



# Crested Caracara

April/June 2010 **Hendry-Glades Audubon Society**

*Audubon mission: To conserve and restore natural ecosystems, focusing on birds, other wildlife and their habitat for the benefit of humanity and the earth's biological diversity.*

## **Officers**

*Margaret England, President  
Butch Wilson, Vice-President  
Kim Willis, Secretary  
Janet Falk, Treasurer*

## **Board Members**

*Norm Dillman  
Julie Jeffers  
Martha Valiant  
Ellen Minichiello-Boles  
Rhonda Roff  
Sonny Mowbray  
Terri Lazar*

## **STA-5 2010 Schedule**

May 22  
Jun 19  
Jul 17  
Aug 21  
Sep 18 (North American Migration  
Count – Fall)  
Oct 16  
Nov 13  
Nov 27  
Dec 4  
Dec 18 (Christmas Bird Count)

## **Upcoming Events**

Fall North American Migration  
Count, September 18, 2010

For information or to volunteer  
contact Margaret England at  
[sta5birding@embarqmail.com](mailto:sta5birding@embarqmail.com) or 675-  
674-0695.



## **President's Message**

Greetings,

HGAS has just completed its fourth year as a recognized National Audubon Chapter and independent 501c3. Thank you all for another successful year.

Each August Audubon Chapters submit an annual plan with their top 5 goals for the upcoming year. Last year Hendry-Glades Audubon's top goals including presenting Birding 101 presentations, offer birding education program in K-5 schools in Hendry or Glades County, increase membership, lead 23 trips to STA5 and continue participation in the Fall and Spring NAMC (counts), Christmas Bird Count and Great Backyard Bird Count.

We were successful in working towards meeting our goals. Birding 101 information was presented during the Florida Wetlands Master Naturalist Class and Nature Club. Board member, Ellen Minichiello-Boles, founded a Nature Club in partnership with Hendry County 4-H. The club studied birds, inland habitats, beaches and Lake Okeechobee. Membership increased, HGAS members lead over 23 trips to STA5 and participation in the four annual bird counts continued.

Each year HGAS recognizes one outstanding member. This year's Conservation Award recipient is Ellen Minichiello-Boles who founded, organized and lead the HGAS/4-H Nature Club. Ellen provided numerous hands on learning experiences, arranged for speakers, lead field trips to beaches, wetlands, and Lake Okeechobee, and shared her vast knowledge of nature with the children in the club. Students shared their learning at meetings and developed questions for investigation. Ellen and her husband will be moving to Oregon this summer. We appreciate Ellen's love and enthusiasm for education and nature.

If you have suggestions for next year's goals or would like to volunteer to help with Nature Club meetings or activities please contact me. The Club would like to participate in the November Marine Science Competition.

Happy Birding!  
Margaret England  
[Sta5birding@embarqmail.com](mailto:Sta5birding@embarqmail.com)



## HGAS 2010 Conservation Award Recipient – Ellen Minichiello-Boles

This year's Conservation Award goes to Ellen Minichiello-Boles. She started a successful HGAS/4-H Marine Life Nature Club.

The 10 club members have participated in outdoor activities in LaBelle, on Lake O, and Bunche Beach including birds, animals, plants and eco-systems. Each member presents a summary of what they learned or want to learn about.

Ellen and her husband will be moving to Oregon next month. Though we are sad to see you go, we are excited for you for your new adventure. Congratulations, Ellen.



## Photos



Photos by Larry Frogge

## STA 5 Highlights

The Snail Kites are nesting at STA 5! The levee between 2A and 2B (south cells) will be off limits during the snail kite nesting season.

Nine snail kite nests in the STA5 cells are being monitored by SFWMD Biologists. There should be no activity or loud noise within a 500 meter radius circle of the snail nest sites.

During the April trips both the Cassin's and Tropical Kingbirds were reported.

### **William Beebe's 12 Rules for Observing Wild Birds and Animals in the Forest**

Originally published in the June 1958 issue of The National Geographic Magazine, "The High World of the Rain Forest" (From a recent ListServ BirdChat article about "Stand-still birding". I thought this was rather interesting.)

