



# *Peligrum*

November  
2021



*Apple Snails for Lunch* © Rebecca Smith. 6/30/21 Kissimmee Lakefront Park, Kissimmee.



# On the cover So Eager The Young Are

## Limpkin *Aramus guaranauna*

by Juanita N. Baker, Ph.D.

Oh, so eager the young are, not wanting to miss anything, especially a big juicy apple snail! Yum! This keenly focused young'un is staying right close, mirroring Mom (well, it could be Dad as both parents share care of their young). But if the other parent was present, we'd know because males are larger than females in this species. The parent will demonstrate to its young how to de-shell the snail using its specially grooved bill to slice through the muscle that attaches it to the shell. The whole snail is then fed directly to the youngling.

If you find empty snail shells singly or in heaps (known as middens) along freshwater marshes, swamp-forest edges, or lake, river, or canal margins in Florida, you likely have found a favorite deshelling location for the resident Limpkin. Limpkins are found where apple snails live, searching visually in clear waters or probing with sensitive bills and feet in turbid waters while walking through reeds, sugarcane fields, and on thick mats of floating vegetation to locate apple snails and freshwater mussels. Both native and introduced species of apple snails are readily devoured.

If you live near where the Limpkins feed, you are likely familiar with its loud, raucous calls, often at night, quite startling for Halloween for the unsuspecting trick or treaters. However, these calls are more frequent and loudest between mating pairs, and when preparing to nest, the male and female will duet. Males' extensive "Kreow or Kow" calls are rhythmically interspersed with the females 'gon' calls. Young also give off clicks likely to show their location to their parents. In early morning the Limpkins call more frequently, but also, in the evening, on cloudy days, and before rains! Unpaired males may be more persistent and louder at night.

Photo technical data: Lumix GX9 Leica 100-400 f/5.1, 213 mm, 1/500, ISO 400

**Submit your photos to the Birds Need Plants Photo Contest**  
Visit [PelicanIslandAudubon.org](http://PelicanIslandAudubon.org) for all the details.

### Morning Nature Walks

Go on a early "Morning Nature Walks" to local town parks & nature areas of interest. Get your morning walk, explore habitats, and let's see what's there! Details at [PelicanIslandAudubon.org](http://PelicanIslandAudubon.org). Want to lead a group to your favorite spot? Let Pelican Island Audubon Society know! Email us at [piaudubon@yahoo.com](mailto:piaudubon@yahoo.com)

*Our Mission: To preserve and protect the animals, plants, and natural communities, and the land and water on which they depend in Indian River County through education, advocacy, and public awareness.*

#### Officers & Directors

##### Officers

President

**Richard H. Baker, Ph.D.**

1st Vice-President

**Bill Halliday**

2nd Vice-President

**David Cox, Ph.D.**

Recording Secretary

**Darlene Halliday**

Corresponding Secretary

**George Glenn**

Treasurer **Steve Goff**

Elected Directors:

**Graham Cox, Ph.D. '23**

**Nancy Irvin '22**

**Bill Loftus, Ph.D. '24**

**Toni Robinson '22**

**Bonnie Swanson '24**

**Open**

Appointed Board Members:

**Albert Alley, M.D.**

**Ricky Ray**

**Susan Lovelace**

**Hadi Shalhoub, DO**

**Steve Palmquist**

**Fred Poston, Ph.D.**

Pelican Island Audubon Society, Inc. is registered with the Florida Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services. A copy of the official registration and financial information may be obtained from the Div. of Consumer Services by calling toll-free within Florida 1-800-435-7352. Registration does not imply endorsement, approval, or recommendation by the State.

#### Audubon House

195 9th Street SE (Oslo Rd.), Vero Beach  
M - F | 9AM - 1PM

#### Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 1833, Vero Beach, FL 32961

Phone: 772-567-3520

E-Mail: [piaudubon@yahoo.com](mailto:piaudubon@yahoo.com)

Website:

[www.PelicanIslandAudubon.org](http://www.PelicanIslandAudubon.org)

Thank you to everyone who  
donated to  
Pelican Island Audubon Society  
to support our many programs.

