

The Fledgling

Newsletter of the Southern Adirondack Audubon Society
www.audubon.noncommercial.org

Vol. 21 No. 4 Jun - Aug 2004

A Message from your President:

Each spring I eagerly await the return of migrating birds to my yard. Will that first flock of Red-winged Blackbirds tumble down from the maple early, late, or 'right on time'? Soon the Grackles will follow them. I consider 'on time' to be the average of about 20 years of arrival dates. I'm sure the birds know better.

Though I did not see even one Fox Sparrow this spring, I had a fine Brown Thrasher for three days. The birds are settling into their territories now and their songs are a delight. I am disappointed by the absence of Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, but Northern Orioles are singing in the trees around the yard. It seemed they were enjoying the oranges I put out for them, though I did not actually see them feeding. One afternoon my husband called me shortly after I had hung out fresh oranges. Oh, good, I thought, the orioles are here. Instead I watched a red squirrel greedily gorging on one of the orange halves. At least I knew why I sometimes found half eaten oranges on the ground.

If you are still feeding birds, it is just as important now as it was in winter to help keep the birds healthy by keeping the feeders and feeding area clean. Wash feeders often with a ten percent bleach solution (1 part bleach to 9 parts water). Diseases such as House Finch Disease, which affects eyes, are easily spread at tube feeders where eye secretions may be left at the holes.

Space your feeders far enough from each other to keep the birds spread out. Rake or hose off those areas below feeders. Salmonellosis is a common, easily spread bacterial infection of birds. Aspergillosis, a fungal disease, grows in the debris under feeders and affects birds' respiratory systems.

Along with keeping our bird feeding areas clean, keeping our yards chemical and pesticide free is important. Chemical solutions for weeds, insects, and fungal turf diseases are hazardous to our health.

Children are at special risk for leukemia and other problems because they play on the grass and put their unwashed hands into their mouths. Our dogs and cats are also at special risk for cancer, for they lick their feet. We

con't. col. 2

SAAS Calendar

Monthly chapter meetings are held at the Crandall Library, on the fourth Wednesday of the month, except as may be noted below. For changes and updates, please check this column in each issue. Meetings are also published in the Post Star, on the SAAS website and on the Post Star online Events Calendar. Mark your calendar and join us for the presentations by guest speakers featured below. The meetings start promptly at 7pm. Guests are welcome so please bring your friends with you!

June 23 Don Polunci "The Birds of Bosque del Apache"

Local educator and nature photographer, Don Polunci will present a program on the birds of this famous National Wildlife Refuge. Huge flocks of wintering Sandhill Cranes and Snow Geese are just part of the spectacle that draws thousands of tourists and photographers each year. Don is always entertaining

**July and August - no meetings
See you in September!**

con't. from col. 1

all track the chemicals into our houses on our shoes or bare feet, where they stay in carpets and on floors and furniture. There are many non-chemical methods available for use. For information on pesticides and safe lawns you might like to visit these sites:

www.grassrootsinfo.org

www.pesticide.org

www.beyondpesticides.org

www.checcnet.org for Children's Health Environmental Coalition

www.pesticideinfo.org Click on "Open database" button and enter pesticide name in "Search" box under #2.

I hope we all can enjoy a safer, healthier summer this year.

Your President,
Linda Hoyt

Editor's Ramblings

As I write this column the spring migration and nesting season is in full swing. Many of my days are happily spent birding in my Breeding Bird Atlas blocks.



Because I am not an accomplished birder, I held back and didn't offer to help with this project until this, the last, year. I am very glad that I decided to participate and wish now that I had gotten involved earlier. I find that my skills increase each time I go out. One of the great things about this hobby of birding is that there is always something to learn. Working on a citizen science project is one way to enhance your skills while collecting valuable data. If you can spare some time and want to help while learning, please consider volunteering for one of the projects on page 5.

