



# HUMMIN'

[www.pvsb-audubon.org](http://www.pvsb-audubon.org)

Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon Society

Vol. XLIV #3 May/June 2022

## Time to Dive In!



Audubon's annual Birdathon is in full swing, raising awareness of the treasurehouse of birds we have around us and simultaneously raising funds to support Audubon's programs that benefit birds, their habitat and all of us. Each species located by our Birdathon counters on count day will add to the effort. Please consider making a pledge of a dollar a bird (or another amount of your choosing) by sending an email to Jess Morton at [jmorton@igc.org](mailto:jmorton@igc.org). Every dollar we collect goes to support our chapter activities, including Audubon YES! and other projects under the leadership of Project Manager Jazmin Rios.



"It flies like an acrobat and glows rosy pink and iridescent green," says our May 17th speaker **Steve Shunk** of the topic he has selected for our Zoom meeting, "**Lewis's Woodpecker.**" Author of the *Peterson Reference Guide to Woodpeckers of North America*, Steve is founder of Paradise Birding tours and co-founder of the East Cascades Bird Conservancy. He lives in the Oregon Cascades, where he indulges in the eleven species of woodpecker that nest there.



Our June 21st speaker (via Zoom at 7) is naturalist, photographer, and artist. **Kim Moore**. After retiring from a career in information technology

for the financial industry, she pursued her interests in nature, photography, and art.

Kim asks, "Why would someone take your picture just when you have a mouthful of food? While a good wedding photographer will wait for you to finish, a good nature photographer hopes just for that moment. Have you ever wondered what that bird has in its beak?"

In her presentation of the evening, "**The Birds and the Bees and the Butterflies in their Stomachs,**" Kim will let us see what flycatchers and other insect hunters provide for themselves and their progeny.

## From the President



### About Ann

By Ann Dalkey

Change is one of the consistencies in life and it has now come to PV/SB Audubon. David Quadhamer has chosen to step down from the Presidency after many years of dedicated service. I was asked to be his successor at the April board meeting. I accepted, but you may wonder, who is Ann?

For starters, I really don't consider myself as a "birder" per se. Instead, my interests are more wide-ranging as I love anything dealing with wildlife and habitats, no matter where they exist. I have been fortunate enough to travel distances to view specific habitats. These include a broad-leaved forest in Scotland, real live jungle in Malaysia, Alaskan arctic and subarctic tundra, and many other unique habitats. Of course, locally we have the marvelous coastal sage scrub with its unique flora and fauna! Many of those plants and animals are found in my yard at a small house in Redondo Beach. Perhaps you recall the story of A Bat in the

Bird House a year ago, a perfect example of wildlife in an urban environment.

During my professional career, I worked as a marine biologist for local wastewater treatment agencies. While it sounds unappealing, this was a fascinating endeavor because I started at the same time the ocean monitoring provisions of the 1972 Clean Water Act kicked in. We mostly worked in deeper coastal waters, from 45 to 150 meters depth. We dealt with marine species that lived in and on the muddy ocean bottom, both invertebrates and fish. These organisms provided a wealth of information. We could determine the degree of impacts on the benthic community and could describe the improvements resulting from better treatment processes. This experience informed me that environmental legislation works!

After 33 years of this work, I opted for a retirement at age 55. Soon afterwards, I began working for the Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy. There I found a degree of similarity to the work performed in the ocean. We had plant communities that were degraded, moderately impacted, and near intact in the area monitored by the Conservancy. In this endeavor, I was able to watch many more birds than in my marine work. As a result, I have a good familiarity with the local avifauna. While I can't consider myself as an expert, I certainly am an enthusiast.

In closing, you may find this link interesting. It is a 360-degree tour of my backyard that was featured in the California Native Plant Society's 2021 garden inspiration efforts. We

started native plant gardening in 1994 and have plants that are almost 30 years old. Our plants explain why we get the birds and bats in our backyard that I write about in Hummin'! (<https://www.cnps.org/gardening/garden-inspiration>) and for my personal backyard, see <https://www.cnps.org/tag/garden-ambassadors/page/2>.



