

# SOUTH SHORE SKIMMER



VOL. 16, NO. 8 - SOUTH SHORE AUDUBON SOCIETY

MAY - JUNE 1986

## Meeting

TUESDAY, May 13, 1986  
FREEPORT MEMORIAL LIBRARY  
8:15 P.M.

Subject: A TIME FOR BIRDS — The Twelve Months of the  
Year as Seen Through a 400 Millimeter Lens  
Speaker: Arthur Morris

Mr. Morris, who has led trips for the Linnean Society of New York, is the President of the Section of Natural History of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences. He is the Compiler for the International Shorebird Survey at the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge. The main body of his photographic work has recently been accessioned by VIREO (Visual Resources for Ornithology), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.



## ANNUAL DINNER

### JUNE 10

See Page 3

## PRESIDENTS PAGE

As this will be my last message on this page, I would like to thank all of you who have worked so hard to make South Shore Audubon a true representative of "The Audubon Cause." South Shore Audubon has not only grown in membership but it has grown in the esteem of our local community and the National Audubon Society. This was accomplished through the dedication of many of our members who voluntarily gave so much of their time, efforts, and in many cases money to make sure that the goals of SSA were met. Now there will be a new set of officers to continue these efforts. I would like to congratulate Betsy Gullotta, our new President; Tom Torma, our new Vice President; Malcolm Marum our new Treasurer; and Nora Lourenco our new Secretary and wish them the best in their future endeavors on behalf of The South Shore Audubon Society. I know that you will give them the same or even more support that you all so kindly gave to me. I hope to see you at our meetings and birdwalks.

Jerry Bernstein

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# ANNUAL DINNER

South Shore Audubon's Annual Dinner will take place at the Oceanside Country Club, Waukena Avenue and Skillman Avenue, Oceanside, on Tuesday, June 10, 1986. As usual, the June dinner meeting is held in place of a regular general meeting.

This year's dinner speaker will be Donald A. Sineti, President of the Connecticut Cetacean Society. The program will be the Natural History of Whales and Dolphins using folk music, original art and visual aids.

The evening will begin at 7:00 P. M. with a cocktail hour. Drinks are \$2.25 apiece at the open bar.

For dinner there is a choice of:

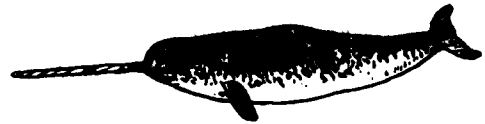


London Broil

Roast Chicken

or

Broiled Fish



The cost of the dinner is \$15.00 per person. To make a reservation, complete the form below and send it, with a check made payable to the South Shore Audubon Society to:

**SOUTH SHORE AUDUBON SOCIETY  
P.O. BOX 31  
FREEPORT, NEW YORK 11520**

.....

Name.....

Address.....

.....  
..... Phone No.....

Amount of Check .....

No. of People.....

No. of each dinner: London Broil.....  
Chicken.....  
Fish.....

# GOLDEN RULE

## Do Unto Others...

When President Reagan and Canada's Prime Minister Brian Mulroney met recently, acid rain received most of the headlines. Our President finally announced acknowledgment of an acid rain problem. The final result of the meeting was -- little will be done in the next five years to relieve the continuing fall of acid precipitation.

Power plants in the Ohio River Valley spew millions of tons of acrid pollution, nitrogen and sulfur oxides from their tall smokestacks every year. Winds carry the pollution over a wide area of New York, New England and eastern Canada. While the gasses travel they acidify and fall as acid rain, snow or fog. Our soils and lakes have been doused with acid precipitation for years. An estimated 1200 lakes in Ontario and 200 lakes and ponds in the Adirondacks will no longer support fish life. The National Academy of Sciences has issued a report that has acknowledged the destruction of aquatic life and cited the damage to our forests caused by acid rain.

Acid rain has been a major cause of tension between two allies, the United States and Canada. Despite this, President Reagan has maintained his position that the problem needs more study. After numerous studies and commissions, he has finally shown concern. During the meetings with Prime Minister Mulroney, the United States and Canada have agreed to share the cost of refining techniques of burning coal cleanly.

For the next five years, we will be testing techniques to clean our air. We will be doing nothing to stop actual acid rain. We will continue to kill our lakes and forests along with those of our neighbor, Canada.

## As We Would Have Them Do Unto Us

Mexico is opening a new smelter in Nacozari, 55 miles south of the Arizona border. This smelter will emit 500,000 tons of sulfur dioxide a year. This will generate acid rain that will spread north and threaten the ecology of our Rocky Mountains. It would seem impossible for the United States to do anything about this situation. The Reagan administration is trapped in its own dogma. How can Mexico be expected not to do to us what we are doing to Canada?

We are, in fact, doing it to ourselves. At Douglas, Arizona a Phelps Dodge copper smelter belches out 350,000 tons of sulfur dioxide a year. They have an exemption from the Clean Air Act.

