



HUMMIN'

www.pvsb-audubon.org

Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon Society

Vol. XLII #6 Oct./Nov. 2020

Audubon Online Oct. 20 @ 7PM The Marvelous Hummingbird

Join our chapter online for a presentation by Benny Jacobs-Schwarz as he takes us on a whirlwind tour from the tropics to Alaska to find those feathered treasures, the hummingbirds. Go to www.pvsb-audubon.org for the link.



Audubon Creates Program Director Position

After a lapse of seven years, our Audubon chapter is pleased to report that a staff position has once again been funded. By the end of October, a Program Director will be working with the board and others on a series of programs, including ones of long standing, such as the YES (Youth Environmental Stewards) program. The position is half time for now, but we hope that support from chapter members will allow this to grow into a full time Executive Director's position. An outline of immediate objectives and an introduction to the new Program Director will be in the next issue of Hummin'.

Audubon Online Nov. 17 @ 7PM The Great Lakes Express

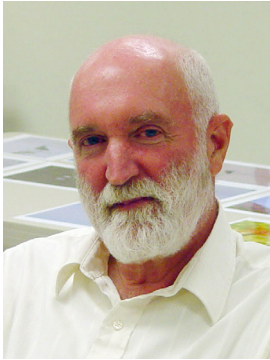
That may sound like the name of an old railroad line, but it was a three-week birding tour of the Great Lakes area that Ann and Eric Brooks shared with five intrepid explorers in May, 2019. Birds migrating north/south through the Midwest have to go around or over the Great Lakes, creating concentration points that have become Meccas for birders. Join Ann and Eric as they present their story of adventure, braving north winds and high water in search of migrating birds.



A founding member of our Audubon chapter, Eric taught birdwatching classes for almost 40 years. He has been studying birds and traveling to experience birds ever since he caught birding fever when he saw Painted Redstarts and Scissor-tailed Flycatchers while serving in the Army in Texas. Ann joined the Bird Classes and rose to the rank of co-teacher. Fortunately, she shares Eric's passion for birds and for travel! Eric and Ann lead field trips for PV/SB Audubon Society and birdwalks at Kenneth Hahn Park for the Los Angeles Audubon Society.

Go to www.pvsb-audubon.org for the link.

Conservation Concerns Does “In Perpetuity” Mean Forever?



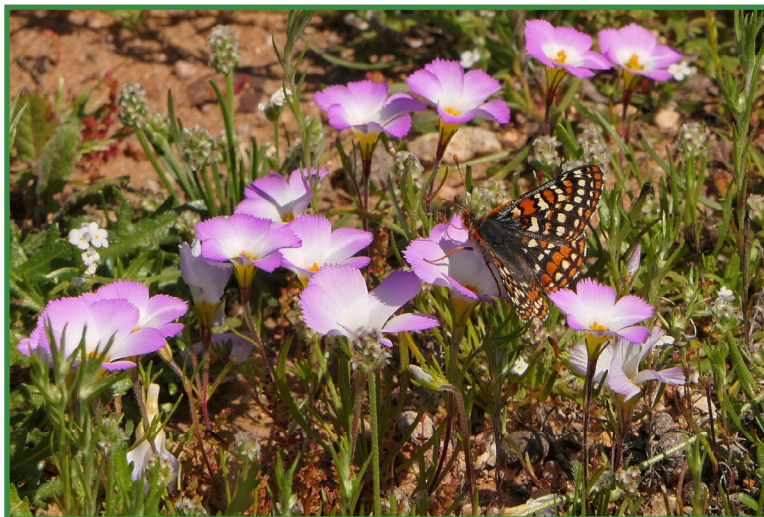
By Jess Morton

To most of us, in perpetuity means forever. One would think the same goes when dedicating open space “in perpetuity” for conservation. However, when it comes to protecting land in California under law, some exceptions apply. And where there is weasel room, one can be sure the weasels will turn up sooner or later when a tasty morsel is to be had.

A proposal now being considered in San Diego County could render “in perpetuity” to mean only until inconvenient for a well-connected developer. It involves a land swap in San Diego County’s Procter Valley. Some years ago, a piece of critical habitat there for the endangered Quino Checkerspot Butterfly

was acquired by the state. The land was paid for with taxpayer funds allocated to permanent habitat protection. It was money well spent, and the parcel is now one of the last known occupied sites for a species that was once common in southern California.

