



THE OSPREY

November/December 2019 — Vol. XLIV, No. 6



Frank Quevedo

The Annual Dinner with Guest Speaker Frank Quevedo

Sally Newbert

The Annual Dinner has a few moving parts, while the speaker takes center stage, the raffle entertains and raises funds, the Chinese Auction lets you choose the item you might like to win. And, one of our members is chosen as The Osprey Award winner for their contributions to ELIAS. All this went on October 16th as ELIAS members and friends convened at the Rock Hill Country Club for the Annual Dinner, this year nick named Shark Night!

Frank Quevedo, our speaker, is the Executive Director at South Fork Natural History Museum (SOFO). SOFO has been a founding member of a coalition of organizations that have conducted research along Long Island's South Shore. After some slow starts with the help of Oearch the SOFO team learned how to catch white sharks. Once caught, Frank described the types of tags that



The Osprey Award was given to Rosemary Valente. She has been a volunteer in any number of ELIAS events. She worked on the Dinner Committee and ran the Chinese Auction, as she has since it was added. Perhaps you met her at Earth Day, the Seed Sale or on one of our walks. Pictured here from left to right, Sally Newbert presenting the award to Rosemary Valente (Ro), Suzi Stewart, program chair and Byron Young, ELIAS President. Dinner photos by Janis Hurley. There are more photos of the dinner on our Facebook page.

the researchers have put on the sharks. Some fall off quickly, some more slowly, all are expensive. Then comes the challenge of attempting to recapture the tags to retrieve the data. The signals give the searchers a 5 mile radius, quite a challenge on the ocean. All but one have been retrieved. That shark just took off in a straight out line into the ocean. Maybe just one encounter with the tagging team was enough for him!

Among the team's findings is that somewhere in this area is a birthing spot, exactly where remains a mystery, perhaps a little further from our coast where the Gulf Stream is about 80°. The young spend at least their first summer along the Long Island coast. The good news for us humans who share the water with them is that these sharks are eating fish. It is thought that once they have given birth the adult sharks head up north toward Cape Cod

where they feed on the growing seal population. As you probably know, that is where a few have gone after swimmers.

At the end of the summer most of the sharks head south and winter off the coast of the Carolinas.

By the way you can go on Oearch to track a few sharks yourself.

If you get a chance stop by SOFO at 377 Bridgehampton/Sag Harbor Turnpike in Bridgehampton. Currently they have an exhibit on sharks, some of it interactive. They offer many educational programs for adults and children its worth checking out.

Our raffle donors are listed on page 3. If you have a chance please acknowledge and thank them for donating to the ELIAS auction. 🐦

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Year End Round Up

Byron Young

First and foremost, I would like to acknowledge the Annual Dinner Committee for another outstanding job. The Dinner Committee made up of Ridgie Barnett, Evelyn Voulgarelis, Sally Newbert, Gigi Spates, Chris Schmitt, Suzi Stewart and Rosemary Valente. They put in many hours securing the venue, the choices of food, event favors, Raffle prizes, Chinese Auction items and Free Table materials. Another major task was securing our Annual Dinner speaker, this time taking us on a local shark adventure. A big thank you to each and everyone in attendance at this year's event in spite of some pretty severe weather. Thank you.

The Annual Dinner is our big event of the year but this does not mean that the Chapter and its Board are not busy during the remainder of the year. Eileen Schwinn has to be recognized for another well-rounded and active Field Trip season. Eileen organizes at least one bird walk a month and in May it is usually six walks in search of migrating warblers. We start the year searching for winter waterfowl in Patchogue, and end the year with the Annual Christmas Bird Count for Central Suffolk. In between we visit Montauk Point, Dune Road, the North Fork Preserve, the Rocky Point RCA property, Cupogue, Smith Point, Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge, Manorville Hills County Park, Hunters Garden, and the Quogue Wildlife Refuge.

Each April we co-host Earth Day at Quogue Wildlife Refuge. Our table provides handouts on environmental issues, usually a give away, and we lead at least two bird walks. In addition, we partner with the Quogue Wildlife Refuge on our Annual Bird Seed Sale in November each year. The Quogue Wildlife Refuge is the focal point for our eleven monthly meetings. I would like to thank the Refuge staff for setting up and taking down the meeting space. I cannot forget to thank Suzi Stewart for finding new and interesting speakers or films for our monthly meetings.

