People sometimes ask me, ‘what’s the best way to attract birds to my garden?’

Before attempting to answer, I usually ask some questions of my own, like, where do you live, how big is your yard, what’s growing there now, and what amount of effort are you willing to take on, in expense and labor? And then I ask, ‘do you want the long answer or the short one?’ The short answer is to hang feeders, the long answer is more complicated.

For starters, most birds are omnivorous, just like us. You see them searching through the new leaves in the spring—warblers, kinglets, even chickadees and nuthatches; and then there are the thrashers digging through the duff and the flycatchers, well named of course. Carnivores they are, just like owls, hawks, pelicans and eagles—meat eaters all. So hanging seed containers will only get you a few species on a regular basis, and only at mealtime. A bird, like pretty much any living thing you can name, also wants to make a home, for safety—and to start a family. If you want birds to nest in your garden and come back year after year, you have to think beyond feeders. You have to think shelter and building material as well, and that means having the right shrubbery and trees which will provide both. Blueberry, mulberry, yaupon and many other native shrubs provide ready food in season, as well as shelter. But remember that most birds are omnivorous and garden insects will supply their greater source of sustenance.

Therefore, a truly bird friendly garden, one that offers all the above, will likely have frowsy edges of dead leaves, twigs, and the odd looking weedy thing—unlike the well-tended garden-book garden of exotic camellias and roses, and that manicured lawn which must be kept artificially lush by perpetual spraying and dusting of pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers. Such colorful assemblages may garner oohs and ahs in your Sunday supplement, but they won’t attract birds—or even squirrels. So if you’re starting from scratch understand then that your first concern is attracting birds by providing cover and a source of food. If your garden happens to be beautiful to behold, well that’s a plus—something to please your neighbors, the HMO busy bodies, and your visiting Aunt Gertrude.

As for plant selection remember ‘native’ means Panhandle native. If you live on our coast Dogwood, for example, does not do well here, nor are South Florida palms and Plumeria all that ‘native’ for us. Visit the wooded areas near home, if you don’t know what you’re seeing take a photo or snap off a twig for later identification, and visit a park, like GINS Naval Oaks where many trees and shrubs are tagged for easy identification. Then go online to find a local native plant nursery that carries what you’re looking for. Warning: This can be a chore, but if distance is a problem there’s always the possibility of shipping.

SHORT LIST OF USEFUL LOCAL NATIVES

TREES—Red Mulberry (Morus rubra), Persimmon (Diospyros virginiana), Myrtle Oak (Quercus myrtifolia), Sand Live Oak (Quercus maritima), Swamp Maple (Acer rubrum), Pignut Hickory (Carya glabra), Pecan (Carya illinoensis), Cherry Laurel (Prunus caroliniana), Southern Live Oak (Quercus virginiana), Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora), Sweetbay (Magnolia virginiana), Tulip Tree (Liriodendron tulipifera), and Tupelo (Nyssa ursina ogeche).

SHRUBS—Beautyberry (Callicarpa Americana), Yaupon (Ilex vomitoria), Saltbush (Baccharis halimifolia), Blueberry (Vaccinium angustifolium), Red Sage (Salvia coccinea), Milkweed (Asclepias spp.), and Blackberry (Rubus spp., ‘Flint’, Floridagrand’, ‘Gem’)

BIRDS THAT HAVE NESTED IN MY GARDEN

Field Trips

Field trips are open to the public and free of charge, but contributions are appreciated. All experience levels are welcome. Bring binoculars and/or a spotting scope on birding trips. Sunscreen, insect protection, appropriate shoes, hat, water, and snacks or lunch are recommended on all trips. Carpooling is encouraged. Questions? Call Lucy Duncan at 932-4792 or email her at town_point@bellsouth.net.

- **Saturday, September 10. Birding Ft. Pickens**, our best local spot for migrants! Led by Brenda and Jerry Callaway (968-4516), we’ll explore Ft. Pickens for migrant and resident species. At this time of year, we can expect to find a variety of birds from shorebirds and warblers to grosbeaks and buntings. Meet at 7:30 a.m. in the Office Depot parking lot across the highway from Gulf Breeze Hospital in Gulf Breeze, or at 7:45-ish in the large parking lot just before the entrance to Ft. Pickens. This is just after the last condo on the north side of the road. Bring water, picnic lunch or snacks (optional), and insect repellant. We will finish by noon. Bring your National Parks Pass if you have one. Otherwise, there is an entrance fee.

