Audubon Teaches Nature

Fabulous Frogs and Terrific Toads ~ Hop On Over!

Presented by: Stephen Glasgow

Sunday, May 20, 2012, 2:00 P.M.

Oak Mountain Interpretive Center at Oak Mountain State Park

The May ATN seminar will be our last seminar of the 2011-2012 ATN series before we take our summer break. But rest assured the series will return in the fall, featuring interesting topics brought to you by experts in their field. Let’s not get ahead of ourselves, though, the May program is one you won’t want to miss either!

Alabama is home to 30 different species of frogs and toads, including the tiny Cricket Frog and the Narrow-mouthed Toad, which eats only ants. In this program Stephen Glasgow, of Alabama Reptile Rescue Sanctuary, will introduce us to many of these species and their unique adaptations. We’ll even learn to identify frogs by their calls and investigate the secrets of their life cycle.

Given the popularity and fascination that frogs and toads hold with young children, may I suggest that you bring your children or grandchildren with you to this program? I have a sneaky suspicion that if you do they’ll thank you for being the coolest mom or dad ever!

Come early and enjoy the birds at the feeders. Refreshments will be served in the Observation Room of the Alabama Wildlife Center beginning at 1:30 p.m. Then, when it is time for the program, we will walk to the adjacent Oak Mountain Interpretive Center to hear Stephen’s presentation… or should I say, “Hop?”

Let me take this final opportunity to thank our co-sponsors, the Alabama Wildlife Center, the Friends of Oak Mountain State Park and the Oak Mountain Interpretive Center, for their unfailing support, for without their dedicated efforts this series would not be possible.

Greg Harber, BAS representative
Audubon Teaches Nature committee

Stay in Touch with Birmingham Audubon this Summer

Since this is our last issue of Flicker Flashes until next September, we want to make sure that you know how to stay in touch with BAS this summer. You have several options:

**BAS website** - You will want to visit our BAS website for updates, postings of summer field trips and other fun happenings.

Also remember, if you misplace your Flicker Flashes, details of the field trips, monthly meetings, dates of Audubon Teaches Nature, Audubon Mountain Workshop, and an archive of old Flicker Flashes are all found at our ever changing website.

Check us out at [www.birminghamaudubon.org](http://www.birminghamaudubon.org)

**FaceBook** - Visit us at our Facebook page at [http://www.facebook.com/BirminghamAudubon](http://www.facebook.com/BirminghamAudubon) to read the very latest updates on our BAS activities, trips and other items of interest to our members. Be sure to check the photo albums for images from our summer field trips.

**Discussion Group** - If the internet is not for you, or if you just prefer to receive quick email updates, try joining the BASBirding discussion forum. Instructions for joining the group can be found on the BAS website. Click “About Us” then “Social Media.” If you have problems joining the group contact Donna Shook at dshook@bellsouth.net.
SoSo for the Record

Sightings from the field

1 March through 31 March, 2012

Bob Sargent’s description of migration, “Amazing is an understatement! If I live to be a million years old I don’t think I would ever fully understand all the things we have before us to enjoy about the lives of birds. Imagine if you will, the opportunity we have as bird banders, to feel warm feathered bodies and gently touch the wings of birds that only the day before were down in the other part of America.”

It is truly amazing!

Birds of Note:

Merlin; Fultondale, 1 March (DH) and 11 March, Cahaba River (DM, KW).

Common Moorhen (6); 21 March, Marion Fish Hatchery (HW, AC).

Cedar Waxwing (100-150); in various areas (HW, JS, AH).

Other sightings were:

3/2  Ring-necked Duck (8); Branchville (JS).

3/3  Red-breasted Nuthatch; Purple Finch; Pine Siskin; Clay (BS,MS)

3/7  Tree Swallow, investigating Purple Martin Houses; 4-H Center Columbiana (SF,FF).

3/9  Wilson’s Snipe; Fultondale (DH).

3/12  Great Egret; Fultondale (DH). Palm Warbler; Fultondale (DH)

3/14  Louisiana Waterthrush; Fultondale (DH).

3/17  Forster’s Tern; Henry Neely Dam (JS).

3/18  Bald Eagle (ad)!; Flying over the Brookwood Mall, Homewood (HW, PMcG). Ruby-throated Hummingbird; Irondale (RR).

