



EASTERN LONG ISLAND AUDUBON SOCIETY – *From the Barrens to the Bays*
Formerly Moriches Bay Audubon, established 1967

THE OSPREY

September/October 2019 — Vol. XLIV, No. 5

Eastern Long Island Audubon Society
invites you to The Annual Dinner on
October 16, 2019 for

Shark Night!

With Guest Speaker **FRANK QUEVEDO**

Executive Director, South Fork Natural History Museum (SOFO)

Unlocking the Mysteries of the Long Island White Shark Nursery with Guest Speaker Frank Quevedo

SOFO's Shark Research and Education Program is a natural outgrowth of SOFO's programs. Sharks are an important part of Long Island's nearshore ecosystems, and we want to encourage stewardship through the activities of this new research program. This presentation will inform the community on the history of the program, the established white-shark nursery along the South Shore of Long Island and an update on the tagging efforts of our research team whose work has been featured on Nat Geo TV, Shark Week, The Today Show, The New York Times, and NPR among others.

Frank Quevedo has been the executive director of the South Fork Natural History Museum since 2010. He has a marine biology degree from Long Island University, Southampton. Before his position at the museum, Frank worked as a Bay Management Specialist, restoring and enhancing shellfish populations for the Town of East Hampton. Frank has added many new educational programs and new initiatives to the SOFO's mission. The SOFO Shark Research and Educational Program is the latest and one of the most important the museum has ever undertaken. Come and hear the exciting stories as more and more is learned.

The evening at Rock Hill Country Club will begin at 6:00 pm with cocktails (with a cash bar), appetizers, a generous buffet dinner, dessert, raffles, and Chinese auction.

See page 5 for a reservation form.
\$55.00 per person.

SEE PAGE 3 & 5 FOR PROGRAMS & NATURE WALKS

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

First Signs of Autumn!

Byron Young

While I am writing this piece during the last week of July and the first week of August, the temperatures are hovering in the upper 80's to low 90's, there are early signs of autumn around us. This is not to say that we need to put away our summer gear and prepare for the cooler fall days just yet, but some of our feathered friends have begun their fall migrations.

An Article by the eBird Team, dated September 16, 2011, states "Fall migration starts earlier than most people realize, with many shorebirds on the move by late June and the first land birds heading south soon thereafter." They go on to state: "Bird migration is spectacular, complex and difficult to generalize – even within closely related species the pathways and strategies may differ." I cannot begin to explore all of these complexities in this brief article but will try to provide a couple of examples.

Shorebirds are a classic example of this complex migration. Shorebirds that migrate between their Canadian breeding grounds and their southern South America winter grounds are already on the move. Shorebirds undertake some of the most spectacular migrations of any North American bird. In a brief article by Paul Ehrlich, David Dobkin and Darryl Wheye, they state: "Many of the

shorebirds travel more than 15,000 miles during their annual migrations between the Canadian Arctic and the southern tip of South America." They report that evidence from marked shorebirds demonstrate that these birds can cover 2000 miles in less than two days. This translates into cruising speeds of up to 50 miles per hour.

We are fortunate on Long Island that many of the migrating shorebirds do make brief stop overs to refuel on their southward migration, in places like Jamaica Bay, the mudflats and sandbars around Cupsogue, the rain puddles at Heckscher State Park, plus the sod farms around the north shore and east end. If you like shorebirds this is a great time of year to spend some time along Dune Road or other spots where shorebirds might stop to rest or feed.

Let us not forget some of our smaller migrants, like the Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, clued by the shorter days prepare to migrate in order to avoid the colder weather, the scarcity of food when flowers stop blooming and insects stop flying. It has been reported that some adult males start migrating south as early as mid-July, but the peak of southward migration is late August into early September. Young hummingbirds have no memory of past migrations, only the

urge to put on a lot of weight and fly in a particular direction, looking for a good place to spend the winter. That could be the Gulf Coast of the US or they might fly across the Gulf of Mexico to Central America or follow the Gulf Coast around into Mexico and points south. It is difficult to imagine the hummingbirds in our yard migrating several hundred miles to the Gulf Coast or Central America for the winter and then returning in the spring.