Although we'll soon be taking our summer break, your board will be working to line up some special programs for the fall and winter months. Many of the board members are also involved in the Atlas 2000 project in addition to their SAAS duties, so the summer will be a busy time for them. We currently have an open position on the SAAS board and would benefit from a new member with fresh ideas. Please consider this over the summer and contact any board member if you would like to become a part of the SAAS board or help with any of the committees. I hope someone will step forward to assist with *The Fledgling*. Only the most basic writing and computer skills are necessary to be of help in getting each issue to press.

This month we have a variety of material that I hope will give you some entertainment and food for thought over the summer months. An essay by Joshua Lewis, age 11, is on page 6. Josh is my nephew and some of you may recall seeing him at monthly meetings with me. He has a growing interest in birding and the natural world in general. After taking him to see eagles and ducks on the Hudson, I was pleasantly surprised to open my email and find he had written an article for the newsletter. I hope his interest grows and that I can continue to be a part of his birding future.

con't. on page7

Gerry Lemmo will have a display of his photographs at ADK Headquarters on Goggins Rd. in Lake George. He invites everyone to drop by and see his images of warblers and other local songbirds. His photos will be displayed July 10 - September 3.

Gerry also is looking especially for Cerulean, Blue-winged and Golden-winged Warblers to photograph. If any member wants to offer information on these species to Gerry, please call him at 793-3058.

Betar Byway Field Trip report

Eight spring loving souls met April 24th to enjoy a morning walk on the Betar Byway. The sunshine was a welcome treat. Thirty-three species were sighted including great looks at Wood Duck, Lesser Scaup, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, an Eastern Bluebird pair, Tree Swallows and Cedar Waxwings. Long looks at a male Northern Flicker guarding a nesthole were especially interesting. Close looks at a very cooperative Brown Creeper were also special for many who had previously only had a glimpse of this busy little bird. We also viewed a pair of Red-tailed Hawks receiving aerial blows from an American Crow. Kinglet-like sounds were heard but even with 8 pairs of eyes trained on the stand of spruce the bird could not be sighted! Chipping Sparrow and Lesser Scaup were new species for the Byway which brings the total species list for the site to 87. Even though a bit early in the season, it was a beautiful morning and the walk was enjoyed by all participants.



And still to come...

Sun, June 13 – Pember Nature Preserve

This underbirded Washington county parcel is comprised of 125 acres of open fields, mixed hardwood and conifer forest, and extensive marshes along the Black Creek. Two miles of trails and an observation deck allow viewing of all habitats. Woodpeckers, flycatchers and thrushes are well represented here. In addition to the regular woodland and marsh species, the following have been observed: American Bittern, Osprey, Northern Goshawk, Wild Turkey, Ruffed Grouse, Virginia Rail, Sora, American Woodcock, Winter Wren, Brown Thrasher, Veery, Hermit Thrush, Rusty Blackbird, and Fox Sparrow. This is a joint trip with the Hudson-Mohawk Bird Club. Please contact a trip leader for meeting time and place. You may reach Mona at 745-8637 or ramonabearor@adelphia.net and Joyce may be reached at justlookitup@yahoo.com

The Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act - H.R. 4114

Introduced by Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans Subcommittee Chairman, Wayne T. Gilchrest (R-MD) and recently passed by the House Resources Committee, H.R. 4114 will soon be considered on the House floor. This bill would amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) to exclude "non-native" migratory bird species from the coverage of the Act, and would effectively remove federal protection for 94 species of birds. The bill was introduced after a recent court decision, *Hill v. Norton*, extended Migratory Bird Treaty Act protection to the non-native Mute Swan, a bird native to Eurasia that is causing significant ecological damage to the Chesapeake Bay.

Proponents of the bill claim passage would restore the Migratory Bird Treaty Act so that it applies only to native birds, providing state fish and wildlife agencies with the management flexibility they need to control nonnative, human-introduced birds that are causing serious ecological damage as well as causing serious harm to native birds. National Audubon Society, The Nature Conservancy and the American Bird Conservancy are a few of many conservation organizations that support this bill.