1. The first rule had to do with only moving when wind does and blows leaves.
2. Number two had to do with partially closing your eyes so as not to stare.
3. Your arms should be held high and only moved down when leaves fall.
4. It helps to keep your mouth partially open when listening to faint sounds.
5. Where drab colors and keep motion to a minimum.
6. Use an insect repellent so as not to disturb wildlife with your motions responding to mosquitoes' etc.
7. Take a step during each song while approaching songbirds.
8. Squat in the fashion of Native Americans as it allows two slight shifts which alternately ease all muscles. Also it keeps you clear of wet surfaces.
9. Position glasses close to nose, so they can be shifted to eyes with a minimum of movements.
10. Check multiple times so you do not have to trust your eyes and memory.
11. Cough or a sneeze will disturb wildlife longer than a loud yell or gunshot sound.
12. Do not whisper; rather use a low monotone in speaking. One person is a best, two is a crowd. If there are three or four persons, have them walk ahead in single file. You can suddenly to stop, squat motionless, and have the others go on. Wildlife cannot count so you may go unnoticed.

## Getting Started with Geocaching

Geocaching is a high-tech treasure hunting game played throughout the world by adventure seekers equipped with GPS devices. The basic idea is to locate hidden containers, called geocaches, outdoors and then share your experiences online.

Geocaching is enjoyed by people from all age groups, with a strong sense of community and support for the environment.

There are **1,060,687** active caches and an estimated **3-4 million** geocachers worldwide.

### Easy Steps to Geocaching

1. Register for a free Basic Membership.
2. Click "Hide & Seek a Cache."
3. Enter your postal code and click "search."
4. Choose any geocache from the list and click on its name.
5. Enter the coordinates of the geocache into your GPS Device.
6. Use your GPS device to assist you in finding the hidden geocache.
7. Sign the logbook and return the geocache to its original location.
8. Share your geocaching stories and photos online.

## Welcome to Cache-In Trash Out



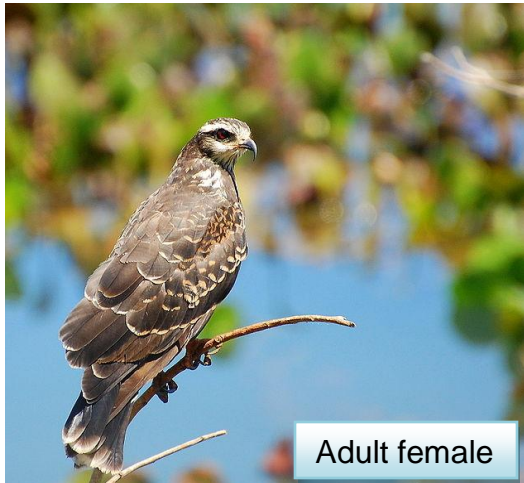
Cache-In Trash Out is an ongoing environmental initiative supported by the worldwide geocaching community. Since 2002, geocachers have been dedicated to cleaning up parks and other cache-friendly places around the world. Through these volunteer efforts, we help preserve the natural beauty of our outdoor resources!

Annually, we celebrate International Cache-In Trash Out events where geocachers have an opportunity to participate in coordinated worldwide clean-up efforts. Geocachers host clean-up events in their local area on the same day or weekend as other geocachers around the world. Together, we make an enormous positive impact. Did we mention that we also have a bit of fun while we are at it?

# Species Spotlight



Adult male



Adult female

## Snail Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*)

Snail Kites are found in tropical and subtropical lowland swamps and marshes with scarce vegetation in Florida, a few of the Caribbean Islands, Central America, and South America. The Snail Kite has a body length of 16-18 inches, nearly a 4-foot wingspan, and weighs 12-14 ounces.

A highly specialized predator, Snail Kites feed almost exclusively on snails. This kite's beak is specially adapted to extract aquatic snails from their shells. They will also eat fresh water crabs, turtles, and small rodents if snails are not available. Snail Kites hunt from a perch or by flying low over suitable habitat looking for snails. In Florida the species relies on the availability of apple snails (*Pomacea paludosa*) which they pluck from under the water using only their talons. The U.S. population is non-migratory, though birds will move in response to food availability, making Snail Kites sensitive to droughts and/or other changes that impact the hydrology of their foraging habitat.