The quino almost went extinct with no one noticing. It was not until Rudi Mattoni, who helped us establish our first butterfly count here on the peninsula, began asking around about the butterfly three decades ago that the quino’s plight became apparent. No one had seen one in the LA basin in a long time,



March, 2019, Procter Valley landscape with butterfly.
Photo by Robb Hamilton

and there were only scattered reports elsewhere. By the time the quino had gone through the federal listing process, it was so rare that it was officially designated an endangered species in 1997.

Development interests in the county are seeking to exchange the Procter Valley

conservation property for a larger parcel of ruderal grassland and coastal sage scrub they own. However, that land is not suitable habitat for the butterfly. One would think such a proposal should go straight into the trash can. But no, the County Board of Supervisors has already approved the swap. The weasels have been busy.

Under California and federal law, there are very tight strictures on what can be done with such properties. As long as the habitat and the species using that habitat thrive on a property, it must remain in conservation. And there is the

rub. The land can be exchanged if it can be demonstrated that it no longer serves the original conservation need. It can also be exchanged if it can be proved that the compensatory parcel(s) provide improved conservation for the species involved. Historically, there have been a few land swaps using these provisions, but

none were of a substantive nature. Those have involved lot line adjustments and the like. They certainly were not land exchanges resulting in a loss of a significant portion of an endangered species’ world population, such as this one does for the quino checkerspot.

Of course, the exchange must also satisfy all the regulatory and governmental units involved in setting up and managing the original purchase. But what happens when all those agencies cave in to political pressure? Under the present federal administration, the US Fish and

conservation needs in Procter Valley.

Thus it's up to NGOs like Audubon, and in this case, especially the Endangered Habitats League (EHL), to carry the flag for conservation. At the August meeting of California's Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB),

which also has veto power over the swap, EHL presented a convincing legal and biological case for preservation. The developers, of course, had all sorts of proponents for their project, but lacking was

until early October, when we expect a vote to come down.

If the WCB doesn't deny, then the NGOs will have to look to the courts to uphold the law. If this land swap is completed, no publicly owned conservation land will ever be safe from exploitation. Furthermore, private land holders wishing to donate land to the state for conservation purposes will be far less likely to do so, knowing that their cherished property could easily go to some developer well-connected with local government officials. This particular land exchange may be in San Diego County, but its implications are state wide, and they are monumental. Our Audubon chapter, along with EHL and many local, state and national organizations, has urged the WCB to deny this proposal. It is not simply a lousy deal for a butterfly. The precedent established would be disaster for conservation.



Quino Checkerspot Butterfly.
Photo by Robb Hamilton

Wildlife Service is not likely to defend its own federal listing of the species. California is considering the butterfly for state listing, but cannot be counted on to support its

any sound reason the WCB should not turn the proposal down. Because of the number of speakers at the meeting (virtual, of course), the WCB chose to postpone its decision

Butterfly Count at 40

By Jess Morton

July 11th marked our 40th annual butterfly count. As I have done for many years, I began in Chadwick Canyon seeking Square-spotted Blue Butterflies, kin to the endangered El Segundo Blue that I would find later at the Point Vicente Interpretive Center.

These Chadwick Canyon blues belong to a population that may be endemic to PV. It

was first discovered by John Snider on our first butterfly count back in 1981. John was the entomologist who made our counts possible. Back then, we in Audubon knew birds--not butterflies!

The day had been an exciting one of discovery for me. We had covered a lot of ground, and I, for one, had seen creatures I had not known existed. At count's end, as I was driving down Via Colinita on the way to

take John home, he shouted, "Stop! Stop!" and leapt from the car, butterfly net in hand. I could see nothing but a bare hillside and a couple of shrubs. John whooshed his net above one of them and smiled. "Got it," he said, and showed me the delicate creature at rest in his net. He told me he was surprised to find this kind of blue butterfly here.

Luckily for us, they were, and have been here ever since.

BIRDS OF THE PENINSULA

July–August 2020

by Vincent Lloyd

July marks the beginning of the fall southward migration of sandpipers. It seems a bit odd to us humans as it's high summer, but the map tells why. **Western Sandpipers**, one of the most abundant of our sandpipers, breed in the tundra of far western Alaska and across the Bering straits in Russia. Winter comes early there and it's 3000 miles to southern California, while some continue on as far as South America. The **Least Sandpiper**, which breeds in the taiga, doesn't have to travel quite so far, but is smaller than the Western. These two are the most common "peeps", apart from the Sanderlings at the seashore. Many advanced birders scan the flocks of Western and Least Sandpipers for the similar **Semipalmated Sandpipers**.



