



The Sandpiper

Great South Bay Audubon Society

A Chapter of National Audubon Society

Preserving Plum Island

By Andrea M. DiGregorio

Over the years, the name Plum Island had evoked many images, some realistic, and some fantastic, including specters of secret and dangerous governmental experimentation, and has even served as the title and backdrop for Nelson DeMille's best-selling book. However, while the realities about the island may not be quite as farfetched and bizarre as those portrayed by various conspiracy theorists and notable fiction-writing authors, they are, nonetheless, alarming for environmentalists.

The current controversy about Plum Island concerns future ownership and use of the nearly pristine 840-acre island, which is part of Suffolk County, Town of Southold, and occupies the entrance to Gardiners Bay, about 1.5 miles east of Orient Point. Change in ownership and land use, however, is not new to the island. Prior to the arrival of Europeans, Native Americans had hunted and fished on or near the island. In 1659, Plum Island, named for the beach



The Plum Island Lighthouse, built in the 1800's, was used as a lookout tower during World War II and can be seen from the Orient Point-New London Cross Sound Ferry.

plums that grew along its shores, was reportedly purchased by Samuel Wyllys from the Montaukett, and was used by various families for husbandry and farming. In the 1800s, the island was utilized by the wealthy for recreational fishing. In the late 1800s, the United States government purchased Plum Island and, at the start of the Spanish American War, installed Fort Terry, which was in commission from 1898-1946 and designed to prevent enemy ships from using Long Island Sound to reach Manhattan. During World Word II, the fort was active as an anti-submarine base. In 1954 the United States Department of Agriculture established the Plum Island Animal Disease Center ("PIADC") and conducted research on animal pathogens to protect farmers and the national food supply. In 2003, the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") assumed ownership of the island.

However, the need for a state-of-the-art research facility arose, and in 2005 DHS announced that PIADC would be replaced by a new facility in Kansas. To offset the cost of constructing a new facility, Congress, in 2008, approved the sale of Plum Island to private parties. And thus, controversy arose.

As explained on the website for the "Preserve Plum Island Coalition" (www.preserveplumisland.org) and the mini-documentary "Conservation on

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS and MONTHLY PROGRAMS

All GSBAS Activities are FREE and open to the public. Join us and bring a friend. General Membership Meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month, except May, (which is our Annual Dinner), July & August. Pre-program refreshments begin at 7:00. Program begins at 7:30 pm.

Thursday, June 21
Annual Outdoor Program
at Brookside County Park*
6:00

"Wildlife Diversity"

Welcome to the World of Wildlife!

Join Ranger Eric Powers, host of the TV Show "Off

The Trail", and a bunch of his animal friends! Be amazed with LIVE Animals, as well as a multitude of animal artifacts, such as furs, feathers, skulls, sheds, and much more! Come and see a menagerie of the coolest animals on hand, such as: mammals, reptiles, bugs, amphibians,



or birds. Plus meet Gangsta, Eric's Yellow Lab Therapy Dog.

Refreshments will be available.

Please bring a lawn chair or blanket to sit on.

*See back cover for directions to Brookside County Park

Sunday, May 13
8:00 am
Birding & Breakfast
Connetquot River
State Park Preserve

See Page 3 for details

continued on page 6

Mission Statement

The primary mission of the Great South Bay Audubon Society is to advocate for the conservation of habitats for native birds and other native wildlife on Long Island.

The Sandpiper

Editor: Vera Capogna
vlvcap@yahoo.com

Mailing Chair: Ken Thompson
Thank you to everyone who helps mail each issue.

Editorial Address:

Sandpiper
GSBAS, PO Box 267
Sayville, NY 11782

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email: info@GSBAS.org
Webmaster: Eric Larson

Submission Deadline for next issue is June 1
Please send submissions to
vlvcap@yahoo.com



The Larry Merryman Memorial Library

is located at Brookside,
59 Brook St. in Sayville.
It can be accessed Wednesday
and Sunday
from 1 to 3pm



Please Note our New
Meeting Location!
See page 3 for details

President's Message by Jody Banaszak

Hello my little birding friends! I hope you are all well and getting into your spring groove. I went away last week and came home to my daffodils blooming. It brought a smile to my face. What didn't bring a smile was coming back to New York. One of my pet peeves is litter. Especially plastic bags. Ever since my "hippy" days, as much of a hippy as my mom would let me be, I haven't littered. You know, "make love not war", "peace", and "don't litter". There used to be signs on our highways with a fine amount. No more. I was surprised and glad at the plastic bag law just put into effect. It's so heartwarming to see people of all ages walking into stores carrying their own bags. Even though they only cost 5 cents, people don't want to spend the money!

