



The Sandpiper

Great South Bay Audubon Society

A Chapter of National Audubon Society

ECO-FOCUS:

Our Ocean Plastic Pollution Crisis An Ecological Catastrophe in Progress

by Gail Marquardt Black

With the early 20th century invention of plastic from petrochemicals, our plastic addicted, throwaway culture was created. Global plastic production rapidly expanded in the 1950s; it increased dramatically over the next 65 years, with production reaching a staggering 381 million tons in early 2016..... and escalating. Inexpensive, disposable and readily available, plastic surrounds our lives. Today over 40% of new plastic is one-time use packaging. Obvious from the late 20th century, plastic pollution problems have increased on land and sea because plastic does not biodegrade---it only breaks down over years into smaller and smaller pieces through weather and eroding.



Seabirds such as the Atlantic Puffin are now at great risk from increasing marine plastic pollution.

Accumulating oceanic plastic waste has become an environmental nightmare that threatens marine ecosystems and animal life. Well over 150 million metric tons of toxic plastic waste exist in our oceans, with more than 10 million metric tons added yearly: 80% is from coastal or river runoff fostered by wind/tide/natural disasters, and 20% is legal or illegal dumping from cargo, fishing or passenger vessels and oil rigs. Predictions for 2050 warn that more plastic waste than oceanic fish will be present.

Our oceans are now a garbage dump for toxic plastic. Five global ocean "gyres" (spiraling eddies of garbage), equal to the size of the United States, exist. Invisible from above, the gyre plastic pollutants lie mostly at and below water level in a degraded microplastic "soup". Unfortunately, all marine areas are affected by some degree of plastic debris; it is found from Arctic to Antarctic, from surface to lowest sea rift, and on all coastal beaches. Circulating hard plastic and microplastic have been implicated in transporting invasive marine species and disease throughout the ocean. Also of growing alarm are the accumulating

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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.

Thursday, June 20

**Annual Outdoor Program
at Brookside County Park***

6:00

OWL DISCOVERY PROGRAM with VOLUNTEERS FOR WILDLIFE

Meet live owls and get an in-depth look into the fascinating world of these common-but seldom seen-local inhabitants! Enjoy up-close observation of their amazing nocturnal hunting adaptations. You will have great photo opportunities!

Volunteers for Wildlife Inc. is a non-for-profit wildlife hospital and education center dedicated to the preservation of Long Island's wildlife and natural habitats through wildlife rehabilitation and conservation education. Located in Locust Valley, the center accepts over 2,000 injured and orphaned wild animals in need of care each year including songbirds, waterfowl, small mammals, raptors, reptiles and amphibians.

Refreshments will be available.

Please bring a lawn chair or blanket to sit on.

*See back cover for directions to Brookside County Park

SUMMER CAMP UPDATE

We are disappointed to announce that the summer camp that we have been planning to host at Brookside has met some roadblocks. The Board of Health qualifies an activity that takes place over a five day period to be a "day camp." This comes with different restrictions and qualifications for use than does a one-time event or Saturday programming. Brookside County Park does not qualify.

Due to time constraints, it is not possible to comply with the qualifications in time for this summer. However, we are looking forward to working with The Art and Nature Center, Ranger Eric's new home base, in the fall, to be able to bring exciting quality educational programs to Brookside for the young explorer in your life.

Sunday, May 12

8:00 am

Birding & Breakfast

**Connetquot River
State Park Preserve**

See Page 3 for details



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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The Sandpiper

is published bi-monthly.

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A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

This will be the last issue for me as Editor of *The Sandpiper*. It has been a pleasure to keep members abreast as to the chapter's happenings, conservation efforts, and environmental issues facing Long Island.

As of the next issue, Arlene Rawls will be the new Editor. Please send submissions to Arlene: kayakgalny@gmail.co.

