

1994 National Wetlands Awards Presentation

5:15 pm, Thursday, May 19, 1994
Ritz Carlton Hotel, Pentagon City, Virginia

Please join us for the presentation of the fifth annual presentation National Wetlands Awards. The Awards recognize individuals who have demonstrated innovation and excellence in wetlands protection at the state and local levels and in the nonprofit and business sectors. The Awards are co-sponsored by the Environmental Law Institute and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The reception will feature audio-visual presentations on this year's award winners' projects. The 1994 Awards will be presented in conjunction with the Ninth Annual Wetlands Law and Regulation Conference.

1994 National Wetlands Award Winners

*Outreach and Education: Deborah Buehler,
Indianapolis Zoo*

*Volunteer Leadership: Karen Bonner, Tucker
County Planning Commission*

*Science and Research: Keel Kemper, Maine
Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife*

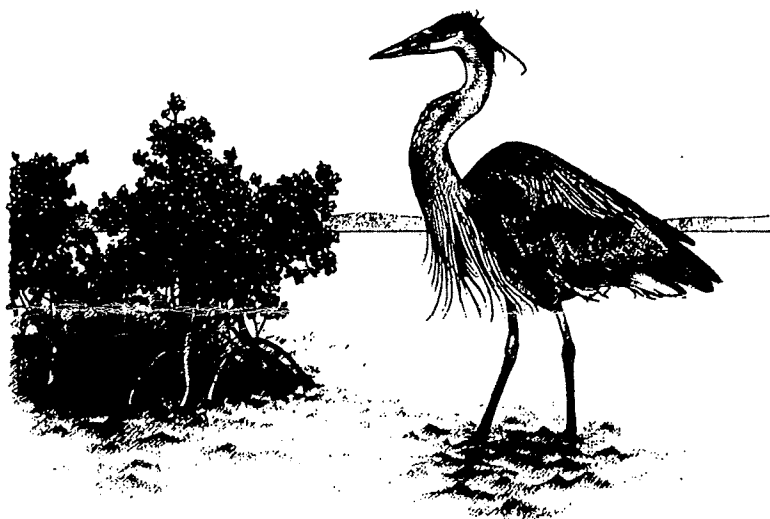
*Land Stewardship: Thomas Dick, Richland
Veterinary Hospital*

*Land Stewardship: Bill McHenry, Job Corps
Program*

*Wetlands Program Development: Dennis Bowker,
Napa County Resource Conservation District*

*Wetlands Program Development: Michael Houck,
Urban Streams Council*

*Wetlands Program Development: Ron Howing,
Iowa Department of Natural Resources*



For more information contact Amy Falk at ELI (202) 939-3821. RSVP (acceptances only).

National Headquarters
700 Broadway
New York, NY 10003-9562
Tel: (212) 979-3000
Fax: (212) 473-6021

**ALLEGHENY PLATEAU AUDUBON SOCIETY OF
JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA PRESENTED
AUDUBON EARTH DEFENDER AWARD**

FT. MYERS, FL., Nov. 13--The National Audubon Society has presented the Allegheny Plateau Society of Johnstown, Pennsylvania with a 1994 'Earth Defender' award. The award was presented to Dr. Thomas Dick on Sunday at Audubon's biennial convention in Ft. Myers, Florida.

In presenting the award, Audubon's Vice President for Regional Affairs Liz Raisbeck said, "We are proud to present the Earth Defender award this year to Dr. Thomas Dick and the Allegheny Plateau Society. This chapter has embarked on an unusually ambitious project to restore 170 acres of ditched and drained agricultural land to a healthy, functioning wetlands. The chapter, led by Tom Dick, found funding through the Fish and Wildlife Service's 'Partners for Wildlife' program. The chapter is presently engaged in a widely publicized experiment to bring this farmland back into productive habitat. Their goal is to show that wetlands restoration is a good management tool for wildlife enhancement. In the first year, tundra swans visited the emerging wetlands, followed by several species of ducks, geese, grebes, mergansers and shorebirds. Bird diversity at the site increased by 60% in the first year."

