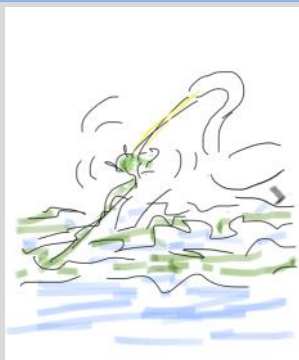


# The Osprey

NEWSLETTER OF THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND AUDUBON SOCIETY

## President's Perch



Is It A Frog?

Sketch by Carrie Staples

### IN THIS ISSUE

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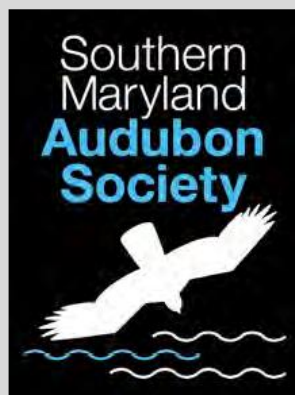
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<http://smdaudubon.org/>

Autumn is an exhilarating time of year---the crunch of leaves on trails, the morning chill, and, best of all, those wind currents that send oceans of raptors southward. Ahh, to take a trip to Cape May, New Jersey, or better yet, Veracruz, Mexico, to watch thousands of them in diurnal migration! Alas, I could not go on a hawk watch this year, but our editor, Tyler Bell, has included a terrific article in this issue about Peregrine Falcon research. Reportedly the fastest bird in the world, reaching speeds of over 200 miles per hour when diving for prey, Peregrines truly are one of nature's miracles---and, recently, a "miracle" of human science, too.

Beginning around the 1940s, Peregrine Falcons suffered precipitous population declines due to the pesticide DDT. When there were virtually no breeding pairs left in its eastern range in the United States, the species was listed as endangered in 1970, thus beginning a heroic captive breeding and release program. Thankfully, that was successful and in 1999 the Peregrine Falcon was removed from the endangered species list. Like Osprey and Bald Eagles, this charismatic species is proof that science and conservation work. When we learn that certain human activity threatens wildlife, we can change course, and if we consistently apply correct methods, nature rebounds.

After several years of environmentally destructive policies, the story of the Peregrine Falcon offers hope. Thankfully, the new administration has recently changed course from its predecessor on several fronts. National Audubon Society reports that critical protections of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the bedrock bird conservation law, have been reinstated. See <https://www.audubon.org/news/critical-migratory-bird-protections-restored-biden-harris-administration> to learn more. In addition, in early October the Biden administration restored protections at three National Monuments, places the former administration planned to open to commercial fishing and mining. These areas are critical to seabird populations, and in the American West, the Golden Eagle, Pinyon Jay, and other climate-threatened birds. National Audubon Society's press release can be found at <https://www.audubon.org/news/biden-administration-restores-protections-three-national-monuments>. These trends are optimistic for environmentalists like us and for birds especially.