- **Tuesday, September 20. Birding Ft. Walton.** Lucy and Bob Duncan will lead this trip to favorite birding areas in Ft. Walton. We expect to find migrants, shorebirds, and some early ducks at the impoundments and wooded tracts. It will be easy walking, and lunch will be at a local restaurant. Meet at 7:30 a.m. in the Office Depot parking lot across the highway from Gulf Breeze Hospital in Gulf Breeze. We’ll finish by noon. Prepare by bringing items listed above.

- **Tuesday, October 4. Birding Ft. Pickens.** Once again at our local hotspot for migrants, we anticipate finding fall migrants at the height of their migratory season on the northern Gulf Coast. Meet the Duncans at 7:30 a.m. in the Office Depot parking lot across the highway from Gulf Breeze Hospital in Gulf Breeze. We finish by noon. Bring your National Parks Pass if you have one. Otherwise, there is an entrance fee.

- **Saturday, October 8. Ft. Morgan, Alabama.** Lucy and Bob Duncan will lead this adventure to one of the South’s prime migrant birding spots. Expect moderate walking, and return in mid-afternoon. Bring sunscreen, insect repellant, lunch and drinks. We hope to complete our field checklists with at least 100 species. Meet at 7:30 a.m. in the parking lot of Greer’s Cash Saver (formerly Food World) at 4051 Barrancas, just east of Navy Blvd. There is a modest entrance fee to Ft. Morgan.

- **Thursday, October 13. Birding Dauphin Island, Alabama.** Lucy and Bob Duncan will lead this trip to one of Alabama’s prime coastal birding destinations. We expect to encounter shorebirds and warblers as well as many other migrants on the island from shorelines to coastal woodlands, hoping to see at least 100 species for the day. Bring sunscreen, insect repellant, snacks and drinks for this excursion. Meet for carpooling by 7:30 a.m. in the Publix parking lot on the corner of Nine Mile and Pine Forest Roads, or at about 8:20 behind the Shell Station at Spanish Fort, AL, Alabama Coastal Birding Trail Site 25. [http://www.alabamacoastalbirdingtrail.com/trails/eastern_shore_loop.asp](http://www.alabamacoastalbirdingtrail.com/trails/eastern_shore_loop.asp). The first stop on the island will be at Cadillac Park. Bring a picnic lunch and drinks. Some participants may want to return via the ferry across Mobile Bay (fee) and bird Ft. Morgan, our 3rd famous migrant trap. We will picnic at Cadillac Park under ancient oaks hopefully dripping with birds. You may bring your lunch or pick it up at the Lighthouse Bakery on the island. There will be moderate walking and a mid-afternoon return to Pensacola.

- **Friday – Sunday, October 14-16. Alabama Ornithological Society Fall Meeting on Dauphin Island.** If you’re not yet a member of AOS, this is a great chance to join and participate with this fun and dedicated group. [http://www.aosbirds.org/](http://www.aosbirds.org/)

Information about activities with the Longleaf Chapter, Native Plant Society may be found at [http://longleafpine.fnpschapters.org/](http://longleafpine.fnpschapters.org/)
Chapter Meetings

Our monthly chapter program meetings are held at 7:00 p.m., room 2142, the Baroco Science Center (Bldg. 21), Pensacola State College, 21 Airport Blvd, Pensacola, FL 32504 unless otherwise noted. The meeting room is located across the breezeway from the planetarium. Refreshments are provided. Guests are welcome!

☐ Thursday, September 22, 2016.
☐ Thursday, October 27, 2016.

Stay informed—To receive email notifications of meetings, go to our website and sign up by clicking on the link on the homepage. Also, look for postings on our website and Facebook page.

www.FMWAudubon.org
www.facebook.com/FMWAudubonPensacola

President’s Message

Our first meeting of the new chapter year is coming up in August. I hope you plan to attend!

The Board of Directors has planned an exciting year of programs, field trips, birdwalks and birding classes. Our theme this year is “Everything is Connected!” Several of our programs and field trips will be emphasizing this very basic fact of nature. Birds, like all species, need food, water and a safe place to live and raise their young. The food that the birds depend on also have the same needs, and so on it goes. Even plants require a supportive habitat. We have been told many times how the loss of one species (flora or fauna) can have a dramatic impact upon an entire ecosystem.