Thank you!
Vera Capogna

Deadline for next issue is May 31

The Larry Merryman Memorial Library

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

President's Message by Jody Banaszak

Hello my little birding friends! Hope this newsletter finds you all well and getting ready for spring. I love spring. Welcoming back the ospreys, spring peepers, egrets and all the beautiful sounds of birds, enjoying the daffodils blooming in the yard, and then it starts. The sound of landscapers in the neighborhood with their very loud mowers and blowers. Why do they have to be so loud? It never fails that just as I would lay down to take a nap, they would arrive next door. Ugh. Guess I'll have to get ear plugs!



A few weeks ago, Annette Brownell, Jamie Brower and I attended the Audubon NY Spring Council meeting in Saratoga Springs. Some of the items

Although we welcome the pleasant signs of spring such as flowers blooming and birds chirping, spring also brings the dreaded sounds of lawn mowers and leaf blowers.

discussed were assessing vegetation impacts from deer in our forests, (planting trees and flowers not preferred by deer), State and Federal Conservation policy resolutions (funding), combating invasive species, reducing bird collisions with windows, reducing lead consumption by humans and wildlife, restoring the Long Island Sound and our bays, and the use of fertilizers and pesticides. A lot of information to take in!!! If we all do what we can, it will make a difference. We don't need fertilizer to have the greenest lawn! And just a little "garbage" note: While driving on Sunrise Highway to Moriches last week, I noticed a green garbage bag in a tree. It appears a squirrel used it in her nest!!! Even they recycle!! The town workers have been picking up trash on Sunrise Highway and I also was happy to see a yellow van on the side of Nichols Road, south of Sunrise, with workers picking up trash. I slowed down, rolled down my window and yelled "Thank You!!" The lady in charge, with a smile on her face, said thank you back.

From Sea to Shining Sea by Harry Anderson

What would an ocean be without a monster lurking in the dark. -Werner Herzog

The lurking monster might be us. A cautionary tale is the cod fish collapse on the George's Bank. In the 1950s, 250,000 tons of cod were taken annually from Canadian waters alone. In 1968, that number jumped to 800,00 tons. By 1992, the George's Bank cod were almost eliminated. King Cod was dethroned.

How can we possibly screw up what constitutes 71% of the earth's surface? We seem to be working hard at it. Our accomplishments so far include overfishing, acidification, creating 400 dead zones with virtually no oxygen, mercury pollution, hastening the death of coral reefs, and creating a great Pacific garbage swirl so huge that can be seen from space. We have also managed to kill millions of sharks for tasteless soup fins, and decimated populations of blue tuna and orange roughy to fill dinner plates world round.

Come on. Don't be so cynical. Well, the word in itself is revealing. The ancient Cynics believed that the world belonged equally to everyone. Our suffering was the result of false judgments of what was valuable and what was not. They also saw through the worthless customs and conventions that surround any society. Above all they saw their responsibility as acting as the watchdog of humanity, to pressure people to acknowledging the error of their ways, and to live in virtue and agreement with nature. In short, they were a nuisance; but they would not defoul the oceans, create garbage dumps high enough to ski down, or pay thousands of dollars for a single tuna to be sliced into sushi.

It would seem that Rachael Carlson, John Muir, Jacques Costeau, Rene Dubois, Aldo Leopold and Marjorie Stonemason Douglas, and legions of others, were actually "cynics." They were all also nuisances, those folks who proposed one way or another to pester you, each in a unique way. They were alarmists who tried not to obviously alarm you. They did want you listen. Heeding what they said was always the listener's choice. We should now, more than ever, play closer attention to all of them.

Great South Bay Audubon Society

General Membership Meetings and Programs

All General Membership Meetings are held the third Thursday of the month.

(except for May, July and August). Join us at 7:00 pm 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.