I recently went to the dumps. You know, where all our garbage goes, and our recyclables. Well I didn't see any plastic bag recycling there! They were all up in the trees, in the chain link fence and on the ground. The crows didn't seem to mind. I've even seen birds' nests with pieces of plastic bags woven into them. Not good. Sea turtles think they are jellyfish and eat them, only to choke and die. It never ceases to amaze me that people are so lazy and such slobs that they have no concern for the environment. I went to Iceland for Easter break. There were a few plastic bags in the farmers' fences in the country. I asked about them. Our guide told me they want to have a law like us and they have a program where the school children go out and collect them. Even the city is clean. While walking by a pond at the Town Building, there was a group of high school students taking data for their Ornithology class. The student was measuring a black headed gull's wing as the teacher pulled it out. It also had a band on its leg. They all had pads to write data. At one pond we found black headed gulls, greylag geese, whooper swans, tufted ducks, a wid-geon, a common eider, and of course, mallards. The pond had no debris in sight. So, my little birding friends, let's do our part to help our environment and put our garbage where it belongs!! Happy Spring!



Plastic bags end up in garbage dumps and take 500 or more years to degrade.



Trash Talk by Harry Anderson

The Chinese call it, 垃圾. The French call it ordures, the Spanish: basura, the Swedish: spoor and the Welsh: sothach. In any language it means "garbage" of one kind or another.

It is estimated that the world produces 35 million tons of garbage a day. That translates to 2.6 trillion pounds per year. It all has to go somewhere, but as the saying has it, "When you throw something away, where does "away" mean? One place is the Pacific Trash Vortex, an accumulation of plastic and assorted flotsam - it's now twice the size of France. New York City alone generates 36,200 tons of residential and business garbage daily and here on Long Island 5,000 of mostly commercial garbage is trucked off the Island every day. The residential garbage, usually collected twice a week, just stays here and builds up in landfills. One abandoned landfill in the City was so high it was suggested, seriously, that it could be made into a ski slope. Because a major hurricane, Puerto Rico is running out of places to put debris.

But we have at least become efficient at keeping used engine oil out of the garbage stream. Oil does not wear out, and when treated, can be reused in a variety of ways such as making asphalt and plastics. We have also become very serious about recycling cans, glass and paper.

The Army used to generate very little garbage. Outside a mess hall were five cans: one each for metal, glass, wood, bones and consumable waste, something farmers used to slop their pigs. Everything was carted away by someone who did something with it without throwing it "away." Good lesson, that.

Great South Bay Audubon Society Activities

Please Note
Location Change

General Membership Meetings and Programs

All General Membership Meetings are held the third Thursday of the month (except for May, July and August). Join us at 7:00 pm for pre-program refreshments and casual conversation. Our bird experts will be on hand to field your questions, discuss equipment and share their favorite birding spots.

PLEASE NOTE NEW LOCATION FOR MEETINGS: Seatuck Environmental Association located at the Scully Estate, 550 South Bay Avenue, Islip NY 11751. **Directions:** Sunrise Highway (Rte. 27) to Exit 45 (Rte. 111/Islip/Smithtown), Follow signs to Rte. 111 South toward Islip. Rte. 111 ends at Main St. (Rte. 27A). Turn right onto Main St. (Rte. 27A). Turn left at first traffic light onto South Bay Ave. The entrance to the Environmental Center is almost exactly one mile south of Main St. on the right.

Louise Titus Memorial Tuesday Walks

Tuesday May 1, 9:00 am, Massapequa Preserve • Take Southern State Pkwy. to Exit 30 (Broadway south) to Pittsburgh Ave., go left 2 blocks to Parkside Blvd. Park on street, and walk into the park.

Tuesday May 8, 9:30 am, Belmont SP • Exit 38 off the Southern State Pkwy. Meet in the parking lot on the east side of the lake.

Tuesday May 15, 9:00 am, Hempstead SP • Southern State Pkwy. to Exit 18 (Eagle Ave.) and proceed south to the second parking lot. Turn right and then left into parking lot 3.

