



HUMMIN'

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Audubon Supports Adopta

By Jess Morton

The Panamanian non-profit organization Adopta Bosque Panamá and its work to preserve the cloud forest on the high peak of Cerro Chucantí was the subject of our September program, presented by Guido Berguido. Over the last fifteen years, he has assembled a 1500-acre preserve and research station on the mountaintop. More than three dozen new species of plants and animals have been identified so far, and new species are added each time biologists visit. Our Audubon chapter is raising funds for Adopta to meet its research and maintenance needs.

The remote old growth rainforest on Chucantí in eastern Panama was a biological unknown until Guido began birding there fifteen years ago. His objective at the time was simply to add to his impressive life list of birds of his native land. He had birded extensively in central and western Panama, amassing a life list of about 675 species. Adding new birds had become difficult and would remain so unless he explored new places. Those could only be found in the eastern highlands of the country.

Unfortunately, there were two significant difficulties to be faced in birding there. First there are no maintained roads into the mountains and even those quickly reduce to mere tracks. Secondly, and far more inhibiting, the eastern mountains border Colombia. At the time there was a serious risk of running afoul of FARC rebel forces, making the region a definite no-go. However, Guido did find one possible solution. In eastern Panama, but far from the Colombian border, a ridge of lower mountains marks the border of Darién, the country's eastern-most province.

As it happened, a botanizing expedition was being organized by the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI) to go there. Guido went along as an assistant. The hours were long, and virtually all of the time was spent identifying and collecting plant specimens, but there were birds, lots of them.

So Guido went back, this time for birds. He found them. Then, he returned with other birders.

Guido's companions wanted to see all the birds he had discovered. They found some, but not all. Instead, to their dismay, they found that critical parts of the forest had been slashed and burned for agriculture. Conversion to agriculture was not the only threat to these mountain forests, logging and homesteading were others. The forest was disappearing before their eyes, and with it went the birds and wildlife dependent on it. Something had to be done, and Guido realized it would be up to him to do it. The birder had suddenly become a conservationist, simply because there was no alternative.

There is a book to be written in the Adopta story touched on here. Suffice it to say, Guido has created both a substantial cloud forest preserve and a non-profit organization Adopta Bosque Panamá to provide for its maintenance, growth and integrity. In addition, Adopta supports field research work on Chucantí, sponsoring both student groups and professional scientists to come and work there.

Our Audubon is assisting Adopta on the financial end. Though it has the Panamanian non-profit equivalent of a US 501(c)(3), Adopta does not qualify for tax-deductible donations by US individuals. Audubon, of course, does, and tax-deductible contributions for Adopta can be made to PV/South Bay Audubon. To support Adopta and the work on Chucantí, make a donation on our website <pvsb-audubon.org> or by check to our post box. Please mark that your donation is for Adopta. The birds and wildlife of the cloud forest thank you. So do we!

"Wonders of the Galapagos" is **Josefina Madunich's** topic Tuesday, **January 21st**, at Madrona Marsh Nature Center, at 7 PM. Josefina was a naturalist guide in the islands for 17 years, and will speak on Galapagos Natural History,



From the President



Birds Facing Dire Future

By David Quadhamer

Two recent reports point to a stark reality for birds. The one from National Audubon is “Survival by Degrees: 389 Bird Species on the Brink.” The second, from the journal *Science*, is “Decline of the North American Avifauna.”

National Audubon studied 604 North American species, concluding that 389 of those are vulnerable to extinction. These birds would lose more than half of their current ranges by 2080. The most fortunate of them would find some replacement habitat elsewhere, but the most highly vulnerable probably would not.

The scientists from Audubon relied on 140 million bird observations from 70 datasets. The data included observations from Mexico and Canada. Vegetation, agriculture, surface water, and other variables were included, not just climate conditions, as in the more limited report released five years ago. Brooke Bateman, Audubon’s senior climate scientist, said “we want to get at the areas that are not only suitable based on climate, but also have the appropriate habitat – they’re not converted to

agriculture or a city or something that’s not appropriate for that particular species.”

Generalists are predicted to fare better than specialists that rely on specific food sources or landscapes. Generalists include American Crows, Cedar Waxwings, Red-winged Blackbirds, and European Starlings. Specialists include Red Crossbills and Greater Sage-Grouse. The report identifies the places that are critical to protect for birds. These areas include boreal forest for breeding warblers and waterfowl, beaches and marshlands for coastal birds, and Great Plains areas for grassland birds.