3/23  Whip-poor-will (calling); Alabaster (AH).

3/24  Blue-headed Vireo; Warblers-Black-throated Green, Louisiana Waterthrush, and Hooded; Also many wildflowers, Moss Rock Preserve (KW).

3/29  Northern Parula, (carrying nesting material to an oak branch); Tyler (SF).

3/31  Little Blue Heron (5); Cropwell (JS).

Contributors:  Alice Christenson
              Shirley and Frank Farrell
              Andrew Haffenden
              Donald Hulsey
              Peg McGowan
              Dick Mills
              Rick Remy
              Bob and Martha Sargent

Please submit sightings for September FF at least five days before the August 1st deadline to:
Ann Miller, 520 Yorkshire Drive, Birmingham, Al. 35209
Field Trips

Prairie Grove
May 19, 2012 - 7:00 a.m.

Birding and botanizing go hand-in-hand, particularly in the springtime in Alabama. So, it is at The Nature Conservancy's Prairie Grove Glades, Lawrence County. Prairie Grove is the largest intact cedar glade complex known in Alabama. Its 191 acres contain rare and endangered plants and wildflowers (listed below) as well as providing habitat for both returning spring migrants and our resident woodland birds. The drive into the glades passes through forested areas and pastureland. The ponds at Leighton and the wetlands of Town Creek Marsh (both sites are on the North Alabama Birding Trail) have been historically productive of numerous species of waterfowl and long-legged waders. Plan for a midday picnic at the Glades and perhaps supper on the way back to Birmingham. Bring drinks, juice, snacks & nibbles and your picnic. Binoculars and a camera are a must, along with a spotting scope, if you have one. Have a full tank of gas. Weather can be changeable during our spring, so a rain jacket may be in order. Some of the wildflowers at Prairie Grove Glades: Harper's Umbrella Plant, Alabama Larkspur, Prairie Indian plantain, Alabama Gladcress, Nashville Breadroot, Yellow Sunnysbells. Most of these plants are endangered or threatened species. Please stay on the paths when walking in the Glades and be mindful of fragile plants.

Travel Plans: Meet at the parking lot at the Fieldstown Road shopping center, Gardendale. Directions: From I-65, take Exit 271 and turn right onto Fieldstown Road, another right onto Odum Road and an immediate left into the parking lot. We will depart at 7:00 a.m. and caravan north on I-65 to the AL-157 Exit #310, at which point we will take AL-157 toward Moulton. Any of you who wish to meet us in Moulton, please let the trip leader know ahead of time so a meeting place can be arranged in advance. It is anticipated that we will arrive in Moulton close to 8:30 a.m. After reconvening and taking a rest break, we will continue to the Glades, which are approximately 15 miles west of Moulton on AL-24 and Lawrence CR-43. Picnic at the Glades at midday. For the afternoon, we will proceed north to Leighton and Town Creek Marsh where we will conclude our day. Bring your picnic, snacks & nibbles, juice, water. Binoculars and camera are a must, and a spotting scope (if you have one.) Have a full tank of gas. As weather is changeable in the Alabama spring, rain gear may be welcomed.

For further information and any questions you may have, please contact the trip leader, Maureen Shaffer, at 205-822-8728 (h) or 205-222-2662 (m). See you at the Glades.

Paint Rock River, Larkin Fork and Jackson County, AL
June 23, 2012 - 6:30 a.m.

The June field trip will be to scenic Jackson County in northeast Alabama, where we’ll spend the morning birding at a couple of sites along the Larkin Fork of the Paint Rock River. One of the target birds for the trip will be Cerulean Warblers, which breed in the area, along with the usual species of forested, riparian zone habitat.

Following a picnic lunch in the field we’ll head slightly east to the Skyline Wildlife Management Area, where we’ll continue searching for species typical of the habitat found there. Certainly Indigo Buntings will be plentiful. There are several other birding options in Jackson County we can explore as well, as time and weather permit. If the day is sunny and warm we’ll also enjoy lots of butterfly sightings so bring butterfly field guides if you own them.