The many animal welfare organizations that oppose H.R. 4114 maintain that there is no distinction between "native" and "non-native" anywhere in the four treaties, which were intended to protect all birds that move between countries, not just native birds. Since the MBTA already includes provisions for dealing with birds that cause specific damage in specific locations, there is concern that passage of this bill would allow the indiscriminate killing of several species, regardless of whether or not it has been proven that they are causing specific problems.

The following letter by Delaware-Otsego Audubon Conservation Chair, Andrew Mason addresses this quandary and raises important issues often ignored by both sides as they push their own agenda. SAAS thanks Mr. Mason for allowing us to reproduce for our members this article that he wrote for his own chapter's newsletter, *The Belted Kingfisher*. Please take the time to read, formulate your own opinion and contact your representative about this serious issue.

-Mona Bearor

Migratory Bird Treaty Act considered for amendment

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) is the nation's premier bird protection law. Enacted in large part through the efforts of the early Audubon Societies, the law implements agreements with other nations, including Canada, Russia, and Mexico. The purposes of the MBTA are to conserve and manage migratory birds internationally; to sustain healthy migratory bird populations; to provide and protect habitat; and to restore depleted populations of migratory birds. The heart of the law is the provision making it unlawful "by any means or manner to pursue, hunt, take, capture [or] kill" any migratory birds except as permitted by regulations issued by the US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS).

Generally the MBTA has worked well, resulting in the protection and restoration of many at risk species, including waterfowl, wading birds and raptors. However, in recent years, there has been a growing trend by the USFWS to allow governmental agencies and even private interests to kill migratory birds or destroy nests on the basis of politics and perceived social or economic conflicts, rather than the sound science the agency should use. One of the prime examples of this is the ongoing massive extermination of Double-crested Cormorants in NY and other states to benefit fishing interests. In fact, the USFWS has essentially abandoned its responsibilities under the MBTA by giving the states free rein to manage cormorants, and plans to do the same for Canada Geese. The Service also has allowed killing of vultures in Virginia that roost close to residences or chew on shingles or weatherstripping. Under consideration is lethal control of herons, gulls and pelicans, also on the basis of their consumption of fish. Recently added to the controversy over the USFWS' policies is a federal court decision denying a permit for the state of Maryland to reduce Mute Swans on Chesapeake Bay. The swans are a non-native species, which had been considered unprotected by the MBTA. It is feared that this decision may extend to other non-native species, and legislation has been introduced in Congress to amend the MBTA to specifically exclude non-native birds. Although there is little argument that Mute Swans and other exotic birds threaten native birds and habitat, it is questionable whether the USFWS should be handed more authority under the MBTA when they are allowing the law to be manipulated by politics and special interests. If the law is to be amended, it should also make clear that the Service

con't. on page 6

Winter Birding in Texas

Dorothy and Phil Bentley



When planning our winter escape to Texas in January, 2004 we called Bob Kirker to ask for advice on bird watching in that area. He suggested the book "A Birder's Guide to the Texas Coast" by the American Birding Association published in 1999. We felt we had an experienced guide with us. Be aware, however, that if published before the terrorist attacks, certain areas are not presently open to the public as they were at the time of publication. The Texas DOT and the Parks and Wildlife Dept. have published a series of maps, "The Great Texas Birding Trail" covering the Coast and the Rio Grand Valley which are also very helpful.

Our first stop in Texas was Sea Rim SP(State Park), but it was cool and wet, so we moved west to Victoria, from which we took day trips to the Gulf Coast, Matagorda Bay, and Aransas NWR(National Wildlife Refuge). Aransas had only self-guided tours. Our first "big" find were a pair of Whooping Cranes at Aransas. Dorothy's wish list consisted of a Crested Caracara and Grooved-bill Ani. The Caracara soon became a regular on our list and although everyone we met said the Ani were common this past winter, they were not seen by either of us during the entire trip.

We moved south to Kingsville and found the surrounding area rich in bird life. We followed the "Guide" and had a really great time exploring the back roads and seeing bird life. The book was very detailed and easy to follow. Apparently in 1999 there were several poultry farms that provided easy meals for some raptors, but the farms were abandoned in 2004. We took a birding tour at King's Ranch and saw nearly 70 species of birds, 19 new for us. These included the American Avocet, Black-necked Stilt, Ruddy Duck, Harris Hawk, Green Jay, and Vermillion Flycatcher.