The scientists also looked at regional threats that affect areas differently. They analyzed five short-term threats: extreme spring heat, spring droughts, fire weather, heavy rain, and false springs. These short-term threats would affect birds during their breeding season. Long-term threats include sea-level rise, Great lakes level change, urbanization, and cropland expansion, all of which eliminate usable habitat.

These threats were modeled for the cases of 1.5 and 3 degrees Celsius of warming above historic conditions, in effect .5 and 2 degrees Celsius above present conditions. For example, extreme spring heat could affect 99 percent of the birds studied if temperatures rose 3 degrees. Two or more of the threats considered could affect 96 percent of the birds. Thus urbanization and sea-level rise would cause coastal birds to lose habitat. Even if global warming can be held to 1.5 degrees, only 17 percent of birds would remain threat-free.

At 3 degrees, that declines to one percent. Audubon’s models point to a potentially massive loss in biodiversity.

Countless birds would be better off if global carbon emissions are stabilized. Renee Stone, vice president of Audubon’s Climate Initiative states that “our report tells us that climate change is an existential threat to birds and gives us a strong signal that we have to choose a different path, now.” She also says that “climate solutions are already on the table that will lower carbon emissions at the speed and scale we need.”

Audubon’s strategy for addressing the problem focuses on climate adaptation and climate change mitigation. Climate change adaptation involves protecting and expanding the places birds need and preparing for the impacts of climate change. Climate change mitigation involves addressing the underlying causes of climate change. Solutions are economy-wide and include 100 percent clean electricity, natural climate solutions, energy efficient buildings and industry, clean transportation, and investment in technology to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Two goals must be met: greenhouse gas emissions must drop 45 percent below 2010 levels by 2030 and the world must achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced in electricity generation, agriculture, transportation, commercial and residential buildings, and in industrial processes. Visit climate.audubon.org to learn more about Audubon’s work and what you can do to help.

The *Science* report studied the population change of 529 species

of birds over a 48-year period. This is 76 percent of breeding species. The study looked at birds in the continental United States and Canada. The results of the study indicated a loss of nearly 3 billion birds since 1970.

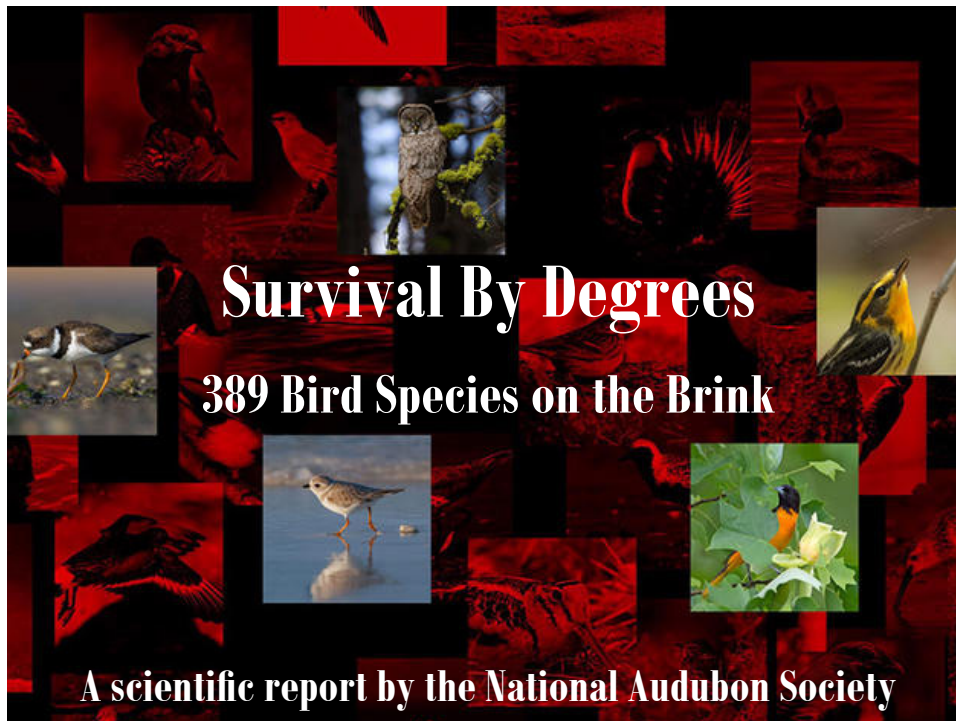
The authors of the paper write “this loss of bird abundance signals an urgent need to address threats to avert future avifaunal collapse and associated loss of ecosystem integrity, function, and services.” Since only breeding populations were

considered in the study, the loss estimates are conservative.

