



THE HARLEQUIN

York County Audubon

Spring 2013

A FEW WORDS FROM THE PRESIDENT

Farewell ~ or Good Riddance! ~ to Winter

Paul F. Wells

Spring! Well...it will be by the time you read this. As I write on the Ides of March, there's a very un-Spring-like chill in the air and the sun has appeared all too infrequently of late. But much of the winter's heavy snowfall has disappeared and there have been enough small signs of change lately to give us hope that, yes indeed, better times are a-comin'. The snow in front of my house has receded sufficiently to allow snowdrops to bloom in the gardens by my front steps, and daffodils, crocus, and various other perennials have poked their heads out of the ground in other spots around the place. Best of all, a small flock of Red-winged Blackbirds made a short stopover in the trees next to the house this week.

I hope everyone had the chance to get out and see some of our winter visitors. Speaking for myself I had a few great times viewing some of our winter duckage—Harlequins, all three kinds of Scoters, Long-tails, Goldeneyes, etc.—along with Loons, Grebes, and other water birds. Unfortunately I missed the Snowy Owl that hung out on Strawberry Island off the shore of Kennebunk—in spite of making perhaps ten trips there in search of it!—and never made it up to Prouts Neck in Scarborough to try for the King Eider. Ah well, there's always next year, as Red Sox fans are wont to say. I did enjoy plenty of traffic at my feeders through the winter, and am pleased that a pair of Red-bellied Woodpeckers seems to have decided to stick around. My big treat was a young Bald Eagle, in the midst of acquiring its adult plumage, that landed in the woods outside my home office, not thirty yards from the house! I was able to get some nice photos as it enjoyed a mid-morning meal of what I suspect was an unfortunate Gray Squirrel. The fact that the eagle muscled the squirrel away from the neighborhood crows no doubt made it all the more delectable.

Of course the main reason birders love Spring is because it means migration season. The warmer weather and increased hours of daylight beckon us all to get outside and take delight in what new arrivals we can find every day! York County Audubon has some great field trips lined up for you – see elsewhere in this issue of *The Harlequin* or check the yorkcountyaudubon.org website for details. Also, we will soon be resuming our Saturday walks at Laudholm Farm in Wells, in cooperation with staff at the Wells Reserve. These walks are geared towards newer birders, so if you, or someone you know, would like an opportunity to learn more about the birds around us, you might give one of these a try.

In addition to the changes in the seasons, some changes are in the offing for the organization as well—two of our long-time members of the YCAS Board have decided to retire from service. With much regret—but with hearty thanks for their many years of dedication to YCAS—we bid farewell to Lyman Page, one of our Directors, and Pat Sanborn, our Secretary. The nomination process for replacements is underway, and if you are interested in being considered for Board service, or wish to recommend someone, feel free to drop me a note at president@yorkcountyaudubon.org and I will see that your suggestions get in the hands of the nominating committee.

We also are in the process of searching for a new editor for this newsletter! Julie Suchecki has ably served as editor of *The Harlequin* for thirteen years, but has decided to step aside from that position as well. Finding a replacement for her is a particularly difficult challenge. We are presently in the process of drafting a job description for the position and it will be posted on our website as soon as it has been finalized. Again, if you are interested in taking on this vital task, or know someone who might be, please drop me a note.



YCAS OFFICERS & DIRECTORS

President	Paul Wells	985-2831
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Treasurer	Linda Eastman	286-9586
Secretary	Pat Sanborn	781-9837
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Pat Moynahan, Field Trips, Birding Challenge		284-5487
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Bob Watson, Publicity		251-1135
Marian Zimmerman, Past President		284-5487

The Harlequin, the newsletter of the York County Audubon Society, is published in spring, summer, autumn & winter. Summer deadline: July 15, 2013.



The Harlequin is printed on recycled paper.

YCAS BIRDING CHALLENGE

5:00pm on May 10th to 5:00pm on May 11th
Pat Moynahan

2013 marks our thirteenth annual Birding Challenge fund-raiser. We began very humbly in 2001 by raising a grand total of \$262 and peaked in 2007 with a total of \$5,038 in donations from individuals and businesses. Throughout many generous donors have supported us with contributions. Also the Birding Challenge has benefitted from the dedication of YCAS members who have reached out to invite the community for its support.

