



EVERGLADE KITE

NEWSLETTER

Monthly Newsletter for Audubon Everglades

VOL 60 | Issue 5 | January 2020



Photo: Northern Pintail © Wikipedia

Bird of the Month: Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

by Clive & Celecia Pinnock

The 2020 Bird of the Month series will focus on species of waterfowl that permanently reside in or are seasonal visitors to our state. To assist our members in viewing these birds more readily, efforts will be made to indicate possible locations where they might be seen. As in the past, basic information on each species will be shared in the Newsletter and at the Monthly Meetings.

Northern Pintails are primarily winter visitors to our state and generally inhabit wetland areas such as ponds, lakes, tidal marshes, and bays. It is not unusual, however, to observe them in flooded and unflooded agricultural fields, feeding on grain (rice, corn, wheat and barley) left over after harvesting. These elegant, long-necked ducks have a slender profile with a long, pointed tail, which is more prominent in males. The plumage of a breeding male is quite noticeable with its chocolate brown head, white breast, and white neck stripe. The back and sides are gray, and the white of the breast extends to the under-belly. Females and molting males are mostly mottled brown with a pale tan face, and both sexes sport grayish bills.

As dabbling ducks, Northern Pintails feed at and beneath the surface of the water, gathering seeds of aquatic plants, snails, worms, crustaceans, and aquatic insects. While dabbling, they up-end, extending their heads and necks beneath the surface of the water to reach food items at the bottom of the shallow water. They are generally social birds, forming large flocks and associating with other duck species during the non-breeding season (our Florida winters).

Mated pairs are established on the wintering grounds and throughout the spring migration. Unmated males, upon reaching the nesting grounds, will court and display to attract receptive unmated females. This sometimes results in several males chasing a single female in flight. Nesting takes place in the prairie pothole regions of the Great Plains as well as in Canada and Alaska. Males and females fly over wetlands, grasslands and fields, looking for areas with short vegetation. Nesting takes place in croplands, grasslands, wet meadows, and shortgrass prairies usually near water but can take place as much as half

a mile from water (farther than the nesting places of most other ducks).

The nest, built by the female, is a shallow depression on the ground, lined with grasses, twigs and leaves, with down from the female's breast added to soften and insulate the eggs. Six to twelve pale olive eggs are laid and incubated solely by the female for 21 to 25 days. The young, being precocial, can leave the nest and feed themselves within a few hours after hatching. They are capable of flight 38 to 52 days after hatching.

Note: Suggested locations to observe wintering Northern Pintails are Merritt Island National Seashore, Everglades National Park, Flying Cow Road Wetland, the STAs, Peaceful Waters (sewage pond), and Viera Wetlands. Other locations are also possible.

UPCOMING TRIPS

JANUARY 2020

Always check the website calendar for details, registration links and last minute changes. Unless otherwise specified, trips are "Just Show Up."

08 WED (7:30A-11:30A) Loxahatchee NWR \$ (Rick Schofield)

11 SAT (7A-11A) Fran Reich Preserve (Bruce Pickholtz)

15 WED (8A-10A) Wakodahatchee (Chris Golia)

17 FRI (8:30A-10:30A) Loxahatchee NWR (Clive Pincock)

18 SAT (ALL DAY) STA-5/6 (Rick Schofield)

18 SAT (8A-11A) Grassy Waters (Behind the scenes) (Walt Hakenjos/Paul Thomas/Cindy Bush)

19 SUN (8A-12P) STA-2 (Susan McKemy, coord.)

19 SUN (8A-10A) Wakodahatchee (Valleri Brauer)

25 SAT (8A-10:30A) Peaceful Waters (Scott Zucker)

26 SUN (ALL DAY) Three Lakes/Joe Overstreet \$ (Rick Schofield)

MARCH 2020

The following advance registration field trips in March will become available for online registration on their corresponding dates during the month of January, e.g., registration for the March 01 trip begins January 01.