But we should not just focus on the depressing losses, which seem never ending. We must also celebrate the amazing beauty of this rhythm of dependence and interconnectedness—how the flower blooms at just the right time for the hummingbird migration, the horseshoe crabs spawn just when shorebirds need the nutritious eggs, and the acorns fall in time for the winter larder.

Please join us as we learn about the connections that are important to our native birds, and therefore to us.

Susanne Timmons

“When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find that it is hitched to everything else in the universe”.

John Muir

Birdwalks

These short birdwalks are designed to introduce “future birders” into the world of “Bird Watching.” If you have ever been curious about this activity or just enjoy the birds in your backyard, come join us to learn about our area birds. Families with children are welcome. Remember to bring your binoculars and bottled water. For details, call Scott Rathkamp, 776-9736.

☐ Saturday, September 17, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Pensacola Visitor Information Center,
Wayside Park, 1401 E. Gregory St., Pensacola, 32502.
Meet by the East side of the Visitor Center (Bayou Texar Inlet side). We should see some song birds in the Live Oaks, shorebirds in the marsh area, and some gulls and terns over the water. Park by the picnic tables.
Peggy Baker, Leader

☐ Saturday, October 22, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Project Greenshores, Bayfront Parkway
Meet at the north end of the 3-Mile Bridge on Hwy 98 in Pensacola (30° 24.98’N 87° 11.59’W). Park along the gravel road overlooking the Greenshores Project on the west-side of the bridge. We will share our birding scopes to introduce you to the birds that roost on the rocks of Greenshores. Cheryl Bunch, Leader.

FMW Audubon Officers for 2016-17

President—Susanne Timmons
Vice President—Scott Rathkamp
Recording Secretary—Carole Tebay
Corresponding Secretary—Ann Forster
Treasurer—Jim Brady
Directors at Large—Mary Jones, Lilian Mauney, and Steve Coster

Board Meetings—August 4, September 1 and October 6, 7:00 p.m. at the First Presbyterian Church, 33 East Gregory St., Pensacola. Meetings are open to the public. Date and location may change. Please contact a Board member for details and to confirm date, time and location if you wish to attend. The Officer/Committee Contact information is on page 8.
July 10! Yes! About on schedule, the first sightings of Yellow Warblers were reported by Les Kelly and Bruce Furlow from Eastman/Taminco Sanctuary in Pace and Scot Duncan in Gulf Breeze. The harbinger of fall migration, this species is one of the earliest to arrive in our area from points north. We eagerly await its arrival and the gradual crescendo of birds moving south. The flood of southbound migrants peaks in late September and early October but unlike spring’s short duration (mid-March to early May), fall migration is more protracted and continues into November.

Shorebirds also migrate south earlier than other orders of birds. Here in Northwest Florida we are blessed with white sandy beaches and deep bays and sounds, unlike our Alabama birding friends who have wonderful mudflats that attract lots of shorebirds. We should be so lucky?? We have to really work hard to find shorebirds. One such productive spot is the mudflats at Opal Beach. This small but productive marsh was created by Hurricane Ivan as sand from dunes was washed out into the sound. It’s located about 8/10 mile east of the Opal Beach modules and is accessible only by walking from the module parking area to the beach on the sound. It’s located about 8/10 mile east of the Opal Beach modules and is accessible only by walking from the module parking area to the beach on the sound and heading east. It is best birded at low tide. Wilson’s and Snowy Plovers, Eastern Willets and Common Nighthawks breed there, along with Least Terns and Black Skimmers in the general vicinity. On 6 July, Lucy and I found Wilson’s & Snowy Plovers, Eastern Willets, Lesser & Greater Yellowlegs, Semipalmated, Western & Least Sandpipers and Short-billed Dowitchers there. We also spotted an adult Clapper Rail with 3 downy young. Though birds are never there in great numbers, the variety of species seen makes up for it. Piping Plover, Black-necked Stilt, American Avocet, Marbled Godwit, Red Knot, White-rumped Sandpiper, Buff-breasted Sandpiper and Wilson’s Phalarope have all been recorded there. In addition, numerous gulls and terns often loaf on its sand bars. An Arctic Tern has even been documented there.

