

Flicker Flashes

Published by
The Birmingham Audubon Society

For conservation and greater knowledge of
all wildlife, wilderness and natural resources

FEBRUARY MONTHLY MEETING

Thursday, February 19, 2009 at 7:00 p.m.

Birmingham Zoo Auditorium

Which came first, the Chicken or the Egg?

The History of Birds

**Presented by: Dr. James Lamb, Curator of Paleontology at
McWane Science Center in Birmingham**

Please join Birmingham Audubon for the February presentation by James Lamb, PhD, Curator of Paleontology at the McWane Science Center.

James Lamb is an exciting presenter who brings the world of the dinosaurs to life. James is a vertebrate paleoecologist. James was born in Birmingham, Alabama. A chance discovery of fossils on his school playground in fifth grade captured his imagination, and sparked a fascination with the past that remains to this day. While attending Huffman High School, James was invited to join an Explorer Post at the former Red Mountain Museum, as part of a Boy Scouts program to match high-schoolers with their career interest. He developed a strong friendship with the museum paleontologist, Gordon Bell, and continued to volunteer and participate in fieldwork with the museum into college. His interest eventually caused him to change his college major from Materials Engineering to Geology. His first museum job came in 1984 with Red Mountain Museum to prepare the State Fossil, a 70-foot-long fossil whale named *Basilosaurus cetoides*.

According to Lamb, Alabama has one of the best fossil records in the United States and is only

missing two time periods in the geologic column. There are more dinosaurs in Alabama than any other state east of the Mississippi River.

James has worked as a fossil preparator, data input specialist, exhibit technician, and museum curator. He has also taught college geology and paleontology.

James's current research interests include an environmental/climate reconstruction of the Gulf Coast dinosaur ecosystem about 83 million years ago, and an attempt to digitally extract and reconstruct a dinosaur embryo from a preserved egg. He also has a rough draft of a manuscript for a popular book on "Fossils of Alabama" in the works.

James and his wife, Kathy, have one son.

Please come early at 6:45 to socialize and enjoy some refreshments. Guests are encouraged and welcome.

Hans Paul
VP Programs

Meet Nut-Nut

The Birmingham Zoo's Curator of Birds and her staff will complete their introduction of their Macaw collection with the presentation of the Zoo's Hyacinth Macaw, NUT-NUT. This introduction will be at 6:00 pm on February 19th, prior to the monthly meeting. The Hyacinth Macaw is the largest parrot in the world with a size of 40-42". They weigh between 2.5 - 3 pounds. The plumage of the Hyacinth Macaw is predominately deep cobalt blue. The flight and tail feathers are dark grey under the surface. The bill is deeply curved and sharply pointed. You will find a golden colored eye ring on the Hyacinth Macaw. Bring family and friends for this behind the scenes introduction to this beautiful bird. Please meet in the lobby of the zoo auditorium; you will be through in time for the regular pre-meeting hospitality moments.

Audubon Mountain Workshop

Make your plans now to join your family and friends for 4 days of fun, learning and relaxation at the Audubon Mountain Workshop, to be held May 7-10, 2009. This will be our 32nd year! Once again, Alpine Camp for Boys will host our workshop at their beautiful campus on the banks of the Little River across from DeSoto State Park.

Workshop participants have the opportunity to take classes covering a wide variety of topics: birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians, insects, geology and astronomy, trees and shrubs, wildflowers, forest and stream ecology and mountain crafts. Experts teach all of the classes and most are taught in the field.

In addition to the adult-oriented classes there will be a Young Naturalist's Program for children ages 5-12. During class time our experienced staff closely monitors the children while their parents/guardians are enjoying their own classes. This arrangement offers a wonderful opportunity for young families and/or grandparents and grandchildren to spend quality time together in the camp's idyllic surroundings. Either way, it is fun for all ages!

Your registration fee covers the cost of tuition, room and all meals. Participants are housed in rustic, one-room cabins and the camp staff will serve us three square meals a day in the dining hall. The Gym will serve as our main classroom and Alpine Lodge as our gathering place, library and canteen.

Look for the Audubon Mountain Workshop brochure inserted in this newsletter and send in your registration today. Then kick back and relax in the rocking chairs on the back porch of Alpine Lodge, and let the soothing sounds of the wind, the water and the woods fill your mind and renew your spirit.