We moved south at the end of February to the north end of Laguna Atascosa NWR and did a good deal of birding in the area.. We did several days on our own and participated in two guided tours (volunteer guides). One was so-so and the other was quite good. At Atascosa some of our more exciting finds were the White-tailed Kite, Plain Chachalaca, Couch's Kingbird, Chihuahuan Ravens, Barn Owls, Golden-fronted and Ladder-back Woodpeckers and Aplomado Falcon(as well as a good look at a Bobcat). At Chapman Woods (Frontera Audubon Sanctuary) in Weslaco we were fortunate to see some 'firsts' as well: Orange-crowned warbler, Summer Tanager, Olive Sparrow, Buff-bellied Hummingbird, Inca Dove, White-tipped Dove, and Black-

crested Titmouse. The Sabal Palm Audubon Sanctuary east of Brownsville, and the Brownsville Zoo were also visited.

At this point in our narrative I would like to mention that we have been campers for many years. We have found that fellow-campers are friendly and helpful; add birding to the equation and that raises the ante considerably. Birders we met would tell us of other places we 'had' to go and places to avoid, which was always a huge help. Next we moved up the Rio Grand Valley to a site near Bentsen SP on the southwest side of Mission, TX. Bentsen SP is changing to become a World Birding Center with a new campground outside the old park. We visited Santa Ana NWR on a hot dry day and spotted the Clay-colored Robin exactly where noted by the ABA Guidebook.

From Mission we moved west off the Coastal Plain to the upland at Falcon SP (dam and reservoir) on the Rio Grand River. The desert shrubs and flowers were in bloom (March).

In mid-March we got together with a couple we met at Chapman Woods and spent the day bird-watching around Falcon Dam. Some of the areas mentioned in the 'Guide' below Falcon Dam were closed as a result of 9/11, but we saw a number of 'firsts' in the Falcon Dam area — Lark Bunting, Cactus Wren, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Ash-throated Flycatcher, Grasshopper Sparrow, White-winged Dove, and Brown Jay. About 5 miles below the dam at Salineno we visited the DeWind's bird feeding station for photos and new species. (Peter Dunne had just spent the day there.)

Living in the Adirondacks, we were rather tired of the flatness of Texas by late March so headed north to the "Texas hill country". Too early, cold and damp, so we moved east to San Antonio, which we enjoyed, visiting San Jose Mission, the Alamo, the Botanical Gardens, and the McNay Art museum. Moving north again we did spend an afternoon in late March at the Ladybird Johnson Wildflower Center on the southwest side of Austin, TX, but it was early in the season, with a few Texas Bluebonnets (Lupines). We spent several days in Fort Worth (don't miss the Amon Carter and Kimbell Museums) as well as the Stockyards and Long-horn cattle drive up Main Street.

By the end of March we were ready to visit our grandchildren in the Cincinnati so we headed north and spring had almost arrived in Queensbury when we drove into our driveway. In conclusion, we saw a total of 148 species in Texas, 70 new to us. A really wonderful trip.



Audubon members have long been supporters of Cornell Lab of Ornithology's citizen science projects in bird conservation. If you are a birder who is constantly asking, "Why..." then one of the following projects may be for you. Only through the collection of field data can the mysteries of various species be unraveled. Won't you consider becoming a part of this important research?

Birds in Forested Landscapes (BFL)

BFL is working to determine the effects of forest fragmentation and acid rain on North American forest birds. Participants choose BFL species that breed locally (48 species throughout North America) and select (a) study site(s) in fragments or contiguous forest. They visit the site(s) twice during the breeding season, look for evidence of breeding, and record habitat characteristics. Participants receive a research kit and CD to use in the field for playback. Visit www.birds.cornell.edu/bfl to find out more about the project and to sign up to participate this season. Results from BFL have just been published as conservation and management guidelines for sustaining healthy populations of these species. For information about how to receive a copy of the new publication, "A Land Manager's Guide to Improving Habitats for Forest Thrushes" visit www.birds.cornell.edu or call 800/843-2473 in the U.S.; 607/254-2473 in Canada.