As I write this (14 July), the heat and humidity discourage me and other timid birders from doing any birding at all! Nonetheless and fortunately, a few of us don’t hang up our binoculars come summer. International Paper Wetlands has become a bonanza for breeding marsh birds. It is one of the few (maybe only) locations where King Rails* breed in our area. On 12 June our intrepid birders Jerry & Brenda Callaway counted 30 Least Bitterns there. Purple & Common Gallinules also take advantage of artificial impoundments created by industry. Unfortunately it’s not accessible to the public. The Eastman/Taminco Sanctuary in Pace has for many years provided habitat for rare breeding marsh birds such as the 24 young and adult Purple Gallinules counted there by Bruce Furlow and Les Kelly on 5 July. Les, Bruce and Larry Goodman regularly monitor the great birds that occur there. Entry is restricted but can be arranged.

Twenty-seven Forster’s Terns* along with a Boat-tailed Grackle* were counted by Bill Pranty and Valerie Ponzo at Floridatown on 19 June. The former species is very rare in June and the latter can only be found at that location in extreme NW FL. A rare adult female Wilson’s Phalarope* was identified by Malcolm Swan at the Okaloosa County Water and Sewerage Treatment Facility in Ft. Walton Beach on 19 June, another very productive artificial impoundment. Pin-tailed Whydahs* are reported infrequently in the east Pensacola area. One was there 1 July (fide Carole Tebay). This exotic escape should be monitored to determine whether it becomes established as did the Scaly-breasted Munia (formerly, Nutmeg Mannikin). Six Glossy Ibis* were found by Les Kelly & Bruce Furlow at the Eastman/Taminco Sanctuary on 5 July. The species is a rare visitor to our area. Gray Kingbirds* have nested sparingly in our area. Francis Weston first discovered them in August 1927 on the west side of Pensacola Pass. This tropical species has extended its range as far west as the Mississippi barrier islands. It arrives late, usually showing up in June, but this year they have been hard to find. They had nested in good numbers at Ft. Pickens until hurricanes Erin & Opal in 1995. They have nested downtown and at the south end of the Pensacola Bay Bridge in Gulf Breeze where the Duncans spotted 3 birds on 10 July. Another was behind Red Lobster in the Cordova Mall parking lot 14 July.

By the time you get this Skimmer fall migration will be beginning to ramp up, so clean off those glasses and get ready!

The Skimmer welcomes reports of noteworthy birds. If you have something to report, please call Bob or Lucy Duncan at 932-4792. *Species with asterisks require documentation so that they may be processed for the ornithological record.
Two of our young guides from Ecuador came up this spring on their first trip to North America. We had sent them field guides and all sorts of tourist propaganda from coastal Louisiana and Texas. They were ready to take it all in. We set out on our favorite loop through the rice fields and refuges and had phenomenal luck showing them more 100 life birds. They were interested in absolutely everything from the highways to the forests and, of course, the birds. One of the surprises was that they got up before daylight to watch sunrise. At our house, the sun comes up from the bay behind the bay bridge. It is often impressive but the reason they liked it is they had never seen a sunrise before. They live on the west slope of the Andes and by the time the sun appears, it has been up for several hours.

When we hit Peveto Woods in Louisiana, there was a strong breeze from the north which caused a clear weather fall-out. We saw many species of warblers and other migrants all in prime breeding plumage. Because our trip was in early May, the shorebirds were farther along in breeding plumages so that made their identifications easier and they were at Anahuac NWR by the thousands. They loved the big rookery at High Island. We watched Roseate Spoonbills feeding their young which was comically awkward. After we took them to several National Wildlife Refuges, they were mad at the government of Ecuador for not sponsoring a similar program.

We had saved a day so that we could take them to Blackwater State Forest. Jan Lloyd (who has been on trips with them in Ecuador also) and I drove out to take a chance on showing them a Red-cockaded Woodpecker and also for a visit to the pitcher plant prairie. As we drove along we noticed a marked woodpecker nest cluster so all got out for a discussion of our rarest woodpecker. If you want to know how far downhill your eyes and ears have slipped, just go birding with two twenty-somethings. Jorge immediately said, “Look, here’s the woodpecker with the white cheek.” He and Andrea were comparing characteristics and Jan and I never managed to pick it up. A Bachman’s Sparrow was decent enough to land on a dead twig about ten feet away and then to sing every little song he knew. They were just as enthusiastic about their first carnivorous plants. It was wonderful to be able to return the favor and show our guides new things.

