



# HUMMIN'

www.pvsb-audubon.org

Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon Society

Vol. XLVI #1 Jan./Feb. 2024

## On the Road With Ann and Eric By Jan Gardner

This year we are presenting a special birding series, "On the Road with Ann and Eric to .....", a series following Ann and Eric Brooks as they attempt to cover their ever-growing bucket list of birds to see and places to go. Previously, Ann and Eric have done presentations for PV/SB Audubon on South Africa, Point Pelee (Canada)/Minnesota/Ohio/Michigan, and Ecuador. There are three programs in the new series, the first is on their recent trip to Panama, to be presented at our February meeting. Future stops on their road trips include Rwanda and Mexico.

This journey to Panama is the second Jess Morton has organized to Panama through the Adopta Bosque Panamá organization, and Ann and Eric have been on both. The first trip focused on eastern Panama and the Gamboa area with its famous Pipeline Road. The emphasis for the second trip was on Western Panama, with lots of birding being done along the continental divide, giving them access to three cohorts of birds: those of the mountains and those of both the Pacific and Caribbean Coasts.

The best-laid plans must sometimes be altered to accommodate unforeseen circumstances, though, as you will hear, and their guides and Adopta Bosque Panamá had some challenges getting everyone around the country--but the group still saw some 329 species of birds (well, the guides did, anyway!) along with interesting plants and insects. Ann and Eric are ready to go back!!!

## Monthly Meeting Programs

Saving the California Condor is the topic of Debbi Parisi's program when she speaks at our January 16th meeting, at Madrona Marsh, at 7. She will discuss the five tenets of the California Condor Recovery Program and the effort to save the species. A 15-year condor nest monitor for the USFWS and board member of the non-profit California Condors Wild & Free, Debbi will tell us about the effects of the HPAI virus on



the species and of the plans to vaccinate them. Do join us for this fascinating presentation!

On February 20th, at Madrona Marsh, at 7, Ann and Eric Brooks present "On the Road with Ann and Eric to Panama," with the story of their adventures on their recent trip to hunt up birds in the western part of



the country. Jess Morton, who was along on the trip, will join in on the presentation. There will be lots of gorgeous birds and wildlife to see, and strange tales about what happens when everybody takes to the streets to protest!

## From the President Bend the Curve!

By Ann Dakey

This was the refrain that reverberated throughout the National Audubon Society Leadership Conference that I attended in early November. It is Audubon's response to the unpleasant fact that there are now 3 billion fewer breeding birds than existed in 1970, and that when plotted on a graph, the trend heads sharply downward. So, the bending part is in reference to taking actions to make that graph head to-wards an upwards direction (this link provides some discussion of the Bend the Curve concept: <https://www.stateofthebirds.org/2022/road-to-recovery/>). The associated image shows that some types of birds have been affected more than others.

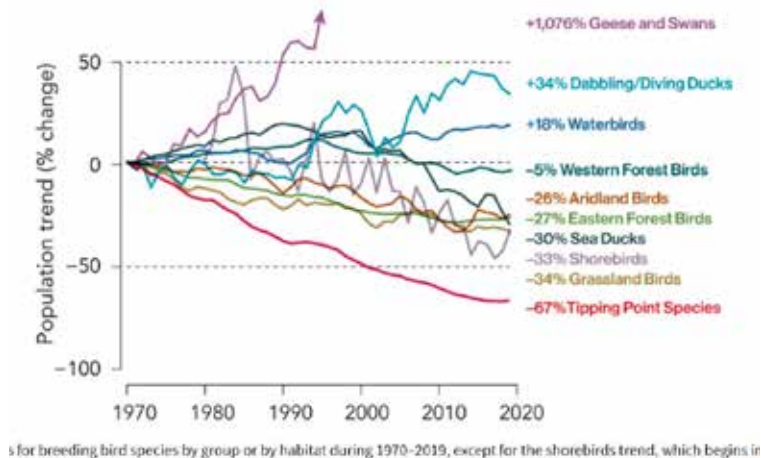
Taking action to bend the curve means that more bird friendly habitats need to be created, enhanced, or expanded in size. That the USA and other countries support the 30 by 30 concept, saving 30 percent of the country's lands by 2030, shows that political support exists.