Birmingham Audubon Announces Scholarships for Local Teachers to Attend our 32nd Mountain Workshop, Mentone, Alabama, May 7-10, 2009

Once again, Alpine Camp for Boys will host our workshop at their beautiful campus on the banks of the Little River across from DeSoto State Park.

The BAS Mountain Workshop in Mentone is designed for the general population. Among the session topics are bird identification, wildflowers, stream and forest ecology, animal ecology, mammals, butterflies, reptiles, geology and fossils, canoeing, and mountain crafts. Most classes are taught by college professors and are conducted in the field.

Five scholarships for teachers in Jefferson and Shelby counties are available for this workshop. The scholarships cover tuition which includes lodging and all meals. To qualify, applicants must teach science in elementary, middle, or high school. See the BAS website at www.birminghamaudubon.org for the scholarship application. The application deadline is April 1. For more information, call Ann Sweeney at 879-7127.

Audubon Teaches Nature *Keeping Little Ones Wild ~ Bringing up Baby the Way Nature Intended* Presented by Sandra Allinson Sunday, February 22, 2009 at 2:00 p.m. Alabama Wildlife Center at Oak Mountain State Park

Our next Audubon Teaches Nature seminar will be a repeat performance by Sandra Allinson, Director of Education and Rehabilitation at the Alabama Wildlife Center, speaking on a topic she knows so well: *Keeping Little Ones Wild ~ Bringing up Baby the Way Nature Intended!*

The advent of spring means one thing at the Alabama Wildlife Center: **BABY SEASON!** It's a challenging time for wild parents and their babies. Often we may be tempted to scoop up a young animal and "help." In most cases, young ones should be left with their parents. Sandra will discuss when human intervention is and is not necessary and offer tips as to how we can best help. Sometimes our best intentions may actually be harmful to the wildlife we desire so earnestly to help.

We will gather for refreshments prior to the program, in the front Observation Room at the Alabama Wildlife Center. After refreshments and some social time together, we will move to the Wildlife Center's auditorium for the program. Door prizes will be awarded but you must register and be present in order to win. The programs are free but park admission is \$3.00 per person.

The next seminar in the schedule:

March 29 Salamanders Galore ~ Amphibians Abound at Oak Mountain State Park, Dr. Kristin Bakkegard

Come early for fellowship and refreshments in the Observation Room at The Center!

BAS Half-day Field Trip Downtown Birmingham Saturday, February 7, 2009, 8:00 a.m.

This month's half-day trip will be to downtown Birmingham. Plan to meet at 8:00 a.m. at the McDonald's on University Blvd, near St. Vincent's Hospital. We will visit a number of city parks and trails in search of winter birds. Among our options: Patton Park to look for waterfowl on the pond and woodpeckers in the hackberry trees, Sloss Furnaces to look for shrikes, sparrows and other songbirds, or Vulcan Trail with its paved, easy access and splendid view of the city.

Next, we'll go to the viaduct on 22nd street. The tall buildings and open areas along the railroad

February Field Trip Kanawahala Program Center (KPC) Saturday, February 21, 2009, 7:00 a.m.

The destination for our full day field trip in February is the Girl Scout's Kanawahala Program Center (KPC). It is located just off Highway 280 in Chelsea on 600 acres of woods loaded with trails where woodland birds abound. Possibilities include our woodpeckers, kinglets, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Brown Creeper, and Hermit Thrush. As we travel down Highway 280 we might stop at Lake Purdy, check out the small wetland at Greystone, or see what's happening at Chelsea's City Park, where there is a paved path through some riparian habitat adjacent to the ball fields.

tracks are good locations to look for Cooper's Hawks, American Kestrels and other raptors as they hunt the numerous pigeons. If we're lucky a Peregrine Falcon may be present.

Our final stop is the McWane Science Center, where we will bird from its rooftop. A quick tour of the Center will be offered at the end of the trip. After the tour, those who wish may join us for lunch at McWane's food court. For more information contact our trip leader, Greg Harber, at 251-2133.

Meet at 7:00 a.m. on the west side of Colonial Brookwood Village in the parking lot where the former Vincent's Market was located. This is a full day trip so please bring a picnic, water, drinks and snacks. Don't forget your binoculars and scopes.

