



HUMMIN'

www.pvsb-audubon.org

Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon Society Vol. XLI #2 Feb./Mar. 2019

Adopt-A-Plover

Adopt the Snowy Plover, that is! Four decades ago, when PV Audubon first formed, we informally adopted the Allen's Hummingbird as our chapter's mascot, and it has always been on the Hummin' masthead. Since first colonizing the PV area in the 1960s, Allen's have taken over much of LA and Orange Counties and their range is expanding. So it's time to adopt a new bird, one that can really benefit from Audubon's support. That bird is the Snowy Plover.

The Snowy Plover (SNPL) is a bird of sandy beaches. It's one of many species that has seen severe population declines. It seems as the hummers have gone up, the plovers have gone down. And no wonder. Hummingbirds love our gardens, warming weather and hummingbird feeders. Plovers, on the other hand, though hardly noticed by anyone, have to compete with humans for space on our beaches. It's the only habitat they know, and they are ill equipped to deal with hordes of oblivious beach-goers, sand grooming machines, off leash dogs and a miscellany of other difficulties. They can fly, and do quite frequently when disturbed. But flight is not an option when they nest, and the poor success of nesting plovers over several decades has ended Snowy Plovers up on the federal Threatened Species list.

Let's Adopt a Plover and see if we can't help reverse that trend along the beaches here in the South Bay. Take a look at the article on Pages 4 and 5. See what you think of the ideas presented there, and then lend a hand. Helping these birds find better living conditions on our beaches may be far simpler than one may expect.

February-March Programs

Tuesday, Feb.19th, at 7 PM, at Madrona Marsh, **Randy Harwood** will present "A California Road Trip for Nature Lovers," a photo journey of places and animals (mostly birds) of some of our most important wildlife areas, ranging from the Salton Sea to Point Reyes.



While visiting her daughter, son-in-law, and grandchildren in Western Australia, **Sally Moite** spent time looking at and photographing the birds of suburbs, parks and reserves. On Tuesday, March.19th, at 7 PM She will show

photos from her trip last year to Perth in the local spring (Sept. and Oct.). Some South Western Australian birds are very much like ours, others very different.



We mark the passing of chapter member Donald Martens last year and of Frances, his wife, some years before, and extend our condolences to the family. We are most grateful to the Martenses for their generous bequest to Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon. It will add greatly to our ability to enhance conditions for the birds they cared about, and through that, the quality of life for all people in the region.

From the President



State of the World's Birds

By David Quadhamer

BirdLife International, of which the National Audubon Society is the US representative, recently released a report on the state of the world's birds. The trends in the report are not good. At least 40% of bird species have declining populations, 44% have stable populations, 7% have increasing populations and the population status of 8% is unknown.

BirdLife International is the official Red List authority for birds, a subset of the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species. Species are assigned to one of the following categories: Extinct, Extinct in the Wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened, Least Concern and Data Deficient.

More than 161 species of birds have been lost since 1500. Twenty-two others are probably extinct and

are classified as Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct). Three species have likely been lost since 2000. Declining bird populations include familiar birds and are occurring in temperate and tropical regions. As of 2017, 1,469 species of birds are threatened with extinction globally. That is 13%, or one in eight, of the total number of species. Included in this total are birds listed as Critically Endangered (222), Endangered (461) or Vulnerable (786). Another 1,017 birds are listed as Near Threatened, bringing the total to 22% of bird species that are of significant global concern. Many others are considered Vulnerable, including well-known birds such as Snowy Owl and Atlantic Puffin.

Birds need healthy habitats to survive, but many of the most critical areas lack protection. To help us and policy makers provide the necessary protections, scientists have designated more than 13,000 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) globally, both on land and at sea. Each IBA has been shown to be important for the biodiversity within it, and thus merit conservation action. Around the world, many protected areas have been created because of IBA listing.

A site can qualify as an IBA if it meets one or more of the following qualifications: a significant number of species of global conservation

concern are present, there are a significant number of range restricted species, there are a significant number of restricted biome species, or a bird species congregates there in numbers above a certain threshold. Unfortunately, 80% of IBAs still have inadequate protected area coverage.