Our PV/SB Audubon Society has a history of supporting programs that create, sustain, and expand habitats, thereby directly benefiting birds. For example, high school students work to improve native habitats through the Youth Environmental Stewards (YES) program. Those that earn 100 YES Activity Credits receive the Audubon YES Award for use in college and scholarship applications.

Having installed local native plants in my yard that is surrounded by non-native landscapes shows how. My small yard hosts over 15 different bird species that rest, forage, and build successful nests. There is also a resident California myotis bat that provides significant mosquito abatement!

As an Audubon Chapter, we can accomplish much through collective action. Expanding native habitat will go a long way towards

helping birds, whether it is by formal restoration efforts, done in small areas in people's yards, or within the urban landscape. In the new year, I will be discussing what we can do through Board planning. Our goal will be to make a difference for birds!



## A Thousand Thanks

Thanks are due to all the folks who do their part to keep PV/South Bay Audubon running smoothly. Meetings would not be nearly as interesting without the programming done by Jan Gardner, greetings by Alene Gardner and goodies brought by Ann and Eric Brooks, among others. Prevail de Rox has done an amazing job revitalizing our website and, with Julian Chasin, handles the on-line and Zoom side of meetings. Vincent Lloyd and Jon Nakai do yeoman service organizing and compiling bird and butterfly counts. Julian has also taken on the job of Treasurer from Jess Morton, who continues to edit Hummin', as he has done for many years. Vincent and Evi Meyer have been regular contributors to the newsletter, too. Jazmin Rios did wonders as Project Manager, despite having to deal with a pandemic and its restrictions.

## Birds of the Peninsula By Vincent Lloyd October - November 2023

The birding world was hit by an earthquake on November 1st, when the American Ornithological Society (AOS) announced that all bird species named after people would be given new English names. The new names will describe characteristics of the bird instead

of someone's name. The main reason for the change was to remove the names of men with offensive histories.

Already in 2020 the AOS changed the name of McCown's Longspur to Thick-billed Longspur, because it was named for John McCown, a general in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. This re-naming called people's

attention to the fact that many of the men that have been honored by having a bird named after them had unsavory biographies. The AOS announced that it is making this change "to address past wrongs and engage far more people in the enjoyment, protection, and study of birds." A second reason for the change is the argument that bird names should refer to characteristics of the bird, rather than to people who may not even have any close connection with the bird. (It should be noted that the change affects only the English name of the bird. The scientific name will be unchanged, as it is determined by the Rules of Zoological Nomenclature and is not in the power of the AOS to change.)

In California, about 40 bird species bear the names of people. One of the first of these scheduled for a name-change is Townsend's Warbler, named after nineteenth century pioneer Charles Townsend, who desecrated the graves of native Americans in order to add to

his skull collection. I have a modest suggestion for a new name for this species: since it closely resembles the Black-throated Green and Black-throated Gray Warblers, it might well be named the Black-throated Yellow Warbler.

Temperatures were above average during October and November. The high temperature was 98 on Oct. 1; the low was 50 on Nov. 11. There was a half-inch of rain during the period.

The **Tundra Bean Goose**, which has made Magic Johnson Park its home since July, was taken into captivity at the end of November.

Reportedly, a Fish & Wildlife vet found that it had been shot in the wing with a BB gun. The bird was observed to have a drooping wing when it was first found in Lancaster in March but nevertheless has since been seen flying many times. At the time of this writing, Fish and Game hasn't decided whether to remove it to a refuge for birds unable to survive in the wild or to return it to Magic

Johnson Park.