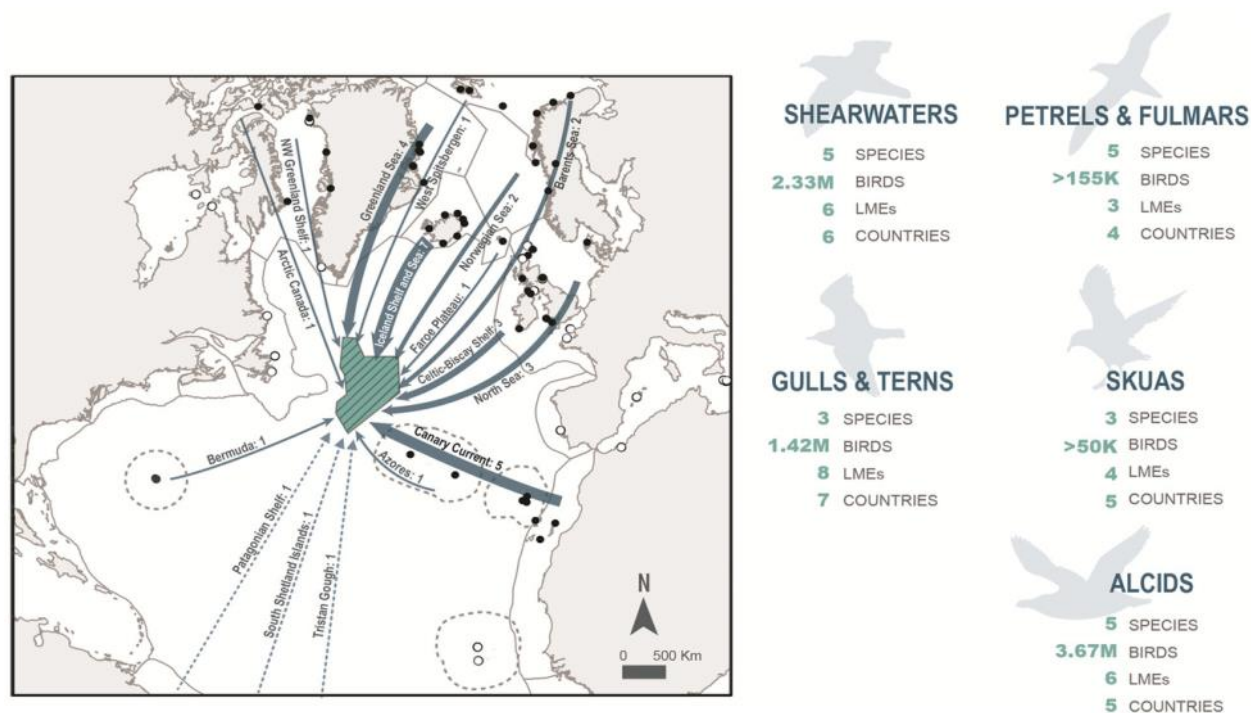
Locally, we have positive news, too. The Town of La Plata recently became Sustainable Maryland Certified, a designation at least partly won for its becoming the first Bird City in Maryland in 2020---something achieved with the help of SMAS. The College of Southern Maryland (CSM), recognized as a Bee Campus last year, is now the first Bird City Campus in Maryland (see article inside). SMAS director, Tracey Stuller, who is also a professor at the college, spearheaded both of these CSM projects. Kudos to her and all those who worked hard for these successes!

Tiffany Farrell  
President, SMAS

## 'Major Seabird Hotspot' Identified In North Atlantic

8/4/2021

An area of great importance to millions of seabirds has been identified in the North Atlantic, with focus now being aimed towards its designation as a protected area. By using a combination of tracking, phenology and tracking data, researchers mapped the abundance and diversity of 21 seabird species. This revealed a major hotspot associated with a discrete area of the subpolar frontal zone, which the researchers estimate supports up to 5 million seabirds from 56 colonies, situated in 16 different countries. The hotspot extends from 41 to 53°N and 32 to 42°W and is approximately 595,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The area is bounded in the north by the Charlie-Gibbs Fracture Zone, to the west by the Flemish Cap and the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, to the east by the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and to the south by the Azores.



Location of identified hotspot in the middle of North Atlantic (green) and summary information of species groups at the site. Arrows indicate the marine ecosystems the birds are travelling from to the site, labelled with name and number of species. Dashed arrows are from areas in the South Atlantic (not visible on the map). Seabird colonies are shown in circles (black = data used in analysis, white = data considered but not included in final analysis). From Davies et al 2021.

All 21 of the studied species were shown to use the hot-spot, including five globally threatened seabirds: Bermuda Petrel, Zino's Petrel and Desertas Petrels, as well as Black-legged Kittiwake and Atlantic Puffin.

The latter two species were estimated to be among the most numerous birds using the hotspot in winter, while upwards of 2 million Dovekies were also approximated to use the area in the early part of the year. The hot-spot was of particular importance to Great Shearwater, with 1.5 million or more spending the months of April-September there

Overall abundance of birds was estimated to be at its highest in the boreal winter, with the January-March period (5 million) supporting the greatest total. This fell to 2.9 million in April-June, before climbing again to approximately 4.3 million in the final three months of the year.

The researchers found three species with more than 50% of their global population to be using the area as a winter of staging ground: South Polar Skua (c 65%; April-September), Long-tailed Jaeger (63%; July-September) and Sooty Shearwater (61%; April-June). Almost half of all Bermuda Petrels frequent the hotspot between July and September.

