



HUMMIN'

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Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon Society

Vol. XLIII #5 Sept./Oct. 2021

September 21st at 7 via Zoom

October 19th at 7 via Zoom



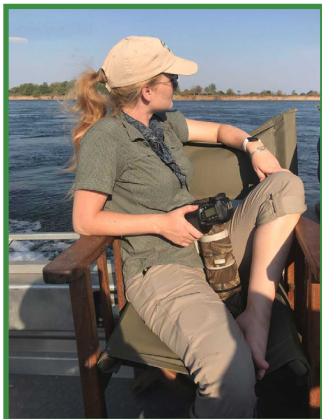
The Wildlife of Zambia

Please join us as Dr. Carl Palazzolo and Lauren Ellis present a look at Zambia, one of the world's biodiversity hot spots, with an emphasis on its birds and mammals. They will also show surgical repair of a hawk fracture, giving us some behind-the-scenes views of the work done at the Long Beach Animal Hospital.

Dr. Carl Palazzolo has been a veterinarian for over 42 years. His medical practice includes wildlife and exotic animals, along with dogs and cats. He also teaches advanced wildlife photography around the world.



Lauren Ellis is a student of veterinary medicine at Ross University. She first met Dr. Palazzolo while volunteering with South Bay Wildlife Rehabilitation in Palos Verdes. Lauren's passion lies with wildlife conservation, and, since her time with SBWR, she has found a particular interest in avian medicine.



IBR at 50 Rescuing Waterbirds

International Bird Rescue, IBR for short, inspires people to learn more about the natural world by rescuing waterbirds that are in crisis. JD Bergeron, CEO of IBR, will present an introduction to aquatic bird rescue and rehabilitation, including a picture-filled tour of the species with which IBR works and the role it has played for 50 years through response, rehabilitation, research, education, and innovation.



A lifelong lover of nature, JD Bergeron has blended his passion for birds with 20 years of non-profit leadership at IBR. An unconventional problem solver, he has redirected Bird Rescue's efforts, building on its impressive track record of having dealt with 230 oil spills, to take on the challenges wild waterbirds face today.



BIRDS OF THE PENINSULA

May – July 2021

by Vincent Lloyd

Of the three albatross species that occur in California waters, the rarest by far is the Short-tailed Albatross. The

bird subsequently seen off the coast of Santa Cruz and later Washington State.)

Abundant in the 19th century, the Short-tail was hunted nearly to extinction in the 20th century. The main breeding site was Tori-shima (literally, “bird island”), an uninhabited volcanic island 600 km south of Tokyo. In

to have one visit southern California. (Boat tours of Tori-shima are available to those of us who missed it.)

Boobies are tropical seabirds related to the Gannet of the North Atlantic. Most common in southern California waters are the Blue-footed and Brown Boobies, which breed in the Gulf of California. Less common are the Red-footed, Masked and Nazca Boobies, which breed farther south in warmer waters. Nevertheless, by some strange fold in the space-time continuum, all three of the latter species showed up here in June. A Nazca Booby was spotted in L.A. Harbor by birders on a boat returning from an unsuccessful attempt to find the albatross. Andy Birch found a Masked Booby in Catalina Channel a few days later. A week after that, a Red-footed Booby surprised Evi Meyer and Jess Morton at Pt. Fermin



Photo: Kim Moore

Short-tailed Albatross

dark Black-footed Albatross is commonly seen off the coast; the light Laysan Albatross is a rare sighting. The Short-tailed is rarer still. Consequently the birding community was excited by the report, in early June, of a juvenile Short-tail that had been found by fishermen in the Catalina Channel south of San Pedro. A boat was quickly hired and a few lucky birders got close-up views of the exotic visitor the next day. The albatross hung around for only a couple of days and hasn't been seen since. (It may have been the

the 1800s a small settlement was established there to mine the guano left by the albatrosses. This community was completely wiped out by a volcanic eruption in 1902. Hunting of the albatross continued, however, and by the 1930s it had stopped breeding on Tori-shima. However, juvenile albatrosses spend many years wandering the ocean before they return to land to breed. Breeding resumed on Tori-shima in 1951, and now the world population is estimated at a couple of thousand. We are fortunate



Nazca Booby Photo: Jess Morton



Red-footed Booby Photo: Evi Meyer



Yellow-crowned Night Heron
Photo: David Ellsworth

on June 22. Take that, you measly albatross!