There was a net loss of 2.5 billion individuals among 419 native migratory species. There was, however, a small increase of 26 million individuals among 100 native migratory species. Twelve bird families, including sparrows, warblers, blackbirds, and finches made up more than 90 percent of the total cumulative loss. The authors of the study write “population loss is not restricted to rare and threatened species, but includes many widespread and common species that may be disproportionately influential components of food webs and ecosystem function.” The losses are not replaced with

birds that fare well in human-altered landscapes.

There are seven simple actions to help birds. 1) Windows can be made safer. Up to one billion birds in the United States die from window collisions annually.



The collisions happen because birds perceive reflected images as literal objects. 2) Cats can be kept indoors. More birds are killed by outdoor cats than any other non-native threat. 3) Plant native plants in your yard. There are 40 million acres of lawn in the United States alone. Visit www.audubon.org/native-plants for more information on native plants appropriate for your location. 4) Avoid the use of pesticides. A 2013 study revealed that neo-nicotinoid insecticides are toxic to birds. 5) Drink coffee that is good for birds. 42 species of North American songbirds are helped by shade-grown coffees. 6) Use less plastic. Since 91% of plastic is not recycled, some of it inevitably ends up in the environment

where birds get entangled in it or mistake it for food. 7) Watch birds and share your findings. Hundreds of thousands of people contribute their bird observations to the Cornell Lab of Ornithology every year through projects such as eBird, NestWatch, Project FeederWatch and the Great Backyard Bird Count. Our annual Christmas Bird Count on December 22nd is also an excellent way to share your observations. For more information on the findings from the report and how to help, visit www.3billionbirds.org.

Of course, another action you can take to help birds is to support Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon. Our chapter is working on local habitat restoration and our grant program provides funds to organizations and individuals that work to restore habitat as well. Speakers at our monthly meetings provide informative presentations on birds and some of the challenges they face. Our bimonthly newsletter provides information on legislative and conservation issues, the local bird population, travel logs, and a calendar of events that people can participate in to learn more about our local birds. We recently mailed a request for donations to our members. Please contribute to support our work. Thank you and I appreciate your support.

BIRDS OF THE PENINSULA

September/October 2019

by Vincent Lloyd

Mild weather lingered well into October until a cold front moved in at the end of the month. The temperature reached 95° in Torrance on Oct. 24 but only 68° on Oct. 27. Temperatures must have been mild in the north as well, as the fall warbler migration was late this year, really getting going only at the end of September. However, the tail end of the shorebird migration brought some nice birds in September: **Red Knots**, **Pectoral Sandpipers**, and **Dunlin**, all found along the Los Angeles River.

On Sept. 20 Dick Barth found a **Blackpoll Warbler** at little Hemingway Park in Carson. Another Blackpoll and an **American Redstart** visited DeForest Park on Sept. 27 (Meryl Edelstein), while a **Tennessee Warbler** (Chris Dean) and a **Chestnut-sided Warbler** (Dessie Sieburth) drew the crowds to Banning Park; the same day another Chestnut-sided Warbler popped up at South Coast Botanic Garden (Randy Harwood). That same busy weekend, a **Prairie Warbler** drew the throng to Madrona Marsh.



A migrant common in the East but rare in the West is the **Broad-winged Hawk**, seen by a migrant birder from Northern California at Harbor Park on Oct. 17. The birder, John Sterling, posted a photo of the back of the perched bird. According to Clark

and Wheeler in *Hawks of North America*, “Broad-winged Hawk juveniles when perched are difficult to distinguish from perched juvenile Red-shoulders.” They suggest looking at the secondaries: the Red-shoulder has pale spots that the Broad-wing lacks. The photo is dark but shows no spots. In addition, as John watched, a Red-shouldered Hawk chased the Broad-wing away, so he could conveniently see that the Broad-wing was smaller. Apparently no one else saw the hawk, but John is a professional ornithologist who has seen 4487 bird species on seven continents. It turns out that John lives in rustic Woodland, California, in the heart of Sacramento Valley duck country, where this author first started birding many years ago. Previously only one Broad-winged Hawk had been reported on eBird in the South Bay (that bird was a juvenile spotted by Dinuk Magamma at SCBG in 2012; before that, another was seen

on the Christmas Bird Count in 1974.)