01 SUN (7:45A-3P) ★ Rotenberger WMA (Chuck Weber / Bob Dieterich)

07 SAT (7:30A-12P) STA-1E (Rick Schofield, coord.)

13 FRI (9A-12P) Jonathan Dickinson State Park (Wildflowers & Scrub-Jays) \$ (Lori & Tony Pasko)

14 SAT (8A-11A) ★ Lakeside Ranch STA \$ (Roy Netherton coord.)

TRIP KEY

EFFORT/DIFFICULTY

- Easy:** Boardwalk or paved level surface; or birding mainly from bike / boat / auto
- Moderate:** Improved trail; dirt and uneven surfaces
- Challenging:** Improved or unimproved trail; uneven, rocky, and/or wet surfaces

DISTANCE

- Sitting /Driving:** no walking required
- Short:** less than 1 mile
- Medium:** 1-1.5 miles
- Long:** more than 1.5 miles

OTHER

- New and/or unique trips
- There is an associated cost
- Advance registration required
- Family-friendly
- Handicap Accessible
- Audubon Everglades Friend priority

by Mary Dunning

January 2020 Monthly Meeting and Lecture Program: Shawnlei Breeding, Project Manager of Florida Audubon Eagle Watch

JAN

07

Tuesday, January 7 at 7PM

Meeting and program are free and open to the public. Doors open at 6:30PM for light refreshments. Origin Church, 6073 Summit Blvd., West Palm Beach. We look forward to seeing you there!

Please join us for our first member lecture program of the new year when Florida Audubon Eagle Watch Project Manager Shawnlei Breeding will be the featured speaker.

Shawnlei Breeding spent many years as an administrator before pursuing her dream of working with animals. She came to Audubon from Disney's Animal Kingdom where she was a Bird Keeper at their Avian Research Center. She has a B.S. in Zoology from the University of Oklahoma and a M.S. in Conservation Biology from the University of Central Florida. Her background has led to multiple experiences and expertise including organizing wintering shorebird surveys, mapping sea turtle nest data and maintaining strategic partnerships with local, regional and national organizations to leverage conservation effectiveness.

The EagleWatch program provides valuable information on nesting activity and the current trends of eagle populations in Florida. For 26 years, dedicated volunteers have monitored Bald eagle nests around the state as part of Audubon Florida's community science EagleWatch program. Watch volunteers monitor almost half of the 43 active,



Paige, Bald Eagle and Shawnlei

documented nests in Palm Beach County and play an important role in reporting new nests, documenting nest status and protecting nests from disturbances with the potential to cause nest failure.

Come learn more about the program and how the data collected is helping Florida's population of Bald eagles.

Meeting and program is free and open to the public. Doors open at 6:30pm for light refreshments, at Origin Church, 6073 Summit Blvd in West Palm Beach. We look forward to seeing you there!

February's Monthly Meeting will be held Tuesday, February 4, 2020 at Origin Church, 6073 Summit Blvd, West Palm Beach, FL. The speaker will be Dr. Kenneth Meyer, Exec. Dir., ARCI & Adjunct Prof. of Wildlife Ecology & Conservation, UF.

FIVE NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS TO SAVE THE LIVES OF BIRDS

by Scott Zucker



With all the doom and gloom surrounding the recent reports from scientists concerning the 30% overall decline of North America birds [over the past 40 years](#) and [the Audubon Florida Climate Report](#), which lists 314 bird species that will be threatened or endangered in the next 30 years in North America, it's easy to get a little down and to lose hope. But it's a New Year, and a time when we often make resolutions about how we will change our behavior in ways that will positively impact our lives.

If you're a bird watcher, a bird photographer or a birder, one way you can positively impact your life is to make resolutions that will help protect the avian friends that bring joy to your life.

