



EVERGLADE KITE

NEWSLETTER

Monthly Newsletter for Audubon Everglades

VOL 61 | Issue 6 | February 2021



Left: Atlantic Puffin © Wikipedia Right: Atlantic Puffin © Wikipedia

Bird of the Month: Atlantic Puffin

(Fratercula arctica)

by Clive & Celecia Pinnock

The 2021 Bird of the Month Series focuses on twelve North American species requested by our Audubon Everglades members. Each month, information on the featured species will cover its description, range, habitat, food, and reproduction. This information will also be covered in the Bird of the Month Power Point presentation at each monthly meeting.

The Atlantic Puffin occurs across the North Atlantic from Canada to Norway and south to Spain. It is distinctly colored with black above and white below and a huge multi-colored, triangle-shaped beak, an appearance that causes the bird to be sometimes called the “clown of the sea.” Its small, rounded wings, used energetically in flight to keep it aloft, propel it in a very graceful, undulating motion while swimming under water.

Gregarious by nature, these birds occupy sparsely vegetated islands and steep, rocky, coastal sea cliffs, where they breed during the summer months in colonies numbering in the thousands. Outside of the breeding season, the birds lead solitary lives on the open ocean, bobbing on the surface of the water and diving up to 200 feet in pursuit of fish (sand eel, herring, capelin, hake and cod). Additionally, they consume many types of crustaceans (such as shrimps and copepods), as well as mollusks and marine worms.

Puffins begin breeding at the age of five years and often have the same mate each year. Once breeding age is reached, the season commences with courtship and pair bonding. The elaborate courtship includes swinging their bills from side to side and repeated

bill-clashing. The nest site is usually a shallow burrow placed in a natural crevice or under rocks. It is excavated by both sexes (the male doing most of the excavation) and is typically lined with grass, twigs, and feathers. One, rarely two, dull white eggs are laid and incubated by both adult birds for 36 – 45 days.

Both parents participate in caring for the young puffin (hatched in an altricial state and covered in dark gray down), feeding it fish carried in their bills (sometimes 10 – 12 fish are caught and carried at a time). The fish may be fed to the young directly at first but are later dropped in the nest for the young to pick up. The young usually leave the nest 38 – 44 days after hatching, typically leaving at night. After leaping from the cliff nest to the water below, they head out to sea, remaining there until they become sexually mature.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

February 2021

I hope everyone is well and safe as we transition into this New Year and our 55th anniversary as an Audubon Chapter. Let me begin by offering our condolences and sympathy to those who have lost loved ones and who have suffered economic hardship or the loss of social and family connections. I also want to offer my sincere condolences to the family and friends of long time AE member and passionate environmental advocate Roy Snyder, who passed away recently due to Covid-19 and is survived by his wife Susan, a past Audubon Everglades President.

It has now been nearly 11 months since we had to cancel in-person scheduled events, which has prevented us from enjoying the company of others. As the vaccine gradually rolls out, we imagine that everyone is anxious to return to more normal activities, and we hope that sometime in the not too distant future, when our personal safety will not be compromised, we may be able to once again return to in-person meetings, events, and the shared enjoyment of our birds outdoors. However, we will continue to err on the side of caution in scheduling in-person events, since our continued safety is our priority. We will most likely continue to be in "flock-down" mode through May 31.

During the transition to Zoom meetings, we have endeavored to continue to provide you with outstanding programs, and we hope that you have found the 15-minute Zoom social meeting time prior to our monthly programs enjoyable.

We have a wonderful slate of speakers scheduled through August, the end of this programming year. Our February 2 speaker is Ornithologist Simon Thompson of Ventures Birding on "Birding around the World," and our March 2 speaker is Dr. Rindy Anderson of FAU who will return to tell us more about "Why birds sing and why we study them."

We are happy to announce that recent additions to the Audubon Everglade Board of Directors are Robert Franzino, retired Director of Banking and Investments for the New York State American Civil Liberties Union; and Sabeena Beg, Avian Biologist and educator, who has a background in marketing and will coordinate our communication efforts.