Out-of-place if not rare raptors were the **Ospreys** at Wilderness Park, Madrona Marsh, and Alondra Park (Jan Gardner). **White-tailed Kites** have been hanging out at Bixby Marsh, Madrona Marsh and Harbor Park. A pair roosted in the back yard of yours truly in Carson from mid-September into November; one night there were four!

Other unusual sights at Harbor Park were the **Virginia Rail** on Oct. 16 (Chris Dean and Joyce Brady), **Common Gallinule** the next day (Greg Nemes) and lingering **White Pelicans**.

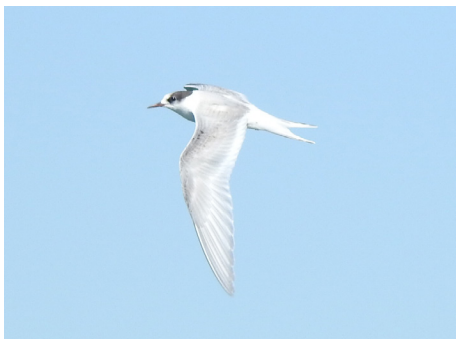
Madrona Marsh continued to be a hot spot for rare vagrants. The **Little Blue Heron** of August continued as late as Sept. 24. It was followed



a month later by a **Bobolink** spotted by Adam Johnson, which hung around into November, when it was joined by a **Painted Bunting**.

Meanwhile, other unusual herons included a **Yellow-crowned Night Heron** at L.A. Harbor on Oct. 6 (Bernardo Alps) and seven **Cattle Egrets** spotted flying over Ocean

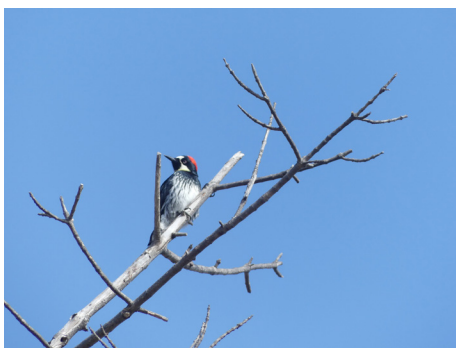
Trails Preserve on Oct. 14 by Chris Chappell. Another nice find in the L.A. Harbor was the



Arctic Tern that flew in on Oct. 21 (Bobby Trusela).

October was a good month for tanagers, as a **Summer Tanager** appeared at Wilderness Park on Oct. 3, followed by **Scarlet Tanagers** at Harbor Park on Oct. 16 (Chris Dean) and Madrona Marsh at the end of October.

Several woodpeckers that are seldom seen in the South Bay found their way here: an



Acorn Woodpecker that appeared in the author's backyard at the beginning of September, a **Red-breasted Sapsucker** that hung out at Harbor Park in September, a **Nuttall's Woodpecker** at El Camino College on Oct. 8 and a **Hairy Woodpecker** reported at Harbor Park on Oct. 20. **White-winged Doves** were spotted in several areas,

including a backyard in South Redondo Beach where one lingered into November. A rarer dove in our area is the



Band-tailed Pigeon; one was found on Sept. 6 by Chris Dean at Sand Dune Park and another at Malaga Dunes by Jonathan Nakai on Oct. 7. A **Poorwill** was found by Adam Johnson at Wilderness Park on Oct. 8, while a **Costa's Hummingbird** was reported at SCBG on Oct. 30 (Bob Diebold).

Unusual passerines included a **Phainopepla** that visited Madrona Marsh on Sept. 2, a **Mountain Chickadee** that was chasing balls at Trump National on Sept. 30, a **Loggerhead Shrike** spotted by Melissa Loebel at Henrietta Basin on Oct. 4, and a **Horned Lark** photographed by Albert Gasser at Cabrillo Beach on Oct. 12. Seldom-seen seed-eaters included a **Blue Grosbeak** at Sand Dune Park on Sept. 2 (Manuel

Duran and Alejandra Cedillo), **Lawrence's Goldfinches** at SCBG on Sept. 11 (RH) and Madrona Marsh on Oct. 20, and **Green-tailed Towhees** seen at Sand Dune Park, DeForest Wetlands, and South Torrance. Particularly rare were the **California Thrasher** flushed by Randy Harwood on Sept. 8, and the astounding **Townsend's Solitaire** nabbed by Mark Rubke on Oct. 1 at Wilderness Park. Among sparrows, outstanding were the **Black-throated Sparrow** at DeForest Wetlands seen on Sept. 24 and the **Grasshopper Sparrows** that visited DeForest Wetlands on Oct. 25 and Madrona Marsh on Oct. 31.