These two smelters will double the sulfur dioxide burden on our west. Yet how can we expect one of the poorest nations in the world to spend the needed money to avoid polluting our air when we, the richest nation, continue to send our pollution to Canada and over our own country as well.

THOMAS TORMA

# BIRD DAY



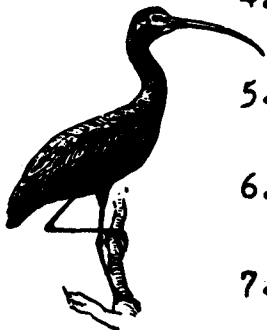
It will be a day for the whole family, so mark May 18 on your calendar. Bird Day will be a day of contests, games and fun for everyone.

Plan to start at the break of dawn with a birding contest. After the contest there will be a picnic at Cow Meadow Park in Freeport.

## BIRDING CONTEST

The objective is to have fun in friendly competition. The rules are:

1. There will be no entry fee
2. The contest will start at sunrise and end at noon
3. All sightings must be within Nassau County, south of Old Country Road
4. All entries will list species seen and locations of sightings
5. All listings must include name and address of competitor on any piece of paper
6. The contest is open to all members and friends of South Shore Audubon Society
7. Entries must be brought to Cow Meadow Park by 2 P.M.
8. Winners will be announced at the family picnic
9. Bird Guides will be awarded to winners in several categories, such as most species, rarest species, etc.



## FAMILY PICNIC

At 1 P.M. we will start our first family picnic at Cow Meadow Park in Freeport. The park includes a natural area that will be used for the many nature related activities we are planning. The park also has fishing piers, tennis courts and athletic fields available for your use.

Bring your own food. We will provide the activities. In the event of rain, all activities will be held in the park's community room.

All activities are free and open to everyone. Tell your friends and neighbors about the events. Let's have a good time!

TOM TORMA



# L.I. SOUND STUDY

Long Island Sound is sometimes referred to as the "American Mediterranean" or an "urban sea". The 110-mile-long Sound is both a large boating center and a major thoroughfare for maritime shipping. On warm summer weekends, approximately 95,000 vessels ply its waters. The port of New Haven, the Sound's busiest port, handles nearly half as much shipping tonnage as Boston. Recreational and commercial fisherman, lobstermen and the shellfish industry all utilize the resources of Long Island Sound. Five million people live within 15 miles of its shoreline and 44 sewage treatment plants discharge into its waters.

In 1984, Congress appropriated \$4 million for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to carry out a water quality program involving four estuaries. These included Buzzards Bay, Long Island Sound, Narragansett Bay, and Puget Sound. Each of these estuaries presents a unique challenge to those trying to clean up their respective waters.

In Long Island Sound some of the past difficulties have included coordinating the activities of two states, two regions of the Environmental Protection Agency, three New York counties and 24 Connecticut towns.

The Long Island Sound Study (LISS) has successfully involved all of these players. The major governmental agencies participating in the study are the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), regions I and II, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA), the Interstate Sanitation Commission (ISC), the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Representatives from each of these agencies plus representatives from both a Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) and a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) make up the members of the Management Committee. The Management Committee makes policy recommendations and orchestrates the components of the study.

The Technical Advisory Committee is comprised of scientists from research institutions and governmental agencies around the Sound. The role of the TAC is to advise the Management Committee on the scientific and

technical aspects of the Study. There are two sub-groups in the TAC, a small Research Working Group and a larger Implementation Working Group.

The Citizens Advisory Committee communicates information about the study to the public and communicates concerns of the public back to the Management Committee. A five member Steering Committee oversees the CAC budget and makes recommendations to the CAC. Members of the CAC include Connecticut Audubon, Long Island Sound Taskforce, Huntington Audubon, Westport Conservation Commission, and Project Oceanology along with other local environmental organizations, educational institutions, town conservation commissions, fishermen, and industry and marine trade representatives. The Long Island Sound Report, a quarterly publication of the CAC, features articles about various aspects of the Sound and the Long Island Sound Study.

The Long Island Sound Study is concentrating its efforts on two specific concerns: toxics and eutrophication. Eutrophication is a state of oxygen depletion caused by excess nutrients in the water. One of the first tasks of the study is the collection of historical data. Many Federal, State and local agencies as well as some private companies and organizations have been accumulating various data on the Sound for years, yet this data has never been compiled at a central location, nor have standards been set that would make the data comparable. This is one of the long-term goals of the Long Island Sound Study.

The Long Island Sound Study is looking at the Sound as one body of water, irrespective of man-made delineations. Coordinating the numerous organizations and agencies that affect the waters of the Sound should have the net result of improving the water quality for all users of the Sound.

For more information about the Long Island Sound Study, the Citizens Advisory Committee, or to be placed on a mailing list for the Long Island Sound Report, please contact the Long Island Sound Taskforce at 203-327-9786.