AE recently received a second \$2500 FPL grant to continue installing a Native Plant demonstration

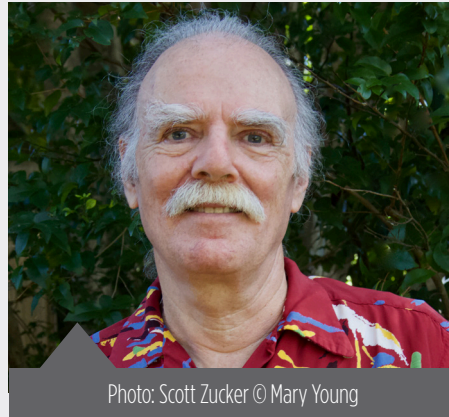


Photo: Scott Zucker © Mary Young

garden at Pine Jog Environmental Education Center to be used to instruct visiting teachers and students about native plants. Lauren Butcher has been coordinating the project, along with Vicki Rogerson and Kat Rahla of Audubon Everglades.

Board Member Chris Golia has become our Volunteer Coordinator. [Please contact her here](#), if you are interested in getting involved.

We currently have an opening on the Board for a Corresponding Secretary to manage the organization's correspondence with our members. [Contact if interested.](#)

The Kite has added two new monthly features. Master Gardener Helen Laurence will enlighten us about a native plant to add to our gardens to attract birds and pollinators, and Susan Davis will highlight an endangered or threatened Florida avian species to help us understand why we must become better stewards of the environment and advocates for our birds. [Please contact us](#) if you would like to write for the Kite.

The 2021 Florida Legislature session begins March 2. Now is an excellent time to contact your legislators to remind them that, when we protect the environment, we protect our quality of life. It is important that they recognize the need to conserve our land, water, wildlife, and access to affordable, renewable energy for all. [You can find your local legislators here.](#)

Please stay safe. And happy birding!
Scott Zucker, President

JOIN OUR KITE NEWSLETTER VOLUNTEER WRITERS' GROUP

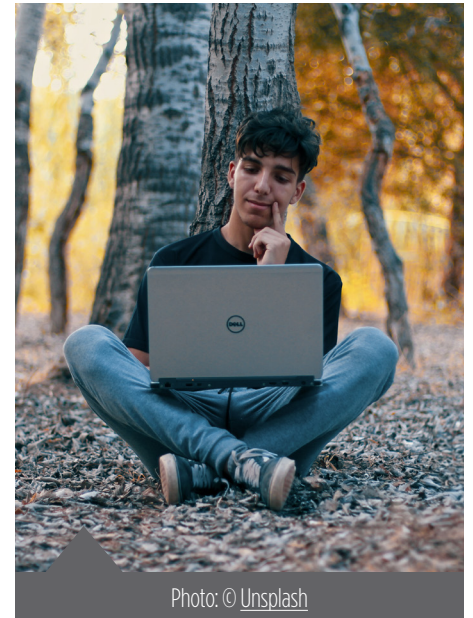


Photo: © Unsplash

Do you have an interesting story to tell or something to report about our many resident or migratory birds, the many varied habitats where they are found, or the conservation efforts needed to ensure their survival? If, so, perhaps you would be interested in sharing your story with the Audubon community through our monthly Kite online publication.

Your story might be about an involvement in a past Christmas Bird Count, a citizen science bird monitoring effort like EagleWatch, or a scientific study affecting birds or their habitat.

Perhaps you've had an unusual, even amusing, encounter with birds that you would like to tell our readers about. Or, on a more serious note, perhaps you might wish to share your personal reflections regarding the threat that climate change, habitat loss, and other stressors pose to birds.

These are just some examples of the types of articles we would like to include in the monthly AE newsletter. If you would like to volunteer to share your knowledge, passion, and writing ability to help keep our local birding community informed, entertained, and inspired, please contact Mary Dunning, AE Kite Editor at aevolmary@gmail.com.

Audubon Everglades Presents “Bird Migration of America and Europe”

with speaker **Simon Thompson**

FEB
02

Tuesday, February 2, 2021 at 7PM
Zoom Hosted Presentation
(advance registration required)



Photo: Simon Thompson

The climate change we are experiencing is having a profound effect on the world about us and especially the wildlife. Join local ornithologist and Ventures Birding Tours owner, Simon Thompson, for an insight into bird migration both here in Eastern North America and Europe. While we understand a lot about how birds navigate around the world, there are still many mysteries. Imminent climate change is causing changes in arrival and departure dates and even food availability along the way. We will enjoy learning about some of the birds, such as warblers, vireos, tanagers and hummingbirds that migrate through Western North Carolina twice a year and where best to see migration happening.