Along the Los Angeles River, a wave of northward-migrating Red-necked (Northern) Phalaropes moved thru the area in mid-May on their way to the Arctic. Then, in the last week of June, we saw a post-breeding southward flow of Wilson's Phalaropes, which nest farther south, in southern Canada and the U.S.

Up to 25 at a time appeared at Willow Street.

The Neotropic Cormorant ranges all over tropical America, barely reaching north to Texas. Formerly a rarity in California, it has recently become a common sight. One or two were seen regularly along the LA River at Willow Street from late May into August. They have also been observed frequently

at Puddingstone Reservoir in San Dimas since 2016. David Ellsworth came upon a juvenile Yellow-crowned Night Heron at Cabrillo Salt Marsh on July 23.

A rare tropical visitor, the Magnificent Frigatebird, was reported by a tour operator off Malaga Cove on July 11. American White Pelicans have been hanging out at Harbor Park and AES Wetland (Dave Moody) from May thru July; others were seen at Madrona Marsh, Entradero Park, and the L.A. River. It's unusual to see Least Terns inland, but several of them have been seen hunting in Lake Machado at Harbor Park, with dates ranging from June 20 into August. They appeared to be breeding at or near Harbor Park as their numbers increased from four to 12 over the period, many of them juveniles.

The Broad-winged Hawk reported at South Coast Botanic Garden on May 9 may have been the bird that wintered on the Peninsula last year. Another probable Broad-wing flew over Harbor Park on July 9 (SVL). A White-winged Dove delighted birders at Dominguez Gap on May 17; Mike Miller had another at his home in RPV on May 8; Johnny Ivanov came upon yet another in San Pedro on July 17. Jeff Boyd spotted two Black Swifts along the lower L.A. River on May 11; this bird has seldom been reported in our area, although it breeds in

the canyons above Claremont. Its main breeding areas are in British Columbia and Mexico; the breeding population in the U.S. has dropped by 90% since 1970. Oddly, no one knows exactly where it spends the winter. Acorn Woodpeckers continued to be reported at Roosevelt Cemetery in Gardena and along the LA River south of Willow; another visited Harbor Park on May 15 (Colin Drummond).

In the passerine department, on May 2nd, keen-eyed Lee Pace found a lingering Yellow-rumped Warbler hybrid (i.e. Myrtle x Audubon) at Polliwog Park. Purple Martins continued migrating through the area in May, with sightings at Harbor Park, Rolling Hills Estates landfill loop, and Redondo Beach. Bank Swallows were seen at Madrona Marsh and Harbor Park. Several mountain birds found their way to the South Bay, including Red-breasted Nuthatches in Rolling Hills, Sand Dune Park, and Ryan Park in May, a White-breasted Nuthatch at Willow Street bridge on July 8 (Kimball), and a Mountain Chickadee in Rolling Hills on June 11 (Jim & Cathy). Phainopeplas were seen in the Gardena Willows on May 17 (Donald Wellmann) as well as several locations on the Peninsula, including four in Chadwick Canyon on June 5 (Jonathan Nakai and

Rob Woodworth). Up to three Yellow-breasted Chats were at Harbor Park (May 8 thru July 10); others were seen in May at Linden Chandler Preserve and Gardena Willows. One of our up-and-coming young birders, James Wagner, spotted an out-of-place Wrentit at SCGB on May 27.

It's been a good summer for goldfinches. A Pine Siskin (actually a kind of goldfinch) continued to hang around Adrian Vilca's house into mid-May; Larry Schmal had another at Harbor Park on May 31. Sara Boscoe came across a European Goldfinch at Henrietta Basin on May 11. On June 12, Daniel Conner had an uncommon Lawrence's



Goldfinch at his home in San Pedro. Mary Saylor found two late Purple Finches at Madrona on June 10.

A Black-throated Sparrow astonished Bob Shanman at his home in Manhattan Beach on May 14. Rufous-crowned Sparrows were observed at Terranea and Pt Vicente in June. Bell's Vireos popped up

at Madrona Marsh, Harbor Park, and DFSP thru July 2. Cactus Wrens were seen at Three Sisters Preserve, Pt Vicente, Alta Vicente, and Terranea thru August 2.