Tuesday May 22, 9:00 am, Oceanside & Jones Beach • Southern State Pkwy. to Meadowbrook Pkwy. South to Merrick Road (27A). Go west on Merrick Road a short distance and turn left on Mill Road and bear left (on Main Street) turn right on Atlantic Avenue to Waukena Ave. left to Park Avenue to Golf Drive (brown signs from Atlantic to Oceanside Marine EC)

Tuesday May 29, 9:30 am, Shinnecock • Sunrise Hwy. East to Exit 65 South to Montauk Highway. Go east and follow signs to Ocean Beaches. Cross Ponquogue Bridge and turn left at the traffic light. Go to end of road to parking lot at inlet.

Tuesday June 5, 9:00 am, Lakeland County Park • Directions to Lakeland Park Sunrise Highway to exit 49 Lakeland Ave north to Ronkonkoma, continue North on Ocean Ave. until cross RR tracks then make left on Johnson Ave. Then 1.7 to park entrance.

Weekend Nature Walks

Sunday May 6, 7:00 am, Central Park Leaders: John Gluth (631-827-0120), Nick Laviola (631-678-7866) Meet at 7 a.m. on Central Park West at 77th Street (opposite the Museum of Natural History).

Saturday May 12, 7:00 am, Alley Pond Park Leader: Mike Cooper (516-523-2369) Northern State Pkwy to Exit 23, which reads: Cross Island Parkway, Union Turnpike and Alley Pond Park. Go to Union Turnpike (NOT Alley Pond Park). At the signal light, turn right onto Union Turnpike. Proceed to the next signal light which is Springfield Blvd and turn right. Go about 4 blocks to 76th Ave. Turn right onto 76th Ave. and proceed to Alley Pond Parking lot on your left.

Sunday May 13, Connetquot River SPP, 8:00 am Birding & Breakfast Leaders: Bob & Edith Wilson, Ken Thompson, Helga Merryman, Jack Carlson Continental breakfast hosted by Great South Bay Audubon. Reservations required: Call Connetquot River State Park Preserve at 581-1072 to register. Registration fee \$4. plus \$8 parking fee - unless you have yearly Empire pass.

Sat & Sun May 19 & 20, 7:00 am, Sterling Forest and Bashakill Leaders: John Gluth (631-827-0120) From Tappan Zee Bridge, take I-87 to Sloatsburg exit 15A, take the exit for Rte 72 (Sterling Mine Rd.), 1- mile up Rte 17. Continue west on Rte 72 for 3 Miles until you reach Rte 84, Long Meadow Rd. Continue up Long Meadow Rd to Sterling Lake Rd (4 Mi). Turn left and continue to Visitors Center parking lot on Old Forge Rd. Overnight at Wurtsboro Days Inn (845-888-8727).



Members locating a Warbling Vireo on the Central Park trip last year. You don't need binoculars to enjoy this trip. It's an enjoyable day just walking through an oasis of nature in the middle of New York City.

Young Naturalists Club

Meets first Sunday of the month at 1:15pm, Brookside County Park, 59 Brook St. Sayville

The Young Naturalists Club focuses on learning about nature and stewardship of a natural area. Outdoor activities include crafting nature boxes and pinecone feeders, nature scavenger hunts, hiking the trails, gardening, and maintaining bird-feeding stations. Indoor activities include examining birds' nests and feather displays and special presentations. For details on upcoming Young Naturalists Club activities, please email info@gsbas.org or call 631-581-1731, or visit our website: www.gsbas.org. Registration is not required but recommended. Program is free, but donations or joining GSBAS is encouraged.

CHAPTER NEWS

Art Class with Jody

March 24th was our fourth paint class! Our bird of choice was a Blue Jay. It was a little difficult, but as usual, all students did a good job, putting their own twist into their painting. It gives me such joy at the talent that comes to this class. You need not be experienced, as I give step by step instruction. Our next class will be Saturday **June 9th from 10am-12am**. The price is \$20, which includes all materials. Please contact me at crabnose88@yahoo.com a week before the class.

-Jody Banaszak



Students with their finished paintings reflecting their own style.