Our purpose in raising funds is to reinvest them in environmental education, conservation, and research projects in York County. The National Audubon's Seabird Restoration Project on Stratton Island has been a major recipient of our efforts and has helped to bolster populations of Arctic, Roseate, and Common Terns in Southern Maine. The Center for Wildlife in York, which offers educational programs throughout the county, has

been another important recipient of our Birding Challenge funds. Other projects funded by the Birding Challenge have included the Nature Conservancy's restoration of the boardwalk at the Saco Heath, the solar project at Kennebunk Middle School, and many land trusts throughout the county.

We will be carrying on our tradition again this May 10, 5pm – May 11, 5pm, and hope you'll join us. We need team members, team captains, and fund raisers. The more eyes and ears out there, the better! The more birds we see, the more funds we raise, the more money we will have to disperse to York County conservation efforts. So consider how you can join in this important effort. Please contact Linda Eastman at 286-9586 for more information.

DON'T FORGET!!!

Kennebunk Savings Bank Community Ballot
A vote for YCAS is \$ for the birds!

BYLAW CHANGE

At the March 26, 2013 meeting of the YCAS Board, a motion was approved to request that a change be made to the Society's bylaws in regard to the composition of the Nominating Committee. Article VI, Section 1 of our bylaws currently reads: *At least two months prior to the Annual Meeting, the Executive Board shall appoint a Nominating Committee to consist of three members of the Society, two of whom are not officers of the Society or members of the Executive Board. The names of the members of the Nominating Committee shall then be made known to the members of the Society.* The proposed change would alter the composition of the Nominating Committee as follows: *... a Nominating Committee to consist of at least two members of the Board and at least one person from the general membership who is not an officer or member of the Board. The change from specifying a finite number of committee members to a minimum number will allow for flexibility in the composition of the committee. The change to include at least two current Board members on the committee will help ensure that the members of the committee have a good working knowledge of Board operation. Per Article XII of the bylaws, the bylaws: "may be amended by a two-thirds vote of members present at any regular meeting or any special meeting thereof, regularly called, provided, however, that notice of such amendments be mailed to each member at the last known address at least ten days before said meeting," the present notice satisfies the requirement to inform members of the proposed change. A vote will be taken at the annual meeting, June 18, 2013.*

WINTER WILDLIFE DAY ~ 2013

Pat Moynahan

Another wonderful success! This was our third year in a row of joining with the Center for Wildlife and Laudholm Farm to offer a winter Fun Day during the winter school vacation. Bob and Anne Watson made "Toilet Roll" Binoculars once again, June Ficker offered a new craft, making Owl silhouettes that chase away raptors from windows and I served hot chocolate.

Attendance supported continuing the program, 81 adults and 68 children joined in the event. Words of thanks went on all day as parents and grandparents wearing those well-decorated binoculars voiced their appreciation of a free event focused on real animals, real walks and real hot chocolate. Won't you join us next year as a volunteer to continue the fun?



*June Ficker & Bob Watson
Photos by Pat Moynahan*

QUEST FOR 300

Scott Richardson

March arrivals herald spring, yet two more months remain before the northward migration can be seen as nearly over. A week before the vernal equinox, our Quest for 300 (species found in York County) had climbed only as far as 119. The first woodcocks and large blackbird flocks moved in almost simultaneously as warm days and a spell of rain exposed much bare ground. Killdeer appeared, too, but no phoebe by the fifteenth of the month.

A YCAS volunteer has added 2010 to the Quest for 300 tracker on our website. Based on eBird listings, that year's tally stopped at 287, but you may have something to add. Check your records for Olive-sided Flycatcher, Purple Martin, Pine Grosbeak, extra-special warblers or any of the dozens more species not reflected for 2010 York County in birding's biggest database. If you have something to report, please email:

quest@yorkcountyaudubon.org

BIRDING PATCH: LAUREL HILL CEMETERY

Marian Zimmermann

Laurel Hill Cemetery in Saco is one of the best kept secrets for spring birding in York County. Bordering the Saco River, it has open river, tidal flats and marsh, deciduous and coniferous tracts, a small stream in a protected ravine, as well as fruiting trees in a more open grass tract. The combination of these habitats supports a diverse avian fauna, particularly during spring migration.

Starting early in spring, the river and tidal flats are used by a variety of ducks including Wood Duck, Common Merganser, Common Goldeneye, Green-winged and Blue-winged Teal, Northern Shoveler, and even Northern Pintail. Herons and shorebirds also feed here at low tide. In May of 2008 a Sandhill Crane visited the marsh.