Birds face many threats including expansion of agriculture, logging, urbanization, pollution, introduction of exotic species and climate change. Habitat destruction resulting from expanding agriculture is a major threat to birds. Tropical regions are seeing the most rapid conversion of natural habitats into farmland. Neonicotinoids (neurotoxic insecticides) are used to pre-treat crops. However, these pose a serious threat to all seed-eating birds.

Forests are being lost at a disturbing rate. Each year more than seven million hectares (17M acres) of forest are converted to some form of development. Given that two-thirds of bird species are found in forests, this is a big problem. Many of these species of birds cannot live anywhere else. Deforestation accounts for about 20% of human-induced greenhouse gas emissions each year. At one time, there were 6 trillion trees on the planet. Now there are 3 trillion. 10 billion trees are lost every year.

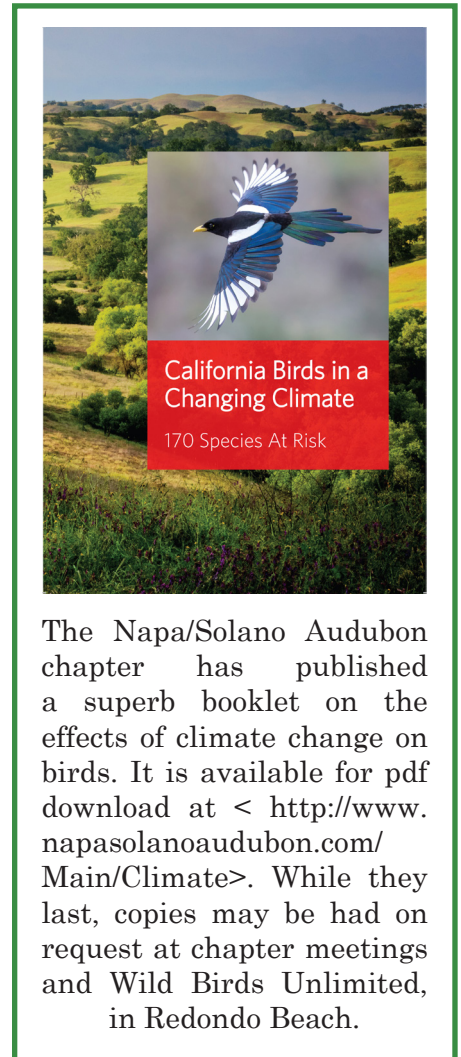
Humans have introduced invasive species intentionally and unintentionally for

thousands of years. Birds on islands are especially susceptible to invasive species since they evolved with few competitors and predators. Invasive species affect 75% of globally threatened species on oceanic islands. Over the last 500 years, introduced species have been partially or entirely responsible for the known extinctions of 112 species of birds. It may be more. Invasives are the most common contributing factor to recent bird extinctions.

Scientific studies of 570 species of birds have shown that 24% of them are negatively affected by climate change. Most of the species affected are experiencing declines in range size and abundance. In 2014, National Audubon released the Birds and Climate Report. It indicated that 314 species of birds in North America are threatened by climate change. More than 50% of the current climatic range of these 314 species will be lost. 126 of these species will lose more than 50% of their current range by 2050. The report detailed the conditions birds need to survive and then mapped where those conditions will be found in the future. If you would like to read more about the state of the world's birds, the report is available online <<https://www.birdlife.org/sowb2018>>. To date, this kind of research has been largely limited to Europe and North America, so world-wide the number of birds affected is almost surely much higher.

Given all the bad news, what can be done? Conservation efforts have led to 25 species of birds being down listed from Critically Endangered since 2000. Additional species are being helped by conservation efforts, without which they likely would have been much worse off than they are now. The work our Audubon chapter does in local habitat restoration, bird population censusing, advocacy and conservation education contributes to those efforts.