Breeding takes place throughout much of the year (usually Dec - Jul). Nests are built over water to deter terrestrial predators. Snail Kites nest in colonies in trees. The nest is built of sticks on a thin branch. When water levels change in nesting areas, kites may be forced to build nests away from the shoreline in less stable vegetation. Nests built on pliant grasses and reeds often lead to greater rates of nest failure. An average of 3 eggs is laid per clutch that is incubated by both parents for 26 - 28 days. The young kites fledge at 6-7 weeks old and become sexually mature in less than one year.

The main threat throughout its range is the loss of wetland habitat, though this problem is most critical in the U.S and possibly Cuba. The Florida population is extremely vulnerable because of its restricted range and relatively small population size. Alteration of the natural flow of water in this state continues to be a threat (although in some areas, water impoundment has had a positive impact on the species). Runoff water containing fertilizers can lead to eutrophication in foraging grounds which can promote the rapid growth of invasive plants (such as water hyacinth), further reducing available foraging habitat.

## Did you know.....

- The female Snail Kite may desert the male and leave him to finish raising the nestlings, while she searches for a new mate to raise a second clutch of eggs.
- A group of kites has many collective nouns, including a "brood", "kettle", "roost", "stooping", and "string" of kites.
- Fewer than 900 birds and 400 mated pairs were recorded in 2007. When they were listed as endangered in 1967, there were fewer than 100 individuals; their population peaked in 1999 at around 3,600.

## As Oil Spreads, Citizen-Science Network Keeps Tabs on Birds

### *High-tech eBird website tracks numbers in real-time*

Ithaca, NY—As oil continues to gush into the ocean from the Deepwater Horizon well, Gulf Coast bird watchers are now taking action by surveying beaches and marshes for birds. By entering their counts at [www.ebird.org](http://www.ebird.org), they are helping scientists track hundreds of species that could be affected as the oil spreads toward land.

“No one knows what the impact on birds will be, but bird watchers have a key role in helping us to find out,” said Chris Wood, co-leader of eBird, a joint project of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and National Audubon Society. “We’re asking birders to survey the coastline for Brown Pelicans, Roseate Spoonbills, American Oystercatchers, and other birds to help us understand the spill’s impacts—and guide the region’s clean-up and recovery efforts.”

Anyone can view maps showing where each species is and how many are being reported up to the hour by visiting [www.ebird.org](http://www.ebird.org). The new eBird Gulf Coast Oil Spill Bird Tracker on the site enables people to gain quick access to interactive maps showing the latest bird reports.

Launched in 2002, eBird gathers data on all North American bird species, amassing more than 1.5 million bird observations per month, Wood said. Scientists analyze these data with landscape information such as climate, human population, and habitat to see how birds are affected by environmental changes, not just during disasters, but all the time.

“It’s inspiring to see how bird watchers use their passion to help the birds,” said eBird co-leader Brian Sullivan. “They’re out there watching birds for fun, but at the same time they’re providing scientific data needed to understand the consequences of environmental damage and to aid recovery efforts.”

Audubon will use the data as part of its on-the-scene recovery response, including volunteer recruitment and coordination, and to help in its ongoing habitat restoration initiative across the Gulf region. “This area is vital to the well-being of birds, other wildlife, and human communities too,” says Tom Bancroft, chief scientist for Audubon. “The eBird effort will give birders across the area a way to help bring it back.”

### **Oil Spill Alert: Help Rescue Florida’s Coastal Birds**

The disastrous spill and leakage of oil from the sunken Deepwater Horizon oil rig is drifting toward Florida’s Gulf Coast. Help rescue Florida’s coastal birds. The 3,200-square-mile slick is just miles from Florida’s pristine, westernmost Panhandle beaches. If efforts to stop its progress fail and oil continue to drift toward us and along the peninsula, it could harm birds, sea grass beds, coastal marshes, and eventually the mangrove islands off the Florida Keys.

#### **You can take action in many ways:**

##### ***Your time and money can make the difference.***

Add your name, address, telephone and email address to Audubon’s rescue [volunteer registry](#). Should oil make landfall on Florida’s beaches, Audubon will function as a clearinghouse, connecting local members of the volunteer registry with oiled wildlife response leaders for your area’s beaches.