Simon Thompson owns and operates his own bird watching and natural history tour company, Ventures Birding Tours, based in Asheville, NC and leads small groups of naturalists and birders both within North America and to many locations throughout the world. Destinations include the Peruvian Amazon, Belize, Galapagos, Greece, France, England and Australia. Ventures also runs daytrips throughout North and South Carolina and offers weekends and longer trips to many of the top birding sites throughout the U.S. Since moving to the US in 1989, Simon had been the ornithologist and nature director at the Foothills Equestrian Nature Center (FENCE) in Tryon for 7 years until he started Ventures.

PLANT OF THE MONTH

Spotted Beebalm, Dotted Horsemint
Monarda punctata

by Helen Laurence

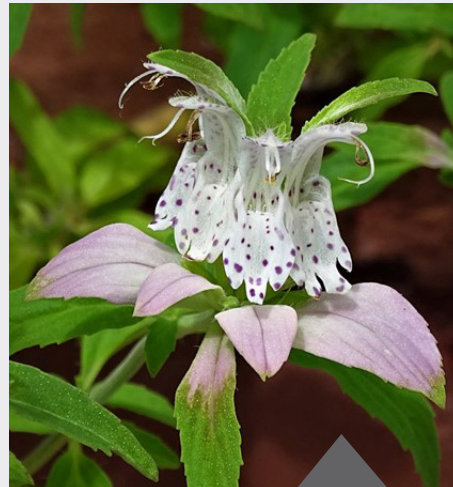


Photo: Spotted Beebalm (*Monarda punctata*)
© Scott Laurence

When I see this prolifically showy wildflower in bloom, it reminds me of [Edward Hicks' painting, A Peaceable Kingdom](#), illustrating that, in the absence of scarcity, we can all enjoy peaceful co-existence. Beebalm offers abundance. We have counted at least a dozen different species of pollinators, including bees, wasps, and butterflies, all simultaneously nectaring on Beebalm.

The flowers are creamy white with purple dots, fringed below with pink and lavender bracts, which, although they look like flower petals, are leaves. These flowers are said to attract hummingbirds, in addition to the many insect pollinators, but I suspect this may be truer of the Scarlet Beebalm AKA Oswego Tea (*M. didyma*), that grows well to the north of us.

Allow the seed heads to dry on the plants to attract seed eaters. Insectivorous birds may also enjoy the bountiful smorgasbord of pollinators attracted to the Monarda. This may be one reason our garden always hosts an abundance of Blue Jays, Mockingbirds and Woodpeckers (mostly Downy and Red-bellied). We often see a variety of warblers, especially during migration, including American Redstarts, Black & White Warblers, and Yellow-rumped Warblers.

Here in south Florida, Beebalm is a short-lived perennial that blooms from late spring through

continued on page 5

PROFILE: SHELLY ROZENBERG

by Kristen Murtaugh



Shelly Rozenberg is committed to ensuring the healthy survival of birds that are stressed by the loss of habitat and other environmental threats in the 21st century. She is particularly interested in social birds. She is an active volunteer for Audubon Florida's Jay Watch citizen science program, and she co-chairs the Audubon Everglades Purple Martin Conservation Program. Shelly also works full time, so I felt lucky to catch up with this self-proclaimed Type A Audubon member for a zoom interview one late afternoon last week.

Shelly grew up in Briarcliff Manor, a suburb in Westchester County north of New York City. She continues to be an active Ossining High School alumna, maintaining the class Facebook page and organizing reunions, most recently their 45th! In 1985 she moved to Florida and transitioned from work in the banking field to work in the pharmaceutical industry, with a focus on international sales and marketing, especially with Asia. She enjoyed organizing conferences and learning about the culture and ways of doing business in other countries. While a corporate liaison and volunteer for the March of Dimes, she got to know the National Ovarian Cancer Coalition and was offered their position of Chief Administrative Officer and Director of Volunteer Programs. She was passionate about this work and this organization, whose mission is education about ovarian cancer. In her 8th year there, the Coalition moved its headquarters to Dallas. Shelly decided not to move, so she stayed in Florida. She lives in Boca Raton and now works in a surgeon's office.