The fall is an exciting time for birds and birding. Join us on one of our walks. Make a trip to Dune Road, watch for the Monarch Butterflies, the sheer numbers of Tree Swallows feeding on the mosquitoes along Dune Road can be an impressive sight. Fire Island and many of your favorite spots should provide some good places to look for migrating fall warblers.

It is also a time for the arriving waterfowl that spend the winter here on Long Island. Also, simply check your feeders to see who has stopped by for a visit on their migration south.

Good Birding! 

Do you have a great picture you took this year? Send it in to be considered for the ELIAS 2020 Calendar!

Send it to eliasosprey@optonline.net and/or young53@optimum.net.

"Home of the 99 cent Suet Cake"

Eastern LI's Largest Wild Bird Store

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100's of Bird Feeders and Bird Houses in Stock!

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Fall Meetings

Monday Evening, September 9, 2019 @ 7:15 pm

Impact of a Changing Climate on NY Birds

Brooke Bateman, PhD
National Audubon Senior Scientist, Climate

Climate change threatens wildlife and habitats globally, with some regions of North America expected to see dramatic changes in the coming decades. Given the landscape scale nature of climate change, we need to develop a scientific understanding of how wildlife will respond across their entire range. Audubon's Birds and Climate Change estimates that half of birds in North America are at risk to climate change related range changes. Now, Audubon looks to strengthen our understanding of how birds are responding to climate change as it is happening with a combined forecasting and monitoring approach. Audubon's Climate Watch program integrates climate projections with community scientists' local knowledge to track how birds are responding to climate change. Skilled volunteers from across the U.S. collaborate with Audubon scientists by testing the predictions of target species' mid-2020s climate model projections through on-the-ground monitoring. I will provide an overview of Audubon's groundbreaking climate science, as well outline how Climate Watch is directly testing hypotheses about bird responses to climate change.



Brooke Bateman is a Senior Scientist, Climate at the National Audubon Society. Brooke received her PhD in Zoology and Tropical Ecology at James Cook University in Australia in 2010. Before working with Audubon, she served as a scientist researching birds and climate with the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Brooke spearheads the climate research for Audubon's science team

and, with Audubon's Climate Watch program, works with community volunteers to understand how climate change affects birds in North America. Her research focus is on spatial ecology and conservation, emphasizing the effect that extreme weather events and climate change have on biodiversity.



© JANIS HURLEY

Monday Evening, October 7, 2019 @ 7:15 pm

Sandhill Crane Migration

Janis Hurley

Did you know that more than 80% of the world's Sandhill Cranes make their way on their annual migration north through Nebraska's Platte River Valley each year? Did you know that millions of other migratory birds visit the Platte River each spring? Did you realize that this migration is one of wildlife's greatest spectacles?

Join Conservation Photographer and Eastern Long Island Audubon member, Janis Hurley, as she recounts her March 2019 migration trip to Nebraska.

Janis Hurley, a Wildlife Conservation Photographer, loves telling stories through images of the natural world. "To witness the interactions of animal/bird families, to see the miraculous instinctual migrations, the familial bonds, and to behold their struggles for habitat and survival..." all these things drive Janis's work as she uses her art to raise awareness about the lives of wild beings.



"I want people to see things from an animal's point of view, and to feel something – joy, compassion, wonder, amusement, peace – to relate to the subject beyond just the image." One of her goals through her photography is to influence people to be more mindful of the environment, to think of what we stand to lose by our carelessness and over-consumption.

Her work has been exhibited at Libraries and Galleries across the East End and Upstate New York. She was recently notified that she was the Grand Prize winner in the Wildlife category of the 26th annual Gurwin Photo Contest.

Janis is a member of the East End Arts, the Eastern Long Island Audubon Society, the East End Photographers' Group and the North American Nature Photography Association (NANPA). She volunteers for the South Hampton Fresh Air Home and for the Evelyn Alexander Wildlife Rescue Organization

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



Bald Eagle. Photo: Don Berman/Audubon Photography Awards

New Endangered Species Act Rules Will Weaken Protections for Birds and Other Imperiled Wildlife

Final regulations diminish science-based decision-making and will reduce protections for birds.

WASHINGTON – The final Endangered Species Act (ESA) regulatory reform package, released today by the Departments of the Interior and Commerce, fails the most important measure of any changes to a bedrock environmental law by marginalizing science-based protections for wildlife.