On Dec. 1 Jeff Boyd found a **White Wagtail** along the Los Angeles River at Willow Street, the same spot where a White Wagtail spent a month in the fall of 2020. This species breeds in western Alaska and father west all across northern Eurasia as far as Scandinavia, Iceland, and Greenland. The Alaskan birds normally winter in southeast Asia, but occasionally they go the wrong way and end up on the west coast of North America; one made it as far as Trinidad. For the last six years, three or four sightings have been made every fall in California. In addition to the 2020 bird, another wagtail was seen farther upstream on the L.A. river in Commerce in March 2021. Wagtails belong to the pipit family and do indeed wag their tails like pipits.

The **Tropical Kingbird** along the Los Angeles River below Willow St. continued

(See *Birds of the Peninsula* continued on page 8)



## From the Editor's Desk

### By Jess Morton

### Long-term Gains

There is no short-term when it comes to thinking about environmental and conservation needs. Everything we do has long-term consequences, whether or not those are accounted for in the political decision making that determines what actions are taken. When we don't account for them, or at least attempt to, our decisions may well have outcomes that are very costly in the long run. Climate change is one of those outcomes. We have known about the problem for decades, but done far too little to avoid—well, we have no idea how bad it may be. Thus it is nice to be able to report below some good long-term outcomes as a result of long-term thinking.



What made me think about this was a recent very pleasant experience. I had stopped at Utsav on Rolling Hills Road for lunch. It's an Indian restaurant (Utsav means a gathering) with an excellent lunch buffet. I won't say I'm addicted to that buffet, but I do get there often enough. When I arrived, several of the tables were occupied. I had about finished eating when a young woman with whom I had exchanged glances of partial recognition got up and came over to my table. She introduced herself and asked if I was with Audubon. I said that indeed I was, and she replied that she remembered me from her high school days twenty years before. She had been in the YES! program, volunteering her time and earning the YES! Award as a Sophomore.

To be remembered this way was a gratifying experience, I must say. It also says something about the long-term consequences of the things we do or do not do. The YES! program is still with us, and I'd like to think that twenty years from now, Jazmin, or one of our other YES! leaders might have some equivalent surprise. However, the NCCP (Natural Communities Conservation Plan) is another long-term effort our chapter, in collaboration with others, especially the Endangered Habitats League (EHL), has been involved in from its beginning.

EHL was formed in 1991 by a coalition of Southern California environmental groups, our Audubon chapter among them. The purpose was to keep the California Gnatcatcher (pictured at the left) from going extinct, by having it listed as an endangered species, first by the State of California, and later by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Obtaining a listing was no guarantee to preservation, but it would make saving the gnatcatcher a priority in future land use planning. While everyone recognized the limitations implicit in the Endangered Species Act, because it focused on a single species rather than whole habitats, it was the only legal tool available for saving the bird. After two years of struggle with political and

## A Junco Sang



I asked the bird what it meant, this song he sang  
Yellow, said the bird, and all the roses of dawn

But what does it mean, I asked, this song you sing  
Blue, answered the bird, of clear sky and waters

Again I asked him about this song he sang  
Green the bird replied, of leaf, garden and lawn

But colors are not what I hear in your song  
Then Sing! said the bird, the colors will be yours

development interests, the federal government acceded to the scientific data and determined that the gnatcatcher required protection. The listing had an important feature, a way to avoid its most draconian limitations. A multiple species conservation plan (e.g. an NCCP) could be established that would comply with listing. EHL took on the task of assuring the NCCP met both conservation and development needs.

For the Palos Verdes Peninsula, our part of the NCCP was finally completed earlier this year, with the last acquisition needed to complete the PV habitat reserve. Although the much larger, and far more complex preserve system in San Diego is not yet complete, two recent large parcel acquisitions have brought the goal closer. Both successes are the result of efforts that began in the first days of the NCCP, and involved complex negotiations, political consensus building, legal actions, assembly of funding packages and, most importantly, dogged, endless detail work and planning by EHL, especially CEO Dan Silver and San Diego Board Member Michael Beck. Without EHL, the NCCP would be a forgotten chapter in environmental history, but EHL recognized its potential and took on the long-term commitment required to make it functional. In Southern California, the result is measured in hundreds of thousands of acres of native habitat set aside for conservation, and the potential for staving off extinction for many listed and unlisted species, the California Gnatcatcher in particular. The NCCP, or an equivalent plan based on it, has become the model for multiple-species conservation planning across the nation. Quite a legacy, I'd say!