The hotspot qualifies as an Important Bird Area (IBA) and can be considered the most important oceanic foraging grounds for breeding seabirds in the North Atlantic, as well as one of the most important concentrations of migratory seabirds in the Atlantic.

Continued on page 3  
See **Hotspot**

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## Hotspot Conclusion

The researchers conclude by stating that they believe the hotspot to be deserving of year-round protection as a Marine Protected Area (MPA), particularly considering that 17 of the 21 studied species are impacted by marine-based threats (bycatch, overfishing, energy production, pollution and climate change) and currently undergoing declines.

### Reference

Davies T E, Carneiro A P B et al. 2021. Multispecies tracking reveals a major seabird hotspot in the North Atlantic. Conservation Letters. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/conl.12824>

<https://www.birdguides.com/articles/major-seabird-hot-spot-identified-in-north-atlantic/>



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## CSM is a ‘High Flyer’: Becomes First Maryland College Designated as a Bird City Campus

College of Southern Maryland (CSM) is the first Maryland college to have its campuses designated as Bird City Campuses and earn the title “High Flyer” by [Bird City Maryland](#) – a program of the [Maryland Bird Conservation Partnership](#) and local arm of the global [Bird Friendly Coalition](#). CSM joins the Town of La Plata, the first Bird City in Maryland, in committing to help make Southern Maryland a healthy place for birds and people.

The Bird City Campus designation recognizes the eco-friendly work being done at CSM campuses in six areas – habitat creation, protection, and monitoring; city forest, tree, and habitat management; limiting or removing threats to birds; public education; energy and sustainability; and a commitment to the World Migratory Bird Day celebration. The “High Flyer” status is given to “those communities that truly go above and beyond in their dedication to local conservation and education.”

“We are very excited to learn that we have earned these titles,” said CSM Biology Professor Tracey Stuller. “We hope to inspire other campuses around the state and country to take action to amplify bird-friendly environments and help students and the public learn about the importance of conserving landscapes where humans and native birds interact.”

Much of the work to earn these latest titles has been underway for years at CSM as part of the college’s efforts with the [Bee Campus USA](#)® program. Bee City

USA® renewed CSM’s certification in 2020 following a rigorous application process that recognized the college for collective efforts at its four campuses to conduct pollinator education and outreach, and sustain pollinator health and habitat with a least-toxic integrated pest management plan. Stuller also explained that CSM has a strong commitment to environmentally friendly construction – earning Silver and Gold awards for LEED -Certified buildings at its La Plata, Prince Frederick and Regional Hughesville campuses – and exercises environmental stewardship through efforts in environmentally preferable purchasing, environmental restoration, community environmental projects, recycling, hazardous waste/toxic use reduction and energy efficiency.

“With the momentum of this new designation, CSM looks forward to partnerships with groups like the Southern Maryland Audubon Society on projects specifically geared towards avian conservation,” Stuller said. “We know that our students, faculty, and staff will bring much energy and enthusiasm to this outstanding initiative.”

An even greater sense of pride for CSM, said Stuller, is that a great deal of the garden and eco system work done at CSM’s campuses is done by volunteer students and employees in conjunction with CSM’s facilities staff and thanks to the financial support of community partners including [Chaney Foundation](#), [Newport Valley Farm](#), [Southern Maryland Audubon Society](#), [University of Maryland Extension/Master Gardeners](#), and the [Xerces Society](#).

Continued on page 4  
See **Bird City Campus**

## Bird City Campus conclusion

More details about CSM's commitment to environmental sustainability can be found online at <https://www.csmd.edu/about/environmental-sustainability/index.html> or at the Maryland Green Registry:

[https://mde.maryland.gov/marylandgreen/Documents/College\\_of\\_Southern\\_Maryland\\_Profile.pdf](https://mde.maryland.gov/marylandgreen/Documents/College_of_Southern_Maryland_Profile.pdf)

**About Bird City Maryland:** Bird City Maryland is a proud member of the Bird Friendly Coalition, which aims to connect, guide, and amplify initiatives that conserve native birds in landscapes where humans and birds interact. By combining our shared conservation, outreach, and business development expertise to aggressively target shared objectives, the 50 institutions of the Coalition imagine a bold future: a global collaboration that empowers anyone, anywhere to live a "Bird Friendly" lifestyle, and where industries and governments are actively invested in Bird Friendly standards.