Just outside our area, a flock of thousands of Elegant Terns started breeding on two barges in Long Beach Harbor in July. It is likely that this flock is the population that abandoned its nesting grounds at Bolsa Chica in Orange County when they were chased away by an illegal drone. When the nestling terns started falling off the over-crowded barges, the International Bird Rescue team in San Pedro started a massive rescue operation that attracted national attention.

The Elegant Tern is special to California. Its main breeding grounds are in the Gulf of California and locally along the Pacific coast of Baja California. It is a relatively recent arrival in Upper California. Writing in *Birds of the Pacific States* in 1928, Ralph Hoffman described the Elegant Tern as "Rare and irregular along the coast of southern Cal. chiefly in Sept. and Oct." By the 1980s, it was breeding in the San Diego area and was regularly seen all up the California coast in the summer. Now its breeding range has expanded into Los Angeles County — perhaps to stay, although we do hope the terns return to Bolsa Chica next year to breed, too.

Going Digital:

By Jess Morton

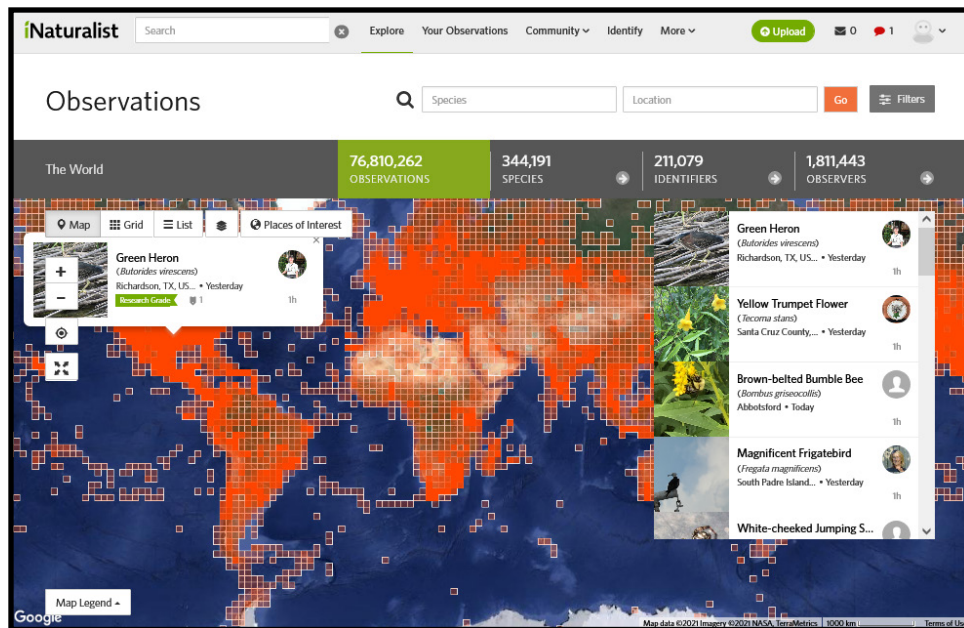
iNaturalist

First in a series examining services made possible by the powers of computing and the internet that are now available to everyone.

The online database iNaturalist <www.inaturalist.org> gives everyone the ability to identify the plant or animal he or she observes, either contemporaneously in the field or later, at home. At the same time, each entry adds to a database that greatly augments a researcher's ability to pull together biological data relevant to the topic under analysis. Then, too, it gives the curious among us the means to answer questions about nature's when, what and where that we have always wanted to ask.

The iNaturalist program, iNat for short, is available to any home computer, but its most interesting aspect is its usefulness via cell phone using the iNat app. For instance, this morning, outside my front door, I spotted an odd looking creature (see photo below).