There are a couple of Board Members that I have not mentioned yet: Tom Moran our Treasurer who keeps our books balanced and is our fiscal conscience, Bob Adamo who represents the Chapter at the New York Ornithological Society and was our past Program person, and John McNeil who managed our membership database until he injured himself in a fall. We hope to have him back soon.

There is one person who deserves a great deal of credit for all of the work that she puts in for this Chapter and that is Sally Newbert our Newsletter editor, web page manager, constant contact manager, Facebook page manager, and photographer. I am sure that I have forgotten something that Sally does for the Chapter.

We have a great team of people leading this Chapter who work well together. They provide many hours of their free time doing the work of this Chapter. This is just a small note of appreciation for their efforts.

The Chapter's Board members and other chapter members attend local meetings related to the usage and sale of the EPCAL (formerly the Grumman manufacturing site in Calverton). We have recently joined with other Long Island Audubon Chapter, and local Civic groups to provide a united front in our effort to save a portion of the property from development. We have maintained our involvement within the Save Plum Island Coalition to protect and preserve this valuable natural history site from potential sale and development. Those are the two major items that we have been dealing with, however, there is always a series of short term items including National and New York Audubon reports, meetings, plus questions from members and the public. While environmental issues could take up all of our free time we want to make sure that our members and other interested parties get to enjoy the local bird community and the park lands that they visit.

I wish to express my thanks to our ELIAS Board and Chapter Members for all that you. 🐦

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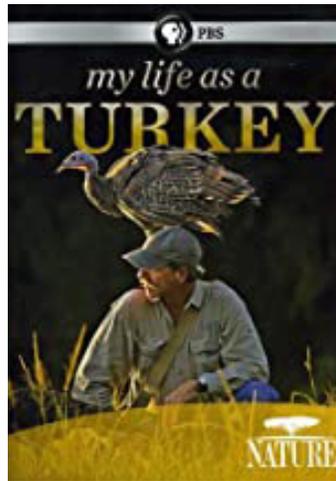
November & December Meetings

Monday Evening, November 4, 2019 @ 7:15 pm

My Life as a Turkey

After a local farmer left a bowl of eggs on Joe Hutto's front porch, his life was forever changed. Hutto, possessing a broad background in the natural sciences and an interest in imprinting young animals, incubated the eggs and waited for them to hatch. As the chicks emerged from their shells, they locked eyes with an unusual but dedicated mother.

Come watch this video presentation and have some thanksgiving snacks.



*Merchants
and
Individuals
donated
Raffle Prizes
for our dinner.*

*We would like to
Thank them all!*

*Bob Adamo
Briermere Farms
Eastport Feed
Hank's Farm Stand
Hidden Ridge Plants
Hurricane Grill
Katie Kleinpeter
Long Island Maritime
Museum
John McNeil
Panera Bread
Peconic Herb Farm
People's United Bank
Quogue Wildlife Refuge
Eileen Schwinn
Shirley Feed
South Fork Museum of
Natural History
Gigi Spates
Talmage Farm &
Garden Center
Byron Young*

Monday Evening, December 2, 2019 @ 7:15 pm

Invasive Species

What are they and how do we cope?

Speaker: Luke Gervase

Luke will be talking about common and unique invasive species throughout Long Island and the northeast region of the United States. Invasive species are plants, animals, pathogens, or fungi that are non-native to an area and impact the environment, economy, or human health. Luke is a Project Ecologist with GEI Consultants. GEI is a consulting engineering, environmental, and ecological firm that delivers value by providing professional services to improve our world's environment.

Luke Gervase grew up on Long Island and went to SUNY ESF to earn his BS in aquatics and fisheries science with a marine ecology minor and to SUNY Oneonta to earn his MS in Lake Management. He has worked throughout the northeast and has spent time as an aquatic biologist in the private sector, an inventory arborist surveying for Asian longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*), and as a field projects and outreach coordinator with the Long Island Invasive Species Management Area (LIISMA). Luke is currently a project ecologist with GEI Consultants and works on a variety of projects including ecological assessments, invasive species removals, report writing, and general consulting.