## Check Out These Hilarious Entries in the New Duck Stamp Contest!

<https://www.audubon.org/news/check-out-these-hilarious-entries-new-duck-stamp-contest>

**Update September 27, 2021:** This story has taken a delightful turn! On last night's episode of Last Week Tonight, host John Oliver revealed that his satirical news show commissioned several paintings to lampoon the duck stamp contest's hunting-image requirement. The segment explored the history of the duck stamp contest, and cleared up our confusion about one of the paintings: the two men in a Redhead's embrace, shown below, are rival duck stamp artists Tim Taylor and Rob McBroom. None of the show's submissions made the cut—Jim Hautman's pair of Redheads took the top prize—but Oliver announced that he's auctioning off the paintings this week and donating the proceeds to support wetlands conservation through the duck stamp program.

Last month the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced that it was bringing to an end one of the strangest, and some would say silliest, policies of the Trump era: Starting next year, artists will no longer be required to include hunting images in their submissions to the federal duck stamp contest.

The mandate is still in place, however, for this year's contest, which will be held this weekend. And artists, as artists are wont to do, are seizing the opportunity to troll the powers that be. To see more, click here: [tinyurl.com/357ywx3z](https://tinyurl.com/357ywx3z)



## Welcome, New Members!

Ed Blakley, Prince Frederick

Roy Drake, Midlothian

Nell Elder, Lexington Park

Tammy Ellis, Waldorf

Ruth Ann Ferrell, Indian Head

Dorothy Holland, Clinton

Ada Holt, Temple Hills

Gadsden E Rule, Leonardtown

Shelly Posey, La Plata

Joanne E Sattery, Waldorf

Donald Schuessler, Chesapeake Beach

Joanna Webb, Prince Frederick



## Effects of Excess Noise & Light on Backyard Birds

Wednesday, July 14, 2021

A new study reports that birds tend to avoid backyard feeders located in noisy areas, and when excess light and noise pollution were both present, even more species stayed away from feeding stations. Using data from the birding community program Project FeederWatch, this new research was recently published in the journal *Global Change Biology*. The research team analyzed more than 3.4 million observations by birders including 140 different bird species at feeders across the continental United States.

“Broadly speaking, we are just starting to dive into the consequences of light and noise for animals,” said Ashley Wilson, a graduate student at California Polytech State University who led the study. “Most studies focus on a single species’ responses to noise or light pollution. As such, our study involving 140 species provides the most comprehensive assessment of how noise and light influence which birds we see in our yards and neighborhoods.”

Common and widespread bird species such as American Goldfinches, Cedar Waxwings, and White-breasted Nuthatches all avoided areas with excessive noise. In areas where light and noise pollution both were present, many additional species avoided backyard feeders. While certain species may be able to cope with excesses of one of these pollutants, the addition of a second might overwhelm their coping abilities.

“These responses would have been overlooked completely if researchers only focused on the influence of light or noise individually rather than considering the total exposure to both sensory pollutants,” Wilson said. “Our overall influence on sensitive species could be more widespread than was originally thought.”

Researchers also found that noise and light pollution affect birds differently across distinct environments. For example, birds that live in forests tend to be more sensitive to noise and light than those that live in grasslands. Seasonal patterns and variations in the length of night also influenced how species respond to light pollution. For example, during longer nights nearly 50 species increased in abundance at feeders where there was extended light pollution.

“That many species are more abundant in lighted areas when nights are longer could be because winter nights

present challenging conditions, especially farther North where temperatures drop below freezing and birds use a lot of energy to stay warm and survive,” said Cal Poly biology professor and senior author Clint Francis. “It is possible that light at night provides the opportunity to stay active and continue eating into the nighttime hours. Still, exposure to light could create problems that we could not measure in this study, like altered sleep patterns and increased stress.”

Globally, light and noise pollution are continuing to spread each year. These pollutants not only impact urban areas, but they also are starting to leak into protected natural areas. “If birds cannot tolerate the increased intensity and presence of these pollutants, then we may end up seeing fewer species in brightly lighted and noisy places, even in protected areas” Wilson explained. More research is needed to learn how to manage these pollutants, added Wilson.