National Audubon Society presents twelve Earth Defender awards at the organization's biennial national convention. The Earth Defender award recognizes the countless projects, programs, and campaigns developed by Audubon chapters to protect the environment. The awards honor a broad range of conservation activities that many chapters are engaged in, from protection of local sanctuaries to habitat enhancement projects, to challenging political battles over local land use decisions. This year, the judging was conducted by three National Audubon Society board members, Jan Burch of Springfield, Missouri, David Carson of McDade, Texas and George Ellman of Glen Ellen, California. "While Audubon can never adequately acknowledge all the wonderful work chapter advocates across the country accomplish to save threatened places and protect birds and other wildlife, we take great pleasure in presenting these dozen Earth Defender awards to outstanding chapter conservation projects," said Raisbeck.



January, 1995

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK...

We have gotten behind schedule with newsletters, but we expect to be back on schedule shortly. At the November board meeting, we took some steps to remind everyone involved of deadlines and our proposed publication schedule. Therefore, you should be receiving future newsletters on a more regular and timely basis.

Also at the board meeting, it was brought to our attention that the Pennsylvania Chapter of the Nature Conservancy was soliciting funds in order to purchase a tract of land known as Two-mile Run in Monroe County. The 1500-acre parcel, known as the Yamulla tract, has been offered to the Conservancy at a bargain price; but their purchase option runs out on February 14, 1995. The Two-mile Run watershed is one of the largest and least disturbed peatlands in Pennsylvania. It is a mosaic of boreal conifer swamps, shrub ferns, acidic seepage swamps, and an open grassy fen. This site supports the largest and healthiest spruce forest in the Commonwealth. Because of the importance of wetlands preservation and the urgency of the request, the board voted unanimously to donate \$500 towards the purchase. We urge PSO members to make individual donations, and we fervently hope that the funding drive is successful so that this valuable ecosystem can be preserved for future generations.

Another topic of discussion at the meeting was the status of permit requests from owners of fish hatcheries for predator control. The primary target in this case is night-herons, but other fish-eating birds can become targets as well. Currently, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is not approving any permits for this purpose, but pressure is building from the fish

hatchery business to do so. We agree that aquaculture is certainly less damaging to our wildlife than the harvesting of wild stocks, but this must be weighed against damage that may be done to birdlife in pursuit of this goal. In Pennsylvania, night-herons are not abundant, and Yellow-crowned Night-Herons are listed as Threatened. The difficulty of separating immature night-herons makes it likely that both species would suffer if permits were granted even for just Black-crowned Night-Herons. We encourage fish hatchery managers to explore non-lethal methods of predator control so as to have the least damaging impact on our fish-eating birds. This will become a much larger issue as the number of hatcheries continues to grow. We will have more on this matter in the near future.

MEMBER RECEIVES AWARD

PSO member Dr. Thomas Dick, a veterinarian and founder of the Allegheny Plateau Audubon Chapter in Johnstown, has been awarded a National Wetlands Award in the Land Stewardship and Development category. This award, cosponsored by the Environmental Law Institute and the Environmental Protection Agency, comes after four years of planning, restoration, and work on his 170-acre farm in south-central Pennsylvania.

In 1987 Dr. Dick purchased the property, wetlands that had been ditched and drained for agriculture, intending to restore, create, and manage habitat for species such as frogs, shorebirds, turtles, and salamanders. The effort began in 1991 when Partners for Wildlife, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service program that offers assistance to private landowners restoring wetlands, blocked off drainage ditches and built two dikes. That maneuver quickly

restored almost twenty acres of wetland habitat. A year later, the agency constructed several small potholes and three more dikes, restoring an additional 60 acres. Volunteers from the Allegheny Plateau Audubon Society have assisted Dick with the planting of 60,000 trees, shrubs, and other plants.

The birds seen on the property have been documented by Audubon members. In 1990, 122 species had been sighted; the current list now stands at 200. Notable visitors include Sedge Wren, Common Snipe, and Pied-billed Grebe, all species of special concern in Pennsylvania.

Each year, as many as 5,000 people, including school, government agency, and conservation groups, tour the wetlands. Dr. Dick led a field trip to this site during the 1994 PSO Annual Meeting.

THE CONSERVATION PAGE

FISH-EATING BIRDS VS. FISH IN A "BATHTUB"

This past summer, a controversy arose over applications for permits to shoot fish-eating birds at fish hatcheries. The applicants were the PA Fish and Boat Commission and private aquaculturists and the birds involved were Black-crowned Night-Herons and Great Blue Herons.

The problem, at least from the perspective of the fish culturists, is that the two species of herons were consuming large quantities of fish at their hatcheries resulting in an excessive economic loss. To control this excessive loss, applicants requested permits from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to destroy a limited number of herons.

