



The Pelican Island Audubon Society

Peligram

- founded in 1964 to serve Indian River County -

P.O. Box 1833, VERO BEACH, FL 32961 772-567-3520 Fax 772-567-3521 www.pelicanislandaudubon.org
Our 42nd Year Vol. 42 No. 4 April 2006

Our Mission: To preserve and protect the animals, plants, and natural communities in Indian River County through advocacy, education, and public awareness.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

More information on all these events may be found at
www.pelicanislandaudubon.org

Sat April 8 10am-4pm 2nd Annual Goby Fest, 1000 Buffer Preserve Drive, St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park, Fellsmere

Sat & Sun April 15 & 16 6:15am-10:30am Field Trip Guided canoe trip by Richard & Juanita Baker around Blue Cypress Lake. \$30 for members/\$40 for nonmembers. Call 772-567-3520 for reservations.

Mon April 17 – 7:30pm General Meeting at the Vero Beach Community Center, 2266 14th Ave. Topic: *Mountains in the Sea: Explorations of Deepwater Corals and Other Fauna on Seamounts* with Dr. Jon Moore.

Thur April 20 7:30pm Eugenia Chapter of the Native Plant Society Topic: *Butterflies, Botany and Battlefields – The Atala Story* with Sandy Koi, UF Dept of Entomology & Nematology at FMEL boathouse 200 9th St. S.E. (Oslo Road) east of U.S. 1.

Sat April 22 9am-3pm 2006 Hibiscus Festival, 14th Avenue between 21st & 23rd Avenues, Downtown Vero Beach

Sun May 7 – 8:00am-12:00pm ORCA canoe trip. Meet at the FMEL boathouse 200 9th St. S.E. (Oslo Road) east of U.S. 1. Reservations are required. Call 567-3520 to sign-up.

SATURDAYS AT ORCA

Join a guided nature walk at 9am each Saturday in April through the Oslo Riverfront Conservation Area located at 150-9th Street SE (Oslo Road).

Buy a copy today!

You can now purchase your copy of *Reflections of Blue Cypress* on our website using Visa or Mastercard! Visit us at pelicanislandaudubon.org to see how!!

MOUNTAINS IN THE SEA APRIL 17 MEETING

The April 17 general meeting will feature Dr. Jon Moore presenting "*Mountains in the Sea: Explorations of Deepwater Corals and Other Fauna on Seamounts*" at the Vero Beach Community Center, 2266 14th Avenue, starting at 7:30pm. This talk will cover recent submersible investigations of several western North Atlantic seamounts. The tops of these seamounts are at depths of 3000 - 9000 ft below the surface and host a diverse array of animals. Discoveries on these previously unexplored seamounts include several new species of soft corals, unusual distributions of fishes, and new information on the ecology of many deepwater animals. Conservation issues include protection of deepwater corals and designation of some of these seamounts as Marine Protected Areas. Refreshments will be served following the program. **Learn more about Dr. Moore on page 2.**

CANOE BLUE CYPRESS APRIL 15 & 16

Join guides Richard & Juanita Baker as they lead two canoe excursions around Blue Cypress Lake, the beauty of which is so well represented in their book *Reflections of Blue Cypress*. There will be an excursion on Saturday, April 15, and on Sunday, April 16, for those who wish to see the beauty of Blue Cypress in person using Audubon supplied canoes & equipment. This trip is a fundraiser for the Society with \$30 for members and \$40 for nonmembers being requested. To be out on the lake by sunrise, the canoes will be launched into the water by 6:15am each day with the entire trip lasting about four hours. Space is limited so reserve your spot quickly by calling 772-567-3520. Directions will be provided when your reservation is confirmed.

Pelican Island Audubon Society

Officers

President, **Richard H. Baker**
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Cor. Sec., **Deborah Ecker**
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Pelican Island Audubon Society, Inc. is registered with the Florida Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services. A copy of the official registration and financial information may be obtained from the Div. of Consumer Services by calling toll-free within Florida 1-800-435-7352. Registration does not imply endorsement, approval, or recommendation by the State

MORE ABOUT DR. JON MOORE

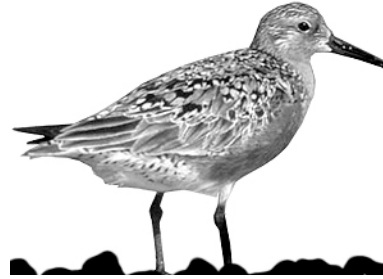


University. He has studied deep-sea fishes for 20 years. For the last six years he has explored a number of seamounts off the east coast of the US using the manned submersible Alvin and the unmanned ROV Hercules. Dr Moore also has a land-based research program studying reptiles and amphibians in southern Florida, including a number of invasive lizards.
PHOTO: Jon Moore in front of the submersible Alvin.

