



Serving the Townships of Smithtown and Northwest Brookhaven

# THE HERON

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## Calendar of Events

### Four Harbors Walks

December 3, 2016: West Meadow Wetlands Reserve Winter Bird Walk, 9 a.m. Meet at kiosk at entrance to Trustees Road

December 10, 2016:

- Avalon Park & Preserve Bird Walk, 9 a.m.
- Frank Melville Memorial Park/Mill Pond Bird Walk, 11 a.m.

January 14, 2017:

- Avalon Park & Preserve Bird Walk, 9 a.m.
- Frank Melville Memorial Park/Mill Pond Bird Walk, 11 a.m.

February 11, 2017:

- Avalon Park & Preserve Bird Walk, 9 a.m.

- Frank Melville Memorial Park/Mill Pond Bird Walk, 11 a.m.

### Other Events

- Tuesday, December 27, 2016  
Smithtown Christmas Bird Count
- Project Feederwatch  
For additional information: [feederwatch.org](http://feederwatch.org)

### Waterfowl Surveys

- January 7, 2017: Blydenburgh Park Waterfowl Survey, 9 a.m. Enter park at Veterans Memorial Highway entrance, meet at rowboat dock
- February 4, 2017: Duck Day & IBA Monitoring, Long Beach, Smithtown, meet at Pavilion.
- February 18, 2017: Duck Day & IBA Monitoring, Sunken Meadow State Park, 9 a.m.. Meet at Field 1 by park office.



## *A Message from the President*

Networking. Networking and collaborating. Networking, collaborating, and operating towards a common goal. These are concepts that are sometimes foreign to us. In the next few years, it is going to be imperative to do all of these things to make sure there will still be a functioning planet to pass on to our children and grandchildren. This is not the time for ego. This is not the time for, "What's in it for me?" or, "I can't be bothered." It's also time to stop saying, "Look at what I'm going to do!" and just do it. An awful lot of people assume environmental services will always be there. Things like clean water, clean air, biodiversity, a functioning ecosystem, and the soil food web are things we barely think about and usually only notice once they're gone. This is a time to put aside our petty grievances, our egotistical attitudes, our constant bickering, and instead, work to preserve our open spaces, our biodiversity, and our clean water and air. I don't know about anyone else, but I'm a bit concerned about the lack of a dollar value assigned to ecological services that we take for granted.

I'm pleased to say that Audubon on all levels is seriously pushing toward networking and collaboration. We as a chapter network with other chapters, with our centers, with our New York Office and with the National Office and their Strategic Plan. (Here it is for anyone who's interested.) [https://www.audubon.org/sites/default/files/strategic\\_plan\\_2016-2020\\_final.pdf](https://www.audubon.org/sites/default/files/strategic_plan_2016-2020_final.pdf)

Yes, Audubon is about birds. But it's also about so much more.

*Joyann Cirigliano*

### **Where the Birds Are**

*Susan Child Beck*

Birding during the winter months presents some challenges. Snow storms prevent us from getting to favorite spots, and the icy north wind makes us want to hunker down inside our warm and cozy homes. Nonetheless, we still bird. In this article I offer something for everyone, from backyard birding in the comfort of your home to braving the icy winds at Montauk Point.

You can see a great variety of ducks, gulls and some alcids at Montauk. Look for common eiders, white-winged, surf, and black scoters, common and red-throated loons, razor-bills, black guillemots, and if you are lucky, a king eider. The gulls include ring-billed, herring, great black-backed, and sometimes a Bonaparte's gull. Northern gannets can be spotted flying high over the ocean. Look for the harbor seals that haul out on the rocks to sun bathe; they lie on the rocks with their smiling faces and their tails curved up in the air. If you choose Montauk, dress extra warm; it is COLD. Montauk Point State Park lies at the very eastern end of Long Island. The easiest way to get there is to travel Sunrise Highway to the eastern end in Southampton where you will pick up Montauk Highway. Continue east to the park. There is a parking fee of \$8.00.

Now for the relaxing: birding at home. Even though we

have seen these species many times, our neighborhood birds are still very enjoyable to watch. If you provide a variety of food, you will attract different birds. Niger seed feeders keep the American goldfinches and house finches in your yard. Downy, hairy, red-bellied woodpeckers, and flickers all enjoy suet. White-breasted nuthatches and Carolina wrens are other species that will come to your suet feeder. Sunflower seeds make everyone happy: chickadees, tufted titmice, northern cardinals, white-throated sparrows, and juncos are just the most common to visit your sunflower seed supply. Some birds prefer to eat seeds from a ground feeder, and others prefer a hanging feeder. Winter bird feeding becomes even more interesting when an irruption of northern visitors occurs causing these birds to seek food outside their usual territory. Look for the many visiting red-breasted nuthatches. When we are lucky enough to have them, these beautiful little acrobats are a great addition to back yard birding.