When I first learned of the applications, I was under the impression that it was only the PA Fish and Boat Commission and was

disturbed that the Commission, supposedly a leader in conservation, was applying for a permit to shoot wild, indigenous birds in order to protect non-wild, hatchery fish being raised in a glorified "bathtub." Readers should know that I am not only an avid birder but an avid fisherman. However, I can't justify the shooting of wild, migratory birds by a conservation organization in order to protect hatchery-raised fish. It seems to me that the Fish and Boat Commission should take the lead on this issue and promote nonlethal means of controlling the herons.

Further, the issuing of such a permit to a state conservation agency could set a precedent that can be used by private aquaculturists to obtain permits resulting in even more herons being destroyed. This is not the kind of precedent a conservation organization should set.

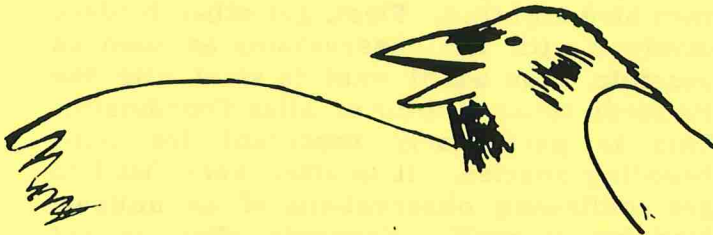
For those whose livelihood comes from raising fish, I tend to be more sympathetic. They are trying to make a living, and fish depredation is a loss that can have serious impact. However, the killing of migratory piscivorous birds is at best a short term 'bandaid' approach, and it is NOT a long term solution. If aquaculturists are losing as much money as claimed, tens of thousands of dollars, they would be wise to invest the money now to protect their investment and save those thousands of dollars. Some have, but continued investment on the part of aquaculturists will be needed to protect their product while eliminating the need to destroy herons.

As noted, long term, nonlethal solutions are needed, and there are options available now such as screening the raceways and increasing depth of ponds. There is a need though to continue to search for new and better ways, and we as members of PSO can encourage the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pennsylvania Game Commission, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and private industry (aquaculturists) to continue to look for new and innovative nonlethal control methods and to fund research in this area of agriculture.

ACTION NEEDED:

Write the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and express your concern with the destruction of herons at fish hatcheries. Recognize that in certain circumstances it may be necessary, but emphasize that you consider this to be a short-term measure and that a permit should be issued only after all other nonlethal measures have been implemented. Further, insist that a long-term, nonlethal control plan be developed and implemented by each applicant. Write Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 300 Westgate Center Drive, Hadley, MA 01035-9589.

If you would like to comment or offer suggestions, please contact Mark Henry, PSO Conservation Editor, P.O. Box 873, State College, PA 16804.



Raven Reporter

News of the Special Areas Project

Winter Wonderland?

All of us have heard a great deal of speculation about the severity of the upcoming (or, "it's here already") winter. Measuring wooly bear bands and reading Old Farmer's Almanacs are back in vogue. Based on the Law of Averages, I think the winter of 1994-95 should not be too bad. After last year's return to the Pleistocene, just about any winter has to be easy by comparison. So, call me optimistic, but I think this will be a winter for walking in

the woods and fields, especially with a pair of binoculars.

Christmas Counts and feeder watching are the main winter activities for most Pennsylvania birders. Perhaps this explains the relatively poor coverage of most Special Areas during the colder months. I personally love to walk in wintertime. My wife and I have made it an annual tradition to go for a walk or a ski on New Year's Day. It clears the head and gets the blood circulating. We think it starts each year on the right track. I even get to see a few birds sometimes.

So, may I suggest dressing in layers, putting on a warm hat, and finding warm boots and gloves. Perhaps snowshoes or cross country skis would help. A winter walk is much more invigorating than watching somebody else play football. Many state parks have trails for skiing or walking in winter. Give them a try.

In fact, I issue to you a challenge. I think it would be terrific to have TWENTY Special Areas covered on New Year's Day. Will you meet my challenge? Let me know how you did.

Cones At Last?!?

At the risk of sounding redundant, it could be a fine year for cones. In my various travels to remote and not so remote woods, I have noticed very fine crops of hemlock and red spruce cones. This portends of finches. Keep a look-out. At least they have a good reason to fly to Pennsylvania. Redpolls, siskins, crossbills, and grosbeaks. You heard it here first.