“As a whole, the rule changes are political, unwise, and will only increase litigation. They tip the balance in decision-making against vulnerable wildlife and undermine incentives for effective conservation,” said Sarah Greenberger, senior vice president for conservation policy at the National Audubon Society.

While some of the new rules are reasonable – including making it easier to direct resources to conservation projects by speeding up consultation requirements for federal projects that are beneficial to species – other changes would severely weaken protections for imperiled species.

The most egregious of the new changes would allow the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to consider the economic costs of listing a species – something expressly prohibited under existing law. Other changes will make it much more difficult to provide any protections to newly listed “threatened species” or to designate the “critical habitat” species need to recover. The new rules also allow the FWS to ignore the dire effects of climate change on imperiled species – effects we are seeing with greater regularity, such as hurricanes that jeopardize the Piping Plover.

“While Audubon could have supported some changes that may improve implementation while speeding up support for at-risk wildlife, these damaging new rules will weaken protections for imperiled species and include language that is wholly contrary to the law,” said Greenberger.

Urge Congress to Protect the Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act has a proven track record of success in providing a safety net that protects our most vulnerable wildlife. It has prevented 99 percent of the species under its care from going extinct, including America's symbol, the Bald Eagle. But the White House has released new rules that weaken it. We should allow this critical law to continue to protect wildlife for future generations, not undermine it.

Please ask your members of Congress to stand up for the Endangered Species Act.

The ESA is our nation's most powerful tool for protecting wildlife. Protections provided by the Act have succeeded in preventing the extinction of 99 percent of the species listed and benefitted many others that depend on the landscapes it's helped to protect. The ESA has helped numerous species recover, including the Peregrine Falcon, Bald Eagle, and Brown Pelican, and set many other species on the path to recovery.

Fall Walks

Saturday Morning Sept. 14, 2019 @ 9:00 am until 11:00 am

Hallock State Park Preserve

Come join us at one of the newest New York State Parks, located at 6062 Sound Ave., Laurel, and just east of Hallockville Museum Farm. Over 220 acres of woodland and beach dune, with ponds and other bird-loving habitats, we will meet at the parking area at the end of the long driveway, and up the hill. The normal fee for access to the Park will be waived for our club, and in exchange, we will collect any trash we might find along the trails. The walk will be along cleared trails – no bushwhacking required – and, if time permits, we will stroll along the dunes overlooking LI Sound. Lead by Eileen Schwinn, we hope to encounter migrating birds, fueling up for their journey south. For information, please contact Eileen at beachmed@optonline.net, or call 516-662-7751 the day of the trip.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 5, 2019 @ 8:00 am until noon

Fire Island Lighthouse Walk and Hawk Watch

Always a favorite is our annual trek to FINS, where we will continue our search for migrating songbirds, as well as for falcons and hawks. We will meet at the eastern end of Parking Lot 5, and walk the boardwalk trail to the Hawk Watch. From there (depending on bird activity) we will continue approximately one mile to the Fire Island Lighthouse. Again, a boardwalk over the dunes puts us at eye level for any foraging songbirds, and away from the ticks! There is a fee for parking, which is usually collected from 8:00 am on, so arrive early if possible. For information, please contact Eileen Schwinn at beachmed@optonline.net, or call 516-662-7751 the day of the trip.



Please save a spot for me at
Shark Night!
 Eastern Long Island Audubon Society Dinner

Wednesday, October 16, 2019 at
 Rock Hill Golf & Country Club in Manorville

- Bluebird Sponsor (\$55 per person)
- Eagle Sponsor (\$70 per person)
- Osprey Sponsor (\$100 per person)

Please reserve ___ tickets at \$ ___ each \$ _____

I wish to join renew
 my membership in ELIAS @ \$20 year
Membership is for Jan. 2020 to Jan. 2021 _____

I wish to make an additional donation of _____

Total enclosed _____

Your Name & Guest's Name(s) _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone _____

*Email: _____

**Email will only be used by ELIAS to notify you of future events.*

Checks should be payable to
 Eastern Long Island Audubon Society (or ELIAS)
 and sent to:

