

HUMMIN'

www.pvsb-audubon.org

Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon Society

Vol. XLIV #2 March/April 2022

March 15th at 7 via Zoom

April 19th at 7 via Zoom

All that Jaz -- The Zoom Meeting

will be presented by our own chapter Project Manager **Jazmín Ríos** via Zoom. Jazmín



is an Urban Wildlife Ecologist with a passion for connecting people with their surrounding wilderness. She will describe her past work at the Urban Wildlife Information Network, studying urban wildlife species in cities across the nation, and at the Urban Wildlife Institute, where she managed a 14-acre naturalized wetland in the heart of Chicago, which included

managing the largest Black-crowned Night Heron rookery in the state of Illinois. The heart of her talk will be about her current work with the YES! Program in nearby schools and plans for restoration projects around the peninsula.

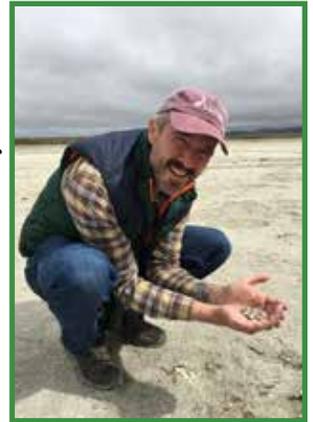
In addition to what you will hear in her talk, you can follow the work she is doing via her articles in each issue of Hummin.' Her column in this issue is on page 2.

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.



That Jaz



Chapter Projects Report By Jazmín Ríos

It's a crisp Saturday morning and I hear a hoarse screeching in the distance, "Kee-eeee-arr". And again "Kee-eeee-arr." As I walk around the Madrona Marsh Nature Center to join birding group I will lead, I think to myself maybe we'll get to see the Red-tailed hawk during our walk. After I give instruction on how to use binoculars, we walk across the street from the nature center to the marsh, hearing and noticing birds off in the distance.



White-crowned and Song Sparrows
Photos: Evi Meyer

This morning, there are countless little brown birds eating grubs. For those in the group who are new, I point out that there are two species of sparrows in the bunch. The White-crowned Sparrows have bold black-and-white stripes on their head, resembling a crown, and a pale pink beak, while the song sparrows have a mix of warm red-brown and bluish gray colors on the head. I hope that by describing some birds during our walk, our participants will leave with a better understanding of the diversity of birds we have in Palos Verdes, South Bay, and Los Angeles at large. We then walk over to check the waterfowl, spotting Mallards, Canada Goose, Gadwall, and American Wigeon. We also see dragonflies and rabbits during our walk. Right before the bird walk is over we hear that sound again, "kee-eeee-arr." It's the red-tailed hawk soaring off in the distance. A good ending to this month's walk.

Bird walks at Madrona Marsh are held every fourth Saturday of the month, from 9am-11am, unless stated otherwise. Families are encouraged to attend, and every level of birding expertise is welcome. We cover some basics on bird identification, including how to use binoculars, and then walk through the marsh looking for birds and other wildlife. All children receive a button with a bird they saw during the walk. Sign-up is free and on our website!

In addition to bird walks, I have been attending virtual meetings

these past months. While school group visits and volunteer opportunities for YES! were on hold, I focused my time on developing lesson plans to share with teachers. In February we resumed some in person visits. I have been working with James DeMoss, STEM Coordinator for one of our partnering schools, Rolling Hills Prep. The students are removing invasive plant species to create more Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly habitat, carefully working around the deerweed that hosts the butterfly's caterpillars.

I recently attended both the Southern California Audubon Council meeting and the National Audubon Policy & Advocacy Town Hall meeting. During the NAS meeting we heard from National Audubon's new CEO, Dr. Elizabeth Grey, who presented her vision and aspirations for Audubon. Also covered were policy priorities for this year and action items. A recording of the meeting is available on the National Audubon website. The next meeting is February 17th where NAS leaders will talk about Wind Power and a Clean Energy Transition program. At the Council meeting I learned more about projects nearby chapters are working on. We divided into smaller groups to strategize on ways we can best communicate, connect and support our chapters. If you are interested in being part of these council meetings, please consider running for our board of directors. We are looking for people from all back-grounds! Whether you are a college student, early professional, established professional, or retired, please come join us!