Hawks and Bald Eagle often perch in the trees along the river and woodpeckers, including Pileated Woodpecker, can be found here. The pine trees by the mausoleum are one of the first places that Pine Warbler visit in early April and the field and shrubs by the daffodil hill are home to Swamp Sparrow. Early on May mornings, the trees near the daffodil hill can be covered with warblers if you are fortunate enough to experience a fallout. Then you can see twenty species of warbler, including usually hard to find Canada, Bay-breasted, Cape May, and Blackburnian Warblers. Northern Waterthrush, Eastern Towhee, and White-throated Sparrow skulk in the ravine of the tiny stream.

The wooded tract between the two sections of the cemetery hosts Hermit Thrush and Least Flycatcher. The western section (closer to town) has fruit trees in an more open grass field that can attract Cedar and Bohemian Waxwings and Pine Grosbeaks in winter and very early spring.

With time and care, any number of surprises that might be found here. Check it out!

Directions: From the intersection of Main Street and North Street (Route 112), turn toward Camp Ellis (east). Continue on North Street for .7 mile and turn right into the cemetery. The first entrance will bring you to the fruit trees and open field while the second entrance will lead to the daffodil hill by the river. The two sections are connected by a short road through a wooded section.



White-rumped Sandpiper
Photo by Doug Hitchcox



Chestnut-sided Warbler
Photo by Marie Jordan



Prothonotary Warbler & Hooded Warbler
Photos by Doug Hitchcox



FACTORS OF SPRING MIGRATION

Doug Hitchcox

Spring is amongst us and birds are well into their northward migration, returning to their nesting grounds. The process seems simple enough but it is actually very different for each species. Location, timing, weather and many other factors can determine when and why we see various species returning at different times in the spring.

We have all grown up knowing the old adage “Robins are the first sign of spring,” but are they really? Some American Robins actually do spend the winter in Maine so that poor bird you saw hunkered down in one of our many February snowstorms was not a sign of spring. However, the majority of American Robins spend their winters not too far south of Maine, generally staying in the states. I’ll refer to species like these as “near-migrants.” Near-migrants can use temporal cues to determine when to move. Thus we often see them returning as soon as the ground thaws and food resources become available. To quantify this: we typically see the abundance of American Robins increase by 30-40% in a few short weeks between mid-March and the beginning of May.

In contrast to our near-migrants, there is another group of songbirds that return from the tropics and rely on a completely different set of cues. One of these is photoperiod, or amount of sunlight within a given day. Neotropical migrants, as we call them, are unable to sense what the weather conditions are on their breeding grounds, but as we enter spring the photoperiod increases and this signals to them that it is time to move.

By considering two of our common warblers, Black-and-white Warbler (BAWW) and Chestnut-sided Warbler (CSWA), we can see how location, photoperiod, and even migration routes effect a bird’s arrival. Chestnut-sided Warblers spend the winter in a very restricted area, primarily around Honduras and Costa Rica. From there, CSWAs migrate north through Mexico, not risking a Gulf crossing, before spanning east towards Maine and

the boreal forest. This southern starting point combined with a long route means that CSWAs do not arrive until the first week of May. In contrast, BAWWs winter in southern Mexico, Guatemala, and most of the West Indies. Many of these birds, especially the island populations, take a more direct route, funneling across the Gulf of Mexico through Florida and up the east coast. They are often seen arriving in mid-April, two weeks earlier than the CSWAs.

It is not just with songbirds that we see migration influenced by these factors. Some shorebirds travel even further. Like our near-migrant robins, some shorebirds winter close to us. Spotted Sandpipers are one example that winter primarily in the southern states and Central America. This allows them to return to Maine by the end of April. We can compare them to the far traveling White-rumped Sandpiper (WRSA). WRSAs do not nest in Maine but pass through in the spring. They winter along the Argentinean coast and migrate primarily through the central states on their way to the arctic. With such a long route, any WRSAs we see in the spring are not likely to pass through until the end of May or early June. Since they have such a long migration route, we have to wonder, when we see them between June and July, if they are late flying north or already coming south!

One of the most important factors that influences a spring day of birding is the weather. Most of our songbirds migrate at night, primarily to avoid predators, so the weather throughout the evening before a day of birding could be the determining factor between an amazing fallout and an uneventful outing. Wind is very important. A south wind will assist birds as they fly north, so if the night before your outing has a healthy south wind you can expect a new push of migrants into the area. Inversely, a strong north wind will often deter birds from moving and you are likely to see little turnover from the previous day.

