



KINGFISHER



Sep/Oct 2010

Audubon Chapter of Minneapolis

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Representing the National Audubon Society in Greater Minneapolis and Hennepin County

A Note from the President

The issue of climate change has emerged into a culture war like few topics ever have in my lifetime. Winning an argument should never trump rightness of an issue, nor the direction that society moves as a response to solve the problem. At the heart of the climate debate is, of course, what the cost will be (human and dollar) whether we attack the problem or ignore it. It should never become a personal battle nor a political football. Weighing on the whole process is the role that science plays in driving our decisions regarding what steps to take, if any.

To begin with, science is not a field of study. It is more importantly a way of thinking and approaching a problem. Science is used to solve problems in every field of endeavor, so we should all consider ourselves scientists to some degree. Think of the observation, hypothesis, information collection, analysis, and conclusion that you do when you see a car coming at you in your lane. If any one of these science processes breaks down, the result may be a collision. It often seems to me that what science is, and what it is not, might be poorly understood by the average person, and even those in the "sciences".

I have been teaching about the evidence of global warming since the 70's. Back then most people dismissed it as unfounded, but the evidence was piling up. By the nineties, most people seemed to believe that something significant was happening to our weather patterns, but rejected the notion that it was caused by human activity. Now, if anyone tells you that they "know" that our Earth is warming by a certain number of degrees, you probably shouldn't listen to them. If anyone tells you that they "know" that the Earth is not warming, you probably shouldn't listen to them either. Science doesn't work that way. Science considers to what degree of certainty we can draw conclusions. It ponders the probability that a predicted outcome will occur, and how that outcome might be changed.

The individual must first be as informed about all aspects of the climate change as they can. Too often people get powerful opinions based on incomplete information. I used to tell my students that their opinion about something wasn't too important. What they knew about all sides of an issue was important. We're too infatuated with opinion polls, and in a democracy that has an impact. But it is far more important to pursue knowledge that bears on an issue. Very few people reserve opinions until they have done exhaustive

Continued on page 2, column 2

September Program

Roberts Bird Sanctuary Yesterday, Today & Tomorrow

Jim Egge & Kit Healy

As many of you know Audubon Chapter of Minneapolis has launched a project to restore Thomas Sadler Roberts Bird Sanctuary in Minneapolis in cooperation with the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, the East Harriet Farmstead Neighborhood Association (EHFNA) and the Linden Hills Neighborhood Council (LHINC). It is the goal of these three non-governmental organizations to develop a restoration and management plan for Roberts Bird Sanctuary.

As part of gathering citizen input for the project, one of three formal public community meetings will be held in conjunction with the Audubon Chapter of Minneapolis' monthly program. This input will be collected at about 7:30.

The Program will not follow ACM's usual format. The evening will begin with a "History of Roberts Bird Sanctuary" at 7:00. This will be followed by an explanation of the envisioned "Roberts Restoration and Management Plan". This will be followed by the formal Community Meeting to gather input for the above plan. This meeting is open to the general public and is intended to get input from the environmental community and in particular the birding community. Please bring your vision of what Roberts should become. After the Community Meeting, there will be more discussion about what ACM can do today to help transition to the above Plan. Citizen involvement in helping document what is there and how to get that information. Announcements on bird walks and possible inventories of trees and other plants will be made as well as ACM's usual announcements on our activities.

The Roberts project is a very ambitious project and will require very close coordination, cooperation and probably ultimate compromise on what will be feasible. Your citizen input will be vital for the ultimate success of this long term project. Thanks for participating!

**Tuesday, September 7 at 7:00 p.m.
Mayflower Church**

Coming October 5, 2010

Bob Janssen, "History of MN Birds & Birding"

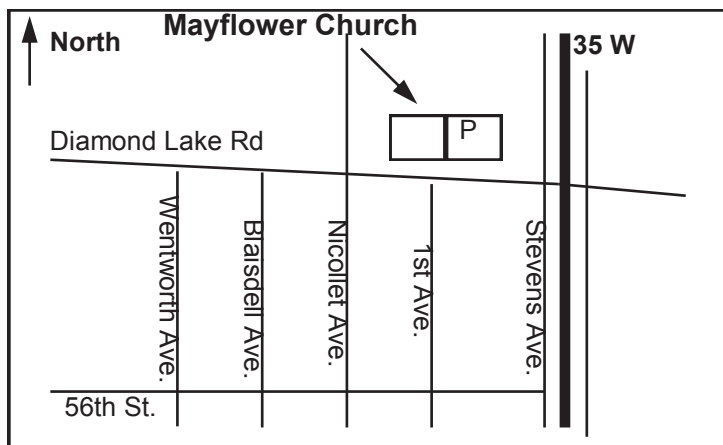
Come to Our Next Program!