### From the Editor:

I know I speak for everyone in extending great thanks to David Quadhamer for his indefatigable service to our chapter, stepping in nearly eight years ago to fill the then-recently vacated post of President. Since then, David has led the chapter with skill while continuing to do all the volunteer activities he had already been doing. His work with the YES program and as a leader of bird walks and monthly meetings was exemplary. His fundraising has been crucial to chapter sustainability. All these and more mark David as an extraordinary individual, and we are glad that he will stay with us on the board.

.....*Jess Morton*

## All That Jaz



By Jazmín Ríos

**B**reeding season is here. It is also the time migratory birds, butterflies, and whales are passing by! We are fortunate in Palos Verdes and the South Bay because, in addition to these visiting migrants, many of our endemic species are entering their local breeding season.

### The Birds

If you've been out for a bird walk lately, you likely have noticed birds courting, building nests, or even sitting on nests. On our last month's **Bird Walks for Kids** at Madrona Marsh, we spotted many migrant birds and even some that were nesting in the vegetation. The walk was "led" by a couple of budding birders who were calling out the names of the birds they saw. "Jazmin that's a white-crowned sparrow," they yelled, pointing to a bird running through the bushes. Later as we approached the other side of the marsh where waterfowl were swimming, I heard a little boy shout out "there's a Red-winged Blackbird... Snowy Egret...

and a Cinnamon Teal". I felt like he was leading the walk. It was wonderful! The goal of these walks is to help children form a connection with birds and nature. You, too, whether you learn a new bird species, add one to your list, or come out to lead the walk!

We will continue to have **Bird Walks for Kids** (and beginners) every fourth Saturday from 9-11 am. Other walks are led by Manuel Duran at Ken Malloy Harbor Park the first Sunday of each month, from 8-11 am. Last month, a good group of bird enthusiasts came out with Manuel Duran. We hope you will join in soon!

### The Butterflies

I have continued my PV Blue Butterfly efforts with the students at Rolling Hills Prep School. I first trained the students how to use the binoculars that Wild Birds Unlimited had graciously donated to our Audubon chapter a few years ago. The students had fun using their binoculars, playing detective with their peers, trying to hide from one another and using their binoculars to zoom in on one another. It was a good way for them to learn how to use binoculars before the real challenge began... searching for the Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly.

We all marched on over to an open space where there was a clear view of a patch of deerweed, the host plant for the caterpillars of the butterfly. We searched for 10 minutes on this lovely sunny day, and then I saw a blue butterfly fluttering around. It was a Palos Verdes Blue! All the students saw it too!

### And the Whales

Paul Blieden and I attended A Whale of a Day event at the Point Vicente Interpretive Center. We got to meet leaders from other organizations and many folks from the community. We even got to see some dolphins and a whale off in the distance.

If you know of other events where we can come out to share information about our chapter, please do email me. In the meantime, I hope to see you on the trails this summer!



## BIRDS OF THE PENINSULA: February to March 2022

by Vincent Lloyd

After three months with almost no rain, a timely storm brought nearly an inch of rain to the South Bay at the end of March. February was unusually warm; the temperature got all the way up to 88 at Madrona Marsh. By the end of March, the spring migrants began to trickle through the region. Randy Harwood spotted the first **Western Kingbird** at Alta Vicente on March 24; Jonathan Nakai found a **Black-chinned Hummingbird** at Chadwick Canyon on April 3; Tracy Drake had a **Lazuli Bunting** at Henrietta Basin on April 5.

Randy found a **Brown-crested Flycatcher** near South Coast Botanic Garden on Feb. 2