Semipalmated Sandpiper: Photo by Kim Moore

The Semipalmated Sandpiper — not to be confused with the **Semipalmated Plover** — is closely similar to the Western Sandpiper. Its breeding range overlaps that of the Western in Alaska but extends all across the North American tundra to the Atlantic. Although abundant, it's seldom seen in California because it migrates mainly east of the Rockies. Identifying the Semipalmated Sandpiper is a bit of a challenge because it's nearly identical to the Western Sandpiper, but if you want to try, scan the flocks of Westerns for birds that have a rounder head and a shorter bill. This year Chris Dean spotted a Semipalmated Sandpiper along the Los Angeles River at Alondra

on July 5; many birders got to see that one or another farther down the L.A. River at Willow Street in late July and August. Another unusual sandpiper along the river was a **Solitary Sandpiper**

spotted by Jeff Boyd on July 29. Other interesting birds along the river near Willow St. included a Sora found by Sarah Ngo and Jon Fisher on July 4, a **White-winged Dove** that hung out during the

last two weeks of August, six **White Pelicans** that stopped by on Aug. 1, seven **Acorn Woodpeckers** on Aug. 27 and a **Nuttall's Woodpecker** throughout July and August; Jeff Boyd and Becky Turley found a couple of early **Western Meadowlarks** on Aug. 10, while an exotic **Black-headed Weaver** hung out thru August. Nearby, Hawk McFadzen discovered a juvenile **Yellow-Crowned Night Heron** at Dominguez Gap on Aug. 3.



Northern Parula: Photo by Jonathan Nakai

Elsewhere, the **Northern Parulas** at Ernie Howlett Park continued thru July 31. A female **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** was in Chadwick Canyon in Aug. 1 (Bobby T.). Bobby came upon an immature **Little Blue Heron** in Averill Park in San Pedro on Aug. 13, just a year after another LBH was at Madrona; on Aug. 4 Bobby found his second **Red-eyed Vireo** for the year on Lower Willow Spring Trail in Rolling Hills. **Band-tailed Pigeons** popped up at Harbor Park on July 14 (J. Gamez) and Sand Dune Park on Aug. 29 (Scheels). An early



Little Blue Heron: Photo by Bobby Trusela

Wilson's Warbler appeared at Harbor Park on July 24 (J. G.). **Cactus Wrens** were seen at Alta Vicente Aug. 2 – 25; a couple were at Founders Park in RPV on Aug. 29 (W. Covalt). **Phainopeplas** were spotted at Entradero Park on Aug. 11 (Charlie Keller) and Sand Dune Park on Aug. 19 (Dessi Sieburth). Charlie also found a **Loggerhead Shrike** at Entradero on Aug. 22. **Turkey Vultures** were observed at Victoria Park, Harbor Park, Marilyn Ryan Sunset Park in RPV, and along the river. A **California Gnatcatcher** was at Madrona Marsh on Aug. 17 (Jonathan Nakai). At the top of the hill in Rolling Hills, Jim and Cathy got some interesting visitors to their feeders: a **Brown Creeper** (July 27), two **Red-breasted Nuthatches** (Aug. 6), and a "Ghost" Goldfinch (an unusually pale **Lesser Goldfinch**). The



"Ghost" Goldfinch

Photo by Jim Aichele

Fresh Breeze

Lull in the first winter storm
a November gale and gray
gusts whip over the village green
spurring the golden leaves at our feet
and they scatter over wet pathways
beneath the swaying limbs of sycamores.

You had said this was your weather
and I can see you watching me
as I read aloud on the park bench
its wood slats unfelt through the armor
we wear against wind and rain
the words gusting from my tongue.

The storm will pass and the words blow
through my memory, with your eyes
still close enough to know what love is
in the myriad ways two may be one
with the leaves chattering past
in the driving wind before rain.

From *Findings* by Jess Morton

first southward migrating **Western Wood Pewee** arrived at Friendship Park on Aug. 26 (B.T.).

The author seeks reports from readers about unusual birds you see in the South Bay area (the area west of the Los Angeles River and south of I-105.) Send reports to stephenvincentlloyd@gmail.com.