PROTECTING THE BUFFET FOR BIRDS THAT GORGE

by **Deborah Ecker**

If we tucked into McDonald's fries the way red knots hit on horseshoe crab eggs – well, we would look even worse than many of us already do. This is because little red knots can double their weight in just ten intensive days of grazing on Delaware and New Jersey shorelines.



These states' beaches are refueling buffets for red knots' flights to the Arctic, up from South America (non stop). After thousands

of years this migration, timed to coincide with the weeks when horseshoe crabs lay their eggs, is severely challenged by an explosion in crab harvesting. The harvesters are fishermen whose other catches have gone to the dogs. The market driving this one is the Asian taste for eels. Sadly, eels' bait-of-choice is the fragrance of female horseshoe crabs laden with eggs.

Now red knots are so severely reduced that the US Fish and Wildlife Service Shorebird Technical Committee has reported that if the birds' "levels of survival prevail, the population is predicted to approach extremely low numbers by 2010 when the probability of extinction will be correspondingly higher than it is today."

The good news is that a multi-governmental agency, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, has a proposal for Public Comment on alternative ways of restricting horseshoe crab harvesting in New Jersey and Delaware. I plan to respond, and suggest that other PIAS members do so also, but the choices are not great: 1) Status quo, i.e. limited restrictions; 2) No harvest January through June, for two years; 3) Partial moratorium, same as 2) plus no females for entire year; 4) No harvest at all for two years.

The problem with granting full protection to females only is not only the obvious fact that males are necessary, but studies indicate that unlike our m/f ratio, in the horseshoe crab world large numbers of males/females are required. My vote will be 4), a total moratorium, but I forecast a downside.

The downside is that the market for female horseshoe crabs will make it far more attractive to Nantucket Sound fishermen to make money from these animals. For ten years now my husband and I have been active participants of the Massachusetts Committee for the Preservation of Horseshoe Crabs.

Continued on page 8....

THE SLIM, THE STRANGE, THE SPECTACULAR By Bob Windish

Often compared with the tallest of all mammals and sometimes referred to as “the giraffe of the bird world,” *Phoenicopteridae ruber* possesses, in proportion to its body, the longest neck and legs of all the feathered creatures on the planet. Standing almost five feet tall, the greater flamingo also boasts a feeding system similar to that of the blue whale, the world’s largest animal of any species. Yet, the webbed-footed creature, which flies in long skeins over great distances, is believed by some scientists to be related to ducks, geese and swans, while other experts claim it is cousin to other migratory water birds such as storks, cranes and ibises. Despite their anomalousness nature, when seen in a flock rising from the earth, flamingos are considered by bird lovers as one of the most spectacular sights ever to behold.



There are four species of the pink-plume covered bird with the orange and black feathers under its wings. Many people see them as living only in Equatorial Africa, but in reality, most flamingos exist above and below the Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn respectively, migrating to such areas as Uganda, Zaire, Tanzania, Sudan and Kenya as the seasons grow

cooler in the temperate zones.

The greater flamingo, *P. ruber*, thrives in southern Portugal and the rest of the Iberian Peninsula, throughout all the south European countries bordering the Mediterranean, those of the Middle East and as far as the 100-degree longitude that runs through China, Mongolia and the Lena River/Lake Baykel (the world’s deepest) region of eastern Siberia.

More than half of the lesser flamingos, *P. minor*, congregate in parts of Botswana and Namibia (the greatest diamond producing colony of German Southwest Africa before the Versailles Treaty ended World War I), Swaziland, Lesotho, Orange Free State and the South African Republic, all below Capricorn.

In the New World, the greater flamingo’s territory stretches from the Bahamas, across Cuba, Mexico’s Yucatan Peninsula in the Northern Hemisphere and then only to the Galapagos Islands off the coast of Ecuador. It begins again along the coast of northern Chile, travels to Tierra del Fuego at the tip of South America, and then turns north along the Atlantic beaches of Argentina to approximately the Buenos Aires area and the Uruguayan region of Montevideo, all below the 30-degree parallel of latitude.

