



The Sandpiper

Great South Bay Audubon Society

A Chapter of National Audubon Society

The Blueprint and Development of the New York State Offshore Wind Master Plan: How Should We Best Protect Cetaceans off the Long Island Coastline in Response to Development?

Written by Jared Bergen

Edited by Maria Brown, MS, PWS, GISP, Conservation Chair

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS and MONTHLY PROGRAMS

All GSBAS Activities are FREE
and open to the public.

Join us and bring a friend.

General Membership Meetings are held on the
third Thursday of each month, except May,
(which is our Annual Dinner), July & August.

Pre-program refreshments begin at 7:00.

Program begins at 7:30 pm.

Held at Connetquot River State Park Preserve.

See page 3 for directions. Come early to chat
with our members and share your birding
adventures with us.

Thursday, January 19 Maine's Hog Island with Jody Banaszak

Our own chapter member, Jody Banaszak, spent
a week at Audubon camp on Hog Island this
past summer. In addition to adding many birds
to her life list, she studied puffin behavior, ob-
served bald eagle nests and learned about the
geology of Maine, all of which she will share
with a beautiful slide show.

Thursday, February 16 Falconry on Long Island with Chris Paparo

The sport of falconry has a rich history
throughout the world. It involves a
dedicated and knowledgeable falconer,
and a healthy, well-trained raptor
working together as a team. Come meet Chris
Paparo and his Red-tailed Hawk as he talks
about the instincts of raptors, how they are
trained and what it takes to be a falconer.

While scientific and technological advancements have augmented standards of life for humans in the twenty-first century, the quality of life for creatures whose environments we inhabit have not. Today, seven out of the 13 great whale species find themselves endangered or vulnerable. For New York, five of these species utilize the waters off the Long Island coastline: fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*), humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), North Atlantic right whale (*Eubaleana glacialis*), sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), and the blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*). Growing up in a coastal town and spending summers in Maine, I have long been exposed to, and in awe of, the beauty of cetaceans (whales, dolphins, and porpoise). In recent years, the threats against cetaceans have manifested themselves; no longer is my community shocked by headlines detailing the conditions of beached whales either emaciated or suffering from blunt trauma. The proper protections for these marine mammals need to be established and enforced before it is too late; their story needs to be told, and we need to listen as new anthropogenic impacts may be looming in the near future as we strive to find alternative energy to power Long Island.



The needs of cetaceans, such as this Humpback Whale, need to be studied when considering the placement of offshore wind turbines.

Offshore wind turbines are typically larger in size and have a greater generating capacity than land turbines. NYSERDA recently announced its plan to participate in a US Department of Interior Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) auction for a wind energy area south of Long Island, off the Rockaway Peninsula which could supply New York City and Long Island energy in the future; a region that accounts for over 45 percent of the State's annual electricity usage. These new designs allow wind power projects to be built in deeper water and farther offshore than those in Denmark and the United Kingdom.

The question arises as to whether the marine waters off of the northeastern coastline of the US should be identified as a strategic marine mammal habitat and be designated as a critical marine mammal corridor. Another question related to whether wind turbine noise and vibration may interfere with the ability of cetaceans to navigate and forage effectively also arises.

In an effort to address these questions, data collected by Coastal Research and Education Society of Long Island (CRESLI) were used in the analysis. Since its establishment in 1996, CRESLI has monitored cetacean populations off the Long Island coastline, which began in 1981 under the OKEANOS Foundation. Annually, from May through September, CRESLI scientists and volunteers conduct whale watching trips from Montauk Point in which data ranging from species name and number observed, sea-surface temperature, geographic position, food (prey) density, depth, presence of young (calves), and breathing rates are recorded.

For the study period, 1989-2015, cetacean clusters off of the Long Island
continued on bottom of page 6

Connetquot Breakfast & Birding



Saturday, January 14
8:00 am - 11:00



Connetquot River State Park Preserve,
Sunrise Highway, Oakdale

See page 3 for more information

Mission Statement

The primary mission of the Great South Bay Audubon Society is to advocate for the conservation of habitats for native birds and other native wildlife on Long Island.