ELIAS Dinner Committee
 PO Box 206,
 East Quogue, NY 11942-0206

The Breeding Bird Atlas



Note: The Breeding Bird Atlas is going to need the help of a great many people to make it a success. This will be the third atlas for New York State. The research is going to run for 5 years starting in 2020. Participation from birders will be vital. So I hope this will serve as an introduction. You will be asked to participate and I hope you will. Training sessions will be given across the state. Stay tuned, ELIAS has not scheduled anything yet.
Editor

The New York Breeding Bird Atlas III is a 5-year community science project to document where and when birds are breeding in New York State. From 2020-2024, NY BBA III will provide critical

The use of eBird as an atlas data entry tool is one of the big differences between this atlas and previous NYS BBAs.

information on how New York's birds are faring, informing management decisions and conservation efforts. Anyone from beginning to expert birders can participate.

BREEDING BEHAVIORS

Atlasing is really just observing bird behavior, something you probably do already! Simple behaviors like singing and

nest building have a lot of meaning. Each time you go birding you'll note the strongest breeding evidence you observe. Reporting behaviors every time you go birding allows us to understand both when and where birds are breeding across the state. Plus you'll get a glimpse into the daily lives of birds while having fun!

Does all of this sound exciting? Get started and learn more at ebird.org/atlasny. Join the atlas community on Facebook @nybba3 and Instagram @nybbaiii and help spread the word!

In 2020 New York will become the first state to embark upon its third breeding bird atlas project using eBird as its data platform.

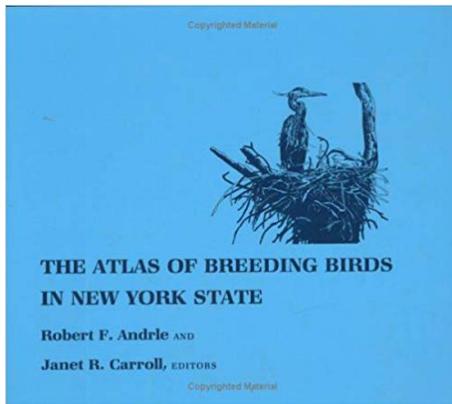
Bird atlases are nothing new in our state, or elsewhere for that matter. Atlas projects are designed to map the distribution, and sometimes the relative abundance, of breeding birds across a defined geographic region during a set period of time. According to the North American Ornithological Atlas Committee (NORAC), bird atlases have been completed in the majority of states and provinces in the US and Canada since 1975. New York's first two atlases took place from 1980 - 1985 and 2000 - 2005 using thousands of volunteers to conduct the field surveys. Our work produced comprehensive and current information on the distribution of New York's birds. It documented avian diversity across the state and discovered previously unknown breeding sites for uncommon species. No other survey has provided such thorough and comprehensive data on the birds of New York State, and after twenty years, it is time to do it again.

Recognizing that bird atlases are complex, large-scale, collaborative projects, NYSOA asked the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) to organize a kick off meeting that took place at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology in January of 2015. This meeting brought together representatives from government agencies and NGOs

from across the state and resulted in the establishment of an interim Steering Committee for NY BBA III. This group, led by DEC, was able to secure substantial federal funding for the atlas. These funds will be administered by the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry's New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP) through a Memorandum of Understanding with DEC.

With funding secured, the Steering Committee began the hard work of organizing both itself and the project. From the beginning, seven parties have participated in quarterly meetings, including the DEC, NYNHP, SUNY ESF, NYSOA, eBird (Cornell Lab of Ornithology), the New York Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, and Audubon New York. However, with so many players it has been important for us to clearly establish our roles and responsibilities by agreeing on operating procedures and establishing committees. Our collaborative approach takes advantage of the strengths of each organization. For example, government agencies and 501(c)(3) organizations, like NYSOA and Audubon, typically have access to different funding sources. NYSOA has already been able to apply for at least one grant available only to registered NGOs. Similarly, eBird and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, with their experience running citizen science projects and database management infrastructure, are well positioned to store atlas data and host the project website.