P. andinus, the Andean flamingo and *P. jamesi*, the James species which was once believed extinct, cruise the heights of the great mountain chain in Chile and western Argentina respectively.

Gregarious animals, flamingos live and intermingle in large flocks of hundreds of thousands in shallow alkaline lakes and ponds where they feed on diatoms of algae, small snails, shrimp and other organic matter. It is the shrimp that accounts for the pink coloring found especially in the greater flamingo’s feathers.

The birds collect their food through a unique system of lowering their heads upside down into the brackish water, sweeping their bills from side to side and catching their prey in bristles attached to their upper and lower mandibles. Mud is taken in from the bottom of the pools, from which the organic particles are extracted, but the filtering system rejects the salt in the water.

A spectacular courtship routine begins the breeding season with the males running up and down, their necks held high and bills pointed toward the sky. Roaring gutturally, they then jerk their heads from side to side while also sweeping their bills across their backs.

Nests are built of mud 6 to 14 inches high according to the depth of the lake’s water. The top of the nest is saucer-shaped which holds the single egg that is laid and which both parents take turns incubating for a month. Upon hatching, gray-downed chicks, which resemble goslings, remain in the nest for two days only. They soon begin to run about and in ten days time learn to swim. Until the young’s characteristic bills develop their shape so they can feed themselves, the chicks must depend upon their parents for food. The adults stand behind the chicks and take the young’s bills in their own while allowing regurgitated liquid to run down into the tiny birds’ mouths.

Flamingos have many enemies including hyenas, jackals and cheetahs in Africa and other predatory cats found throughout Asia and South America. Their greatest foe, however, is the fish eagle, which swoops down and picks up the young and carries them off to its own nest. Over the centuries, man has also contributed to some of the bird’s demise. In Roman times, flamingo tongues were considered a delicacy and local tribesmen still hunt them for food. Their plumage was once prized. Today, however, they are mostly disturbed by low flying aircraft skimming over their breeding grounds.

Nature itself can also wipe out a colony if the water in the lakes dries up during a drought. The young, if unable to fly at the time, become trapped with thick deposits of soda on their legs and perish through starvation and trauma.

Because flamingos are long lived and can produce more than one egg in a season if necessary, the birds have little chance of ever becoming endangered. When catastrophe does strike, however, rescue missions, even in the remotest areas, are launched by local authorities and total disaster is, fortunately, prevented.

WHAT'S THE HURRY! NEW TOWNS ARE NOT NEEDED FOR 25 TO 50 YEARS, AND IT MAY BE WISEST TO INVEST IN OUR EXISTING TOWNS. YET BEWARE, A MOVEMENT FOR NEW TOWNS OR LARGE SUBDIVISIONS IS AFOOT.

At the recent county workshop, only a few businesspersons and an architect thought the county's revised draft new town policy was a good idea. Even some citrus folks said it was a bad idea. The lack of support by members of our community is not surprising in light of the unanimous decision by the 2005 final review committee for the exhaustive Visioning Workshops that there should be **no new towns outside the Urban Service Boundary (USB), period.**



The best reason for not considering a new town now is that we do not need one now! Most people do not realize that we have plenty of room to handle all our expected growth for the next 25 to 50 years within the USB, where we have county water and sewer, without changing our current zoning or extending the USB. According to Mr. Bob Keating, our county's Director of the Community Development Department, we currently have 128,768 people living in our county. He predicts by 2030 (the next 25 years) that our population will increase by 79,232 for a total of 208,000. He says we now have available 117,855 units (lots, houses, apartments, or condos) inside the Urban Service Boundary and 16,145 units outside the USB for a total of 134,000 units in all of Indian River County. Mr. Keating states that on average 2.2 or 2.3 persons will occupy one of these units.

Therefore today we have enough space (134,000 units X 2.2 people) to accommodate at least 259,281 people under our current zoning, without even needing to re-zone any property or invent a new town. Thus we already have for the next 25 years, space not only to accommodate the expected increased population of 79,232, but we even have a fudge factor for 51,281 additional people that could carry us another 10 to 25 additional years beyond that before we would run out of space for the expected growth. Moreover, the infrastructure is already built and ready within the USB and will save you tax money.