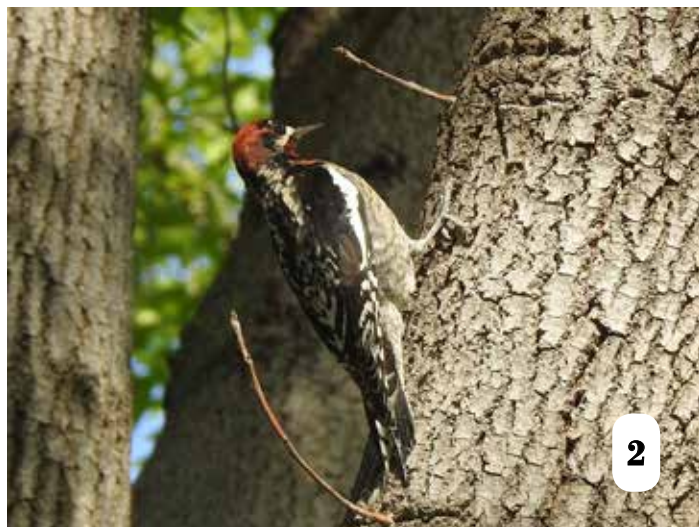


that continued into April. This bird may be the same individual that wintered at SCBG the previous two years. This bird of the American tropics — who old-timers may remember as Weid's Crested Flycatcher — reaches its northernmost breeding limit in Arizona and South Texas; there are scattered breeding sites in the deserts of southeastern California. With its reddish wings and tail and pale yellow belly, it closely resembles the Ash-throated Flycatcher; it is best identified by call. Other unusual flycatchers included a **Tropical Kingbird** that continued at Golden Shore Marine Biological Preserve Park in Long Beach through the end

of February and **Vermilion Flycatchers** at 22nd Street Park in San Pedro, Lago Seco Park in Torrance, Madrona Marsh and Harbor Park.

Among other passerines, a **Loggerhead Shrike** showed up at White Point on Feb. 21 (JN). **Mountain Bluebirds** continued at the RHE Landfill Loop and Guenser Park in north Torrance through the end of February, and a **Mountain Chickadee** was singing at Carson Park on the last day of March (SVL). Cathy and Jim had both a **White-breasted Nuthatch** and a **Red-breasted Nuthatch**, as well as a continuing **White-throated Sparrow**, at their feeder in Rolling Hills. A **Phainopepla** visited a home in Hawthorne at the end of March, while a **Lawrence's Goldfinch** popped up at Agua Amarga Canyon on April 3 (Jim Harkness). **Black and White Warblers** continued at Madrona Marsh, Wilderness Park, and Polliwog Park in Manhattan Beach; Brett Karley came across a **Myrtle (Yellow-rumped) Warbler** in Valley Park in Manhattan Beach and another at a home in Torrance; others showed up at Madrona Marsh, Alta Vista Park, and SCBG. **Cactus Wrens** were seen at Alta Vicente, 3 Sisters Preserve, and Filiorum Preserve.

A **Northern Harrier** wandered around the Peninsula in February and March, showing up at Point Vicente, RHE Landfill Loop, SCBG, Point Fermin and White Point. **Barn Owls** were spotted at Entradero Park (Robert Lambert),



Del Amo Mall (Chezy Yusuf) and Rancho Vista Elementary in RHE (Joey Skoblar). The hybrid **Red-naped/Red-breasted Sapsucker** continued at Harbor Park through March 4. **Nuttall's Woodpeckers** pecked away at Ladera Community Center in RPV, Malaga Dunes (Adrian Vilca), and Bixby Marshland (Michael Cady).

An unusual **Greater White-fronted Goose** was seen by many on the Los Angeles River at Willow Street in February. Dockweiler Beach had a White-winged Scoter on Feb. 15 (Tom Miko) and a Long-tailed Duck on March 27 (Scheels). Jonathan photographed a nice **Virginia Rail** at Terranea on February 27. Bernardo Alps espied a **Brown Booby** on March 18 and a **Red-footed Booby** on April 3, both in the Catalina Channel. The **Cattle Egret** that hung out on the L.A. River at Willow St. on March 15 may have been the same bird that visited Harbor Park on March 20 (Johnny Ivanov).



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 [stephenvincentlloyd@gmail.com](mailto:stephenvincentlloyd@gmail.com).

Photo credits: 1) Brown-crested Flycatcher: Randy Harwood; 2) Hybrid sapsucker and 3) Virginia Rail: Jonathan Nakai

## SUMMER BUTTERFLY COUNT

The 42nd annual summer Palos Verdes Butterfly Count is scheduled for Saturday, July 9th. As in the Christmas Bird Count, the aim is to count all the butterflies that are seen on the count day within the count circle. The count circle extends east to the Los Angeles River, north to Alondra Park, west to Santa Monica Bay, and south to the Catalina Channel.