Trip Leader: Louise Ayer Tommie, 428-9652

Also, a reminder our March half-day trip destination is Ruffner Mountain Nature Center on March 7th at 8:00 a.m.; make your plans to be there! For more information call 595-0814.



Flying WILD Workshop
DATE: Saturday, March 7, 2009
TIME: 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
LOCATION: McWane Science Center



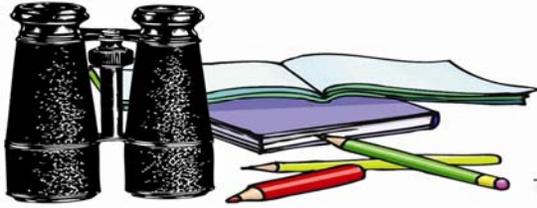
The **Birmingham Audubon Society** and the **McWane Science Center** invite teachers, school volunteers, and environmental educators to attend the **FREE** Flying WILD on Saturday, March 7, 2009 at the McWane Science Center (Third floor classrooms) from 10-3. Lunch is on your own. All participants will receive a curriculum guide CD with activities and Common Birds of Alabama PowerPoint.

Children are fascinated with nature and watching wildlife. Birds are easy to watch and attract to your schools yards. Flying WILD provides activities that teach students about birds, their migration, and what people can do to help birds and their habitats. The Guide's many activities can be used to teach classroom lessons or to initiate service-learning projects that help birds and their habitats. Participants will learn how to identify some of the more common species of birds and how to attract them onto school property for easy viewing by the children. Participants will also actively participate in hands-on activities from the Flying WILD Curriculum Guide..

Space is limited! To register for the workshop send the following information in an email to Shirley Farrell at shirfarr@gmail.com:

Name, Address, School/Museum/Nature Center Affiliation, Work Phone, and Home Phone

Registrations must be in by March 1, 2009. Further Questions? Contact Shirley Farrell at shirfarr@gmail.com or call 1-334-872-6895.



Conservation Corner

Notes from the Conservation Committee

Here follows a summary of conservation issues from the end of 2008:

In international news, the European Union dared the United States, Russia and China to follow their lead on global warming by agreeing on a plan to meet the so-called "20-20-20" targets-reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 20%, ensuring that 20% of energy comes from wind, solar and other renewable resources by 2020. Environmentalists, however, disputed the effectiveness of the agreement, citing concessions made to eastern Europe and heavy industry. The cost of the plan had alarmed eastern European countries at a time of economic downturn. Also, with more stringent regulation of emissions, it was feared that heavy industry would move to regions outside of Europe with looser environmental regulations.

On the national front, on Election Day, 360,000 acres of public lands were opened for oil and gas leasing, 100,00 acres of which were near Arches and Canyonlands National Park and Dinosaur National Monument. National Park Service senior officials were not consulted about the lease. Friday before Christmas, 150,000 acres were auctioned off. In a concession to the oil industry, rigs and drills in the area will be painted red as camouflage in the redrock landscape. Even if the oil companies remove all the available oil for refining, it will have zero effect on gas prices.

Julie McDonald, a former deputy assistant secretary in the Interior Department, who was overseeing the Fish and Wildlife Service, did pervasive harm to department integrity and morale and may have risked the well being of endangered species with her agenda, reported the Interior Department Inspector General in a May 12 '08 report. Last year, Interior Department senior officials reversed seven rulings that denied endangered species increased protection, after an investigation revealed that McDonald had applied political pressure. The new report examined nearly two dozen other endangered species decisions not reviewed in the initial report. It found that McDonald had directly interfered with at least 13 decisions and indirectly with two others. McDonald, a civil engineer, resigned in May '07 after last year's report by the IG found she broke federal rules, leaked information about endangered species to private groups, censored scientific findings and mistreated staff.

California, already a national leader in the use of solar power, has adopted a plan requiring utilities, refineries and large factories to transform their operations to cut greenhouse gas emissions. The heart of the plan is the future creation of a carbon credit market designed to give the state's major polluters cheaper ways to cut emissions. The plan was formulated to meet the requirements of a

landmark California 2006 law, called the Global Warming Solutions Act, which mandates the state to cut emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. There are 31 new rules affecting all facets of life, from the kind of air conditioning businesses may use, better public transportation, new housing near schools and businesses and rebates for energy efficient homes.