When Ann and Eric Brooks and I give our presentation on the recent birding trip we took to Panama at the February meeting, we will undoubtedly talk about another long-term effort in conservation. It was the culmination of an environmental problem that had been brewing in the country for twenty years, with consequences that made us alter our birding

schedule from what had been planned. Street demonstrations throughout the country protesting an illegal action by the government forced us to change our itinerary. Still we got a lot of great birding (and other stuff, as you will see come February) on the trip. And, after we got back to the USA, we heard that the demonstrations had been effective. Panama's Supreme Court declared the government's action illegal and the country's president has said he will abide by the ruling. A large copper mine that had had devastating effects on high quality habitat and water quality will be closed, at least for now. Perhaps better development plans can be brought forward to benefit both the economy and the local environment. There is that long-term factor again. Thinking long-term may not be perfect, but it is the best any of us can do.

# Kingfishers who fish, or not

By Evi Meyer

In my childhood in Switzerland I was familiar with the birds that visited my parents' feeders and also recognized the melodious songs of the ones that rang in spring. During my teenage years I heard about a local and unusually colorful bird known as "Eisvogel" or Common Kingfisher, that lived along the muddy banks of a small river close by. This elusive creature was said to be the sole European representative of its kind, yet I was never able to get even a glimpse of it.

Decades later I moved to California, armed with a deeper knowledge of avian diversity. Here, the Belted Kingfisher reigned as the exclusive representative of this region. While I witnessed this species in action numerous times, I continued to think of kingfishers as a rare and enigmatic group. Only when I started to travel the world in search of birds did I realize their abundance especially in Central/South

America and Sub-Saharan Africa. In these far-flung corners, I encountered kingfishers that ranged from dazzling gems of color and form to almost translucent precision hunters.

Many kingfishers are supreme carnivores, worthy peers of raptors, yet with a vastly different hunting style. Raptors deploy their talons to capture and transport prey, while kingfishers' feet serve no such purpose. Instead their bills bear the responsibility. After impaling their prey with this pointed tool, they often retreat to a perch to whack it and as a result facilitate swallowing. Consequently, kingfishers usually possess disproportionately large heads and bills, in stark contrast to the relatively small heads of many raptors. However, both share exceptional visual acuity thanks to eyes equipped with two foveas, a sharp contrast to humans with only one per eye. This dual focus allows them to zero in on their prey as they hover, awaiting the perfect moment to initiate the plunge. Among these expert hunters, the Pied Kingfishers of Sub-Saharan Africa shine as veritable hovering machines with nearly flawless precision dives. Their lack of iridescent plumage is overshadowed by their impeccable hunting prowess.

(See **Kingfishers** continued on page 10)



Clockwise from far left: Pied, Malachite, Giant, Woodland and Malachite Kingfishers. Center: Woodland Kingfisher. Page 10: Pied Kingfisher.

(Birds of the Peninsula continued from page 3)

into December; Dick Barth spotted another at American Gold Star Manor in West Long Beach on Oct. 15. One or two **Vermilion Flycatchers** continue at Magic Johnson Park. Bob Shanman came across a seldom-seen **Loggerhead Shrike** at Madrona Marsh on Oct. 17. An unusual wintering **Cassin's Vireo** lingered there from Nov. 19 thru the end of November (Kevin Kosidlak). Sofie Shen spotted a **Horned Lark** at Pt. Vicente on Nov. 18; these are birds of open fields and, though common in the area sixty years ago, are now seldom seen.