Travel Plans: (Note the earlier than usual departure time). Depart at 6:30 a.m. from the Birmingham Botanical Gardens parking lot. We’ll carpool and caravan north on AL-79 (Tallapoosa Street) through Guntersville to the town of Gurley, located on US-72 east of Huntsville. We’ll reconvene about 8:30 a.m. at the Hardee’s in Gurley, on the main highway. Those wishing to meet us directly at the Hardee’s are welcome to do so; an advance notice to the trip leader is appreciated. Once we’ve had a short rest break we’ll depart for our first birding stop located up CR 65 almost to the state line.

This trip is one of the more distant trips BAS takes so plan accordingly and bring plenty of drinks and snacks in addition to your picnic lunch, a full tank of gas, insect repellent, rain gear, and appropriate summer attire.

Trip Leader: Greg Harber, 251-2133 or ghaber@mindspring.com

BAS Field Trip Cancellation Policy
If there is a possibility of dangerous road conditions due to inclement weather please contact the trip leader at the phone number provided.
Summer Field Trips

Summer Field Trips ~ Kites, Wood Storks and More!
July 28, 2012 (Autaugaville and Prattville) - 7:00 a.m.
August 4, 2012 (Gainesville and Greensboro) - 7:00 a.m.

We are once again offering two summer field trips in search of kites and storks, and lots of them. If you have never witnessed the spectacle of Mississippi and Swallow-tailed Kites feeding on the wing, you are missing one of the most spectacular aerial shows on earth. Kites are regular late summer visitors to the Tombigbee and Alabama River systems in the upper coastal plain. Their acrobatic maneuvers while catching insects in flight is truly a sight to behold. And speaking of eating, another bonus on these outings is the food, Chef Lee’s in Autaugaville and the Pie Lab in Greensboro, for lunch.

Hopefully, we will also see Wood Storks on these outings; their numbers fluctuate from year to year but hopefully we’ll have at least some to view. Wood Storks have to be one of the homeliest creatures the good lord ever made, but in the air their striking black and white forms are beautiful sights indeed. You won’t want to miss these field trips so mark your calendars now and be brave against the summer heat!

Here are the details of both trips:

Satuday, July 28th trip: We will head to the Prattville/Autaugaville area as we have in previous years, based our success in finding kites on those trips. These are wide ranging species so I’ll feel confident we’ll observe them on our trip at some point. Plus, the areas east of Autaugaville have been good locations to look for Painted Buntings and Lark Sparrows in the past so we’ll focus our birding efforts here in the morning.

Our departure point remains the same: the McDonalds on US-31 in Hoover, across from the Galleria. Plan to depart at 7:00 a.m. and caravan to our destination from there. We will have lunch at Chef Lee’s in Autaugaville to take a break from the heat we will likely experience.

After lunch, for those who wish to continue their summer adventure, we’ll drive to the south side of the Alabama River, to the overlook at Holy Ground Battlefield Park. We’ll likely make a couple stops along the way. The picturesque “ghost town” at Robinson’s Switch Road will be worth a short visit as well, so bring your cameras!

Saturday, August 4th trip: The ever-popular Galleria McDonalds will serve as our departure point for this trip as well. Plan to leave at 7:00 a.m. again. We will caravan west on I-59/20 to the rest area just east of exit #32. We will take a rest break there and then travel by way of CR-20 (exit #32) to the Gainesville lock facility on AL-39. Those wishing to meet us at the lock facility should be there at 9:00, at the access road on the east side of the river, south of CR-20. Once we have birded this locale we’ll head up the west side of the Tombigbee River, looking for kites, Wood Storks and Grasshopper Sparrows along County Road 85. The general store in Gainesville will be our rest stop before the drive to Greensboro, where the Pie Lab is located, for lunch. We will have notified them in advance of our plans to ensure we have a good selection of pies for lunch and dessert! It’s a bit of a haul but well worth it, especially if the kites and storks are visiting their usual haunts south of Greensboro. A stop at Perry Lakes Park to watch herons and egrets returning to their roost at day’s end is a likely bet too.

Remember, these trips will be daylong affairs so plan accordingly and bring plenty of drinks and snacks in addition to a full tank of gas, insect repellent, rain gear, and appropriate summer attire.