The EPA issued one new regulation that exempts farms from reporting any releases of hazardous air pollution from animal waste and another one exempting industrial solvents and other chemical that can be burned for fuel from the strict regulations governing hazardous waste. The rule concerning animal waste refers to decomposing waste releasing a gaseous form of hydrogen sulfide, exposure to which can lead to respiratory problems.

The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia reversed itself and temporarily reinstated a Bush administration plan to cut pollution from coal-fired plants. EPA had designed the plan, called the Clean Air Interstate Rule, to reduce pollution in areas immediately around power plants and in the downward states when air quality is affected by emissions blowing in from somewhere else. In July, '08, the court voided the rule, saying that EPA had exceeded its' authority and must rewrite it. In the decision of Dec. 23 '08, the court said that having a flawed rule was better than having no rule at all. The decision means that levels of smog-forming nitrogen oxides must be reduced in 28 eastern states and the District beginning Jan. 1, '09. Levels of sulfur dioxide must be reduced by 2010.

On Monday, the 22 of December, EPA issued a report on fine-particulate pollution that showed the number of geographic areas failing to meet federal standards of air quality had nearly doubled to 58, including part or all of 211 counties in 25 states. This failure is called non-attainment, i.e., a standard is set for a specific concentration of a pollutant in outdoor air. If the air quality in a given area meets or is cleaner than the national standard, it is called an attainment area; if not, it is a non-attainment area. Jefferson and Shelby County fall well within the non-attainment standards of whole counties. Walker County is a partial non-attainment area. The metropolitan area of Birmingham is included in the non-attainment side. Our neighboring states of Florida, Georgia and Mississippi are classified as attainment states. In Tennessee, the Knoxville-Sevierville-LaFollete areas were classified as non-attainment areas.

The Center for Biological Diversity has sued U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Interior Department Secretary Dirk Kempthorne for failing to act on a petition seeking protection for walrus under the Endangered Species Act. Walrus are threatened by melting sea ice, as are

Continued on next page

Conservation Corner Continued

arctic seal and polar bears. The walrus petition was filed in February. Fish and Wildlife was legally required to decide whether the petition had merit by May 8, 2008. The deadline passed without any action. Fish and Wildlife spokesman said due to limited resources and pending litigation, the agency was forced to rank actions by court order rather than species need. A listing of threatened or endangered for the walrus could slow plans for exploration and/or development by the oil industry in arctic waters.

Endangered Species News

The Department of Natural Resources of the State of Michigan conducts an annual survey of the state population of Kirtland's Warbler. The lowest number recorded since 1951, when monitoring began, was 167 singing males in 1974 and 1987. 1,791 singing males were heard in '08, which is the highest number recorded and exceeds the threshold number required for delisting from endangered status as stated in the Kirtland Warbler Recovery Plan. For a second year, singing males were observed outside of Michigan. 9 birds were heard in Wisconsin and a mated pair was found in Ontario. The core of the Kirtland Warbler population is still dependent on northern Michigan jack pine barrens for nesting habitat. This tiny bird is a ground nester, choosing sites in jack pine stands of 4-20 years of age. Historically, natural fires frequently swept through the area, creating the preferred habitat. Modern fire suppression altered the natural process, thus reducing the habitat to near extinction. Controlled burns, clearcutting, seeding and replanting have provided new habitat.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife proposed setting aside nearly 6,000 square miles of near shore waters (within 325 feet of coastline) in southeast Alaska as crucial habitat for the threatened Northern Sea Otter population of the Aleutian Islands. Near shore waters provide sea otters with shelter from marine predators, mainly orcas. The Center for Biological Diversity petitioned the government eight years ago to take steps to protect sea otters. Oil development in Bristol Bay, overfishing and global warming are all threats to the otter.

The Bush administration, the states of Oregon and California and Pacific Corporation endorse a plan to remove four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River. The agreement would open 300 miles of the river to freeflowing status. Hopefully, this will end a decade-long struggle pitting conflicting interests of conservationists and Native Americans against farmers and local communities. Oregon's governor said the agreement would be "a model not only for the West, but the rest of the country of how the federal and state governments and private industry can work together." Propelling the agreement was a series of events that were economically destructive in the Klamath River basin-agricultural production was crippled in 2001 when irrigation was shut off; the following year, the Department of the Interior ordered water distributed to irrigators which resulted in the death of tens of thousands of salmon; which in 2007, led to a sharp drop in commercial fishing and subsequent economic downturns.

