the wild instantly brought up a sense of kinship and familiarity. It was an experience unlike any other I have had.

While the silverback we saw stayed put eating for most of the time we were there, mothers moved past us with their babies stretched out on their backs or carried on their chest. Youngsters played running games with each other and performed play fights right in front of us. It was a marvelous hour of observation and excitement.

Little did I know that our experience with the gorillas could be matched by another primate species. The following day we trekked back into the forest, not far from where we had been the day before to observe the mountain gorillas. This time we were trying to find golden monkeys. These mid-size monkeys live in social groups of about 30 individuals and feed largely on bamboo leaves and fruit, with an occasional boost of insect protein.

Unlike with the gorillas there was no tranquility at all with these creatures. They were a lively bunch, leaping from bamboo branches, frolicking on the floor and munching incessantly on bamboo leaves and other plants. The young were very playful and inquisitive, often jumping around our feet. It was pure joy to observe them while being completely ignored by them.

Every nature trip I take always includes some avian creatures as well, and Rwanda certainly has a long list of interesting birds. After our primate adventures at Volcanoes National Park we headed to Akagera National Park at the north-eastern corner of Rwanda for a safari of fur and feathers. I would like to highlight just a couple of birds that resonated with me for different reasons.

(Continued on page 9)
Despite good rain from storms in November and December, January and February were dry. Total rain at Madrona Marsh during these two months only amounted to 0.12 inches. Temperatures were cool, reaching a low of 36° F on February 5 at Madrona.

Wilmington Marina is an interesting out-of-the-way area which has seen some surprising birds. Most famous perhaps is the Eurasian Tree Sparrow. (Indeed on eBird the area is known by the cumbersome moniker “stakeoutEurasianTreeSparrow.” Some of us are using the alternative name “Wilmington Marina” to denote the area along Anchorage Road in Wilmington.) During the December Christmas Bird Count, a White-tailed Kite was spotted chasing a Northern Harrier there; both of them continued into January. Perhaps most remarkable are the congregations of Great Blue Herons along Shore Road and the Black-crowned Heron rookery nearby at Newmarks Yacht Centre. On February 1st, Kim Moore found a Greater Roadrunner in a tree in the same area. (By an odd coincidence, Adam Johnson reported another Roadrunner at Skyline Mobile Home Park in Lomita on the same day.)

New Year’s Day brought a White-fronted Goose to Alondra Park (Chezy Yusuf); Dave Moody spotted a second at AES Redondo Wetland on Jan. 6. A male Redhead, a bay duck, was an unusual visitor to Madrona Marsh on Feb. 8 (Dinuk Magammana). Dick Barth has found several Black Scoters and White-winged Scoters among the flock of Surf Scoters off Dockweiler Beach. On Jan. 27, Dick found an odd-looking Surf Scoter with a white head.

Once common in Palos Verdes, the Loggerhead Shrike is seldom seen here these days. Jonathan Nakai found one at Malaga Dunes on Jan. 20 that continued thru the end of February. An old friend of the birds, Martin Byhower, visited recently and found a Plumbeous Vireo at Harbor Park on Jan. 22, joining a continuing Cassin’s Vireo, to be joined by a rare Blue-headed Vireo in March. These three similar vireos were once considered to belong to a single species, the Solitary Vireo; this trio isn’t so solitary. Unusual flycatchers included the female Vermilion Flycatcher at White Point, a continuing Pacific-slope Flycatcher at South Coast Botanic Garden (SCBG), and Grey Flycatchers at Entradero Park and High Ridge Park. There were several reports of California Quail in Malaga Cove in the middle of February; this species, once common, is now rare in Palos Verdes, so please contact the author if you happen to see them in future. Tracy Drake spotted a seldom-seen Virginia Rail at Harbor Park on Jan. 20. Sara Boscoe found a handsome male American Redstart at Polliwog Park in Manhattan Beach on Jan. 24. Adam Johnson found a white oystercatcher, possibly a hybrid, at Paddleboard Cove on Feb. 22.

Several winter rarities from December lingered into the new decade: the Red-necked Grebe at Cabrillo Beach, the American Oystercatcher at Royal Palms Beach, the Solitary Sandpiper at SCBG (thru Jan. 9), the Tropical Kingbirds at Entradero Park and Harbor Park, the Brown-crested Flycatcher at SCBG, the resident Ash-throated Flycatcher at Madrona.
First was the Yellow-throated Longclaw (right), a common insect-eating and ground-nesting species of the dry African savanna. The hind claw of this bird is exceedingly long. Little is known about the reason for this long claw, but some believe that it helps the bird walk and balance in the savanna. What was so striking to me was the similarities of this bird with our meadowlark, a bird species of the new world prairies and grasslands. Perhaps convergent evolution was at play here with coloration and body shape of these two unrelated birds.