Mystery Moth



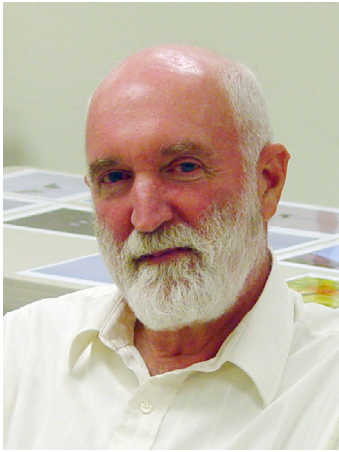
Shaped rather like the letter T, this one was at eye level and easy to capture with my cell phone using the app. Driven by a robust internal AI (artificial intelligence) program, iNat responded to my photo with “We’re pretty sure this is in the tribe Platyptillini.” The photo of a typical member of the taxon was displayed, and below this was a section labeled “Here are our top suggestions.” This included three photos, one for the Artichoke Plume Moth the second for the Sage Plume Moth and the third for Lantana Plume Moth. Each of these had a note with it saying that it had been seen close by. If one does not think the suggestions look right, a switch limiting suggestions to those expected in the area can be turned off, and other suggestions will be presented. As it happened, my moth was indeed a Sage Plume Moth, so that was not necessary.

Now, if that was all that iNat did, it would be remarkable, and similar to some of the bird and plant identification apps available, just broader in the sorts of things identified. But identification of what you have photographed is just the beginning of what iNat does. Your photo becomes part of a worldwide database that compiles the occurrence of all taxa by species (or other taxon), location, observer, date and time of the observation. By the way, although given less weight, observations without photos can be added, as can sound recordings.

By using the Explore function in iNat, you can draw on the database yourself to slake your curiosity. You can look at the occurrence of any species. Thus, when I looked up my plume moth, I found there have been almost 700 observations of it world wide (a

(Digital, continued on page 10)

From the Editor

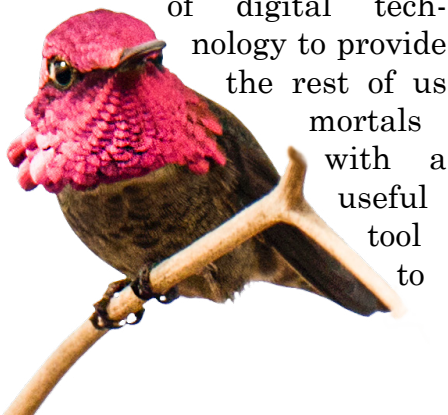


By Jess Morton

Reviews of Two New Books

- 1 The Crossley ID Guide to Western Birds
- 2 All the Birds of the World

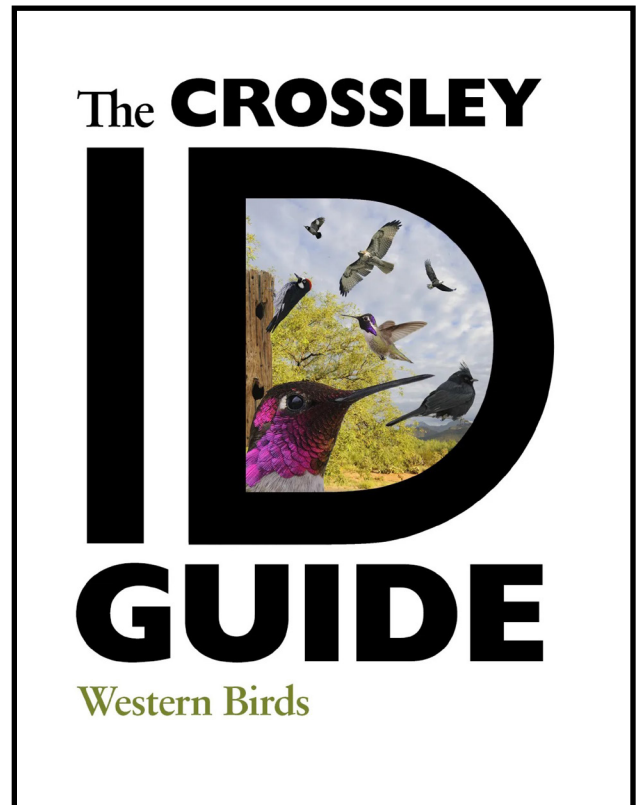
Who has time for television? The world is so full of marvelous books, there seems far too little time to spend any on activities that do not continually astonish one. Fortunately for us, birding is one of those activities, and here, in the two books under review, we get to combine birds and books. Each is also the work of one or more authors passionate about birds who have harnessed the power of digital technology to provide the rest of us mortals with a useful tool to



improve our skills with bird identification and understand better what those birds do and are.