I asked Shelly how she got interested in birding. She gives her friend and brother credit. A friend invited her to spend weekends at a log cabin in Fort

Drum, Florida, a place in the woods with no TV and no internet. She started getting up very early in the morning to take walks, using her friend's camera. Shelly's brother became aware of her interest and bought her a camera. Soon Shelly was accompanying her brother on birding road trips throughout Florida. A connection clicked between her artistic nature and her love of nature. Soon she wanted to learn the names of the birds and the bugs she was photographing. She found she could watch a small living creature for almost an hour and not realize the time going by. She started to read books about birds and became what she calls a "bird nerd."

An Audubon Everglades field trip to Duda Farm, where she was assigned to a car with AE volunteers Vicki Rogerson and Kathryn Rahla, clinched her commitment to birding. Vicki identified the bird species they saw along the drive and became a huge inspiration to Shelly. She started going to Peaceful Waters Sanctuary, where she fell in love with the Purple Martins. She read up on the birds and spent time watching their social behavior. She photographed them frequently and posted her images on social media. Vicki and Kathryn surprised her by using some of her photos of birds with bugs at the Doug Tallamy presentation at FAU a few years ago. Most importantly, Vicki asked Shelly to co-chair the AE Purple Martin Conservation Program with her.

The Audubon Everglades Purple Martin Conservation program is a collaborative effort at nine different public locations in Palm Beach County. The most recent location to come on board has been the Okeetchee Nature Center. This is the third season that Shelly has been involved with the program. She has learned how to do nest checks and nest cleaning. She speaks with great admiration and gratitude of the mentoring she has received from her co-chair, Vicki Rogerson. Like Vicki, Shelly is committed to bringing new Purple Martin "landlords" into the program. Another recent location to come on board was Palm Beach County Fire Rescue Station 25 in Wellington.

Shelly is an administrator of the Facebook page of the Purple Martin Society of Florida. Her photographs of Purple Martins have appeared in the Purple Martin Conservation Association's magazine and the Okeetchee Nature Center's newsletter. She

has made good friends through her work with the Purple Martins and Florida Scrub-Jays. She speaks with people in other Florida counties to compare challenges and strategies. She has been working to have signs made to alert park visitors of the presence of the birds. There's now an information sign about Purple Martins at Wellington Environmental Preserve. Shelly enjoys talking to people about the birds and hopes to pique their interest in conserving them. She has become known as "the Purple Martin lady."

As a volunteer with the Audubon Florida's Jay Watch program, Shelly participates in training in Highlands County at the Archbold Biological Station, where she enjoys her experience in the field with experts. Because the Florida Scrub-Jays have been extirpated from Palm Beach County, she spends time throughout the year photographing and observing these birds in other counties. She participates once a year with other volunteers from AE, including Vicki Rogerson and Chuck Weber, along with "Jay Watchers" statewide, conducting field surveys and reporting Scrub-Jay sightings. Last year they went up to Jupiter Ridge with a Scrub-Jay recording, searching for Scrub-Jays, but none were found. Shelly says they will never give up! Again, her talented photography skills have been a resource for the Jay Watch program.

I was impressed by the passion and commitment Shelly has for her volunteer work. She has studied the Purple Martins and Florida Scrub-Jays closely and is enthusiastic about sharing her extensive knowledge. Shelly says that nature is her happy place, the place where she finds peace. Her work with the birds is a "labor of love." She invites other AE members who want to make a difference to join her as volunteers with the AE Purple Martin Conservation Program.



Photo: Purple Martins © Shelly Rozenberg

Tragic Audubon COVID Virus Casualty

by Fred Quan



Photo: Susan and Roy Snyder © Kristen Murtaugh

The current virus pandemic has, unfortunately, hit home and claimed one of our own energetic and enthusiastic members of Audubon Everglades.