The Sandpiper

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send submissions to
vlvcap@yahoo.com



The Larry Merryman Memorial Library

is located at our Brookside Headquarters, 59 Brook St. in Sayville. It can be accessed Wednesday and Sunday from 1 to 3pm.



Welcome New Members!

Great South Bay Audubon would like to welcome you to our chapter. We look forward to seeing you at our programs and events!

The Board-Walk by Annette Brownell

This is a wonderful season of rest for much of nature. Hopefully you will be able to look outside and see the amazing beauty that this season has to offer. Not being too much of a cold weather person, I would much rather be looking outside than being outside. When I take a moment to consider just how many branches are on a tree – and how many leaves come with that – it is awe inspiring.

As season of our planet change – and seasons of our lives change – things around us change too. I have mentioned in recent articles the need for changes in Great South Bay Audubon Society. We so much appreciate that many of you support us financially, receive and enjoy the newsletters. Others are more involved in the many nature walks we sponsor. Still others are more immediately involved in volunteer efforts, monthly meeting and programs that we offer.

We are a crossroad right now in having to decide how diverse an organization we are going to be able to maintain without much needed volunteers. Great South Bay Audubon Society has been around for along time but we cannot continue the pace without more people involved. This is your society and we need input from you as to the direction you would like to see things go. If we are going to do nothing more than organize nature walks and hiring speakers for monthly meetings, we can maintain this speed. If we want to be more involved environmentally, remain stewards of Brookside and sponsor the various programs that we do, we need more people.

We need additional board members, people committed to helping with Brookside, others to help make the dinner the terrific event that it is. Not all tasks are monumental. Some are as simple as making the coffee or having computer knowledge (that is an understatement for someone like me who generally can't find the "on" button). We need someone with good organizational skills to oversee the Brookside volunteers. We love it when people write articles for the newsletter. There are many opportunities for many types of talents. We are at a transitional point and very much are looking for input from our members. This will determine the future of the society.

Ideas, helpful suggestions and offers to help are always welcome. Contact us by mail or

Our Little Chickadees by Harry Anderson

...the most engaging and characteristic enlivener of our winter woods; who revels in snow and ice, and is never lacking in abundant measures of faith and cheerfulness, enough not only for himself, but for any chance wayfarer of our own kind.

- Bradford Torrey referring to the Chickadee, 1889

The British author E.M. Foster has a bird feeder story. In an essay called "My Wood," he tells of erecting a feeder and keeping it well stocked with seed. But much to his consternation all of the local birds chose to dine at his neighbor's feeder. The man who lived next door had usurped "his" birds.

We have "our" chickadees, and, yes, they do go next door. When fall arrives and the small window feeder goes up, they come. It might take a week, but eventually they arrive - and they stay. At first they are not very trusting, flitting away if they perceive the slightest movement on the other side of the window. Sooner or later they feel at home.

Unlike house finches that park in the feeding trays to eat, chickadees zoom in, grab one seed and carry it to a perch and hammer it open it. They flit at apparently 12 mph, so fast they are almost a blur. A Sharpie might nab one, but it would take a major effort to catch it on the wing.

Chickadees are among the most benign of birds. A trip to Elizabeth Morton Wildlife Refuge will tell you that when you experience them literally eating out of your hand. Emma Fisk, a prolific bird writer, tells of banding chickadees in the chill of the early morning. The birds were perched on low tree branches, puffed up to ward off the cold. She would simply pick one off the tree like an apple, band it, and put it right back without hearing one "free bee." On frigid nights these small birds can lower their body temperature about 12° C from a normal 42° C. They can also remember where their food cache is for about a month.

How might it change us if the chickadee became our national bird.



Great South Bay Audubon Society Activities

General Membership Meetings and Programs

All General Membership Meetings are held at Connetquot River State Park Preserve in the beautiful and historic main building. The entrance is in the back of the building; please park near the garages. There is a handicap ramp at this entrance. Please do not park on the grass or in the circle in front of the building.