LOCATION FOR MEETINGS: Seatuck Environmental Association located at the Scully Estate, 550 South Bay Avenue, Islip NY 11751. **Directions:** Sunrise Highway (Rte. 27) to Exit 45 (Rte. 111/Islip/Smithtown), Follow signs to Rte. 111 South toward Islip. Rte. 111 ends at Main St. (Rte. 27A). Turn right onto Main St. (Rte. 27A). Turn left at first traffic light onto South Bay Ave. The entrance to the Environmental Center is almost exactly one mile south of Main St. on the right.

Louise Titus Memorial Tuesday Walks

Tuesday May 7, 9:30 Belmont SP Exit 38 off the Southern State Pkwy. Meet in the parking lot on the east side of the lake.

Tuesday May 14, 9:00 Hempstead SP Southern State Pkwy. to Exit 18 (Eagle Ave.) and proceed south to the second parking lot. Turn right and then left into parking lot 3.

Tuesday May 2, 9:00 Oceanside Marine Nature Study Area & Jones Beach Meet at Marine Nature Study Area (500 Slice Dr. Oceanside NY 11572). After spending some time there, we will then go to Jones Beach. Directions to Oceanside: Southern State Pkwy. to Meadowbrook Pkwy. South to Merrick Road (27A). Go west on Merrick Road a short distance and turn left on Mill Road and bear left (on Main Street). Turn right on Atlantic Ave. to Waukena Ave. Left to Park Avenue to Golf Drive (follow brown signs from Atlantic Ave. to Oceanside Marine Nature Study Area).

Tuesday May 28, 9:30 Shinnecock Sunrise Hwy. east to Exit 65S to Montauk Highway. Go east and follow signs to Ocean Beaches. Cross Ponquogue Bridge and turn left at the traffic light. Go to end of road to parking lot at inlet. We meet at the ocean overlook parking area south of the road.

Tuesday June 4, 9:00 Suffolk County Farm 350 Yaphank Avenue, Yaphank NY. Take Sunrise Highway to exit 57N, Horseblock Rd. Bear right onto County Road 21, Yaphank Ave. Travel approximately one mile to the Cornell Cooperative Extension on left. Turn left onto the entrance road. Take your first right and follow down and meet at the visitors parking area on your left



photo by Ken Thompson

Yellow-crowned Night Herons are often found at the Marine Nature Study Area in Oceanside.

Weekend Nature Walks

Sunday May 5, 7:00 am Central Park Leaders: John Gluth (631-827-0120), Nick Laviola (631-678-7866)

Meet at 7 a.m. on Central Park West at 77th Street (opposite the Museum of Natural History). One of the best trips for our chapter!

Saturday May 11, 7:00 am Alley Pond Park Leaders: Mike Cooper (516-523-2369) Bob Grover (516-318-8536)

Northern State Pkwy to Exit 23, which reads: Cross Island Parkway, Union Turnpike and Alley Pond Park. Go to Union Turnpike (NOT Alley Pond Park). At the signal light, turn right onto Union Turnpike. Proceed to the next signal light which is Springfield Blvd and turn right. Go about 4 blocks to 76th Ave. Turn right onto 76th Ave. and proceed to Alley Pond Parking lot on your left.

Sunday May 12, 8:00 am Connetquot River SPP Birding & Breakfast Leaders: Bob & Edith Wilson, Ken Thompson Helga Merryman, Jack Carlson Continental breakfast hosted by Great South Bay Audubon. Reservations required: call Connetquot River State Park Preserve at 581-1072 to register. Registration fee \$4 plus \$8 parking fee - unless you have yearly Empire pass.

Sat & Sun May 18 & 19, 7:00 am Sterling Forest and Bashakill Leaders: John Gluth (631-827-0120) Ken Thompson (631-612-8028) From Tappan Zee Bridge, take I-87 to Sloatsburg exit 15A, take the exit for Rte 72 (Sterling Mine Rd.), 1 mile up Rte 17. Continue west on Rte 72 for 3 miles until you reach Rte 84, Long Meadow Rd. Continue up Long Meadow Rd to Sterling Lake Rd (4 Mi). Turn left and continue to Park Visitors Center parking lot on Old Forge Rd. Overnight at Wurtsboro Days Inn (845-888-8727).