To summarize, the Red List and IBAs help determine where to target conservation resources. Formal protection for all of them would be ideal, but even without it, land can be protected in private and public reserves. Such action benefits not only the Critically Endangered birds, but all the other flora and fauna present as well.



The Napa/Solano Audubon chapter has published a superb booklet on the effects of climate change on birds. It is available for pdf download at <<http://www.napasolanoaudubon.com/Main/Climate>>. While they last, copies may be had on request at chapter meetings and Wild Birds Unlimited, in Redondo Beach.



Photo by David Quadhamer

Rock Wren

The SNPL and HB

By Jess Morton

SNPL is the bird world's sort-of acronym for Snowy Plover. The acronym HB, if you are in Orange County, stands for Huntington Beach. If you are in LA County, HB means Hermosa Beach. From July through March, both HBs have lots of SNPLs. And, since the snowies are a Threatened Species, that's a fine thing. But suppose we could have the birds in our HB present all year round? That would be wonderful, and a great contribution to the overall effort to bring the species back to a healthy, sustainable population—getting them off the Threatened Species list and making them, once again, a fellow member of our beach-loving community!

Ah, but how does one do this? The Snowy Plover populations along West Coast beaches have taken a nosedive over the last half century, a result of humanity's having claimed virtually every square foot of sandy beach along our coastline. Yet sandy beach is the only habitat Snowy Plovers are adapted to. They live in sand. Rain or Shine. High tide, or no. It is their only world. When storm clouds gather and we scurry for shelter, the plovers hunker down into a divot, footprint or tire track in the sand, letting the howling wind blow over them and the torrents run off their waterproof feathering.

When the wind dies down and the high surf recedes, the birds scout the wrack of stranded kelp

for the miscellany of invertebrates that make up their diet—mollusks, cnidarians, worms, grubs, beetles, kelp flies; nothing you would care for in a sandwich. And then, fed, the birds return to their scrapes and divots in the sand as the sun breaks through for another fine day in Southern California. And renewed beach traffic with an ever-increasing number of pick up and garbage trucks, “grooming” equipment, and first responders.



Snowy Plover, winter at Cabrillo Beach, with distant Mt. Baldy.

The birds put up with it on the sands of Hermosa Beach. At least they do when they are not trying to breed. We see them during the months from late summer to early spring. Between 50 and 150 Snowy Plovers seem to find comfort there, arriving from scattered breeding colonies elsewhere along the coast. They put up with the oblivious joggers that run through the resting flock. The birds notice the runner (or off-leash dog, life-guard or police vehicle) and scurry off or fly out of the way, only to return a little later. It's wearing being a bird, but at least the human disturbances seldom have fatal consequences. The runner isn't out to eat the bird, after all, just

get some exercise. And so, the birds make do. But what might happen if we changed conditions just a bit to alter that dynamic radically?

Suppose we could adjust use of the beach enough so that the runners could still do their running, and the life guards, police and maintenance folks could meet their public needs, but do it in a way that left the Snowy Plovers alone to do their thing in peace? Might they even stick around to nest on the beach? Recent successes from Santa Monica north to Santa Barbara, suggest that could happen.

The beach at Hermosa, where the snowies have chosen to hang out, is quite wide. While the beach stretches the entire north-south length of the town, the birds are usually found from about 18th to 21st Streets. To me, the beach from the Hermosa pier all the way north into Manhattan Beach seems pretty uniform. To the birds, this one stretch apparently offers them the best deal. That's where we always find them, usually squatting in the sand within about 100 feet of the high tide line, while all the other bird species roam the entire coastline. With a little ingenuity, a lot of public education, even more patience, but not a whole lot of cash, we have a good chance of making the Snowy Plovers' lives a bit easier and, most importantly, inducing them to nest right there on the beach! Imagine what it would be like for the children (adults, too) to have the thrill of

Photos taken April 27, 2018



following a nest through a complete breeding cycle, from a male's scrape in the sand, to a female's acceptance of that nesting place, to the laying and incubation of the eggs, to the final hatching of two or three little fluff balls on toothpick legs that within minutes of emerging from the egg are up and running on the beach. What better connection to nature could a child have than that?