Also during the winter months, Cornell Lab of Ornithology offers two citizen sciences projects we can participate in. Project Feeder Watch and The Great Backyard Bird Count are great ways to help ornithologists gather data important to the understanding of bird life and what is happening to their world and ours.

Whether you choose one or both, I wish you happy birding.

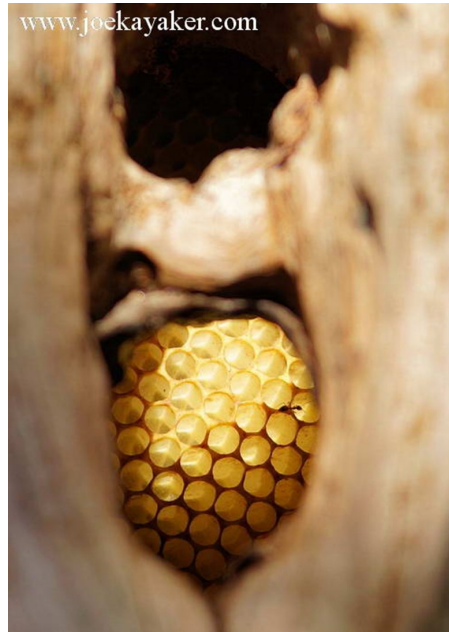


## Golden Opportunity! Limited Time Offer!

*Joe Kelly*

No, I'm not trying to sell you anything. Honest.

However, this **is** a golden opportunity with a limited time availability. And it is here at Avalon Park and Preserve in a big, beautiful Juniper. A couple of years back, there was a working hive inside the tree, complete with a sign warning folks to be careful when near it. Well, the tree has been re-colonized, and if you time it just right, you can get a glimpse of a beautiful sight. Truly golden.



This morning, the show started just before 10 a.m. It's not an instantaneous thing - in fact the window of opportunity may last as long as an hour - but it is a limited time sort of thing. Too soon or too late and you'll miss it. Also, you need a cloudless or partly cloudy sky. There's no show without direct sunlight. Trust me, I checked. Even the shadow of the nearby branches can block it. You'll see the honeybees but not the gold, and the gold is the reason to check out this sight. It's worth the trip. I think it's magical, and when you see it, I think you will agree



This is a shot of one of the honeybees at the edge of the hole in the tree that houses the honeycomb. That golden orb beyond this bee is the honeycomb, just out of focus. This thing is beautiful even when it's blurry. It is truly a sight to see. Don't miss it.

Note from the Editor: Honeybees are a non-native species, brought here by European settlers, but like many of our native bee species, are on the decline. Destruction of habitat, spread of disease, the use of pesticides, the spread of invasive species, and climate change, are all threats to bee populations, and may be responsible for this decline.

## Speak For the Trees

*Elaine Maas*

**“Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot,  
Nothing is going to get better. It's not.”**

The Lorax, Dr. Seuss

Sometimes it really does take a village. Or a small group of residents, together with others, informed and eager to help.

When a resident of Strathmore M section - - - we'll call her, "Marcy" - - - wrote to Four Harbors in mid-August asking for help, little did we know we would venture up the right tree. So to speak...

Marcy informed us that her small community in the M section of the Strathmore development, in Stony Brook, was alarmed to find neon X's painted on many of their curbside trees. A total of 250 mature trees, mostly sycamore, some maples, to be exact. Phone calls to the Town Highway Department went unanswered, and Marcy and her neighbors feared the worst, that the trees were slated for removal. Communication with the Supervisor's office was sympathetic, but they indicated jurisdiction for the removal fell not with them, but with the Superintendent of Highways.

Rooted in despair, Marcy turned to us. And we were on firm ground with how to proceed and communicate with the Town.

We provided Marcy with information that our group had researched: studies indicating water pollution due to storm run-off after tree removals, negative air quality consequences after removal of trees, property value loss coinciding with the loss of neighborhood trees. And, we informed her of the existence of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, which forbids any disturbance of a migratory bird's nest during the nesting season. We noted, as unfortunate as it would be for spring's returning birds, removal in the fall might be permissible, but not in the spring once nesting season had begun.