For years we birded in South America with no available field guides. The first was Meyer de Schauensee’s *Birds of Venezuela*. He was a museum ornithologist and his descriptions were of dead birds in a tray. The text of the book was useless but it was wonderful to have illustrations to work with. Later, Steve Hilty produced the *Birds of Colombia*. He was a field ornithologist so the text was really useful and the illustrations were better. It was big and heavy but worth the burden. Then Ridgely and Greenfield produced the two volume *Birds of Ecuador*. They weigh three pounds.

In 2005 an ornithologist named Miles McMullan decided to produce field-guide-sized field guides for Latin American countries. Since he lives in Colombia, that was his first, *Field Guide to the Birds of Colombia*. He partnered with local ornithologists for the text and he does the art. His next book was *Fieldbook of the Birds of Ecuador* with our friend, Lelis Navarrete, doing the text. They are now working on a second edition which will include mammals as well as advertisement-like descriptions of the lodges which cater to birders. We can’t wait.

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**Tripping Through Fresh Eyes**

Ann Forster
**Beginning Birders’ Classes to be offered**

Plans are underway to present a fall series of Beginning Birders’ Classes in October and November. The format will be a classroom session on Thursday evening followed by a field trip on Saturday. Only one group of birds will be studied during each class and on the following field trip the birds covered in the preceding class will be identified. The groups of birds will include shorebirds, migrants, backyard birds, ducks, and birds of the forest. Experienced birders from our chapter will lead the classes and field trips.

Classes will be limited in size, and there will be a fee payable to FMWAS. When plans are finalized, details will be available on our website and Facebook:

[www.FMWAudubon.org](http://www.FMWAudubon.org)

*Mary Jones, Chairman
Education Committee*

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**Keep Water in Birdbaths** — With all the worries about zika and other mosquito-borne illnesses, many people are not filling their birdbaths. These water sources are VERY important to birds and other animals. Please keep water in the birdbaths, but remember to empty them every 2-3 days to prevent having a mosquito farm.

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**Sea Turtle Baby Shower**

Saturday, August 13, 2-5 p.m.
Landshark Landing
(165 Fort Pickens Road, Pensacola Beach, on the Margaritaville Beach Hotel property)

A family-friendly afternoon of games, activities and entertainment to educate about and celebrate sea turtles and other beach wildlife. Bring the children/grandchildren. No entry fee.

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**Stay informed!**

**Sign up for E-News**

Go to [www.FMWAudubon.org](http://www.FMWAudubon.org)

Receive reminders of meetings, electronic copies of the newsletter and occasionally information on important environmental issues and other chapter news.

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**2016 FMW Audubon Awards**

At the annual dinner meeting this May, the FMW Audubon Society presented the following awards:

The **Francis M. Weston Award** to **Rebecca ‘Becky’ Grass** for her years of sustained service to the chapter, serving on the Board of Directors for 11 years as a Director-at-large, Education Chair, and Treasurer.

The **Conservation Award** to **Barbara Albrecht** for her outstanding job as Francis M. Weston Audubon Society Conservation Chair.

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**National Park Service—Happy 100th Birthday**

On August 25th the National Park Service is celebrating its 100th birthday and the park service is welcoming us all to celebrate by discovering a park in our own backyard. America’s National Parks from Florida to Alaska begin their second century of stewardship of wildlands and endangered species through recreation, conservation and historical programs.

Locally, the Gulf Islands National Seashore—from the islands off the Coast of Mississippi to Gulf Breeze Florida—is one of the most popular local birding spots during spring and fall migration with the Ft. Pickens unit being the most popular with neo-tropical migrants. Another, great near-by National Park Service location for birds is Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, south of New Orleans in the Louisiana swamps where local breeding warblers make an early spring arrival in March, Prothonotary Warblers and Northern Parula setting up territories among the Spanish moss laden trees.

**Ready to visit?** Before you go, check out the America the Beautiful—National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass Program.

[http://www.nps.gov/planyourvisit/passes.htm](http://www.nps.gov/planyourvisit/passes.htm)

Passes available include: $10 lifetime passes for seniors (62+), free annual passes for U.S. Military, access passes free for those with permanent disabilities, and an $80 annual pass available to everyone. For 4th graders, the special program ‘Every Kid in a Park’ offers a Free Annual 4th Grade Pass.