DATE: Tuesday, September 7

“Roberts Bird Sanctuary” - Jim Egge & Kit Healy

TIME: Program at 7:00 pm

AT: Mayflower Church, Minneapolis
35W & Diamond Lake (road map below)



President's Note, continued from page 1

study. When someone voices a strong sentiment about global warming, my reaction is to find out if they really understand the available information. This goes for talk show hosts as well. I have delivered a large number of emails and letters on environmental issues.

In his noteworthy book “The Essential Engineer”, Henry Petroski states that Americans expect too much from technology to solve our problems. He says that technology is not going to give us an endless means to cope with risk. American politics and culture prepare citizens for a fantasy world in which science eliminates all uncertainty and predicts a future perfectly, untainted by money and politics.

It is difficult to separate truth from agenda, good data from skewed, and accurate analysis from whim. But it has been my experience that most of the researchers working on climate study are very careful about what their data tells them. If all the predictions about the seriousness of the climate changes being studied turned out to be false, I believe that the changes that we do to reduce our fossil fuel use would still produce mostly positive results to our economy and world-wide health. Our emissions of sulfur, nitrogen oxides, and mercury, etc would be reduced. We would spend billions fewer dollars for importing oil and gas. We would extend the time line to convert to other energy sources, and may even avoid a war over dwindling supplies of fuels. The dollars we now spend for fossil fuel that maybe could be conserved, should be spent for research and infrastructure development.

I don't know if all the glaciers are going to disappear, but researchers tell us that none are expanding. I don't know if the oceans are going to rise several feet, but I do know that if they do, the sacrifices we make now are miniscule to the problems that would cause.

—Jim Egge

Message from Dr Frank Gill—“... the Gulf's annual “dead zone”—created by the massive amount of polluted runoff and sediment that spew into it from the Mississippi River every year—continues to grow. This season's dead zone is now the size of New Jersey. A large part of restoring the Gulf and its wetlands will center on our ability to restore the Mississippi Delta itself, and to allow the river's sediments to rebuild those vital filtering wetlands.”

TEST YOUR VIREO KNOWLEDGE

1. There are 7 regular vireos seen in Minnesota. Can you name them?
2. One of the vireos was split several years ago into 3 species. Name the one found in MN. Can you name either of the other 2 which are western species? Previous name?
3. Can you name the vireo that is only regularly found in Central Texas?
4. Which vireo never migrates?
5. Which vireo says three-eight?
6. Winters on the Gulf coast – (two)

Jim Egge

Answers on page 4.

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Audubon Chapter of Minneapolis	www.audubonchapterofminneapolis.org		
Audubon Minnesota	www.audubon.org/chapter/mn		

**MOU Rare Bird Alert:
763-780-8890**

Update on Roberts Bird Sanctuary – The Revitalization Project

When the most recent issue of the Kingfisher appeared last May, our chapter was working on fulfilling the duties outlined in the Adopt-a-Park agreement we had signed with the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board (MPRB). We've made great strides since then. We're now working on the Roberts Bird Sanctuary Revitalization Project, which is a wonderful name for a worthy project.

The revitalization project is a partnership formed this summer between the MPRB, the ACM, and the neighborhood organizations on either side of Roberts – the East Harriet Farmstead Neighborhood Association (EHFNA) on the east and the Linden Hills Neighborhood Council (LHiNC) on the west.

The goal of the project is to enhance and protect this natural area as a sanctuary for birds by developing and implementing a long-term management plan. Enhancement activities are expected to include removal and management of invasive species and replanting native trees and other vegetation.

The first step in developing the plan involves gathering public input through a survey (available online through September 15 on the ACM and MPRB websites) and two community meetings held in August. The ACM program meeting at Mayflower Church on September 7 will be devoted to Roberts, which gives members as well as the public another opportunity to discuss the project.

In late September, we'll synthesize the input from the surveys and meetings; then staff at the MPRB will add technical details. Sometime in late 2010 or early 2011, we hope to hold a public comment period on the draft management plan. Later in 2011, the plan will be presented to the Commissioners of the MPRB for approval.