Resolution 1: Keep cats from killing birds

The greatest predation on birds in the US is from cats, which kill approximately 2.6 billion birds annually. And it's not just feral cats; domestic cats account for 764 million of those deaths. If you're a cat lover, keep your cat indoors. Also, consider having a microchip the size of a grain of rice inserted between your cat's shoulder blades to make it more easily recovered should it escape. If you have a stray cat in your yard, consider adopting the cat and transitioning it to the indoors. If cats aren't your thing, but you want to treat feral or stray cats humanely, [call a local organization that will trap, neuter and release the cat](#) (TNR).

Although neutered feral cats will continue to predate on birds, they will not reproduce. And cats in the wild have a life expectancy of only two to five years. There are some who advocate even more drastic action. Animal rights philosopher Gary Francione believes that the "continued domestication" of any animal "is not morally acceptable."

Resolution 2: Plant native to feed the birds

Forests and farmland have been turned into

subdivisions and golf courses. Over 50 million acres of lawns exist nationwide. Gary Langham of Audubon says, "loss of habitat is the number one problem." Creating urban corridors for birds by planting diverse native trees, shrubs and plants in our yards can help offset that trend.

In "Bringing Nature Home: How You Can Sustain Wildlife with Native Plants," noted author Doug Tallamy says that, to make up for the biodiversity lost by our vanishing wilderness, we must think of our gardens and yards "as a wildlife preserve that represents the last chance we have for sustaining plants and animals that were once common throughout the U.S." [Here's just one guide to help you go native](#). Imagine how wonderful it will be to see a variety of birds around your home.

Resolution 3: Quit using pesticides on your plants

When chemical pesticides are sprayed on plants, birds are in danger of ingesting them, which can make them sick or kill them. The most widely used insecticides in North America are the neonicotinoids family or "neonics," which include acetamiprid, clothianidin, imidacloprid, nitenpyram, nithiazine, thiacloprid and thiamethoxam, which are lethal to birds and to the insects that birds consume. Two pesticides in the organophosphate family, Malathion and chlorpyrifos, are likely to harm most of the 1,782 mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and plants listed under the Endangered Species Act. Since the U.S. Department of Agriculture data shows that 85% of foods grown in the United States contain pesticides that are harmful to birds (and to humans), you might want to consider purchasing organically grown foods. Most garden insecticides contain harmful chemicals. Once established, most native plants (see resolution 2) do not require pesticides, fertilizer or water to thrive, giving you more time to enjoy birds.

Resolution 4. Stop contributing to climate change

A quarter of the global species have already been affected by climate change, since breeding and migratory patterns are shifting. Insect numbers in some areas are spiking earlier, leaving hungry chicks without enough insects. Do what you can to reduce your carbon footprint by doing some of the following: consider eating less meat and wasting less food; power your home with renewable energy; weatherize your home to conserve energy usage; invest in energy-efficient appliances; reduce water waste (Pumping, treating and heating your water requires lots of energy.); drive a fuel efficient or electric car and maintain it by checking tire pressure and giving it regular tune-ups; speak up about climate change to your elected leaders, friends and family; and do what you can to protect our carbon-storing natural and undeveloped areas.

Resolution 5. Stop using single-use plastics

91% of plastics are not recycled and take 400 years to degrade. It is commonly known that the plastic debris that makes its way into our oceans kill over one million birds a year. Now researchers are finding that microscopic particles of plastic have also made their way into our soil, sediments and fresh water. In fact, researcher are finding that terrestrial concentrations of microplastics are four to twenty-three times higher than marine concentrations. These particles have made their way into our food chain and are now found in the bodies of wildlife and humans. Also, the larvae of mosquitos and insects such as mayflies, dragonflies and midges are ingesting plastics in ponds and puddles before making their way out into the world, where they are eaten by birds. Collectively, these plastic particles are damaging to the birds' digestive systems and are affecting their reproduction efforts and nesting success. So, refuse straws, carry a reusable water container, and never leave home without your reusable silverware and plate or bowl.

And while you're out birding or watching the birds in your backyard that your new year's resolutions efforts are helping to protect, be sure to share the data of what you see on [ebird.org.](#), since your observations are one of science's most important sources of data on how the ecological world is faring.