Our count is one of about 450 “Fourth of July” (Summer) Butterfly Counts in North America. The results are collected and published by the North American Butterfly Association. Their annual reports are an important record of the distribution and numbers of North American butterfly species. Comparisons of the results across years are used to monitor changes in butterfly populations and study the effects of habitat degradation and climate change.

If you would like to participate in this year’s count, contact Vincent Lloyd at [stephenvincentlloyd@gmail.com](mailto:stephenvincentlloyd@gmail.com). Volunteers are needed to survey parks and canyons in the count area. We also welcome butterfly lovers who are willing just to count the butterflies in their yard on the count day. A \$3 contribution to N.A.B.A. is requested from participants.

Dragonfly lovers are invited to count dragonflies and damselflies at the same time as the butterfly count. Contact Vincent for details.



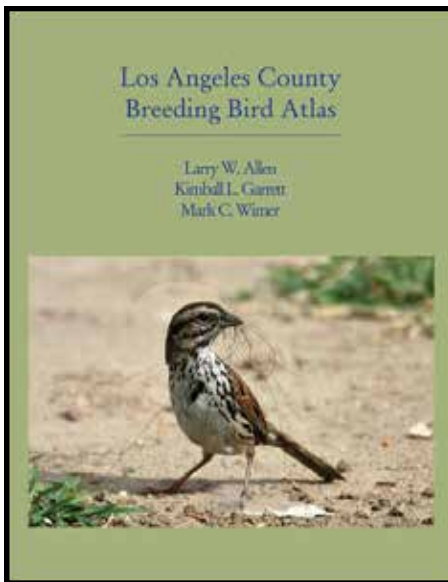
Funereal Duskywing  
Photo: Vincent Lloyd

## Breeding Birds of the Peninsula

**THE SONG SPARROW**

by Vincent Lloyd

The Los Angeles County Breeding Bird Atlas features on its cover a heavily-streaked sparrow



holding nest material in its beak and looking warily around to see whether anyone is watching. It's an interesting choice to represent a local breeding bird, because it's not a local specialty but rather a Song Sparrow, a bird that breeds widely across the United States, Canada and Mexico. Locally, it's the most abundant sparrow (other than the House Sparrow) that breeds on the Palos Verdes Peninsula.

If you see a sparrow in the South Bay that is heavily streaked above and below, often with a dark spot on the breast, you are likely looking at a Song Sparrow. In the winter, you might be looking at a Savannah Sparrow, especially if it has a short, notched tail and is feeding in an open, grassy area. Song Sparrows have long tails and around here are most often

seen in brushy areas, often near water. Savannah Sparrows are generally seen in small groups, while Song Sparrows are usually seen singly. When flushed, a Savannah Sparrow will fly off in a low arc to a fence or clump of grass; a Song Sparrow will dart into the nearest bush. In a binocular or telescope, the Savannah Sparrow has a bill with a sharp tip, while the Song Sparrow's tip is blunter. It is said that if a Savannah Sparrow were to attack you, it would puncture your skin, while a Song Sparrow would just nibble your finger.

Song Sparrows nest from the Aleutian Islands in the west to Newfoundland in the east and throughout the northern half of the lower 48 States. They also breed along the Pacific coast south to Baja California and Arizona. Song Sparrows winter all across the southern U.S. In California, most Song Sparrows are non-migratory. Another non-migratory population lives on the plateau of central Mexico, about 900 miles south of the main breeding range.

The Song Sparrow belongs to the New World sparrow family, the Passerellidae. The pioneer American ornithologist Alexander Wilson gave the bird its common name in 1810, when he noted that “[it is] the most numerous, the most diffused over the United States, and by far the earliest, sweetest, and most lasting singer.”

Its scientific name is *Melospiza melodia*; Wilson himself coined the specific name *melodia*. The genus *Melospiza*, which also

comprises Lincoln's Sparrow and the Swamp Sparrow, was devised by Spencer Baird in 1858. Lincoln's Sparrow winters in small numbers in the South Bay; it differs from the Song Sparrow in having narrow, not thick, streaks on the underparts and a buffy yellow chest.