How species respond to noise and light may also be influenced by a species’ innate ability to detect and comprehend sensory cues. Additionally, studying light and noise together may allow scientists to identify sensory danger zones that have the highest risk of impacting vulnerable and rare species.

The above information was provided by California Poly State University and originally reported by ScienceDaily at <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2021/06/210610135715.htm>

Share your backyard birding experiences and photos at [editorstbw2@gmail.com](mailto:editorstbw2@gmail.com)

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**American Goldfinch on Purple Coneflower**

**Photo by Will Stuart**

# Intentional Balloon Releases Banned in Maryland

September 30, 2021

*New State Law will Reduce Plastic Pollution that Degrades Waterways and Threatens Animal Life*



Maryland DNR photo

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) and Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) remind Marylanders that a new state law that prohibits intentional balloon releases is now in effect.

The new [Maryland law](#) bans the releasing of balloons that, upon landing, create litter and threaten the health and safety of animals on the land in the water, effective Oct. 1. MDE is responsible for enforcing the law, and DNR is joining in raising public awareness through participation in a regional campaign funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

“In Maryland it’s now illegal to be a plastic balloon litterbug and that’s good news for our land, water, and wildlife,” said Maryland Department of the Environment Secretary Ben Grumbles. “With the rising tide of plastic pollution, this new law is an important and timely step for the health of our Chesapeake Bay, coast, and ocean.”

“Balloons can be a great way to commemorate a special occasion, but when they are intentionally released into the air, they can harm and kill livestock and wildlife. They can also cause electric outages when caught in power lines,” Maryland Department of Natural Resources Secretary Jeannie Haddaway-Riccio said. “The key is to find other ways to celebrate or honor a loved one or if you have balloons, be sure to ‘pop them and drop them’ in the trash rather than releasing them into the air on purpose.”

The law bans people aged 13 or older from intentionally releasing a balloon or organizing or participating in a mass release of 10 or more balloons. This legislation follows similar bills in other states, including neighboring Virginia and Delaware, and certain municipalities within Maryland.

Biannual surveys of mid-Atlantic beaches consistently find balloons and related debris such as ribbons. These items can be mistaken by wildlife or even domestic animals as food, or animals can become entangled.

The law does not apply to a balloon that is released for meteorological or scientific purposes on behalf of a state or federal agency or in accordance with a contract with an agency, or by an institution of higher education conducting research. It also does not apply to: a balloon that is attached to a radio tracking device and released by a person who holds an amateur operator license issued by the U.S. Federal Communications Commission; a hot air balloon that is recovered after launch; or the negligent or unintentional release of a balloon.

A person who violates the law may be subject to penalties of up to \$100 per violation, community service, or watching a video about environmental pollution. MDE is charged with enforcing the law, but may delegate enforcement to local governments.

DNR is currently involved in a regional campaign, funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Marine Debris Program, aimed at reducing intentional balloon releases. Part of this campaign offers litter-free alternatives to releasing balloons for various occasions. For celebrations, blowing up balloons or using sparklers create a festive atmosphere, while, for memorials, installing a bench or planting trees or wildflowers offer long lasting tributes to loved ones. Other alternatives to balloon releases include the release of bubbles, flying kites, or tossing eco-friendly “confetti” like bird seed, flower petals or dried leaves.

MDE is reaching out to the public and the regulated community, including the balloon distribution industry, event planners, and event venues, to advise them of the new requirements to ensure compliance and reduce the risk of unintentional violations

More about the Mid-Atlantic Marine Debris Work Group and its balloon release reduction campaign is available [online](#). More information about marine debris issues in Maryland and the mid-Atlantic is available on the [DNR website](#).

More information on the new Maryland law is on [MDE’s website](#). Balloon releases prohibited under the law can be reported to MDE by telephone at 410-537-3315 or by email ([MDE.WEBMASTER@maryland.gov](mailto:MDE.WEBMASTER@maryland.gov)).

## Photos Reveal Purpose of Black Facial Markings in Peregrine Falcons

Many animals have black markings under the eye that are said to reduce the amount of glare entering the animal's eye, improving their ability to see especially in bright conditions. Athletes also subscribe to this idea, often placing black grease or strips under their eyes to reduce glare from the sun or stadium lights. Until recently this idea, termed the solar radiation hypothesis, went untested.