Several small visitors from nearby mountains were seen during the period: a flock of four **Oak Titmouses** popped up in Harbor Park (Eddie Monson) (the "mouse" in "titmouse" is etymologically a different word from the rodent). A **White-breasted Nuthatch** kept the Bean Goose company at Magic Johnson Park in October thru November. The minor invasion of **Red-breasted Nuthatches** continued: Pete Major had five at his feeder in early November. **Brown Creepers** appeared at Hopkins Wilderness Park in Redondo Beach from Nov. 13 to Dec. 1 as well as Averill Park on Nov. 21

(Brian Daniels). A pair of **Golden-crowned Kinglets** were at Harbor Park on Nov. 2 (Jocelyn Guerrero); another was at the Rolling Hills Estates Landfill Loop on Nov. 14 (Naresh Satyan). On the same day, a most unusual **Wrentit** was reported from Magic Johnson Park. Wrentits are birds of the chaparral and rarely find their way to the South Bay. Merryll Edelstein found a **Phainopepla** along the L.A. River near the Wardlow crossing on Nov. 21. A female **Mountain Bluebird** was at the Willow St. crossing on Oct. 31 to Nov. 1 (JB & DB). Manuel Duran and Alejandra Cedillo came upon a group of four **Purple Finches** at South Coast Botanic Garden on Nov. 12, while large flocks of **Pine Siskins** were observed at Madrona



Red-breasted Nuthatch  
Photo: Pete Major

Marsh in November (Tracy Drake). A **Green-tailed Towhee** was reported at Cabrillo Salt Marsh on Oct. 25.

An unusual sparrow was the **Pink-sided Dark-eyed Junco** reported on Signal Hill on Nov. 25, while a usual visitor was the **White-throated Sparrow** that returned to Crest Road in Rolling Hills on Oct. 27 (Jim Aichele & Cathy Nichols). Less regular was the **Hooded Oriole** that came to their feeder on Nov. 23. A pair of **Yellow-headed Blackbirds** were at the Willow Street crossing in early October (DB).

The female **Black and White Warbler** continued in its ninth winter at Madrona Marsh; another was at Wilderness Park. A **Palm Warbler** was at the Marsh on Oct. 19, while a second spent all November at Avila Park along the L.A. River. A **Nashville Warbler** was seen at Harbor Park on Nov. 11 (EM). Other warblers were probably late errant migrants: a **Cape May Warbler** at SCBG on Oct. 14 (Johnny Ivanov), a **Pine Warbler** discovered on Dec. 2 by Christine Jacobs at Wardlow Park in Long Beach, a **Tennessee Warbler** at Wilderness Park on Oct. 16 (MD), and another on the Landfill Loop on Nov. 5 (Naresh Satyan, Bobby T),

and a colorful **Painted Redstart** at Wilderness Park on Oct. 13 (Mark Rubke, Manuel Duran). The Painted Redstart breeds in the high mountains of Arizona and New Mexico; it normally winters in interior Mexico and Central America. It is "casual" in southern California — "casual" meaning rarer than rare, not occurring every year. In case you are wondering about the name, "start" is an old word for "tail"; the European Redstart is a thrush with a red tail. (By the by, the term "stark-naked" was originally "start-naked", that is to say, "bare-tailed".)

In the cardinal family, a **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** popped up at Wilderness Park on Nov. 13. Calvin Bonn found a wintering **Summer Tanager** in little Andrews Park in

North Redondo on Nov. 24. Turning to the south side of the Peninsula, the only **Cactus Wrens** seen during the period were at Alta Vicente Preserve, the most reliable place to find them. **Rufous-crowned Sparrows** were observed at Alta Vicente and at Forrestal Preserve. **California Gnatcatchers** could be found in the Pt. Vicente area, at Ocean Trails, and at White Point.