[Sign the petition](#) calling on President Obama, Governor Crist and other public officials to drop proposals to expand oil and gas exploration near Florida’s coastal areas. They cannot ignore thousands of Floridians standing together like we did at our statewide [Hands Across the Sand](#) rallies February 13th.

[Contribute to our special fund](#) to rescue oiled wildlife, should it become necessary, and underwrite advocacy to [Protect Florida’s Beaches](#) and our coastal birds and wildlife. Your money will be used exclusively to fund wildlife rescue and treatment and to tell national and state decision makers that Florida’s coast is too important to put it at risk from dirty and dangerous oil drilling.

Read more about the spill and its environmental impact at the [Audubon of Florida Blog](#).



Photographed March 2010 at Buckhead Ridge, Glades Co., FL – Jim & Bev Robbins



## Egyptian Goose

The Egyptian Goose (*Alopochen aegyptiacus*) is a member of the duck, goose and swan family Anatidae. Native to North Africa and Syria, they are named Egyptian Geese because the Egyptians kept them for poultry. This is probably the most commonly seen exotic goose species in the wild in Florida, but it rarely breeds successfully (Florida BBA). The sightings in Florida represent escapees.

Egyptian Geese eat small insects, amphibians, invertebrates, seeds, grains and leaves. During the dry season, they often will visit cultivated areas and cause considerable damage to crops.

Very belligerent and aggressive, especially during breeding season, they are intolerant of other birds including individuals of their own kind and are among the most vicious of all waterfowl.

Both sexes look alike; the females are slightly smaller, but not enough for readily identifying their sex. Sexing is done easily by ear, however; only the ganders hiss, while the females make a loud cackling call. Although they swim well, Egyptian geese spend most of their time on land.

Egyptian geese were considered sacred by the ancient Egyptians, and appeared in much of their artwork.

## **2010 North American Migration Count Hendry/Glades County Highlights**

The 2010 NAMC was held statewide on Saturday, May 8, 2010. Glades and Hendry County participated and yielded a total for both counties of 10,108 individual species. Glades County reported 87 total species and Hendry County reported 72 total species.

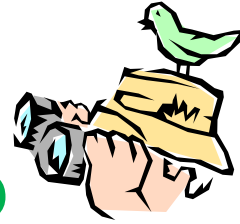
Highlights for Glades County included: 3 Baltimore Orioles, 8 Dickcissels, 89 Bobolinks, 2 Blue Grosbeaks, 2 Indigo Buntings, 2 Yellow Warblers, 1 Gray-cheeked Thrush, 1 Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 3 White-rumped Sandpipers, 1 Forster's Tern and 1 King Rail.

Highlights for Hendry County included: 1 Great White Heron, 11 Snail Kites, 1 Sora, 1 Sandwich Tern, 1 Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 1 Eastern Screech Owl, 4 Burrowing Owls, 90 Bobolinks, 2 Purple Swamphens, 1 Common Myna, and 1 Gray Kingbird.

Thanks to all who participated in this year's count: Ann Stark, Terry Stark, Craig Faanes (Glades County participants), Margaret England, Alan Murray, Lynn James, Peter Relson, Irene Pomerantz, Brad Smith, Laurie Odum, Nancy Paies, Carol Griggs, Roberta Duncan Preston, Frank Strong, Valerie Ponzo, Sandy Koi, Carol Anderson, Dana Lou Campbell, and Jill Strickland (Hendry County Participants).

The next NAMC will be Saturday, September 18, 2010. If you are interested in volunteering, contact Margaret England at [sta5birding@embarqmail.com](mailto:sta5birding@embarqmail.com) or 675- 674-0695.

# Big “O” Birding Festival 2010



The **2010 Big “O” Birding Extravaganza** was a huge success! This event was hosted at the Clewiston Inn March 25<sup>th</sup> through the 28<sup>th</sup>. We visited 16 different sites in Hendry and Glades Counties and during the four day festival, over 126 different bird species were seen, some “life list” birds, and a few exotics.