The second bird that struck me was the Grey Crowned Crane. Apart from being a gorgeous animal it also brought back childhood memories of many visits to the zoo of my home town. This is the grey and white crane I so admired as a child with its bristly golden crown, bare white cheek and bright red eye brow and wattle. Of course the Grey Crowned Cranes of my childhood were always in enclosures at the zoo. There was something very liberating about finally seeing these birds out in their natural habitat, free to roam around the savanna. They were where they were meant to be.

For many people, Rwanda might not be on top of the list of sub-saharan countries to visit for safaris. Not too long ago it was a dangerous place to visit. Now, it is a safe and forward-looking country treasuring its assets in wildlife, and welcoming all people who would like to experience it. Endemism is prevalent in the high elevation volcanic regions in the north-western part of the country. But the lower elevations have a lot to offer in large mammals and birds as well. In addition, there is much one can learn from the history and culture of a people of survivors. No matter what visitors bring and how long they stay, the locals will always welcome them with a heartfelt “asante sana”. It is a good one to put on the bucket list.

(Asante Sana continued from page 7)

Marsh, and the Brown Creeper at Wilderness Park. Continuing sparrows included the outstanding Harris’s Sparrow in Rolling Hills and the Clay-colored Sparrow at Madrona Marsh. Jonathan spotted an unusual Yellow-billed White-crowned Sparrow (Z. pugetensis or Nutalli) at Madrona Marsh on Feb. 2.

Rufous Hummingbirds are among the earliest spring migrants; Bob Diebold spotted the first this year on Feb. 10 at South Coast Botanical Garden.

The author seeks reports from readers about unusual birds you see in our area (the area west of the Los Angeles River and south of I-105.) Send reports to stephenvincentlloyd@gmail.com.
MEET, LEARN, RESTORE, ENJOY

Chapter Calendar

EVENTS

Saturday, April 4, PV/South Bay Audubon board meeting at 9. All Audubon members and friends are welcome. E-mail dquadhamer@yahoo.com for location.

Tuesday, April 21, 7 p.m.: Audubon Third Tuesday Get-Togethers. Our speakers for the night will be Ann and Eric Brooks, presenting a program called “Railroad Birding Road Trip”.

Tuesday, May 19, 7 p.m.: Audubon Third Tuesday Get-Togethers. Our speakers for the night will be Diane and Bernardo Alps, presenting a program called “Anartica Expedition”.

Activity cancellation alert!

Check website for meeting and trip status

FIELD TRIPS

Wednesday, April 1: Birding with Bob. Bob Shanman leads bird walks to different destinations every first Wednesday of the month. For details, visit www.wbu.com/redondobeach and check Birding with Bob.

Sunday, April 5, 8 a.m. – 11 a.m.: Bird Walk through Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park. Join Audubon leaders to explore the newly restored KMHRP and witness the birds return to this sanctuary in the middle of our metropolitan area. Meet in the parking lot closest to Anaheim and Vermont.

Tuesday, April 7, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” Join Audubon leader Tommye Hite and friends on a ramble around a great local birding area. Meet at Madrona Marsh Nature Center.

Tuesday-Wednesday, April 7-8, 8:30 a.m.: Midweek Field trip “Birds and Blooms” to Carizzo Plain with Eric and Ann Brooks. For details, e-mail motmots@aol.com or call 323-295-6688.

Wednesday, April 8, 8 a.m.: Bird Walk at Madrona Marsh with Audubon leader Bob Shanman. Meet at the Madrona Marsh Nature Center.

Saturday, April 11, 9 a.m.: PVPLC Natural History Walk to Forrestal Reserve. Appreciate some of the best wildflower viewing and dramatic geological formations. Easy to moderate. For details, visit www.pvplc.org.

Sunday, April 12, 7 a.m.: Fieldtrip to Bear Divide at Angeles National Forest with Eric and Ann Brooks. For details, e-mail motmots@aol.com or call 323-295-6688.

Sunday, April 12, 8 a.m.: Bird walk at South Coast Botanic Garden. Audubon leader David Quadhamer will lead this walk through the garden, located at 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes. There is a nominal fee for nonmembers of the SCBG Foundation.

Tuesday, April 14, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See April 7 for details.

Saturday, April 18, 8 a.m.: Fieldtrip to Kenneth Hahn Park with Eric and Ann Brooks and LA Audubon. For details, e-mail motmots@aol.com or call 323-295-6688.