*Please note: There is no January Meeting.
Meetings will resume in February!*

**Meetings are held at Quogue Wildlife Refuge,
3 Old Country Road, Quogue, NY. Directions are on the website:
www.easternlongislandaudubonsociety.org**

Meetings are open to the public, there is no charge

Chasing Life Birds

By **Cathy Taldone Cammann**

Chasing a life bird sometimes brings unexpected birding experiences. A rare bird alert brought to my attention that an American Avocet was spotted at Mecox Inlet. I wasn't about to miss this opportunity so I ventured out to find it. Avocets are not a common bird to this region as they breed in central and western North America and winter coastally in the southern US, Mexico, the Caribbean and Central America. Avocets are a casual visitor to Long Island and are found in coastal marshes and mudflats and have been known to make brief stays here from July to November. The Cornell Lab of Ornithology eBird online data base of bird observations was reporting sightings for over a week. I hoped that it was still there to photograph and check off on my life species list.

I arrived at the inlet, and there it was, on the bay side along the cut, in all of its beauty. The name "Avocet" comes from the Italian word *avosetta*, which means "graceful bird," and that is an understatement. The Avocet is a striking black and white long-legged shore bird with graceful poses, blue-grey legs and

a long curved upturned black bill. As a breeding adult its plumage changes and it has a rusty head and neck, also seen at the inlet, but not present on this day. I expected the bird to be larger, but it looked slim and delicate as it foraged on the mud flat ignoring the scores of children wading and laughing on this last weekend of summer. Alas, too much fun and the Avocet flew off to the eastern side of the inlet to rest a bit. The Avocet spent much time and effort to preen its feathers, considered to be a comfort movement. It seemed oblivious to the sounds of the ocean, children playing with their pails and shovels in tiny hands, and beach chairs clanging as families found their spots at the shore. The Avocet had an alternating cycle of sitting and resting and standing and posing while many other shore birds were carrying out their natural daily routines, basking in the final rays of summer. I spotted terns diving for fish while their juveniles frolicked in the surf, rustling their feathers and practicing short swims. There were gulls galore: Greater Black-backed, Herring, and Ring-billed, Greater Yellowlegs, sandpipers, Tree Swallows, Cormorants and the graceful

A tern flew in and passed a freshly caught fish into its young's gaping beak joining all parents that day on Mecox Beach tending to their young.

Avocet, moving around the shore, as a multitude of families brought their young children to the beach with coolers packed with mid-day goodies, swim bubbles and seining nets. A tern flew in and passed a freshly caught fish into its young's gaping beak joining all parents that day on Mecox Beach tending to their young. I caught the labor of love in action, my best photo of the day, not of the Avocet I had also photographed, but a tern creating a very special moment for me and a well deserved meal for its young. 🐦

*Right: The Avocet lives up to its name - Beautiful Bird.
Below A Least Tern feeds its chick.
Photos: Cathy Taldone Cammann.*



Bird Walks



Saturday Morning Nov. 9, 2019 @ 8:30 am

Smith Point

Leader: Byron Young

At the southern end of William Floyd Parkway, you will find Smith Point Park. Meet on the west side of the large parking lot closest to the FINS tower.

There are usually a great many small birds hanging out by the basketball courts, Birds should still be migrating as we look for both land birds and check out the ocean for any pelagic birds and winter ducks. Over 200 species have been seen here, so maybe we could have a good day. In addition to a large collection of gulls in the parking lot, which we will check for Lesser Black-backed Gulls, the parking lot features its own herd of deer. Although frowned on by the NPS, if you would like to bring them a left over Halloween pumpkin, they would surely enjoy it.

January Bird Walk – Lakes Around Patchogue

Look for our traditional January Duck Walk at the Lakes Around Patchogue. It will be announced on our web site and by email. We will be looking for all the wintering ducks on several Patchogue Lakes, starting with Swan Lake. As the first walk of the year it is usually cold, but a good way to start out your bird list. Dress for the weather! Date and leader to be announced.

If you are not on our email list, there is a link to sign up on our website. If members supply us with your email, you will be added to the list when you renew or join. Just write those emails clearly! 

