

"Promoting the study of wild birds and the conservation of natural resources on Kelleys Island."

HOOT



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KELLEYS ISLAND AUDUBON CLUB NEWSLETTER FOR

YOU AND ABOUT YOUR NEIGHBORS * SPRING, 2003

NEST WITH THE BIRDS

MAY 11 - 17

Come celebrate spring migration during Kelleys Island Audubon Club's annual Nest With the Birds Week. This year's event will be held May 11 - 17.

Last year we saw 141 total species on our guided bird walks. An abundance of warbler species were seen- 27 in all. One of the highlights of the week was the sighting of the rare and endangered Kirtland's Warbler. This was the 2nd time that this elusive bird was enjoyed by our birders during Nest With the Birds Week.

This year promises to be just as exciting. There will be twice-daily bird walks and a Nature Program at 1 p.m. Our nature programs are going to be varied and interesting. Topics range from Eagles, to Hawks, to Bluebirds. We even have, for your enjoyment, a Woodcock Dance Recital!

If you haven't been out to Long Point to watch bird banding - then plan on it for Saturday, May 17. Tom Bartlett, master bander with the US Fish and Wildlife Dept. has been keeping detailed records of our spring and fall migrations. These records are part of the reason Kelleys Island was dedicated as an Important Bird Area last September.

Come join us for a day or participate all week. A schedule follows.

Lori Hayes

President's Message

"In all things of nature there is something of the marvelous." - Aristotle

Kelleys Island Audubon members are an observant group. I hear often, "did you notice?" Our island is like a gallery of sculpture, paintings and cinema. Participation at our monthly programs and Nest With the Birds Festival has reflected the strong and ongoing interest our members have for the natural history of Kelleys Island, Ohio.

Education is an integral part of Audubon's program. Education helps us see the beauty that is before our eyes. Some of which is unique only to us. Our gallery is slowly being recognized as one of importance to Ohio, the United States and the world. The Glacial Grooves to the endangered snake are priceless masterpieces created right here on Kelleys Island.

They are truly old master's art and of worldwide importance. As Audubon members we know of these masterpieces. The drama of migration - birds crossing a great lake to find sanctuary on our island to eat and rest until nature urges movement. Our birds, our sanctuary we share with so much.

We all must be good stewards of Kelleys. What makes it wonderful is right before our eyes. Many of us see it. We must preserve what we can.

In the meantime, remember to look up for eagles!

Pat Hayes

NEST WITH THE BIRDS

Wildflower Walk

Sun., May 11 1 p.m. "Walk on the Wildflower Side," with Allison Cusick Chief Botanist, State of Ohio, Retired

Guided Bird Walks

8:00 a.m. Mon. May 12, through Friday, May 16
4:00 p.m. Sun., May 11, through Thursday, May 15

1:00 p.m. Nature Programs

Mon., May 12 "Bluebirds, Tree Swallows and Purple Martins," Dean Sheldon, Erie County Bluebird Trail Coordinator

Tues., May 13 "Eagles Understood," Marry Warren, Naturalist, Crane Creek State Park

Wed., May 14 "The Magic of Kelleys Island—from Ducks to Dragons," Larry Rosche, Field Research Biologist

Thurs., May 15 "Spring Migration Revelry," John Pogacnik, Natural Area Specialist, Lake Metroparks

Fri., May 16 "Hawk ID," Kevin Metcalf, Naturalist, Cleveland Metroparks

Saturday, May 17—7 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Bird Banding on Long Point with Master Bander Tom Bartlett

Woodcock Dance Recital

Tues., May 13 and Wed., May 14—8:30 p.m.

At Scheele Preserve on Monagan Road

All programs and walks will meet at St. Michael's Hall on Chappel Street.

The March 20 KIAC meeting at Bill and June Campbells has been cancelled due to the prolonged lake freeze. See you all in April!