## Native Plants For Sale

Large variety of native plants and trees for sale:

\$5 – 1 gallon/1 quart (or greater)

\$3 – 3-inch pots, anything under 1 quart

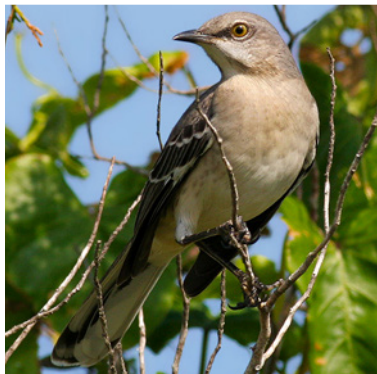
2 for \$3 – Plugs/2-inch pots

Order online at [PelicanIslandAudubon.org](http://PelicanIslandAudubon.org)





# New State Bird and State Tree? Let's save them, too!



Northern Mockingbird © Bob Montanaro

Florida is blessed with 536 bird species (including 196 breeding, 4 extinct, 167 accidental, 100 exotics, 1 extirpated). Since 1927, Florida's State Bird has been the common Northern Mockingbird, a gray perky bird seen frequently in our yards. Their varied calls imitate and mock numerous other bird sounds, hence its name "Northern Mockingbird." Five states also share this as their State Bird, so it is not a unique situation for our state.

State Sen. Jeff Brandes, R-St. Petersburg, has introduced a bill to change our state bird without suggestions. Previous efforts in 1999, 2000 and 2016 failed to name the Florida Scrub-Jay as our state bird. A strong case can be made for the Scrub-Jay is because it is endemic only to Florida, and has "Family Values" (Baker, J. (2019) *Florida Birds Exposed*, Vero Beach: Pelican Island Audubon Society).

Ed Killer supports a change and discusses possibilities: Swallow-tailed Kite, Everglades Snail Kite, Osprey, Crested Caracara, Yellow or Black-crowned Night Heron, and American Flamingo. He also "sees a brouhaha brewing between Republicans and Democrats over whether we should select the White Pelican or the Black-Necked Stilt." (<https://www.tcpalm.com/story/news/local/florida/2021/10/15/if-not-mockingbird-what-would-better-florida-state-bird/6054893001/>).

The Brown Pelican should also be considered. In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt created the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, our nation's first, named for it, to protect this critical breeding site for it and other species. We now have 563 refuges in the U.S. In 1963, the Department of Interior designated it a National Historic Landmark. It's also Louisiana's State bird.

The beautiful Rosette Spoonbill, easily recognizable, is an ideal Florida state bird, historically sought by the feather trade, which has made a remarkable comeback after its population was decimated.

Common names can be confusing. At least the Florida state bird is a "bird." The Florida State Tree, Sable Palm (Cabbage Palm), Sabal palmetto, but oops, is not a true tree, but more closely related to a grass! While some think it is tree, we should call it the "State Grass." The four common turfgrasses are not native to Florida so we would not want to call St. Augustine a state grass, as it's an invasive exotic. The opposite is found at the Garden Club of Indian River County where an interesting tree is commonly called a "ponytail palm" (*Beaucarnea recurvata*), is not a palm, but a real tree.

Palm trees do not sequester carbon like trees do or provide cool shade or produce wood like real trees do.

<https://www.cnn.com/2021/10/23/weather/weather-trees-adapt-climate-change/index.html>

Thinking of changing the State Bird, why not also correct our State "Tree?" Let's make it a real tree! Our state has over 300 beautiful trees that provide shelter, nesting material, and food for birds. The best tree for birds is the Southern Live Oak, which in Indian River County supports 401 caterpillar species that our insect-eating birds need in large numbers to produce offspring. Birds



Swallow-tailed Kite © Crystal Samuel



Florida Scrub-Jay © Bob Montanaro



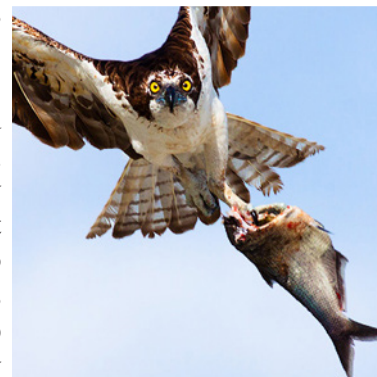
Black-crowned Night-Heron © John Middleton, Jr.