Results from the 56th Palos Verdes Christmas Bird Count

By Vincent Lloyd

The results are in from the 56th Palos Verdes Christmas Bird Count held on December 26, 2021. Our Count is one of about 2500 annual bird counts held all over North and South America around the end of December. The first CBCs were held in 1900. Administered by the National Audubon Society, the counts provide a long-running record of wintering bird populations. Each count covers a circular area fifteen miles across. Our local PV count circle is centered approximately on the intersection of PV Drive North and PV Drive East; it extends from the Los Angeles River in the east to Santa Monica Bay in the west, from Alondra Park in the north to Catalina Channel in the south.

This year, a total of 59 observers in 23 small, socially distanced parties, scattered across the count circle, counted a total of 20,859 individual birds. The final species count was 160 native and naturalized species plus five exotics (Peafowl, Yellow-chevroned Parakeet, Swinhoe's White-eye, Scaly-breasted Munia, and Pin-tailed Whydah), making a total of 165 species. This total was about average, despite the turnout being depressed on account of the epidemic. We were fortunate that the count wasn't much lower, as a surprising 30 species were represented by a single individual.

The Count Circle is divided into ten sectors or areas. Area

4 (Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, and West Torrance) had the highest species count with 101. Congratulations to Dave Moody and Christine Jacobs and their excellent teams.

Rare birds included a Cackling Goose on the L.A. River, an American Oystercatcher at King Harbor, a White-faced Ibis on the Los Angeles River, a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker at Pacific Crest Cemetery, a Tree Swallow on the L.A. River, a Black-and-white Warbler at Wilderness Park, four Mountain Bluebirds at the Landfill Loop in RHE, and a Black-headed Grosbeak in Rolling Hills (less common than the Rose-breasted Grosbeak in winter!).



CBC hybrid oystercatcher
Photo: Jess Morton

Among species that we were disappointed to miss were Brant, Herring Gull, White-breasted Nuthatch, Rufous-crowned Sparrow and Myrtle Warbler. Sadly, no Cactus Wren was seen on count day for the first time since 1977. The Tricolored Blackbird, which numbered over 4000 in 1975, hasn't been seen since 2017.

The most numerous individual species this year was the Surf Scoter, with 3973 birds seen — a record high for the count for this species. The following species also set new records for number of individuals seen: Canada Goose (396), Hooded Merganser (9), Black-necked

Stilt (300), Swinhoe's White-eye (30), Pin-tailed Whydah (26). A near-record 86 Red-tailed Hawks were reported. The 48 Cassin's Kingbirds were likewise just shy of the record high of 55 in 2014; this species only occasionally appeared on the count before the 1990s; in the last ten years it's become a common sight in the area, as the species has discovered that the L.A. Basin is a good place to spend the winter months. The 42 Western Bluebirds were also a near record high. Unusually low numbers of the following birds showed up: Willet (13), Bonaparte's Gull (2), American Kestrel (21), American Robin (7), and Spotted Towhee (23). The 55 California Scrub Jays seen were less than half the count median of 133; this species has been in decline since 2009.

We were glad to have the participation of the following newcomers to the count: Patricia Yee, Joey DiLiberto, Ben Barnes, Jerry Ewing, Jasmine Lavender, and Brett Karley. Thanks to the old-timers who come out year after year — in particular Rusty Scalf, who did his first PV CBC in 1968! Thanks to the long-serving area leaders Dave Moody, Charlie Keller, Eric and Ann Brooks, and David Quadhamer for uncomplainingly and enthusiastically surveying their areas year after year. Special thanks to boat party leader Jess Morton, the driving force behind Palos Verdes Audubon, who did his first PV CBC in 1972. It is the willingness and dedication of all of you, who go out at the crack of dawn (or thereabouts) the day after Christmas, who make the CBC a success. The birds thank you.