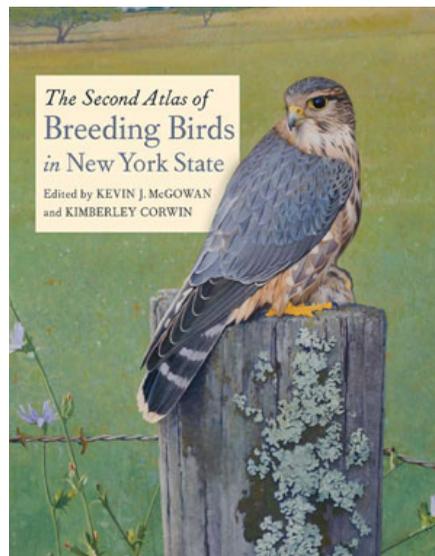
Of course, the use of eBird as an atlas data entry tool is one of the big differences between this atlas and previous NYS BBAs. We are fortunate that New York is not the only state exploring this methodology. Wisconsin, Virginia, and Maine are all using the eBird platform for their breeding bird atlases, which are already underway. Although there are many details to be worked out, the atlas eBird platform includes a state atlas portal for birders participating in the project, but data from other birders who use breeding codes can also be included. Protections for sensitive species can be built into the data entry process



A look back at the First & Second Atlas of Breeding Birds in New York State. Both are available on Amazon.

and maps can be brought into the field electronically. eBird can produce real-time effort maps so under- or unsurveyed blocks are immediately evident. The instant availability of eBird data to those in the field will identify species needing breeding code upgrades in a particular block. To date, sixty-five percent of the data from states using eBird data entry platforms has come in via the eBird mobile app. The Steering Committee recognizes that not every atlaser will be able to become an eBird user, and we know we will need to provide a mechanism to capture important breeding bird data that come to us in other ways. However, having the data in eBird not only provides all the advantages already mentioned, it also contributes to a global database that informs bird conservation and research. This commitment to birds and their habitats is the most compelling reason for using the eBird platform for data entry. With the help of workshops, classes, mentoring, and tutoring, we hope to bring more birders into the world of eBird and build a community of bird conservationists.

Beginning in January 2019 Julie Hart became the Atlas Project Coordinator. She worked on the Important Bird Areas program with Audubon New York, based at the Cornell Lab she had the opportunity to work on eBird during its development. From 2007 to 2009 Julie was a Conservation Biologist for the Vermont Center for Ecostudies. In



this position she recruited, trained, and organized more than 150 volunteers for Mountain Birdwatch, a project that monitors high-elevation birds in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. Julie has participated in bird atlases in Vermont and Connecticut and she has trained volunteers to use eBird. Her most recent position as a Database Manager for Yale's Map of Life project involved managing large datasets not unlike those generated by a bird atlas.

Julie has had to hit the ground running. She will work in DEC offices in Albany as a part of the staff of the New York Natural Heritage Program and she will be supervised by Matt Schlesinger, Co-chair of the NY BBA III Steering Committee. However, the success of a project as large, complex, collaborative, and long term as our state atlas depends first and foremost on large numbers of skilled volunteers to gather the data. In the next year, before the Great Horned Owls start to breed, we will be asking you to commit to field surveys using atlas methodology. We will want you to go places that you've never been before, and we will need you to watch and document the birds you see in a new and different ways. Are you up to the challenge? I don't know about you, but I can hardly wait.

This article first appeared in *New York Birders*, a publication of NYSOA by Kathryn Schneider, Co-chair, NY BBA III Steering Committee

Egret

Graceful delicate egret
Your sinuous neck undulating
While seeking the prey
Through watchful observation

Those dainty ballerina legs
The whiteness of your plumage
The delicate symmetry of
your flight
Gliding effortlessly above
the water

The patient attention to
your off-springs
To their ability to fly young, early
And follow you with ease
Under protective maternal eye

A pleasure to the winter bound
Signaling the return of spring
On our almost deserted bays
The renewal of life cycle
upon cycle

With global warming and
milder winters
The autumn migration to
southern skies
is relegated to a recent past
Compensation we accept
with cheer

Thank you for bringing a touch of
The tropics to our northern
shores
Year Round!

Claude Debeaumont

Many Bird Species Raise More Than One Brood a Year

Courtesy of Bob Duchesne

Used with author's permission. This article appeared in the Bangor Daily News.

In May, Eastern Phoebe claimed my porch. Per their habit, they built a nest under the eaves exactly where I come and go. She laid four eggs and sat on them faithfully for two weeks. Then the pair stuffed food into their nestlings for another 10 days. Whenever my necessary presence flushed the birds, I felt guilty.