BY MEG GOODWIN, DIRECTOR  
L.I. SOUND TASK FORCE



## FRESHWATER WETLANDS

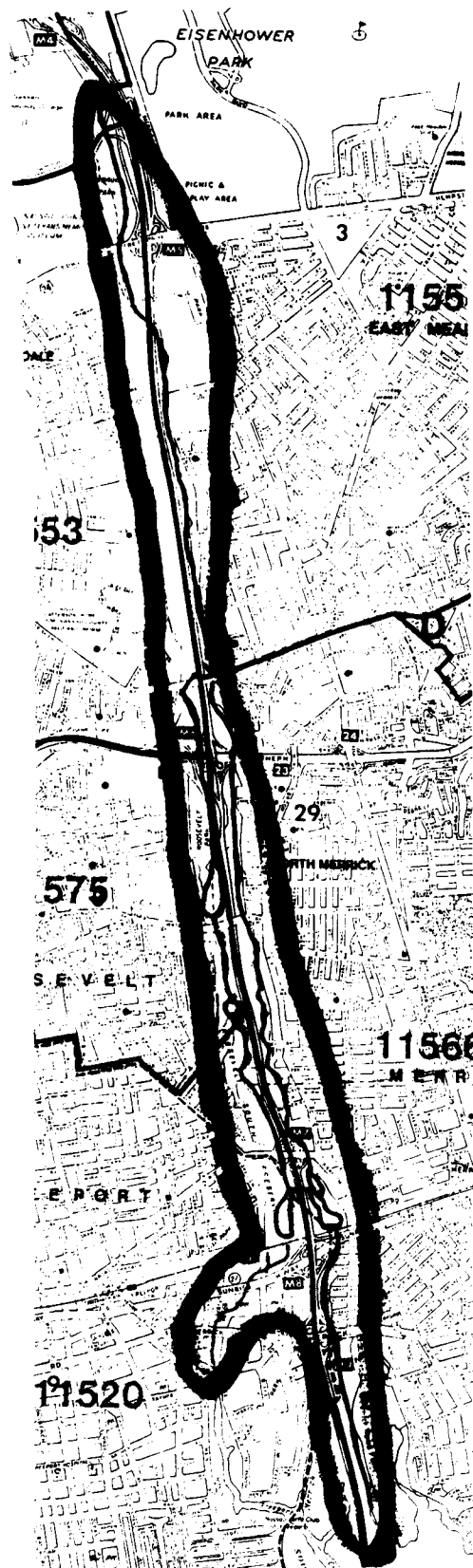
The following maps represent those freshwater wetlands areas, in the Town of Hempstead, that the South Shore Audubon Society has agreed to monitor and help in the maintenance to ensure that these areas remain forever wild. In order to accomplish this task, volunteers are needed to patrol these areas, at certain intervals, and report back if there has been any misuse or there is a need to help cleanup the particular area. Anyone interested in contributing their time to this worthwhile endeavor, please contact Jerry Bernstein ( 516 623-8255).