Stop and Shop Fundraiser

Our Cash for Causes fundraiser continues as we add a \$25 gift card, along with the \$50 cards. This is a "risk free, have to eat anyway" fundraiser. We hope that more people will support this activity. Mail a check made payable to Great South Bay Audubon Society (GSBAS) to Annette Brownell, 1411 Saxon Ave., Bay Shore NY 11706, along



with a stamped, self addressed envelope and the cards will be mailed to you.

Brookside Cleanup Volunteers Needed

The winter has finally slipped away and we need to get Brookside back in shape for our June outdoor program and other events. We will be having our annual cleanup day on **Saturday, May 19**, start-

ing at 10 am. We will rake, clip, pull, prune – whatever it takes to polish our grounds. An RSVP to Annette at netties-baskets2@optonline.net would be appreciated as we are providing refreshments. This is a great opportunity to help out the chapter while getting exercise and fresh air in a beautiful surrounding. Maybe we might even get a glimpse of our resident screech owl!

Great South Bay Audubon Gear

Shirts, Mugs, Bags and More
For Sale at
www.zazzle.com/sandpiper267



All proceeds help support our Chapter.
If you need help placing an order,
call Vera at 516-639-5430

Importance of Native Planting, Part III*

It's exciting to think that each of us can make a difference in a small way in our own yards. The choice to plant native vs. exotic plants may seem insignificant, but it really does make a difference to the world habitat. In this final article on native plantings, we are going to look at grasses.

I have never really been excited about grasses, but I think I may have missed something. In the days before I became familiar with native plants, one of the things I minded about grasses was that they could be invasive. And I always more or less fancied an old-fashioned flower garden. As my yard has purposely turned more bird and wildlife friendly, I now appreciate what grasses have to offer. Here are a few native grasses that you might want to add to your yard:

Panic or Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*) - Offers good cover and nesting sites for grassland birds. The seed are eaten by birds and small mammals. Butterfly and moth larvae as well as grasshoppers eat the leaves. This works out well as most birds

and many mammals eat the insects that eat the grass. 3-6'; sun to light shade.

Virginia and Blue Wild Rye – Attractive clump grasses with nodding seed heads that birds and small mammals love. Grasshoppers, caterpillars and other insects use the leaves and field birds will nest in larger clumps. 3-4'; full sun.

Little Bluestem – Attractive clumping grass with narrow blue-green blades. In fall it turns reddish gold and the color persists through the winter. It is a good butterfly and moth host plant. Grassland birds like the seeds and nest in larger clumps. 2-3'; sun to part shade.

Hopefully these articles have been helpful and offer some ideas to make your yard a yard that is for the birds. Be sure to use the National Audubon Society's Native Plant Database. Visit: Audubon.org/native-plants.

**Part I appeared in Jan/Feb 2018 issue, Part II appeared in March/April 2018. Full article on our website: gsbas.org*

The Year of the Bird

The power of birds and the power of partnership...

Birds are global indicators of biodiversity as they are the heart-beat of the earth's annual cycle and an amazing window into nature. The power of partnership, as conservation organizations of every size, starting with families and schools work together for the common purpose of protecting wild birds across the globe.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 was ratified 100 years ago. A global cornerstone for bird conservation, the prohibition to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill or sell most species of North American native birds between the US and Canada paved the way for another act in 1936 between the US and Mexico.

The Cornell Lab is joining National Geographic, National

Audubon Society, BirdLife International and more than 50 other partners to celebrate this anniversary, hoping to inspire people around the world to commit to protecting birds. The Year of the Bird website includes stories about conservation successes, birds in peril and scientific discoveries. Each month in 2018 it will highlight actions that individuals can take to help wild birds.

Hopefully you were able to participate in the Great Backyard Bird Count in February. The information gathered from this event contributed to a worldwide snapshot of what is happening in the bird world as birds wintering in the south began heading back north and resident birds such as cardinals and chickadees became more vocal.

May 5 brings the Global Big Day followed by for the first time ever a second Global Big Day on October 6. During these peak migrations, everyone is encouraged to find as many species as possible in a single day, generating a volume of data for international scientific and conservation use.

Throughout this year, check out the 2018 Year of the Bird website at BirdYourWorld.org to follow events, participate and gather ideas on how we can collectively ensure the future for these wild winged wonders.

This Place is for the Birds!