December Join a CBC (Christmas Bird Count)

There are no ELIAS December Field Trips – instead, you are invited to participate in the Christmas Bird Counts. It has been a long-established tradition that each year, thousands of bird lovers world-wide take to the field to do a little “snapshot” counting of the birds that are found within a defined count circle. Locally, there are a three of teams which head out – some beginning in the predawn hours and wrapping up at sunset, while other participants count from their kitchen windows throughout the day! Everything contributes to the most comprehensive observation of birds – species and numbers.

A number of count circles have been established and counted for over 50 years. And a great deal of information – and details – can be learned by looking at: www.audubon.org and following the links to the CBC. Learn which Count may be of interest to you – and where the Count Circles are located. Everyone is welcome to participate – **any level of birder is welcome.**

To participate please contact the leaders of each count:

Quogue-Water Mill CBC Sunday, December 15, 2019

Contact Steve Biasetti

sbiasetti@eastendenvironment.org or

Office: 631-765-6450 x205, Home: 631-874-4684

Central Suffolk Friday, December 27, 2019

Contact Eileen Schwinn at beachmed@optonline.net

Orient Count Saturday, December 28, 2019

Contact: John Sep at JohnSep@optonline.net

WATERFOWL CENSUS

January 18 – 26 (target date – Sunday, January 19)

Each January, the NYSOA (New York State Ornithological Society) waterfowl census begins the Saturday before Martin Luther King Day, members visit lakes, rivers and shorelines to count waterfowl (ducks, geese, swans, loons, grebes, etc.)

In most years, more than a quarter of a million birds are tallied. In addition to being an enjoyable outing, DEC has acknowledged this to be a useful survey for long-term monitoring of waterfowl populations.

Check the NYSOA web site in December for more information. We will also try to send out an email notice with contact information. 

My Experience at the National Audubon Convention

Cara Fernandes

Hi! My name is Cara Fernandes, I am the Program Coordinator and Environmental Educator at the Quogue Wildlife Refuge. From July 27th to July 29th, I attended the 2019 biannual National Audubon Convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in a large part due to the generous scholarship provided by the Eastern Long Island Audubon Society, the National Audubon Society, and staff development provided by the Quogue Wildlife Refuge. It was without a doubt the highlight of my summer. Attending the convention was an amazing opportunity to see Audubon in action and to meet like-minded chapter members, Audubon staff, scientists, and of course – bird nerds like me! It was obvious that the convention is a hub for creative thinking and strategies to improve Audubon.

With 600 attendees, 110 chapters and 13 campus chapters present, the 2019 National Audubon Convention was larger, more entertaining, and even more inspiring than I could have imagined. On Friday evening, a poster session allowed attendees to learn about the work that is being done by scientists and chapter leaders across America. Saturday and Sunday were filled with fascinating sessions and both days started with keynote speakers. David Yarnold, President and CEO of National Audubon, spoke on Saturday morning in a plenary

address. One very exciting topic that Yarnold spoke of was the Climate 2.0 vulnerability assessment, launching this Fall to update members on the two-thirds of all bird species that are climate threatened. Additionally, “Audubon for Everyone” was a major theme of the convention. The future of Audubon lies in diversifying membership and supporting equity, diversity, and inclusion in race, ability, gender, age, and economic status. The more people that support birds, the better our world will be! There are now 61 college campus Audubon chapters in an effort to engage a younger generation in birding and conservation.

On Sunday, renowned environmentalist and economist Winona LaDuke, who lives and works on the White Earth reservation in Minnesota, gave an inspiring keynote speech on her work resisting pipelines and preserving her tribal lands.

I attended sessions that were informative, fun, and motivating. The sessions I attended included Coastal Resiliency for Birds, Bird Friendly Buildings, Migratory Bird Initiative, Grant Writing Techniques, and updates on the North Atlantic Flyway. It was inspiring to hear about the work being done in the 69 chapters within the North Atlantic Flyway. Within the N. Atlantic flyway, five issues are prioritized, which include:

- 1) restoring healthy forests
- 2) wetland and water restoration
- 3) bird friendly buildings, collision monitoring & legislation
- 4) creating urban oasis for birds
- 5) climate change mitigation and strategies for adaptation.

Although these are large tasks, it is clear that local chapters are the lifeblood of National Audubon’s work and can make a fundamental difference locally and nationally. I feel honored to work with a chapter that positively impacts these five areas of change in the North Atlantic flyway.

