



This Month's Program: November 19, 2020

Where Oh where Can the Songbirds Go? - Migratory Birds Along the West Coast of Florida by Jim McGinty



Black-and-white warbler feeding on a caterpillar during spring migration. *Photo: Sam Mitcham.* Jim McGinty with Yellow-billed Cuckoo. *Photo courtesy Jim McGinty*

Some of our favorite birds—the warblers, tanagers and other songbirds—are among those that migrate twice a year north and south and face extreme hazards in this migration. Orange Audubon Society's (OAS) November 19th program will review the findings of a 10-year migratory bird research study conducted at Hammock Park, Dunedin in west central Florida by biologist and educator Jim McGinty.

Bird banding is an important tool for study of migration patterns. In 2011, Jim began a migratory bird banding station in Dunedin, banding birds for 6 weeks every spring and fall. In 2019, he moved his research project to Caladesi Island State Park. Jim has been birdwatching since the age of seven and has shared his love of birds with people of all ages while working at nature/environmental centers in Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Florida. The first migratory bird banding station he started was in Milwaukee. He has participated in many research and community science projects involving birds, and after working over 25 years as an environmental educator in the non-formal world at nature/environmental

centers in four states, he now works in formal education at an environmental charter school (K - 8).

Jim is very interested in collaborating with researchers and banders around the state of Florida to contribute to our knowledge of neotropical migrants and how we can conserve them for future generations. Jim will end his program with a visual and auditory "songbird quiz." Go to [OAS' YouTube channel](#) on November 19th, 7 p.m. to see this fascinating program. To ask questions on YouTube or submit answers to the "songbird quiz," sign in with a gmail account. The program will be posted for later viewing.

Terry Piper, Programs Chair

Orange Audubon Society programs are free and no reservations are necessary.

Programs are the 3rd Thursday of each month (September-June) and all but June start at 7:00 p.m.

Programs are normally held at Harry P. Leu Gardens.

However, they will be held virtually until further notice due to COVID-19 health precautions.



November Monthly Field Trip Lighthouse Point Park, Ponce Inlet November 21, 2020

Orange Audubon Society's Saturday, November 21st field trip will be to Lighthouse Point Park, a Volusia County park in Ponce Inlet. On the boardwalk we will look for late migrant songbirds and beyond the dunes, we'll observe beach birds. We will bird the jetty and mouth of the Halifax River, for gulls, terns, other shorebirds and wading birds. Park entry is \$10 per car. We will meet there at 9:00 a.m. The trip is free, but limited to 10 participants. To register, contact me at lmartin5@msn.com or (407) 647- 5834.

Larry Martin, Field Trips Chair



November 2019 Ponce Inlet Field Trip with Knighthawk Audubon. *Photo: Deborah Green*

Bird Chats with OAS

Orange Audubon Society (OAS) has initiated a fun weekly "bird chat" on Zoom each 1st, 2nd, and 4th Thursday at 7 p.m.

Mystery birds, new arrivals, and a topic of the week make up each one-hour chat, which is archived on [OAS' YouTube channel](#). On November 5th Adam Kent will present on Sparrows and on November 12th Jay Exum will present on Wild Turkeys. There will be no Bird Chat on November 26th as we celebrate Thanksgiving. Register [at this link](#) to join the conversation and you will be sent the Zoom link. Join the fun!

Did You Vote Yet?



Early voting in most counties in Florida ends November 1st. In Orange County it ends at 8:00 p.m. [at these locations](#), in Seminole County at 7 p.m. [at these locations](#), and in Osceola County at 8:00 p.m. [at these locations](#).

Early voting in [Lake County ended October 31st](#). Vote-by-mail ballots can be dropped off during early voting and at the Supervisor of Elections office. Check the website for exact rules.