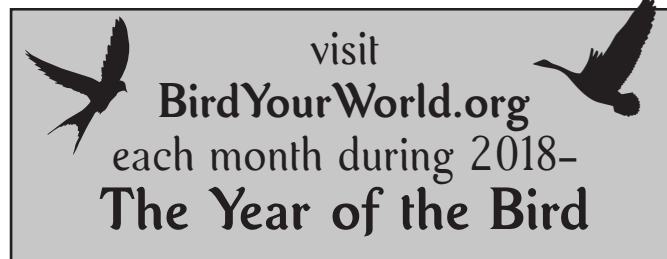
We are Audubon and we are for the birds! It is exciting to see how Audubon has a holistic approach to its dedication to birds. You could say it is common core in a healthy way – a healthy core is our common goal. As a people, we have forgotten the

importance of gardening with bird habitats in mind, why native plants make a difference, how and why we can better love our trees and what that will mean to our lives and the lives of our posterity.

Birds are an "indicator" species – the sentinels of overall health and balance of our ecosystems.

Birds are the first to show the effects when the balance is challenged – the balance that people depend on for a healthy quality of life. Birds connect us to nature in a unique way. New York Audubon takes their mission very seriously to be the leading voice for the conservation and protection of natural resources for birds.

New York Audubon's Important Bird Areas (IBA's) program is part of an international effort in 130 countries. We monitor, identify and protect critical habitats. We are also working hard to conserve and restore New York's grassland and shrubland which is home to significant populations of some of the highest priority birds in the Atlantic Flyway. Also part of the Atlantic Flyway is nearly 400 million acres of the Eastern Forest. The Eastern Forest also supports an ecosystem that provides up to 48% of our water supply. The New York forests are an important component of the Eastern Forest. Stay tuned over the next several issues of the Sandpiper as we further explore each of these different components of what makes this place for the birds.



Preserving Plum Island *continued from page 1*

a Small Island" (narrated by Academy Award-nominee Sam Waterston), private development of Plum Island would have a devastating environmental impact. The island is at least eighty percent undeveloped and is an ecological treasure trove and wildlife refuge. The island contains carnivorous plants, as well as forty rare and protected plant species, such as Spring Ladies' Tresses (a rare species of orchid), Scotch lovage, and Slender knotweed. Numerous types of habitat are also found on Plum Island, including sandy beaches, grasslands, forests, a maritime dune community (which is ranked by the New York State Natural Heritage Program), and an Atlantic White Cedar swamp (a type of wetland rare in New York).

The impact on the bird population would also be quite pronounced. Thirteen at-risk bird species breed on Plum Island. In addition, Plum Island is a home to the Piping Plover and Roseate Tern, both of which are classified as federally threatened and New York State endangered. In total, at least 200 bird species utilize the island for breeding or migratory purposes, including Ospreys, Bank Swallows (a species in decline in New York), Common Tern (a New York State threatened species), Loons, Grebes, Scaups, Common Goldeneye, and Common Eider. Our feathered friends would not be the only animals impacted by development. Snapping and painted turtles reside on the island, and grey and harbor seals frequent nearby offshore rocks. For anglers, offshore waters contain striped bass, bluefish, and flounder.

Flora and fauna are not the only features of Plum Island that would be threatened by private development. The island contains historic and cultural landmarks, such as the Plum Island lighthouse (built around 1870)



Plum Island, located at the tip of Orient Point, has been designated as a IBA (important Bird Area) by New York Audubon and is a stopping area for migrating birds.

and the Fort Terry army barracks and weapons batteries.

Alarmed by the prospect of the loss of Plum Island to private developers, numerous organizations, private individuals, and government officials have gone on the offensive to block the sale. The Town of Southold adopted zoning in 2013 that restricts the development potential of the island. A lawsuit against the federal government was brought by a coalition of environmental groups. Several attempts to repeal the federal legislation have been made. Yet, to date, none of the efforts to prevent the sale of Plum Island has been successful, and the nine-year battle continues. Advocates for the preservation of Plum Island suggest that, instead of it being allowed to fall into the hands of private developers, the island should be designated a National Wildlife Refuge and brought under the aegis of the United States Fish and Wildlife agency.

Up-to-date information and news regarding efforts to save Plum Island can be found at www.preserveplumisland.org the website of the "Preserve Plum Island Coalition."