And, speaking of hearing, please remember to listen for those Red Crossbills. If you do get Red Crossbills in your area, try to tape their call notes. Even small hand-held tape recorders have a small microphone capable of picking up call notes. Send me your tape and I will try to get the crossbills identified to "type." There are at least eight types or subspecies in North America. (The A.O.U. might decide that they are species. Just think of the possibilities). I am trying to document which ones visit Pennsylvania (and occasionally nest).

Evening Grosbeak: Not Just a Visitor!

1994 will go down as a very interest-

ing year for Pennsylvania additions. Many of you already have read about the Herring Gulls nesting on an Allegheny River channel marker at Pittsburgh (see Ted Floyd's *Pennsylvania Birds* article). Pennsylvania birders did not stop there with interesting additions to the state's list of documented breeding birds.

Skip Conant (SAP volunteer) confirmed nesting of Evening Grosbeaks this year. His report will be published in *Pennsylvania Birds* very soon, so I will not steal much of his thunder by letting you know this amazing development. The grosbeaks settled into an area where elm spanworms were abundant. The grosbeaks gobbled up the caterpillars and then made hogs of themselves crunching up those white spanworm moths. There is some evidence that Evening Grosbeaks nested in other parts of the state in years past, so this may not be a fluke.

North Branch Bird Club members observed young grosbeaks in two Special Areas: State Game Lands 57 and SGL 13. Evening Grosbeaks are exciting in January, but they are even more exciting in August. Keep an eye and an ear out for grosbeaks. You never know what will turn up if you keep looking around.

Those Rare Bird Reports

Speaking of *Pennsylvania Birds*, I would like to direct SA volunteers' attention to Ed Kwater's recent articles in the state's bird journal. Ed does us all a great service by publishing the article, "Documenting Rare Birds in Pennsylvania: What the Records Committee Looks For, Part 1," in the April-June 1994 issue. May I remind you that the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee (P.O.R.C.) is in effect the records committee for the Special Areas Project. All records of really rare birds observed on SA Project trips should be able to pass P.O.R.C. standards. Ed's article explains why we have records committees and why it is so important to document rare bird sightings. His pointers about taking notes on plumage are particularly helpful. One of the most important illustrations in bird guides is the topography of the bird. Just try starting

from the beak and work your way back to the tip of the tail. Please take the time to read his article on the subject.

It should be noted that some SA Project rare bird reports have been reviewed by P.O.R.C. The most famous of these was the Ross's Gull at Lake Marburg, Codorus State Park. This report was the first documented Ross's Gull for Pennsylvania. Karen Lippy did a fine job of documenting this event on videotape. The tape was an amazing thing to see: a gull acting much more like a tern or a swallow than a "proper" gull. I know because I saw the tape. Lippy sent the tape to me because of my position as SA Project Coordinator. I reviewed the tape as much out of curiosity as for any reason. I had an opinion about the identity of the bird, but kept this to myself. Checking the evidence was the appropriate role for P.O.R.C., not the SA Project Coordinator. So, I sent the videotape to Barb Haas, the Secretary for P.O.R.C., as documentation of the observation. The rest, as they say, is history.

So, some of the lessons of the Ross's Gull observation could apply to your next rare bird sighting. First, get other birders involved with the observations as soon as possible. You might want to start with the *PA Birds* county editor or Atlas Coordinator. This is particularly important for non-breeding species. It is often very hard to get confirming observations of an unusual bird by yourself. Vagrants often do not stay around very long, so it is a good idea to involve others to help identify and document a rarity as soon as possible. It is, of course, important to be careful about breeding birds and private land situations. Too many people can spoil the pot, so be cautious about exposing nesting birds to much human traffic.

Other observers can be helpful in obtaining equipment. If you do not have a scope, camera, tape recorder, or video-camera, maybe somebody else in the area does. Pencil and paper are important tools, too, so do not be afraid to use them.

Independent observations are also very helpful for the veracity of the account. We can prejudice each other while

we try to figure out the odd bird, so splitting up into parties can be helpful. The verbal account of the Ross's Gull observations were interesting and helpful in this fashion for the identification. And, be creative in your documentation. The videotape was a wonderful way to observe this gull, even if the bird was often distant and the tape a little grainy. It is not very often you see a gull dropping down to the surface of the water to pick insects with such buoyancy of flight.