Tropical Kingbirds at Entradero Park and Harbor Park appear to be winter visitors returning from last winter. Other putative returnees are the **Ash-throated Flycatcher** and the **Black-and-white Warbler** at Madrona Marsh. Let's hope they stay until the Christmas Bird Count!

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

Photo credits:

Acorn Woodpecker — Lloyd
Arctic Tern, Band-tailed Pigeon, Bobolink — Jonathan Nakai

Broad-winged Hawk — John Sterling

An Early Morning Concert

By Evi Meyer

Every morning, I go for a run through my neighborhood to welcome the new day and get some exercise along the way. To entertain myself, I count all the bird species I see or hear on a given morning, but don't usually stop to observe them. That changed one morning recently when I had to head out for my run at the crack of dawn if I were to still meet my early work schedule for that day.

Running or walking through one's neighborhood offers so much more than just exercise. It is a way to really get to know the place we call

home and encounter some of its other residents that occupy the same space.

I wave at and greet neighbors I see every morning as I run by them. Most of them I don't know by name, but they have become familiar faces of my morning route. They know me as well, but they don't know that I am secretly counting the birds I encounter.

Along my track I see and hear all kinds of birds. Some are permanent loud residents like Red-shouldered Hawks, Northern Mockingbirds, American Crows and House Wrens that are easy to hear from a distance. Others, like California Towhees and Bushtits, are quieter in their vocalizations and can only be heard from a short distance away.

Since I live close to the ocean I also see large birds like Brown Pelicans and Ospreys soaring above--or sometimes below me. They need no vocalizations to get my attention. They are simply out on their silent morning hunts.

Come fall migration time, other species show up to announce the beginning of the new season. Now the low soft chup chup of a Hermit Thrush can be heard between the loud chatter of some of the permanent residents. Starting about the

middle of September our neighborhoods turn abuzz with the songs of White-crowned Sparrows who have returned from their arctic breeding grounds. Their long clear whistles followed by a series of buzzes or trills have a dreamlike quality.

And it was this vocalization that stopped me in my tracks on my recent early morning excursion. The light was still dim when I approached three densely-leafed ficus trees from which a loud cacophony of bird songs emanated. Each of those trees must have had upwards of fifty White-crowned Sparrows warming up their voices in their night roosts. I could not see the individual birds, but the way their vocalizations brought those trees to life was pure magic. They appeared to have a voice. Ents perhaps?

So, I stood looking up and listening to this intensely disorganized dissonance of sound coming out of these trees. There was no beginning and no end to it. It very much reminded me of being in a concert hall when the orchestra tunes their instruments to A above middle C just before the performance.

I was somewhat entranced and did not notice that I had caught the attention of another walker. "What do you got?" he asks me. I pointed up to the trees and told him to listen. We both stood there as I told him all I knew about



White-crowned Sparrows. He, too, was smitten.

It did not take long until another walker approached us curiously asking what we were seeing? “No, not seeing, hearing”, said the newly inaugurated White-crowned Sparrow “expert”.

It was he who now shared his knowledge with the newcomer. Passing it on? I was very pleased to have piqued two people’s curiosity about birds.

Now that I know that White-crowned Sparrows use the trees in my neighborhood as night roosts and vocalize together

before leaving for a first meal of the day, I do all my morning runs at the crack of dawn, even if my work schedule would allow me to go much later.

Just the other day, as dawn was breaking, a couple walking the neighborhood approached me as I stood under “my concert halls”. The questions

the Arctic, the husband asked what they would do now that record temperatures of 93 degrees had been registered in Alaska this summer. We spent

quite some time talking about climate change and exchanging ideas of how to avert it. Sometimes just a neighborhood run can become a platform to share knowledge.

I will continue to go on my early morning runs to learn as much as possible about daily and seasonal changes of the natural world in my neighborhood.

By now, I know the favorite perches or territories of many of my avian cohabitants and expect to see or find them there. If they are absent, I worry, only to be relieved when I see or hear them the next time around. It’s beginning to feel

like the coming and going of a big family. I love my runs, and even though I do not get the worm for being an early bird, I feel more than rewarded with other treats.