Join us at 7:00 p.m. for pre-program refreshments and casual conversation. Our bird experts will be on hand to field your questions, discuss equipment and share their favorite birding spots.

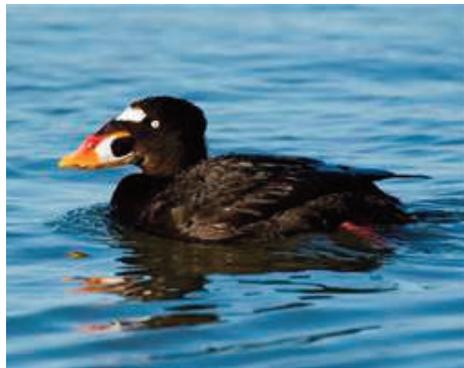
Directions to the Connetquot River State Park Preserve: Approaching from the East, the entrance is on the north side of the Sunrise Highway (Route 27), opposite the Sunrise-Montauk Highway merge. From the West, exit Sunrise Highway (Route 27) at Oakdale-Bohemia Road, cross over Sunrise Highway, merge on to westbound Route 27 and watch for the Park entrance on the right.

Louise Titus Memorial Tuesday Midweek Walks

Tuesday walks will resume in March.

Weekend Nature Walks

Saturday, January 7, 9:00 am, Montauk Leaders: John Gluth (631-827-0120), Ken Thompson (631-612-8028) Meet at Lighthouse parking lot. Latecomers can still join in the vicinity of the restaurant overlook. Directions: Route 27 to 27A to end.



Pictured above are just a few of the birds we hope to see on our Montauk trips. From left to right: Razorbill, Surf Scoter, Common Eider.

Saturday, January 14, 8:00 am, Connetquot River SPP, Breakfast & Birding

Leaders: Bob & Edith Wilson, Ken Thompson, Helga Merryman Continental breakfast hosted by Friends of Connetquot. Reservations required - call Connetquot River State Park Preserve at 631-581-1072 to register. Registration fee \$4. plus \$8 parking fee per car - unless you have yearly Empire pass.

Saturday, February 4, 8:30 am, Jones Beach West End Leaders: Mike Cooper (516-523-2369), Bob Grover (516-318-8536) Meet in the parking lot near the Coast Guard Station at West End.

Saturday, March 4, 8:30 am, Bob Laskowski Memorial Duck Walk Leader: Bob Grover (516-318-8536) Meet at Brookwood Hall, Islip Town Park in East Islip on Irish Lane between Montauk Hwy and Union Blvd.

Saturday April 22, 8:30 am, Connetquot River SPP Leaders: Bob Grover (516-318-8536) Ken Thompson (631-612-8028), John Gluth (631-827-0120) Meet in parking field. Entrance is on the westbound side of Sunrise Highway (Rte. 27) west of Pond Road. If coming from west to east, Take exit 47A and go to the next overpass, Oakdale Bohemia Rd. to cross over bridge, then head westbound and stay in right lane to entrance.

Young Naturalists Club

Meets first Sunday of the month at 1:15pm, Brookside County Park, 59 Brook St. Sayville

Please note, the YNC will not meet on Sunday, Jan. 1 due to the New Year's Day Holiday

The Young Naturalists Club focuses on learning about nature and stewardship of a natural area. Outdoor activities include crafting nature boxes and pinecone feeders, nature scavenger hunts, hiking the trails, gardening, and maintaining bird-feeding stations. Indoor activities include examining birds' nests and feather displays and special presentations on subjects such as the Northern Bobwhite Quail, local marine creatures, and bird watching. For details on upcoming Young Naturalists Club activities, please email info@gsbas.org or call 631-563-7716 or visit our website: www.gsbas.org. Registration is not required but recommended. Program is free, but donations are welcome, and joining GSBAS is encouraged.