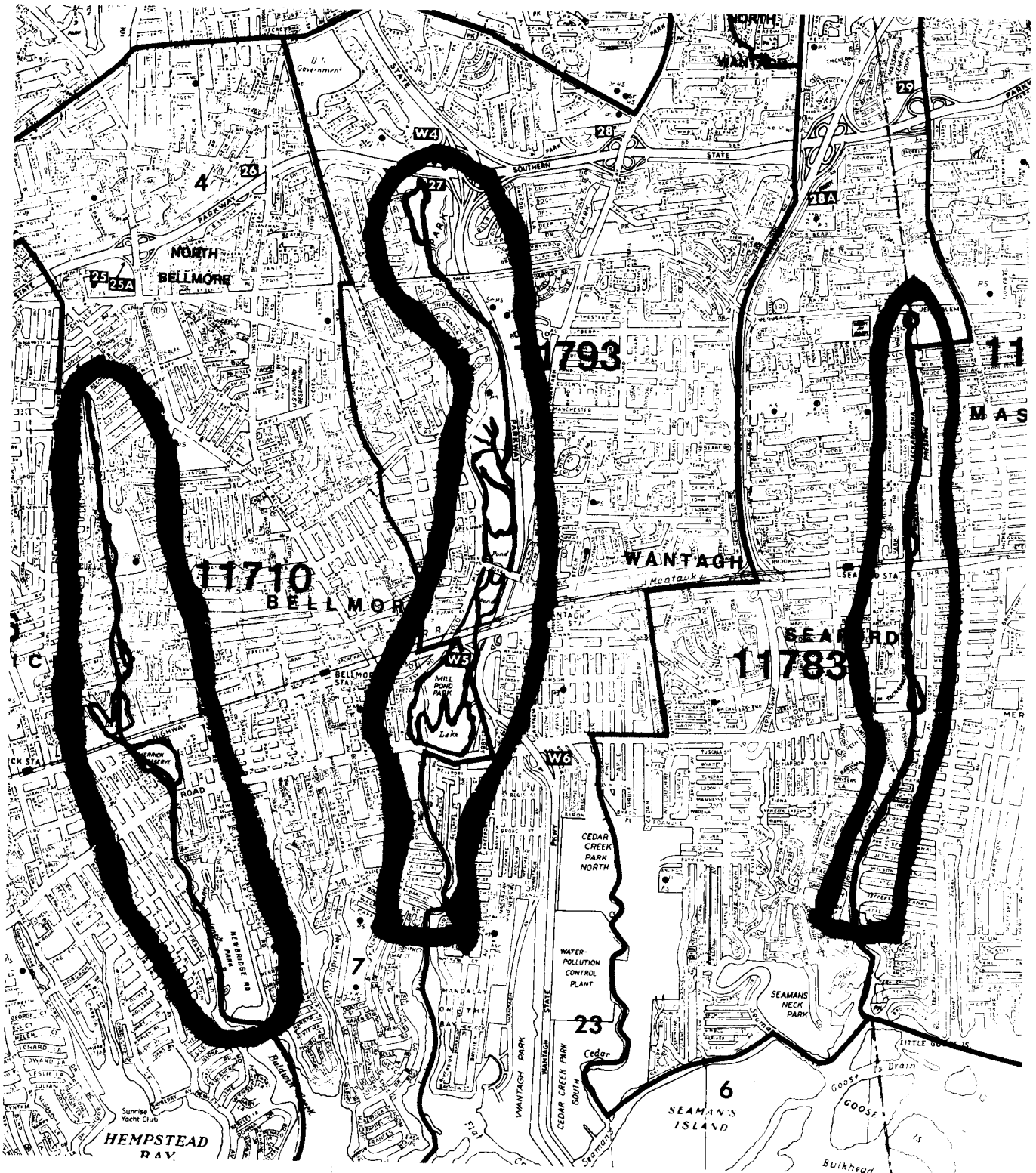
## CLEANUP TWIN LAKES PRESERVE

Volunteers are needed to help cleanup the Twin Lakes Preserve in Wantagh. The dates for the cleanups are May 10 and June 7. All volunteers should meet in the parking lot of the Forest Lake School, Mill Road, Wantagh.