SOME BIRDS OF CHILE

by Vincent Lloyd

This summer I went to Chile and was excited about seeing what birds were there. I know, what was I thinking? No one goes to Chile to see birds, not when Ecuador has three times as many species in a third the area. Actually, I went there mainly to see a total solar eclipse (which was spectacular!). But Chile turned out to be an interesting place for birds because in many ways it is very much like California: a Mediterranean climate, a cold marine current along the coast, and a mountain range to the east. The birds I saw fell into three groups: birds that occur in both California and Chile, Chilean species that resemble California birds, and species belonging to strictly South American families.

I saw nine species that occur in California. The smallest was the House Wren and the largest was the Turkey Vulture. The Neotropic Cormorant, a rarity in California, was the common cormorant in Chile. A surprising bird was one I heard but never saw. For two days I was confined to bed while in the town of San Pedro Atacama, high up in the Andes. I did more listening to the birds than watching them. But I often heard the familiar “Chicago!” of the California Quail, which made me long for home. (The California Quail is an introduced bird in Chile.)

One of the birds I was most eager to see was the Rufous-

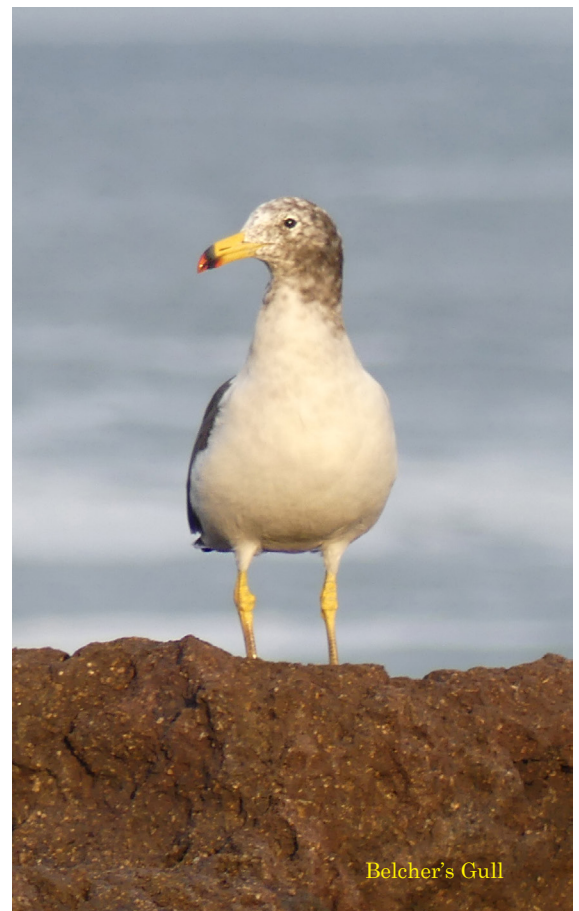


collared Sparrow, *Zonotrichia capensis*. You don't actually have to go to South America to see it, as its range extends north to southern Mexico as well as south to Cape Horn. It's one of those birds that looks familiar, but is a bit different. The resemblance to the White-crowned Sparrow is obvious, with the striped head and streaked back, but with an added bit of color. The resemblance is not coincidental, as it belongs to the same genus as the White-crowned, Golden-crowned, White-throated, and Harris's Sparrows. It is widespread in Latin America, except for tropical lowlands.

Gulls are gulls everywhere. The three common gulls I saw at the seashore were the Kelp Gull, Belcher's

Gull, and the Grey Gull. This last one is particularly interesting: it is an attractive medium-sized gull with a white trailing edge to the wing secondaries, belonging to the same genus as the Laughing Gull. It is famous because its nesting grounds were unknown for a long time until they were found in the middle of the Atacama Desert. Evidently, they had started nesting there when the climate was wetter and never moved away.

The beautiful Inca Tern is captivating to watch as it sways in the wind, then suddenly dives. It is a dark gray tern with a red bill, an unusual white “moustache”, and a white trailing edge



Belcher's Gull

on the wing. It belongs to a monotypic genus.

Among land birds, one of my favorites was the Fire-eyed Diucon, a phoebe-like bird of the Tyrannid family with a bright red eye. The Common Diuca Finch, *Diuca diuca*, belongs to the tanager family, Thraupidae, like the finches of the Galapagos. It is slate gray with a smart white throat. They are indeed common in Chile. I saw no Fringillid finches like the House Finch.