Snowy Plover chicks, Malibu Lagoon



And it has been done. The models exist, first at Santa Barbara's Coal Oil Point, then two seasons ago, at Santa Monica, Malibu Lagoon and Dockweiler Beach—the first successful Snowy Plover nestings in LA County since 1949. Let's move that success down the coast a few miles now, and give it a try. A quite simple enclosure combined with effective public education and proper monitoring have been shown to work. If we can convince the City of Hermosa Beach that this is a grand idea, and make the public aware of the opportunity on offer, Audubon I am sure will

be pleased to put up the funds and find the volunteers to bring the project to fruition.

Then it will be up to the birds to show their approval for a conservation effort well done.

Track Homes

A truck's deep tracks where someone crossed the sand have left twin avenues of ruts aligned upon the shore that some high tide or wind will flush and fill till none is left to find

Ten plovers hunkered here ignore that wind a pair, then three, apart a five-fold band the birds we rarely notice in the sand are spaced as if each has its rut assigned

Those plovers seen look scarcely more than sand yet one sort's dark, the second's lighter tanned and these keep company by kith and kind the huddled neighbors share but shore and wind

So like us are these birds that live in sand with rutted tracks to save them from the wind

By Jess Morton
from *Shorelines*



Snowy Plover, early morning, Hermosa Beach

BIRDS OF THE PENINSULA

November/December 2018

by Vincent Lloyd

BEEP BEEP! Watch out Wile E. Coyote! He's back! After a 30-year absence, a **Greater Roadrunner** has taken up residence on the Peninsula. The bird was first spotted at Linden Chandler Preserve on August 27 by Karl Fairchild, was photographed by Phil Carnehl on Sept. 17, and was still present on Dec. 31. It has been seen most often on the hill north of the baseball field. (The only other recent area records on eBird are an unsupported sighting in San Pedro in 2017 and one that Tracy Drake found last June in the Torrance City Yard.)



Greater Roadrunner at the Chandler Preserve.

A raptor unusual in our area is the **Northern Harrier**. A female was seen at Alta Vicente on Dec. 23, at Filiorum Preserve on Dec. 25, at Harbor Park on Jan. 5, and at George F. Canyon on Jan. 6. Could they all have been the same bird?

On the edge of our area, a female **Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** was found along the L.A. River south of Willow by Jeff Boyd on Nov. 27. This appears to be the same bird that spent last

winter, when it was an immature bird, at the same location. It continues in the same area as of Jan. 10. Other uncommon flycatchers seen in the same spot include an ongoing female **Vermilion Flycatcher** and a **Tropical Kingbird**. Other Tropical Kingbirds continue at Harbor Park and Entradero Park; still others have popped up at Madrona Marsh and Golden Shores. Yet another rarity, a **White-winged Dove**, was reported on the L.A. River on Jan. 10.

The L.A. River has also attracted some unusual ducks and geese: a **Snow Goose**, a **Redhead**, and a **Northern Pintail**. Downstream at the mouth of the river, a group of up to ten **Black Scoters** and a **White-winged Scoter** were seen by many in early December.

As of early January, the **American Oystercatcher** continues at Royal Palms Beach in San Pedro, while another hung out at King Harbor in early December. Two **American/Black Oystercatcher hybrids** popped up on the L.A. Harbor breakwater on Dec. 23 and another has been seen off and on at Royal Palms. A **Franklin's Gull** was reported at Golden Shore Preserve on Nov. 27.

Of the 15 **White-faced Ibises** that Mike Miller saw at Harbor Park on Oct. 20, one seems to have decided to hang around for the winter.

Another bird seldom seen at Harbor Park was the **Short-eared Owl** found by John Ivanov on Nov. 19. Could this have been the same bird that surprised John Thomlinson at CSU Dominguez Hills on Nov. 14?