Other weather conditions also impact migration. During clear nights birds can fly uninhibited, but if they encounter a storm they are likely to stop moving. A low

pressure system that starts late at night after birds have already started moving, will force birds to the ground and can produce the fabled fallouts that birders talk about for years. Due to limited time and space here, this is a gross oversimplification of the entire process. For a thorough explanation of this and many more helpful topics, consider purchasing a copy of *How to Be a Better Birder* by Derek Lovitch, one of York County's Audubon trip leaders.

With the return of our regularly occurring species, spring migration can also bring some rare birds in our area. There are a number of migrant species, such as Hooded and Prothonotary Warbler or Acadian Flycatcher that reach the northern extent of their range in the southern portion of New England. Occasionally these birds fly too far north and end up in Maine. We call these birds "spring-overshoots." Most presumably find their way back south if not far off course, but they could also be indicators of northward range expansions.

Although we have a basic grasp on the events and timing of bird migration, there is much more we do not understand. It is particularly important to pay attention to how these factors may be changing. What effect is global warming having on timing of arrivals? Are birds arriving earlier? Are birds expanding their ranges as a result? Believe it or not, you can help answer these questions!

eBird.org is an online database where you can submit your bird sightings. While it helps you keep organized lists, it also uses the data to determine frequency and abundance of birds over the areas they occur. Your sightings are combined with those of other birders to augment field data. Another important project going on right now is one started by Herb Wilson, a biology professor from Colby College. He has been collecting arrival dates of our migrant birds with 2013 marking the 20th year of this project. You can contact him at whwilson@colby.edu for more information or to learn how you can contribute to this work.

Spring is an exciting time of year when we welcome our returning migrants! I hope you will join us for our bird walks as we explore Timber Point in April, Biddeford Pool and Highland Farm in May, and Brownfield Bog in June. Come and join the fun!

WILLOWS FOR WILDLIFE

Ann Hancock

Whose heart hasn't jumped at the sight of pussy willow catkins in March?! The pussy willow can be an ornamental plant. Plant breeders have selected for extremes in catkin color so that one can purchase varieties with normal silvery catkins, pink catkins or even black catkins, as well as weeping forms. (Note: These fancy forms are the non-native *Salix caprea*.) For our purposes the color and form do not matter. For us, the value of the willow family lies in two things: 1) as the earliest pollen source for bees in the spring, and 2) as a larval host plant to furnish tasty snacks for both resident and migrating birds.

Maine has two native willows; the Pussy Willow, *Salix discolor*, and Black Willow, *Salix nigra*. The former is a vase shaped shrub that can reach up to 15 feet if never trimmed. The Black willow at 35 feet is more suited as a tree for the wild wet areas of your property. While it is an excellent wildlife plant, it sheds twigs and can be messy.

Early in the spring, newly awakened bees forage for pollen from male willow catkins and their food value for bees at this time of year cannot be overstated. As spring progresses, lepidopterans lay their eggs on willow foliage and these larvae are excellent food for both resident and migrating birds. You can expect to see Viceroy's, Comma's and Mourning Cloaks if you plant native willows. Both native willow species mentioned benefit from full sun and moist conditions, though they can also tolerate average garden soil. If you have a small garden, plant a pussy willow for the bees and for the larvae it will provide for birds. You'll really be helping our beleaguered bees, which are struggling with the mysterious Colony Collapse Disorder. Added benefits are a source of free pussy willow branches for spring arrangements, and butterflies in the summer!

SEABIRD IN THE FOREST

by Joan Dunn

Seabird in the Forest tells the life history of the Marbled Murrelet. Beginning with the murrelet's life at sea, the book describes the wonder of discovering its nesting deep in the forest of the Pacific Northwest. Beautifully illustrated, it introduces the amazing world of a tiny sea bird and the expanse of habitats it needs for life. *Seabird in the Forest* is an engaging way to nurture the naturalist in any curious young reader.



Canada Goose

Photo by Bill Sheehan

GREENLAND GEESE

Joanne Stevens

Have you ever wondered where the geese you see in the ball and winter come from? The origins of geese, especially rare geese, is often a question birders ask. Are they locals or could they come from as far as Greenland, over 1500 miles away? Well, I have the answer for four Canada Geese I encountered this winter.

I was doing some early scouting for my section of the Portland CBC on December 5, 2012 when I saw three CAGOs with yellow neck bands in the fields along Stroudwater St. in Westbrook. Curious, I did a little research and found some references to collared West Greenland Geese. Well, this could be interesting!