The plumage of the Song Sparrow is quite variable over its vast range. In California, they have grey upperparts and white underparts with dark, nearly black, streaking. In the East, the streaks are rusty red.



In the Pacific Northwest, Song Sparrows are rather dark and in the Aleutian Islands quite dark (they are also larger—the size of towhees). In the desert southwest, in contrast, Song Sparrows are pale with rufous streaking. A general pattern, codified as “Gloger's Rule”, is that birds in humid habitats are darker and birds in dry areas are lighter. A study of Song Sparrow populations suggests a reason: birds in humid areas suffer from mites and bacteria that degrade feathers. Increased amounts of melanin make the feathers more resistant to wear. But melanin is metabolically costly to produce, so desert birds save energy by having lighter-colored plumage.

Ornithologists recognize some 25 subspecies, nine of which occur in California. There are three subspecies in the San Francisco Bay Area alone; the Suisun Song Sparrow of Grizzly Island is endangered. In central and southern California, Heermann's Song Sparrow is the resident subspecies, although wintering birds of northern subspecies also can be found. Another subspecies breeds on the Channel Islands; this subspecies has been extirpated on Santa Barbara and San Clemente Islands because of fires and introduced hares.

The Song Sparrow frequents a variety of habitats, from arctic grasslands to temperate woodlands to wetlands and agricultural fields. Locally it is most often found near streams and ponds. It forages on the ground, walking or hopping. When flushed, it flies a short distance to the nearest bush, often pumping its tail downward. It feeds on seeds and berries in the winter. In the summer it supplements its diet with invertebrates such as beetles, worms, caterpillars and spiders.

Song Sparrows are monogamous (more or less). When courting, they will fly in tandem with wings a-flutter, tails cocked, and legs dangling. They nest in low shrubs or on the ground in a secluded spot. Favorite nesting locations are re-used year after year, even by different individuals. The male and female search for a nesting site together, then the female builds the nest out of grass and weeds, lining it with rootlets and hair. In the 19th century, they often used horse hair. The clutch consists of one to six eggs, each about an inch long, bluish or greenish in color and

spotted. Both parents sit on the eggs; incubation takes about two weeks. The nestlings are altricial (i.e., born naked and blind) and spend about ten days in the nest. Usually, both parents help feed the nestlings. Thomas Nuttall reports that he once saw a male raise the nestlings alone after predators killed the mother and some of the chicks.

Song Sparrows are well-named.

Their beautiful song can be heard any time of the year. The song varies from place to place, bird to bird, even minute to minute.

As Rick Wright notes in his authoritative Peterson Reference Guide to Sparrows of North America, "The traveling birder is often startled by how un-Song-Sparrow-like the Song Sparrows of a new region can seem". There is a general pattern. The song starts with three or four slow, deliberate notes, then launches into a rapid sequence of slurs, trills or buzzes, and often wraps up with a couple of short slower notes. Nuttall, in his classic *Birds of the United States and Canada* wrote at length about the song of eastern Song Sparrows, which are migratory:

"When the birds first arrive, while the weather is yet doubtful and unsettled, the strain appears contemplative, and is

often delivered in a peculiarly low and tender whisper, which, when hearkened to for some time, will be found more than usually melodious, seeming as a sort of reverie, or innate hope of improving seasons, which are recalled with a grateful, calm, and tender delight. At the approach of winter, this vocal thrill, sounding like an Orphean farewell to the scene and season, is still more



exquisite, and softened by the sadness which seems to breathe almost with sentiment, from the decaying and now silent face of Nature."

Good places to see and hear the Song Sparrow in the South Bay include Harbor Park, Madrona Marsh, South Coast Botanic Garden, and Bixby Marshland (open the first Saturday of the month from 8 to noon).

*Photo credits:*

*Los Angeles County Breeding Bird Survey: Los Angeles Audubon Society*

*A: Aleutian Song Sparrow: Paul Blieden*

*B: Desert Song Sparrow: Alan Schmierer*

## Des(s)ert Birds

By Evi Meyer

On a recent trip to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park I was able to indulge in desert birds like I would in my favorite kind of dessert, ice cream. There were plenty of interesting species, even a couple I had not seen before. That allowed me to expand my life list by two.