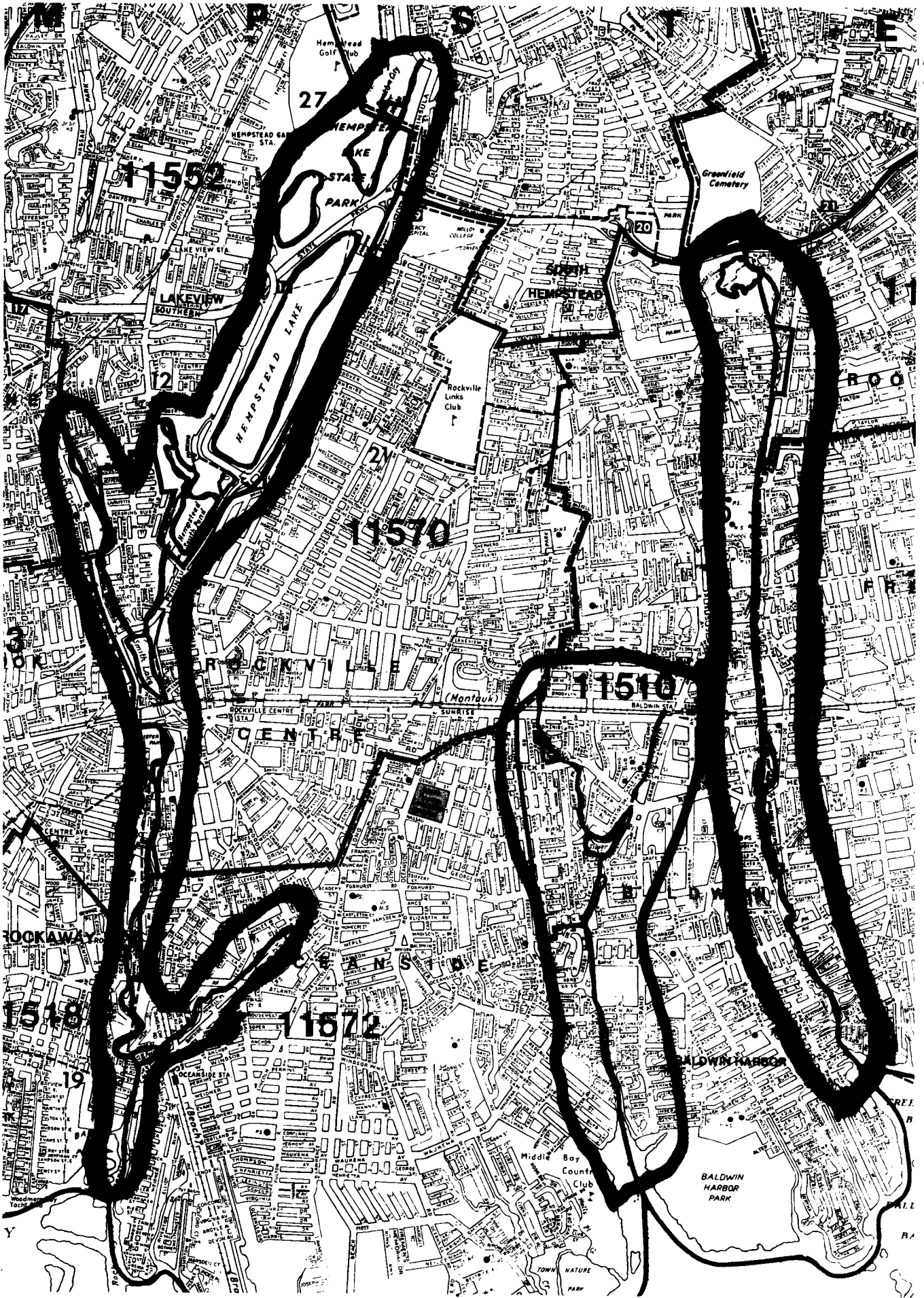


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## A GIFT CAN HELP THIS SICK SUBURBAN BANDIT

A hysterical voice shrieks into the phone, "I have called the police department, the fire department...and NO ONE WILL HELP ME!! There is a sick raccoon stumbling around in my front yard in broad daylight. It takes a step or two and then falls over." The voice continues, "I am afraid to go near it. I know they carry rabies. I have two kids and a dog. Is there anyone who will come out and pick up this poor animal before it bites someone?"

This horrifying scenario has been recounted hundreds of times to volunteers working on a distressed wildlife hotline operated by Volunteers for Wildlife, a non-profit group formed to help distressed wildlife on Long Island. The only answer we have to give is frustrating. In most areas of Long Island, there is no one who will retrieve sick raccoons unless you are willing to pay for a professional wildlife removal service.

The highly adaptable raccoon thrives on Long Island. It has the ability to live in close proximity to humans where food is available in garbage cans and living accommodations are available in hollow trees in lawns and parks. On Long Island, raccoons have inhabited every available niche and then some. But now, Long Island's overpopulation of raccoons is heading for a "crash."

Earlier this year, the New York State Wildlife Pathologist confirmed the presence of canine distemper among Long Island's raccoons. This highly contagious viral disease has spread quickly among the raccoon population resulting in hundreds, even thousands of sick and dying raccoons. The symptoms of distemper are runny eyes and nose and irregular, convulsive movements. In the nine to fourteen day incubation period of the disease, raccoons may wander aimlessly during the day rather than follow their normal nocturnal behavior patterns. In most cases, the disease is fatal. Distemper cannot be transmitted to humans but can affect domestic pets (innoculations for pets are available).

The extent of the distemper epidemic among Long Island's raccoons is largely unknown. Data collected through Volunteers for Wildlife's Distressed Wildlife Hotline, however, indicate that the number of human encounters with sick raccoons during the day has sharply increased during the past five months. From November 1985 through March 1986, the number of calls received on the wildlife hotline concerning public encounters with sick raccoons increased by more than 500 % over the same period a year earlier.

The fact that distempered raccoons are active during the day and are being encountered frequently in our schoolyards and backyards presents a serious threat to public safety. Although raccoons are not likely to attack unless cornered, they can cause serious injury to unsuspecting children or adults who may attempt to help, handle or pet them. Volunteers for Wildlife has documented cases of direct contact with distempered raccoons. One young girl carried a sick raccoon home.

A man approached a sick raccoon and was bitten. The average person is not trained, experienced or equipped to handle sick raccoons safely.

Unlike the stray dog that is picked up by an Animal Control Agent employed by the county or town, sick raccoons are a problem for which no public agency takes responsibility. Professional Nuisance Wildlife Agents are trained, licensed and experienced in the handling of potentially dangerous wild animals and will remove a sick raccoon for a fee. The fact that a concerned citizen must pay for the removal of a wild animal that is a threat to public safety compounds the problem because, according to the Environmental Conservation Law of New York, "The State of New York owns all fish, game, wildlife, shellfish...in the state..." (Section 11-0105). And, the NYSDEC is responsible for the management of the raccoon, a protected wildlife species.

To date, the NYSDEC has failed to address publicly the safety threat that has resulted from the raccoon distemper epidemic so as not to create "panic" among the public. The recommendations made by the NYSDEC for the disposition of distempered raccoons are, "Let nature take its course" or hit the animal over the head and put it out of its misery. These recommendations fail to take into account that a sick raccoon presents an extremely hazardous situation for any child, a pet or the untrained adult who may try to help the animal. The very real threat to public safety created by sick raccoons must be addressed.