Closer to home, Kingston Fossil Plant, a TVA generating plant 40 miles west of Knoxville, TN, experienced a dam breach Wednesday, Dec. 23, spilling at first estimate, 300 million gallons of sludge and water into the Emory River, a tributary of the Clinch River, itself a tributary of the Tennessee River and on 300 acres of surrounding land. As of Dec. 30, the estimate was revised upward to 5.4 million cubic yards, more than a billion gallons, damaging 12 homes and contaminating the land. The sludge or coal ash, a byproduct of the burning of coal to produce electricity, covered the land with a 4"-6" thick layer. In a good year, the plant used 14,000 tons of coal a day, supplying electricity for 670,000 households. This burning of coal produced more than 2.2 million pounds of toxic material which was then deposited in the holding pond, at times the ash forming a tower over the pond, rising up to 55 feet. 45,000 pounds of arsenic, 49,000 pounds of lead, 1.4 million pounds of barium, 91,000 pounds of chromium and 140,000 pounds of manganese made up the contents of the ash, metals which can cause cancer, liver damage and neurological complications. The pond contained many decades' worth of these toxins. As of Dec. 29, TVA maintained that the sludge released was not toxic. Residents complained that TVA had been slow to publish warnings about the contents of the ash and what the water, soil and sediment samples showed. Water samples taken near the sight of the spill showed elevated levels of lead and thallium and very high levels of arsenic. On Dec. 30, TVA, EPA and other agencies issued a joint statement recommending that direct contact be avoided and that pets and children should be kept away. Backhoes and heavy equipment are being used to clean up the ash and underwater dams constructed to keep the sludge from moving downstream. There is no estimate of the cost of clean up nor the amount of time it will take.

Spokesmen for all three Alabama utilities (Alabama Power, TVA and Power South Energy Cooperative in Leroy) report that all the utilities have inspected coal ash retention ponds at their respective plants and have found no problems. They state that inspections are carried out on a regular basis. TVA has two power plants in northern Alabama-Widow's Creek in Stevenson and Colbert in Tusculumbia; Power South in Leroy; and Alabama Power operates coal ash retaining ponds at six steam plants-Greene County near Demopolis, Gadsden near the city of Gadsden, Miller near Birmingham, Gorgas near Tuscaloosa, Barry north of Mobile and Gaston in Shelby County.

The FDA has agreed to reconsider the issue of the dangers of bisphenol-A, a compound found in plastic food containers, baby bottles and the linings of metal cans. A draft risk assessment published in August by the FDA found that the chemical was safe as now used. DHHS and the AMA, who published a joint study in September, found that adults with high levels of BPA (abbreviation for the compound) in their systems were more prone to diabetes, heart and liver disease. Canada has added BPA to its list of toxic substances and will ban BPA from polycarbonate baby bottles.



City Living

By Shirley Farrell

What's the first bird that comes to mind when you think of Birmingham? You're right – it's the pigeon, or Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*). This bird is feral, a domesticated bird gone wild. When Northern Europeans settled in Nova Scotia, Canada, in the 1600s, they brought the Rock Pigeon with them. These domesticated birds, as well as homing pigeons, escaped and have adapted well to living with humans. They can be found all over North America from cities to farms.

The true wild pigeons can be found in Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. This bird is considered to be the oldest domesticated bird in the world. Pigeons have been captured and bred for food and entertainment for over 5,000 years. Wild pigeons nest on cliffs and ledges. Ledges of tall buildings look like cliff ledges. The birds will build nests and keep reusing them. These birds have been great waste disposals, eating garbage thrown in the city. The biggest problem with these city birds is the waste, feces, on statues and buildings.

In ancient times pigeons were the fastest way to send messages. Greeks used homing pigeons to send news of Olympic victories. Julius Caesar even used pigeons to carry important messages.

In World War I homing pigeons were widely used by European armies. The United States General John Pershing saw the birds in use and ordered the United States to use pigeons for communication. These birds had a 95% success rate in delivering messages. Now, you might be thinking about the use of cell phones BUT this was before the modern radio. The best technology was the telegraph. The enemy armies would cut the wire system in two. Many of the pigeons were considered heroes and several of these war communication birds received medals.