CHAPTER NEWS

May Dinner Help and Donations Needed

On December 21st we started the uphill climb toward spring by gaining a minute of daylight each day. It doesn't seem like much, but it adds up quickly. As quickly, as a matter of fact, as the May dinner fund raiser will be here. Please be thoughtful of being on the lookout for prize donations. Nature and gardening related prizes are always welcome, as are consumables, such as gift certificates to local restaurants. Your creativity is half the fun of it. Donations can be brought to a general meeting or you can contact Annette Brownell at 631-665-4405 to set up a drop off time.

Please Support our Fundraiser

We held our bird seed sale fund raiser in November. Wild Birds Unlimited partnered with us in this endeavor. The sale was mildly supported and the profit was low. In light of how much work this project is, we are turning our attention more to the Stop & Shop Cash 4 Causes

fundraiser. One of the good things about this, aside from the ease and lack of labor, is that the funds come from Stop & Shop. It doesn't cost the gift card purchases anything. If you grocery shop,



you are still spending the same money you would spend. Great South Bay Audubon Society earns 5% on each card sold. That doesn't sound like much –kind of like that extra minute a day of daylight, but if we sell \$1000 in cards a month (that's five people spending \$50 a week on groceries), we will earn \$600 a year. That is roughly 3 times more than the bird seed sale profited. Please consider supporting this fund raiser on a regular basis.

Paint Class with Jody Banaszak

Think you can't paint? Think again. To enhance our enjoyment of birds, we will be learning how to paint our feathered

friends in a paint class with instructor Jody Banaszak. It will be held on Saturday, January 28th at Brookside County Park from 1pm – 3pm. Space is limited to 10 students. The fee is \$15 and all materials will be supplied. To register for the class, email Jody at: crabnose88@yahoo.com or call 631-563-7716.

Fall in Love with Nature Art Show

Great South Bay Audubon will host its second Art Show on Saturday, February 25th from 11-3 at Brookside County Park. Last year's show was a huge success and we hope this year it will be even better. We will accept all media, from sculpture, watercolors, oils, acrylics, pottery, and drawings to carvings and photography. Drop in to browse and admire the beautiful artwork by our talented members. Admission is free. If you would like to display your work, email Jody at crabnose88@yahoo.com or call 631-563-7716.



Life in the Nuthouse

As the pace of people's lives increases, it seems that the depth of their lives decreases. In an ever-moving effort to regain the feeling of something that counts, there are more national celebration days than we can keep track of. Aside from the traditional red-letter days on the calendar like Mother's Day and Valentine's Day, Grandparents Day has been added and Staff Appreciation Day, etc.

Did you know that January 21st is National Squirrel Appreciation Day? These little guys get quite a bad rap, so let's shed some light on what makes them amazing (or at least worthy of appreciation). In the mid 1800's, 1,877 squirrels were released in Central Park to "maintain people's health and sanity." How insane is that? The population has flourished ever



since. It is not surprising that these little mischief-makers are hard to catch because squirrels can run 20 mph. Squirrels are constantly foraging and hoarding food because 25% of their stash is stolen by birds and other squirrels. Don't be surprised if a squirrel chews a hole through your house. His four front teeth grow about 10 inches a year and he has to gnaw to keep them short.

Most grey squirrel types can jump 8 feet from a stationary position. The reason these creatures can jump like a superhero, able to leap to a birdfeeder in a single bound, is because their hind feet have the ability to rotate 180 degrees.

That's some competition for Superman!

--Annette Brownell

GSBAS Fall Nature Walks

by Ken Thompson

For the most part the weather for our fall nature walks was good if not great. We did have a couple of rain outs, but it was mostly good to spectacular. Maybe it was too good as there was no cold weather to push the migration along.

The Tuesday mid-week walks were well attended and we did manage to get a few new birders to join us. We held our first walk at Heckscher SP and finished at Sunken Meadow SP. In between we visited Blydenburgh County Park, Avalon Preserve, Jones Beach SP, Robert Moses SP, Massapequa Preserve and Dune Road and Shinnecock Inlet.

Heckscher SP gave us Royal Terns, Avalon produced a Ring-necked Pheasant, Robert Moses gave us six species of Sparrows, Massapequa had warblers and a Scarlet Tanager, Blydenburgh had Wood Ducks and Sunken Meadow had Cedar Waxwings.