The bottom line, of course, is money. Providing a service to retrieve sick raccoons means paying salaries and purchasing equipment. In this case, the money can be made available and should be used. During the past three years, the NYSDEC has experienced a windfall in funds generated through the Return a Gift to Wildlife program. The program gives New York State taxpayers an opportunity to contribute to programs for the protection and management of New York's fish and wildlife and their habitats. This successful program has raised millions of dollars for the state's Conservation Fund.

To date, monies from the Return a Gift to Wildlife program have been designated for several projects that will benefit the state's wildlife species. Now it is time for the NYSDEC to recognize the unique problems of wildlife in suburban areas and divert funds to address regional concerns such as Long Island's raccoon distemper outbreak. Sick raccoons should be attended to by the agency that "owns" them, not by private citizens. When it comes to sick and dangerous wildlife, public safety must be of utmost concern. Return a Gift monies should be used to insure public safety by providing for the retrieval of the sick suburban bandits.

GINA NICHOL, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR  
VOLUNTEERS FOR WILDLIFE, INC.

Note: Volunteers for Wildlife can provide information for people encountering sick raccoons. Wildlife Hotline number is (516) 367-4468.



## NEW MEMBERS

To our newest members...WELCOME! We hope to see you at our activities this Spring.

BALDWIN	Mr. & Mrs. Alex Miller, Mr. Robert Simmons
BELLMORE	Floyd Earl, Mrs. Helen J. Fischer, Linda Ingram, Mr. Joseph B. Lupo, Mr. & Mrs. N. Schramm, S. Weintraub
BETHPAGE	Miss Christine M. Berger, Mr. William W. Dell Harold Dieterle, Karen A. Ryf, Bill White
CEDARHURST	Kathleen Treacy
EAST MEADOW	Ms. Donna Clapp, Joseph Curtiss, Ms. Dawn C. Golden Robert Magnussen, E. Zilnicki, Jr.
EAST ROCKAWAY	Donna Lee
ELMONT	Dr. James Hunt, Mr. Douglas J. Rackow
FARMINGDALE	Mrs. Vera Abrahamson, George H. Krug, Jill Manning, G. Farmer Morrison, Marge Stehlin
FLORAL PARK	Ms. Carmela A. Bancale, T. K. Gillooly, Mr. Walter Portzline, Bill Szenher
FRANKLIN SQUARE	Dr. Robert Altman, Eleanor Magro, Cheryl S. McMahon
FREEPART	Donald J. Becker, Mr. Frank W. Dolce, Dr. Gilbert Feldman, E. Fisher, Margaret B. Laibach, Ms. Debra D. Newman, Mrs. W. Riccio, Richard Soreff, Mrs. William M. Wall, Mr. Maxwell C. Wheat
GARDEN CITY	Alice Hild, Mary Kelley, Rebecca Rutherford, R. A. Schroeder, Lloyd E. Shaffer, Michael Webb
GLENN COVE	Mr. Ronald Abrams
HEMPSTEAD	Mrs. Micahel R. Cavoli, Ellen Elphand, Mildred D. Fragakis, Ms. Joan Harris, Mrs. D. M. Vlaun
HEWLETT	Maribel Stephenson
HICKSVILLE	Vincent Lofaro
LEVITTOWN	Mr. Arnold Dyrstad, Brenda J. Petrillo, Mr. Ronald A. Renfroee)
LONG BEACH	William Z. Grabel, Mr. Sidney Soloff
LYNBROOK	Teresa Stoltz
MASSAPEQUA	Mrs. Edna M. Beyrer, Mrs. D. Elliot, Gene Roberts, Valerie Rusetsky, Mrs. M. E. Westenberg
MASSAPEQUA PARK	Eleanor Smith
MERRICK	Michael Di Nucci, Susan Pulley, Mrs. A. Truberg
OCEANSIDE	Constance D. Eckert
PLAINVIEW	Mrs. Sharon G. Bart, S. Estrin, Chester T. Evans, Paul Finker, Edmund M. Muehleik
ROCKVILLE CENTRE	Mrs. Gail E. Choberka, Dr. H. W. Davoli, D. Kassap, J. C. Klein, Patrick Knowles, Janet M. Straley
SEAFORD	Mrs. Mildred R. Beckel, Dolores Hein, W. J. Moseley III, Leon Wechsler
UNIONDALE	David Stern
VALLEY STREAM	Frank Caprino, Mr. J. J. Faber, Eric Jonathan Greenberg, Gregory, Howard Pon, Melvin Z. Roth
WEST HEMPSTEAD	Hannah Blumenthal, Tania M. Fernandez, Robert G. Martino
WANTAGH	Daniel R. Druckery, Jennifer Kirkpatrick, Mr. Gary Lerner, Nancy Levy, Paul Schacher, Matthew Silberger, E. M. Titus, Frank G. Wolf
WOODMERE	David Klatzko

# New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

TOLL-FREE HOTLINE FOR REPORTING OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILLS

## 1-(800) 457-7362

(Capital District local telephone) (518) 457-7362

### WHAT TO REPORT?

- Spills or leaks of liquids, solids or gases which you know or suspect to be: gasoline, oil or other petroleum products hazardous or toxic materials or wastes
- Raw sewage in large amounts
- Leaks from shipping containers or drums, trucks or rail cars, storage tanks, broken valves or pipes
- Discovery of abandoned storage drums

### WHO SHOULD CALL?

- The owner or operator of the vehicle, storage or processing plant, or chemical containers; the person responsible for discharge
- Emergency service personnel
- Any citizen discovering a hazardous or toxic leak or spill

### WHEN TO CALL?

- AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!
- Spills should be reported to DEC immediately after local emergency authorities are notified—as soon as possible after occurrence
- You may call day or night—the hotline is covered 24 hours a day.

### WHAT INFORMATION IS NEEDED?

- Your name, company or agency, telephone number
- Material spilled (if known) or description of problem (overturned tank truck, broken valve, leaking container, etc.)
- Approximate amount spilled; size or capacity of leaking container
- Exact location of spill (county, town, street)
- Whether spill is spreading to water or seeping into ground
- Whether local authorities—fire, police—have been notified
- As much information as possible on manufacturer, shipper, container type, truck or rail car number, carrier name, destination; information from shipping manifest form.

### WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

- After you call the Hotline, DEC staff will make sure that the spill is handled in an environmentally correct way. DEC advises, coordinates and monitors spill containment and removal.
- DEC may initiate cleanup contracts for oil spills.
- If necessary, DEC will notify the New York State Emergency Management Office, and others as appropriate.

Notifying the state does not relieve the spiller of the responsibility to notify the federal government, where applicable under federal law.

# WILDLIFE REHABILITATION AT CREEDMOOR

by John Helak

It began for me with a phone call from a most trusted friend. The story I heard sounded incredible. Creedmoor Psychiatric Center in Queens was going to start a program of wildlife rehabilitation, with its own patients providing much of the needed maintenance for the animals. But if the patients were institutionalized because they were unable to tend to their own needs, how could they tend to an opossum or a broad-winged hawk? Trust was put on hold as I decided to see for myself.

I arranged to meet Mark Stebbins, the director of the Stress Reduction Learning Center of Creedmoor. It was Mark's idea to allow willing patients to tend to wildlife in an effort to release those animals that could be helped, provide a permanent shelter for those that were too crippled to be released, and to give to all the patients of Creedmoor something that all living things want—the feeling of being needed by another creature, of knowing that someone else on whom you can depend is there. Really a simple goal.

The patients are often taken on outdoor field trips where they see a side of life few realized ever existed. For many, it's a first-time opportunity to interact positively with other people in a supportive group situation. For these patients, who are actually being prepared for release from the hospital, it's a taste of what they can do on their own. A majority of those who have gone through this program are successfully released from the hospital.

There is, however, a thorn in the garden. Funding provided by the State for this program is extremely small. Thus, an idea was developed for an animal orphan zoo to be located on the grounds of Creedmoor Hospital in Queens. Many studies have shown that people who do not easily respond to various therapies, will respond to animals and develop a bond with them. Observing how other creatures react to life can give you insights into your own life. Lower blood pressure and an increased attention span are two of the easily measured benefits that often occur when there is a close human-animal bond. Some nursing homes, hospitals, and prisons now allow the keeping of small pets for therapeutic purposes. (One of the most famous examples of this is that of Robert Stroud, the birdman of Alcatraz.)

This vision is what Mark saw for his patients, but with a different slant. Rather than have the patients keep dogs or cats, he is bringing a part of the wild to the patients. The patients are tending either orphaned or injured wild creatures that usually would not survive. Some animals were given over by pet shops because they were too disfigured to sell. All are in need of someone special in their lives.

The initial hurdles were formidable. First, the hospital administration had to be convinced of the virtues of the idea. Running an animal rehabilitation clinic requires approval of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) which grants licenses only to those people who have demonstrated a knowledge of animal care. However, the DEC will allow licensed rehabilitators to extend their licenses to others; and it was

through the generosity of one veterinarian who agreed to take on all medically-related tasks, that a permit was extended.

Before animals could be taken in, appropriate shelters had to be built. No easy task when you have no materials, no tools, and no manpower for the job. Through a grapevine that included some churches, the Adelphi University School of Nursing, and especially A. & A. Veterinary Hospital of Franklin Square, N.Y., a small but willing and dedicated group of volunteers was assembled. They have been assigned to do anything and everything relating to the upkeep of the grounds.

The volunteers have learned how to scale fish that are used for feed, how to clean hardwood floors of bird droppings, which insecticides to use around animals, and how to use jig saws. Some have bought and donated needed tools such as hammers, circular and jig saws, boxes of nails and screws. Some have asked their neighbors to contribute tools and building materials, while others have distributed fliers at their places of business calling attention to this program. It isn't easy, and a lot of it may not sound clean, but at the end of a day you get to see the results of your work. Whether it's a clean hawk's cage, food for a special opossum, or a swimming hole for a duckling, you know that your efforts have been appreciated. The volunteers are never directly involved with the patients, but occasionally special times occur when a patient comes and asks what a volunteer is doing, and if he or she can learn and help.