I am so grateful for Eastern Long Island Audubon’s support. Attending the National Audubon Convention has not only made me a better birder, but also a better proponent for positive change in our local community.

You can find more information on the Convention at <https://www.audubon.org/news/more-600-people-flocked-milwaukee-2019-audubon-convention> 

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Audubon's New Climate Report

Birds are telling us it's time to take action on climate change.

“Two-thirds of America’s birds are threatened with extinction from climate change, but keeping global temperatures down will help up to 76 percent of them. There’s hope in this report, but first, it’ll break your heart if you care about birds and what they tell us about the ecosystems we share with them. It’s a bird emergency. A lot of people paid attention to last month’s report that North America has lost nearly a third of its birds. This new data pivots forward and imagines an even more frightening future. And, you can use a first-of-its kind web tool to find threatened birds in your zip code, as well as a list of things everyone can do.”

David Yarnold
President & CEO
National Audubon Society

Over the last five years, Audubon has used the latest climate models and more than 140 million bird records—including data collected from bird lovers like you—to assemble *Survival by Degrees: 389 Bird Species on the Brink*, a new, ground-breaking report forecasting the survival of North American birds through the end of the century in extraordinary detail.

The report in its entirety is available on the ELIAS website.

Audubon’s science shows that 65% of North American bird species are at risk of extinction from climate change. Even common birds like the American Robin, Northern Flicker, and even the iconic Piping Plover will experience declining

populations and radically different ranges in the near future.

But as the threat of climate change grows, so does Audubon’s work.

This report not only illustrates how our warming planet will impact the birds we all love but also shows us that if we act, there is still time to create a brighter future for birds and people. And we already have a lot of the tools we need to reduce the effects of global warming.

Vulnerable Birds in our area

Piping Plover
Saltmarsh Sparrow
Wood Thrush
Yellow Warbler
Northern Pintail
Semipalmated Plover
Lark Bunting
Royal Tern

Vulnerable Backyard Birds

American Robin
Northern Flicker
Red-breasted Nuthatch
American Goldfinch
Baltimore Oriole
Purple Finch
House Wren



American Robin
Photo by Kathryn Keith



Among the considered vulnerable to climate change is the Northern Flicker.
Photo by Gary Mueller

Excerpt for the Audubon Report for New York State

Birds form part of healthy ecosystems, bring joy to people, and benefit local economies throughout the United States. In 2011, birdwatching-related industries drove \$41 billion in expenditures and \$107 billion in total industry output nationally. There are more than 3,272,000 total birders in New York alone¹. Additionally, birds play critical roles in pollination, insect control, forest generation, seed dispersal, carrion scavenging, and many other ecosystem services we rely on.

However, the future of birds is at risk with alarming losses of biodiversity occurring worldwide. Global extinction rates are now 100 times higher than background rates². Climate change exacerbates the global biodiversity crisis, with an anticipated rate of change 20 times faster in the next century than during the past two million years.

Audubon leads the way in conducting science to understand the vulnerability and threats to birds from climate change. Our science shows that stabilizing warming at a global average of 1.5°C

(2.7° F), as recommended by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) to reduce the global risk of climate change, would also reduce vulnerability and threats for many species of birds. To save birds we must address the underlying causes of climate change (climate change mitigation), and protect places that birds need now and will need in the future (climate change adaptation). Climate change mitigation means reducing or preventing the causes of climate change, such as greenhouse gas emissions. Climate change adaptation includes efforts to alter and adapt both our natural surroundings as well as our infrastructure to better withstand the threats of climate change.

Audubon's 2019 Report, *Survival by Degrees: 389 Bird Species on the Brink*³, is a powerful look at how vulnerable birds are to climate change across North America based on a new, updated scientific analysis that leverages big data and incorporates the unique biology of each bird to determine its vulnerability. In this research, Audubon related bird observations for 604 species with climate and habitat conditions at these locations and used modeling algorithms to capture the unique composition of each species' suitable range. We then mapped and compared the projected current and future ranges to estimate the projected range

Loss and gain under multiple future climate change scenarios. These projections were then used to assess how vulnerable each species was to climate change^{4,5}.