Almost as interesting as the birds that were there were the birds that were not. There are no crows or ravens in South America. There are jays, but not in Chile. The crow niche in Chile is filled by a falconid, the Chimango Caracara, *Milvago chimango*. They flocked and cried much like crows around the vineyard where I watched the eclipse. They went crazy when totality began, as though they feared the end of the world.

The most astonishing bird I encountered was one I saw looking at the window while I was ill in San Pedro de Atacama. To pass the time, I read *The Hobbit*. You may recall that a critical role in the story is played by a bird, “an enormous thrush, nearly coal black.” That same day, looking out the window, there in a tree I saw perched a thrush — the Coal Black Thrush (*Turdus serranus*). It looks like a European Blackbird and sounds and behaves like an American Robin.

Juncos at Home

by Ann Dalkey

On one of those warm fall mornings a few days ago, while lying in bed, I heard a number of birds chattering away in the backyard. The dominant male of the recently arrived White-crowned Sparrows was singing away, a few metallic chinks from a California Towhee rang out, Dark-eyed Junco calls were interspersed in the chatter, and a fussy Orange-crowned Warbler made its presence known. Our resident Anna’s Hummingbird alternated between his vocalizations and zooming flights, making me suspect he was busy chasing off the Allen’s hummer as the Anna’s protected “his” California fuchsia patch, now in full bloom.

As I lay there, it occurred to me that this early morning scene was similar to countless mornings camping in the wilderness where birds start singing while it’s still dark. That’s when I realized we had succeeded in our goal of creating a welcoming home for wildlife.

Barry and I began converting our conventional grass and flower bed yard to one with native plants in 1994. Immediately, butterflies were

tending the flowers. As the conversion extended onward through the entire backyard, save a row of rose bushes and several vegetable boxes, the insect population increased in diversity. During the last two years, when searching through litter of the wishbone plants for seeds, I noticed an incredible number of outrageous little spiders. There were brown ones, metallic gold spiders, and ones with black legs and red bodies, all tiny, not to mention the funnel-web spiders, orb spiders, and black widows.

It’s evident that some useful level of a functioning ecosystem has developed in our yard over the past 25 years. To our



delight, a pair of Dark-eyed Juncos raised two broods of chicks this past summer, each brood in a different planter mounted on the garage wall. They foraged in the understory of our shrubs and under the bladder pod. Mom and dad junco would fill the chick’s beaks with all kinds of seeds and “bugs”. To our delight, they carried out their duties in full view of our patio window. Barry, I and the birds are all making good use of a yard now replete with abundant forage opportunities.

This truly is a case of if you plant it, they will come!

MEET, LEARN, RESTORE, ENJOY

Chapter Calendar

EVENTS

Tuesday, Jan. 21, 7 p.m.: Audubon Third Tuesday Get-Togethers. Our speaker for the night will be **Josefina Madunich**, presenting “**Wonders of the Galapagos**”. Come to Madrona Marsh to socialize with friends and to enjoy the bird quiz, raffle and prizes from Wild Birds Unlimited.

FIELD TRIPS

Sunday, Dec. 1, 8 a.m. – 11 a.m.: Bird Walk through Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park. Join Audubon leaders to explore the recently restored KMHRP and witness the birds’ return to this sanctuary in the middle of our metropolitan area. Meet in the parking lot closest to Anaheim and Vermont.

Tuesday, Dec. 3, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” This bird walk meets EVERY Tuesday at 8:30am. Join Audubon leader Tommye Hite and friends on a ramble around a great local birding area. Meet at parking lot of Madrona Marsh Nature Center.

Wednesday, Dec. 4: Birding with Bob. Bob Shanman leads bird walks to different destinations every first Wednesday of the month. For details, visit www.wbu.com/redondobeach and click on Birding with Bob.

Sunday, Dec. 8, 8 a.m.: Bird walk at South Coast Botanic Garden. Audubon leader David Quadhamer will lead this walk through the garden, located at 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes. There is a minimal charge for nonmembers of the SCBG Foundation, or you can join there.

Sunday, Dec. 8, 1 p.m.: Los Serenos de Point Vicente History Walk to Abalone Cove Shoreline Park. Tour the tide pools teeming with fascinating marine life. Moderate to strenuous. For details, visit www.losserenos.com/pvic.htm.