Peek into the Lives of Birds, for Conservation

What can birds tell us about the quality of their environment? By studying the breeding biology of cavity-nesting birds such as chickadees, bluebirds, and swallows, we can begin to answer this question. Participants of The Birdhouse Network (TBN) are collecting data on more than 40 cavity-nesting species by placing and monitoring nest boxes (birdhouses) during the spring and summer. Many species that participants collect data on are experiencing population declines. To understand why, TBN needs your help to collect breeding data. Lab researchers analyze these data to understand more about breeding biology and which factors influence nesting success. The researchers are also studying environmental factors such as pesticide application and competition with invasive species, which may also affect nesting success. To find out more or to sign up, visit www.birds.cornell.edu/birdhouse, email birdhouse@cornell.edu, or call (800) 843-2473 in the U.S. or (607) 254-2473 in Canada.

Golden-winged Warbler Atlas Project (GOWAP)

The Golden-winged Warbler is a priority species whose population status is currently not well known in parts of its range. The Cornell Lab of Ornithology has initiated a citizen-science project called the Golden-winged Warbler Atlas Project (GOWAP) which engages volunteer birders and professional biologists to survey and conduct point counts at known and potential breeding sites of golden-wings. The project is designed to determine the population status and habitat and area requirements of Golden-winged and Blue-winged warblers, and their hybrids. There are two protocols. The Population Survey volunteers survey known and/or potential breeding sites (chosen by the participant) to determine numbers of breeding birds, population status, and general habitat characteristics. For the Hybrid Index, participants choose one or more pages from their state's DeLorme Atlas (gazetteer) and conduct a series of 10-minute point counts in suitable golden-wing habitat, using playback and visual identification to help create a hybrid index map. Participants will receive a research kit, which includes instructions, data forms, a color poster of golden-wings, blue-wings, and their hybrids, as well as a CD that will be used in the field for playback and point counts. For more information, visit www.birds.cornell.edu/gowap.

The Bald Eagle

Joshua Lewis



A most wanted bird to see is the Bald Eagle because it is our national bird. It is our national bird because of its independence and strength. It is named the Bald Eagle because from a distance it looks bald and to the early settlers the word bald meant white, so that is how the Bald Eagle got his name. To some people like me, seeing a Bald Eagle is a wonderful sight. I saw one at Spier Falls on March 1, 2004. When I first saw it, it was flying in the air, and then it sat on a perch. It was a great sight! It was a full grown Bald Eagle. You really can't tell if it is a male or female because they both look the same, but the male is smaller.

The weather was cold and the sky was clear. The Bald Eagle was there because the water was not frozen like in other spots. He could find fish to eat there. The Bald Eagle had a white head, yellow beak, brown body, yellow feet, and the tail was white. In most of Canada they can be found in the summer. In some places in the USA they are present year round, but they are mostly in New York in the winter. The Bald Eagle is 28 in. long, 9.5 pounds and has a wing span of 80". The Bald Eagle is mostly a solitary bird but may gather in groups where there is a lot of food. The Bald Eagle is a great bird.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act – *con't. from page 3*

must use sound science in its determinations, and that permits to kill or otherwise take native species should not be granted on economic or social grounds. What you can do...

Contact US Representative, John E. Sweeney to work for amendments to the MBTA that ensure the Fish & Wildlife Service carries out its responsibilities on the basis of science--not politics. Insist that the practice of passing of these issues off to the states be halted under the law. Write to or fax at this address:

Hon. John E. Sweeney
416 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
Phone: 202-225-5614 Fax: 202-225-6234

Andrew Mason, Conservation Chair
Delaware-Otsego Audubon

Editor's note: Reprinted and change in representative information made with Mr. Mason's permission

"What bird is that?"