DUES REMINDER—2003 DUES ARE NOW DUE

KELLEYS ISLAND AUDUBON CLUB

2002 FINANCIAL REPORT

Beginning Balance as of January 1, 2002

\$1741.09

Income

Dues	1948.00
Donations	385.00
DuShane Memorial	200.00
Pape Memorial	230.00
Navorska Memorial	47.00
Merchandise Sales	1602.55
Raffle Ticket Sales	773.00
50/50 Raffle	98.00
Silent Auction/Lamp	250.00
Interest	23.52
Miscellaneous	4.65
Transfer from Pape CD	760.44

Total \$6322.16
\$8063.25

Expenses

Transportation	772.00
Supplies/Materials	988.60
Field Guides	258.16
Newsletter Printing	430.00
Postage	433.14
Raffle Expense	506.34
Donations to Other Organizations	375.00
Sandusky Library Pape Collection	760.44
Dues/Subscriptions	175.00
Miscellaneous	43.32
Transfer to Pape Memorial	150.00
Transfer to Navorska Memorial	25.00
Transfer to DuShane Memorial	100.00
Webb Hosting 2002/2003	289.35
Security Deposit	250.00
Liability Insurance	250.00
Seminar Expenses	90.58
Nest with the Birds	220.35
Speaker Fees	450.00
Nature Camp	373.47
Feathers & Foliage	61.76
Dedication for IBA	219.26
Total	(\$7221.77)

Balance as of December 31, 2002

\$ 841.48

First Federal Savings of Lorain Bank Statement as of 12/14/02 \$ 755.44
 Deposits in Transit 760.44
 Sub-total \$1515.88

Outstanding Checks 674.40
 Balance \$ 841.48

Checking Account \$ 841.48
 Petty Cash 50.00
 Pape Memorial Savings 1255.93
 Navorska Memorial 523.87
 DuShane Memorial 1192.44

Total in all accounts. \$3863.72

KELLEYS ISLAND— 2003 NATURE EVENTS

April 7 Wing Watch
 May 11-17 KIAC's Nest With the Birds
 June 14 KIAC Second Annual Picnic
 August TBA KIAC Coast weeks Hike
 Sept. 6 Butterfly Festival
 Sept. 13 Kayak Poker Paddle
 Sept. 27 KIAC Fall Feathers & Foliage

West Nile Virus Update

Whether we believe it or not, Spring is just around the corner and so is another season of mosquitoes.

According to the CDC, instances of bird deaths related to West Nile virus have now been verified in 43 of the 48 continental United States and eight of the Canadian Provinces.

While some state and provincial authorities were asking that dead birds be collected for study, many are now asking that no more birds be sent in areas where the disease has been confirmed.

So what do you do if you find a dead bird? The most important thing to remember is not to touch it with your bare hands. While no link has yet been found to suggest that West Nile virus can be contracted by touching an infected animal, birds do act as carriers of several diseases that can be contracted by humans in this manner. Both the CDC and the Canadian authorities suggest that you contact your local health agency if you encounter a dead bird.

A Trip to Niagara Falls

By June Campbell

The Niagara Falls trip was great fun. The adventure began when **Tom Bartlett** pointed out a field near his house of freshly-spread manure swarming with Snow Buntings, Horned Larks and Lapland Longspurs. We watched for a few minutes, and it was a good omen, just before a good trip.

Our group consisted of a couple from Toledo, **Penny and Mike Karch, Steve and Nancy, Michelle and Bob**, who were all from Cleveland. Another couple, **Lew Derr** of Tiffin, Brian, one young student friend of Tom's, and **Tom and Paula Bartlett**. All were top notch birders—and me. All had good binoculars and several spotting scopes. I was surely out of my league, but they were all very nice and helpful, good natured, good birders!

We crossed into Canada at the Peace Bridge at the southern end of the Niagara River Gorge and arrived in a snow storm at Niagara Falls, Ont. Cost was about \$36 per night at Day's Inn.

We had our first day's breakfast and lunch at a local spot called Bassill's. Food was good, plenty and not too expensive.

The actual birding began upstream of the Falls where thousands of ducks and seagulls were in the water and the air.

A Peregrine Falcon snatched a Ring-neck duck and carried it to a rock to feed on it. As the dead duck lay on the rock, it looked like a Pheasant with the green head and narrow white ring. The mist of the falls and the brisk wind, along with about 4-5 inches of snow, made for a chilly outing, but my warm coat and layered pants kept me comfortable.

After an hour or so, we walked past the falls and checked out the action below them. Lots of gulls. Gadwals and Oldsquaw were new species for me.

There were quite a few people at the falls, mostly birders with their scopes and binocs.