CHAPTER NEWS

Painting Class

Our last painting class in March was successful. Nine students painted a Barred Owl. It was a little challenging but everyone went home with a finished product. Our next class will be June 8th from 2-4. Please sign up with me a week before class so I know how many people will attend. Space is limited.

-Jody email: crabnose88@yahoo.com

Stop and Shop Fundraiser

Our Cash for Causes fundraiser continues as we add a \$25 gift card, along with the \$50 cards. This is a "risk free, have to eat anyway" fundraiser. We hope that more people will support this activity. Mail a check made payable to Great South Bay Audubon Society (GSBAS) to Annette Brownell at 1411 Saxon Ave., Bay Shore, NY 11706, along with a stamped, self addressed envelope and the cards will be mailed to you.



Protect Seabirds by Saving Foraging Fish

According to Karen Hyun, Vice President Coastal Conservation of National Audubon, there are three hundred million fewer seabirds in the world today than there were in 1950, a population decline of seventy percent. Birds such as Atlantic Puffins, Least Terns, and raptors such as Bald Eagles rely on fish as their



The Barred Owl paintings from Jody's latest paint class were just amazing.

primary food source, but they often can't find enough to eat.

Forage fish are small, schooling fish such as anchovies and sardines that fuel the entire marine ecosystem. A new bill, the Forage Fish Conservation Act, aims to change the way fish are managed to include the dietary needs of seabirds, marine mammals, and more. This bill, introduced just recently, would allow these essential fish populations to rebound and become more stable so that the seabirds and other marine wildlife, people, and economies that depend on them can continue to thrive.

Our Congressman, Representative Peter

King already has a good record of being interested in conservation efforts. Please take a moment to write to him, asking him to support the Forage Fish Conservation Act (HR 2236). You can write to him at 200 Cannon Hob, Washington DC 20515. You can also send an electronic letter found on:

audubonaction@audubon.org

It takes less than a minute and can mean an eternity of extinction.

Brookside Clean Up

On Sunday June 2 we will be having our annual Brookside cleanup. It consists of walking the paths to trim branches, cleaning the butterfly garden, trimming branches around the cottage, and picking up garbage left by the high school students. If you can help please let me know. It's actually a lot of fun-plus we serve pizza!! -Jody:

crabnose88@yahoo.com



The Forage Fish Conservation Act will help protect birds that depend on fish as their primary food source, such as Least Terns.

A Little Gardening Note

by Helga Merryman

If you wish to have a spark of spring in the middle of winter, an American Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*) is the way to go. My Witch Hazel tree performed beautifully this year; it started blooming (bright yellow) in mid-February and only began fading at the beginning of April.

Walk into a New World

A few months ago, a sweet friend of mine gave me a *Woman's Day* Magazine from July 1963 because it had a wonderful article "Woman's Day Guide to the Birds of America." Page after page of wonderful illustrations and descriptions. Just delightful.

But what caught my eye – and my heart – was an article written by a woman, Jean Hersey, who was discovering nature as she followed doctor's order to begin taking daily walks. It seems that nearly 60 years ago they were also discovering "the health benefits of nature." Following are a few excerpts from an article I wish we had room to print in its entirety.

"Here was a brook running under the road. Had it always been there? Beside it a bank of Virginia bluebells caught the filtered sunlight, and beyond stood a snowy drift of white flowers. I brought one home and identified it as toothwort; wonderful names wild flowers have!..."

"When you speed along in a car what do you know of country sounds? The melody of a brook, wind in meadow grass, the humming of bees in the clover, the subtle differences in bird songs, the crackle of somebody's brush fire? Walking in the snow I learned to listen in a new way to winter, and to the quietest sound I know, that of snowflakes falling on snowflakes."