One thing to keep in mind: While we are hopeful that all the management practices necessary to protect the birds and to enhance and protect the habitat at the sanctuary will be included in the plan, the lack of funding may delay the implementation of some of the practices.

So, if you're reading this after the public input period has ended (September 15) and now you're wondering how you can be involved, rest assured, we still can use your time and talents! One aspect of managing the sanctuary using volunteer help, the Stewards Program (modeled after the program at Eloise Butler), should be up and running sometime in October. This program will allow registered, trained volunteers to work independently at Roberts on their own adopted section. In the upcoming months, we'll have other volunteer opportunities as well.

Updates on the Roberts Bird Sanctuary Revitalization Project and volunteer opportunities at Roberts will be in the print version of the Kingfisher but the best way to stay informed is by visiting the chapter's website:

www.audubonchapterofminneapolis.org.

Kit Healy, Conservation Chair



Fall Bird Walks at Roberts Bird Sanctuary

Join us this fall for a bird walk at Roberts Bird Sanctuary (located on the north side of Lake Harriet in Minneapolis). All walks start at 8 am at the visitors shelter on the east end of the sanctuary (next to the Rose Gardens and the Peace Garden). The walks last an hour. They will not take place during heavy rain or snow or if there is thunder and/or lightning in the area.

Saturdays, September 4 and 11: Steve Greenfield will lead walks focusing on listening and looking for migratory birds. Steve has been leading walks at Roberts this past spring and summer and is a wonderful source of local birding knowledge.

Saturday, November 6: Paul Fusco will lead a novice walk focusing on the winter birds at Roberts. Paul is well known for his work with osprey. If there is interest, Paul is willing to extend the walk over to Lake Harriet to check out the bird activity around the water.

We hope to add more walks to the schedule. Check the chapter website for more information and updates on the walks: www.audubonchapterofminneapolis.org



LOW-OXYGEN ZONES IN THE OCEANS

This is the second article on the oceans-- a follow-up to the February article on ocean acidity. Lower levels of oxygen in the oceans, especially of the U.S. Pacific Northwest coast, have scientists concerned that this may be another fundamental change linked to human activity. In places off Washington and Oregon, the almost complete absence of dissolved oxygen has killed enormous numbers of Dungeness crabs, 25-year-old starfish, colonies of anemones, and has left mats of potentially noxious bacteria that thrive in such conditions.

Areas of hypoxia (low oxygen) have always existed in deep water, but these areas seem to be spreading and encroaching on the continental shelf within sight of the coast. In some spots all along the west coast, oxygen levels have dropped about 20% in 25 years. Jack Barth, professor of oceanography at Oregon State University has observed that this seems to be the new norm, and that it is not cyclical. He says that these changes fit with the current climate-change model. As oceans warm, which seems to be the trend along the coast, oxygen does not stay dissolved in sea water, while CO₂ increases and acidity rises.

There is a deep, natural, low-oxygen zone of the Northwest's continental shelf. In summer northerly winds drive surface water away from the coast. This action "sucks" oxygen-poor water upward to the surface in a process called "upwelling". It is rich in other nutrients, which fertilize phytoplankton growth. As these die they sink and decay, which uses up oxygen, depleting it even more.

It may too soon to determine the exact cause, as El Nino and normal 20-30 year weather cycles may be contributors. But Steve Bograd of the NOAA Southwest Fisheries Science Center says that this ecosystem disturbance could have huge biological changes, from Canada to Baja. Bograd has been studying oxygen levels in the California Current which runs southerly along the coast. The worst such hypoxic zone occurred in 2006, covering 1200 square miles of Newport, OR. It was right next to shore, and lasted 4 months. Jellyfish are least affected, and have been proliferating. Bottom-dwellers would be most affected in this ultra-rich fishery, but it would also change feeding and migration patterns for Salmon and other fish as species are pulled out of the food web.

This article from McClatchy at Yahoo News, March 7, 2010 by Les Blumenthal

An Albatross Incident

By Elizabeth Nagel

After rounding Cape Horn, our ship steamed into open seas towards the Falklands. We spent hours on the deck watching Black-browed Albatrosses skim by in the stiff wind. These birds were nothing short of magnificent with their seven foot wingspans. We wondered how albatrosses become the source of so many sailors' tales.

Several days later we learned from the ship's naturalist that a Black-brow had crashed onto the ship's deck, possibly falling asleep mid-air and hitting part of the ship's rigging. The ship's crew covered the bird with a blanket to calm it – then tossed the bird over the deck and into the wind. It soared away unharmed by the experience. Our regret is that they did not page us personally to come and see – out of concern for the bird!