We had lunch and then headed north along the gorge to view a huge power plant on the American side, which we viewed from a wonderful area on the Canadian side. Lots of gulls, again, including Iceland, Glaucous and Little being new for me. There Tom learned from other

birders about a rarity near Fairport Harbor. We would seek that out the next day.

We proceeded north along the gorge to Niagara-on-the-Lake, a very charming town at the north end of the river and the entrance to Lake Ontario. All along the route Lew checked bird feeders in peoples' yards looking for more species. I guess it wasn't lunch time, because all we saw was one Goldfinch. Many lovely parks edge the river the entire length of it on the Canadian side, while lots of power plants, refineries and other industrial buildings line the American side.

At a lovely park area about 1/2 mile from Lake Ontario, it was so beautiful and peaceful as the afternoon sun sunk low in the sky. You could see Lake Ontario in the distance as we looked up the gorge and watched the river flow into the lake.

In the town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, we drove through some lovely residential areas looking for birds at feeders. It is a charming, village with lots of neat shops. Tom knew exactly where to park for the "fly-by" which happened at dusk.

We watched Kingfishers feed in a marina and lots of coots and grebes. Then the "fly-by" started. At dusk all the smaller gulls, Bonaparts and Little, fly north to spend the night safely floating in huge rafts of gulls in the middle of Lake Ontario.

The flocks were so thick you couldn't see the other side of the river—really a blizzard of gulls. They were still passing when we left after about a 1/2 hour. There were thousands upon thousands of them. We had a long day and were ready for a rest. But we all agreed that the fly-by was incredible.

Dinner was a buffet at a Chinese restaurant, The Jade Garden. This is always where the group eats dinner, although we could have chosen differently. The choices were varied and very tasty.

A few of the group ended the day by stopping at the Casino. Sunday morning some of us shopped at the Falls gift shop and others birded across the street at the falls, again. Then we started home by driving slowly the length of the river

back to the Peace Bridge.

The gorge is less deep

at this end, and the river wider and less turbulent. The most common bird was Mergansers, although there were a good many other ducks, grebes, coots and gulls. At one point, in a little cove, we saw about 150 Trumpeter swans, a beautiful site! Again, the feeder watch did not produce any new species, which totaled 51 for the Canadian side.

At the beginning of the trip we all picked a number between 30 and 70, the least and highest number of species seen on these trips.

Still not too tired for more birding, once we got into Ohio, Tom called **Vic Fazio** for the rare, King Eider, which had been seen near Fairport Harbor. Vic gave him explicit directions of where to turn, park and what trail to take out to the lake. The eager birders hurried down the 1/2 mile long trail, saw the bird and came running back up the trail to tell us stragglers all about it. Brian was jumping and screaming with delight, he was so excited.

The wind was blowing pretty good from the NE, and the waves were crashing onto the shore. It was pretty chilly! About 50 yards out were two dark birds, a Scoup and a large brown duck with black head -- the King Eider, very clear in the spotting scopes!

We were told they had been there for about a week, floating the wave crests, then disappearing into the troughs. That is all they did, not fly, not dive, nothing. After a half hour or so we had seen enough and returned to the van.

Total species for the trip, including the Ohio birds seen along the way, was 63. The return to Tiffin was uneventful and comfortable with a group of now dear friends and the satisfaction of having spent a most delightful weekend together. My life list grew by six species, but I am the novice of the group.

I hope to go on another birding trip sometime, perhaps in warmer weather.



Kelleys Island January Bird Census

By Tom Bartlett

January 25, 2003

I left Tiffin at about 6:00 AM with the temperature at 14. Arrived at Griffing Airfield in Sandusky at 7:00 AM and promptly flew to Kelley's. I had heard the lake was totally iced in but as soon as we got into the air it was obvious things had changed overnight. The lake off and east of Sandusky was now open. The SW winds had blown the ice north and east. When I arrived at Kelley's, **Sandy Tkach** was waiting but had forgotten to turn the temperature up on the island. It was 11 degrees and SW wind was pushing 20 mph. After a coffee stop at her house, we started the census.

Below is the census list and count.