Dick Barth has made a career of discovering rarities in little neighborhood parks. On Nov. 16 he found a **Red-naped Sapsucker** at little Hemingway Park in Carson, where

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher at the Los Angeles River.



he also uncovered a female **Black-and-White Warbler** and a male **American Redstart**. He thinks the redstart is the same bird that spent last winter at the park. Dick found yet another redstart at Library Park in El Segundo. Other Black-and-White Warblers have been seen at Banning Park and Harbor Park, as well as the continuing female at Madrona Marsh. Another Red-naped Sapsucker continues at Harbor Park.

Another amazing little park is Sand Dune Park in Manhattan Beach. Brooke Keeney and Gabriel Gartner have made a number of discoveries there: first a **Lazuli Bunting** on Nov. 17, then a **Summer Tanager** and a **White-throated Sparrow** on Dec. 1. Other White-throated Sparrows were seen at Ralph Dills Park by Dick Barth, by Tracy Drake at Henrietta Basin; yet another is spending the winter in the back yard of a home in south Torrance, while a pair of them moved into a yard in Rolling Hills. Other unusual sparrows include the continuing **Clay-colored Sparrow** at Madrona Marsh, **Brewer's Sparrows** spotted by Jonathan Nakai at Madrona Marsh

and Harbor Park, and a **Belding's Savannah Sparrow** on Pier 400 seen on Dec. 20.

An interesting mountain bird that is not seen on the Peninsula every year is the **Brown Creeper** discovered in Friendship Park in San Pedro by John and Andrew Willis during the CBC. Unusual warblers include a **Hermit Warbler** at Malaga Dunes, a **Nashville Warbler** found at Entradero Park by Charlie Keller, a **Grey-headed Orange-crowned Warbler** at Golden Shores Preserve in Long Beach, and **Wilson's Warblers** at Golden Shores and at Valley Park in Hermosa Beach. Three rare winter vireos were a **Cassin's Vireo** and a **Plumbeous Vireo**, both at Harbor Park, and the **Bell's Vireo** found for the second year in a row at Angel's Gate Park by David Ellsworth.

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

PV CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT REPORT

by Vincent Lloyd

Fishermen love to reminisce about the fish that got away. For bird lovers, it's the bird that got away. This year's Palos Verdes Peninsula Christmas Bird Count (CBC) was particularly blessed with birds that, having been carefully staked out and monitored, refused to show themselves on Count Day (December 23d). Chief among them was the Roadrunner at Linden Chandler Preserve — the last time a Roadrunner was seen on the count was 1987. A well-loved vagrant, the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, has been easily seen along the L.A. River south of Willow, but went on holiday on Dec. 23. White-tailed Kites don't skulk in the bushes, but nevertheless the kite that has been hanging out regularly at Harbor Park was nowhere to be seen. The dozen or so Semipalmated Sandpipers at Cabrillo Salt Marsh must have gone to Vegas for the weekend, taking the Western Sandpipers with them. Even the vultures deserted us!

Disappointing as these no-shows were, we should remember that the purpose of the Bird Count is not to discover as many rare species as possible, but to count the numbers of regular winter residents. When we do that thoroughly, it is a job well done. This year's count was

the 53rd PV Peninsula CBC, one of 2500 in North and South America. Since the first CBC in December 1900, the Christmas Bird counts have compiled a valuable record of bird populations assessed according to consistent protocols. The goal is to count as many of the birds in the count area that you can during a 24-hour period. The count area is a circle 15 miles in diameter. The PV CBC Count Circle is approximately centered on Palos Verdes Reservoir, near the corner of Palos Verdes Drive North and PV Drive East. The Count Circle goes as far east as the L.A. River, as far north as Alondra Park, and well out to sea to the west and south.

Dawn on Count Day this year revealed heavy fog over the Count Area. The fog was particularly troublesome along the coast, severely limiting

the ability to count birds in the sea from land, though not from the boat. By noon the fog had largely lifted and the rest of the day was partly sunny. Temperatures were in the 50s and 60s. Winds were light from the west.