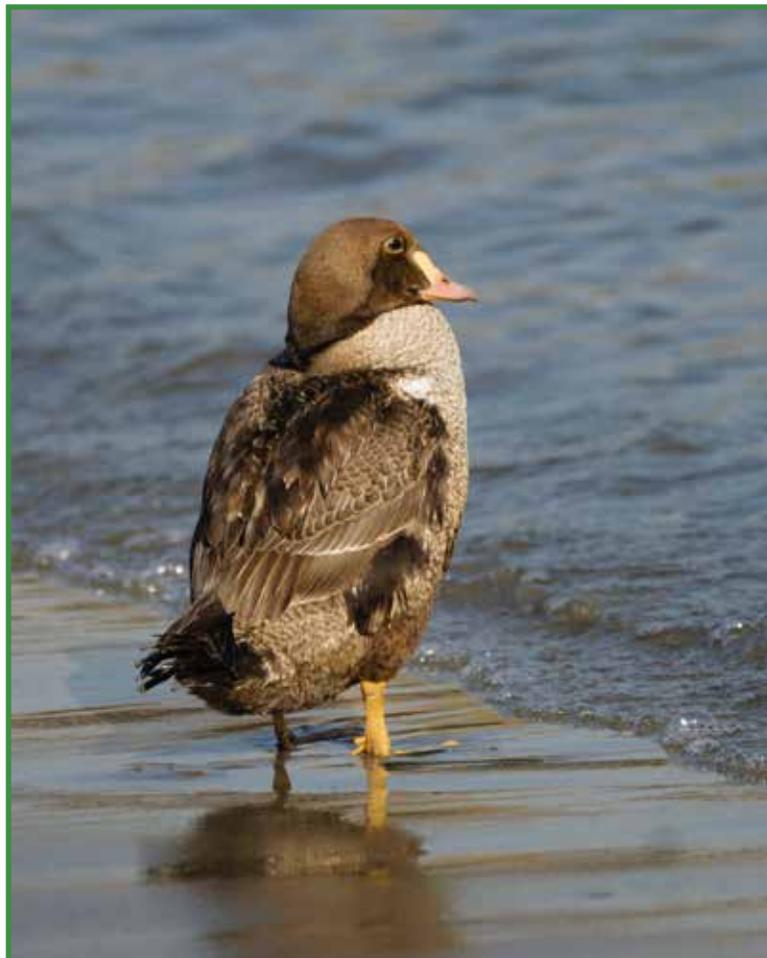
Condor

By Sara Courtneidge

I have seen California Condors before from a distance at Pinnacles National Monument in Monterey County, but I always wanted to get a closer view. With this in mind, a couple of weeks ago I set out early to get to the west entrance before it got too warm, and hiked up to the high peaks, a 1200 ft climb in 1.8 miles of switchbacks. I was disappointed not to see condors perched on the rocks on the way up. But as I sat



on a bench at the top catching my breath, I saw five condors circling below me in the valley. As I watched, they slowly circled ever higher, and then each flew directly over my head!



Stray

By Jess Morton

A dozen years ago, David Ellsworth turned up a spectacular bird at Cabrillo Beach for our Christmas Bird Count, a King Eider. These are birds of the far north. They are migrants, but after summering along Alaska's north coast, they migrate all the way to the south coast--of Alaska, that is. David's bird was 1500 miles from where it should have been.

One day, I caught it in a pose that has stayed with me all these years. For me, there is a wistfulness about this bird's expression that seems quite human in its sensibility.

Vagrant, lost at the sea's edge.
 Stands here looking beyond
 this shore's shrunken horizon,
 listens for an elsewhere breaker,
 some other in-sliding tide.

Sushi Lunch at Bolsa Chica

By Paul Blieden

On my last three visits to Bolsa Chica in Huntington Beach, most recently in January, I saw an Osprey feasting on a large fish, each time using the same branch of a dead tree. The bird always seemed noticeably alert to other birds. Could it have been afraid of losing the fish to some other bird of prey? If you have looked at an Osprey's huge talons, you would have to wonder why it should be concerned about having to share lunch with anyone!



Mexican Duck

By Evi Meyer

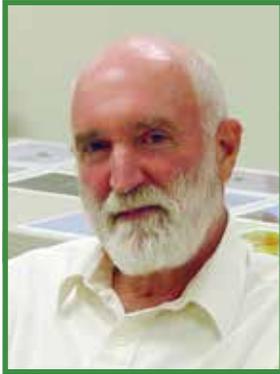
I recently had an opportunity to get a life bird in Huntington Beach. A Mexican Duck had been discovered at Carr Park. It can only be distinguished from a female Mallard by subtle differences in the head and neck area, as well as a darker overall appearance. Not an easy task.