Yellow-crowned Night-Heron © Bob Montanaro



Snail Kite © Mac Stone



Osprey © Bob Montanaro



Crested Caracara © Bob Montanaro

Continued on Next Page >>>





White Pelican © Bob Montanaro



Black-necked Stilt © J. R. Williams



Roseate Spoonbill © Dennis Huff

won't nest unless abundant food is available. Losing trees is one reason why we are losing our birds.

Florida's stately pine trees (e.g. slash, long leaf, and sand) qualify, but unfortunately some folks don't like them because pines shed needles. Actually, pine needles are the best ground cover and great fertilizer for native gardens and lawns. They don't contaminate our lakes and lagoon. Our pine trees are the preferred tree for nesting Bald Eagles, but we are losing our eagles because we are cutting down our trees for development.

Another favorite is the Bald Cypress found throughout Florida. They and the Red Maple tell us, with their red foliage when we are in fall and springtime. Otherwise, we need to look at the calendar to see what month we are in! Beautiful cypress trees, 300 years old found at Blue Cypress Lake, host over 300 active Osprey nests, the

largest nesting Osprey population in the world, right here in our backyard!

Besides renaming our state bird and state tree, we desperately need to revise our tree and landscape ordinances to save our trees, wildlife, and environment. Let me know if you can help.

Free trees, including Bald Cypress are available at our Audubon House.

See our website <https://pelicanislandaudubon.org/home-page/trees-for-life-plants-for-birds/>

*Bird photos from Florida Birds Exposed by Juanita N. Baker, Ph.D. - Get you copy today!*



Bald Cypress Tree © Richard Baker, Ph.D.

# Free Tree Giveaway

- Bald Cypress
- Mahogany
- Southern Live Oak
- Long-leaf Pine
- Sand Pine
- Slash Pine

A selection of native plants is also available.

Stop by and browse the native plant nursery.

Available at Audubon House - 195 9th Street SE (Oslo Rd), Vero Beach on Wednesday - Friday - Sunday from 9AM to 11AM Join the team! Volunteer for the above hours.







Pelican Island Audubon Society  
**Audubon Advocate Update**  
Students With A Voice | November 2021  
Email: piaudubon@yahoo.com | Phone: 772-567-3520

by Meghan Carpenter, Environmental Educator

This past month with Audubon Advocates has been jam packed! Students have been exploring local environments and learning all about the birds, reptiles, insects, and native plants we find in our own backyard. Dr. Nathan Burkett- Cadena with the University of Florida Medical Entomology Lab taught the students that bloodsuckers are everywhere, and that even though they may be a pain (or an itch) to us, bloodsuckers play an important role in the ecosystem. We then ventured out to find some mosquito larvae and pupae by extracting water from bromeliads and land crab burrows. Students examined these insects under the microscope, and some students even were astonished to find that these baby bloodsuckers were cute!

The following week we explored the world of reptiles, visiting Joe and Shari Tessier and their menagerie of scaly friends. Students fed the third largest tortoise species, Sulcata torties, met a variety of aquatic turtles, held Xena the Savannah Monitor, and even overcame their fear of snakes by petting or even holding some corn snakes! Students learned the ecological impact of these reptiles and the importance of not releasing pet reptiles into non-native habitats. The Tessiers were even generous enough to donate a corn snake for a classroom pet for the Audubon Advocates!

After reptiles, we learned about their feathered distant cousins by going birding. Holly Ferreira, from the US Fish and Wildlife Service, lead our students on a birding hike at the Indrio Savannahs Preserve. Students observed several species of birds, including the Florida Scrub Jay, Bald Eagles, and even an American Kestrel!

We finished up this month with learning the basics of field sketching and observation from Lou Mullins, a local artist and retired teacher. Lou led the students in a variety of exercises, focusing on sketching, perspective, and nature observation. We then used the Oslo Riverfront Conservation Area as our inspiration for sketching the natural world. Students have been loving getting outside and exploring, especially as the weather gets cooler! We continue to focus on allowing the students to explore nature and spending time outside.







## ADVANCED VASCULAR SOLUTIONS

Do Your Patients Have Varicose Veins, Experience Leg Pain or Fatigue?

They May Be Suffering from Venous Reflux Disease

Solutions for achy legs, painful legs, tired legs, crampy legs, and restless legs. We treat Varicose Veins and Spider Veins using methods such as Radiofrequency Ablations (RFA) and VenaSeal glue.