Roy Snyder, the loving husband of Susan Snyder, passed away on December 3, 2020, of the Covid virus. He was the chairman of our Finance Committee, which oversees our Audubon investment portfolio, and he also served on the Audubon Everglades Board, along with his wife Susan. They both actively participated in many Audubon projects, most notably on the establishment of Everglades Day at the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. In addition, they both volunteered and led tours at the Loggerhead Marinelife Center for many years. They also participated with Palm Beach County on their Science Fair and Green Schools Projects. This power couple, dedicated to our Florida environment, was married for 50 years and shared a love of nature and birds, traveling extensively around the world.

Roy was born in Rockland, Maine but spent most of his years in Florida, moving here while in high school. He graduated with a degree in Biology from

the University of Florida in 1966 and is a veteran of the U.S. Air Force. He had worked for the Palm Beach Gardens School System and later in sales for several commercial companies before retiring. He worked tirelessly to help environmental causes for the Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, and the Loggerhead Marinelife Center.

It was a great sorrow to Roy when Susan developed dementia, which became debilitating a short couple of years ago. He took care of her, moving to a senior residence at YourLife near the Gardens Mall, all the while maintaining his Audubon volunteer activities. Unfortunately, as the COVID pandemic spread throughout our community, just before Thanksgiving they both contracted the virus. Susan, fortunately, recovered, but Roy got progressively worse and passed away in early December at age 77. Roy is now interred at Our Lady Queen of Peace Cemetery in Royal Palm Beach. Susan, recovered from the virus but not from Alzheimer's Disease, is now residing under the care of the Memory Care Unit at YourLife, but is, sadly, not capable of seeing visitors.

Donations to commemorate Roy can be made in his name to Audubon Everglades or the Loggerhead Marinelife Center in Juno Beach.

Plant of the Month continued from page 3

early winter. It gets leggy and should be pruned back toward the end of its life, but it re-sprouts and grows readily from seed, often volunteering far from the original patch. Perhaps birds spread the seeds? Drought tolerant, it likes full sun and well-drained soil, but does fine in light shade with at least 4-6 hours of sun per day. Beebalm makes lush, rounded clumps 2-4 feet high and may sprawl 4-6 feet wide when planted in a good spot. It can be trimmed occasionally as needed or left to its own devices, if you like the tangled jungle look.

Beebalm is in the Lamiaceae, or mint, family and, as such, has wonderfully aromatic foliage reminiscent of oregano. Reportedly, it can be used for aromatherapy, in a relaxing tea, or as a culinary herb. If you've tried it, please let me know!

According to the [Audubon Native Plant database](#), in our area *Monarda punctata* attracts (note no mention of Hummingbirds):

Crow & Jays	Cardinals & grosbeaks
Wrens	Nuthatches
Vireos	Woodpeckers
Wood warblers	Thrashers & Mockingbirds
Thrushes	Orioles
Chickadees	Waxwings
Sparrows	

continued on page 5

Local native plant nurseries may carry Spotted Beebalm.

Meadow Beauty Nursery
5782 Ranches Road, Lake Worth, FL
Tel: 561-601-9673

Native Choice Nursery
Tel: 561-756-4370

Indian Trails Nursery
6315 Park Lane West, Lake Worth, FL
Tel: 561-641-9488

D.R. Bates Liners and Gallons
17639 64th Place N. Loxahatchee, FL
Tel: 561-790-3246

Our Vanishing Birds in Florida

by Susan Faulkner Davis



Photo: Sandhill cranes © Susan Faulkner Davis

What's happening with birds and why it matters:

Two articles that came to light in late summer of 2019 provided a sobering, scientific underpinning to what birders have long suspected: bird populations are declining.

The release of the first study and its publication in *Science* magazine, [Decline of the North American avifauna](#), got the immediate attention of the National Audubon Society.

The authors of *Decline of the North American avifauna* stated, “Our study documents a long-developing but overlooked biodiversity crisis in North America—the cumulative loss of nearly 3 billion birds across the avifauna. Population loss is not restricted to rare and threatened species but includes many widespread and common species that may be disproportionately influential components of food webs and ecosystem function. Furthermore, losses among habitat generalists and even introduced species indicate that declining species are not replaced by species that fare well in human-altered landscapes. Increases among waterfowl and a few other groups (e.g., raptors recovering after the banning of DDT) are insufficient to offset large losses among abundant species. Notably, our population loss estimates are conservative because we estimated loss only in breeding populations. The total loss and impact on

communities and ecosystems could be even higher outside the breeding season if we consider the amplifying effect of “missing” reproductive output from these lost breeders.”