Perhaps because of the fog, bird activity was low. Most areas reported low numbers of birds. As of this writing, the final numbers are still being compiled, but at least 163 species were seen on Count Day. This number is a bit lower than average for the last few years, when the total has varied from 158 to 175 species. The fog particularly depressed the numbers of marine birds; for example, only 1135 Black-vented Shearwaters were seen; they often number several thousand. In many years, it is the most numerous bird seen, but not this year.



American/Black Oystercatcher hybrid
on the middle breakwater,
Los Angeles Harbor.

Photo by Jess Morton

Can you guess which species had the highest numbers? Yellow-rumped Warbler? House Sparrow? Starling? Not even close — it was Brandt's Cormorant, with over 1900 individuals.

We did after all see some unusual birds, including the American Oystercatcher (a Count Day first) at Royal Palms and 3 probable hybrid American/Black Oystercatchers. The White-faced Ibis, seen at Harbor Park, has been on the count only one year before. The Bell's Vireo that David Ellsworth found at Angel's Gate Park last year miraculously reappeared this year; these are the only two records for Count Day. The Tropical Kingbird wintering at Entradero Park is only the fourth seen on the Count. The Hammond's Flycatcher at Madrona Marsh is the third on the Count.

Thanks to the 50 eager observers who braved the fog to make the Count a success. Special thanks to Area Leaders Jess Morton, Ed Griffin, Ann and Eric Brooks, David Moody, David Ellsworth, David Quadhamer and Charlie Keller. Extra special thanks to Dave Moody, who has led the Count for the past ten years, through thick and thin, and continues to inspire with his enthusiasm, knowledge, dedication, and love of birds.

Next year's CBC will be on Sunday, December 22. Rain or shine, as they say in the East!



Red-tailed Hawk, desiccated palm

Photo by Jess Morton

MEET, LEARN, RESTORE, ENJOY

Chapter Calendar

EVENTS

Tuesday, Feb. 19, 5:30 p.m.: PV/South Bay Audubon board meeting at Madrona Marsh. All Audubon members and friends are welcome.

Tuesday, Feb. 19, 7 p.m.: Audubon Third Tuesday Get-Togethers. Our speaker for the night will be **Randy Harwood**, with “**A California Road Trip for Nature Lovers.**” Come to Madrona Marsh to socialize with friends and to enjoy the bird quiz, raffle and prizes from Wild Birds Unlimited.

Tuesday, Mar. 19, 7 p.m.: Audubon Third Tuesday Get-Togethers. Our speaker for the night will be **Sally Moite**. Sally will present a program about the **Birds of Southwest Australia**. Come to Madrona Marsh to socialize with friends and to enjoy the bird quiz, raffle and prizes from Wild Birds Unlimited.

FIELD TRIPS

Sunday Feb. 3, 8 a.m. – 11 a.m.: Bird Walk through Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park. Join Audubon leaders to explore the newly restored KMRHP 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, Feb. 5, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” Join Audubon leader Tommye Hite and friends on a ramble around a great local birding area. Meet at Madrona Marsh Nature Center.

Wednesday, Feb. 6: Birding with Bob. Bob Shanman leads bird walks to different destinations every first Wednesday of the month. For details, visit www.torrance.wbu.com and click on Birding with Bob.

Saturday, Feb. 9, 9 a.m.: PVPLC Natural History Walk to Filiorum Reserve. Walk Jack’s Hat Trail on this 191-acre property preserved in 2009 linking the Three Sisters and Portuguese Bend Reserves. This wildlife corridor boasts beautiful ocean views and native habitat. Strenuous. For details, visit www.pvplc.org.

Sunday, Feb. 10, 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, Feb 10, 8 a.m.: Fieldtrip to Ventura Game Preserve with LA Audubon and Eric and Ann Brooks. For details, e-mail motmots@aol.com or call 323-295-6688.

Tuesday, Feb. 12, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See Feb. 5 for details.

Wednesday, Feb. 13, 8 a.m.: Bird Walk at Madrona Marsh with Audubon leader Bob Shanman. Meet at the Madrona Marsh Nature Center.