Aside from the factual data, we also coached Marcy on how to present her neighborhood's case to the Town, based on our own experiences doing so, and in other arenas as well.

When you advocate for a cause, you need to be effective. As such, there are several points to consider:

1) know your facts - do your research thoroughly; prepare your case based on the data available, historical record,

and expert opinion. Lay this information out precisely in prepared written documents.

2) know your principal players - if you're advocating for something in a Township, as was the case here, know the elected officials in your area, and other influential members who report to the governing Board. Find out ahead of time what their roles are, and what they've already done regarding the matter. This will provide perspective and chronology in your argument.

3) gather your team - organize a group of ardent supporters for your cause. Someone will need to take lead, coordinate a smooth effort, tie loose ends together, and assign tasks. Possible tasks within the group include: organizing an informational meeting in a private home or public location; researching the facts; writing and distributing flyers to the stakeholders; posting on social media; and letter-writing to the local paper. The more ownership people have regarding a cause, the more energized they will be to take it on.

4) follow the protocol for change - if you have an opportunity to speak about your cause before a Board, do so. Meet this step fully prepared. In the case of the Town Board, get your speakers lined up, be certain they have their succinct timed documents to read, and bring other supporters as a silent but visible presence in the audience. Provide specific alternatives to Board members for the action before them. Overall demonstrate to the Town Board that your team is committed to affecting change.

5) stay on message - when people get upset about issues, they often drift off topic. when people aren't prepared, they often speak using anecdotes as evidence. Certainly, personal stories can enhance the matter, but they alone are not data. Use concrete data to support your efforts, and stay on message with your goal.

6) articulate your cause - there are several ways. Write letters to the greater public venues, such as local and regional papers; write your elected officials as well. Explore media options. In this case, a post on Facebook led to a news clip on Channel 12, and articles in the local papers. Publicity counts. So does reaching out politely and respectfully to the elected officials in charge. They are your advocates, not adversaries. They alone have the immediate power to affect change, and it is your job to communicate your cause with facts to help them reach the best decision.

Which is exactly what happened for Marcy and her neighbors. As a team, they researched the facts, contacted their local officials, attended the Town Board meetings, and

## Speak for the Trees (cont.)

presented their case. They also provided alternatives to the original tree removal proposal, and that was to construct curb bump-outs, and re-grade the streets. Overall, Marcy's group was respectful, succinct, and focused; through it all, they kept their eyes on the prize: to maintain their trees for the aesthetics, the property values, and the ecological impacts.

In the long run, Marcy's neighborhood won, as did all the residents of Brookhaven. A precedent for tree removal alternatives was set, and cooperative civic action was modeled. The Board members heard the words of their constituents, and by early October, issued a statement, saying they were contemplating alternatives, and that "the trees were not in danger." By the end of October, the Superintendent of the Highway Dept. stated he was "committed to preserving the street trees", using alternatives of curb bump-outs, and repaving the roads. The trees would not be removed after all; in fact, they would be preserved.

Thank you, Marcy and neighbors, for your steadfast resolve in reaching your goal. Thank you, Town of Brookhaven, for embracing community advocacy. And thank you, my fellow Four Harbors members, for supporting our local neighbors when asked.

We all ended up speaking for the trees.

The Lorax would be proud.



## 2016 Christmas Bird Count

*Luci Betti-Nash*

Tuesday December 27th is the Smithtown Christmas Bird Count. The Christmas Bird Count is "The nation's longest-running citizen science bird project..." according to the National Audubon Society who sponsors the CBC. There are Counts conducted all over the Americas during the period from December 14th to January 5th.

Four Harbors Audubon participates in the Smithtown Christmas Count which takes place every year on December 27th. We start at 4:00AM to look for Owls, and bird until 5:00 when we compile our sightings and meet up with other teams to compile the results. Data collection is the main focus of the count, and has been since the tradition began on Christmas Day in 1900 by ornithologist Frank Chapman. Concerned about declining bird populations, he decided to do a bird census rather than the traditional Christmas "Side Hunt" that

was the holiday tradition of the day. He organized 27 dedicated birders and 25 counts were held that day totaling around 90 species in all.

These days many thousands of dedicated birders participate in the many counts all over the country and beyond. Each count has a specific territory and date. The Count Circles are a 15 mile diameter, and are organized by an official compiler. In order to collect consistent data, there are very specific route assigned by the compiler to each team. Four Harbors has its own territory. Please contact us if you would like to join us for all or part of the day!