Many people drive to Anza-Borrego not just to see birds in their desert habitat, but also to catch a glimpse of the endangered Big Horn Sheep living in the area. Fortunately for me, a group of rams decided to graze in a meadow right next to the



Peninsular  
Big Horn  
Sheep

Montezuma-Borrego Highway (S22), the road leading down from the mountains into the desert. All I had to do was pull out, marvel at those exquisite creatures and snap a few photos. Now I could really concentrate on the desert birds and perhaps score some ice cream as well.

The flavors that went through my mind were Brambleberry Crisp, Lavender Honey, Yuzu Boisenberry and I was ready to google the

closest gelaterias in the area. But that was not really why I drove all the way to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. It was to see the birds, of course, when the temperature is still tolerable and birding is not like taking a sweat bath.

At 6:30 am next morning I headed out to the trailhead for Borrego Palm Canyon. This is a 1.5 mile trail leading through spectacular desert vegetation and impressive geologic formations. At the end of the trail is an oasis with native palm trees fed by natural spring water. Just the botany and geology of this area in the magic of the early morning light were worth the trip. Finding desert birds as well only enhanced an already superb experience.

As soon as the sun was out the birds became very active. Verdins were vocalizing and showing up everywhere. Costa's Hummingbirds zipped by and landed on their favorite perches to warm up, flashing their deep purple gorget like a Fu Manchu mustache.



Verdin

Several Rock Wrens hopped around the rocks along the trail announcing their presence in a typical wren manner. A Loggerhead Shrike was perched at a safe distance on top of a tall Ocotillo plant, staring at me with that threatening masked look. Half way up the

trail I even found a nesting pair of Phainopeplas showing off their head crests. Not far from there a Black-throated Sparrow literally jumped out of a low bush onto a rock to pose for me. It seemed to ask "do you want to see me from the front or the back, should I give you my full profile, or just give you a frontal stare"? It was fun to click away.

The two new bird species (lifers) I found were Black-tailed Gnatcatcher and Bell's Sparrow. Even though I have seen plenty of California and Blue-gray Gnatcatchers in our area, I had not had a chance to see their desert relative yet. If their territories were to overlap it would be very difficult