During my visit, the pond in the park was full of mallard type ducks, all of which had their heads tucked in, making it impossible to tell them apart with certainty. Only when a Cooper's Hawk zipped by did they un-tuck their heads and slip into the water.

It was then that I saw what I was looking for, a slightly darker duck whose body contrasted sharply with its lighter neck--and its head flashed a solid yellow bill. Bingo, my bird was found!



From the Editor



By Jess Morton

Remembering Rudi

The obituary in the Times a few days ago read, Rudolf H.T. Mattoni (1927-2022). Two dates stretched between parentheses. But there was no void between those dates, as you will see should you read what the Times said of him.

Rudi's voice still resonates in my memory, a deep bass gravelling over the phone line one evening nearly thirty years ago, "Guess what I saw today?" It was an almost rhetorical question, one could say. For me, one with an easy answer, "a Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly." But that was just the simple answer, one for which I did not have to hesitate even a moment, despite the fact that no one had seen a PV blue for more than a decade.

The deeper answer was that Rudi had found one more meaning to his own existence. It was one of many high points epitomizing a lifetime's engagement with the natural world. The butterfly, one of the

rarest creatures in the world, had been spotted while Rudi and two others were doing a general biological assessment of the Navy's fuel supply point in north San Pedro. The blue had been disturbed into flight by workers who were replacing an old oil pipeline. The butterfly zipped into nearby brush, but not before Rudi had gotten enough of a glimpse to call it for what it was.

Rudi persuaded the workers, and then the commanding officer of the base to suspend work on the pipeline until the situation could be assessed and plans drawn up to protect the habitat the blue butterflies were using. The Navy, which owned the property, gave full support. The ongoing efforts to sustain the butterfly into the future since then are an exemplar of Rudi's passion to make the world more accommodating to both the creatures that existed here before we came, and to us ourselves.

The LA Times noted Rudi's founding of BioQuip, one of the nation's premier biological supply houses, in 1947, several research companies and his service on the boards of both the Long Beach Opera and LACO. but it does not mention his long association with our Audubon chapter. That began more than forty years ago when PV Audubon organized its first butterfly count, in 1981. While we knew how to run counts, based on years of experience with Christmas bird counts, we had no knowledgeable

group leaders for butterflies. Rudi and a few others from the Lorquin Entomological Society pitched in. The next year, Rudi, a world-renowned expert on blue butterflies, was key in helping us mount the first peninsula-wide survey for the PV blue.

That 1982 count was a resounding success. By 1980, when the butterfly was finally listed as an endangered species, two of the four known populations had disappeared; plowed under, paved over. Now, in addition to the two remaining populations, our count had turned up four new ones. All six were in Rancho Palos Verdes, with the one at Hesse Park the biggest. The other five were on sites with ocean views. Rattleweed, *Astragalus leucopsis*, was the sole host plant, providing food for the caterpillars, nectar and mating platforms for the adults, and overhanging shelter for the pupae overwintering in the soil at the base of the plants. But our success was short-lived.

Rudi stopped by Hesse Park one day a few months later and was aghast at what he found. All the rattleweed had been uprooted and dumped aside. The site was being transformed into a baseball diamond. The endangered status of the butterfly meant nothing, it seemed. Rudi rescued some of the larvae and collected some food plant, but the end result was that nothing could be salvaged from



Rudi Mattoni looks for PV Blue butterflies and larvae from one of our newly discovered populations. Flying downhill from above, the adults used the rattleweed lining Crest Road below the radomes. Photo: c Feb-March, 1982-3.

this debacle. Then came the horrendous winter of 1982-83. When we mounted the 1983 PV blue survey, no butterflies could be found. Rudi pointed out that many related blues were able to avoid bad conditions by delaying emergence as adult butterflies for one or more years. It was scant hope, and although I found a tiny population of the blues a month after the count, none were ever found after that. Rudi, I and others expended a lot of shoe leather hiking the hills in the mid-80s, looking for them, but to no avail. Then came that memorable April, 1994, call.