Saturday, April 18, 10 a.m.: Los Serenos de Point Vicente Whale of Day (at PVIC). Fun, food, entertainment, education. On the grounds of PVIC. Bring the family and friends. For details, visit www.losserenos.com/pvic.htm.

Sunday, April 19, 8 a.m.: Bird walk at Ballona Wetlands with Bob Shanman. For details, visit www.wbu.com/redondobeach.

Sunday, April 19, daylight hours: Spring butterfly count in the Palos Verdes - South Bay region. Contact Vincent Lloyd at stephenvincentlloyd@gmail.com to take part.

Sunday, April 19, 8 a.m. – 11 a.m.: Bird Walk through Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park. See April 5 for details.

Sunday, April 19, 8 a.m.: Fieldtrip to Prado Regional Park in Chino with Eric and Ann Brooks. For details, e-mail motmots@aol.com or call 323-295-6688.

Tuesday, April 21, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See April 7 for details.

Saturday, April 25, 8:30-10:30 a.m.: BirdWalk at Madrona Marsh with Audubon leader Dinuk Magammana. Meet at the Madrona Marsh Nature Center.

Sunday, April 26, 8 a.m.: Fieldtrip to Starr Ranch with Eric and Ann Brooks and LA Audubon. For details, e-mail motmots@aol.com or call 323-295-6688.

Tuesday, April 28, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See April 7 for details.

Friday-Sunday, May 1-3, 12:30 p.m.: Fieldtrip to Big Morongo Canyon Preserve, Whitewater Preserve, North end of Salton Sea with Eric and Ann Brooks. For details, e-mail motmots@aol.com or call 323-295-6688.

Saturday, May 2, 10 a.m.: Los Serenos de Point Vicente Natural History Walk to George F Canyon Nature
The Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon Society and the National Audubon Society, of which PV/SB Audubon is the local chapter, are dedicated to the understanding and preservation of our natural heritage. Within the framework of National Audubon Society policies, we seek and implement ways to preserve indigenous flora and fauna, especially that of our local area, and provide educational services to the region’s communities with respect to birds, wildlife, ecology and conservation.

Executive Officers

President: David Quadhamer, 310 833-3095
Vice-Pres.: Ann Dalkey
Treasurer: Jess Morton, jmorton@igc.org
Secretary: Vincent Lloyd, vincent@sabik.org
Directors: Paul Blieden, Tracy Drake,

Committees:

Calendar: Evi Meyer, evimeyer@cox.net
Christmas Bird Count and Field Trips: Ann and Eric Brooks, motmots@aol.com
Hospitality: Alene Gardner, alene.gardner@sbcglobal.net
Hummin’: Jess Morton, jmorton@igc.org
Mailing List: Bob Shanman, wildbirdbob@gmail.com
Programs: Paul Blieden, pblieden@yahoo.com
Webmaster: Paul Blieden, pblieden@yahoo.com
YES: David Quadhamer
dquadhamer@yahoo.com

Photos by the author unless stated otherwise.

Chapter Support

Name _________________________________
Address ________________________________
City/State/Zip ___________________________
Phone _________________________________
E-mail _________________________________

Your donation is tax-deductible $ __________

Please make checks to PV/SB Audubon and mail to:
PO Box 2582, Palos Verdes, CA 90274
THIRD TUESDAY PROGRAMS 7 PM AT MADRONA MARSH 3201 PLAZA DEL AMO, TORRANCE

Meeting cancellation alert!
Check website for current schedule
The following programs are scheduled but subject to emergency cancellation:

April 21 Great Lakes Express - Spring migration birding with Ann and Eric Brooks on a three week tour of the upper Midwest and Canada.
May 19 Antarctica - Bernardo and Diane Alps take us the other way to look for birds, whales and other wildlife -- south from South America.

SPRING BUTTERFLY COUNT
By Vincent Lloyd
Every July PV Audubon does a butterfly count in the Palos Verdes Christmas Bird Count Circle, one of over 400 conducted annually in the U.S. and Canada under the sponsorship of the National Butterfly Association. Many butterflies live only a few weeks, so butterfly populations, even more so than bird populations, can change a lot from spring to fall. For this reason, NABA encourages local groups to do spring and fall counts in addition to the July count. Consequently, this year we are going to see what we can find in a Spring Count. The Spring Count is scheduled for Sunday, April 19. We need both beginners and old pros to help count the butterflies. If you are interested, contact Vincent Lloyd at stephenvincentlloyd@gmail.com.

Our regular summer count will be held Saturday, July 11.

AVIANTICS
By Evi Meyer
Would anybody notice if I went in?