The weekend trips were also filled with birds and good weather. Caumsett SP and Morton National Wildlife Refuge were rained out. The fall Birding and Breakfast at Connetquot State Park and Preserve was again a sell out. We had a full house of visitors and had a good morning of birding, highlighted by a Merlin and Blue Jays scrapping in the tree tops.

The Wertheim trip was topped by seeing four Bald Eagles. (See full Wertheim

report by John Gluth following this article) The Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge trip was as usual a variety of birds, from a selection of ducks, to shorebirds to land birds, a good mix was seen and enjoyed. On the trip to Robert Moses SP and Jones Beach SP we saw raptors, shore birds and land birds. The sandbar at Jones Beach was covered with American Oystercatchers.

Overall it was a very good season, our leaders did a great job in helping to find and identify the birds that were available. The weekend trips will continue through next year. January 7 at Montauk and Jan 14 will be the winter Birding and Breakfast at Connetquot SPP. We are looking forward to next year when the Spring mid-week season kicks off.

Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge, Another Great Trip

by John Gluth

Guided through the woodland roads by refuge staffer Becky in the lead vehicle, our caravan emerged onto the marsh and drove to a vantage point overlooking the impoundment. The depth of this body of water was much lower than ever seen on over a decade of past trips, due most likely



photo by Ken Thompson

Walking the marsh area at Wertheim

to the moderate drought conditions earlier in the year, but perhaps also due to the current marsh restoration project underway. The low water revealed a sizable mud flat and broad muddy edges. These conditions attracted over 100 shorebirds, mostly Dunlin, but also several Black-bellied Plover and, most notably, a trio of Long-billed Dowitchers. This assemblage dwarfed the total number of shorebirds seen by this writer in all his years participating in this trip. In the past we've seen at most a few Greater Yellowlegs and a Wilson's Snipe or two. Waterfowl species diversity and total individuals were fairly low, a continuing trend of the past several years. American Black Duck was the most abundant species present, followed by Green-winged Teal. On the other hand raptors were present in ample numbers, highlighted by FOUR Bald Eagles (3 adults and a 2-yr. old bird), 3 Northern Harriers, 2 Red-tailed hawks, 1 Sharp-shinned Hawk and a lingering Osprey, most of which have migrated south of Long Island before November. Other notable sightings included a Fox Sparrow and some Golden-crowned Kinglets in the surrounding woods.

Back at the visitor's enter we wrapped up the trip with some time observing the bird feeders out back (which hosted 3 Purple Finches), and the observation platform overlooking the Carmen's River.

A very pleasant ending to a successful day in the great outdoors of Long Island.

Special Thanks to Our Trip Leaders

All our wonderful nature walks would not be possible without our outstanding leaders: Ken Thompson, John Gluth, Bob Grover, Steve D'Amato, Mike Cooper, Bob and Edith Wilson, Helga Merryman, Michael McBrien and Nick Laviola. Their knowledge enriches the experience of those attending our walks and their enthusiasm is contagious. We are very lucky to have these talented people as part of our chapter.



Not only does Ken Thompson (left) lead most of the walks, he also plans and organizes them.

John Gluth, right, with his keen eyes and ears, leads many of our weekend trips.

photos by Vera Capogna

Birds and Climate Change

The National Audubon Society's birds and climate report has found that many of central New York's most iconic and beloved bird species are threatened by climate change. Many of these species are currently threatened by other factors, such as habitat loss, while others are species we previously considered secure but could face significant shifts in their ranges as a result of climate change.

Audubon scientists used three decades of citizen-scientist observations from the Audubon Christmas Bird Count and the North American Breeding Bird Survey to define the "climatic suitability" for each bird's species—the range of temperatures,

precipitation, and seasonal changes each species needs to survive. Then, using internationally recognized greenhouse gas emissions scenarios, they mapped where each bird's ideal climatic range may be found in the future as the climate changes. These maps serve as a guide to how each bird's current range could expand, contract, or shift across three future time periods.