Colonel Gross, the base commander, was sympathetic to Rudi's plea for the work stoppage and status assessment, becoming a full partner in efforts to restore habitat for

the blues. Over the next few years, Rudi drew up recovery plans, organized volunteer restoration teams, created an on-site laboratory for the blues and began a native plant nursery on the base. Students in our Audubon YES! program were involved, along with contingents from UCLA and kindred environmental groups. We removed tons of ice plant! The Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy would eventually take over the facilities Rudi had created, along with management of the restoration work under the able leadership of Jana Johnson, whom Rudi had recruited into the program.

The PV blue was not the only local endangered butterfly Rudi championed. His restoration work at LAX on the El Segundo dunes, with its own

El Segundo blue, was a success once he figured out that some "native plants" were not native to the dunes, despite their abundance. In fact, California buckwheat turned out to be a pest species when it came to these butterflies. It flowered before the buckwheat that was the sole food of the El Segundo blue did. They could not use it, but competitors and potential predators could. Once Rudi got the "native" removed, the El Segundo blues flourished.

Rudi moved on about fifteen years ago, spending time in Argentina teaching and collaborating on public exhibits, and ending in New York City. Along the way were shows at the city's Morgan Lehman Gallery and an arts residency in St. Petersburg, Russia. Rudi's was a busy life, full of butterflies, humor, music, art and hard work. However you choose to rank those characteristics, it was my privilege to have known such an accomplished man, and an honor to say he was my friend.



PV Blue, April 10, 1994, the day after rediscovery.

BIRDS OF THE PENINSULA

by Vincent Lloyd

Dec. 2021 – Jan. 2022

December brought six inches of welcome rain to the South Bay, giving hope for a wet winter, but January brought only fair skies and offshore breezes. The high temperature at Madrona Marsh was 78 F, the low 38.

A **Ferruginous Hawk** is a raptor that is more at home on the Great Plains than in California. Randy Harwood photographed this one as it flew



overhead at the RHE Landfill Loop on Jan. 6. “Ferruginous” means “reddish”; with its creamy white underparts it is a most beautiful hawk (unless you’re a mouse). Randy photographed another



rarity in his yard on Feb. 2; this handsome **Brown-crested Flycatcher**. This

flycatcher belongs in Arizona, south Texas, and Mexico; it is the western counterpart to the Great Crested Flycatcher of the East. It looks much like the native Ash-throated Flycatcher, but has a bigger bill, sports a bushy crest, and has a bright yellow belly. The **Ash-throated Flycatcher** itself is rare in California in winter, yet Manuel Duran and Alejandra Cedillo came upon one at the Landfill Loop on Jan. 8. Rod Oakes opened the blinds on Dec. 15th, surprising a **Burrowing Owl**, which hopped up onto the patio’s back wall in San Pedro before disappearing--but not before he got this picture.



The PV Christmas Bird Count on December 26 unveiled a few surprises. Jonathan Nakai came up with four **Mountain Bluebirds** on the Landfill Loop (after having previously found a single one at little Guenser Park in North Torrance). Cathy and Jim in Rolling Hills had a **Black-headed Grosbeak** at their feeder as well as a **White-throated**

Sparrow. Christine Jacobs found a juvenile **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** at Pacific Crest Cemetery and a **Hermit Warbler** at Franklin Park. Dave Moody spotted a black-and-white oystercatcher on the breakwater at King Harbor that was either a pure American Oystercatcher or pretty nearly pure. Dick Barth saw a **Cackling Goose** and a **White-faced Ibis** on the L.A. River.

The South Bay has been popular with flycatchers this winter. A **Western Kingbird**, which should be in Mexico this time of year, instead hung out at Dominguez Gap on Jan. 3 (RH). Meanwhile the **Tropical Kingbird** continued at Entradero Park. A **Hammond’s Flycatcher** was reported at Alondra Park on Dec. 12 (Naresh Satyan), while **Pacific-slope Flycatchers** and **Vermilion Flycatchers** were reported at several locations.

Randy Harwood was surprised to see eight **Violet-green Swallows** flying over Harbor Park on Jan. 2. Both a **Red-breasted Nuthatch** and a **White-breasted Nuthatch** stopped for lunch at Cathy and Jim’s feeder in Rolling Hills; a **Brown Creeper** paid a visit on Jan. 10. Merryl Edelstein spotted a **Varied Thrush** at South Coast Botanic Garden on Dec. 21 — the only one seen in southern L.A. county this winter. Mark Harris had an **Oak Titmouse** at Madrona Marsh on Dec. 8; this plain

chickadee is common in the Santa Monica Mountains but exceedingly unusual in the South Bay due to a lack of oak trees. Alejandra Cedillo came across two **Lawrence's Goldfinches** at Harbor Park on Christmas Day. The only **Cactus Wren** found during the period was at Alta Vicente (RH).