BIRD NERD: ANOTHER ONE FOR THE RECORD BOOKS

by Bob Dieterich



Photo: Immature Heermann's Gull in flight at Lake Worth Beach © Kyle Matera

While much of the US is locked in the cycle of winter weather, we here in Florida are blessed with a wealth of opportunities for viewing wildlife outdoors, particularly birds. We have the literal “snowbirds” to enjoy, those North American migrant species that depart northern latitudes for south Florida, Mexico, and the rest of tropical America. Among these are our most treasured songbirds, from kinglets to thrushes, wrens, vireos, warblers, and orioles.

The bird featured here is not a songbird, alas, but it is indicative of our status as an outpost for North American rarities. You'll recall the sensation caused among the birding world in February, when Palm Beach County hosted the first Dark-billed Cuckoo definitively recorded in North America. This is a bird native to South America and has rarely been reported outside its native range.

No, the bird we're experiencing now is another non-passerine, a more primitive bird belonging to a family that is not part of the large songbird group. I'm talking about Heermann's Gull, a bird that appeared for the first time ever on the Atlantic Coast of Florida and has been entertaining Florida birders for the past several months.

Now, I don't know about other birders, but gulls as a group do not excite me. This one, however, is on a whole different scale. It's a bird unique to North America, with a plumage distinct from all other gulls and a quite restricted range — on the Pacific Coast!

An immature Heermann's Gull has been making appearances on the Florida Atlantic Coast since at least mid-October. If we're talking about the same single bird, it's made the rounds from near Cape Canaveral to Miami Beach and Key Biscayne in November to Lake Worth Beach since Thanksgiving. As of this writing, the bird is still being seen in Lake Worth.

Heermann's Gull has rarely been recorded outside of its natural range, which is from the Pacific Coast of Mexico to our own American West Coast, as far north as Vancouver Island, Canada. Scarce records have been documented in the East from the Great Lakes and from Norfolk, Virginia. Florida records have been previously restricted to the area around Fort DeSoto, near Tampa Bay.

Our Heermann's Gull is an immature bird, completely sooty brown with no white or pale markings. It's about the size of a Laughing Gull, with a bill that is pale at the base and black at the tip. It's quite a tame individual, permitting close approach and allowing many to obtain photographic documentation. The adult Heermann's Gull is much different looking. Its body is primarily dingy gray with a dark gray mantle and black wingtips. In contrast, its head is vivid white with a bright red bill tipped by black.

Heermann's Gull has quite an interesting life history, which is shared by a number of other species along the Pacific Coast. It nests on islands in the Sea of Cortez



Photo: Adult Heermann's Gull, © Wikipedia

and other offshore islands along the Pacific Coast of Mexico, making it a Mexican breeding endemic. At the end of the nesting season there is what is known as a post-breeding dispersal, where the birds range widely north and south, from Guatemala to Canada. Other species that have this post-breeding behavior include Wood Stork, Brown Pelican, Yellow-footed Gull, and Elegant Tern. An analogous situation on the Atlantic Coast is found with the fall arrival of Royal Terns on Long Island and Brown Pelicans in the coastal inlets of New Jersey.

How our bird arrived on the east coast of Florida remains an interesting question, though, by its nature, this species tends to wander. The confounding factor is that this is a strictly coastal species, and rarely ventures inland. Any way it's happened, it's worthwhile seeing. If you happen to be at the Lake Worth Beach or Pier, look for an unusually dark bird hanging out with our local gulls and terns. It would be a rare experience not to be soon repeated!