For the most threatened birds, shifts in climate ranges could mean they leave New York, for others, our region and places like Long Island Sound and the South Shore's beaches and marsh Important Bird Areas will become increasingly important to their survival.

Long Island Birds Threatened by Climate Change

This symbol of our nation the **Bald Eagle** once experienced widespread population declines in the 20th century, largely as a result of pesticides. Their populations have been recovering thanks to the ban on DDT and successful reintroduction programs that began in the Montezuma Wetlands Complex. However, according to Audubon's climate model, this fish eating bird is projected to have only 26 percent of its current summer climate range remaining by 2080, and will likely not be as common in New York unless we act now to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.



The **American Oystercatcher** is a common summer resident of the beaches and salt marshes along the ocean shore. This Long Island shorebird is partially migratory, with many individuals moving north along the coast in spring to breed. While Audubon's climate model forecasts an overall loss of suitable climate, it highlights that Oystercatchers may become more common along Long Island in the winter, signaling that the health of all beaches and salt marshes will be increasingly important to the future survival.



A reclusive songbird of the forest, **Wood Thrushes** can be seen foraging through the leaf litter in search of insects throughout the spring and fall on Long Island. This species has faced steep population declines due to habitat fragmentation and nest predation, and now climate change is presenting new challenges. Audubon's climate model projects an 82 percent loss of current summer range by 2080, with a substantial Northward shift in their climate range off Long Island. To give the Wood Thrush a chance in the future, we need to enhance forest conservation effort in areas, including the Pine Barons Important Bird Area.



Read about what you can personally do to fight climate change in the next issue of The Sandpiper

Protecting Long Islands' Cetaceans from Page 1
coastline have shifted annually, but have maintained a presence within the CRESLI Cruise Track area for all years. The distribution for the number of cetaceans observed as well as the presence of their prey can be attributed to clustering and these are not statistically random events. The association of calves with high prey density hot spots suggests that this region is used as a feeding location for cetacean mothers and their young annually. Sea-surface temperature influences prey density as the energy in the water provides good habitat and may be associated with warm core eddies derived from the Gulf Stream. Statistical analyses for the prey density and sea-surface temperature variables confirmed that they are both good predictor variables in explaining the return each year of whales and dolphins within the CRESLI Cruise Track Area.

Throughout the study period, more than 260 cetaceans were observed utilizing the habitat within Deepwater Wind's offshore wind farm location. The potential for habitat disturbance increases, even more so when other variables are included in the analysis, such as wind turbine construction and operation noise and vibration levels. Considering the anthropogenic impacts to habitat, a southward extension of the Georges Bank Marine Mammal Sanctuary has been proposed.

Prey density and sea-surface temperature are the main factors that may influence annual cetacean observations off of the Long

Island coastline. Through photo documentation of fluke markings (underside of tail fin), CRESLI has confirmed that among the Montauk cetaceans, 17 observations are from the Gulf of Maine Stock Humpback Whale Group. This confirms that at least humpback whales are utilizing the habitat which ranges from the CRESLI Cruise Track region northward to the Georges Bank Humpback Whale Marine Sanctuary region, and further suggests that an expanded analysis of cetacean utilization should be considered to best protect these cetaceans for future generations. These results can be used to help design mitigation measures during the construction phases of offshore wind turbines and to design adequate depths for burying power transmission cables so as to not interfere with sonar navigation of adults and their young while migrating to their summer feeding grounds. Lastly, the Gotham Whale data set for New York City Harbor cetacean group should be evaluated to determine the extent of the CRESLI cetacean study group and the potential impacts that could arise from offshore wind turbine development within the proposed BOEM study area.

It will be important in the future for the Long Island Community to attend public meetings related to the State Master Plan regarding wildlife surveys for marine as well as avian and bat species to assess and measure the potential impacts of offshore wind projects in this region for protection of these species and their habitat.

BIRD FEEDER SURVEY

Compiled by Helga Merryman

FALL 2016-SPRING 2017



Here it is after Thanksgiving and many of the plants still have not frozen off, our seasons seemed to have shifted. Only time will tell how this will affect wildlife.