Your Voice Is Needed Now to Save the Arctic

Late on Friday, October 23rd, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) released a plan that would clear the path for seismic oil exploration on the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge this December. And they only gave the public 14 days to respond! The deadline to send comments is this Friday, November 6. The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge still carries scars from seismic testing conducted more than 30 years ago. And now, huge earthshaking vehicles could soon be driving over this fragile area of tundra 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for months, posing a serious threat to migratory bird habitats, denning polar bears, and the calving area for the Porcupine caribou herd, an essential subsistence resource for Indigenous Peoples of Alaska and Canada. Please tell the Bureau of Land Management you oppose seismic oil exploration on the coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge. [You can use National Audubon's action link](#)

Urgent: Comment to Protect Florida Wetlands

Florida's Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) wants to take over wetlands permitting from federal agencies such as the Army Corps of Engineers, Fish and Wildlife Service, Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Under this new plan supported by Governor DeSantis, the state will take over the longstanding federal program that for decades has protected marshes, cypress forests, ponds and

other wetlands under the Clean Water Act.

This plan fast-tracks development permits for powerful special interests that want to exploit Florida's wetlands for profit, degrade and ruin our natural landscapes and affect our wildlife. Unfortunately, our state DEP has been weakened by recent Florida legislative and administrative actions, leading to poor enforcement of Florida's environmental laws. Handing over federal responsibilities to the state leads to a less thorough review process and greater wetlands loss.



Bald Eagle. Photo: Milton Heiberg

Read the [Orlando Sentinel opinion piece by Carl Hiassan](#), the [Florida Phoenix article by Craig Pittman](#) or the [TC Palm editorial by Pelican Island Audubon Society President Richard Baker](#). *Comments are due by November 2nd* and an easy way to make them is through the Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation's [action link](#).

Central Florida Natural History/Human History

Greenwood Urban Wetlands, a City of Orlando Stormwater Park, is an eBird hot spot with 110 bird species recorded. The wetlands, accessed off Mills Avenue at 1411 Greenwood St, Orlando, FL 32801, is a popular place to photograph nesting Bald Eagles.

Adjacent Greenwood Cemetery, founded in 1880 by a group of wealthy Orlando residents as the city's first cemetery, is a window into Orlando's history. Buried here are Orlando's war veterans, including veterans from the Civil War, World War I and II. The cemetery also has a section honoring victims of lynching, a reminder of Florida's struggle for justice and equality. The most famous lynching



Orange Audubon Society (OAS) mission: To promote public understanding of, and an interest in, wildlife and the environment that supports it; foster the recognition of the tangible and intangible values in the remaining natural areas of Florida and the world, and our responsibility for the conservation of the Earth's natural ecosystems.

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The OASis (Orange Audubon Society information source) newsletter is published monthly, September-June, and posted on the OAS website. A link announcing new issues is e-mailed to subscribers.

Never miss out on OAS happenings. Add or update your email address by contacting newsletter@orangeaudubonfl.org.

For other membership information, contact: Mike Daley
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victim buried there is July Perry, a prominent black advocate for civil rights who championed education and civic engagement. After participating in a voter registration movement in 1920, [Perry was killed by a violent mob attack that rampaged his Afro-American community in Ocoee.](#) This was exactly 100 years ago during the vote in the [1920 presidential election](#) and very much worth our remembering.

Equity, Diversity and Inclusion

National Audubon Society has made an active commitment to make its members reflect the demographics of the local population. The movement is called [Equity, Diversity and Inclusion \(EDI\)](#) and each chapter has been requested to increase its efforts. People of color, Hispanics and other ethnic groups, LGBTQ and disabled persons are all under represented in Audubon's memberships. Likewise, in the case of most chapters, younger members are still a minority, but through Audubon Florida's Conservation Leadership Initiative (CLI) and National Audubon's Audubon on Campus initiative, more college students in our area are learning about Audubon. OAS' North Shore Birding Festival (p. 7) works particularly hard to share the experience with college-age students by offering them reduced prices and the opportunity to apply for travel/lodging scholarships.

Regarding disabled individuals, National Audubon's EDI efforts also include identifying and publicizing parks and birding spots that can be visited by people with disabilities in the "Birdability" movement. If you have any suggestions for OAS and want to get involved in an effort to improve our chapter's EDI, contact Orange Audubon Society's president at info@orangeaudubonfl.org.