Trip Leader for both of these trips: Greg Harber, 251-2133 or gharber@mindspring.com

BAS Field Trip Cancellation Policy
If there is a possibility of dangerous road conditions due to inclement weather please contact the trip leader at the phone number provided.

The Birmingham Audubon Society gratefully acknowledges the following and memorial that have been received since January 1, 2012:

Gift to the BAS Education Fund in memory of Dr. Miriam Collins, from Linda Cicero.

Gift from Gardendale Historical Society, in memory of Billy Kimmons.
We need your Locally Uncommon Bird Sightings for Conservation Planning
By Ken Wills, BAS Conservation Committee

Recently, it came to light that a local pond that supported locally uncommon birds and other wildlife including Prothonotary Warbler was filled in. However, the saddest part of the story is that before the pond was filled in, it was part of a larger property purchase by a local municipality. The property was purchased to remove a rundown hotel and was later resold for economic redevelopment. However, if all of us in the birding community had known of the pond’s ecological significance, those of us with political connections to that municipality may have been able to persuade them to retain the portion of the property containing the pond as a pocket park. So that such conservation opportunities will not be lost in the future, the Birmingham Audubon Society has decided to undertake a project to inventory the locations/habitats of uncommon birds in metro Birmingham (Jefferson and Shelby Counties). Once we, as an organization, have that knowledge, we will prioritize sites and proactively work with public and private landowners to protect habitats used by locally uncommon birds. We hope to replicate the ongoing project with the City of Birmingham to conserve the Black-crowned Night-Heron rookery at East Lake Park.

To compile this inventory of locally uncommon bird locations, we need the help of our members and others who know where the uncommon birds are found in metro Birmingham. Some of you have years of experience and knowledge and may know of places to find locally uncommon birds not visited by the mass of local birders. The adjacent pages include a form to help you provide your information to us. The form lists species we are most interested in. You will see we are looking for information on a lot of the locally uncommon breeding birds (example-Black Throated Green Warbler), which may otherwise be common in migration. However, we also want information on uncommon species that winter locally or just pass through on migration (example-most waterfowl species). We especially want information on sites that support many locally uncommon species during the breeding season or even migration. We focused on species which depend on habitats that are in need of conservation (example unfragmented forest, grassland, wetlands, etc.). Other rare species such as the Peregrine Falcon were left off the list because they use man-altered environments (concrete urban centers) which are not threatened or are impractical to conserve. However, if there are locally uncommon species that we have left off the list that you think deserve our attention, please send us their locations too. We want to wrap up the inventory within a year, so please send us all your locations by June 1, 2013. Make copies of the enclosed form so you can send us information on multiple sites. We hope to soon have a form on our website which will make it easier to send us the information by email.
### Location of Uncommon Birds

**Metro Birmingham (Jefferson and Shelby Counties)**

*(One location per form please)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Name (if applicable):</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ownership (if known include owner name, email, phone # and address):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location of Site (address or closest road intersections):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommon Species Found at the Location (list specific species and/or circle specific species if listed below):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat Types (hardwood, pine or mixed forest, scrub, grassland, swamp, marsh, lake, stream, etc.-include overall site acreage if possible):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For more information (your name, email, phone # and address):</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acadian Flycatcher (breeding)</th>
<th>Chuck-wills-widow (breeding)</th>
<th>Marsh Wren (winter)</th>
<th>Sedge Wren (winter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Kestrel (breeding)</td>
<td>Common Gallinule (breeding)</td>
<td>Mississippi Kite (breeding)</td>
<td>Song Sparrow (breeding)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Redstart (breeding)</td>
<td>Dickcissel (breeding)</td>
<td>Northern Flicker (breeding)</td>
<td>Swainson’s Warbler (breeding)</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Woodcock (breeding)</td>
<td>Eastern Meadowlark (breeding)</td>
<td>Northern Parula (breeding)</td>
<td>Vesper Sparrow (winter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bald Eagle (breeding)</td>
<td>Eastern Wood-Pewee (breeding)</td>
<td>Northern Harrier (winter)</td>
<td>Tree Swallows (breeding)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore Oriole (breeding)</td>
<td>Field Sparrow (breeding)</td>
<td>Orchard Oriole (breeding)</td>
<td>Whip-poor-will (breeding)</td>
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<td>Barn Owl (breeding)</td>
<td>Fox Sparrow (winter)</td>
<td>Osprey (breeding)</td>
<td>Wilson's Snipe (winter)</td>
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<td>Black-and-white Warbler (breeding)</td>
<td>Grasshopper Sparrow (breeding)</td>
<td>Ovenbird (breeding)</td>
<td>Worm-eating Warbler (breeding)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-throated Green Warbler (breeding)</td>
<td>Hairy Woodpecker (breeding)</td>
<td>Prothonotary Warbler (breeding)</td>
<td>Yellow-throated Vireo (breeding)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Grosbeak (breeding)</td>
<td>Hooded Warbler (breeding)</td>
<td>Red-headed Woodpecker</td>
<td>Yellow-throated Warbler (breeding)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-winged Warbler (breeding)</td>
<td>Lincoln's Sparrow (winter)</td>
<td>Rusty Blackbird (winter)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cedar Waxwing (breeding)</td>
<td>Loggerhead Shrike (breeding)</td>
<td>Scarlet Tanager (breeding)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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**All egret and heron nesting sites**