The troubling take-away from the study quoted above is that the estimates of population loss made by scientists are conservative ones. They were looking only at adult breeding populations. The losses of adult breeders tend to amplify with subsequent generations; fewer parents equal fewer offspring.

On September 19, 2019, the Audubon Society, issued a press release, [Audubon Declares a ‘Bird Emergency, Demands Immediate Action After Scientists Reveal Huge Losses of North American Birds](#), and also a follow up article, [North America Has Lost More Than 1 in 4 Birds in Last 50 Years, New Study Says](#).

The Audubon press release summed it up: “Today, *Science* published a study by a joint team of conservation biologists describing a grim picture: a steady decline of nearly three billion North American birds since 1970, primarily as a result of human activities. In other words, within one human lifetime, North America lost more than one quarter of its avifauna.”

In that same release, David Yarnold, president of

the National Audubon Society, said, “The connection between birds and humans is undeniable—we share the same fate. This is a bird emergency with a clear message: the natural world humans depend on is being paved, logged, eroded and polluted. You don’t need to look hard for the metaphor: birds are the canaries in the coal mine that is the earth’s future,”

In addition, Dr. Nicole Michel, senior quantitative ecologist with Audubon, said “Birds are excellent indicators of environmental health. Severe declines in common birds, like those shown in this study, tell us something is wrong and underscores the need to become better stewards of the planet.”

Audubon has been down this path before. Its first members, a little over 100 years ago, fought to put an end to the plume trade that was decimating nesting heron and egret colonies. The Audubon members encouraged and supported early conservation laws that resulted in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. As I write this article, the MBTA, and the birds it protects are once again under attack.

Birds have rebounded from population losses before, but now they are under increasingly multiple threats - climate change, extremes of weather such as droughts, acidification of oceans, increased use of pesticides, fungicides and fertilizers, increased urban sprawl; overpopulation of humans in areas, resulting

continued on page 7



"Florida's only endemic bird, The Florida scrub-jay, is protected by the U.S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act. It is also protected as a Threatened species by the Federal Endangered Species Act and as a Federally-designated Threatened species by Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species Rule. Despite those protections, their population is still declining, mostly from habitat loss and fragmentation of habitat." © Susan Faulkner Davis

Vanishing continued from page 6

in shrinking wild habitats, overfishing of our oceans, draining of wetlands and swamps, suburban and urban landscape usage of non-native decorative plants, crashing insect populations, and gutting of environmental protection laws. Small family farms known for windbreaks and hedgerows and open pastures where wildflowers and grasses grow and birds thrive, have been replaced by agribusiness, neat and tidy monocultures with no place for the biological diversity of the past. Scientists call our current geological age the Anthropocene, the period during which human activity is the dominant influence on climate and the environment. Humans have become a major force of nature in this new Anthropocene epoch.

In February of 2019, National Geographic published an article called [Why Insect Populations Are Plummeting - And Why It Matters](#). The article refers to a study published recently in the journal *Biological Conservation* that made headlines for suggesting that 40 percent of all insect species (globally) are in decline and could die out in the coming decades.

"There is reason to worry," says lead author Francisco Sánchez-Bayo, a researcher at the University of

Sydney in Australia. "If we don't stop it, entire ecosystems will collapse due to starvation." Every living thing on this earth has evolved over the millennia connected in some way to many other living things. We don't yet understand all the connections. What we do know is that Insects and plants are part of the base of the food chain. They are the food source for animals and birds.

Birds in Florida:

In Florida, now, as in the early 1900s, our birds are in jeopardy. Our state is unique, a peninsula that is a funnel and pinch point for twice yearly bird migrations north and south. In addition, we have unique non-migratory birds that evolved with subtle physical and genetic differences in geologic ages past, when what is now Florida was a series of islands isolated from the continental USA.