We treat traumatic wounds, venous stasis ulcers, arterial ischemic ulcers, and decubitus ulcers or bed sores. We also treat lymphedema to ensure skin integrity of the legs.

Our critical arterial services include lower extremity revascularization for peripheral arterial disease, carotid surgery for stroke prevention & abdominal aortic aneurysm repair.



We accept 20+ insurance carriers. Call us to verify if we are in-network with your patient's providers.



ADVANCED VASCULAR SOLUTIONS

### Hadi Shalhoub, D.O., FACOS

Vascular & General Surgeon since 1998

Board Certified in Vascular Surgery. Hyperbaric and Wound Care Certified. Trained in Limb Loss Prevention.



13100 US Highway 1 • Sebastian, FL 32958

[www.AVSMedicalGroup.com](http://www.AVSMedicalGroup.com)

Office: 772-581-8900 | Fax: 772-581-4478

DAVID COX CONSULTING  
Ecological Services

Permits, Plans, Surveys, Assessments. Research for Conservation, Sustainable Development, Education



[davidcoxconsulting.com](http://davidcoxconsulting.com)

2044 14th Ave., Vero Beach, FL 32690 | 772-766-2074

ProSource<sup>®</sup>  
WHOLESALE  
Products & Pros for Home & Commercial Projects

Kathie Caprilla

Owner

T 772.299.7266

F 772.299.7209

1605 90th Avenue

Vero Beach, FL 32966

[Kathiec@prosourceofvero.com](mailto:Kathiec@prosourceofvero.com)

<http://www.prosourceverobeach.com>

### Parties & All Occasions

Old Time & Classic Rock-n-Roll  
Country and Beach Music

RICKY RAY

(928) 853-9654

[RICKYRAY1717@GMAIL.COM](mailto:RICKYRAY1717@GMAIL.COM)

Thank God The Tiki Bar Is Open!

## Law Offices of Glenn & Glenn

George A. Glenn, Sr. & George A. Glenn, Jr.

2165 15th Avenue, Vero Beach, FL 32960

Tel. (772) 569-0442

For your estate planning, real estate, and family law needs.



### Home Improvements of Vero Beach

Bill Halliday

926 19th Place SW

Vero Beach

Florida 32962

772-713-0918

772-569-9148

[billndar1988@att.net](mailto:billndar1988@att.net)

### Advertise with

#### Pelican Island Audubon Society

Our Peligram newsletter reaches over 900 people! Take advantage of this unique opportunity to reach a whole new audience at the rates quoted below.

#### Advertising Rates Per Issue

Business Card Size (3.5"x2") = \$30

1/4 page (3.75"x2.5") = \$85

Half page (7.5"x5") = \$165

Full page (7.5"x10") = \$330

Special discount: Less 5% for nine issues

#### Contact Information

Office: 772-567-3520

Email: [piaudubon@yahoo.com](mailto:piaudubon@yahoo.com)

Website: [PelicanIslandAudubon.org](http://PelicanIslandAudubon.org)

Mail: P.O. Box 1833, Vero Beach, FL 32961



# Pelican Island Refuge Highlight

National Wildlife Refuge | Florida

by Eddie Perri, Refuge Ranger



Photos clockwise from top:

1. Ocola skipper (*Panoquina ocola*) on Beggar-tick (*Biden sp.*)
2. Zebulon skipper (*Poanes zebulon*) on Beggar-tick (*Bidens sp.*)
3. Common checkered skipper (*Pyrgus communis*)
4. Mangrove skipper (*Poanes zebulon*) on Beggar-tick (*Bidens sp.*)

Photos by Sandy Peterson.