California Gnatcatchers were seen at Alta Vicente, Three Sisters Reserve, Ocean Trails, and the Navy Fuel Depot.

A **Slate-colored Junco** (the eastern subspecies of the Dark-eyed Junco) paid Jonathan a visit at his home in RPV on Jan. 8 (see Hummin', January-February 2022, page 3). **White-throated Sparrows** were seen in Rolling Hills and West Long Beach. The only **Rufous-crowned Sparrow** spotted during the period was a pair at Filiorum Preserve on Jan. 30 (Jonathan, Naresh, Bobby T). Ken Feng had an early **Hooded Oriole** at Sand Dune Park late January.

In the warbler department, **Black-and-white warblers** continued at Madrona Marsh, Polliwog Park, and Alondra Park. **Nashville Warblers** winter in the area in small numbers; one each was observed at Entradero Park (Dave Moody), SCBG (Nancy

Salem), and in Rolling Hills Estates (RH); a **Wilson's Warbler** popped up in George F Canyon (Ryan Winkleman). Jonathan photographed an unusual **Townsend's/**

Mountain Bluebird
Photo: Jonathan Nakai



Hermit Warbler hybrid at Alondra Park on Dec. 17. In the exotic department, the **Magpie**, thought to be the same escaped Asian Magpie

Cactus Wren Photo: Randy Harwood



seen last winter, hung out at Cabrillo Beach in December.

Jess Morton found four unusual **Wood Duck-Mallard** hybrids at Averill Park (along with the responsible party, a Wood Drake). Dick Barth and Jeff Boyd found a **Redhead**, a male **Common**

Goldeneye, and a couple of **Common Mergansers** on the Los Angeles River, while a lone female **Long-tailed Duck** continued off Dockweiler Beach. Farther

offshore, Jonathan Feenstra came upon a **Scripp's Murrelet** (a visitor from the south) on Dec. 7 and an **Ancient Murrelet** (a visitor from the north) on Jan. 23, while Ben Barnes spotted a **Rhinoceros Auklet** (a common sight in Puget Sound) on Dec. 22. In the shorebird department, a **Red Knot** popped up on Dockweiler Beach on Jan. 18; this bird was on my ten-most-wanted list for twenty years!

A **Northern Harrier** has been patrolling the south coast from Pt. Vicente to White Point; possibly another harrier checked out SCBG and Harbor Park at the end of December. The **White-tailed Kite** at Harbor Park hasn't been seen since Christmas; the only other kite seen during the period was at Abalone Cove on Dec. 10 (Robert Zweigler). Merlins appeared at the Willow Street bridge, King Harbor, and Harbor Park Christmas weekend but haven't been seen since.

Vincent 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 stephvincenllloyd@gmail.com.

MY NEIGHBOR'S SYCAMORE TREE

By Ann Dalkey

Years ago, the house next door had an overwatered and demoralized oak tree planted near our shared property line. I never figured out exactly what the species was, other than assume it was an oak poorly suited for our local coastal fogs and overcasts.

Then, about twenty years ago, the owner approached to inform me that they had to remove the oak tree because the mold it carried was irritating their son's allergies. Of course, I encouraged him to plant a sycamore tree touting the benefits of having a native tree that could attract bird life. And so he did plant a sycamore, overwatering it as he had with the oak. The tree grew and grew fast. Its bark could not keep up with the growth and would split open to accommodate the rapid growth, forming vertical scars along the trunk. It looked very weird for a sycamore.

A few years later, the owner moved away. The new owner approached watering a little more sanely. The vertical scarring started to fade into normal bark and the tree seemed much happier with the new irrigation regime.