The State of Florida is experiencing both sea level rise and increased ferocity in our annual hurricane seasons. At the same time, the population of our state has exploded from 6,791,418 in 1970, to an estimated 21,900,000 in 2020. And, during that same 50 year span, unspoiled wildlife habitat in our state

and the very laws that protect it have decreased. We have created urban and suburban "non-native plant deserts" that have little to offer wildlife in the way of food or shelter. We use pesticides and fertilizers without much thought for the consequences. Our offshore waters, lakes, rivers, and estuaries are increasingly subject to poisonous algae blooms. Red tide, a bacterial neurotoxin, is devastating to the marine life that ingests it, and its toxin is passed along to hapless shore birds (frequently migratory birds) as they forage for a much-needed meal. Blue green cyanobacteria are also a potent killer, affecting the liver, skin, and nervous system and causing brain degeneration. It's harmful to most living things that depend on the aquatic environment it pollutes and damages.

The study, ***Decline of the North American avifauna*** (link above), also made note of NEXRAD radar data that tracks migrating birds across the USA, saying, "We also used a network of 143 weather radars across the contiguous United States to estimate long-term changes in nocturnal migratory passage of avian biomass through the airspace in spring from 2007 to 2017. The continuous operation and broad coverage of NEXRAD provide an automated and standardized monitoring tool with unrivaled temporal and spatial extent. Radar measures cumulative passage of all nocturnally migrating species, many of which breed in areas north of the contiguous United States that are poorly monitored by avian surveys. Radar thus expands the area and the proportion of the migratory avifauna sampled relative to ground surveys." The radar data from the four major migratory flyways, Pacific, Central, Mississippi and Atlantic (of which Florida is a part), shows steady yearly decline of birds in the Mississippi and Atlantic flyways.

Florida once had the ability to yield a vast buffet of foods to native and migratory birds. Things have changed. And that's the rub. Birds are still seen almost everywhere, and that lulls us. The truth is that their overall numbers have suffered a steep decline in a relatively short period of time. Since the 1970s, in North America alone, there has been a net loss of over 3 billion (3,000,000,000) individual breeding birds across all biomes. Approximately 29% of our birds have vanished. We have the ability to turn this around. Do we have the time or the will to do so?

Florida birds in peril:

In a series of articles to follow, we will discuss the specific Florida birds, both year around residents and

continued on page 8

Vanishing continued from page 7

migratory visitors, that are most at danger, according to the State of Florida and the Federal Government, birds that are under threat as their populations steadily decrease. We should keep in mind the role of birds as “canaries in a coal mine” and what their decline means for human existence.

[This is the most current list of threatened Florida birds from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's website list of “Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species”](#)

1. American oystercatcher
2. Crested caracara
3. Bachman's wood warbler
4. Black skimmer
5. Cape Sable seaside sparrow
6. Eskimo curlew

7. Everglade snail kite
8. Florida burrowing owl
9. Florida grasshopper sparrow
10. Florida sandhill crane
11. Florida scrub-jay
12. Ivory-billed woodpecker
13. Kirtland's warbler (Kirtland's wood warbler)
14. Least tern
15. Little blue heron
16. Marian's marsh wren
17. Piping plover
18. Red-cockaded woodpecker
19. Reddish egret
20. Roseate spoonbill
21. Roseate tern
22. Rufa red knot
23. Scott's seaside sparrow
24. Snowy plover

25. Southeastern American kestrel
26. Tricolored heron
27. Wakulla seaside sparrow
28. White-crowned pigeon
29. Whooping crane
30. Worthington's marsh wren
31. Wood stork

The alarming articles of 2019 were lost in the subsequent crush of the holidays and then the Coronavirus. Little attention was given to their importance. We must, however, address the issues that were raised; they won't simply disappear. The bottom line is that, if we in Florida who profess to dearly love our feathered neighbors don't show active interest in advocating to keep them safe and to restore healthy habitats that increase their populations, who will?



Photo: Little blue Heron © Susan Faulkner Davis

How a Landmark Environmental Law May Have Quietly Saved a Billion Birds

New research reveals a previously uncounted benefit of the Clean Air Act—
at a time when the Trump administration weakened its protections.

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 _____