Regular readers of the monthly Refuge Highlight may notice that we here at Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge are intently focused on seasonal changes and how they influence the flora and fauna that can be found on the Refuge. Last month's update focused on a pillar of the Refuge's wildflower world, the beggar-tick (*Bidens sp.*), and this month we wanted to look a bit closer at what is attracted to this bloom of wildflowers. As we looked closer, which we invite all our readers to do, one insect stood out. It was fast, and seemed to dart from plant to plant. Is it a moth? A butterfly? What we were looking at was a skipper. There were many of them and they were very diverse in patterns, coloration, and wing shape. Skippers are in the family *Hesperiidae* of the order *Lepidoptera* (moths and butterflies). The name skipper was given to these amazing insects due to their darting and erratic flight patterns. Skippers are generally small, but their powerful wing muscles enable them to attain speeds up to 20 miles per hour. This butterfly's speedy darting movements gives the appearance that it is skipping from plant to plant. Although the body of many skippers may look like a moth they are considered butterflies. While moths have antennae that are thread- or plume-like with no knob at the end, both butterflies and skippers have antennae that terminate in knobs. The moth, when not flying spreads its wings flat or holds them pitched, while skippers hold their short wings, much like a butterfly, in a near vertical position above its body. Both skippers and butterflies are diurnal insects while most all moth species are nocturnal. More than 3500 species of skippers are recognized worldwide, with at least 70 species of skipper occurring in Florida. With every chance we get, we here at Pelican Island NWR try to take a closer look at the world we live in. With every closer look we are left amazed as we continue to find, see, and learn something new.

## Suburban Ibis?

by Linda Chancellor

Twenty-four white Ibis sauntered down the sidewalk in front of my house. Several stopped and started to probe the grass with their bright orange curved bills in search of insects. Their action reminded me of a sewing machine needle working up and down up and down. This year I have seen several large groups of ibis in my neighborhood. Their numbers were larger than previous years. The birds in this group were all adult ibis but I had seen groups that also had juveniles among the adults. As they moved along, they left many white blotches all over the sidewalk and my driveway. Later I read, in the fall issue of Audubon magazine, an article about Ibis moving in greater numbers to the suburbs. Why not when there are so many irrigated lawns and areas of grass to probe for insects. It certainly would be easier than expending energy to find sufficient food in shallow wet areas. But that doesn't seem to be the only reason their numbers are increasing. Apparently, they have discovered that where there are humans there are also food sources. Sonia Hernandez, a University of Georgia wildlife disease researcher has been observing ibis for more than a decade. She has observed them foraging in landfills as well as accepting handouts from humans. The birds are eating more human food even though it has less nutrients. This has had both positive and negative effects on the birds. Because the birds spend less energy in searching for food, they appear less stressed and have more time to preen thus reducing parasites. But by consuming human food they also have fewer healthy microbes in their guts and tend to carry more salmonella bacteria which can be dangerous to nestlings and people. We shouldn't be surprised at their new foraging habits in finding food. Gulls, grackles, pigeons, and sparrows already have discovered the connection that wherever there are humans a source of food will be available.

FYI - The University of Miami chose an Ibis to be their official mascot. His name is Sebastian and attends all the athletic games. Folklore stories say that the Ibis is the last sign of wildlife to take shelter before a hurricane hits and the first to reappear after the storm.



White Ibis by Bob Montanaro.

# Part 1: Putting a price on nature and ecosystem services is at the heart of the UN's biodiversity and climate conferences

by *Graham Cox, Ph.D., Board Member*

In progress as I write this article are three UN sponsored global conferences. Meeting in October was the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the U.N. Convention on Biological Diversity, in Kunming, China. Some 200 participating countries were due to set targets to reduce and eventually halt biodiversity loss looking forward to 2030 and beyond.

World leaders took part in these week-long virtual talks which are seen as pivotal in raising commitments to slow the loss of nature. After these virtual discussions, there will be face-to-face talks in Kunming, China, set for April 2022.

The premise for the Kunming conference was clear: Biodiversity is declining faster than at any time in human history. Since 1970, there has been on average almost a 70% decline in the populations of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians. It is thought that one million animal and plant species - almost a quarter of the global total - are threatened with extinction.

Next up: the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) hosted by the UK in Glasgow on 31 October – 12 November 2021.

The COP26 summit will bring parties together to accelerate action towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

COP26 will be followed by the **2021 Global Conference on Health & Climate Change**, with a special focus on Climate Justice and the healthy and green recovery from COVID-19. It will convene on the margins of the COP26 UN climate change conference. The aim of the conference is to call on governments, businesses, institutions and financial actors to drive a green, healthy and resilient recovery from COVID-19. The conference will support and highlight countries' ambitious and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement that promote and protect health. It will also mobilize the rapidly growing movement of health professionals around the world who are now driving ambitious climate action.

At issue in each of these conferences is one thing – money, how to value and pay for the vital steps to a safe, biologically diverse and healthy world.