Here is a link to a map of the circles:

<http://audubon.maps.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=3dcfef2f4654a94960fc3c8d1cfcc6d>

For more information see:

<http://www.audubon.org/conservation/science/christmas-bird-count>

For other CBC's in New York and their dates, see:

<http://nybirdsorg/ProjCBC>



## Counting Birds

*Sue Avery*

Our team huddles together to project a hooting call into the frosty blackness. Soon a reply is heard in the distance and we count this as a great-horned owl. Its call is answered by another owl, and perhaps another. Next we project a descending whinny to roust a screech owl. Sure enough, dark winged shapes fly silently past us, moving in close to investigate. We shine a flashlight into the understory to confirm the owls' presence for our records. Soon the stars above fade as bands of pink and amber sky are reflected in the wetlands of the wildlife refuge. A great blue heron lands clumsily with its long spindly legs splaying in all directions. Perhaps it was not expecting ice?! Quacking ducks can be heard from amongst the reeds. Are they mallards or black ducks? We listen hard for a Virginia rail or, at the very least, a marsh wren. There is a bark from a red fox and quiet twittering in the breeze. The daytime world is waking up and we have a long, cold day ahead of us. Counting more birds.

We walk across frozen marsh, stepping gingerly on tussocks and frost heaves. Flash-frozen water has created waves and swirls of ice in the mud and the marsh grass is the color of bronzed-peach. We peer through the phragmites and scan the horizon. The boom of a hunters' gun from across the bay breaks the silence and beauty of the winter marsh, reminding me that there are still those of us who have a license to kill and a totally different idea of enjoyment. We make a note not to include the decoys in our count and move on to the drier grassland and edge habitat with the hope of spotting some sparrows. The vocal chips of a Northern cardinal can be heard before it flits into view. Vermilion feathers make for an easy identification, unlike the confusing little brown birds that scratch for grubs in the leaf litter. Winterberries are precious property and a mockingbird, flipping its long tail, makes that well known to us. Red-tailed hawks soar in the pale blue winter sky above tawny meadow grasses.

I was participating in the Christmas Bird Count, which is the longest-running citizen science survey in the world. A century ago an ornithologist with the nascent National Audubon Society proposed the Count as an alternative to the Christmas Side Hunt. Instead of bagging dead birds to win a competition, teams in this new tradition leave guns at home and observe living birds in their local habitats. Today tens of thousands of participants armed with binoculars and scopes search beaches, garden feeders, fields, thickets, parks and urban wasteland to count every bird that is seen within one 24-hour period. Tallies from all over the United States contribute to a census of overwintering bird populations.

Every year a committed team from Four Harbors Audubon

(FHAS) covers an area within the Smithtown Circle. During the somewhat mild day of the 2015 count, a total of 111 species were tallied, 69 of which were counted by the FHAS team. Analysis of the data collected provides answers to how shifting bird populations are influenced by climate change and year-to-year fluctuations in the weather. FHAS also takes part in the Seatuck Birding Challenge, which is a local "Big Year" competition to see which team can see or hear the most species anywhere on Long Island within a 12-hour period. The Four Harbors Herons searched varied habitats in East Farm Preserve, Jamaica Bay, Jones Beach, Hempstead, and Connetquot. We came in fourth, finding a total of 108 species, just 10 species behind the winning team! This event is a fundraiser, but also a promotion of birding and conservation. Many of the top birders of Long Island participate and data from this competition is collated for birding records.

In January each year, cold-hardy enthusiasts can join in the waterfowl survey, which is administered by the New York State Ornithological Association. This is a day when I am grateful for polar fleece, heated car seats and MacDonald's cocoa and restrooms. As an icy wind stings my partly exposed face I ask, "Why are we doing this?" But I look through the lens of a scope for the thrill of seeing a large raft of greater scaup out in the choppy waters of the Great South Bay. Or view a huge, undulating ribbon of brant geese unfurling in a mirage as buffleheads bob and dive in and out of the waves. Scenes such as these evoke empathy in all of us.

It is gratifying to discover wildlife that is so often unnoticed in the harsh winter climate. We have counted over 600 waterfowl on Lake Capri alone. Drivers and passengers in cars that speed by close to our viewpoint are most probably oblivious to such abundance. Our team's count contributes to a statewide tally of more than a quarter million birds. We look for every duck, goose, or grebe; wigwags, gadwalls and the ubiquitous mallard looking resplendent in the winter sunshine; pairs of shovelers, and the shy green-winged teal; handsome hooded mergansers chasing other would-be suitors. They are a joy to watch as they dive and resurface. The mergansers' bright, white heads make them easy to spot but their antics make them difficult to count! Out on the bay, solitary loons seem at home in rough waters as long-tailed ducks gather in noisy groups.