However, if for some unforeseen reason, we **must** have a new town, the recent final report from Governor Bush's Committee for a Sustainable Treasure Coast (CSTC), available at <http://www.sustainabletc.org> establishes guidelines that should be followed. **Below are listed just a few of these guidelines taken from that report that should be followed if there is a need for a new town perhaps 25 years from now:**



1. We need a broad range of tools and techniques to create sustainability in the county. Accurate and current information is the key to informed decision making and public support. For example an up to date comprehensive search for the best site for a new town that protects our best agricultural lands, water resources, forests, and wild-life.
2. We need to determine what a new town will cost entirely including costs for education, social, economy, natural environment versus those costs associated with filling in units already designated within the USB.
3. Leaders, governments, and all sectors of the community must be represented and heard from using a collaborative process to provide such community components as vibrant city centers while perhaps first addressing the redevelopment needs of Vero Beach, Gifford, Wabasso, Sebastian, and Fellsmere before building a future new town.
4. All citizens need affordable and accessible preventive, physical, and mental health service
5. Inclusion of an exemplary system of life-long learning opportunities to meet the diverse and growing economy, which reflects our changing culture and environment, must be framed into the community. This would include schools, institutions, programs, and events that promote the arts and our unique heritage and culture.
6. A regional strategy for economic development that promotes economic diversity, prosperity, and sustainability.

In summary, a new town is a Big Deal and needs to be done right! This can only be accomplished with a diverse and committed committee to plan its and our future. For the long term I suggest the following members be considered with alternates:

1. One member each from county commission, planning and zoning commission; city councils of Vero Beach, Indian River Shores, Fellsmere, and Sebastian; and representative from Gifford, Wabasso, and Oslo areas
2. One each for citrus, ranching, horticulture, and organic farmers
3. County's superintendent and IRC Community College President
4. County health administrator, social services worker, minister, and affordable housing expert
5. A realtor, developer, architect, planner, chamber of commerce official,
6. Environmental scientist and water and transportation experts
7. Representative from the IRNA, Culture Council, and the Press Journal

What should we do? **Be alert and cautious and as always, write or speak with your elected officials!**

Richard Baker, President

THE SPOONBILL MARSH BRINE DISPOSAL PLANT: A SELF-MITIGATED DISASTER **By David Cox**

Fact: On the afternoon of Monday, March 13th, the Indian River County Soil and Water Conservation Advisory Board was told by a paid consultant to the County Utilities that the status of permitting for the Spoonbill Marsh RO Treatment Project looked very good. She said that Florida DEP was on-board, and that they anticipated no major problems. Granted this consultant, CDM, was not the engineer or environmental firm involved with the Spoonbill Marsh permit application.

Fact: On the afternoon of Monday, March 13th, I received copies of letters sent to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reviewing potential problems with the proposed Spoonbill Marsh RO brine disposal project. Several letters came from members of the Subcommittee on Managed Marshes of the Florida Coordinating Council on Mosquito Control, and one letter came from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). All of these letters expressed serious concerns about the proposed project, though none more so than the NMFS letter, which was dated February 16, 2006.

NMFS determined that the Spoonbill Marsh brine disposal plan would have a substantial adverse impact on essential fish habitat (EFH) and federally managed fisheries of the Indian River Lagoon. The exact nature and extent of impacts was difficult for NMFS to assess because their review was "hampered by the lack of information in the public notice and the quality of the project plans provided." The reviewer continues: "Nonetheless, the NMFS is concerned that the project is considered self-mitigating. The proposed impacts to nearly 23 acres of estuarine wetlands would permanently alter these

habitats and the water quality maintenance, trophic, and cover functions they provide for living marine and other public trust resources. Along with direct elimination of wetlands and their associated functions, effects of the brine discharge from the proposed plant are unknown but are expected to diminish the environmental quality of the adjacent and connected high-quality mangrove wetlands, estuarine waters, and seagrass beds in the area."

"Based on the preceding concerns we recommend that the Department of the Army authorization not be granted for the project as currently proposed."

NMFS concluding recommendations were two-fold: (1) The proposed plant and associated infrastructure should be located in uplands; (2) Brine disposal shall be in a manner that will not adversely impact EFH and federally managed species.

Questions: Does the County's consultant really know what's going on with this project? Does the County still think to push forward despite significant regulatory concern? Will the water supply needs of an expanding county trump federal environmental regulations? This last question is by far the most interesting, and will only be answered in the fullness of time.

I might note in closing that this plan to eliminate unimpounded high marsh along the Indian River Lagoon by excavating and building a brine treatment plant in its place is another clear indication that our county government has yet to find the path to sustainable solutions and policies.