Fortunately, my prediction that the tree would attract wildlife held true. In fact, the old failing oak had regular visits from woodpeckers, in particular acorn woodpeckers and flickers. There were squirrels too. Our overly curious cat got too close to a squirrel resulting in her receiving a good bite on the tail. Despite

losing the woodpeckers, bird diversity increased as the new sycamore grew. There are bushtits, wrens, warblers, white crowned sparrows, dark-eyed juncos, cedar waxwings, and more that entertain us continuously.



Each winter, the sycamore does what they all do: drop leaves, lots and lots of leaves. This particular specimen is slow to lose its leaves, generally ramping up the leaf drop around the beginning of the new year. The leaves are now thinning so that branches can be seen. The other day I spotted what appeared to be a big nest in the upper canopy, barely visible amongst the brown leaves still clinging onto the branches. I wondered what kind of bird built that nest while moving underneath the canopy to get a better look.

What a surprising find this nest was. It was as big as a large salad bowl and entirely built with sycamore leaves. Hmm, time to go on-line. A quick query response returned several squirrel nest photos, including sycamore nests. Apparently, squirrels are not picky about the species of tree for their nests and can be found in just about any large tree. Similarly, the birds appear to be unbothered about the squirrels. Just this morning a dozen bushtits foraged in the tree.

During the past couple of months, the female was actively caching food under our native shrubs. Lately, the squirrels have been rather quiet, only furtively visiting our yard. We guess that they are busy nesting, leaving us to wonder when we'll see some squirrel babies!



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 register to attend.

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

Sunday, Mar. 6, at 8 AM: Bird walk at Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park. Meet in the parking lot between Vermont and Anaheim above the ranger station.

Tuesday, Mar. 15, at 7, via Zoom. Our program is "All That Jaz -- the Zoom Meeting," presented by Jazmín Ríos. See page 1 for program details.

Saturday, Mar. 26, at 9. Birding For Kids at Madrona Marsh. Leader: Jazmín Ríos.

Sunday, Apr. 3, at 8 AM: Bird walk at Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park. Meet in the parking lot between Vermont and Anaheim above the ranger station.

Tuesday, Apr. 19, at 7, via Zoom. Our program is "IBR at 50 -- Rescuing Water Birds," presented by JD Bergeron. . See page 1 for program details.

Saturday, Apr. 23, at 9. Birding For Kids at Madrona Marsh. Leader: Jazmín Ríos.

Saturday, Apr. 30. The Cabrillo Marine Aquarium has scheduled an Island Jay birding and photography trip to Santa Cruz Island. Visit the CMA website for full details and to register for the trip.

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 and Staff

- President: David Quadhamer, 310 833-3095
- Vice-Pres.: Ann Dalkey
- Treasurer: Jess Morton, jmorton@igc.org
- Secretary: Vincent Lloyd,
stephenvincentlloyd@gmail.com
- Directors: Paul Blieden, Tracy Drake
- Project Manager: Jazmín Ríos, 562 896-3369

Committees:

- Calendar: Evi Meyer, evimeyer@cox.net
- Christmas Bird Count and
- Field Trips: Ann and Eric Brooks, motmots@aol.com
- Hospitality: Alene Gardner,
alene.gardner@sbcglobal.net
- Hummin': Jess Morton, jmorton@igc.org
- Mailing List: Bob Shanman, wildbirdbob@gmail.com
- Programs: Jan Gardner, janet.gardner800@gmail.com
- Snowy Plover: Tommye Hite tommyehite@hotmail.com
- Webmaster: Paul Blieden, pblieden@yahoo.com
- YES: Jazmín Ríos
mjazminrios@pvsb-audubon.org

Photos by the author unless stated otherwise.

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On March 15th, chapter Project Director **Jazmín Ríos** will present “**All That Jaz--The Zoom Meeting**” an introduction to the work she is doing around the peninsula to engage students in chapter conservation projects. She will also describe her background as manager of the largest Black-crowned Night Heron rookery in the state of Illinois.

On April 19th, **JD Bergeron**, Executive Director of International Bird Rescue, presents “**IBR at 50,**” an introduction to its work. Based on the West Coast, with a facility at Angels Gate, in San Pedro, IBR took the lead last fall to avert a disaster for the local Elegant Tern population, pulling fifteen hundred chicks from the water in Long Beach Harbor, rehabbing and releasing them back into the wild.



Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon Society
P.O. Box 2582
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AVIANTICS

By Evi Meyer