The tasks still to be accomplished are many. A structure to permanently house the animals is slowly being erected as donations of wood come in and as people trained in construction work come forth to share their skills. Animal feed, books on animal husbandry, cleaning powders, scrub brushes—the things that are small in our lives but which make a difference, are also needed. If you have these simple items to give, want a list of specific items most needed, or if you have a special skill you would like to share, please call Mark Stebbins at (718) 464-7500, ext. 2629 or 2630.

In the many weekend afternoons I've been involved in this program, I've realized that the feelings I have tried to convey have to do with devotion and commitment to special someones in our lives—of ensuring that doors are never closed on any living thing, of building bridges, of one creature's love and care for another creature and of trusting your trusted friends.

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This article, which appeared in the newsletter of the New York Audubon Society, was given to us by Dr. Eileen Rowan of the Animal Hospital of South Nassau in Island Park. If you would like to help with needed items or as a volunteer, contact Dr. Rowan at (516) 431-0049.

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

NORTHEAST REGIONAL CONFERENCE

June 27, 28, 29 1986

WET AND WILD

You are invited to attend this years Northeast Regional Conference held in Poultney, Vermont at Green Mountain College on June 27, 28, 29 (field trips on June 26th and 27th).

The theme of the Conference is "Wet and Wild". There will be keynote speakers, including National Audubon Society's President Peter Berle. Workshops will include topics such as Audubon Energy Plan, Birds of Vermont and Bird Atlas, Bogs & Wetlands, Black Bear, Waterfowl and the Champlain Monster. Evenings we will have Contra Dancing, entertainment from folk singers Bill Oliver and Glen Waldek and a film sponsored by the New York City Audubon Society - "40,000 Acres With A View".

A wide array of exhibits will be presented by Audubon chapters. The Audubon Bookshelf will be open during the entire conference weekend. Field trips include all day trips to Dead Creek Marsh, Pico Peak-Long Trail, half day trips to Coolidge Historic Park and Museum, Rutland Marsh and much more.

The Conference offers a lot of surprises and is sure to be a great and enjoyable success. Do try and attend it this year.

For information and registration forms contact:  
Patricia Bulson, Conference Coordinator  
Northeast Regional Office  
National Audubon Society  
RR 1, Box 171  
Sharon, CT 06069

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Cold Spring Harbor

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EXPLORER  
PROGRAM**  
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**Theodore Roosevelt Sanctuary**  
134 Cove Road/Oyster Bay, NY 11771  
(516) 922-3200

Director: William J. Kolodnicki

## BIRD WALKS

No walks if it rains, snows or temperature is  
25 degrees or below

STARTING TIME - 9:30 A.M.

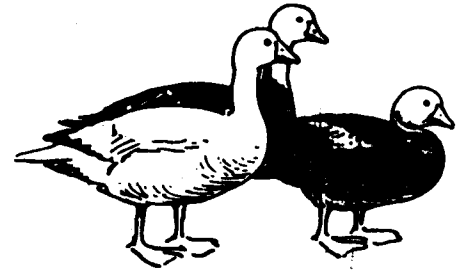
- May 4 Zach's Bay #4, N.E. Corner  
11 Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge  
18 West End #2, N.E. (BIRD DAY WALK)  
25 Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge
- June 1 Hempstead Lake State Park  
8 Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge  
15 Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge
- Aug. 17 Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge  
24 Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge

## OFFICERS

Jerry Bernstein, President ..... 623-8255  
Betsy Gulotta, Vice President ..... 546-8841  
Len Gordon, Treasurer ..... 223-1365  
Nora Lourenco, Secretary ..... 868-4505

## COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

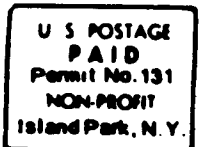
Elliot Kutner, Birding ..... 486-7667  
Alice Orens, Editor ..... 431-9537  
Marion Yavarkovsky, Membership ..... 379-2090  
Jack McLoughlin, Conservation ..... 889-8092  
Richard Becker, Publicity ..... 825-6084  
Porgy Smith, Education ..... 887-2054  
Rose Ermidis, Hospitality ..... 785-6028



For 30% to 50% savings on Bushnell and Bausch  
and Lomb binoculars and scopes, see us at meet-  
ings and bird walks or call:

Barbara Tancredi (11 A.M. - 1 P.M.) ... 354-4524  
Bill Herzog (7 P.M. - 9 P.M.) ..... 791-7886

**South Shore Audubon Society**  
**P.O. Box 31**  
**Freeport, N.Y. 11520**



Elliot R Kutner  
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