6	Tundra Swan	18	Downy Woodpecker
1	Mallard	1	Northern Flicker
545	Bufflehead	2	2 Blue Jay
146	Common Goldeneye	14	American Crow
124	Common Merganser	49	Black-capped Chickadee
200+	Duck species? (divers)	1	Carolina Wren
6	Bald Eagle (5 adult, and 1 immature; not a 1st year but 2nd or 3rd)	3	Winter Wren
1	Red-tailed Hawk	1	American Robin
7	Ring-billed Gull	3	European Starling
148	Herring Gull	23	American Tree Sparrow
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull (2nd year)	10	Song Sparrow
41	Great Black-backed Gull	1	Swamp Sparrow
256	Gull species?	68	White-throate Sparrow
3	Eastern Screech-Owl	15	Dark-eyed Junco
2	House Sparrow	105	Northern Cardinal

White-crowned Sparrow and American Goldfinch were also observed but not on the census route. **Jean Kuyoth** alerted us to an injured Red-tailed hawk which I took back to the Back to the Wild rehab center outside of Castalia. Left the island on the 4:00 PM flight and the temperature had climbed to 21 degrees.

Greeting us as we landed back at Griffing Airfield were 19+ Great Blue Herons along the SW end of the runway. The pilot stated that they had been there for several days. They looked like fence posts, evenly spaced. Bet they wished they had gone south.

It was a record eagle day for me on the island, 6 eagles. The first adult was observed at the state park near the Alvar. The immature was observed off the tip of Long Point flying north and west along the edge of the ice. The next 2 adults (pair?) were observed harassing Buffleheads and goldeneye off the end of Mariann. They seemed to enjoy flushing the birds. The next adult was feeding on the ice south of the island. Our last bird was observed flying from the ferry marina area to the mainland. I suspect these birds may roost in the Sandusky Bay area and fly out to the island areas to feed. Sandy and her husband, **Lee**, had only observed one adult around the island over the last several weeks.

Sandy also has a Merlin working her feeders but she hasn't seen it in the last day or two. Not since it crashed into the window and awning near one of her feeders. She says it sat on the porch railing for more than 10 minutes after the crash. She and Lee were able to view the bird from less than 6 feet through the window. Some people have all the luck. My feeders have been almost dead for several weeks.

*Kelleys Island Audubon Club Board Note: Tom, along with **Vic Fazio** and a few others, has been doing the monthly bird census on the island for several years. He is also a master bander who works during our Nest with The Birds and our Fall Feathers and Foliage Festival, banding. Because of his hard work and significant record-keeping, Kelleys won the "Important Birding Area"/IBA designation last year. Thank you and thank you for the peek at our island in January.*

Lake Erie Wing Watch

Saturday, April 5

9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Firelands Campus
Huron, OH

Don't miss this fun, area event!

This is the tenth year for the Lake Erie Wing Watch Event which draws hundreds of people who are interested in birds and nature.

Be sure to stop and see the KIAC display. **June Campbell** will be chairing our booth.

Birding fans can pick up a wide array of information about natural areas and birding paradises.

MMMmmmm....

Here's a dessert recipe some of you asked for from the Audubon Potluck of Oct 17, 2002—Anne Sennish graciously shares her secret.

Orange Frosted Coconut Bars

Fannie Farmer, 11th ed

For the Audubon event, I doubled the recipe and used a 9 X 13 pan.

- 1/3 C butter
- 2 T flour
- 2 T confectioners sugar
- 1/4 t salt
- 1 C dark brown sugar
- 1 1/2 t baking powder
- 1 egg, unbeaten (X-large)
- 1 t vanilla
- 1/4 t salt
- 1 C broken nut meats
- 1 C cake flour
- 1 C moist, shredded coconut



Thoroughly blend butter, confectioners' sugar, and cake flour. Spread evenly in wax-paper-lined, 8-inch square pan. Bake in moderate oven (350 F) 15 min.

Beat eggs and brown sugar until thick; add sifted dry ingredients. Add nut meats and coconut; spread over first mixture. Continue baking 30 minutes. Cool in pan. Frost (see frosting recipe below). Makes 2 dozen squares.

FROSTING: Beat together 1 1/2 C confectioners' sugar, 2 T butter, 2 T orange juice, and 1 T lemon juice.

Spiders—Arachnid Arthropods

Submitted by Delores Cole

What are Spiders?