Our attendance exceeded last year’s attendance and about one-third came from outside of Florida, just for the event. On behalf of the planning committee, I’d like to express our extreme gratitude to the following people who led the many birding tours throughout Hendry and Glades Counties: Margaret England, Gene McAvoy, Dr. Paul Gray from Florida Audubon, archeologist Chris Davenport, Mark & Selena Kiser from Florida’s Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, Ken Burgenor, Capt. James Erskine, Deen Mountain, Kim Willis from South Florida Water Management District/DuPuis Management Area, local author Mark Renz, Lynda White from Audubon Center for Birds of Prey, and our photography expert, John J. Lopinot.

We’d also like to thank John & Gretchen Ward from J-Seven Ranch, and Doug Zipperer from Zipperer Farms for their generous hospitality and outstanding birding adventures, Gatorama for the terrific meal and wildlife program, Larry Luckey and Smiley J Hendry for their now Famous Owl Hoot!, the Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum, Billie Swamp Safari, Carl Manning from Witherspoon Mine, and Timmy Potts for providing a swamp buggy at Dinner Island Ranch. And, a very special thank you goes out to James Currie, host of Birding Adventures TV, who provided the entertaining and informative Keynote program for us on Saturday evening.

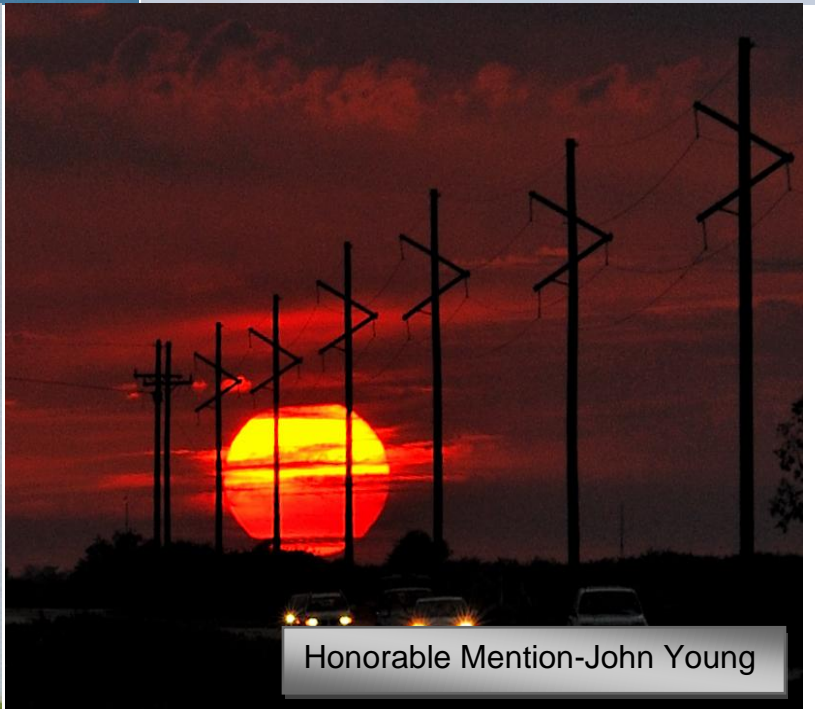
The winners of the Big “O” Birding Extravaganza Photo Contest were Dr. Alan Fisher from Boca Raton, FL (first and second place) and John Young from Bradenton FL. These photos can be seen on [www.bigobirdingfestival.com](http://www.bigobirdingfestival.com).

The event was sponsored by South Florida Water Management District, the Seminole Tribe of Florida Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum, Hendry County TDC, Glades County EDC/TDC, Hendry Glades Audubon Society, Florida’s Freshwater Frontier, Collier County Audubon Society, Audubon of Southwest Florida, Representative Denise Grimsley, Family Eye Care, Caloosahatchee River Citizens Association, Clewiston Chamber of Commerce, LaBelle Chamber of Commerce, the Port LaBelle Inn, Sanibel Captiva Audubon, Sanibel Captiva Conservation Foundation, and the Historic Clewiston Inn.

Next year’s event will be held March 23<sup>rd</sup> through the 26<sup>th</sup>, 2011 at the Historic Clewiston Inn.