**All rails**

Any area with 14 or more breeding species of mature forest related neotropical migrants

Any area with 15 or more species of warblers during migration

Others species you think are locally uncommon

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**Please return form by June 1, 2013 to:**
Ken Wills, 2253 Rockcreek Trail, Hoover, AL 35226
Email: memontei@aol.com, 205-823-1641
It Can’t Be Real!
By Shirley Farrell

One of the most beautiful birds that migrates through Alabama is the male Painted Bunting, *Passerina ciris*. This small finch has a blue head; red eye ring, chest, throat, and rump; and green back; but he has gray wings and tail. He is such a gaudy bird! The female is bright yellow-green. This is our only green bird in the US. A first-year male will resemble the female. These male birds are very territorial on breeding grounds. They will peck, beat with wings, grab with feet, and may even fight each other to the death! And you thought hummingbirds were mean! A group if Painted Buntings is called a “mural” or “palette”. How appropriate for these “colorful” birds. They do look like they have been painted!

These birds like to hang out along the edges of the forest, along streams, or in low thickets. They can be hard to find because Painted Buntings are very secretive and shy. They will build their deep, cup-shaped nest in low vegetation. The female will lay up to five grayish–white eggs with brown speckles. The female will incubate the eggs for about 12 days. Two weeks after hatching the babies leave the nest. These birds eat seeds, insects, insect larvae, and spiders. They will pick insects out of a spider’s web. Now that’s easy pickings!

Painted Buntings breed in two distinct locations: the mid-western part of the US, and the southeastern coast from South Carolina to Florida and along the Gulf coast to Texas. However, very few breeding Painted Buntings have been found in the southern half of Alabama. These birds spend their winter vacations in southern Florida, Cuba, and Mexico, south through Central America. There has been a steady decline of this bird species for over 40 years. In Central America this bird is caught for the pet trade, which is illegal. Breeding habitat is also disappearing in the eastern US.
Native plants are more than just a fad or a passing trend; they are a way of life for many birds and wildlife. These plants provide food and shelter for the animals but many of them provide color and an artistic beauty to our yards. When nature surrounds us we are truly better off health-wise. We are calmer, our blood pressure is lower, we think more clearly and we are more productive. People who work in their gardens reap the benefits of all these attributes and more.

If you would like a variety of birds in your yard, add more layers and color. With native plants this proves to be easy and not much work as they are plants that are adapted to this region and will thrive with little or no care once they are established. The birds and bees and other insects will do much of the pollinating and several plants, if they like your soil, will re-seed themselves. This is another benefit, as the plants spread, so does the joy of sharing them with your friends!

It seems if you want to attract hummingbirds, most flower shop and plant nursery personnel can tell you right off the bat several plants that will most likely do the trick. The most popular of these plants include: Asclepias purpurascens (Purple Milkweed), Buddleia alternifolia (butterfly bush), Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower), Lonicera sempervirens (coral honeysuckle) and Salvia splendens (red salvia). Seasoned librarians can tell you several of these hummingbird-loving plants without even looking them up, since attracting these little gems to one’s yard is a popular pastime by many people. Who wouldn’t want these beautiful fast flyers in their yard? What color comes too when the monarch butterflies visit the milkweed clusters in your yard! Native plant enthusiasts will tell you that when the Aesculus Pavia var. Pavia or the red buckeye shrub starts to bloom, you should expect to see the ruby-throated hummingbird as it migrates through your area. This plant has beautiful long tubular clusters of red flowers that hummingbirds just can’t pass by.