The first of these is the latest volume in the Crossley ID Guides, this one to Western Birds. As with its predecessors, it is a compendium of photographs taken mostly by the author Richard Crossley—thousands of them! The aim of the book is to present each bird in a realistic setting and illustrate the dozens of aspects and plumages the birder who wishes to come to know the bird will encounter in the field. This is not a field guide. Rather it is a window into the lives of the six hundred kinds of birds one will encounter in the western portion of the United States and Canada. The skill with which Crossley prepared each of the 650 plates in the volume is exceptional, both for every image's placement and for fidelity to the bird itself. It, as with the earlier volumes before it, has been a labor of Crossley's love for birds.

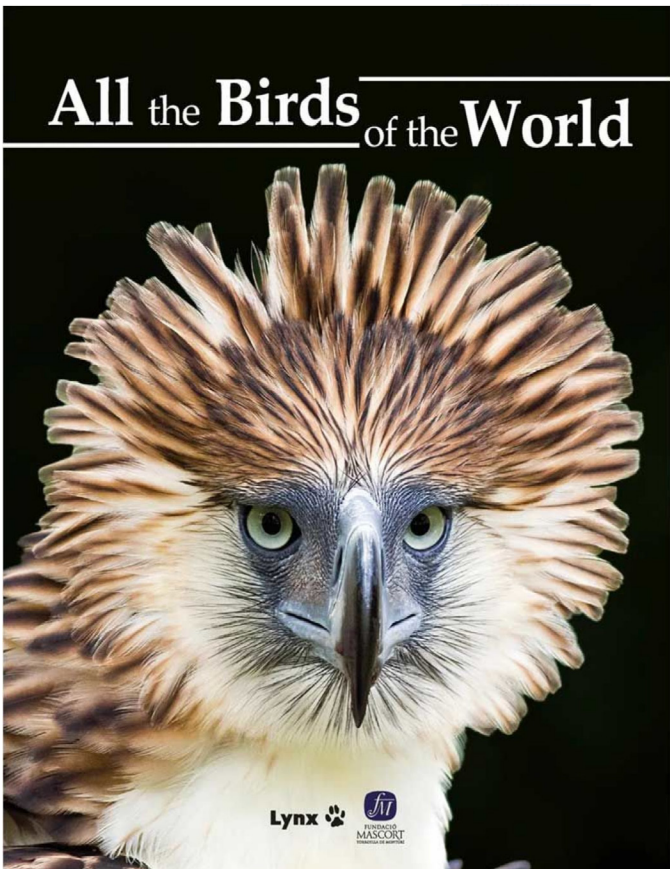
For example, the plate for house finch includes about two dozen images of this familiar bird, some in flight, some perched and still others on the ground, here in a snowy landscape. Both



females, young birds and males, the latter shown with varying amounts of color in their plumage. The males are mostly red ones, but orange and yellow males are shown, too. A range map for each bird is included.

Of the series, Crossley writes, "My goal for this book was to make it visually striking, educational, innovative, entertaining, and comprehensive. A book that replicates the world of birds as I see it. Every day in nature is different. It brings new questions, enjoyment, better health and other benefits that have made my life great."

My dream is that this book will give you a stronger connection to birds and nature that surrounds you, to see and understand it on a deeper



widely followed taxonomic systems, and—the kicker—a QR code that links you, the reader, via your cell phone directly to a web page maintained by Cornell for that bird. There you have access to a vast amount of information about the bird, photographs of it and recordings of its calls and songs. Thus, in this one volume, you have access to as much information as you

Since a verbal description of one of these panels is inadequate to convey its sophistication, below is an example. Aim your cell phone’s camera at the image and the cell phone will direct you to a web page with an enormous amount of information on that bird, should you choose to use the phone’s browser.

All the Birds in the World is the culmination of principal author Josep del Hoyo’s forty year quest to get everything there is to know about birds into a single usable reference source. After founding Lynx Press with two Spanish compatriots, he proceeded to publish first a seventeen volume series about the birds. These were distilled into two massive volumes a few years ago. Now, with the aid of digital technology and an incredible amount of innovation and sweat, he has produced this masterwork that is unlike any other guide to birds—or anything else, for that matter--that I have seen. It is gorgeous. I recommend it highly.

level. Hopefully you will see birds and nature just like I do—because it is brilliant.”