Closer to the warmth of home, bird-lovers of all ages can participate in the Great Backyard Bird Count, which takes place every year on a weekend close to Valentine's Day. Whether we hike outside wrapped up against winter cold or simply fill up a bird feeder and watch from a cosy armchair, we are contributing to the collection of important scientific data.

## Counting Birds (cont.)

On November 12<sup>th</sup> this year [Project Feeder Watch](#) celebrated its 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary across U.S. and Canada.

You can now count birds and report sightings at your feeder at set intervals throughout the winter. Expert and amateur birders alike, we take part in these surveys because we want to see birds around us for a long time to come. So join in and count! It affirms that nature is all around us and that we cherish birds in all seasons.



## Ecological Economics

*Joyann Cirigliano*

I thought it would be wise to refrain from talking politics, but then I thought, "nah." Technically it's really not about politics per se, but about the incoming administration and what it may mean for environmental concerns. The next administration may possibly be very good for our economy. But it is highly questionable whether or not it will be good for the US and global ecology. As environmentalists, conservationists, scientists, and concerned citizens, we have to stay united and pull together no matter which environmental organizations we belong to.

This is the first time that I can remember since the new century that climate change is once again being viewed as a polarizing political platform. At that time, Al Gore was on the human induced climate change side and George W. Bush was diametrically opposed and pulled us out of the Kyoto Protocol in 2001. I've done a lot of reading both pro and con. (Here are just a few sites, pro, con, and impartial, in case anyone wants to read about it.)

[http://climatechange.procon.org/view\\_resource.php?resourceID=006525](http://climatechange.procon.org/view_resource.php?resourceID=006525)<https://www.heartland.org/publications-resources/publications/policy-tip-sheet-pro-environment-pro-energy-and-pro-jobs> <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/ice-core-data-help-solve/>

It seems that all sides agree; we are, in fact, warming faster than normal. In over 130 years of record-keeping, the 10 highest average yearly temperatures occurred within the last 20 years. Study of arctic ice core samples covering 80,000 years show that increases of carbon and methane in the atmosphere do, in fact, lead to a warmer climate.

I can understand how this has so easily become a political issue. It all boils down to the fact that it's a scientific issue with economic ramifications, and Big Business is heavily involved in politics. Burning fossil fuel puts more carbon in the atmosphere. The oil and gas lobby has deep pockets. Our economy rises and falls with fuel prices. Solar panel companies in China make less expensive solar arrays than the USA does. Methane is another greenhouse gas. Cows, pigs, garbage, and septic systems contribute to this. Yet the American farmer still has to make a living. How are we to survive as a country if our economy goes belly-up?

Of course my question has always been, "How are we to survive as a country if our ecosystem fails?" What will Floridians do when most of their state is under water? What will happen to the fishermen's livelihoods in the Chesapeake Bay when sea levels rise and the waters warm? What will happen to the Grain-belt if the weather shifts and decades-long droughts ensue? Does it seem that California and Arizona and Nevada are burning more than usual? How about their droughts? California has lost 100 MILLION trees this year and the rest are so stressed that it will take 2 years of normal rainfall to make them healthy again. What IS going on with the US weather system? There are still leaves on my Norway Maple, and it's December. Ten years ago they were down by mid-November. When I was 12, leaves were down by Halloween!

This is why I am imploring all of us to pull together and stand firm when it comes to the environment and its issues. We cannot continue to go on as we have. We cannot allow climate change to be viewed as a political issue, and to allow our national parks to be leased and mined or deforested. We must remain vigilant in where our solar and wind farms are placed, because they too, can impact our environment. We cannot allow our EPA and the EPF to be gutted by greed and ignorance. As I've stated before, we all need to present a unified environmental front and work together to make sure that our ecology is not overtaken by our economy. Having millions of dollars would be wonderful, but if our food chains collapse, and there is widespread drought or crop failures, no amount of money will help us buy an apple, or a glass of water...



## Wonders of Survival

*Patrice Domeischel*

Recently, while browsing a birding website, I happened upon a request to identify a photo of two birds. The requestors had found these birds late on a cold night, intertwined within the folds of an outdoor picnic table umbrella. Deep in sleep, they appeared as if dead, not a twitch or a perceived breath, although there was full illumination from the outdoor light and a great deal of movement taking place as photos were taken and questions asked. The birds were later identified as a pair of Carolina wrens.