In our overly fast-paced world, even out in nature we can miss it as we blast from one thing to another, reaching this goal or keeping that list. Be careful not to miss it.

-Annette Brownell

Coyote – Misunderstood Wild Neighbor

There have been several articles and news spots about coyote in recent years. They generally paint the coyote to be a villain. Have you seen one recently in your neighborhood? Neither have I, but I keep hearing they are coming.

I was very fortunate to see one last spring on the Taconic Parkway on the way home from an Audubon Council meeting. I am happy to say he/she was alive and appeared healthy. Mass extermination of wolves has made way for these smaller cousins to find a place everywhere except Hawaii.

Coyote go out of their way to avoid humans. They try to escort dog walkers away from their den, but are not known to attack a human. On the rare occasion that they do bite a human, it is generally because they associate humans with food. Not quite as harmless as deer – but

you aren't supposed to feed them either! Coyote really don't make the distinction between a cat or small dog and their common prey of rodents and rabbits. They are just doing what is natural. What can people do? Keep your cat inside and your dog on a leash.

Sadly, about once a minute, someone is ending the life of a coyote with wildlife killing contests, poisoning, trapping. Should the creature enter your neighbor-



hood, don't bait them. Secure your garbage cans, just like you would with racoon. Take a different route walking your dog if you should be near a den. Amazingly, in 2019, animals are still making it onto the endangered species or extinct lists. Let's try to prevent this by recognizing the value of these beautiful wild animals. You can learn more at humansociety.org/coyotes.

-Annette Brownell

Great South Bay Audubon Gear

**Shirts, Mugs, Bags and More
For Sale at**

www.zazzle.com/sandpiper267



**All proceeds help support our Chapter.
If you need help placing an order,
call Vera at 516-639-5430**

Plastic Pollution *from page 1*

amounts of harmful plastic microfiber from synthetic fabrics that are occurring.

All animals depend on a healthy ecosystem, but today more than 1200 marine species are being both physically and chemically damaged by marine plastic pollution, which can lead to actual species' extinction. Physically, marine animals--fish, seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals--can become entangled by plastic packaging, rope, commercial fishing net, hooks, etc., or inadvertently can ingest algae-coated plastic debris as food, leading to external or internal injury, suffocation, dehydration, starvation and death. Chemical plastic pollution effects on marine life can also be deadly. Besides plastic's inherent toxic makeup, noxious additives can leach out; plastic debris also readily absorbs dangerous chemicals, such as organic pollutants and oily poisons from surrounding seawater, which result in highly increased toxicity that can harm sea life and disrupt processes, such as growth and reproduction. Once ingested these toxic chemicals can be transferred up the food chain: from plankton.... to shellfish like oysters, mussels, shrimp, lobster.... to small fish like sardines, anchovies to larger fish like tuna, swordfish.... and on to the human consumer with ominous human health implications.

Approximately one million seabirds die yearly from plastic ingestion or by entanglement, both pervasive and growing threats. Seabirds that forage over large seawater areas, such as auklet, petrel, Northern Fulmar, Laysan Albatross and shearwater, have been routinely found with stomachs full of plastic; increased chick mortality from being fed plastic is also occurring. Half of all pelagic sea bird species are now drastically declining in number. Recently the American Oystercatcher was found to have severe plastic ingestion problems, a warning sign about impacts on other shore-feeding bird species.

Studies reveal that Pacific coral beds are being smothered by macro and microplastic, including microfiber; they cling to coral, causing disease and death of large areas. North Pacific



Entanglement in abandoned commercial fish nets, microfilament fishing line and rope is injuring and killing marine animals, including every sea turtle species.

fish populations have been found to ingest up to 24,000 tons of plastic yearly, causing intestinal injury and possible death. All sea turtle species, including the critically endangered Kemp's ridley, leatherback, and hawksbill, are suffering from ingested plastic debris mistaken for food, which can cause choking, internal injury and death. Some beach plastic debris is so rampant it restricts sea turtles at breeding sites.