A **Red-breasted Merganser** hung out near the Willow St. bridge in November (Joyce Brady). **Band-tailed Pigeons** were spotted by Jim & Cathy on Crest Road on Nov. 23 and by Jack Wickel at Dominguez Gap on the same day. **White-winged Doves** were observed at Willow St. on Oct. 7, at Alta Vicente on Oct. 14, and at Harbor Park on Nov. 2. A pair of **Costa's Hummingbirds** hummed at Madrona Marsh on Oct. 28 (Ross Todd). The only **Virginia Rail** reported during the period was at Magic Johnson Park on Nov. 27.

A **Red-necked Phalarope** was seen by many at the Willow St. crossing from Oct. 28 to Nov. 3. Lee Pace found a first-winter **Short-billed (Mew) Gull** at Polliwog Park at the end of October that is still there in December; another was on the beach at Manhattan Beach on Nov. 22 (Megan McCullough, Kiehl Smith); a third was at the Willow St. crossing the last half of November (DB). Sophie Shen and Maxwell Francioni identified a hybrid **Western x Glaucous-winged Gull** at Willow St. on Oct. 28; probably the same bird was seen by Chris Dean at the Anaheim St. crossing on Dec. 6. Dick Barth came upon two **Thayer's Iceland Gulls** at Willow St. Nov. 14.

Jonathan Feenstra found a rare **Manx Shearwater** on Oct. 12 while on a boat trip to Redondo Canyon in Santa Monica Bay. He believes this is the same bird that he found last August in the same area. Becoming more and more common in the South Bay, **Neotropic Cormorants** appeared at Harbor Park on Oct.

22 (Lydia Avina-Drayer) and at Golden Shore Preserve on Nov. 11 (Mike Blancher). Caleb Villar and Brandon Stidum discovered a **Yellow-crowned Night Heron** on Terminal Island on Oct. 21; two were on the middle breakwater of the harbor the next day. Also in the port area, Chef Ito came upon a flock of ten **Cattle Egrets** on Oct. 11.

Unusual woodpeckers included a probable juvenile **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** at Wilderness Park on Nov. 13 and two **Acorn Woodpeckers** at SCBG on Oct. 22 (Lisa Day). Additionally, the resident colony of Acorn Woodpeckers continues at the Willow St. crossing.

In the bird of prey department, a **Northern Harrier** hunted at Magic Johnson Park on Oct. 22 (Sam Vincent). **Barn Owls** were seen at Madrona Marsh on Oct. 14 (KK) and the L.A. River at Del Amo on Nov. 23 (CJ). Unfortunately, no White-tailed Kites were seen in the area in October or November.

On the national scene, it's worth pointing out a remarkable slew of recent sightings of rare tropical Mexican birds, all spotted along the Rio Grande in South Texas. These include a **Bare-throated Tiger Heron**, a **Mottled Owl**, and a **Brown Jay** at Santa Margarita Ranch (near Falcon Dam), a **Hook-billed Kite** in Bentsen-Rio Grande State Park, a **Golden-crowned Warbler** and a **Crimson-collared Grosbeak** in Frontera Audubon Center near McAllen, and a **Roadside Hawk** and a **Gray-collared Becard** in Brownsville. By coincidence, the tiger heron, the owl, and the becard are all just the third record for the United States.

Vincent seeks reports from readers about unusual birds found in the South Bay area (the area west of the Los Angeles River and south of I-105.)

Send reports to:  
stephenvincentlloyd@gmail.com.



Painted Redstart Photo: Manuel Duran

## Kingfishers

(Continued from page 6)

So, at first glance the kingfisher story seems simple: hover, plunge, whack, swallow, repeat. Their very name implies mastery of fishing. Yet, it is not that straightforward, for many kingfishers don't actually use fish as a main food source. Globally, approximately 120 species of kingfishers exist, depending on taxonomic classifications. They are categorized



into three distinct lineages: Water-Kingfishers, Tree-Kingfishers (also known as Woodland or Forest Kingfishers reflecting their habitat) and River-Kingfishers. Remarkably, the Tree-Kingfishers, constituting about 60% of the tribe, mostly eschew fish and instead opt for insects, mollusks, amphibians and reptiles. Thus the label "kingfisher" can be misleading when applied to these species.