We began to piece together what we knew about these birds. Albatrosses were considered both good and bad omens. European sailors exploring the Southern Hemisphere for passage into the Pacific Ocean believed that albatrosses carried the souls of dead sailors and that they predicted storms. There was *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, from our growing up – and the phrase "an albatross around your neck." And the ship's naturalist told us that sailors in the past knew it was impossible to get rid of an albatross, once it landed on the ship's deck.

Putting together what we learned, we concluded there was an explanation for the problem of an albatross on deck. These huge birds are dependent on strong winds or a "long landing strip" for take off. On board a ship, the birds would have neither – and thus be marooned. Throwing our unfortunate albatross into the wind was exactly what it needed.

ANSWERS for TEST YOUR VIREO KNOWLEDGE from page 2

1. Red-eyed, Philadelphia, Warbling, Blue-headed, Yellow-throated, Bell's, White-eyed
2. Blue-headed - Plumbeous – Cassin's Previously called Solitary Vireo
3. Black-capped
4. Hutton's
5. Yellow-throated
6. White-eyed, Blue-headed

From Sierra Club message - "What if only off-road vehicles were allowed in our parks? As part of its Great Outdoors Initiative, the Obama administration is collecting ideas for how communities can better conserve outdoor spaces via an online forum where people can post suggestions (and others can vote to "promote" or "demote" them)." To visit the Great Outdoor Initiative go to <http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ceq/Press_Releases/March_26_2010>. To send your comments to the President go to <<http://ideas.usda.gov/ago/ideas.nsf/>>. Please note "What's Hot" on the left.

Audubon President & CEO

David Yarnold has been named the new President and Chief Executive Officer of Audubon, effective September 1, 2010, giving new momentum to efforts to connect people with nature and their power to protect it. A passionate conservationist, Yarnold currently serves as Executive Director of Environmental Defense Fund and President of Environmental Defense Action Fund. Prior to that, he was a Pulitzer Prize-winning editor at the San Jose Mercury News. A passionate conservationist, Yarnold currently serves as Executive Director of Environmental Defense Fund and President of Environmental Defense Action Fund. Prior to that, he was a Pulitzer Prize-winning editor at the San Jose Mercury News.

"David brings proven leadership in the for-profit and non-profit sectors to Audubon at a time when efforts to protect birds, habitats and the resources that sustain us are needed more than ever;" said Holt Thrasher, Audubon's Board Chair. "His leadership ability, his passion for conservation and grassroots action, his communications skills and his organizational expertise all make him the perfect fit for the Audubon of 2010 and beyond."

"David is a boundary-crosser, the kind of flexible thinker and values-based executive that a complex conservation and fund-raising landscape demands right now," Thrasher said. "He shares Audubon's traditional passion for birds and its visionary understanding that helping people to protect them will safeguard our own future as well. I have no doubt that David will lead Audubon in expanding its reach to new audiences and elevating its conservation successes to new heights."

Yarnold has been at EDF since April 2005, where he is responsible for all operations, from programs, to development and marketing/communications. He helped expand EDF's innovative corporate partnerships work, focused on EDF's international programs, particularly in China, and helped the organization grow from \$52M to \$117M in revenue. He is also President of the organization's Action Fund, its political action arm.

"Audubon's mission has never been more relevant. From the grassroots to state houses to national and regional policy, its wingspan is unparalleled," Yarnold said. "I'm excited by the opportunity to work with a nationwide network of Audubon Chapters and Audubon Centers that combine local concern, knowledge and action to equal conservation that makes a difference on a grand scale. It will be an honor lead an organization whose name has meant 'trust' and 'conservation achievement' for more than a hundred years."

Yarnold's San Jose Mercury News was consistently ranked as one of America's 10 Best Newspapers. His paper was called, "America's Boldest Newspaper" by a panel of international judges. During his time in San Jose, the Mercury News was widely recognized for its commitment to diversity and for its in-depth coverage of technology. He was also one of three Pulitzer Prize finalists for editorial writing in 2005.

"For me, going to Audubon is like going home. Community-based education and action that breeds broader changes has always been engaging and rewarding for me and those are the things Audubon does best," Yarnold said.

He will assume the Presidency of Audubon on Sept 1. Yarnold will replace Dr. Frank Gill who generously and with great skill stepped in as Audubon's interim President following the departure in January of long-time CEO John Flicker.