## Big "O" Birding Extravaganza Photo Contest

First place and Second place was won by Dr. Alan Fischer of Boca Raton, FL. Third place and Honorable Mention was won by John Young of Bradenton, FL. Mark Menser of Ft. Myers got an Honorable Mention





## **HB 1565: An Act Relating to Rulemaking and the Administrative Procedures Act, Chapter 120, Florida Statutes**

HB 1565 will require all agencies of state government, including DEP, Water Management Districts, etc. to perform excruciatingly difficult and expensive economic impact analysis of all rules and rule amendments proposed. Ultimately, if any rule or rule amendment is found to have \$1 million or more in likely impact of any kind, including transactional costs, statewide, over a 5 year period, that rule must be ratified by the passage of a bill through the Legislature. The economic impact test sets the bar so low, virtually all environmental agency rules will be in the class requiring legislative ratification.

The Governor now has 15 days (May 28) to veto this bill. Several major newspapers, including Orlando Sentinel, St. Petersburg Times, and Tampa Tribune have editorialized recommending a veto.

Because the issue is “technical” and “down in the weeds” in terms of editors’ views on stories and editorials that will play well in the newspaper, we are having difficulty getting traction on more widespread opposition to this bill in the media.

Suffice it to say that should this bill become law, rulemaking will essentially be shut down. It is the most radical and potentially the most damaging assault on the ability of environmental agencies to do their jobs ever proposed, at least in my memory.

Please use all your media and editorial board contacts to generate press and editorials that expose this legislation and support a veto by Governor Crist.

See the attached letter (below) for details on how this bill works and why it is so bad.

Charles Lee  
Audubon of Florida

Letter to Governor from Eric Draper, Audubon of Florida. Governor Crist has until May 28 to act.

Dear Governor Crist:

The Legislature has approved HB 1565. This bill will soon be on your desk, requiring a decision by you as to whether to approve or veto.

This legislation makes very fundamental changes in the power of agencies to adopt rules to carry out their statutory authority and agency mission. From Audubon’s standpoint, we are concerned about the ability of agencies to approve rules that protect water quality, public health, conservation lands, and wildlife. However, it is important to point out that the changes in the ability of agencies to adopt rules imposed by this legislation will reach to every corner of state government, and also impact matters pertaining to law enforcement, public safety, the prison system, public employees, universities and education, and government procurement of goods and services. Further, these changes will impact entities such as special districts that are required to adopt rules under FS 120.

As a result of our review of, HB 1565, we conclude that it restricts agency rulemaking to such a great extent, and in such an unreasonable manner as to render rulemaking impractical in almost every circumstance where the purpose of rule adoption is to implement a substantive statutory requirement.

There are two features of the legislation which are very problematic.

First, the legislation requires preparation of a detailed “A statement of estimated regulatory costs” upon demand by any “substantially affected person” who files a proposal for a “lower cost regulatory alternative”. The preparation of these statements in each instance where a person appears and suggests some “lower cost regulatory alternative”, no matter how frivolous that alternative may be, will substantially complicate and increase costs associated with adoption of any rule. Typically, preparation of such economic analysis will require the agency to contract and retain outside consultants at public expense. The automatic triggering of an expensive study process requiring procurement of outside consultants under these circumstances is unreasonable and excessive interference with the ability of executive branch agencies to carry out statutory mandates that are already in place. The legislation also triggers the requirement for a detailed “statement of estimated regulatory costs” if the agency itself determines that the subject rule is “...likely to directly or indirectly increase regulatory costs in excess of \$200,000 in the aggregate within 1 year after the implementation of the rule”.

This is a very low threshold, and will almost certainly result in imposition of the requirement to prepare a “statement of estimated regulatory costs” concerning most rules an agency proposes to adopt. The result will be excessive delay in needed agency rulemaking, and increased costs to agency budgets and the taxpayers. Finally, HB 1565 will have the effect of requiring almost all substantive rules to be submitted to the Legislature for ratification. At lines 286-291, the bill requires:

“(3) If the adverse impact or regulatory costs of the rule exceed any of the criteria established in paragraph (2) (a), the rule shall be submitted to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than 30 days prior to the next regular legislative session, and the rule may not take effect until it is ratified by the Legislature.”