But let's shift our focus from their diets to their physical appearance. Regardless of lineage, many kingfishers resemble opalescent jewel beetles, displaying iridescent colors when the sun's rays are reflected in their plumage. They are simultaneously breathtaking, spectacular

and resplendent. One particular encounter that left me awe-struck was the Malachite Kingfisher along Namibia's Chobe River. Its color palette rivaled Photoshop enhancements, yet this avian jewel was naturally vibrant, standing out against any backdrop.

My encounters have only scratched the surface of the kingfisher world. Among them, the Ringed Kingfisher in Brazil and the Giant Kingfisher in Namibia stood out for their impressive size. While they may not flaunt iridescent plumage, their commanding presence, marked by contrasting rufous, gray and white plumage and their imposing bills speak volumes. When they announce their arrival with a resounding rattle, their intentions are very clear.

Most kingfishers are territorial and monogamous. Their courtship displays, while not as flamboyant and auditory as some other birds, often include the male offering food and showcasing outstretched wings as part of a successful mating strategy. While I had not witnessed a lot of these displays, I was fortunate enough to observe a pair of Woodland Kingfishers in

Namibia perched on a branch, displaying their vibrant wing colors to each other, followed by copulation.

As I continue my global journey to explore nature's many wonders, I remain dedicated to observing kingfishers wherever they cross my path. They are an endlessly captivating group of birds, deserving my full attention for countless reasons. One species that has sparked my curiosity lately is the Laughing Kookaburra down under, not just for its record-breaking size but also its cackling laughter and chuckles. It would be a delight to hear that, but for now that remains a distant dream.

MEET, LEARN, RESTORE, ENJOY

## Chapter Calendar

*Bird walks and other in person events are limited to people who have been vaccinated. Masks are recommended.*

Sunday, Jan. 7, at 8 AM: Bird walk at Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park. Meet in the parking lot between Vermont and Anaheim above the ranger station.

Sunday-Tuesday, Jan. 7-9. Field trip to South San Joaquin Valley and Carrizo Plain. Ann and Eric Brooks leaders. Email [motmots@aol.com](mailto:motmots@aol.com) to take part.

Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 7, in person at Madrona Marsh and via Zoom. Our program is "**Saving the California Condor**" presented by **Debbi Parisi**. See page 1 for details.

Saturday, Jan. 20, at 9. Birding For Kids at Madrona Marsh.

Sunday, Jan. 28. Field trip to Whittier Narrows Park. Ann and Eric Brooks leaders. Email [motmots@aol.com](mailto:motmots@aol.com) to take part.

Sunday, Feb. 4, at 8 AM: Bird walk at Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park. Meet in the parking lot between Vermont and Anaheim above the ranger station.

Sunday, Feb. 11. Field trip to San Jacinto Wildlife Area. Ann and Eric Brooks leaders. Email [motmots@aol.com](mailto:motmots@aol.com) to take part.

Saturday, Feb. 16, at 9. Birding For Kids at Madrona Marsh.

Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 7, in person at Madrona Marsh for "**On the Road with Ann and Eric to Panama**." See Page 1 for details of the Brooks's series of programs.

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

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*Photos by the author unless stated otherwise.*

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## THIRD TUESDAY PROGRAMS

7 PM AT MADRONA MARSH

3201 PLAZA DEL AMO, TORRANCE



“Saving the Condor” is speaker and USFWS volunteer nest monitor **Debbi Parisi’s** January 16th topic when she describes the impact of the Avian Influenza virus on California Condors and of plans to vaccinate these endangered birds.

On February 20th, the Brook’s present “**On the Road with Ann and Eric to Panama,**” chapter one of their birding travel series for this year. They will be joined by **Jess Morton**, who was along on this trip with them.



Palos Verdes/South Bay Audubon Society  
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Time-sensitive  
material  
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AVIANTICS

By Evi Meyer