5,000+ Acres Protected

The Florida Cabinet recently approved conservation easements and purchases to permanently protect 5,286 acres through the Florida Forever and Rural & Family Lands Protection Program. The land protects critical headwaters, provides recreational areas and includes habitat for Crested Caracaras, Florida Scrub-Jays, Burrowing Owls and



New Home for Mead's Screech Owl

Recently Larry Martin, Orange Audubon's Mead Botanical Garden liaison, and volunteer Sam Mitcham installed a new Screech Owl box (photo at left) at Mead. The old box while used last year, was showing its age. The box was constructed by Richard Poole, who has constructed hundreds of nest boxes and [has written this article on box construction.](#)

Sewer Project to Protect Wekiwa Springs

Wekiwa Springs was in danger of losing funding for a long-awaited sewer project in the fragile springshed, plagued by algae blooms blamed partly on residential septic discharge.

With diligent work by Orange County District 2 Commissioner Christine Moore and residents, the Florida Department of Environment Protection will now provide \$4.3 million to assist with a multi-year plan to switch thousands of homes from septic tanks to sewers. See [this Orlando Sentinel article.](#)

Water Management District Adopts Minimum Flows and Levels

On October 27th, the St. Johns River Water Management District Governing Board adopted the 2020 Minimum Flows and Levels (MFL) priority list, which lays out the agency's plan for completing and re-evaluating MFLs through 2024.

MFLs define the limits at which further water withdrawals would be significantly harmful to the water resources or ecology of an area. Establishing MFLs is a requirement of the state Legislature and is required by the state Comprehensive Plan, the water resources implementation rule (formerly state water policy) and a 1996 governor's executive order for priority water bodies.

The District has established MFLs on 131 water bodies (104 lakes, 14 springs, 6 rivers, and 7 wetlands). A total of 30 MFLs have been re-evaluated.

To view the 2020 Minimum Flows and Levels priority list and schedule, go [to this link](#) or read about it in the District's online [StreamLines magazine.](#)

Draft Reports from M-CORES Task Forces Question Need for New Turnpikes

Recently released draft findings from the M-CORES Task Force express that there is no current demonstrated need for new greenfield — going through undeveloped land — turnpikes in the 3 study areas designated by legislature. Reports reaffirm that the most economical and ecological means of meeting current road capacity needs would be by co-locating with existing major road corridors or major power line cuts. This is the position of Audubon Florida and was emphasized during the public input meetings by Audubon Florida's Charles Lee, by Audubon chapters and other environmental groups.

Along with fewer environmental impacts, projects of this size are less costly when co-located on existing state-owned land. Financial feasibility, particularly in times like these, is essential when planning public investments of this size.

While the reports have not yet been finalized, we are encouraged that concerns by Audubon and other environmental groups, local communities and private citizens are reflected in the draft reports. *Information for this article was provided by Audubon Florida.*

other species. Purchased properties include 1,901 acres within the Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway project, connecting the Ocala and Osceola national forests. Advocacy by environmentalists has helped to get these easements and purchases going.

In case you missed it...

Purple Martins at UCF

After ‘Travels’ with Bartram in September, Orange Audubon’s program in October turned to birds, specifically the gregarious Purple Martin and its genome. Dr. Anna Forsman, biology professor at University of Central Florida (UCF), studies genomics, the study of the genome, in Purple Martins (*Progne subis*) and in several other creatures. The Purple Martin is our largest swallow. It breeds here in North America and then migrates to South America for the winter. There are three subspecies of *P. subis*: the eastern, the western, and the desert martin. All are aerial insectivores and cavity nesters. The eastern subspecies is a colonial nester using primarily artificial cavities, the western subspecies is a solitary nester and uses excavated holes, such as those of a woodpecker, in trees and the desert subspecies uses cavities in Saguaro cactus.

Evidence indicates that the martin-human relationship dates back to Chickasaw and Choctaw indigenous people who used gourds as nesting cavities, perhaps to attract a natural pest control.

Dr. Forsman’s current research focuses on martin foraging ecology — what kinds of insects they eat, how diet influences gut microbiome, and how the microbiome affects the bird. She and her team collect fecal samples, prepare them for DNA sequencing — which they do in-house — and have determined that martin diet is quite diverse, including dragonflies, beetles, moths, and even ants.