Researchers from the FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology and the University of Witwatersrand, South Africa sought to better understand why falcons have black markings under their eyes. They turned to photos in the Macaulay Library and in iNaturalist to test this long-standing hypothesis about plumage markings for the first time on a global scale. Peregrine Falcons made the perfect subject due to their global distribution and variability in thickness of black markings under the eye across their range.

If the solar glare hypothesis is true, the researchers suggest that Peregrine Falcons that occur in areas with higher than average solar radiation should have larger and darker marks below the eye. Alternatively darker eye markings could result from other climate related variables. Gloger's rule posits that darker plumaged animals occur in wetter areas whereas Bogert's rule suggests that animals in colder climates should have darker plumage.

To test these hypotheses, researchers examined over 2000 photos of Peregrine Falcons, 1843 of which came from 1200 eBirders who archived their photos in the Macaulay Library. They visually scored the length, width, degree of connection with the hood, and darkness of the black markings under the eye known as malar stripes. For each photo they also collected climate variables based on the reported location of the photo.



A Peregrine Falcon with a wide malar stripe in Australia where there is a large amount of solar radiation.

© Peter Griffiths

Western Australia, Merredin, Australia 10 Apr 2018

They found that malar stripes were wider, darker black, and more contiguous with the hood for Peregrine Falcons that occurred in areas that experience higher than average amounts of solar radiation supporting the solar radiation hypothesis. They found little support for Gloger's or Bogert's rule, suggesting that malar stripes on Peregrine Falcons may have evolved to reduce the amount of solar radiation entering their eyes. However, the researchers caution that their study relied on subjective measurements and did not account for migration which could impact the correlation between malar characteristics and amount of solar radiation experienced.

Even as such, the question addressed by Michelle Vrettos and colleagues highlights the unique ways in which photos in digital archives can be used to test hypotheses at a global scale quickly and efficiently. Keep those photos coming!



A narrow malar stripe on a Peregrine Falcon photographed in Canada with less solar radiation.

© Mathieu Langlois

Alberta, St. Paul, Canada 02 May 2019

Vrettos, M. C. Reynolds, and A. Amar. (2021). Malar Stripe size and prominence in peregrine falcons vary positively with solar radiation: support for the solar glare hypothesis. *Biology Letters* 17:20210116. <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rsbl.2021.0116>



Peregrine Falcon © Kyle Tansley

Chittenden, Vermont United States 12 Oct 2019



## 2021 November – December Monthly Meeting Programs

**November 3 – Wednesday – 7:00 – 8:30 p.m.**

### **Virtual Zoom Meeting**

#### ***“Let’s Talk Turkey!”***

BOB LONG, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife & Heritage Service Upland Game Bird Project Manager

Wild Turkeys, one of the world’s great game birds, are front and center in November. Turkeys were abundant when colonists arrived in North America, but their numbers were dangerously low by the 1930s. Conservation efforts have since helped them rebound. The leader of Maryland’s Upland Game Bird Project for twenty years, Bob Long will provide an overview of this magnificent bird, its habits and behavior, and our state’s game bird program. Learn some new information to share over your Thanksgiving meal!



Wild Turkey by Clark Peterson

**December 1 – Wednesday – 7:00 – 8:30 p.m.**

### **Virtual Zoom Meeting**

#### ***“Birds and Cold Weather Adaptation”***

DR. SAHAS BARVE, Evolutionary Ecologist, Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History

Most bird species enjoy warmer climates, but many have adapted to frigid conditions. How and why has this occurred? Dr. Barve will answer these and other questions about cold weather adaptation, with an emphasis on Himalayan birds. Amongst other degrees, Dr. Barve has a Ph.D. in Ecology and Evolutionary Biology from Cornell University and is currently a Peter Buck Fellow at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History.



Suniti Bhushan Datta

## **New Toolkit Addresses Free-Roaming Cats on Public Lands**



The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA), in collaboration with American Bird Conservancy and other partners, has published a comprehensive domestic cat management guide. The "[Toolkit to Address Free-ranging Domestic Cats \(\*Felis catus\*\) on Agency Lands Managed for Native Wildlife and Ecosystem Health](https://abcbirds.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/2021-AFWA-Cats-Toolkit.pdf)" covers a range of topics including predation and disease concerns, legal and policy issues, and management solutions. The toolkit is the result of work by AFWA’s [Feral and Free-ranging Cat Working Group](#), which will soon release more detailed guidance on model policies and an updated AFWA resolution on the control of free-ranging domestic cats.