One day, I stepped out my door, and all four nestlings panicked and fled the nest, landing momentarily in a tree at the edge of my yard. I never saw them again. At last, I could leave the house guilt-free.

The very next day, the male phoebe started calling again. Incessantly.

The ability to raise multiple broods is undoubtedly determined by a number of factors, most of them having to do with food.

Really? He had finally achieved what so many weary parents have longed for — an empty nest — and he was eager to start again? His raspy serenade served to reestablish his territory and re-woo his bride for a second brood. Frankly, I thought he was nuts.

The din continued into the second day. On day three, the female was back on the nest, warming up four more eggs. OK, they're both nuts. And I've lost my porch again.

Nest failure is common in all species. Many will try again after a failure. Some will try again, even after success. If conditions and the food supply allow, a few species will raise up to six broods a year. I'm talking about you, Mr. & Mrs. Mourning Dove. Bluebirds can do four. Robins can do three. Other thrushes can manage two.

Maine summers are too short to allow maximum re-brooding, but a lot of species

can accomplish two broods per year. My Phoebes inspired me to look up a few. For my research, I relied on www.allaboutbirds.org. The site is run by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, and you do not get much more authoritative than that. It's a great resource for all birders.

I looked up the warblers that are most commonly found in Bangor City Forest. Right away, I discovered a conundrum. The Black-throated Green Warbler raises only one brood per season. But according to the website, the closely related Black-throated Blue Warbler manages up to three. Why? There's little difference between these two species.

I was not surprised to learn that Common Yellowthroats, Ovenbirds and Northern Parulas can accomplish two broods. So can Yellow, Yellow-rumped, Black-and-white, Magnolia, Pine and Chestnut-sided warblers. Yet Canada, Blackburnian and Nashville warblers, which arrive and start breeding at the same time as the others, are credited with only trying once per year. Palm Warblers arrive earlier and stay later than most but only manage one brood. The pair forms a bond by the end of April, and they go their separate ways as soon as the kids are gone.

Then there is the American Redstart. The male is monogamous, right up until his mate is sitting on eggs. Then he may woo another female and start a second brood. Typically, he tries to feed both broods simultaneously, but researchers note that he favors the first brood if food is scarce.

The ability to raise multiple broods is undoubtedly determined by a number of factors, most of them having to do with food. For instance, the Palm Warbler claims boggy areas for its preferred habitat, and these sterile environments are not awash in insects. Some warblers are more likely to snatch insects out of the air, while others are more adept at gleaning food from under leaves and needles. The season for snatching flying insects is shorter than gleaning season. Flycatchers are aerial snatchers, and only two of Maine's eight breeding flycatchers show



PHOTO: BOB DUCHESNE.

Eastern Phoebes are among the many species known to produce more than one brood per year.

any sign of trying to raise two broods. Besides my Phoebes, Yellow-bellied Flycatchers of the north woods have been known to try.

Many species are constrained by Maine's shorter season. None of Maine's historic breeding woodpeckers has been known to raise two broods, but multiple broods are not uncommon in the southern states. Red-headed and Red-bellied Woodpeckers do it.

Golden-crowned Kinglets rely on raising two broods per summer to make enough babies to sustain the population. But Ruby-crowned Kinglets raise just one and spend much of their summer working to keep those kids alive.

The woods are complicated. Early summer is prime season for raising babies. Youngsters are chasing parents all over the forest. But some songbirds have started singing again recently, perhaps in hopes of re-nesting. Of these, I cherish the Winter Wren most. They start singing again when I least expect it, and I've seen the tiniest babies on Labor Day. 🐦

Bob Duchesne serves as vice president of Maine Audubon's Penobscot Valley Chapter. He developed the Maine Birding Trail, with information at mainebirdingtrail.com. He can be reached at duchesne@midmaine.com.

Seed Sale at QWR



Sunday, November 3rd from 9:00 am – 2:00 pm

Start the winter off with plenty of seed! The birds will thank you all winter long when you order enough seed to be set for the winter when the birds really need you.

Please have your order in by October 17th. This is a fund-raiser for Eastern Long Island Audubon Society and for the Quogue Wildlife Refuge. Special thanks to the generosity of Eastport Feed.