Countries need to manage the increasing impacts of climate change, loss of biodiversity and health pandemics on their citizens' lives and they need the funding to do it. The scale and speed of the changes we need to make will require all forms of finance: public finance for the development of infrastructure to transition to a greener and more climate-resilient economy; and private finance to fund technology and innovation, and to help turn the billions of public money into trillions of total climate, nature and health investments.

As a guide to the conference discussions I can recommend three background sources that will help us understand the money/value debate, much of it around the issue of “can we put a price on nature and ecological services?”

The headline in MarketWatch captures the debate on money and nature issues:

**Every whale is worth \$2 million? Why it's time to add the value of nature to GDP.**

**Global powers might soon strike a 'new deal for nature,' while investors tag biodiversity as a growing theme.**

<https://www.marketwatch.com/visual-stories/its-time-to-start-valuing-nature-as-capital-01633702870> Oct. 2, 2021, By Rachel Koning Beals

According to MarketWatch, “without more investment to protect and restore nature, the World Bank predicts global annual losses of \$2.7 trillion by 2030.”

Asking what would valuing natural capital look like, “sustainability scholars say it would be calculating how much the natural world drives the global economy.”

“Researchers at the University of Minnesota's Institute on the Environment have formulated what they call GEP, gross ecosystem product. It accounts for the pollinators or a tourism boost from a clean river in a way similar to adding up the value of cloud storage, washing machines or dining out,” MarketWatch tells us.

“Published in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, GEP has been tested in China where, for instance, in Qinghai province, the Mekong, Yangtze and Yellow rivers provide a critical water supply to wealthier provinces downstream but receive no credit for this natural capital in a traditional GDP equation,” says MarketWatch.

For more information: <https://www.npr.org/2021/10/25/1047617334/cop26-summit-climate-change-un-glasgow>

**Coming Part 2 in December: Let's go back to the start on pricing nature, and Part 3 in January: Biodiversity and the Stock Market**



# Pelican Island Audubon's First Big Sit!

On Bird Migration Day, October 10, 2022, Indian River County's best birder, David Simpson (a co-teacher for Pelican Island Audubon's annual Intensive Birding Course with Juanita Baker), accomplished PIAS's first **Big Sit**, which is a nation-wide event, in Indian River County. The task is for one day to sit in a 17' circle to see how many birds one can see. David decided he could see the most birds in 6 hours. He chose a levee at the Fellsmere Conservation Area overlooking two human-made lakes and a dormant island that in February has hundreds of nesting herons and spoonbills, but only 4 birds this mostly pre-migratory day. Yet David saw a spectacular 73 species from his circle! See his list: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S95933444>. The Painted Bunting, a sensitive species, is missing from the ebird.org list. Joining David were some excited volunteers, including Ann Esmas who started with David at 6:15AM despite the swarms of mosquitoes(!), and arriving to help after sunrise were George Thomas, Ricky Ray, Richard Baker, and Juanita Baker.

Big Sit participants George Thomas, David Simpson, Ann Esmas, and Juanita Baker.



# Cherrylake donates 1,000 Bald Cypress trees for our Trees for Life/Plants for Birds Project

by Richard H. Baker, Ph.D.

Many thanks to Cherrylake in Groveland and sister company of IMG Citrus in Vero Beach, for giving us 1,000 Bald Cypress trees and being an important partner in our effort to plant 100,000 native plants. These trees will be given to interested homeowners in our county for free. Two

years ago, they also donated 600 cypress trees that we have mapped on our website <https://pelicanislandaudubon.org/home-page/trees-for-life-plants-for-birds/> along with other trees.

Cherrylake has over 1,000 acres of ornamental tree production along with model native landscapes included

within its 2 square miles. They advocate building landscapes where ecosystems can develop, animals cohabit, and people live well and interdependently. They just held their second event called OUTSIDE: Sustainable Landscape Collaborative, bringing together landscapers, nurseries, landscape architects, developers, environmental organizations, universities, county and city staff, to develop landscape solutions that broadly impact society and the environment.

how research, policy, culture and industry can collaborate to make landscapes a vital solution to the sustainability of Florida's natural resources. They have helped plant keystone species at Lake Apopka and the Audubon Nature Center in New Orleans.