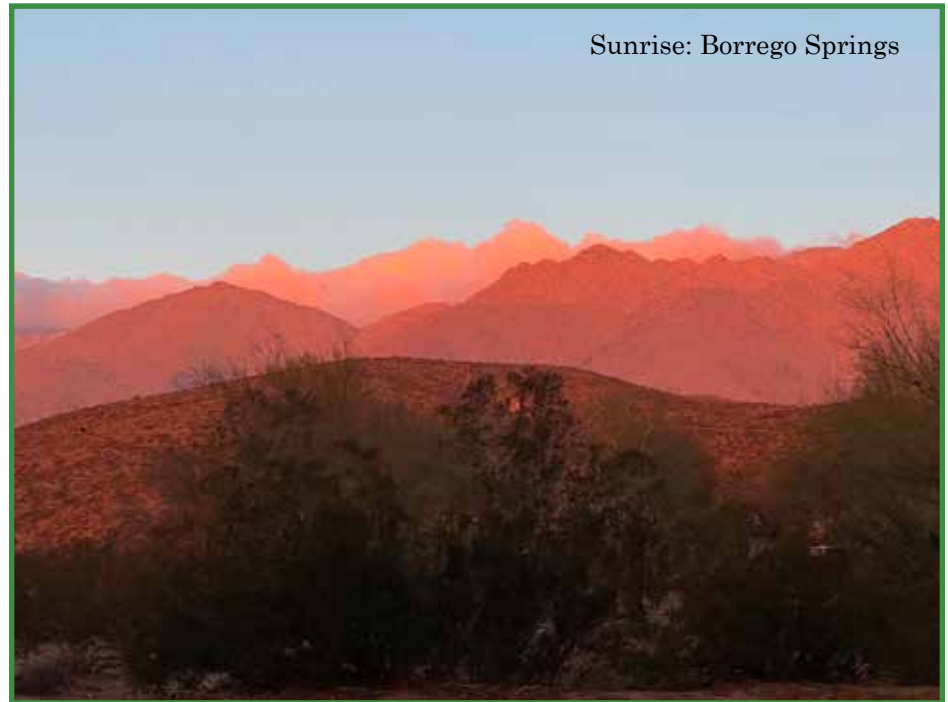


Black-throated Sparrow



to distinguish between the California and Black-tailed, as they only differ in subtle details of the undertail. But given my location it was clear which species I saw. As for the Bell's Sparrow, a recent split from the Sagebrush Sparrow, it took some consultation with birding experts to confirm this species. Again, both the Bell's and Sagebrush Sparrow only have very subtle differences in their appearance.

It was a fabulous morning of desert birding and by the time I headed back to the car the temperature was rising rapidly. Hikers started to stream in. Most of them were looking for Big Horn Sheep, but there were a few birders as well who just did not get up early enough. Three ladies from the botanical society were studying the desert plant species at the trail head and had little interest in anything that did not contain chlorophyll. They were very helpful

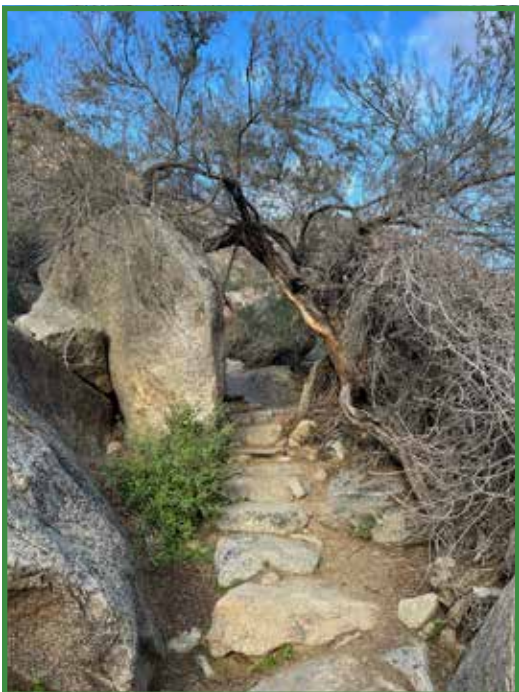


Sunrise: Borrego Springs

with plant identifications, though.

Now that I indulged in desert birds all morning, I was ready to do the same with a cold, sweet reward I could only find in an ice cream parlor. Unfortunately, I was not

successful in finding such a place anywhere close to where I was, but the birds I found earlier left a very sweet taste lingering in my mouth just like really good ice cream would have done. For now I will call those birds my "dessert birds".



Borrego Palm Canyon



Paul Blieden says,  
"Sometimes You  
Just Have To  
Laugh !!

I was doing a  
Snowy Plover sur-  
vey along Man-  
hattan Beach  
and came across  
a group of about  
30 terns and this  
formation was  
among this group.

I call this image  
"Okay Troops  
Eyes Left !!"

## Conservation Notes:

### LA County: Saving Open Spaces

In early April, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors adopted a revised Safety Element for the General Plan that halts development into fire hazard areas, a policy that has the added benefit of adding protection for natural areas within the county. The revised Safety Element was strongly supported by our Audubon chapter, both with testimony for the board hearing at which the decision was made and in a sign-on letter originated by the Endangered Habitats League. While not among the stated aims of the revision, the potential benefit for birds that live in and depend on natural areas was clear, and many other Audubon chapters were prominent among the supporters.

The motion to adopt the revised policy was made by Supervisor Kathryn Barger, citing:

“The Safety Element is just one component of the County’s overall General Plan. The Safety Element Update factually focuses on the full range of potential hazards, with the goal of reducing the potential short and long-term

risk of death, injuries, property damage, and economic and social dislocation resulting from fire, flood, droughts, earthquakes, landslides, and climate change in the County’s unincorporated areas.