To encourage martins to nest at UCF, Dr. Forsman and her team assembled twelve racks of 12 artificial cavities each, and installed them in open areas near water. Martins used twelve of the 144 cavities the first season and preferred cavities lined with pine straw.

You can contribute to community-based science by becoming a Purple Martin “landlord,” by participating in the Scout-Arrival Study with the Purple Martin Conservation Association, or by contacting Dr. Forsman at anna.forsman@ucf.edu. Martins will be returning here at the end of the year, so act now.

Terry Piper

Gray Catbird: An Elegant Mimic

A Gray Catbird arrived in October to feast on abundant beautyberries. I heard its cat-like mewling as it darted into the dense shrub near my window and I could admire its many lovely parts: its slaty gray plumage, the striking black cap, black eye and tail, and charming rufous undertail coverts.



Gray Catbird at Mead Botanical Garden, March 2019. Photo: Sherry Fischer

Like Northern Mockingbirds and thrashers of the family Mimidae, Gray Catbirds share diverse vocal talents and are expert mimics. These birds have long complex songs of warbles, squeaks, guttural notes, and melodious phrases that can continue nonstop for 10 to 20 minutes. Their unusual talent benefits the reproductive process. Because they have survived many breeding seasons, male catbirds with extensive song repertoires are more attractive to females.

Catbirds copy the calls of other species (including frogs), often stringing the sounds together to make their own song. The eerie cat-like mew may be the easiest to recognize. Once you accept the fact that a bird can do this, you will never forget the sound, and you will be able to find Catbirds again in shaded areas or low shrubs where they forage for insects, other invertebrates and berries. In addition to beautyberries, Catbirds eat holly berries, elderberries, poison ivy, blackberries, raspberries, cherries and strawberries. In summer they primarily eat beetles, grasshoppers, caterpillars and moths.

Females build nests on horizontal branches in dense shrubs, small trees or in vines. The structure is a bulky cup about five inches wide and two inches deep made of twigs, straw, bark, mud and trash with a finely woven lining of grass, hair, rootlets and pine needles. Another avian architectural wonder! Male Catbirds mark their territory in spring and summer by singing from prominent perches and chasing away intruders. Look for them at the top of dense tangled thickets

These birds are common and their populations were stable from 1966 to 2014, although there have been declines in the southeastern U.S. Partners in Flight estimates a global breeding population of 27 million with 87 percent spending some part of the year in the U.S., 13 percent breeding in Canada and 25 percent wintering in Mexico.

A sure way to attract this species is to plant a native American beautyberry plant that produces attractive purple berries all winter. With little care, my plant grew large and it perked up quickly in the spring. Mockingbirds and other species also enjoy the berries. Check out this splendid bird! Once you see its exquisite rufous undertail coverts and experience its eerie cat-like mewling, you will fall in love — as I did — with the elegant Gray Catbird!

Linda Carpenter

American Beautyberry

Over time you can add native plants to your yard that attract birds and other wildlife, offering food and shelter, and perhaps nesting opportunities. First to add is American Beautyberry, *Callicarpa americana*, a Florida native shrub that produces large amounts of purple berries in clusters along curved branches. Beautyberries are survival foods for birds for when more favored berries are not available.



American Beautyberry and Gray Catbird. Photo: Mary Keim

Lake Apopka Wildlife Drive

Lake Apopka Wildlife Drive (LAWD) is magic this time of year. As one of Orange Audubon Society's (OAS) LAWD Ambassadors, last Saturday, I greeted cars from 12:30 to 3:00 p.m. and then drove through until the Drive closed at 5:00 p.m.

Little Blue Herons were common at first. Two of them mantled their wings and jumped up and down doing a mating dance. A flock of 34 Pied-billed Grebes huddled in one of the flat, shallow ponds.



Pied-billed Grebes. Photo: Liz Kearley

Glossy Ibis picked the ponds along with White Ibis. The sun shone in a covered way, highlighting green plants so fantastically that it was like Floridian Ireland.