Saturday, Feb. 16, 8 a.m.: Fieldtrip to Kenneth Hahn State Recreational Area with LA Audubon and Eric and Ann Brooks. For details, e-mail motmots@aol.com or call 323-295-6688.

Sunday, Feb. 17, 8 a.m.: Bird walk at Ballona Wetlands with Bob Shanman. For details, visit www.torrance.wbu.com.

Sunday, Feb. 17, 1 p.m.: Los Serenos de Point Vicente Natural History Walk to Abalone Cove Shoreline Park. Tour the tidepools teeming with fascinating marine life. Moderate to strenuous. For details, visit www.losserenos.org/pvic.htm.

Tuesday, Feb. 19, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See Feb. 5 for details.

Saturday, Feb. 23, 8:30-10:30 a.m.: Bird Walk at Madrona Marsh with Audubon leader Dinuk Magamma. Meet at the Madrona Marsh Nature Center.

Sunday Feb. 24, 8:30 a.m.: Fieldtrip to San Jacinto Wildlife Refuge with Eric and Ann Brooks. For details, e-mail motmots@aol.com or call 323-295-6688.

Tuesday, Feb. 26, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See Feb. 5 for details.

Sunday Mar. 3, 8 a.m. – 11 a.m.: Bird Walk through Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park. See Feb. 3 for details.

Tuesday, Mar. 5, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See Feb. 5 for details.

Wednesday, Mar. 6: Birding with Bob. Bob Shanman leads bird walks to different destinations every first Wednesday of the month. For details, visit www.torrance.wbu.com and click on Birding with Bob.

Saturday, Mar. 9, 9 a.m.: PVPLC Natural History Walk to Portuguese Bend Reserve. Hike the Fire Station trail to Eagle’s Nest. Enjoy ocean views while walking through recently restored wildlife habitat. Strenuous. For details, visit www.pvplc.org.

Sunday, Mar. 10, 8 a.m.: Bird walk at South Coast Botanic Garden. See Feb. 10 for details.

Tuesday, Mar. 12, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See Feb. 5 for details.

Wednesday, Mar. 13, 8 a.m.: Bird Walk at Madrona Marsh. Feb. 13 for details.

Sunday, Mar. 17, 8 a.m.: Bird walk at Ballona Wetlands with Bob Shanman. For details, visit www.torrance.wbu.com.

Tuesday, Mar. 19, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See Feb. 5 for details.

Saturday, Mar.23, 8:30-10:30 a.m.: Bird Walk at Madrona Marsh with Audubon leader Dinuk Magamma. See Feb. 23 for details.

Saturday, Mar. 23, 10 a.m.: Los Serenos de Point Vicente Natural History Walk to Forrestal Nature Reserve. Walk through coastal sage scrub habitat. Learn about the local geology. Includes a tour of the discovery room. Moderate to strenuous. For details, visit www.losserenos.org/pvic.htm.

Tuesday, Mar. 26, 8:30 a.m.: “Tour de Torrance.” See Feb. 5 for details.

Sunday Mar. 31, 8 a.m.: Fieldtrip to Malibu State Lagoon with Eric and Ann Brooks. For details, e-mail motmots@aol.com or call 323-295-6688.

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
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 Treasurer: Jess Morton, jmorton@igc.org
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Photos by the author unless stated otherwise.

Chapter Support

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

On Feb. 19th, world traveler and photographer Randy Harwood presents “A California Road Trip for Nature Lovers.”



On March 19th, long time chapter member Sally Moite, will show photos from her trip last year to Perth, the “Birds of Southwest Australia.”



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

Time-sensitive material

Back by Popular Demand

The photo show we presented last February was so successful that a second will be held July 15th through August 19th, 2019, with an artists’ reception July 20th, from 1 to 5. As in the last show, images submitted for consideration must be of California birds taken by California photographers. We will present the images in the Malaga Cove Library art gallery.

So get out your cameras and capture some wonderful



images of birds and get ready to submit them. We will accept older images if you have something special. Submission details can be found on our chapter website at <<https://pvsb-audubon.org/files/entry%20form.pdf>>.