“Although fires are a natural part of the wildland ecosystem, development in wildland areas can potentially increase the danger of wildfires to residents, property, and the environment, which are increasing, again, in part due to climate change. The Safety Element acknowledges the need to limit further development into the wildland-urban-interface. This acknowledgment is critical to reduce fire frequency, protect life and property, and reduce future fire-related costs to the taxpayer.

“However, the Safety Element, in a nod to the ongoing housing and homeless crises, achieves the necessary balance with mitigating environmental hazards, while also recognizing areas that are suitable for and already committed to development. New subdivisions or general assembly uses that are generally surrounded by existing or planned development and address the need for evacuation and emergency response, can continue to be developed.”

### SPRING BUTTERFLY COUNT RESULTS

Preliminary results are in for the spring Butterfly/ Dragonfly count held on April 9. There were 24 butterfly species seen:

Anise Swallowtail  
Western Tiger Swallowtail  
Checkered White  
Cabbage White  
Orange Sulphur  
Cloudless Sulphur  
Sara Orange-tip  
Grey Hairstreak  
Western Pygmy Blue  
Marine Blue  
Fatal Metalmark  
Gulf Fritillary

Mourning Cloak  
Painted Lady  
West Coast Lady  
Red Admiral  
Monarch  
Funereal Duskywing  
White Checkered Skipper  
Fiery Skipper  
Sandhill Skipper  
Umber Skipper  
Eufala Skipper

At the same time, 7 species of dragonflies and damselflies were observed:



Blue-eyed Darner  
*Photo: Vincent Lloyd*

Mexican Amberwing  
Flame Skimmer  
Wandering Glider  
Common Green Darner  
Blue-eyed Darner  
Vivid Dancer  
Pacific Forktail

MEET, LEARN, RESTORE, ENJOY

# Chapter Calendar

**Bird walks and other in person events are limited to people who have been vaccinated and register to attend. Sign-up forms and Zoom links for programs can be found on our website at pvsb-audubon.org.**

Sunday, May 1, at 8 AM: Bird walk at Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park. Meet in the parking lot between Vermont and Anaheim above the ranger station.

Tues.-Thurs., May 3-5: Big Morongo to Salton Sea trip, led by Ann and Eric Brooks. Email motmots@aol.com for info.

Sunday, May 8: Hidden Valley birding trip, led by Ann and Eric Brooks. Email motmots@aol.com for info.

Sunday, May 15: Huntington Beach area birding trip, led by Ann and Eric Brooks. Email motmots@aol.com for info.

Tuesday, May 17, at 7, via Zoom. Our program is “**Lewis’s Woodpecker**,” presented by **Steve Shunk**. See page 1 for program details.

Saturday, May 28, at 9. Birding For Kids at Madrona Marsh. Leader: Jazmín Ríos.

Sunday, June 5, 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, June 21, at 7, via Zoom. Our program is “**Birds, Bees and Butterflies**,” presented by **Kim Moore**. See page 1 for program details.

Saturday, June 25, at 9. Birding For Kids at Madrona Marsh. Leader: Jazmín Ríos.

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: Ann Dalkey  
Treasurer: Jess Morton, jmorton@igc.org  
Secretary: Vincent Lloyd,  
stephenvincentlloyd@gmail.com  
Directors: Paul Blieden, Tracy Drake,  
David Quadhamer  
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  
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Webmaster: Paul Blieden, pblieden@yahoo.com  
YES: Jazmín Ríos  
mjazminrios@pvsb-audubon.org

*Photos by the author unless stated otherwise.*

### Chapter Support

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
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Your donation is tax-deductible \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

**THIRD TUESDAY PROGRAMS**

**7 PM AT MADRONA MARSH**

**3201 PLAZA DEL AMO, TORRANCE**



Join North American woodpecker specialist, field guide author, and world birder **Steve Shunk** on May 15th, at 7 PM, via Zoom, for an entertaining exploration into the curious un-woodpecker-like life of the **Lewis's Woodpecker**.

**“The Birds and the Bees and the Butterflies in their Stomachs,”** is the subject for our program on June 21st, at 7 PM, via Zoom, presented by naturalist, photographer and artist **Kim Moore**.



Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon Society  
P.O. Box 2582  
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By Evi Meyer