Lake Apopka is becoming cleaner and more and more birds are returning — such as Mississippi Kite — that haven't been seen there for years. Northern birds have begun the annual migration southward, so different birds are seen all the time.

Plants are in fall blooming season. The six-foot tall grass, bushy bluestem (*Andropogon glomeratus*) is lion-gold colored and dry most of the year, but now is light green with a pale green inflorescence like a broom head that shines in the sunlight. Huge green bushes of Peruvian primrosewillow (*Ludwigia peruviana*), unfortunately an exotic pest, are covered with large beautiful yellow flowers. The watery ecosystem plants and animals are fascinating.

You never know what will be at the lake from season to season. Birds follow the spine of Florida — the ridge — as a southward migration guide from the air this time of year. Lake Apopka is a giant source of food and water nearby. On my visit a Red-tailed Hawk — common west of the

Rockies, in the northern Midwest and Canada — flew over.

Blue-winged Teal, an early migrating duck, were the only ducks I could spot in late October, some of them smaller than the Common Gallinules swimming with them. But I know other species, like Ring-necked Ducks, are on their way.

A huge Great Blue Heron, which patiently stalked the canal at the entrance station for over an hour, suddenly pulled a soft, black, three-foot long Siren out of the water and quickly swallowed it whole. The sky is open for miles, and cloud watching was spectacular. Two adult Bald Eagles soared in circles after each other.

The Drive is a one-way, single-lane road, like the white berm road at Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge. It's open Friday through Sunday and federal holidays, from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and there is no charge. It's 11 miles long and takes about two hours to complete. Traffic can be slow if the lead car is taking its time sightseeing or stopping to take pictures.



Great Blue Heron on Southern Amaranth. Photo: Susan Kirby

The [LAWD Facebook page](#) has great photos from the drive. The pictures are generally of birds, but also bobcats, alligators and sunsets. Patience is a virtue, but there are turnouts and a couple of alternate roads. The roads are very well marked.

On Saturdays and Sundays, OAS' LAWD Ambassadors hand out the St. Johns River Water Management's excellent map and give tips to first time visitors at the beginning of the drive. More ambassadors are needed. If you would like to help us, email volunteer@orangeaudubonfl.org.

Cecie Catron

Help the Birds, Help Yourself

According to Mayo Clinic, volunteerism:

1) Decreases risk of depression. Research shows volunteering lowers rates of depression in individuals 65 and older by increasing social interaction and building a support system based on mutual interests

2) Gives a sense of purpose and teaches valuable skills.

3) Helps you stay physically fit and mentally active. Brain researchers in Texas found doing puzzles just helps you do puzzles better. But learning new skills and reaching beyond your comfort level is what really benefits brain health. Volunteers report better physical health than non-volunteers and greater life-satisfaction scores.

4) Reduces stress levels. I can't think of anything more relaxing than helping with a bird survey. The benefits of mindfulness occur when you immerse yourself in an activity that takes your full attention. Add the fresh outdoors air and beautiful environment and you'll find out why studies show volunteering helps buffer stress, and has been found to reduce the risk of disease.

5) May help you live longer. Data from the Longitudinal Study of Aging found that individuals who volunteer have lower mortality rates than those who do not when controlling for age, gender and physical condition. Other studies show that pain intensity and depression decline in those with chronic illness who volunteer.

6) Helps you meet others and develop new relationships. Shared activities help you make new friends with people who have similar interests. It helps you expand your social network and practice your social skills.

Please look into volunteering with Orange Audubon—contact volunteer@orangeaudubonfl.org — for volunteer opportunities. Our opportunities include outdoor, appropriately distanced and mask mandatory activities. Whether participating in bird surveys, the Lake Apopka Wildlife Drive Ambassador Program, Eagle or Jay Watch programs, helping with the North Shore Birding Festival or other upcoming activities, consider helping us help the birds and the environment. And help yourself, too!