CONSERVATION TIPS

by Diane

New Shopping Bag Fee

Since Suffolk's bag bill went into effect on January 1, it seems some people aren't happy paying for something that used to be free: I heard one woman complain on *News 12* that while shopping, she had to remember if she was in Nassau or Suffolk! Well, the solution to that is bring your own bag no matter where you shop!

There's also some contention about which reusable material is best; so if you're wondering which reusable bag to buy there are other solutions: One is to make tote bags from old t-shirts and another option to shop at Costco or Aldi's where they give you boxes. It helps the store dispose of the boxes and you can use them to recycle your papers. Both solutions use the second most important rule of the 3 r's:

Reduce,
REUSE,
Recycle.

-Diane Ives



BIRD FEEDER SURVEY

Compiled by Helga Merryman

February - March 2018



The definition of a nest is a structure or place made or chosen by a bird for laying eggs and sheltering its young. With an estimation of over 9,000 bird species it seems as though what birds have in common is the possession of feathers, beaks, and wings but not necessarily similar nests. What we think of as nests may vary greatly. The word nest brings to my mind a cozy place to cuddle up, safe from the elements. In truth a nest can be as simple as the Ruffed Grouse's scrape on the ground or an intricately woven cup constructed by an oriole. Some nests such as a hummingbird's are held together with spider webs, while Chimney Swifts use their saliva to construct and glue them to the interior of chimneys and similar structures. Cliff Swallows create pottery like structures from mud pellets. Red-breasted Nuthatches may use a natural cavity or excavate a new one in a dead limb. Eider ducks line their nests with a soft down that is very valuable for its insulating properties and is collected by people after the ducks leave to fill (very expensive) comforters. Robins line their nests with mud. Great Crested Flycatchers are known to place a dried snakeskin in their nest. While some birds cushion their nests with soft down, plant fibers or even fur, (we once observed a Tufted Titmouse plucking fur from a sleeping Raccoon), others such as the Peregrine Falcon and the Common Murre lay their eggs directly on a bare cliff edge. There are birds that ornament their nests with shiny or colored objects perhaps to lure a mate, some attach lichen to adorn or camouflage the nest. Many build individual nests, while Monk Parakeets build nest structures that can contain more than 20 chambers, and Gannets nest in huge colonies. Great Horned Owls may take over a large abandoned nest or use a hollow tree. Bald Eagles make a large nest and add to it year after year (in Florida, a bald eagle nest reused annually was estimated to weigh over two tons). Purple Martins have become totally reliant on man to provide them with nest sites because their natural habitats are gone. Of course there are species like cowbirds which take advantage of other birds by laying their eggs in the nest of an unwitting host to be incubated and raised. The male Emperor Penguins carry the egg on their feet until it hatches (is that considered to be a nest?).

For our last feeder survey we had a total of 7 participants, the following 5 areas were covered, Babylon, Bluepoint, Deer Park, Ridge, and West Sayville. The Garben's reported a Wild "Tom" Turkey wandering around their yard last fall, and Alisa Kremer-Parrott observed a Cooper's Hawk spending an hour in her backyard devouring a bird.

This is the end of the survey period for this season, I wish to thank everyone who participated. Have a great Spring and Summer, I look forward to hearing from you in the fall.

The GSBAS Feeder Survey has been run for many years. The reward of the survey is to bring awareness of nature to our doorstep and share our observations with others. Anyone is welcome to join the survey at any time during the counting period from November to March.

How Does the Survey Work?

- 1) The counting period is 5 months from November to March. You may choose to participate for only one month, several months or the full period of five months.
- 2) During the first 15 days of each month, keep your feeders filled. Whenever you view your feeders, count the number of each individual bird species you observe. Report the largest number of each individual species seen at any one time, e.g., if you see 10 Cardinals on the 1st, 5 on the 2nd, 3 on the 3rd - report the largest number observed, i.e., 10. These birds can actually be at your feeder or attracted to your yard by the feeding activity.
- 3) Make five (5) copies of the form printed in the September/October issue of *The Sandpiper*. Use one form per month to record the largest number of individuals of any species that you see at one time.
- 4) No later than the 19th of each survey month, mail your completed form to Helga Merryman, 38 South Carll Ave, Babylon, NY, 11702. You can also email your sightings and photos to me at: eider55owl@optonline.net. Please put FEEDER SURVEY in the subject line. I will compile the information, and the results will be published in the following issue of *The Sandpiper*.