Future Climate & Habitat in NY

Across the state of New York, without substantial climate change mitigation (i.e., a 3°C/5.4° F global warming scenario), average temperatures during the warmest month are expected to increase approximately 6.1°C (11° F), and average temperatures during the coldest month are expected to increase approximately 5.7°C (10° F) from 2010 to the end of the century. Average annual precipitation is expected to increase by approximately 67 mm (2.6 in). Despite the overall increase in precipitation, available moisture is expected to decrease by 88% across the state due to increases in evapotranspiration⁶.

The distribution of vegetation biomes, critical for plants and animals, are also projected to change under climate change scenarios⁷. The largest biome in the state is Deciduous Forest, covering 98% of the state.

All of these changes in climate and vegetation will alter plant and insect communities; influence availability of food, water, and shelter for birds; and will likely cause ecological disruption as species assemblages reshuffle. Over time, a complex suite of changes in climate and vegetation will inevitably affect New York's bird communities.

Conclusions and Caveats

Birds are early responders to climate change and can be important indicators of large-scale ongoing and future ecological change. We found that 48% of New York's 280 bird species are vulnerable to climate change across seasons. A rapidly changing climate could lead to population declines and local extinctions if species are not able to adapt. In addition, the reshuffling of bird communities at a continental scale will bring together species that previously lived in isolation, leading to novel, unpredictable interactions. Disruptions in food and nesting resources further compound vulnerabilities to climate change.

Although we project range gains offsetting loss for some species, especially in winter, it is unknown whether birds will establish populations in these new

locations because of other factors not assessed here. On top of this, the added stressors of extreme weather events and other climate change-related threats will make establishment and persistence of populations difficult in the coming decades.

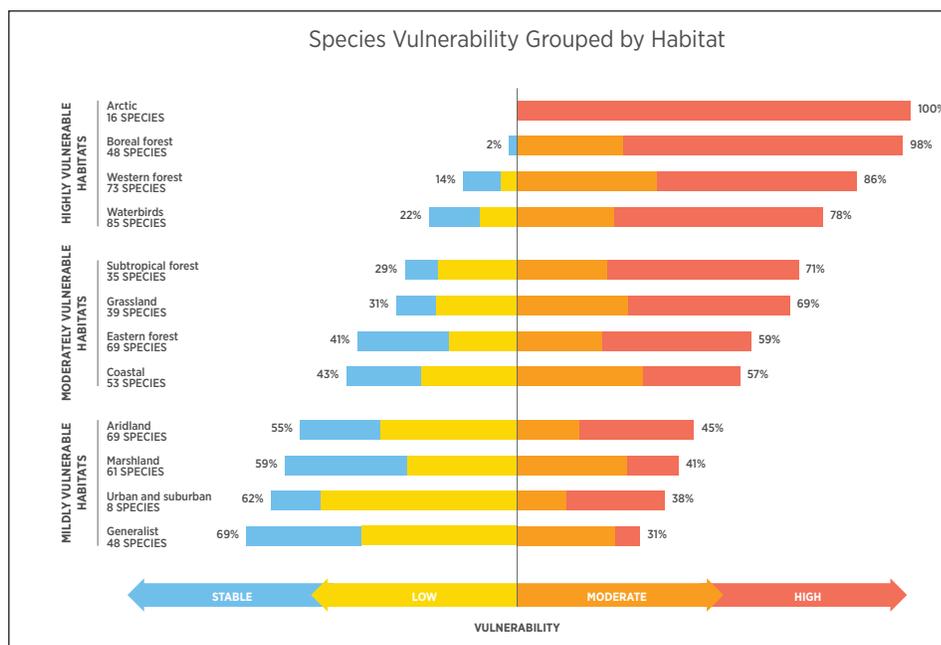
Call to Action

We know what to do.