Dragonfly Counting

By Jess Morton

If it's got wings, Audubon counts them! Thus our Audubon chapter has chalked up yet another count to go with our annual bird and butterfly counts. On July 25th, nine Auduboners got out around the peninsula and South Bay to tally what could be found in the realm of Odonata, the order containing the dragonflies and damselflies. The count was organized and compiled by Vincent Lloyd.



Pacific Forktail
(2x life size)

Odonates come in two flavors, dragonflies and their more delicate cousins, the damselflies. The latter are generally slimmer than dragonflies, fly lower to the ground, and fold their wings back

over their bodies when perched. Dragonflies by contrast, hold their wings outstretched or cocked forward when they land, and are far more conspicuous than damselflies. Dragonflies become increasingly abundant as the summer season advances, while damselflies tend to be out before high summer arrives. That is partly because they frequently become meals for the dragonflies zipping around the wetlands in which they both live.

Our count leaned heavily toward the dragonflies that by the end of July had become the dominant members of the order. Of the 311 individuals of 14 species found, only 7 were damselflies (Pacific and Black-fronted Forktails and an unidentified blue individual). The two *Pantala* species (Spot-winged and Wandering Gliders) accounted for almost half of the day's total. Others, in declining abundance,



Red-tailed Pennant
(about life size)

included Blue Dasher, Blue-eyed Darner, Flame Skimmer, Variegated Meadowhawk, Common Green Darner, Red-tailed Pennant, Black Saddlebags and Red Saddlebags. The most spectacular dragonfly of the day was a single Neon Skimmer, at Harbor Park. Flame Skimmers are bright. This one is simply off the charts!

Thanks to all who participated in this count, which promises to become an annual event. Next year, we will see what a count a little earlier in the year produces.



Neon Skimmer
(1.25x life size)

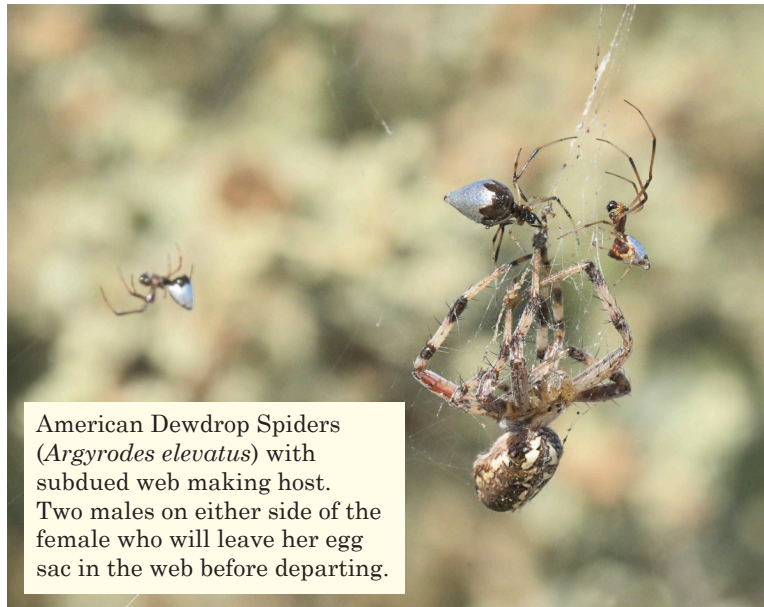
Happy Halloween

By Jess Morton

A year ago, I reported in these pages how, after fifty years of looking at spiders, I had come across Dewdrop Spiders for the first time. I had found them, small silvery blobs looking like water drops, inhabiting the webs of several much larger common orb weaving spiders, such as the Western Spotted Orb Weaver--the nemesis whose web you walk into going out your front door on a warm summer evening.

I had reported to you that these little spiders were known in the literature about spiders to be kleptoparasites. That is, they feed on insects trapped in the web, as does the web maker, but take prey items too small to be of interest to their larger hosts. That behavior may be true in much of their range, which stretches to the East Coast and south into Central America. However, once Dewdrop Spiders reach reproductive maturity, our coastal southern California population adopts a behavior decidedly worthy of this Halloween season. Once having invaded a web to take small prey, they have no compunction in subduing the host and completely taking over the web.