---Reprinted from dailymystery.com by David Cox. This is a great blog that we highly endorse reading!

MAKING A DIFFERENCE IN THE COMMUNITY

The Pelican Island Audubon Society held its annual meeting on Monday, March 20, 2006 at the Vero Beach Community Center. A highlight of the meeting was the presentation of awards recognizing those in our community who have helped preserve or maintain the natural environment we all enjoy here in Indian River County:



Ralph King with Awards presenter Lynne Larkin

Ralph King received the Special Merit Award. As a member of the Vero Beach Planning and Zoning Board he plays a key role in helping to keep Vero Beach a beautiful place to live. He is also a leader in the Civic Association and provides important information to the community on the pace of future development.

Bud Kleckner received the Special Service Award in recognition of his many years as an active member of the Pelican Island Audubon Society. Not only is Mr. Kleckner one of the Society's best birders, he also has served as a member of the Society's

Board of Directors for many years along with making many generous donations to the Society. He also served many years as a member of the Indian River County Land Acquisition Advisory Board.

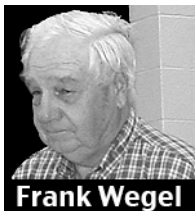


Bud Kleckner



A Special Recognition Award went to Marty Smithson, Keith McCully and Kelly Alger of the Indian River County Stormwater Engineering Division for their placement of "All Canals Lead to the Lagoon" signs by roadways along canals throughout the county to educate the public about the consequences of littering in these waterways and the impact it would have on the Indian River Lagoon.

Indian River County Commissioner Gary Wheeler received a Special Recognition Award for his efforts to control growth and promote voter participation in determining the future position of the Urban Service Boundary.



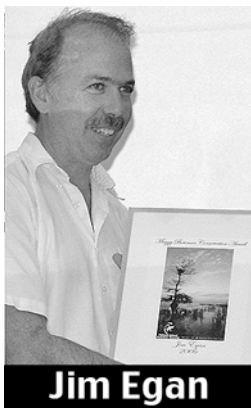
Frank Wegel

The Kleckner Award went to Frank Wegel who deserves to be recognized for his many activities to protect our environment as the Vice-President of Friends of St. Sebastian River, as the Vice-President of Coastal Preserves Alliance of East Central Florida, as a volunteer at the Oslo Riverfront Conservation Area, and as a volunteer with the Marine Resources Council where he organized the boat speed survey on the St. Sebastian River along with doing water testing of both the St. Sebastian River and the Indian River Lagoon.



Gary Wheeler

George Christopher received the President's Award for his work on the Indian River County Planning and Zoning Commission in taking the lead to recognize concurrency especially with regard to roads in the county and the need for higher impact fees. He was also recognized for taking a leadership role in forming the Indian River Neighborhood Association that has promoted lower densities throughout the county.



Jim Egan

In recognition of the recent passing of a founding member of the Pelican Island Audubon Society, the final award has been renamed the Maggy Bowman Conservation Award which was given to Jim Egan, Executive Director of the Marine Resources Council whose primary mission is to protect the Indian River Lagoon. Mr. Egan's work has had a tremendous impact in eliminating exotic pest plant species throughout the Lagoon, in the planting of mangroves, in saving whales, and in water testing. His efforts to preserve environmental lands led to the Marine Resources Council being the first private non-profit organization to receive a state grant to preserve land.

The Pelican Island Audubon Society appreciates the accomplishments of the award winners along with all those not recognized who played a part in helping protect the environment over the past year.



George Christopher, Lynne Larkin, & Richard Baker

NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

NEW UF ECONOMIC REPORT FORECASTS FUTURE OF FLORIDA'S \$9.3 BILLION CITRUS INDUSTRY

Citrus canker and greening will reduce the volume of fruit produced in Florida over the next 15 years, and the state may never return to the level of fruit harvested in 2003 before hurricanes spread canker around the state, according to a new University of Florida March report to the Florida Department of Citrus.

Tom Spreen, a professor with UF's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences author of the report also stated that "growing world demand for Florida's high quality citrus is expected to help boost prices at all levels – ranging from growers to juice processors and consumers. In other words, higher prices should offset lower production volume." (IFAS press release, March 23, 2006)

UF WILDLIFE ECOLOGIST SAYS FLORIDA ALLIGATOR FARMERS CASHING IN ON FASHION TREND

GAINESVILLE, Fla. --- While some agricultural pro-

ducers are facing tough times, Florida alligator farmers are cashing in on reptile chic – the growing worldwide demand for alligator skins on everything from belts and boots to \$10,000 designer handbags.