On Dec. 7 Marie Jordan and I were able to read the codes on four collared CAGOs --- GIT, GLU, GA7 and GL7. Pat Moynahan and I saw them again on Dec. 14 in the Fore River by Congress St. I reported these birds to the US Geological Survey, which passed our sightings on to the people who had banded them. I quickly received an enthusiastic e-mail from Tony Fox, Professor of Waterbird Ecology, Aarhus University, Denmark, who gave some background information on "our" birds.

White-fronted Geese had been banded in West Greenland since 1979 but Canada Geese were considered rare. Since then CAGO numbers have increased dramatically, including breeding birds, and in 1992 five CAGO were first collared in the study area of Isunngua where "our" birds were banded. GIT and GLU were banded in July 2008 (out of 98 collared that year). GA7 and GL7 were among 82 collared in July 2009.

The fun part comes when these banded birds are reported, especially outside of the Greenland area, providing valuable information about their migration and wintering habits. GIT and GLU and GL7 had been spotted a couple of times in the northeastern USA and Canada but GA7 had never been resighted anywhere before my report. Exciting news for the banders! Another interesting tidbit is that GLU was a s photographed by Bill Sheehan in 2009 at Collins Pond in Caribou. Bill has reported seeing several other collared CAGOs as well in northern Maine—a stopover for large numbers of geese. Information about resightings of banded West Greenland CA and WF Geese can be found

at www.greenland2012.wikispaces.com/recoveries+and+resightings.

According to Tony Fox, "We wish to learn a great deal more about this population of Canada Geese, especially to try and understand where they originated from and whether they are likely to cause any detrimental effect on the ecology and breeding biology of the White-fronted Geese."

So report those banded birds!

HOW YOU CAN HELP OUR

FEATHERED FRIENDS

Marian Zimmerman

Keep your cat indoors! Yes, keeping your cat indoors can make a huge difference for the birds. Cats kill both adult birds that nest near the ground as well as those that are gathering nest materials. They also take a large toll on nestlings and juveniles before they can fly well.

While some say that cats are just being cats when they hunt birds or "my cat does not eat birds," the problem is that cats are not a natural part of the American landscape. They were introduced with the colonization of the United States and only became popular in the late nineteenth century. The number of cats has doubled since the 1960's and we now have over 75 million of them. And unlike natural predators, their numbers do not decline when their prey do. Declawing them and putting bells on them do not stop them from catching birds. A study in the 1990's estimated that free ranging cats killed between 8 and 217 million birds in the State of Wisconsin alone (Strutchbury, 2007). And a new study conducted by the Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimated that domestic cats kill an estimated 2.4 billion birds annually ("That Cuddly Kitty is Deadlier Than You Think," *New York Times*, January 29, 2013.) These are no small numbers!

So do our feathered friends a favor and keep your cat inside. Encourage your friends and neighbors to do the same. You will also be doing your cat a favor. Outdoor cats live an average of three years compared with indoor cats that live fifteen years or more.

Strutchbury, Bridget. *Silence of the Songbirds*. Walker and Company, New York, 2007.

"That Cuddly Kitty is Deadlier Than You Think," *New York Times*, January 29, 2013.

BIRD SEED SALE

Many thanks to all the volunteers from the Wells Reserve at Laidholm Farm and York County Audubon who helped make the 14th Annual Bird Seed Sale a great success! Carol and Bob Sherman, Paul Wells, Lyman Page, Doug Hitchcox, Galen Mott, Kenny Decoster, David Meserve, Carol Levesque, June Ficker, Pat Sanborn, Mae Findlay, Sam Johnson, Ed Belgarde, Joan Junker, Suzanne Kahn-Eder and Nancy Viehmann and all helped. Thanks to all of you who purchased seed, as without you the sale would not have been such a success. Mark your calendars for mid-November for the 2013 Bird Seed Sale.

YCAS FIELD TRIP TO SOUTHERN COASTAL YORK COUNTY

Pat Moynahan

A major goal of this year's YCAS field trip planning team was to encourage new as well as experienced birders to attend our field trips. This first field trip of the year did just that. We had two, Tammy and Trudy as new field trip participants along with some regulars .

Mike Windsor, Maine Audubon Naturalist, led this trip as we worked the Cliff House, Nubble Light, and Marginal Way. We had good birds at each stop including several "lifers" for some and many year birds for others. The day's highlights included a most cooperative Thick-billed Murre at the Nubble, a remarkably tame Ruffed Grouse on the Marginal Way, and beautiful Harlequin Ducks at all our destinations. Thank you Mike for a very nice birdy day.