**Bald Cypress, Live oak, Mahogany, and Longleaf, Slash, and Sand Pine trees are available Free at the Audubon House. Call 772-567-3520 or order on our website:**



They are working to create a better future by demonstrating

**[PelicanIslandAudubon.org](https://PelicanIslandAudubon.org)**



**Volunteer!**

**Pelican Island Audubon Volunteers  
Steve Palmquist, Ricky Ray, & Terry Greene**

### Visit

[PelicanIslandAudubon.org](https://PelicanIslandAudubon.org) to view the list of volunteer positions. Fill out the form online and let us know what you are interested in.

**Working together we can do great things for the environment!**

Volunteer opportunities include:

- Office help, Newsletter: fold, stuff envelopes
- Join the air potato pullers
- Audubon House Maintenance- classroom, bathrooms, breezeway
- Landscaping, Trees for Life Project, watering plants
- Field Trip Leader
- Fundraising
- Come join the Tree/Native Plants Team!" Sun/Wed/Fri 9AM-11:00AM Help Green IRC!!!

**A big thanks to everyone who makes it all work!**



## November 15, 2021 7:00 PM General Meeting on Zoom: Birds of Panama with David Trently

David Trently of the Partnership for International Birding will take us on a tour of Panama and its varied birdlife at the Monday, November 15, 2021 Pelican Island Audubon meeting starting at 7PM on Zoom.

Register at [www.PelicanIslandAudubon.org](http://www.PelicanIslandAudubon.org)



LEFT: Red-capped Manakin



RIGHT:  
Blue Dacnis,  
female and male

## PIAS Birding Trip to Panama with Partnership for International Birding Trip #2 - 10 Days, 9 nights from March 16 to March 25 in 2022

Join fellow birders as they go on an amazing birding trip, through the Partnership for International Birding (PIB), on a birding adventure in Panama. We had planned a trip to **Cuba** in 2022, but political and social conditions have deteriorated since then and we decided to change the trip to **Panama**. Our chapter has decided to pursue an opportunity with PIB to do birding trips to Panama in early 2022. This bird-tour company has been leading small-group trips around the world for over 15 years, using renowned local guides and contributing to local conservation efforts. PIB will contribute a portion of the travel costs to PIAS as a fundraising opportunity.

This tour will offer excellent opportunities to see many of the characteristic birds of Panama in addition to dozens of other beautiful tropical American species. The trip focuses on two locations, the Canal Zone, and the highlands of western Panama. All accommodations and meals are included. Airfares to Panama from the US and within country are extra.

The trip will begin and end in the capital of Panama City. Many people on PIB trips arrive a day early or stay extra days after the tour to visit the historic sites around the Canal Zone. Our birding will take us along the famous Pipeline Road and nearby birding

sites. Then we'll fly to the western highlands of the country near the Costa Rican border and La Amistad National Park, finally returning to eastern Panama to visit more wonderful birding areas and reserves. In all, we anticipate seeing over 350 bird species during this 10-day trip.



Our birding guide will be Luis Paz, who has led many birding trips in his home country of Panama. In addition to his birding knowledge, Luis is also an expert on Panamanian natural history and the history of the Canal Zone.

This trip is being offered to PIAS members and other interested birders but is not being offered directly by PIAS. The PIAS chapter assumes no liability nor provides any warranty of service or product for this offer.

Those who wish to go on this fantastic adventure will sign an acknowledgement that this birding trip is being offered by PIB, and will hold harmless PIAS, its officers and directors.

The trip is limited to only 8 participants. For general information on trips to Panama, please visit <https://www.pibird.com/panama-birding>. For further questions about the trip, please contact David Trently with PIB at 570-909-8052 or 888-203-7464 (ext 926).

## Go Green!

Members may sign up to have the Peligram emailed to them. Saves postage and paper. Email [piaudubon@yahoo.com](mailto:piaudubon@yahoo.com) with your name & email address with "Peligram" in the subject line.



### Pelican Island Audubon Society Membership Form

Enclosed is my:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_ \$25 for annual membership

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_ \$30 for family membership

CITY, STATE ZIP \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_ \$100 Scrub-Jay sustaining membership

E-MAIL \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_ \$200 Osprey sustaining membership

\_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_ contribution

\_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL

Please mail this completed form with a check made out to:  
Pelican Island Audubon Society  
P.O. Box 1833  
Vero Beach, FL 32961

Or join online using a credit card at [www.PelicanIslandAudubon.org](http://www.PelicanIslandAudubon.org)