On the day of the sale when you pick up your seed don't forget to pick up your 2020 ELIAS CALENDAR which will be available at the Seed Sale.

Please pre-order your seed. On-line orders will be accepted in October at the Quogue Wildlife Refuge web site: www.QuogueWildlifeRefuge.org and at the ELIAS web site: www.EasternLongIslandAudubonSociety.org.

Qty	Description	Price	Total
_____	25 lb Black Oil Sunflower	\$26.00	_____
_____	50 lb Black Oil Sunflower	\$45.00	_____
_____	20 lb Fancy Flight Premium Wild Bird Mix	\$18.00	_____
_____	40 lb Fancy Flight Premium Wild Bird Mix	\$30.00	_____
_____	25 lb Niger Seed	\$30.00	_____
_____	11 oz Suet Cake	\$ 2.00	_____
		SUBTOTAL	_____
		DONATION	_____
		TOTAL	_____

Please make checks payable to: Quogue Wildlife Refuge. Orders must be pre-paid.

Please charge my card AMEX VISA MasterCard Discover

Card # _____ Exp. Date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City/State/Zip _____ Telephone _____

Thank you for your order!

Return this order form to Quogue Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 492, Quogue, NY, 11959

Orders must be received by Thursday, October 17, 2019.

Eastport Feeds Inc.

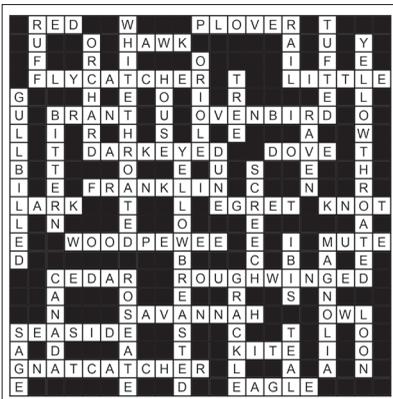
Bird Seed
Black Oil Sunflower Seed
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Eastport, NY 11941
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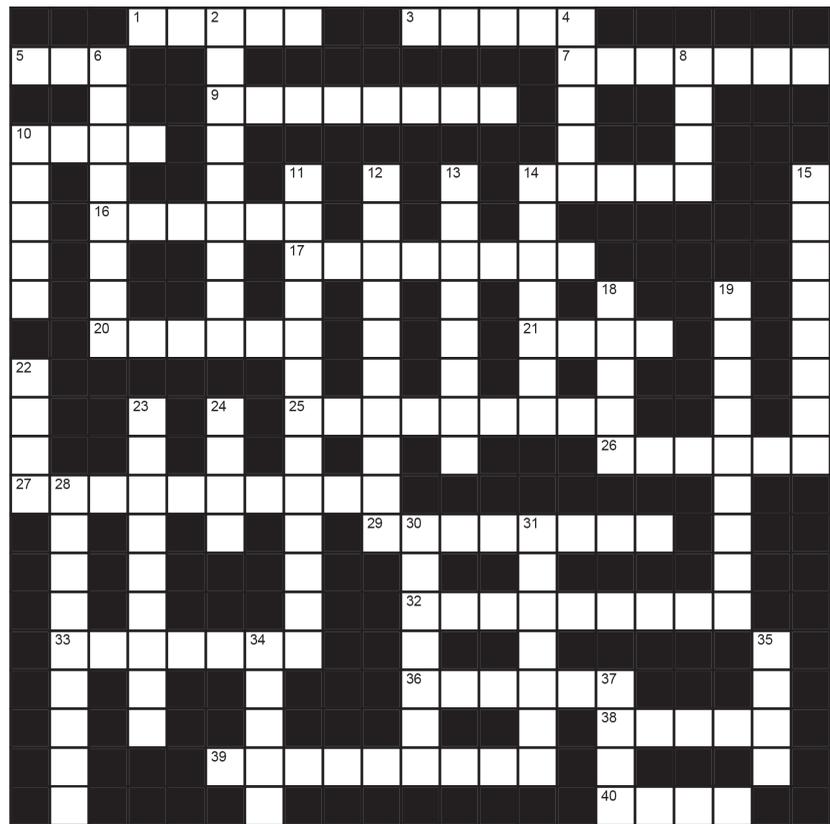
Our mission is to be an inspiration to those who feel a sense of kinship with Long Island by encouraging an appreciation for the natural world and a commitment to the environment.