Good work, Karen, and good luck to all of you in finding such a rarity in your Special Area.

Remember to send rare bird reports to Barb Haas, the P.O.R.C. Secretary. I would not mind getting copies of rare bird reports for SA Projects, but this is not absolutely necessary.

Submit That Data to the Special Areas Project!

The Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology applied for a grant to manage the Special Areas Project data. Fortunately, the Wild Resource Conservation Fund has graciously decided to help us out by providing funds to make the Special Areas Project a bit more professional in its approach to data management. As of January, the data will be input into a computer in order to make it more accessible to everyone. The data will be checked for accuracy and sent back to Special Areas Local Coordinators for checking. We will then begin to share our data with others, including the Bureau of State Parks, the Bureau of Forestry, the Pennsylvania Game Commission, and the National Audubon Society. The Special Areas Project will serve not only to help state agencies and sponsoring groups to document birds in the state, but also help the Audubon Society's project on Important Bird Areas. More about this cooperative effort in a future column. Meanwhile, dust off your data sheets and get them to the Post Office soon.

Send your wonderful Special Areas Project data to:

Douglas A. Gross
PSO Special Areas Project
Susquehanna SES Environmental Laboratory
R. R. 1, Box 1795
Berwick, PA 18603

1995 PSO ANNUAL MEETING

May 19-21, 1995

Hazleton Campus

*Penn State
University*

Luzerne County

(Details will follow in next newsletter and in *Pennsylvania Birds*.)

CONJUNCTIVITIS REPORTED IN HOUSE FINCHES

A recent outbreak of a respiratory infection among House Finches, believed to be caused by a bacterium, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, has recently been reported in several ornithological journals and other magazines. This disease is normally found in poultry, poses no known risks to humans, and has not been found in any other wild bird other than House Finch.

Conjunctivitis, eye infection, is the most visible symptom of this disease. House Finches with symptoms of conjunctivitis have been noted in several mid-Atlantic

states with scattered reports from Pennsylvania. These House Finches exhibit swollen faces with red, swollen, runny or crusted eyes. Infected birds may be weak and blind and spend much time on the ground searching for food.

Concern has been expressed that feeding birds may contribute to the spread of the disease among wild bird populations. Those who feed birds are reminded to keep feeders clean of waste food and bird droppings. In addition, feeders should be moved to different locations at regular intervals. Because crowding at feeders may be a key factor, adding an additional feeder or two may help alleviate congestion.

The Pennsylvania Game Commission is requesting anyone who sees evidence of this disease to report their sightings to the regional office.

PSO OFFICERS AND BOARD MEMBERS

Officers:

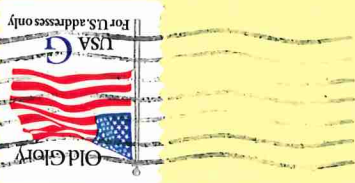
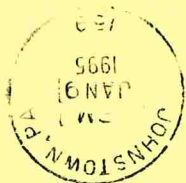
President	Franklin Haas
Vice President	Bob Ross
Secretary	Roy Ickes
Treasurer	Eugene Zielinski

Board Members:

Daniel Brauning
Laurie Goodrich
Douglas Gross
Roger Higbee
Shonah Hunter

5/95
Dr. Thomas M. Dick
1003 Eisenhower Blvd.
Johnstown PA 15904-3305

Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology
c/o R. V. Higbee
R. R. 2, Box 166
Indiana, PA 15701





QUESTERS

The Natural Choice

We pioneered nature tours more than 20 years ago, and ours are still the best around. Arrangements are first-class and all-inclusive. We have the finest naturalist leaders, and we limit tour membership to 20. Quest with the best. We're the natural choice for a natural history tour.

Choose from more than 30 fascinating destinations—Alaska, Pacific Northwest, Arizona, Montana, Texas, Nova Scotia, Mexico's Copper Canyon, Costa Rica, Panama, Amazon, Galapagos, Trinidad, Iceland, Scotland, Provence, Turkey, Morocco, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Vietnam, Indonesia, Australia, and New Zealand among them.

Call toll-free or write for details.