Susan Thome-Barrett

North Shore Birding Festival, December 3–7, 2020

Orange Audubon Society's (OAS) 5th annual North Shore Birding Festival will be December 3–7, 2020. OAS has booked the Wekiwa Springs State Park Youth Camp as a place to host some out-of-town trip leaders and to rent lodging to a few guests. Having the Youth Camp allows us to host a star-gazing program with Derek Demeter, Planetarium Director at Seminole State College! We will be able to listen for whip-poor-wills and owls and the Birding by Kayak trip will be on the beautiful Wekiva River.

We will still explore the Lake Apopka North Shore and other Central Florida birding hotspots. Trips are limited to 10 participants with 2–3 leaders, with masks and other current COVID-19 precautions. All the details and registration link are on the [website](#).

You can also sign up for notifications [at this link](#), and watch for additional information on the North Shore Birding Festival [Facebook page](#). Despite all the difficulties of holding a festival during a COVID-19 pandemic, we are looking forward to a great festival. We hope you join us!



Beginning Birding with the Simpsons, 2018 North Shore Birding Festival. Photo: Deborah Green

Beginning Birding With the Simpsons

David and Dee Simpson are again offering a Beginning Birding field trip, this time at Wekiwa Springs State Park, as part of the North Shore Birding Festival on Sunday December 6th, 1:30 p.m.–3:30 p.m. (Trip 34). Registration for children under 17 is only \$5 with their accompanying parent only \$10. Limited to 10 participants, like our other trips, this trip will fill quickly, so if you have a young person in the family who might enjoy this outdoor experience, [check it out!](#)

Deborah Green, North Shore Birding Festival Committee Chair

USFWS May Downlist the Red-cockaded Woodpecker

Improvements in Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW) populations and longleaf pine habitat management have been made under the Endangered Species Act.

However, National Audubon Society (NAS) continues to express concern for the future of the RCW in light of climate change. Hurricane Michael was devastating to the longleaf pine habitat in the central Panhandle, which is home to the largest breeding population of this rare species in our state. Expectations are for increasing intensity and frequency of storms which will affect this species. Memory of the lost Ivory-Billed Woodpecker is a stark reminder that habitat matters. It takes only days to destroy what took centuries to grow. NAS appreciates that this species will still be listed as threatened under the proposed downlisting. Protection is always more effective and less expensive than restoration. NAS points out that status determinations like this must take into account climate impacts to be truly complete.

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Bird Chat, Sparrows with Adam Kent

November 5, 2020
Contact Deborah at (407) 637-2525

Wekiwa Springs State Park Bird Survey, Apopka

November 7, 2020
Contact Kathy at (407) 488-9559

Bird Chat, Wild Turkeys with Jay Exum

November 12, 2020
Contact Deborah at (407) 637-2525

Limited Edition Field Trip: Lake Apopka North Shore, Clay Island

November 14, 2020
Contact Kathy at (407) 488-9559

November Program: Bird Migration: Insights from Banding Studies - Jim McGinty

November 19, 2020
Contact Terry at (321) 436-4932

Monthly Field Trip: Lighthouse Point Park, Ponce Inlet

November 21, 2020
Contact Larry at (407) 647-5834

Christmas Bird Counts: Contact the compiler to participate.

- **Bay Lake:** December 19, 2020
Contact John Thomton at jthomton@hotmail.com
- **Wekiwa River:** December 19, 2020
Contact Jay Exum at jay.h.exum@gmail.com
- **Kissimmee Valley:** December 20, 2020
Contact Chris Newton at dexterdevon68@gmail.com
- **Zellwood/Mt. Dora:** December 17, 2020
Contact Gallus Quigley at gallusq@gmail.com
- **Econlockhatchee:** December 26, 2020
Contact Lorne Malo at lornemalo@bellsouth.net
- **Clermont:** January 3, 2021
Contact John Thomton at jthomton@hotmail.com

Limited Edition Field Trip: Lake Jesup Conservation Area—Marl Bed Flats, Sanford

December 13, 2020
Contact Kathy at (407) 488-9559

December Program: Key Tips for Creating an Excellent Image by Lisa Langell

December 17, 2020
Contact Terry at (321) 436-4932

December 3-7, 2020



**NORTH
SHORE
BIRDING
FESTIVAL**

www.orangeaudubonfl.org/festival