Audubon Minnesota's Second Annual Chimney Swift Sit

This year, 300 volunteers throughout the state are needed to participate in Audubon Minnesota's Second Annual Chimney Swift Sit for an hour on any day during August 27-30.

Chimney Swift populations have declined 49 percent over the past 40 years. This species is important to the environment, as each day Chimney Swifts consume one-third of their weight in flying insects, such as mosquitoes and flies, making them a natural insect control. The data that volunteers collect will help us better understand the distribution of migrating Chimney Swifts in Minnesota.

Here's how the Sit works: Participants "sit" for about an hour any day August 6-9 and August 27-30, count chimney swifts as they enter a nighttime roosting place, and record the data on their Sit participation form. Volunteers can count on one night or on several nights during the designated period.

For more information about the Sit and to download a participation form, go to <http://mn.audubon.org/events/714>. If you cannot participate in the Sit but know of places where Chimney Swifts are roosting, please contact Ron Windingstad at rwindingstad@audubon.org.

In addition to the Sit, Audubon Minnesota is promoting Chimney Swift conservation efforts by educating chimney owners about the habitat needs of Chimney Swifts and facilitating the building of new structures specifically for use by these birds as nest and roost sites. The Chimney Swift was just declared an endangered species in Canada this year and we hope our efforts through research and education will help halt the decline here in Minnesota.

For more information about Chimney Swift conservation, visit the events page at <http://mn.audubon.org>

Chimney Swift Towers

While vertical shafts like chimneys can be a hazard for other species, they are ideal for Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*), with their long claw-like feet and stiff tail bristles used to cling to rough vertical surfaces. Chimney Swifts often referred to as “flying cigars”, have short, stout bodies and long, pointed wings shaped like scythes. Swifts are only about five inches long and weigh less than one ounce, but their wingspan is up to 12 inches.

Chimney Swifts breed though out most of the eastern US and winter in the Amazon Basin of South America.

Changes in heating methods, chimney construction, and maintenance have now greatly reduced the availability of nesting sites for swifts. Most of the modern chimneys are constructed with metal liners that lack the rough surfaces swifts need for roosting or attaching their nests. Caps put on the traditional chimneys further block swifts from many of their previously available nest/roost sites.

As a result of these trends the Chimney Swifts have declined by about 50% over the last forty years. These recent trends have prompted Audubon Minnesota to undertake efforts to promote Chimney Swift conservation by educating chimney owners about the Chimney Swifts and facilitating the building of new structures specifically for use by these birds as nest and roost sites.

Audubon Minnesota’s new project seeks to assist swift populations by partnering with a number of parks, nature centers, NGOs, schools, corporations, and individuals throughout Minnesota by constructing Chimney Swift towers (8 – 12 feet high). Materials to build Chimney Swift Towers generally cost about \$400 for the most commonly built tower. Minimum maintenance of the towers is required, but they should be cleaned after the swifts migrate in the fall, and covered until the following spring to help prolong the life of the tower.

Towers/chimneys can have large numbers of swifts roosting together in a single structure during the non-breeding season, but only one pair nests in a single chimney. The pair tolerates other swifts roosting in their chimney but not another pair trying to establish a nest. Hundreds, or even thousands, of swifts may roost in a chimney or smokestack during the non-breeding season and during migration.

Although we advocate the construction of alternative nesting towers, existing masonry chimneys continue to provide vital nesting habitat for swifts. Uncapping masonry or clay chimneys from April through October will allow access by the swifts for nesting and roosting.

To learn more about these fascinating birds and what you can do to help go to Audubon Minnesota’s website at <http://mn.audubon.org> and check out the Audubon at Home Program pages.



The picture at left is of the chimney swift tower that Audubon Chapter of Minneapolis helped finance along with the Bryn Mawr Community Association on Glenwood Ave., just east of Theodore Wirth Park.

Names on the plaque to be attached to the tower:
Minneapolis Parks & Recreation, Audubon Chapter of Minneapolis, Audubon Minnesota, and the Bryn Mawr Community Association.