QUESTERS

Worldwide Nature Tours

Dept. AUD, 257 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10010 1-800-468-8668

T-SHIRTS



Support wildlife by wearing t-shirts
10% of profits go to environmental groups
45 BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
heavyweight 100% cotton
t-shirts, sweats, totes, etc
Quantity Discounts **FREE CATALOG**

GREAT FUNDRAISER

JIM MORRIS ENVIRONMENTAL T-SHIRT CO
P.O. 18270 Dept A94
BOULDER CO 80308

1-800-788-5411 9-5 M-F

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Share the Earth!

Ask your Senators and Reps. to support good
wetlands bills, S. 1195 and H.R. 350.
Congressional switchboard: (202) 224-3121

AUDUBON NOTES

Texas Bay Threatened

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been dumping sediment in the Laguna Madre, an immense bay off the Gulf Coast of Texas, for 45 years. The sediment comes from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, which the Corps dredges to allow barges to pass. But in March, two days after the National Audubon Society threatened a lawsuit, the Corps agreed to a 60-day moratorium on dredging.

Mike Farmer, acting manager of the National Audubon Society's Texas Coastal Sanctuary, welcomed the moratorium, saying that dumping has had a negative impact on the Laguna Madre ecosystem—a critical wildlife habitat as well as the state's most productive commercial and recreational bay.

The unusually shallow bay produces more than half of the state's fish and its largest shrimp catch. According to Farmer, open-bay dumping has resulted in a 60 percent loss of shoalgrass—an important source of food for fish—in the lower half of the bay. By dumping sediment in the Laguna Madre, Farmer says, the Corps is "affecting a resource that brings in three hundred to four hundred million dollars a year."

In May a task force created to evaluate the situation proposed three alternatives for the sediment: pumping it to beaches to combat erosion, dumping it in the Gulf of Mexico, or pumping it to a containment site. Even though the Corps had gone so far as to estimate the cost of the third option, the Texas Waterway Operators Association (which runs the Intracoastal Waterway) advised continuing the moratorium until September so the issue could be "further studied." Farmer says that the association and local barge owners believe any of the alternatives would be more costly for state taxpayers—possibly creating resentment against the barge industry—and that they would rather continue dumping.

Meanwhile, dredged sediment sludge

spilled from a Corps holding area into the bay in early April. A report by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department found that 40 acres of the bay—which is only an average of two feet deep—were covered with as much as a foot of sediment from the spill. —Rachel Rinaldo

Wetlands at Work

Thomas Dick, a veterinarian and founder of the Allegheny Plateau Audubon Society, in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, has been awarded a National Wetlands Award in the Land Stewardship and Development category. The award, cosponsored by the Environmental Law Institute and the Environmental Protection Agency, comes after four years of restoration planning and work on a 170-acre farm in the south-central region of the state.

Dick purchased the property—wetlands that had been ditched and drained for agriculture—in 1987, intending to restore, create, and manage habitat for such species as frogs, shorebirds, turtles, and salamanders. "Since sixty or seventy percent of our species of special concern are wetland dependent, it made sense that creating wetlands would provide habitat for them," Dick says. "And it worked."

The effort began in 1991 when Partners for Wildlife, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service program that offers assistance to private landowners restoring wetlands, blocked off drainage ditches and built two dikes. That move quickly restored about 20 acres of wetlands. A year later, the agency constructed several small pot-holes and three more dikes, restoring an additional 60 acres. Volunteers from the Allegheny Plateau chapter have since helped Dick plant 60,000 shrubs, trees, and plants.

Throughout the process, chapter members have documented the birds seen on the property. They recorded an increase from 122 species in 1990 to 200 currently. Notable visitors include sedge wrens, common snipes, and pied-billed grebes—all species of special concern (no longer common breeders) in Pennsylvania.

Each year, as many as 5,000 people tour the wetlands, including school, government-agency, and conservation groups. Since Dick's success, nearly 80 wetland-restoration projects have been launched throughout the state.

Private landowners interested in restor-

ing wetlands can write to Partners for Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1849 C Street NW, Room 400, Arlington Square, Washington, DC 20240, or call 703-358-2161.

Compost Update

A pilot waste-collection study in Santa Barbara County, California, has shown that combining composting with traditional recycling can divert more than 50 percent of residential solid waste.

California law requires counties to divert 50 percent of their garbage from landfills by the year 2000. "Compost... For Earth's Sake," a program sponsored by the National Audubon Society and the grocery industry, helped redesign Santa Barbara County's solid-waste-management system to meet the state requirement. The project tested four methods of separation and collection, determined each method's effectiveness and cost, and judged the effect on sorting of other recyclables.