The second book reviewed here is the recently released Lynx Press edition, All the Birds of the World. And it is just that! Eleven thousand birds are included, each in a small panel that contains a painting of the bird; paintings if there are distinctive subspecies or sexual dimorphism. The panel also includes a range map, the species’ conservation status, its placement within each of the four most

could possibly want about any bird in the world. Included are panels for dozens of birds now extinct, or presumed to be. The only birds not illustrated are those for which no complete individual is known, either from museum specimens or contemporary paintings of them.

That Jaz

By Jazmin Rios

August 2021

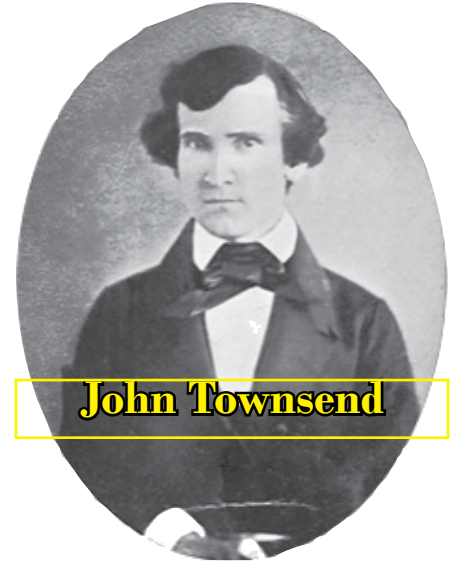
Solo hikes, bug chats, neighborhood bird strolls, dragonfly walks, and community events are some of the activities I have been doing to learn about safe and engaging events for our YES! members and Audubon community. Audubon YES! provides meaningful, hands-on outdoor experiences for youth, but this year has been a challenge, with many events canceled for the safety of our members. That is why this fall we will launch a new and reimagined program that has the flexibility to run both in person and virtually. We need programming and community environmental events not only *for* the youth, but *with* youth, and *by the youth*. After speaking with Steve Ash and Jessica Mercado, from Madrona Marsh, and a few teachers that were willing to share some of their vacation time with me, I am creating a proposal for a program this fall. Through the program, participants will reach a deeper understanding of the ecology and conservation efforts in their neighborhood and the Los Angeles community at large.

I am excited to announce that the Audubon YES! Program has a new leadership team! Welcome me in congratulating Megan Yoo and Caitlin Lee as the new presidents for



Audubon YES! for 2021-22. We met over zoom and have been talking about new events for our Audubon YES! members, and have begun recruiting teens for the coming school year. If your teen or school is interested in partnering with us, please contact me at mjazminrios@pvsb-audubon.org.

This past month I also attended the Olmsted Anniversary Celebration in Palos Verdes Estates where I got to meet more community members. There, I had the opportunity to take a nature walk of the dunes led by Allen Franz, PVPLC Board Member. With the help and support of PVE residents and community, the Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy and the California Native Plant Society, we plan to propose a Malaga Dunes restoration project to the City of Palos Verdes Estates. If you would like to learn more about our proposed conservation project, I invite you to answer the short questionnaire on the PV/SB Audubon Society web page so that I can keep you informed.



John Townsend



WE WANT YOU!

We are looking for:

bird lovers
interested environmentalists
students from high schools
college students
young individuals looking to make a change.

Here's what you can do:

change the community to be more environmentally active
participate in programming
assist in maintaining our website
come to our board meetings to provide new insight.

Please let anyone attending a local high school, junior collage, college or graduate school that we want them to join us. Tell your friends and neighbors.....

**WE ARE
RECRUITING BOARD
MEMBERS!!**

Who Were They? JOHN KIRK TOWNSEND

by Vincent Lloyd

When early in 1834, naturalist Professor Thomas Nuttall signed on to the Wyeth Expedition to Oregon, he thought it a good idea to take along an assistant. He chose an eager young amateur, John Kirk Townsend, who had been recommended to him by Audubon. Townsend was a native of Philadelphia born in 1809. His family were Quakers; one sister was a naturalist who published a popular book about insects; two other sisters wrote an Abolitionist tract intended for children. Although trained as a physician, John took a keen interest in ornithology, and presented Audubon with a specimen that Audubon thought was a new species (it turned out not to be).