KITTERY FIELD TRIP

David Doubleday

The Kittery trip was remarkable for several reasons: good timing, excellent publicity, amazing birds, and incredible high tide surf whipped up by storms and wind at Sea Point Beach. Our enthusiastic crew of 14 birders came from Dover NH to Mid-coast ME and included a diversity of skill levels from expert to novice.

We began with Eastern Bluebirds and ended with Turkey Vulture. Among the 50 species recorded, highlights included good looks at a Peregrine Falcon, having a Red-tail glide just above our heads, witnessing a battle between two male House Sparrows that dragged on and on, observing Iceland Gulls flying by, being close to Purple Sandpipers roosting on the rocks, finding a pale (Ipswich) Savannah Sparrow, and finding a dead Common Murre on the beach. Some of the crew tallied

Lapland Longspur and American Pipit. Waterfowl were plentiful but many were now-you-see-them, now-you-don't birds that were in the huge ocean waves. day!

PROGRAM MEETINGS

Mather Auditorium at the Wells Reserve

Tuesday, April 16, 7:00pm: Snowy Owls to Saw-whet Owls, Speaker: Norman Smith. Norman Smith has spent much time collecting data on Snowy Owls and Saw-whet Owls at the Logan International Airport.

Tuesday, May 21, 7:00pm: Birding Kennebunk Beach, the Mousam River & nearby locations. Speaker: Ken James. Ken James retired a year ago and has combined his lifelong interest in birding and photography.

Tuesday, June 18: ANNUAL MEETING Details on website. Free and open to the public. 7:30pm: Program: Golden Wings & Hairy Toes. Speaker: Todd McLeish. Natural history writer and popular speaker Todd McLeish will illustrate a message about rare wildlife and his exciting work with the Narwhal. Appropriate for adults and older children.

FIELD TRIPS For information please call the **Contact Person** or check our website: yorkcountyaudubon.org

Saturday, May 5, 7:00am to 12 noon. Biddeford Pool & Environs. Leader: Scott Cronenweth. Meet at Buffleheads Restaurant on Hills Beach. **Contacts: Bob & Anne Watson 251-1135.**

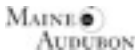
Saturday, May 18, 8:30am to 12 noon. Highland Farm Preserve. Leader: Lyman Page. 2.5 miles north of Rte. 95 on Rte. 91. **Contact: Lyman Page 967-2391.**

Saturday, June 8, 7:00am to 12 noon. Brownfield Bog. Leader: Joe Scott. Meet at the intersection of Rtes. 160 & 113 in East Brownfield. **Contact: Doug Hitchcox 671-0185.**

Saturday, July 6, 7:00am to 12 noon. Kennebunk Plains. Leaders: Bob & Anne Watson. Meet at the parking lot for the plains off of Rte. 77. **Contact: Doug Hitchcox 671-0185.**

Saturday, July 13, 10:00am to 1:00pm. Bejeweled & Bedazzled at the Savage Preserve. Leader: Sue Bickford. Rte. 101 west of 236, just over the So. Berwick/ Eliot town line at 15 Dover-Eliot Rd. **Contact Julie Suchecki 510-1323.**

York County Audubon
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ETYMOLOGY

Wood Duck

Aix sponsa

"Aix" is a Greek word for water fowl.

"Sponsa" is Latin for "bride."

"spondere" meaning to vow or to promise. The Wood Duck has a gorgeous plumage, suggesting wedding attire.

OR CURRENT RESIDENT

Maine Audubon Membership Form

Yes, I would like to join Maine Audubon & the York County Chapter of Maine Audubon (this also includes membership in National Audubon Society). I want to help promote environmental education and advocacy in our communities, and protect and conserve wildlife habitat. I understand that membership benefits include Maine Audubon's *Habitat: The Journal of Maine Audubon*, *The Harlequin* newsletter, and discounts on field trips and tours, children's programs, and at Audubon nature stores and sanctuaries nationwide. For a subscription to *Audubon*, the magazine of the National Audubon Society, please add \$10.

- Senior/Volunteer/Student \$25 Individual \$35 Household \$45 Contributing \$65
 Patron \$100 Sustaining \$250 Benefactor \$500 Director's Circle \$1000

I wish to receive *The Harlequin* newsletter by email instead of by mail. (Make sure to give us your email!)

Name _____ Check Enclosed \$ _____

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City _____ State _____ Zip _____

How did you hear about York County Audubon? _____

Please make checks payable to **Maine Audubon**. Send this form & your check to:
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