The study, conducted over 11 weeks in 1,177 homes, showed recovery rates of 57 to 73 percent, with all methods producing market-quality compost.

Audubon on TV

The *World of Audubon Tenth Anniversary Special* highlights moments from the National Audubon Society's 10 years of television—ranging from *California Condor to Ancient Forests: Rage Over Trees to Hunt for the Giant Bluefin*. Hosts Richard Dean Anderson and Lauren Hutton guide viewers through footage of scenic beauty and spectacular wildlife, introducing the people behind the scenes as well as those in the forefront battling over issues and involved in political controversies. The program will air on TBS Superstation.

Sunday, November 20 9:00 P.M. EST
 Monday, November 21 12:00 A.M. EST
 Saturday, November 26 10:05 A.M. EST
 Monday, November 28 2:35 A.M. EST

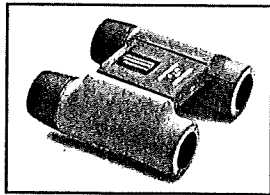
On the Shelves

Audubon: Natural Priorities (Turner Publishing, \$24.95) is the companion book to the National Audubon Society's 10th-anniversary television special. Written by Roger DiSilvestro, it includes photography by Page Chichester. 🌿

eye1 OPTICS FOR BIRDERS

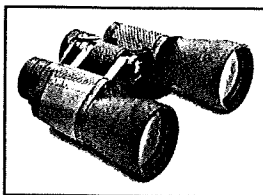
Featuring Celestron products—

• designed for birders • with superb quality • lifetime warranty



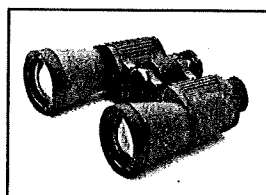
8x21 Mini Series (RP)

shown are rubber covered roof prisms. They are multi-coated and weigh just 8 oz. They focus to 7' and are perfect for traveling. Priced at \$69. A 10x25 model is available @ \$75.



7x50 Pro Series

shown above is rubber covered and has fully multi-coated optics with BAK-4 prisms. It has 23mm of eye relief and focuses to 21'. Priced @ \$129. Five other Pro models are available.



6.5x44 ED Series

shown features extra low dispersion glass to give birders the ultimate in color fidelity. These rubber covered units focus to 13'. These are the finest optics in the world! Priced at only \$429. A 9.5x44 model is \$435.

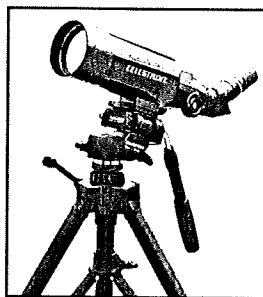
eye1

We have been in business over 15 years and optics is our business.

We carry fine optics from these brands as well—Swarovski, Bausch & Lomb, Leica, Minolta, Bushnell and others.

We accept Mastercard, Visa and Discover cards.

Ask about our monthly specials.



S-80+ Spotting Scope

is a premium 80mm refractor with fully multi-coated optics. A standard 2.5° field of view with 20mm of eye relief. A good photo lens also for birders—400mm f/5. And best of all—priced at just \$449.

eye1

1525 Xenia Avenue, Yellow Springs, OH 45387

To place an order or for additional information call: (800) 800EYE 1

AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA



Thunder Bay Press is proud to present *Audubon's Birds of America*, the most acclaimed book of wildlife drawings ever published. This complete volume represents an astonishing scientific and artistic feat at a price of \$49.95. Included in this stunning volume of work are the following unique features:

- Reproduced from Audubon's 500 original plates from the first Royal Octavo Edition printed in 1841.
- One plate per page allows for exquisite reproduction of each plate.
- All engravings are reproduced in full size.
- Introduction written by renowned Audubon expert, Suzanne Low.



Available at fine book stores everywhere. To order call 800-284-3580 or send check, money order, MC, VISA, or Discover to:



THUNDER BAY PRESS
 5880 Oberlin Drive, Suite 400
 San Diego, CA 92121
 (800) 284-3580

Send \$49.95 per book plus \$5.00 shipping and handling. CA, CO, IL, MD, MI, NM, TX, WA, and WI residents, please add appropriate sales tax.

YES! Please send me _____ copies of *Audubon's Birds of America*.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

MC/VISA/DISC _____

Exp. Date _____ Sign. _____