<https://abcbirds.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/2021-AFWA-Cats-Toolkit.pdf>



## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

☐ Please enroll me as a member of the **Southern Maryland Audubon Society**. All of my membership dollars will help support local conservation initiatives and enable us to provide southern Maryland teacher education scholarships to attend Hog Island, Audubon Camp in Maine.

☐ Individual/Family: \_\_1 year \$20 \_\_2 year \$35 \_\_3 year \$45

☐ Lifetime Membership: \_\_\$500

☐ Donation: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Please enroll me as a first time member of the **National Audubon Society**. You will automatically become a member of the Southern Maryland Audubon Society. You will receive six issues of National's award winning Audubon Magazine. A fraction of your dues will be received by our chapter. Your renewal information will come directly from the National Audubon Society.

☐ Introductory Offer: \_\_1 year \$20

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

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

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

Please enroll me for electronic delivery of our monthly newsletter **The Osprey**:

☐ Email me a link to download the PDF

Please make your check payable to Southern Maryland Audubon Society **or** National Audubon Society.

Mail to: *Southern Maryland Audubon Society,*  
*P.O. Box 181, Bryans Road, MD 20616.*

**GREAT NEWS!** You can now join SMAS via **PayPal**.  
Go to our website at [somdaudubon.org](http://somdaudubon.org) for this new option.



**Osprey**

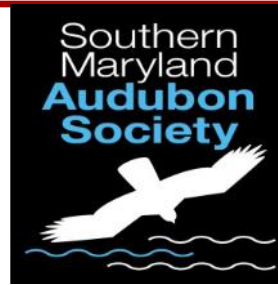
**Photo by Bill Hubick**

**Editor: Tyler Bell Email: [jtylerbell@yahoo.com](mailto:jtylerbell@yahoo.com)**

**The deadline for *The Osprey* is the fifth of each month. Please send all short articles, reports, unique sightings, conservation updates, calendar items, etc. to the above address.**

### 2021–2022 Officers

**President, Tiffany Farrell - [somdaudubon.president@gmail.com](mailto:somdaudubon.president@gmail.com)**  
**Vice President, Elena Gilroy—[elenabode@yahoo.com](mailto:elenabode@yahoo.com)**  
**Treasurer, Julie Daniel—[juliedaniel@hotmail.com](mailto:juliedaniel@hotmail.com)**  
**Secretary, Barbara Hill —[tytito@verizon.net](mailto:tytito@verizon.net)**



## Southern Maryland Audubon Society

### Adopt-a-Raptor

#### Foster Parents Needed!

Southern Maryland Audubon Society sponsors the banding of nesting birds of prey, or raptors, with serially numbered aluminum bands in cooperation with the Bird Banding Laboratory of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Limited numbers of Osprey, Barn Owl, Northern Saw-whet Owl, and American Kestrels become available each year for adoption. Your donation will be specifically utilized for raptor research and raptor conservation projects such as:

*Barn Owl Nest Boxes*      *Osprey Nesting Platforms*

*Kestrel Nest Boxes*      *Mist Nets or Banding Supplies*

Please indicate which raptor you wish to adopt. You may adopt more than one:

- ☐ Osprey, \$10 each      Total Amount: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Barn Owl, \$25 each      Total Amount: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Northern Saw-whet Owl, \$30 each      Total Amount: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ American Kestrel, \$35 each      Total Amount: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ General Donation to Raptor Fund      Donation Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

#### The foster parent receives:

- A certificate of adoption with the number of the U.S. Department of the Interior band and the location and date of the banding.
- Information on the ecology and migration patterns of the species.
- A photo of a fledgling and any other available information on the whereabouts or fate of the bird.

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

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

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State, Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

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

If this is a gift, please include the recipient's name for the certificate: \_\_\_\_\_

Mail To: *Southern Maryland Audubon Society*  
*Carole Schnitzler*  
*3595 Silk Tree Court, Waldorf, MD 20602*