The first inkling I had of this alternate behavior was with the web of a good sized Western Spotted Orb Weaver in which the host seemed trapped in a sparse wrapping of silk. Not only did it seem to be immobilized--dead or paralyzed, I



American Dewdrop Spiders (*Argyrodes elevatus*) with subdued web making host. Two males on either side of the female who will leave her egg sac in the web before departing.

could not tell which--a female Dewdrop Spider appeared to be feeding at a leg joint of the much bigger spider. It was, even for a spider watcher like me, a gruesome sight. This was decidedly more than just biting the hand that feeds one. This was Friday the 13th and a Halloween midnight rolled into one.

That happened last year. I did not report it in Hummin', assuming I was misreading the situation and/or this was a one-of-a-kind interaction. However, it did make me curious. This summer I have been watching out for Dewdrop Spiders. I have seen them in several locations, and followed

one colony near my home through a three-month period, from June into September. That predatory behavior, first noticed last year, has proved to be common, and perhaps the dominant one for our coastal population.

I have found dozens of instances of dewdrop spiders in webs with immobilized hosts. Of the six species I have discovered victimized, Western Spotted Orb Weavers and Labyrinth Spiders are the most common victims. However, that may just be a matter of relative local abundance. My guess is, that whichever species

are most common, those will be the most common victims of Dewdrop Spiders. Perhaps the most telling piece of evidence for the behavior is that while I frequently find webs containing Dewdrop Spider egg sacs, the makers of those webs are never present. Nor is the Dewdrop Spider that made the egg sac. Either she dies afterwards or has gone looking for another web to invade.

If that is not Halloweenish enough for you, let me describe how these spiders mate. Well, maybe not. Let's reserve that little bit of bizarrerie for another day! Oh, and do have a pleasant lunch.



ASK ALLEN Dove Doldrums

By Vincent Lloyd

Vincent: Allen, what's the difference between doves and pigeons?

Allen: The difference is that some of them are called pigeons and others are called doves. The English language, unlike other languages, has two words for members of the dove family. "Pigeon" is a French word (said to derive from Latin *pipio*, "chick"). "Dove" is a Germanic word of uncertain origin. Bird books say that pigeons are bigger and doves are smaller, but in actual practice the words are used interchangeably. The wild ancestor of the city pigeon, for example, is known as the Rock Dove in Europe (in America, the North American Checklist Committee has changed the name to Rock Pigeon). In North America, the trend is to call the larger, darker birds pigeons, while the smaller, lighter-colored birds are called doves; however this is not a distinction of taxonomic significance. Genetic evidence indicates, for example, that the Eurasian Collared Dove is more closely related to the city pigeon than to the Mourning Dove.

Vincent: I have read that doves and pigeons form the family Columbidae, which contains over 300 species found all over the world. *Columba* is the Latin word for "dove" and

the genus containing the city pigeon. It is said that there are probably more doves than any other kind of bird in the world. In North America, massive flocks of Passenger Pigeons swarmed across the continent until their extinction a hundred years ago. Today we've got the city pigeon instead. Doves and pigeons eat grain, seeds, and fruit. Allen, how many doves are there in southern California?

Allen: Eight: in addition to the city pigeon, they are the Mourning Dove, the White-winged Dove, the Common Ground Dove, the Inca Dove, the Spotted Dove, the Eurasian Collared Dove, and the Band-tailed Pigeon.



Band-tailed Pigeon

Photo by Glenn Bartley

The Band-tailed Pigeon is common in the San Gabriel Mountains, and occasionally wanders to the South Bay. Seen in a flock, it's more uniformly colored than the city pigeon and lacks the whitish rump of the city pigeon. When perched, it shows a white mark on the nape. Unlike the city pigeon, the Band-tailed Pigeon is a true native, being found only in western North America.



Spotted Dove

Photo by Salix from Wikimedia Commons

Vincent: I remember the Spotted Dove. It was introduced into southern California from China in the last century, and used to be common here. A few were seen in Compton as recently as last month, but they have not been reported in Torrance in 8 or 9 years. If you see one, let me know. (Look for a black patch on the nape with little white spots.) The Eurasian Collared Dove seems to have taken their place. Collared Doves escaped from a pet shop in the Bahamas in the 1970s, made it to Florida in the 80s, and have since spread all across the U.S. I first saw them here in 2010; now they're everywhere — even in Death Valley! They're easy to recognize by the black collar on the nape. For a long time, the Spotted Dove and the Collared Dove have both been placed into the Old World genus *Streptopelia* (Greek for "collar dove"), but genetic studies suggest that the Spotted Dove is intermediate between *Streptopelia* and *Columba*. The specific name of the Collared Dove is *decaocto*, Greek for "eighteen". An odd name for a bird! It refers to a Greek myth about a servant girl with a stingy employer who paid her only eighteen cents a

month. The gods took pity on her and turned her into a dove, which now continues to call out dec-OC-to, dec-OC-to, dec-OC-to. Allen, can you help me tell the other doves apart?