The seeming impossibility of survival in the coldest of weather and the harshest of winter conditions is one of the wonders of the bird world. So how do birds survive the winter? How did these wrens live through the cold, winter night?

Our Carolina wrens were probably in a state of torpor, a condition of reduced metabolism, which lowered their body temperature, thereby allowing them to conserve the energy they needed to get through the frigid night. Did you know that some birds in torpor lower their average body temperature of 105° F by as much as 50 degrees?

What other strategies do birds apply to stay warm?

Feathers, an attribute unique to birds, serve as an insulator in both hot and cold weather. On cold, winter evenings, fluffing up feathers traps warmth between the downy feather layer near the skin and the outer body feathers. Some species actually wear a thicker plumage in winter, molting it in spring. In most species, the oil of the uropygial gland provides waterproofing and insulation, serving a dual purpose. Birds sometimes will stand on one leg (it may seem that they are missing a leg) or crouch, to shield their legs from the cold. Others may appear to be asleep, but they are actually protecting their bills by tucking them into their shoulder feathers, thereby breathing warmed air from their own body heat.

Birds must maintain stores of fat, extra energy, especially difficult during the winter. This is a daily battle: to increase body weight by consuming enough to live through the day and make it through the night. While foraging, birds will choose sunnier areas, keeping their backs to the sun, and will search in areas that are protected from the wind.

Finally, many species migrate to escape cold temperatures and to find more abundant sources of food.

Survival is a daily battle during the months of winter. You can help. Keep your feeders full with good food, bird baths full of fresh water (warm if possible,) and provide shelter: plant bushes and conifer trees, create a brush pile for an additional sheltered area, and leave up nest boxes. Collect your acorns from the ground, and spread them out

on snowy days when food sources are scarce. Then sit back and enjoy the birds we all so love.

## Winter Irruptions

Keep your eyes open! This fall and winter, we are experiencing an irruption of finches and other cone-loving species! Red-breasted nuthatches, appearing in great numbers due to poor cone crops in the Northeast, arrived early this year, and were the first indicator of more to come. I had visiting purple finches on my feeders in late September—this year they are not considered a “rare” species when you report them in eBird, and **red crossbills**, a real treat on Long Island, are being spotted and reported at Jones Beach and other locations. Expect and watch for pine siskins as well. Keep searching! Nothing is out of the realm of possibility!



*This news came in just as we were going to press with our newsletter:*

Governor Andrew Cuomo signed legislation co-sponsored by Assemblyman Steven Cymbrowitz and Senator Tony Avella to put a two-year moratorium on the DEC's mute swan management plan. This is fantastic news! Four Harbors Audubon along with many other groups and individuals across NYS fought the good battle these last 3 years, to prevent a DEC management plan that would have eliminated the mute swans from New York. As we made clear to the Governor in multiple letters, phone calls, and emails, the DEC plan had been poorly drafted and unscientifically based. The Governor will require two public hearings on a future plan, and also clear scientific evidence for future management of the mute swans. We thank the Governor for listening to the voices of thousands of residents across NYS who spoke on behalf of the swans. Stay tuned and remain active. Our local swans still need your support..



## *Other Birding News*

The NAOC (**North American Ornithological Conference**) took place in Washington DC this past August. Check out this interesting synopsis of events.

[https://www.allaboutbirds.org/research-highlights-from-2000-ornithologists-at-the-naoc-2016-meeting/?utm\\_source=Cornell%20Lab%20eNews&utm\\_campaign=370bc20706-Cornell%20Lab%20eNews%2009\\_12\\_2016&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_47588b5758-370bc20706-304131433](https://www.allaboutbirds.org/research-highlights-from-2000-ornithologists-at-the-naoc-2016-meeting/?utm_source=Cornell%20Lab%20eNews&utm_campaign=370bc20706-Cornell%20Lab%20eNews%2009_12_2016&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_47588b5758-370bc20706-304131433)

### **Four Harbors Audubon Society Wants You!**

Four Harbors is looking for dedicated people, bird and nature lovers from all walks of life, to get involved! Whatever your area of expertise, we welcome you!

- Serve on, or head, one of our committees.
- Help plant native gardens that benefit our local birds and other wildlife.
- Participate in the annual Birdathon and Christmas Bird counts.
- Help out during special events, and work on conservation projects!

Contact us at: [fourharborsheron@gmail.com](mailto:fourharborsheron@gmail.com) or [fourharborsaudubon@gmail.com](mailto:fourharborsaudubon@gmail.com)



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