Survey Data: Period from February 1 2018 - Feb. 15 2018 and March 1 2018 - March 15, 2018

Red-tailed Hawk 1/1	American Crow 8/8	Song Sparrow 19/8	OTHER SPECIES
Sharp-shinned Hawk 1/1	Black-capped Chickadee 23/18	White-throated Sparrow 14/17	Common Loon 1/0
Cooper's hawk 3/2	Tufted Titmouse 3/7	Dark-eyed Junco 14/18	Mute Swan 2/2
Rock pigeon 30/0	Red-breasted Nuthatch 0/0	Northern Cardinal 30/ 24	Canada Geese 3/6
Mourning Dove 66/48	White-breasted Nuthatch 2/3	Red-winged Blackbird 59/22	Great Blue Heron 1/1
Monk Parakeet 0/0	Carolina Wren 8/12	Common Grackle 100+/67	Turkey Vulture 0/1
Red-bellied Woodpecker 7/9	American Robin 15/11	Brown-headed Cowbird 5/0	Mallard 23/16
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 1/0	Northern Mockingbird 3/2	House Finch 32/39	Hooded Merganser 12/4
Downy Woodpecker 12/14	Brown Thrasher 0/0	American Goldfinch 10/27	Black Ducks 7/0
Hairy Woodpecker 0/0	European Starling 116+/54	House Sparrow 53+/44	Gull Species 30/0
Northern Flicker 1/0	Towhee 1/0		Screech Owl 1/1
Blue Jay 33/25	Fox Sparrow 0/2		Belted Kingfisher 1/1
			Hermit Thrush 1/2

Great South Bay Audubon Society

Officers

Interim President: Jody Banaszak (631) 278-4059
Vice-president: (Position Pending)

Treasurer: Annette Brownell (631) 665-4405

Corresponding Secretary:
Tim Meyer (631) 346-0198

Recording Secretary: Nicholas Laviola (631) 678-7866

Board of Directors

Vera Capogna (516) 639-5430

Steve D'Amato (631) 264-8413

Amy Duryea (516) 642-4261

Jack Isaacs (631) 567-7631

Michael Maraviglia (631) 338-0549

Peggy Marsh (631) 667-3556

Juliane Wohler (631) 581-1731

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Hospitality: Audrey Collins

Conservation:

Michael Maraviglia (631) 338-0549

Membership: Juliane Wohler (631) 581-1731

Publicity: Helga Merryman (631) 669-6473

Education: Juliane Wohler, Janet Gremli,
Jack Finkenberg

Audubon Activist: Open

Newsletter: Vera Capogna (631) 563-4969

Nature Walks: Ken Thompson (631) 612-8028

Programs: Jody Banaszak (631) 278-4059

Librarian: Vera Capogna (631) 563-4969

Annual Dinner:

Annette Brownell (631) 665-4405

Mailing: Ken Thompson (631) 612-8028

Email Responder: Vera Capogna (631) 563-4969

Answering the GSBAS Direct Phone:
Helga Merryman

GSBAS Direct Phone Number (631) 563-7716

GSBAS website: GSBAS.org

GSBAS email address: info@gsbas.org

**For wildlife in need of rescue please call
The STAR Foundation (631) 736-8207**



Great South Bay Audubon Society
PO Box 267, Sayville, NY 11782
A Chapter of National Audubon



Great South Bay Audubon Society Membership

Become a member of Great South Bay Audubon Society.
Your contribution will support GSBAS conservation efforts, educational programs and our stewardship at Brookside County Park.

Please make checks payable to:
"Great South Bay Audubon Society" and mail to:
GSBAS, P.O. Box 267, Sayville, NY 11782

- New Membership \$20 New Membership Senior (62+) \$15
 Renewal \$20 Renewal Senior (62+) \$15

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____



Directions to Brookside County Park 59 Brook St, Sayville 11782

The park is located on the north side of Brook St., just east of, and diagonally across from Sayville High School. Look for the large white sign that says "Brookside County Park".

From the West and East via Sunrise Hwy: Sunrise Highway to Locust Ave. South, to Montauk Highway. Make a left onto Montauk Highway. Then a quick left onto Brook Street. (traffic light). Continue 2 miles, just past Sayville High School. The entrance to the park is on the left (north side of street). Look for the "Brookside County Park" sign. You may park in the high school parking lot and walk across the street to the park.



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