Allen: You probably are familiar with the Mourning Dove, which is widespread in North America. It is so named not because it's an early riser, but because of its haunting, owl-like call: oh-WOE, woe woe woe. It's slimmer and darker than the Eurasian Collared Dove. If the bird has an exceptionally long, pointed tail edged in white, it's a Mourning Dove; if it has a short rounded tail with white corners, it's a Collared Dove.

Vincent: The Mourning Dove was given the scientific name *Zenaidura macroura* by Bonaparte. "Macroura" means "big tail" in Greek. Bonaparte's wife was Zenaïde. Six other American doves belong to the same genus, including the White-



White-winged Dove

Photo from
hornpestmanagement.com

winged Dove, *Zenaidura asiatica*. Linnaeus is responsible for the geographically-incorrect specific name *asiatica*. The type specimen was from Jamaica, but somehow Linnaeus was misinformed; perhaps someone confused the

West Indies with the East Indies in Asia. The West Peruvian Dove,

Common Ground Dove

Photo from naturepicsonline.com



whose beautiful call I remember from Chile, is closely related to the White-winged Dove.

Allen: The White-winged Dove ranges from southern Arizona and Texas south to Costa Rica. In Arizona, it's often seen perching on saguaro cactus. Its range extends into the Colorado Desert area of California. Like the Mourning Dove, it's adapted to cities and occasionally wanders to the L.A. basin. In flight, the long white stripes on the wings are unmistakable. On the perched bird, the stripe is an inconspicuous white edge to the folded wing. The White-winged Dove is stockier and a bit larger than the Mourning Dove and has a short, rounded tail. It lacks the dark spots on the wing that the Mourning Dove has. Close up, its eye is red, surrounded by a little blue patch. Its song is a scratchy Who cooks for you?

Like the White-winged Dove, The Common Ground Dove and the Inca Dove are birds of the southern deserts and

sometimes wander to the L.A. Basin. For several years, there was a small population of Ground Doves at Linden Chandler Preserve in Rolling Hills Estates. This summer, there was a group along the San Gabriel River. The Inca Dove is much rarer. A small group of them lived in Leon Washington Park in Watts from 2014 to 2018.

The Ground Dove is quite small — about the size of a junco. The Inca Dove is a bit larger, roughly the size of a towhee. They look rather similar, with short necks and scaly heads and breasts. In flight they both show reddish primaries in the wings. Be sure to check the tail. Ground Doves have short, rounded tails. Inca Doves have long tails edged in white. The Inca Dove is scalloped on the back, whereas



Inca Dove

Photo by Robert Kixmiller

the Ground Dove has a plain back.

I hear that as of early September a White-winged Dove is along the Los Angeles River at Willow Street and another is at Alta Vista Park in Redondo Beach. Scan those flocks of Mourning Doves — and keep an eye out for the little ground doves!

MEET, LEARN, RESTORE, ENJOY

Chapter Calendar

Please note that all events will be subject to the restrictions in place at the time due to covid-19.

Visit our website at
pvsb-audubon.org

for cancellations, meeting location, or live streaming instructions.

EVENTS

October 20th, at 7PM at the Madrona Marsh Nature Center or online via Zoom, World traveler **Benny Jacobs-Schwartz** takes us from coastal Alaska to the island nation of Trinidad and Tobago and onward up into an Ecuadorian cloud forest with a program titled **From Sea to Summit: The Marvelous Hummingbird**. Benny owns and operates a bird guiding business and lifestyle brand called BIRDS by BIJS (pronounced Beejus).