Spring & Summer Sightings

Answers to July/August puzzle by Tom Moran



People & Places Tom Moran



Across

- 1 White then 1 Across then see 22 Down, at Heckscher SP this spring
- 3 _____ Beach
- 5 ___ tree Island
- 7 Brown-headed _____
- 9 American _____
- 10 Perching, Stiff-tailed, Dabbling, Bay...
- 14 _____ Preserve, aka Wading River Marsh Preserve
- 16 Name of ELIAS newsletter
- 17 A large number of these birds flying in a coordinated pattern is called a murmuration (singular).
- 20 _____ Blue Heron, try Cupsogue or Smith Point Marina
- 21 Common, Red-throated...
- 25 _____ Grassland
- 26 Something to put 4 Down on
- 27 Great, Cory's, Sooty...
- 29 Ken _____, Big Year winner and field guide author
- 32 Short-billed in salt water area
- 33 Black _____, feeds using the longer, lower mandible.
- 36 Great black-_____ Gull
- 38 Try Franklin Mtn in fall for a Golden
- 39 Common, Hooded, Red-breasted
- 40 Try Great Gull Island to get a Bridled one of these

Down

- 2 Great is a winter bird at Shinnecock Inlet
- 4 Something to put on 26 Across
- 6 _____ Sandpiper, sharp delineation of striping
- 8 ___ Breasted Sandpiper, a grasspiper
- 10 Pete _____, prolific bird book author
- 11 American _____
- 12 _____ Lemon, Harlem Globetrotter or Eastern _____ at Calverton Grasslands
- 13 Noisy Plover because it was so...now named phonetically for its call
- 14 Ruby or Golden-crowned
- 15 White-_____ Sparrow
- 18 _____ Lookout, Nassau County
- 19 Least, Semipalmated...
- 22 See 1 Across
- 23 In "Sing a Song of Sixpence" four and twenty were baked into a pie! (singular)
- 24 Buteo
- 28 _____ State Park
- 30 John James _____
- 31 Northern _____
- 34 Great or Snowy _____
- 35 _____ Day, weird Irish holiday celebrated on December 26, St. Stephen's Day
- 37 Jungle Juice, high concentration of _____

SAM

The Stolen Eagle

We all hope that Sam, the Bald Eagle, who lived at Quogue Wildlife Refuge for the last 31 years, will be found alive. Sadly, as time passes, that becomes more and more unlikely.

You probably heard, as it was covered by many news outlets, that on the night of July 16 between 3 am and 4:15 am someone broke into Sam's cage in the animal enclosure area and took him from his cage.

All of the animals at the Refuge have some disability that makes them unreleasable. Sam was the victim of a poacher in the Western States. His right wing had to be amputated after he was shot leaving him with only one wing, unable to fly or hunt for himself. There is a reward for anyone who has information. As of this writing the reward is up to \$20,000.

Anyone with information about the incident can leave an anonymous tip by calling Suffolk County Crime Stoppers at 1-800-220-TIPS or by texting "SCPD" and the message to "CRIMES" (274637).

QWR is asking if you would like to honor Sam, please donate to the fund to make the animal enclosure more secure. They are working on the plans to make that happen.



Wanted for Grand Larceny

Release Date: ** 2019

Suffolk County Crime Stoppers and Quogue Village Police are looking for the person or persons who stole a bird from a wildlife refuge in Quogue in July.

An unknown person entered the Quogue Wildlife Refuge, located at 3 Old Country Road, between 2:15 a.m. and 4:15 a.m. on July 16 and cut the fencing around the enclosure of a 35-year-old male bald eagle and stole the bird. The bald eagle has a partially amputated right wing and is unable to fly. A picture of the animal is below.

Suffolk County Crime Stoppers offers a cash reward of up to \$10,000 for information that leads to an arrest.

Anyone with information about these incidents can contact Suffolk County Crime Stoppers to submit an anonymous tip by calling 1-800-220-TIPS, texting "SCPD" and your message to "CRIMES" (274637) or by email at www.tipsubmit.com. All calls, text messages and emails will be kept confidential.



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