Nuttall and Townsend took a stagecoach to Pittsburgh, then caught a steamer to St. Louis, where they arrived in March, 1834. From there they set out by foot to Independence, Missouri, where they caught up with the Wyeth Expedition. This was Nathaniel Wyeth's second expedition to Oregon country, which at the time was disputed territory, claimed by both the United States and Great Britain. Wyeth sought to establish trading posts that would compete with the Hudson's Bay Company's posts. He failed in that enterprise, but did succeed in opening up Oregon to American settlement. (Nathaniel Wyeth, in case you are wondering, was distantly related to the artist Andrew Wyeth.)

The wagon train headed up the Platte River valley. Nuttall and Townsend collected specimens of plants and animals and had many adventures, which Townsend later recounted in his *Narrative of a Journey across the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia River and a Visit to the Sandwich Islands* (1839). One

story he told was how buffalo hunters taught them to slake their thirst by drinking animal blood. That's the sort of advice that travelers got in those days! They went over the Rocky Mountains and into the Snake River valley and finally down the Columbia River to Fort Vancouver, the Hudson's Bay trading post located along the Columbia at what is now Vancouver, Washington. Wyeth established his own rival trading post at Fort William, on the south side of the river at what is now Portland, Oregon, the first American settlement in Oregon.

As if that weren't enough adventure, in December Townsend and Nuttall hopped on a ship to Hawaii (then known as the Sandwich Islands). They returned to Oregon the following spring and spent months collecting plant and animal specimens from the area. Townsend secured the help of native Americans in this task, who called him the "bird chief". Townsend provided medical care in return, but he looked down on their way of life. He wrote of them that "Superstition in all its absurd and most revolting aspects is rife among this people. They believe in black spirits, and white, blue spirits, and grey, and to each grizzly monster some peculiar virtue or ghastly terror is attributed." In a letter he wrote to a scientist back east, he wrote, "I was enjoying the society of civilized beings again, and believe my dear Doctor this was no small treat to me after having been compelled to sojourn for such a length of time among savages little better than brute beasts." Townsend collected skulls as well as birds and freely robbed the burial grounds of the natives. (Audubon also collected skulls; after the Battle of San Jacinto, he cut off the heads of fallen Mexican soldiers.)

Among the birds that Townsend collected and preserved were the Mountain Plover, Vaux's Swift, the Chestnut-collared Longspur, the Black-throated Grey Warbler, and Audubon's Warbler, as well as the

beautiful warbler now named after him. Although Townsend loved the birds, he looked at them in a way typical in his era, but rather upsetting today. "The large band-tailed pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) is very abundant near the river, found in flocks of from fifty to sixty and perching upon the dead trees along the margin of the stream... In the course of the morning, and without leaving the canoe, I killed enough to supply our people with provision for two days."

In 1836, Nuttall caught a boat going down to San Diego, where he ran into his student, Richard Henry Dana; they returned to the United States together. Townsend stayed in Oregon another year, returning in 1837. When he got back to Philadelphia, he sold 93 specimens to Audubon, but was upset when Audubon failed to give him any credit. In subsequent years, he became a curator of specimens at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia and also in Washington, while practicing dentistry to make ends meet. In 1851, his years of preservation work caught up with him, and he died of arsenic poisoning at the age of 42.

Townsend's Solitaire and Townsend's Warbler today bear his name, as do several mammals. In all, about 30 birds and mammals are named for him. But perhaps for not much longer. As the United States acknowledges the legacy of racism, the American Ornithological Society has formed a committee to consider changing the names of birds named for racist white men, among them John James Audubon himself. Although inconvenient, this reform will be welcomed by the many ornithologists, such as Ken Kaufman and David Allen Sibley, who have argued for years that birds should have descriptive names, instead of people's names. In the meantime, Townsend's story reminds us that the heroes we venerate because of the great things they did were also capable of doing great wrongs.

(Digital, continued from page 5)

map shows most of them in the western US and Mexico) and, when I restricted the search to LA County, almost 150 of them had been seen here. You can also select the “Your Observations” menu item to see all your own entries to the database. You will be shown your entries, the total number of your entries and how many species are included. You can narrow the selection down, too, both by taxonomic group and geographic area. That’s impressive, but the real importance of iNat is in its scientific usefulness.