During the summer months I don't put out feed because I think the birds should forage for insects, but in the fall it takes a while for the birds to rediscover my feeders. Birds, squirrels and other wildlife appreciate a source of fresh water, it's great if you are lucky enough to have a pond or are able to supply flowing water, if not, a clean bird bath filled with fresh water works very well and in the winter there are a wide variety of heated bird baths and heaters to choose from to prevent the water from freezing.

Gale force winds blowing through Long Island last week blew all the leaves off my crab apple exposing the beautiful scarlet fruit. The resident Mockingbird has appointed himself the guardian of the tree and chases any bird who dares to have a taste, it won't be long before the Robins discover the tree and overwhelm him in pure numbers then he will have to settle for left-overs, so much for being a bully



There are many different ways to prevent water in your bird bath from freezing, all are worth the effort. Birds will flock to this oasis during the freezing days of winter.

A few weeks ago I was lucky enough to be scanning the sky when a mature Bald Eagle sailed north over my yard in the wrong direction for the migration, my thoughts must have been communicated because a few minutes later it circled back heading in the proper direction (south) to meet up with the fall migration. It was a nice reward for remembering to include the sky in my bird watching.

One of the survey's participants questioned seeing Chickadees, Carolina Wrens and Goldfinches in early fall; they are actually here all year but may be more visible after the nesting period is over.

We have started this fall's survey with 10 participants, and 8 areas were represented, Babylon, Bayport, Deer Park, Lake Ronkonkoma, Lindenhurst, Ridge, West Islip, West Sayville. Thank you to everyone who participated and I look forward to all newcomers.

For information on joining the survey please refer to the September/ October or November/ December issues of *The Sandpiper*

Survey Period: November 1 -15 2016

Red-tailed Hawk 2
 Sharp-shinned Hawk 2
 Cooper's Hawk 3
 Rock Pigeon 32
 Mourning Dove 100+
 Monk Parakeet 0
 Red-bellied Woodpecker 9
 Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 2
 Downy Woodpecker 20
 Hairy Woodpecker 4
 Northern Flicker 6
 Blue Jay 30
 American Crow 40
 Black-capped Chickadee 33
 Tufted Titmouse 7
 Red-breasted Nuthatch 5

White-breasted Nuthatch 14
 Carolina Wren 14
 American Robin 12
 Northern Mockingbird 8
 Brown Thrasher 0
 European Starling 100+
 Towhee 0
 Fox Sparrow 2
 Song Sparrow 19
 White-throated Sparrow 24
 Dark-eyed Junco 29
 Northern Cardinal 32
 Red-winged Blackbird 24
 Common Grackle 260+
 Brown-headed Cowbird 6
 House Finch 41

American Goldfinch 28
 House Sparrow 135+

OTHER SPECIES
 Ring-necked pheasant 1
 Hermit Thrush 1
 Ruby-crowned Kinglet 1
 Golden-crowned Kinglet 1
 Boat-tailed Grackle 1
 Purple Finch 1

SEEN ON BAY NEAR A PARTICIPANT'S HOME
 Loon 1
 Brant 5
 Bufflehead 40

Great South Bay Audubon Society

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Vice-president: (Position Pending)
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Answering the GSBAS Direct Phone:
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GSBAS Direct Phone Number (631) 563-7716
GSBAS Email address: info@gsbas.org
**For wildlife in need of rescue please call
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Great South Bay Audubon Society
PO Box 267, Sayville, NY 11782
A Chapter of National Audubon



Great South Bay Audubon Society Membership

Become a member of Great South Bay Audubon Society.
Your contribution will support GSBAS conservation efforts, educational programs and our stewardship at Brookside County Park.

Please make checks payable to:
"Great South Bay Audubon Society" and mail to:
GSBAS, P.O. Box 267, Sayville, NY 11782

- New Membership \$20 New Membership Senior (62+) \$15
 Renewal \$20 Renewal Senior (62+) \$15

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Great South Bay Audubon Gear

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If you have any questions or need help
placing an order, call Vera at 631-563-4969

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