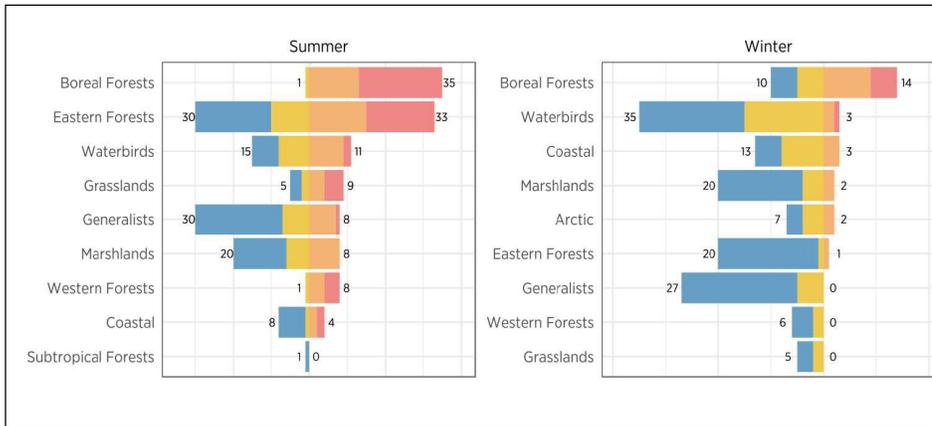
The scientific consensus is clear. We must reduce greenhouse gas emissions at an urgent speed and on a wide scale from every sector of the economy to achieve a more favorable future for birds and people. There is no single perfect solution, but we can make a series of changes that lead to large-scale, systemic adjustments to achieve the required reductions.

Addressing the underlying causes of climate change.

Audubon is pursuing policies that together can drive down emissions at the scale and speed we need. For instance, we can invest in 100% clean energy, energy efficiency, and clean transportation policies that will dramatically reduce carbon emissions from the U.S. and world economies. We can adapt, improve, and innovate. We can power our cars, homes, cities, factories, farms, communities, and economy with clean energy—without contributing to climate change. We are working to implement policies and conservation practices that offset what we cannot eliminate, such as planting forests and testing new technologies to



Climate Change Vulnerability



capture (i.e., sequester) carbon through industrial processes and permanently store it underground. We can do all of this in ways that spur innovation, create good jobs, promote homegrown industries, and build our economy for a smarter future.

Protecting the places birds need.

We can also pursue policies and conservation practices that help us avoid some of the worst effects of climate change by building more resilient infrastructure—meaning our cities, roads, and other structures—or even farms, parks, floodplains, forests, and wetlands that can serve as good wildlife habitat and simultaneously protect our communities from extreme weather.

Audubon has identified the best opportunities to increase the resilience of coastal wetlands in key places that can serve as the first line of defense against the threat of sea level rise. We work to

ensure key landscapes that are critical for birds have clean and reliable sources of water, now and in the future, and we advocate for conservation-minded management of working and urban landscapes that can help birds adapt to the changing climate.

We still have time.

We can avert and limit dangerous warming and its worst effects if we act quickly. Science tells us that in order to limit warming to a rise of 1.5°C (2.7° F), we must reduce greenhouse gas emissions 45% below 2010 levels by 2030 and reach net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

We must act now.

We are on a dangerous path, but we have the power to chart a better one. Still, change will come only if we demand action from the public officials who represent us and the businesses we support.

We can make a big difference.

But we must act quickly. In New York, 125 species (51%) are climate vulnerable in summer under the 3°C scenario. Reducing emissions to 1.5°C reduces the number of vulnerable species to 77.

This project was conducted by the National Audubon Society. For more information, including details on the methods, please see the project website (climate.audubon.org) and the scientific public

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2. Ceballos, G. et al. 2015. Accelerated modern human-induced species losses: Entering the sixth mass extinction. *Science Advances* 1:e1400253. doi:10.1126/sciadv.1400253.
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THE FARMERS MARKET FARM STAND