Photo: Immature Heermann's Gull at Lake Worth Beach © Kyle Matera

References: Bent, A. C. (1963) Life Histories of North American Gulls and Terns NY, Dover Publications pp. 148-154; Sibley, D. A. (2000) The Sibley Guide to the Birds NY, Knopf p.227; Small, A. (1974) The Birds of California NY, Winchester Press pp. 17, 20, 82, 145, 162, 169, 177; Small, A. (1994) California Birds: Their Status and Distribution Vista, CA, Ibis Publishing pp. 25, 27, 112, Plate 7

Dr. Mark Cook Guest Speaker at Photography Club January 27 Program

by Scott Zucker



Photo: © Mark Cook

Capturing beautiful and illustrative photos in the depths of the Everglades or from the sky necessitates being both a brilliant photographer, an expert on the flora and fauna of the South Florida, and a bit of an adventurer. Our January 27 speaker, author, photographer and scientist Dr. Mark Cook possesses those abilities. He will enlighten and entertain us with his presentation: "A Scientist with a Camera: Capturing the Light for Ecological and Conservation Storytelling."

During his informative presentation, Mark will show us the importance of photography for ecological science and the multiple ways he uses photography as part of his everyday work and for communicating key conservation issues to the public. According to Dr. Cook, his approach to wildlife photography is based largely on his ecological and animal behavior knowledge. And he says that he hopes to "teach the audience a little about how to become better wildlife photographers or at least provide them with a novel perspective on the subject."

With his doctorate and post doctorate work in ornithology and in his position as section lead of the Everglades Systems Assessment Section of the South Florida Water Management District, Mark draws on the knowledge he gains from his research focused on understanding the relationships among avian reproduction, their aquatic prey, wetland hydrologic conditions and nutrient levels, as well as the potential impacts of non-native species. The goal for much of this research is to help restore the

wading bird population in the Everglades that is the subject of many of Mark's images.

Mark has spent the past 16 years studying wading birds in South Florida. During his time here, he has authored and co-authored 23 peer-reviewed scientific publications and 30-plus professional reports on wading birds, waterfowl, fish, crayfish and exotic animal species. He is the editor of the highly cited annual South Florida Wading Bird Report, for which he uses many of his own stunning photographs.

Mark's photographs have appeared in numerous scientific journals and the Palm Beach Post, and he will soon be published in Wildlife Photographic Magazine. He currently has an exhibition of his work at the visitor's center in John D. MacArthur State Park. If you want to check out his photography ahead of time and see how it relates to science and conservation, view it on Instagram: @lightswitchaddict and Facebook: @MarklanCookPhotography.

Special January Workshop Presentation

Club Vice President Alan Chin Lee, an award winning and published photographer, presents a special Post-processing Workshop on Jan 13 at 7 PM, where he promises to share some of his Adobe Photoshop secrets. Lightroom, Elements, and Photos (a Mac program) will also be explained and demonstrated to help participants optimize their images. Please send Alan one image: at achinlee@aol.com and

Kite Flashback

by Doreen LePage

As we review our Kite archives, this month we highlight the talented writing style of ASE member Hank McCall. The first article describes a late afternoon experience during a CBC with a Bald Eagle over a marsh crowded with waterfowl. The second article of Hank's is on Vultures in Palm Beach County. I ask you, was Hank McCall the predecessor of our Bird Nerd, Bob Dieterich? Last article by Hank outlines how he and his wife celebrated their 70th year of life by doing an 8 day, 109 mile hike on the levee around Lake Okeechobee.

FEB 1982

FUN FOR THE EAGLE

A mature bald eagle gave our group a demonstration of avian political power. Late afternoon, the day before the Coca Christmas Count, the Liberians, Cecil Kilmer and we were standing on a dike near Titusville looking down-sun across miles of open marsh.

There were thousands of ducks and coots dabbling, dibbling, and just goofing about during this most pleasant time of day. Al Liberman glanced up from his telescope and saw a mass of yellow feet overhead. The yellow was attached to a splendid regal bald eagle.

As he sailed out over the water at about 30 feet of altitude, the ducks started to scramble. Thousands and thousands of ducks flushed out in front of His Majesty. All across the marsh ducks quacked, "Look out! Here comes the boss." We watched the eagle go east as far as our glasses could see, and new clouds of ducks led his path all the time.

Pi'teen minutes later, after all the web-footed friends settled down, an eagle came out of the south flying north over the same swamp, causing the same pandemonium.