Tuesday, Dec. 10, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See Dec. 3 for details.

Wednesday, Dec. 11, 8 a.m.: Bird Walk at Madrona Marsh with Audubon leader Bob Shanman. Meet at the Madrona Marsh Nature Center.

Friday, Dec. 13, 8 a.m.: Field trip to High-tide Upper Newport Bay with Eric and Ann Brooks. For details, e-mail motmots@aol.com or call 323-295-6688.

Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 a.m.: PVPLC Natural History Walk to Lower Portuguese Bend Reserve. Follow Sandbox Trail ascending through grasses and low shrubs for nice views of the Pacific Ocean. Easy. For details, visit www.pvplc.org.

Sunday, Dec. 15, 8 a.m. – 11 a.m.: Bird Walk through Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park. See Dec. 1 for details.

Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See Dec. 3 for details.

Sunday, Dec. 22: PV Peninsula Christmas Bird Count. For details, call 310-706-1230 or e-mail stephenvincentlloyd@gmail.com.

Tuesday, Dec. 24, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See Dec. 3 for details.

Saturday, Dec. 28, 8:30-10:30 a.m.: Bird Walk at Madrona Marsh with Audubon leader Dinuk Magamma. Meet at the Madrona Marsh Nature Center.

Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See Dec. 3 for details.

Wednesday, Jan. 1: Birding with Bob. Bob Shanman leads bird walks to different destinations every first Wednesday of the month. For details, visit www.wbu.com/redondobeach and click on Birding with Bob.

Sunday, Jan 5, 8 a.m. – 11 a.m.: Bird Walk through Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park. See Dec. 1 for details.

Tuesday, Jan 7, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See Dec. 3 for details.

Wednesday, Jan. 8, 8 a.m.: Bird Walk at Madrona Marsh. Dec. 11 for details.

Saturday, Jan. 11, 3 p.m.: PVPLC Natural History Walk to Abalone Cove Reserve tide pools. Visit the newly landscaped trails lined with drought tolerant plants and interpretive signage. Enjoy a walk down to explore the tide pools and pillow lava formations. Moderate. For details, visit www.pvplc.org.

Sunday, Jan. 12, 8 a.m.: Bird walk at South Coast Botanic Garden. See Dec. 8 for details.

Tuesday, Jan. 14, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See Dec. 3 for details.

Sunday, Jan. 19, 8 a.m. – 11 a.m.: Bird Walk through Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park. See Dec. 1 for details.

Sunday, Jan. 19, 8 a.m.: Bird walk at Ballona Wetlands with Bob Shanman. For details, visit www.wbu.com/redondobeach.

Tuesday, Jan. 21, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See Dec. 3 for details.

Saturday, Jan. 25, 8:30-10:30 a.m.: Bird Walk at Madrona Marsh with Audubon leader Dinuk Magamma. See Dec. 28 for details.

Tuesday, Jan. 28, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See Dec. 3 for details.

NOTE: PV/South Bay Audubon field trips are generally free, but donations are much appreciated to support programs of the chapter.

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

Executive Officers

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

Committees:

- Calendar: Evi Meyer, evimeyer@cox.net
- Christmas Bird Count Vincent Lloyd
stephenvincentlloyd@gmail.com
- Field Trips: Ann and Eric Brooks, motmots@aol.com
- Hospitality: Alene Gardner,
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- Hummin’: Jess Morton, jmorton@igc.org
- Mailing List: Bob Shanman, wildbirdbob@gmail.com
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- Snowy Plover Tommye Hite tommyehite@hotmail.com
- Webmaster: Paul Blieden, pblieden@yahoo.com
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dquadhamer@yahoo.com

Photos by the author unless stated otherwise.

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

THIRD TUESDAY PROGRAMS

7 PM AT MADRONA MARSH

3201 PLAZA DEL AMO, TORRANCE



January 21st, Josefina Madunich presents **“Wonders of the Galapagos”** a program about those remarkable Islands. Josefina lived in the Galapagos Islands for more than 17 years, working as a naturalist guide in the Galapagos National Park. She knows the islands as few people do. She will speak on all aspects of Galapagos

Natural History, from its unique wildlife to its geology and conservation situation. Now a chapter member, Josefina maintains strong connections with the islands, regularly bringing groups of visitors to see this amazing place. Please join us for an intimate and personal view of one of the world’s great wildlife destinations.



Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon Society
P.O. Box 2582
Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA 90274

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By Evi Meyer