Just West of Buoy One



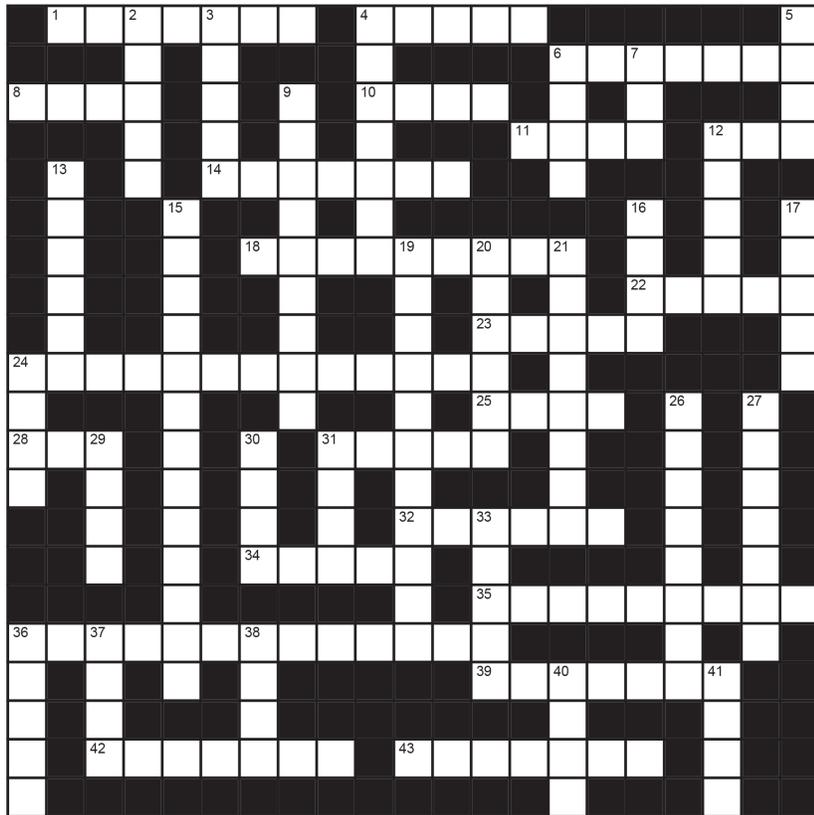
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Something to do on a cold day Tom Moran



Across

- 1 Calm, or a rare loon for NY
- 4 _____ Beach
- 6 _____ River County Park
- 8 _____ Turkey
- 10 _____ Parakeet, try Irmisch Park, Lindenhurst
- 11 _____ Eagle, or the author of this puzzle
- 12 More appropriately name Gray than recently renamed Canada
- 14 Northern _____
- 18 _____ Jaegar
- 22 see 28 Across
- 23 Not south
- 24 _____ Nuthatch
- 25 Virginia or Clapper _____
- 28 See 22 Across
- 31 _____ Beach, good ocean watch on Dune Rd
- 32 _____ Gallinule or Finch
- 34 _____ crested Flycatcher
- 35 Long or, more common locally, Short-billed _____
- 36 See 43 Across
- 39 Suffolk County Farm in _____
- 42 _____ Kingbird
- 43 See 36 Across

Down

- 2 _____ Waxwing
- 3 One of 32 Across

- 4 _____ Bay Wildlife Refuge
- 5 _____ Colored Sparrow
- 6 Blue or Green-winged _____
- 7 _____-breasted 9 Down
- 9 7-Down breasted _____
- 12 Dark-eyed _____
- 13 Wood, Hermit, Swainson's, Bicknell's _____
- 15 Sparrow, *Oh Canada*
- 16 Something an Osprey carries
- 17 _____ Tern, not Caspian
- 19 Cooper's Neck Pond in the Town of _____
- 20 _____ Swan, try Hook Pond in Jan/Feb
- 21 Northern _____, common backyard bird
- 24 _____ cock, try Group for the East End walk
- 26 _____ cheese, yummy in a grilled cheese sandwich after a cold day of birding
- 27 _____ Rail
- 29 _____ Sparrow, try for one spontaneously
- 30 _____ Sparrow
- 31 _____ Sparrow, look for chest spot
- 33 _____ Turnstone
- 36 Pied-billed _____
- 37 Swan or Patchogue _____, good for winter ducks
- 38 _____ Swallow, spectacular show at Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico
- 40 _____ Warbler
- 41 Red or Why _____?

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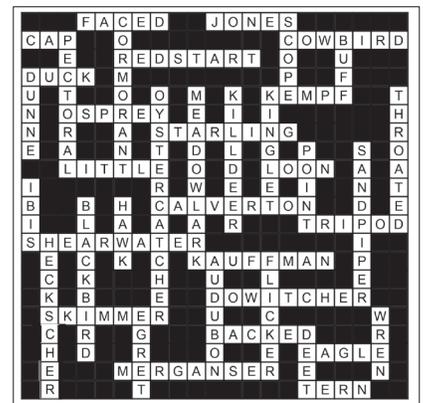
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People & Places

Answers to Sept/Oct puzzle by Tom Moran



The **OSPREY**

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