Allen Register, owner of Gatorama in Palmdale, Fla., one of 60 licensed alligator farms in the state, said prices for alligator bellies range from \$40 to \$50 per foot, which is up by almost 50 percent from a few years ago. He said that belly skins are more valuable because they are soft and flat, compared to horn-back skins that have bumpy ridges and are often used in western-wear market."

In addition to the strong international demand for alligator hides, the domestic appetite for alligator meat is growing, commanding prices of \$4.50 to \$4.75 per pound at the wholesale level and \$7.50 to \$10 per pound at retail, Register said.

Alligator farming is also an efficient way to utilize meat and meat products that are not suitable for human consumption. Aged or freezer-burned meat, unused fish from commercial trawlers and offal from poultry processing plants are good sources of food for farms. (IFAS press release, March 27, 2006)

2005 HOTTEST YEAR ON RECORD

The year 2005 was the hottest on record. The average global surface temperature of 14.77 degrees Celsius (58.6 degrees Fahrenheit) was the highest since recordkeeping began in 1880. January, April, September, and October of 2005 were the hottest of those months on record, while March, June, and November were the second warmest ever. In fact, the six hottest years on record have all occurred in the last eight years.

For entire text see

<http://www.earthpolicy.org/Indicators/Temp/2006.htm>

For data see

http://www.earthpolicy.org/Indicators/Temp/2006Temp_data.htm

---from *Earth Policy News*

THE PELICAN ISLAND AUDUBON SOCIETY IS IN NEED OF VOLUNTEERS TO HELP RUN THE FOLLOWING CHAPTER POSITIONS:

- Action Network Committee
- Membership Committee
- Publicity Committee
- Education Committee
- Newsletter Committee

- Office Needs Analysis Committee
- Youth Membership Sub-Committee
- Fund Raising Committee
- Political Forum Committee
- Land Preservation Committee

Other interest _____

**THE CHAPTER CAN ONLY OPERATE WITH THE HELP OF ITS MEMBERS.
TO VOLUNTEER, PLEASE CALL 772-567-3520 OR E-MAIL PIAUDUBON@BELLSOUTH.NET**

Pelican Island Audubon Society
P.O. Box 1833
Vero Beach, FL 32961-1833

***Birds that Gorge* continued from page 2....**

Our committee's work began when we saw row boats full to the brim with hundreds of upside-down horseshoe crabs, their legs waving helplessly in a baking sun, on their way to being hacked in half for eel bait. The harvest is mainly 10-20 year-old females, before they have been able to lay their eggs and ensure the future of the species.

The reproductive habits of horseshoe crabs are like Florida's turtles, but they share none of the turtles' full protection. Instead, the US horseshoe crab fishery is cavalier about the survival of an animal that predates dinosaurs; and our Eastern Atlantic coast is the crabs' remaining habitat. (The exception: A few hundred of a related species survive in SE Asia). The harvesting should be stopped.

Make comments to the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission up to April 17:
comments@asmfc.org (subject line: horseshoe crab)

OspreyWatch

Follow the continuing adventures of a pair of nesting Ospreys at the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge. The eggs of both the Ospreys and the nearby nesting Great Horned Owls should be hatching soon! The Ospreys, the Great Horned Owls, and all the other neighboring wildlife can be seen at:



www.pelicanislandaudubon.org

The Society wishes to thank **Eleanor Albert** for her generous donation. We also wish to thank **Tina Marchese** and **Elsbeth Eibs** for supplying the refreshments for the general meetings. Without the continuing support of our members the Society would not be able to carry on its work in the community.



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BECOME A MEMBER OF THE PELICAN ISLAND AUDUBON SOCIETY

Membership benefits include subscriptions to *Audubon* magazine, *Florida Naturalist*, and the PIAS newsletter *The Peligram*. Additionally, members have full borrowing privileges to the PIAS nature library and much more!

Please choose a membership:

- \$20 one-year introductory membership
- \$30 two-year introductory membership
- \$15 one-year student membership
- \$20 Friend (receive *The Peligram* only)
- Check box if a **MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL**.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

E-Mail _____

Please send your name and address along with a check payable to the "**Pelican Island Audubon Society**" to:
Pelican Island Audubon Society,
P.O. Box 1833, Vero Beach, FL 32961