Paragraph (2) (a) at lines 238 – 252 provides:

(a) An economic analysis showing whether the rule directly or indirectly:

1. Is likely to have an adverse impact on economic growth, private-sector job creation or employment, or private-sector investment in excess of \$1 million in the aggregate within 5 years after the implementation of the rule;

2. Is likely to have an adverse impact on business competitiveness, including the ability of persons doing business in the state to compete with persons doing business in other states or domestic markets, productivity, or innovation in excess of \$1 million in the aggregate within 5 years after the implementation of the rule; or

***3. Is likely to increase regulatory costs, including any transactional costs, in excess of \$1 million in the aggregate within 5 years after the implementation of the rule.*** (Emphasis added)

While all of the criteria in HB 1565 requiring legislative ratification are a problem, the final one highlighted above has the indisputable effect of assuring that any substantive rule would in fact require legislative ratification.

The entire body of environmental law in the Florida Statutes is one in which the Legislature has consistently created a general statutory framework, and then directed agencies to engage in administrative rulemaking to provide the detail of regulatory requirements. There is a longstanding and well understood process for

affected parties to challenge rules found to be inconsistent with, an enlargement upon, or otherwise outside the agency's statutory authority. The historical record demonstrates clearly that checks and balances on agency rulemaking are in place to preclude over-reaching administrative rules from being adopted. HB 1565 completely upends agency rulemaking by requiring that almost all rules be legislatively ratified. Examples of rules and vital environmental programs at risk should HB 1565 become law include:

- Minimum Flows and Levels to protect ground and surface waters from overuse
- Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLS) and Water Quality Standard Changes
- Best Management Practices rules to protect the Everglades and Lake Okeechobee
- Water Conservation Rules
- DEP's pending stormwater rule
- DEP's pending rule related to handling of sewage sludge

Under the construct presented by HB 1565, carefully drafted rules approved by the state's Environmental Regulation Commission, or Water Management District Governing Boards after months or even years of public workshops, technical meetings, and hearings could be thwarted by the actions of a single well paid lobbyist hired to block rule ratification in the Legislature.

We have seen the problem with legislative ratification of rules in a number of areas. These include:

- a rule relating to reservation of water for environmental purposes adopted nearly a decade ago, which the Legislature has never ratified due to interference from lobbyists for developers.
- a rule linking federal and state wetlands delineation standards, held hostage by developers for other desired changes in state rules
- The automotive emission standards approved by the ERC in 2009.
- The Renewable Portfolio Standard, which was approved by the PSC but not by the Legislature due to opposition from utilities.

Audubon of Florida strongly urges you to veto HB 1565.

It is our view that this legislation presents the greatest threat to the protection of Florida's natural resources, water quality, public health, and wildlife of any we have seen in the last quarter century.

Our very important programs to protect the quality of life for Florida's citizens will be gravely impaired unless this legislation is blocked by your veto.

Sincerely,

Eric Draper  
Audubon of Florida

## Join Hendry-Glades Audubon Society, Inc.

There are now two ways to join HGAS:

Chapter-only membership (\$20) and membership through the National Audubon Society (\$20).

**Chapter-Only Membership:** When you become a member of Hendry-Glades Audubon Society (HGAS) using the form below, all of your membership fees are put to use supporting local projects: Educational programs, Christmas Bird Count, North American Migration Counts, field trips and conservation activities. Chapter-Only members receive the quarterly **Crested Caracara** newsletter either electronically or in print. Make check payable to Hendry-Glades Audubon Society, Inc. (HGAS)

**YES!** I want to become a member of HGAS.

Chapter-Only Membership \$20 Annually.

Enclosed is my check payable to Hendry-Glades Audubon Society.

I would like to save HGAS postage and printing costs. Please send my **Crested Caracara** via email.

Additional Donation to HGAS Enclosed

National Audubon Society Membership \$20 Annually ( C9ZE51OZ) Enclosed is my check made payable to National Audubon Society.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

e-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

**National Audubon Society Membership:** When you join HGAS through the National Audubon Society, you receive the quarterly **Crested Caracara**, 6 issues of **Audubon Magazine**, Florida **Naturalist** and membership in Hendry-Glades Audubon. Membership dues sent to **NAS** for new members are returned to HGAS if Chapter Code C9ZE51OZ is on the form. Less than \$2 per membership is returned to HGAS for renewing memberships. Mail the completed form and check payable to: Membership Chair, Hendry-Glades Audubon Society, 380 Riverview Dr., LaBelle, FL 33935