I ask you, dear member, was this a different eagle, or was it His Royal Highness of before who was enjoying his political muscle? (Hank McCall)

APR 1979

VULTURES IN PALM BEACH COUNTY

High above the traffic jam at Royal Palm Way and County Road, a thousand turkey vultures wheel and soar. They revolve in their kettle, floating on the thermals of this bright winter afternoon. Through binoculars, they present an aerial ballet of spectacular beauty as they fly their V-shaped wings with five wing feathers outstretched like fingers. Unlike airplanes, they never collide or show a near miss.

Later in the day they drift southward to congregate over the Bath and Tennis Club. Their slowly changing flight patterns are a marvel of grace and elegance. As darkness falls, they settle into the palms and high trees between the beach and County Road.

The magic of evolution has given the turkey vulture unique powers. Their eyes are so keen that they can spot carrion by the swarms of green flies. They have snips in their beaks that can cut any tendon, and the skin on their heads cleans off easily. In terms of body weight per wing area, they have the lightest wing load of all birds. They even have a usable sense of smell.

Their sheer numbers raise many questions. Where do they feed? What do they do all day? Why is a pelican attractive and a vulture repulsive? How much of their flying is for pure fun? Where are other roosts?

A long-time resident, a keen observer, reports that as the birds settle in for the night they are silent, gentle, and kind to each other, never pushing or shoving like egrets. They arrive in his grove in October and leave in April. He has never seen them feeding, but they do keep his property well fertilized. And above all, in their loving groupiness, they smell. But if everyone is stinky, who would know it? (Hank McCall)

continued on page 7

continued on page 7

Photography Club continued from page 6

bring three images on a flash stick drive. If time allows, we will have one-on-one tutoring.

January Field Trip

Wakodahatchee Wetlands will be the site of our first instructional field trip of 2020 on Saturday, Jan 11, when Club members will roam the boardwalk looking for great photos in the early morning light. Alan Chin Lee and some of the more experienced members will offer one-on-one instruction. We will meet in the parking lot at 7:30AM.

December Photo Competition Results

Our December photo competition, which featured our regular "Nature Only" category (any type of nature image) and "Zoology" as our special nature category, had nearly 200 submissions. Award winning photographer and professional sports photographer Alan Fabricant served as our guest judge. We had wonderful images from all three levels (Beginner, Advanced, and Salon), and the judge was so impressed by the quality of the work that he issued many merit awards. [For a list of winners see the website.](#)

Guests may attend up to two club meetings. However, Audubon Everglades Photography Club membership is a requirement for entry in club competitions and attendance at field trips. [You can join online here.](#) To learn more about the upcoming competitions, future presentations, and field trips scheduled for this year and to find out more about membership and meetings (time and place), please visit our informative club section on the Audubon Everglades website.

Flashback continued from page 6

JAN 1992

SIGHTS FROM THE LEVEE

To celebrate our 70th year of life, Irma and I held an eight-day, 109-mile-long walking party on the levees around Lake Okeechobee. During this hike we saw fascinating snippets of bird life.

First, we were always escorted by 50 to 200 cattle egrets working the levee ahead of us. They would let us get within 50 yards, then the whole flock would fly 200 yards ahead. Their changing flight patterns of white against the green grass were an inspiring, moving scene, encouraging our tired legs to keep up with them.

Twice we spotted a peregrine falcon who had white feathers stuck to his claws. Since ducks were scarce, we believed he shifted his diet to the cattle egret.

On another occasion I had just focused on a palm warbler when he exploded in a cloud of feathers. The black streak that hit him turned into a merlin that quickly dodged into the brush.