Marine mammal species (seal, fur seal, sea lion, manatee, dolphin, whale) are particularly vulnerable to plastic pollution and are routinely victims of injury, entanglement or ingestion. Many endangered species are now at risk, such as the Hawaiian monk seal and their pup nurseries, as well as Steller sea lions. Increasingly, dying and dead whales of various species, including the endangered North Atlantic right whale, are washing up with stomachs massively full of accumulating indigestible plastic that cause digestive tract blockage, gastric rupture, dehydration, starvation.

Scientists have predicted if our oceans die, so goes mankind.

For information about attempts being made to address the dire ecological crisis from marine plastic pollution, including worldwide environmental and governmental actions, corporate accountability demands, safe biodegradable alternatives and what you can do, see the following websites:

www.5gyres.org search the following:

- Plastics BAN List 2.0
- The Truth About Recycling

www.plasticpollutioncoalition.org

www.nationalgeographic.com Extensive articles on ocean plastic pollution

www.reuters.com

Search: US Weakens First Global Commitment on Curbing Single Use Plastic

www.audubon.org

Search: plastic pollution



Increasing numbers of whales are tragically dying from ingestion of immense amounts of indigestible plastic, a result of man's irresponsible toxic contamination of the oceans.

BIRD FEEDER SURVEY

Compiled by Helga Merryman
February and March 2019



Making sense of bird senses. We humans have five commonly recognized senses: taste, smell, touch, hearing, and sight. Interestingly, birds are also blessed with the same five senses although maybe not in the same degree as humans. Take taste for example: birds can perceive the difference between sour, sweet and bitter, but have many less taste buds than humans; a parrot may have only a few hundred taste buds whereas a human has more than 8000. Fruit and nectar eaters are attracted to sweet tastes in general, while seed eaters are not attracted to sweets.

Most birds have little sense of smell, although it is known that some groups of birds such as vultures, seabirds, kiwis and parrots can locate food using their olfactory glands, but these are exceptions in the bird world.

The parts of a bird's anatomy which routinely encounter the rest of the world have contact and touch sensors. The bills of wading birds have extremely well-developed tactile sensors which allow them to probe for prey, (worms, crustaceans, etc.). Even before hatching, the bills of ducklings are extremely sensitive, because as soon as they hatch the ducklings will be responsible to search for their own food side by side with adults. Woodpeckers have sensitive tongues to feel for insects in the holes they make. Thought to be sensory in nature and found around eyes and near the base of the beak are bristles (specialized feathers), usually seen on insectivorous birds, such as flycatchers, that may help them sense insects, while feeding on the wing.

Vital for survival is the ability to hear and interpret bird songs, mating calls, territorial declarations, and warnings of danger. The sensitivity to frequencies at which humans and birds have optimum hearing are similar. The hearing of humans declines with age because of the death of hair cells in the ear, but avian hair cells constantly renew, so birds maintain hearing all through their life. Birds are also able to separate sounds in a noisy environment because they are more sensitive to inflection and pattern. Like humans, birds determine the source of a sound by moving their head. The sound of beetle larvae crawling under the bark of a tree can actually be heard by some woodpeckers.

Sight is considered the most important sense for birds. Birds have the largest eyes relative to their size in the animal kingdom. In the majority of birds the eyes are stationary, and although they have eyelids, they do not blink. The eyelid is called the nictitating membrane and serves to lubricate the eye; when aquatic birds are underwater this membrane covers the eye like a contact lens. Raptors, or birds of prey, use their exceptional sight for hunting. Their eyes allow them to focus tightly on distant objects. Some raptors can spot prey from a thousand feet above. In comparison there are humans who can't spot the mustard in the front of the fridge. Some feel that a bird's sense of direction is a sixth sense, but truly it is the combination of the five senses that enable a bird to find its way so well.