Design your yard not only for color and layers, but for the changing seasons. Keep in mind that diversity in the plants you select will provide food for a variety of many colorful birds. Attract Goldfinch, Chipping sparrows, White-throated Sparrows, Eastern Towhee, Carolina Chickadee, Indigo Buntings and Tufted Titmice by adding Echinacea purpurea (Eastern Purple Coneflower) and Rudbeckia triloba (Brown-eyed Susans) in large clumps around your yard. These plants provide a great amount of seeds for these birds in the fall and help alleviate the cost of having to buy bags of seeds at the store.

A favorite of mine is the flowering dogwood. This under-story tree offers beautiful flowers in the spring and wonderful berries in the fall. It attracts more than seven species of birds including the Summer Tanager, American Robin, Grey Catbird, Northern Cardinal, Eastern Towhee, Brown Thrasher and the Wood Thrush. It is a great tree with textured bark and delicate flowers. Just by adding one tree your bird species went up a lot and so did the layering in your landscape!

Once you start planting native, you will be addicted to the animals that the plants attract. Your life will be richer and your yard will be pleasantly filled with sweet songs, splashes of color and fluttering wings from both birds and butterflies. This certainly brings a calming peace to your life and your health. Plant native and watch your yard come to life!

Happy Planting ~ Helena
~ Membership Application ~
Birmingham Audubon Society/National Audubon Society*

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New Members and Renewals $20.00
Seniors (62 or better) $15.00
Full-time Students $15.00

Make check payable to: Birmingham Audubon Society
Send application and check to:
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c/o McWane Science Center
200 19th Street North
Birmingham, AL 35203-3117

☐ National Audubon Society
New Members* $20.00
Seniors (62 or better) $15.00
Full-time Students $15.00

* NAS will contact you directly for membership renewal

Make check payable to: National Audubon Society
Send application and check to:
National Audubon Society
c/o McWane Science Center
200 19th Street North
Birmingham, AL 35203-3117

Name: _____________________________________________ ___________________
Address: __________________________________________ ____________________
City, State and Zip code: _________________________ ________________________
Phone: (      ) ______________________  Email: __________________________

☐ I want to opt-out of receiving a printed copy of Flicker Flashes (please provide us with your email address)

My check for $___________ is enclosed.

Phone: (205) 714-8227
Birmingham Audubon Society C2ZA0000Z

Birmingham Audubon Society is tax exempt under 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code

* There are two ways to become a member of Birmingham Audubon Society:

1. Join Birmingham Audubon Society without National Audubon Society affiliation. This chapter only membership provides you access to all chapter activities and benefits. All dues stay in Birmingham to support local activities. You will not receive the National Audubon magazine.

2. Join National Audubon Society. Birmingham Audubon Society serves as a local chapter of the National Audubon Society. Joining National Audubon Society also provides you a membership to Birmingham Audubon Society and access to all chapter activities and benefits. You will receive the National Audubon magazine. Your dues support the work of National Audubon Society and a small percentage of your first year dues are returned to the Birmingham Audubon Society for local efforts.

BAS Membership/Flicker Flashes/E-Mail Questionnaire

1. Would you like to opt-out of receiving printed copies of Flicker Flashes? _____ Yes _____ No (If yes, please consider allowing us to put you on our email list. Your email address will NOT be shared with anyone!)

2. Would you like to be included on our email list? _____ Yes _____ No (If yes, please provide your email address on the form above)

Responses can be submitted as follows:
Via mail (preferred) – enter your personal information above (on the membership application), check your preferences to the two questions above and mail this entire page to the BAS office at the address listed above.

Via email – email the information requested above to: Audubon@mcwane.org

Via phone – call the BAS office (714-8227) and provide the information requested above.

Your input is valued and we want to encourage you to return this survey so that we can better serve you as a BAS member!
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