Liza Porter

My son, now a great big thriving young man, was once a little boy. Hard to believe, but true. He was not very interested in the natural world when he was little. I think it was because his dad and I were outside all the time. That made it our place, and he didn't want to try to find his way in our place. Instead, despite our best efforts, he wanted to make his place by the computer, like so many of his cohort. But every evening I read him a book and sang him a song before he went off to sleep.

In summer we would look out at the darkening woods behind his room and talk quietly about the day or just sit silent while the gentle daily round from light to dark came down around us. In summer, the robins often gave a last sleepy song as we sat quietly. Their quick, three-note phrases were the last ones we heard, sometimes accompanied by the lisping, wheezing phoebes. Sometimes they barely finished singing when the fireflies would start to blink magically in the lawn and woods. I wasn't sure Dave even noticed these things going on around him, but I would listen and try to project to him my own love of the natural world.

One evening, he asked me what that bird was. A simple question, but it gave me such hope that maybe he was taking in more than I thought. I told him it was a robin. That was the extent of our conversation. He probably doesn't even recall it, but I do. The robin's song was the first I learned myself, so many years ago, on the evenings of midsummer sitting with my mother as the cool darkness took the place of the heat of day. It was a beginning, a beginning of a lifetime made rich by involvement with the natural world. May it be so for him too.

© 2002, Liza Porter, from "Essays for Our Time".

Bird Folklore

Owls are sometimes viewed as evil omens, sometimes as wise sages. A few North American Indian tribes believed that witches could assume the bodies of owls and fly about at night. In Africa, owls were thought to kill for witch doctors. Owl eggs were believed to be a cure for alcoholism in many parts of Europe while the ancient Greeks thought that the owl was the husband of Athena, the goddess of wisdom.

From the Membership Chair

Claire Hunter

JUNE – Welcome color to our goldfinches, flowering trees, tulips and daffodils – the beauty of our SAAS spring and summer.



Our membership is blooming as we welcome 24 new members assigned to our chapter by National Audubon. We also welcome two new Chapter Only members: From Cold Spring, NY, Paul Kuznia. Paul joined through a referral from Brant Lake by our President, Linda Hoyt. Our newest and youngest member is Joshua Lewis of Hudson Falls; recipient of a gift membership from his aunt, our newsletter editor, Mona. SAAS is an interesting group, in no small part because of our wide geographic and age diversity.

Renewals have been reported by National also, 26 since the last newsletter.

In August, the chapter will celebrate the 20th Anniversary of the receipt of a National Audubon Charter, a document with a silver seal that has been passed from one president to the next over the years. In this year, we also celebrate CHOICE OF MEMBERSHIP TYPE, whether you are joining or renewing.

CHOICE OF MEMBERSHIP:

SAAS now offers a Chapter Only membership at \$10 yearly dues. This includes the chapter activities and "Fledgling" newsletter. All local dues stay with our chapter for local projects.

Also available is National membership, which includes the *Audubon* magazine as well as chapter activities. National dues are \$20 yearly; senior and student members pay \$15.

GIFT MEMBERSHIPS:

For graduation, an excellent report card, or other occasion, consider a gift of Audubon membership. A gift card is sent on request.

Your calls and notes are always welcome. Membership is a "People" job, varied and interesting.



Editor – *con't from page 2*

Beginning on page 3 you'll find a commentary on HR4114; this pending legislation will far-reaching effects if passed. Please take the time to study this issue and make your feelings known to your Congressman.

The Bentleys graciously offered a trip-o-log about their winter birding excursion in Texas – see page 4. I know you'll enjoy reading of their adventures and perhaps it will *con't. next column*

encourage you to visit the area as well. I know it's on my list!

Again this issue we have an essay by Liza Porter. This one tugged at my heartstrings because I, too, learned from my mother to love the natural world. It is a priceless gift for which I shall be forever grateful. Won't you spend some time this summer introducing a child to the wonder of nature?

In addition to the above, messages from our President, Linda Hoyt and the Membership Chair, Claire Hunter, should insure that this issue has something for everyone. If you have any comments or suggestions for future issues, please email or call me. I am always open to making changes that will please the members.