Your observation becomes part of a dataset that can be studied by scientists everywhere. This can be extremely

valuable when it comes to making good decisions for conservation purposes. The iNat database does not depend on expert biologists for data acquisition. There are never enough of them and seldom the funding to let them gather adequate amounts of data. With iNat, non-experts, individually or in teams, can acquire observations that the experts can then cull for useful study data. As it is, every observation that goes into the database is tagged “Needs ID,” whether or not you have specified what you think it is. An entry to the database without both photo and date is tagged

“Casual.” Only after an expert in the field, or two or three independent viewers have looked at your entry and agreed on an identification is that tag changed to “Research Grade.” Thus someone using your data as part of the dataset being analyzed has an indication about the level of confidence to place on your



observation. If that person is an expert in the field, he or she will undoubtedly vet every entry, too, or at least a representative sample.

Group and regional studies are a natural for iNat! Just concluded is a Los Angeles citywide “bioblitz” sponsored by the LA Public Library to record all the species within the city limits. Part of the goal was to get as many people as possible to use iNat to gather data. Hundreds did, including many school children. They have keen eyes and many have cell phones with which they recorded data. Of more scientific value though, are studies of particular species for conservation purposes, looking at range and temporal distributions and how those change. To date, iNat has more than seventy-five million observations concerning over one third of a million species. While that is impressive, this is still early days for the database, and its value will continue to grow as more people take part, recording what they see, even if they don’t know what it is. Likely iNat does and will tell them. Either way, participation in the iNat adventure is a great way all of us can be, as they say, part of the solution!

MEET, LEARN, RESTORE, ENJOY

Chapter Calendar

All events are subject to any pandemic restrictions in place.

Bird walks and other in person events are limited to people who have been vaccinated and have registered to attend.

On-line attendance forms and Zoom links for programs can be found on our website at pvsb-audubon.org

2021 TAXONOMY UPDATES

by Vincent Lloyd

The North American Classification Committee (N.A.C.C.) published the 2021 supplement to the A.O.S. checklist at the end of June. The most important change affecting California birds is the split of the Mew Gull from the Common Gull (*Larus canus*) of Eurasia. The English name of the American population has been named the Short-billed Gull (*Larus brachyrhynchus*). (The word mew is a British dialectic word for gull.)



Birders who have seen the Common Gull on the East Coast or in the Old World can add another species to their life lists.

Other taxonomic changes affect only the scientific name. Perhaps the most interesting is the split of the kinglet genus, *Regulus*. The Ruby-crowned Kinglet has been deemed different enough from the Golden-crowned Kinglet, the Eurasian Goldcrest, and the Eurasian Firecrest to warrant its own genus, *Corthylio*. The cormorant genus *Phalacrocorax* has been split as well. The Double-crested and Neotropical Cormorants have been put into the new genus *Nannopterum*, while the Pelagic and Brandt's Cormorants are now in the new genus *Urile*. (The Great Cormorant of the Atlantic remains in *Phalacrocorax*.) In our neighbor states of Arizona and Sonora, the poor Five-striped Sparrow, which has wandered from genus to genus the last few years, unable to find a place where it is comfortable, has finally ended up in its own genus, *Amphispizopsis*.

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.

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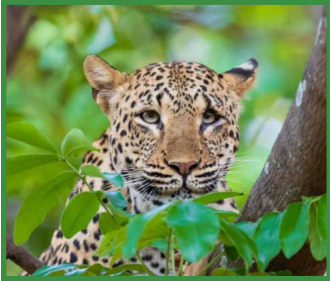
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THIRD TUESDAY PROGRAMS

7 PM VIA ZOOM

VISIT PVSb-AUDUBON.ORG FOR LINK



September 21st, at 7 PM, Dr. Carl Palazzolo and Lauren Ellis present, "Wildlife of Zambia," a look at the birds and animals of one of the world's most diverse wildlife ensembles.

October 19th, at 7 PM, "IBR at 50" will be presented by JD Bergeron, CEO of International Bird Rescue, one of the world's premiere water bird rehabilitation centers, recently in the news for its successful effort to rescue thousands of Elegant Tern chicks in Long Beach Harbor.



Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon Society
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By Sara Courtneidge