November 17th, at 7PM at the Madrona Marsh Nature Center or online via Zoom, please join us on the **Great Lakes Express: Ohio, Ontario, Michigan and Minnesota Birding**, a program exploring the rivers of migrating birds around the Great Lakes presented by **Ann and Eric Brooks**. Eric is a founding member of PV/SB Audubon, and together with Ann, has taught birdwatching classes at Harbor College and subsequently at South Coast Botanic Garden

for almost 40 years. They also lead field trips for PV/SB Audubon Society and the birdwalks at Kenneth Hahn Park for the Los Angeles Audubon Society.

FIELD TRIPS

Oct. 4th and 18th, and Nov. 1st and 15th.

First and third Sunday bird walks at 8 at Harbor Park. Meet in the parking lot above the ranger station, located between Anaheim Street and Vermont Avenue.

October 14th and November 11th.

Second Wednesday bird walk at Madrona Marsh, led by Bob Shanman

October 11th and November 8th.

Second Sunday bird walks at the South Coast Botanic Garden led by David Quadhamer. Meet in the parking lot at 8. There is an entrance fee to the garden for people who are not SCBG Foundation members.

October 18th and November 15th.

Third Sunday bird walks at Ballona Wetlands led by Bob Shanman. See Bob's website <www.wbu.com/redondo_beach> for details.

Every Tuesday morning:

Tour de Torrance with Tommye Hite. Meet in

the Madrona Marsh Nature Center parking lot at 8:30.

Harbor Park, Madrona Marsh and most birding locations are open, but restrictions may apply. Please follow the guidelines at each location when there for your next birding expedition. The South Coast Botanic Garden is open by appointment. For tickets go to: <<https://southcoastbotanicgarden.org/buy-garden-entrance-tickets/>>



Zebra Longwing

Photo by
Randy Harwood
© Randy Harwood 2020

**2020 Palos Verdes Butterfly Count
by Vincent Lloyd**

The 40th Palos Verdes Summer Butterfly Count was held on July 11. Despite the unusual circumstances, we had an good turnout this year: 28 observers in 18 parties, including 12 backyard observers.

The species count this year was pretty good: at least 28 (30 if tentative ID's of an American Lady and two West Coast Ladies were correct). A total of 1475 individual butterflies was observed.

Tracy Drake at Gardena Willows had the highest number of individual butterflies — 323 — demonstrating the importance of this preserve. Mike Bell walked miles at Linden Chandler Preserve and vicinity to wrack up the highest species count: 20 (possibly 21).

We had a good year for Buckeyes; nine were scattered over the area. Dave Moody had a Queen in his backyard, the first seen since 2016. In the skipper department, we had four unusual Northern White Skippers, a species that had been counted only eight times before!

Most surprising was Randy Harwood's Zebra Heliconian (AKA Zebra Longwing, see photo on opposite page). This beautiful butterfly of the tropics is common in Florida and Mexico, but rarely observed in California. No one knows whether it got here by itself or arrived in the form of an egg or larva on an imported passion vine, but Andrew Johnson saw another one in Wilderness Park about the same time. Because the Zebra likes humid climates, it seems doubtful that an invasion is underway, but if you see one, please let me know at stephenvincentlloyd@gmail.com.

Thank you to all who participated. Special thanks to those who made contributions to the North American Butterfly Association, which manages the butterfly counts.

The Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon Society and the National Audubon Society, of which PV/SB Audubon is the local chapter, are dedicated to the understanding and preservation of our natural heritage. Within the framework of National Audubon Society policies, we seek and implement ways to preserve indigenous flora and fauna, especially that of our local area, and provide educational services to the region's communities with respect to birds, wildlife, ecology and conservation.

Executive Officers

- President: David Quadhamer, 310 833-3095
- Vice-Pres.: Ann Dalkey
- Treasurer: Jess Morton, jmorton@igc.org
- Secretary: Vincent Lloyd, vincent@sabik.org
- Directors:** Paul Blieden, Tracy Drake,

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- Christmas Bird Count and Field Trips
Ann and Eric Brooks, motmots@aol.com
- Hospitality: Alene Gardner,
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Photos by the author unless stated otherwise.

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Please make checks to PV/SB Audubon and mail to: PO Box 2582, Palos Verdes, CA 90274



October 20th: **Benny Jacobs-Schwartz** presents “**From Sea to Summit, the Marvelous Hummingbird,**” a journey through the Americas to see the world’s smallest and most amazing birds.

November 17th: **Ann and Eric Brooks** recount their adventures on the **Great Lakes Express: Ohio, Ontario, Michigan and Minnesota Birding** on a search for our rarest warbler.



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