[http://www.everykidinapark.gov](http://www.everykidinapark.gov)
Son and I were removing the sliding screen door on the deck, my having attempted to walk through it one recent evening, and we were struggling to get it past a stanchion which serves to guide the roll-down shutter. This called for some hammering and shaking which disturbed my long-time neighbor tree frog which lives in the roll-up, either him or his descendants, as I’ve listened to loud barking from that spot for the past several years. Mother Nature gives some small creatures—tree frogs, wrens, cicadas and young girls—very loud voices, probably her way of offering protection to the least or most vulnerable of her creatures. Squirrels for example, and I am readily aware of those many noisy beings that inhabit my trees.

Some years ago Joan was visiting her family in Pensacola when a squirrel’s nest fell into her lap, almost literally, and she found herself in trust of a tiny infant, eyes not yet open. A veterinarian was consulted. He frowned, shaking his head, “too young to survive, I fear.” But Joan wouldn’t hear of it. With a tiny soft bed, a glass eyedropper, and a thermos of milk she boarded the bus for California—a long two night trip home. Now the baby squirrel, which she named Serendipity, had already a three day old mind of her own, and at unexpected moments would let out a piercing shriek, heard easily from one end of the bus to the other, as she later informed me. Possibly it was the nature of the sound, wholly unlike anything from the animal world as Joan described it, as reason why she wasn’t immediately booted from the bus—there being a rigidly enforced ‘no animals on board’ policy. Of course one might wonder why my wife would travel by bus from Pensacola to Los Angeles to begin with, but that’s another story.

More importantly, Serendipity survived that journey, and grew to maturity—so readily that she took it upon herself to defend her foster mother with tooth and claw, biting of anyone who came near. The tiny squirrel would run up Joan’s leg to her shoulder, and from there leap at any assumed threat. Joan would hastily explain, “She’s just trying to protect me,” which surely didn’t sit well—and Joan herself was obliged to wear long pants all summer.

In time most everyone seemed to accept this creature’s pugilistic nature, but when little Sarah leaped across the upstairs balcony to nip the next door neighbor on his own staircase, well that just wouldn’t do. Enquiries led us eventually to the proprietors of a local menagerie of native wildlife, anxious to own an Eastern Gray Squirrel, and were thrilled to accept our combative pet. She was full grown by this time and fully acclimated to life in our house, but it was time for a greater range of opportunity, in a larger environment with a host of like company.

And since moving to Pensacola I have not lacked for Sarah’s kin. From my bedroom, when windows are open, I am awakened most mornings by my local troupe, and with the sliding screen back in place I hear them chattering throughout the day. And nothing out there is louder, if you don’t count my neighbor’s hulking sit-on lawn mower.

**MUNSON COMMUNITY HERITAGE FESTIVAL**

**October 8-9, 2016**

**Krul Recreation Area—Blackwater River State Forest—Hwy 4., Munson, FL**

Come spend the day at this earth-friendly, family friendly festival. There will be music by local musicians, wonderful country cooking, and local arts and crafts on sale. The festival will take visitors back in history to Munson’s early days when logging operations were conducted with the help of oxen and mules, and people grew their families and their food in a simpler world of the early 1900s. The old lumber and grist mill will be operating.

The Florida Forest Service and Florida Fish and Wildlife will offer educational exhibits. Our own Peggy Baker will be on hand to offer beginning birding instruction to all who want to learn bird identification technique. This is a very enjoyable festival with a great opportunity to spend a fall day in a beautiful place.
Chapter Meetings—
Aug 25, Sep 22, Oct 27 (page 3)

Field Trips—
Sep 10 & 20, Oct 4, 8 & 13 (page 2)

Birdwalks—
Sep 17, Oct 22 (page 3)

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http://www.fmwaudubon.org/
Web Master Debra Jones

Introductory Membership
National Audubon Society
(includes Audubon Florida and our local chapter)

Individual/Family: One-year—$20
(Make checks payable to the National Audubon Society.)

Student Membership—One year—$7
(Include a copy of your student ID with a check payable to FMW Audubon Society.)

Mail to the Francis M. Weston Audubon Society, PO Box 17484, Pensacola, FL 32522.

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Communicating with our members online saves the Earth’s resources and much-needed funds. We will e-mail you a link to sign up to receive your digital copy of the Skimmer newsletter. To receive print copies instead, please check here ___.

The National Audubon Society occasionally makes its membership list available to carefully selected organizations whose mailings you might find of interest. To have your name omitted from this list, please check here ___.