Dr. Caruso had five Turkey Vultures circling over his yard in February; two landed, perhaps to dine on a dead bird or squirrel. Vultures are becoming more common on Long Island; I'm not sure if they are nesting here yet. Although they will associate with humans while searching for food (road kill etc.) they prefer not to nest near them.

We had eight participants for this survey period, some for one month and some for both, Banaszak, Caruso, Fogarty, Merryman, Nasta, Kremer-Parrott, Paltridge and Wilson, the seven areas covered were, Babylon, Blue Point, Deer Park, East Islip, East Patchogue, Islip and West Sayville. Thank you to everyone who participated: this is the last survey for this season, hope to have you back again in the fall.

The GSBAS Feeder Survey has been run for many years. The reward of the survey is to bring awareness of nature to our doorstep and share our observations with others. Everyone is welcome to join the survey at any time during the counting period from November to March.

Survey Data: periods February 1 2019 - February 15 2019 and March 1 2019 - March 15 2019

Red-tailed Hawk 0/0	American Crow 11/7	Song Sparrow 14/19	OTHER SPECIES
Sharp-shinned Hawk 3/1	Black-capped Chickadee 25/24	White-throated Sparrow 45/36	Mallards 5/3
Cooper's hawk 4/4	Tufted Titmouse 4/6	Dark-eyed Junco 51/36	Hooded Mergansers 6/0
Rock pigeon 25/12	Red-breasted Nuthatch 4/5	Northern Cardinal 37/35	Mute Swans 2/2
Mourning Dove 104/83	White-breasted Nuthatch 12/12	Red-winged Blackbird 34/4	Canada Geese 9/6
Monk Parakeet 0/0	Carolina Wren 12/16	Common Grackle 35/41	Ring-billed Gull 0/1
Red-bellied Woodpecker 6/8	American Robin 54/11	Brown-headed Cowbird 1/5	Kingfisher 2/1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 1/0	Northern Mockingbird 6/6	House Finch 44/35	Great Blue Heron 1/0
Downy Woodpecker 16/13	Brown Thrasher 0/0	American Goldfinch 35/59	Turkey Vultures 2/0
Hairy Woodpecker 1/2	European Starling 138/77	House Sparrow 73/53	
Northern Flicker 1/2	Towhee 0/0		
Blue Jay 28/31	Fox Sparrow 5/3		

Great South Bay Audubon Society

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Steve D'Amato (631) 264-8413

Michael Maraviglia (631) 338-0549

Arlene Rawls (516) 712-9514

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Membership: Position Pending

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Education: Jack Finkenberg

Audubon Activist: Open

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Annual Dinner:

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Answering the GSBAS Direct Phone:

Helga Merryman

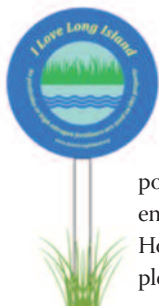
GSBAS Direct Phone Number (631) 563-7716

GSBAS website: GSBAS.org

GSBAS email address: info@gsbas.org

For wildlife in need of rescue please call

The STAR Foundation (631) 736-8207



Have you seen this sign on lawns around your neighborhood?

It is intended to raise awareness about nitrogen pollution and is supported by a coalition of Long Island environmental and civic organizations. Home owners bearing this sign have pledged not to use chemicals on their lawn.

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

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____



Directions to Brookside County Park 59 Brook St, Sayville 11782

The park is located on the north side of Brook St., just east of, and diagonally across from Sayville High School. Look for the large white sign that says "Brookside County Park".

From the West and East via Sunrise Hwy: Sunrise Highway to Locust Ave. South, to Montauk Highway. Make a left onto Montauk Highway. Then a quick left onto Brook Street. (traffic light). Continue 2 miles, just past Sayville High School. The entrance to the park is on the left (north side of street). Look for the "Brookside County Park" sign. You may park in the high school parking lot and walk across the street to the park.



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