We had seven bald eagle sightings, all of them close with no shyness on the part of the birds. Just south of Buckhead Ridge, a pair maneuvered over our heads. Suddenly they flew together, grasping beaks and claws and, with extended wings, made five clockwise gyrations like a falling maple leaf. Just above the water they broke apart and flew off in their separate ways. He didn't even kiss her goodbye.
(Hank McCall)

Meet The Woman Who Lived in a Bald Eagle's Nest to Save Raptors

Doris Mager's treetop sit-in helped to establish the Audubon Center for Birds of Prey, which turns 40 this month and has played a big part in restoring Florida's eagle population. [View the article online here.](#)

CURRENT VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

by Susan McKemy

YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

VOLUNTEER WITH AUDUBON EVERGLADES

Do you have some free time to share? Would you like to get more involved with Audubon Everglades? We have plenty of volunteer opportunities and are sure to have a place where you can make a difference. Remember, YOU are what hope looks like to a bird - get involved!

If you have a special interest or talent or simply want to give back to Audubon Everglades as a volunteer, please check the list of volunteer opportunities. If your interest area is not listed but you would like to volunteer, get in touch with us and let us know your interest. There are new ways to get involved all the time.

If you would like more information or are ready to get involved, please send an email to President@AudubonEverglades.org. We look forward to having you on our team!

CURRENT OPPORTUNITIES

Community Science Projects

(bird surveys, habitat projects, etc.)

Community Events

Conservation Advocacy Team

Education and Outreach

Social Media

Volunteer Organizer

The 2019 Membership year runs from June 1, 2019 to May 31, 2020. Join Friends of Audubon Everglades today.

JOIN AUDUBON

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

There are two ways to join Audubon Everglades:

FRIENDS OF AUDUBON EVERGLADES MEMBERSHIP:

All your membership dues and contributions are put to use supporting local conservation projects and educational programs in Palm Beach County. You will receive 12 issues of the Kite newsletter, priority for some special trips and discounted rates at some events and vendors. Join using the PayPal link off our website or by mailing the attached membership application. The Audubon Everglades Kite newsletter is available by email only.

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP:

includes membership in Florida Audubon and Audubon Everglades plus one year of the Audubon magazine. [Join online here.](#)

Your NAS membership does not grant you the special privileges and discounts available to members of Friends of Audubon Everglades. If you choose to join us through National Audubon Society, please also consider becoming a Friend of Audubon Everglades to support local conservation and education initiatives.

Yes, I want to become a member of FRIENDS OF AUDUBON EVERGLADES

Join now using PayPal. Go to AudubonEverglades.org/membership to complete the application.

Or, complete this form and mail your check to: Audubon Society of the Everglades, PO Box 16914, West Palm Beach, Florida 33416-6914 ([make checks payable to Audubon Society of the Everglades](#))

Please check one: ☐ \$25 (Single) ☐ \$20 (Student) ☐ \$20 (Senior) ☐ \$35 (Household*) ☐ \$75 (Patron*)

Please feel free to give above the membership amount with a contribution of \$ _____

☐ New Member ☐ Renewal

Name _____

Email _____

Phone _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ ZIP _____

*If you selected Household or Patron Membership, please provide the names of all members living at the same address.
(2 adults and children under age 18)

Household/Patron Additional Names _____

21st Annual Everglades Day Festival

Saturday, February 8, 2020
8 am - 4 pm

All Day — All Free
Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee
National Wildlife Refuge

10216 Lee Road, Boynton Beach off State Road 7/US 441

Habitats of the Everglades

Promoting awareness, appreciation, and an understanding of the Everglades



Including: wildlife presentations • canoeing • fishing demos • birds of prey • music • educational programs • guest speakers • español presentations • food trucks • interactive activities
LILA tours • explorations • over 30 exhibitors from agencies, clubs and non-profit organizations

Parking is at West Delray Regional Park, 10875 West Atlantic Avenue, Delray Beach, FL 33446
For more information, call 561/734 8303.



The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is committed to providing access to the Everglades Day Festival for all participants. Persons needing reasonable accommodations in order to attend and participate in this festival should contact Serena Rinker at 561/735 6029 or serena_rinker@fws.gov. In order to allow sufficient time to process requests, please contact us for assistance by close of business Friday, January 31, 2020.



**AUDUBON
EVERGLADES**