One of the most famous WWI pigeons was Cher Ami (French for "Dear Friend"). This bird was the only hope of saving The 77th Infantry Division known as "the Liberty Division." Most of these men were from New York and wore Statue of Liberty Patches on their shoulders. This battalion of 600 men was trapped by the German soldiers. American soldiers tried to help

this battalion by firing on the Germans, but the bombs and gunfire were hitting the men they were trying to help! The 77th Infantry Division had one homing pigeon left to get a message out to stop the bombs and gunfire. Cher Ami had the following message tied to his left leg: "We are along the road parallel to 276.4. Our own artillery is dropping a barrage directly on us. For heaven's sake, stop it!"

The German soldiers saw the bird fly off and started shooting at it. Bullets were zipping all around the bird. Cher Ami was hit several times. The men of the Lost Battalion saw the bird drop to the ground. Seconds went by and the bird was back in the air. He flew 25 miles in 25 minutes to deliver the message back to the command post. 194 men were saved. Cher Ami had arrived covered in blood with his left leg broken, a bullet in his chest and one eye blinded. The medics worked hard to save this courageous bird. He was healed and received the Croix de Guerre medal. The bird was taken back to America where it lived until June 13, 1919. The bird was mounted (stuffed) and put on display with his medal in the Smithsonian Institute!

There are over 200 kinds of pigeons raised by people, called Pigeon fanciers, all over the world. Some birds fly fast, some fly and turn somersaults in the air (called tumblers), and some

have fancy feather crests or fantails. These birds come in many shapes and color patterns, too.

Some people call these birds "rats on wings" while others call them the "thoroughbreds of the air." What do you think?

JOKE:

Did you hear about the man who became a millionaire with one homing pigeon?

He sold it for a dollar and it kept coming back a million times!



PIGEON BREEDS

Can you find these pigeon raised by Pigeon Fanciers?

- American Roller
- Mookee
- Birmingham Roller
- Norwegian Tumbler
- Carneau
- Saxon Monk
- Dutch Highflier
- Syrian Halabi
- Fantail
- Tippler
- Fish Eye Roller
- Zurich White Tail

K	E	H	U	L	I	O	V	E	A	L	K	Z	V	H	P	Z
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B	Q	R	E	L	L	O	R	N	A	C	I	R	E	M	A	Z
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R	M	A	P	Y	D	O	U	J	C	A	R	N	E	A	U	L

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~ Membership Application ~

Birmingham Audubon Society/ National Audubon Society

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
 Phone: () _____

Introductory membership ~ \$20.00

Includes quarterly subscription to Audubon magazine and 8 issues of Flicker Flashes, the chapter newsletter.

Senior (62 & older) and student (full-time) memberships available for \$15.00.

(Preferred method of payment for all new members is through the chapter, using this form).

Regular membership/Renewals ~ \$20.00

The National Audubon Society handles membership renewals through their Membership Data Center. Contact them at 1-800-274-4201 or write them at:

P.O. Box 52529,
 Boulder, CO 80322-2529.

Submit renewals directly to NAS.

My check for \$_____ is enclosed.

Please make check payable to: **National Audubon Society**

Mail this form and check to: Birmingham Audubon Society
 P.O. Box 314
 Birmingham, AL 35201

Birmingham Audubon Society *AO07XCH8

February 2009

- 1 *Flicker Flashes* articles due, March issue
- 7 BAS 1/2 day Field Trip, Downtown/McWane Science Center
- 19 Board Meeting, BZA, 5:45 p.m.
General Meeting, BZA, 7:00 p.m.
Dr. James Lamb, McWane Science Center, Fossil Birds
- 21 BAS Field Trip, Camp Kanawahala Program Center
- 22 Audubon Teaches Nature,
The Wildlife Center, 2:00 p.m.

March 2009

- 1 *Flicker Flashes* articles due, April issue
- 7 BAS 1/2 day Field Trip, Ruffner Mountain Nature Center
- 19 Board Meeting, BZA, 5:45 p.m.
General Meeting, BZA, 7:00 p.m.
Pat Byington, The Wilderness Society, Topic TBA
- 21 BAS Sessions Sanctuary workday (1/2 day)
- 28 BAS Field Trip, Perry Lakes Park
- 29 Audubon Teaches Nature, The Wildlife Center, 2:00 p.m.

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