Enjoy every day of the remainder of the spring and the summer to come and I hope to see you in September!

-Mona Bearor



Spring Council Resolutions

The Audubon Council of New York State, Inc. is a federation of National Audubon Society chapters in New York State. The Council passes conservation resolutions each year at its spring assembly and council meeting. The priority focus of these resolutions is state legislation and funding actions needed to protect and enhance New York's natural resources. In addition, resolutions are passed which also call for regional and federal programs, where appropriate. These resolutions provide the basis for Audubon New York's conservation efforts concerning birds, other wildlife and their habitats through education and advocacy.

This March, Joan Robertson and Linda White, as representatives of SAAS, attended the Spring Council meeting and, partnering with High Peaks Audubon, assisted with passage of two resolutions affecting our area. One involved urging the Governor and State Legislature to maintain a level of funding necessary to provide adequate staffing in the APA to ensure that all planning activities and reviews of Unit Management Plans can take place. The other resolution supports the continued ban on the use of ATVs on all state Forest Preserve lands, thereby preventing the negative impact on the habitat of birds and all other wildlife and thus preserving the qualities of the wilderness experience for this and future generations.

For further information on these resolutions, contact Audubon New York at 200 Trillium Lane, Albany, NY 12203, (518) 869-9731, fax (518) 869-0737, <http://ny.audubon.org>.

SOUTHERN ADIRONDACK AUDUBON SOCIETY

President	Linda Hoyt	494-2380
Vice-President	open	
Secretary	Joan Robertson	656-9223
Treasurer	Ginny Vogel	584-3936
Newsletter Editor	Mona Bearor	745-8637
		ramonabearor@adelphia.net
Circulation	Barb Putnam	792-7542
Audubon Adventures	Linda White	792-4446
Conservation	open	
Membership	Claire Hunter	793-9088
Publicity	Mona Bearor	745-8637
Legislative Interaction	open	
Webmaster	Barb Putnam	barbolink1@earthlink.net
SAAS Website:	http://www.audubon.noncommercial.org	
SAAS Email:	SAdrAudubon@netheaven.com	

DIRECTORS

2001-2004

Mona Bearor	745-8637
Joan Dobert	793-1660
Ginny Vogel	584-3936

2002-2005

Claire Hunter	793-9088
Linda White	792-4446

2003-2006

Bob Kirker	587-1460
Joan Robertson	656-9223
Linda Theis	793-4557

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

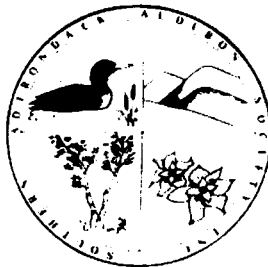
National Membership in the Audubon Society includes the quarterly magazine, *Audubon*, and the SAAS newsletter, *The Fledgling*. The cost is \$20 for regular memberships and \$15 for seniors or students. Make check payable to "National Audubon Society" and send with name, address and phone number to address below. Chapter Membership is \$10 annually and includes a subscription to *The Fledgling*. Make check payable to Southern Adirondack Audubon Society and send with Name, Address, and Phone number to: Claire Hunter, 3 Edgewood Dr., South Glens Falls, NY 12803

Newsletter Submission Policy

We welcome submissions to *The Fledgling*. Please email your articles to the editor if possible and include your name and contact information. We reserve the right to edit as necessary. If you cannot e-mail, please submit to Barb Putnam at 190 Palmer Ridge Rd., Gansevoort, NY 12831. Please be sure to include your phone number and call her at 518-792-7542 before sending material.

The Fledgling

4 Windy Lane
South Glens Falls, NY 12803



Editor: Mona Bearor

ramonabearor@adelphia.net
518-745-8637

Contributing Writers:

Dorothy and Phil Bentley
Joshua Lewis
Andrew Mason
Liza Porter

Vol. 21 No. 4 - Summer 2004

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Glens Falls, NY
Permit No.81