VOLUNTEER WITH AUDUBON - MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Members of the Audubon Chapter of Minneapolis put in close to 1600 hours of volunteer time during the last year. Activities included:

- Participation on the Board of Directors
- Participation on one of the following committees
 - Conservation Committee
 - Education Committee
 - Membership Committee
 - Field Trip Committee
 - Communications Committee
 - Program Committee

Assisted with publishing or mailing of the newsletter

Lead a bird walk

Participated in the Red Headed Woodpecker Program

Participated in the Blue Bird Recovery Program

Worked on the Chimney Swift Program (a joint venture of Audubon Minnesota and Audubon Chapter of Minneapolis)

You too can make a difference!! – Check out our website: Audubonchapterofminneapolis.org for information about talking to kids in schools about birds; helping with garlic mustard or buckthorn pulls in Thomas Sadler Roberts Bird Sanctuary. Join the conservation committee and learn how to reduce your carbon footprint or what Audubon is doing about the oil spill in the gulf. Most environmental news is heartbreaking – Become active in Audubon and help be part of the change you want to see happen!!

Conservation Committee – Kit Healy 612 789-1375

Education Committee – Jim Egge 612 827-7629

Membership – Susan Anderson 612 331-1117

Field Trip Committee – vacant

Communications Committee – Susan Tertell 612 729-1566

Program Committee – Marji Miller and Bill Porteous 612 922-6980

Red Headed Woodpecker Recovery Program – Chet Meyers 612 374-5581 or Jerry Bahls 763 572-2333

Chimney Swift Program – Bob Papke 763 545-8072

CITIZEN ACTION

People of Minnesota live here largely because of the wealth of natural surroundings with which we are blessed. Most folks are willing to go out of their way to recycle, to conserve energy, and to purchase goods which are produced responsibly. But to do so they must have access to, and sort through a large amount of information. For example, in the 1890's, women's hats sporting plumages of birds mostly from the Everglades, were all the rage. The Audubon Society raised the awareness of the public by reporting the moral dilemma raised by unsustainable animal harvesting. They even tried to get women to wear birdless hats called "Audubonnets". This was only mildly successful, but laid the foundation for John F. Lacy, a legislator from Iowa, to formulate a bill - "The Lacy Bird and Game Act of 1900". This bill put an end to indiscriminate killing and put animals under greater Federal protection.

There are stores in some states that have eliminated the use of plastic bags. Even after 30+ years of recycling programs, plastic bags are rarely recycled. Instead, bags can become tiny particles which can act as a sponge for toxic chemicals, and can concentrate them 1 million times. These particles can kill many species of birds and fish.

There are 5 Indian factories making plastic bags and use 17 million barrels of oil and large quantities of natural gas per year. 1 million bags are used per minute and 4 billion per year end up in a landfill or in the soil, lakes or oceans. The 1 trillion (doesn't seem like as big a number as it used to) bags used, they last about 1000 years in a landfill. Biodegradable bags don't help the situation much.

If you want to help reduce the use of plastic bags, you can bring washable bags and reused bags to the store. But you don't have to stop there. You can tell store clerks and managers, or the company itself, that you prefer they take steps to reduce bag use.

Jim Egge

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Minneapolis MN 55403

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KINGFISHER
September/October 2010



National Audubon Society
Chapter Membership Application

Yes, I'd like to join! Please enroll me as a member of the National Audubon Society and my local chapter at the special introductory rate of \$20! Please send AUDUBON magazine and my membership card to the address below.

Yes, I'd like to join! As a senior citizen or student, I am able to join for only \$15!

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Send this application and make check payable to:

National Audubon Society
P.O. Box 422250
Palm Coast, FL 32142-2250



LOCAL CHAPTER
Audubon Chapter of Minneapolis
PO BOX 3801
Minneapolis, MN 55403
Incentive Code:
C9ZM020Z

Events Calendar

AUGUST

- 24** ACM Board meeting. 7:00 pm
27-30 Chimney Swift Sit

SEPTEMBER

- 4** Roberts Bird Walk, 8:00 am
7 Program "Robert's Bird Sanctuary" at 7:00pm
11 Roberts Bird Walk, 8:00 am
15 Deadline for info gathering on Roberts
28 ACM Board meeting. 7:00 pm

OCTOBER

- 5** Program *Bob Janssen* "History of MN Birds & Birding" at 7:00 pm
26 ACM Board meeting. 7:00 pm

Board meetings are held every month on the 4th Tuesday at 7:00 pm at the Lund's store on Lake Street just west of Hennepin (except in July).

All are welcome to programs, trips and board meetings. Check website for details!

The *Kingfisher* is published every other month beginning with the January issue.

Electronic Kingfisher

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Contact Jerry Bahls at jobaud@comcast.net