Biologists classify spiders as predators (animals that eat other animals). Most spiders are very small and inconspicuous, so we often fail to realize how really common they are. Estimates of spider densities in natural environments range from over eleven thousand to nearly three million spiders per acre! Because of this, it is no surprise that they contribute to the natural control of insect populations. These tiny predators are a vital component of natural ecosystems, their prey include a variety of invertebrate animals, many of whom are pests. Perhaps owing to the fact that most species do not specialize on a particular prey type, spiders are rarely intentionally employed as agents in the biological control of agricultural or garden pests. Recent research has demonstrated the importance of spiders in controlling pest outbreaks.

What factors determine spider abundance?

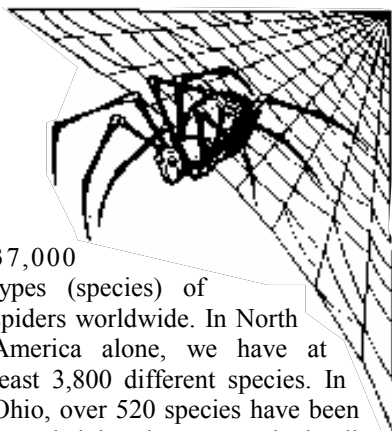
Spider reproduction depends upon the amount of food that they have eaten, thus a spider population often reflects the number of prey in a given area. For a particular type of spider there is a wide range in the number of young which are produced. In one species it was documented that the range of eggs laid by female spiders varied between 4 and 850. An average female spider produces about 100 eggs but some species produce over 3000 eggs several times during a lifetime. The young spiderlings can travel great distances by a remarkable form of flight called ballooning. The tiny juveniles climb to the top of a stem or blade of grass and release long threads of lightweight silk. As the breeze catches these fibers, the spider is launched into the air, sometimes to fly hundreds of miles. Spiders have been captured in special traps thousands of feet up in the air and are often the first animals to arrive in a disturbed habitat (recently plowed field, burned area).

For example, spiders began to colonize the slopes of Mt. St. Helens only months after the volcanic ash cooled. Spiders have many enemies. Spiders are not only cannibals but they are also the principal prey

of a variety of different wasps. In addition, they are commonly eaten by birds. When we apply pesticides, we inadvertently kill many of the beneficial organisms as well; including large numbers of spiders.

How many types of spiders are there?

Scientists have described about



37,000 types (species) of spiders worldwide. In North America alone, we have at least 3,800 different species. In Ohio, over 520 species have been recorded, but there are undoubtedly many more types to be found here. Most people know that spiders have eight legs; did you know that most types have eight eyes too? In addition to their walking legs, spiders have a pair of short leg-like "palps" located at the front of the body. These palps are used by the males to transfer sperm to the females. Some other animals with eight legs are sometimes confused with spiders. Perhaps the most common animal that is confused with a spider is the "daddy-long-legs" or "harvestmen" which are related to spiders but have only one major body division (spiders have two; a combined head-thorax and an abdomen). Ticks and mites also have eight legs and one major body division.

Classification of Spiders

One way to classify the spiders is by their predatory strategies. Not all spiders spin webs to capture prey. Some species are active hunters, others wait at the entrance to their burrow or at a flower for insects to pass nearby. Here are a few of Ohio's most commonly observed spider types: arranged by the type of snare that they construct to capture prey:

- ORB-WEAVERS
- COMPLEX-WEB WEAVERS
- COBWEB WEAVERS
- SPIDERS THAT DO NOT BUILD CAPTURE-WEBS

Spider Bites

Very few spiders are known to bite humans. Nearly all spiders are venomous, but few are dangerously poisonous. Most spiders will attempt to escape, but they may bite if cornered. Bites occur most frequently because a spider is trapped in a glove, shoe or fold in clothing. Even though most spider bites are not serious, if you are bitten you should seek medical attention as soon as possible. It will help the doctor if you can take the offending spider with you so that it can be identified. Capture the spider in a tightly sealed container if possible. Even a squashed spider may be identifiable if all of the parts can be saved.

Source: Dr. Richard Bradley, Assoc. Prof., Ohio State University, www.marion.ohio-state.edu/spiderweb/MainPage.htm

Editor's Note: *Dr. Richard Bradley spoke at the July Kelleys Island Audubon Club Meeting last summer. We all learned a great deal about spiders and his appearance is a fine example of the excellent programs and speakers that the KIAC provides. He will be speaking at the August meeting this summer...don't miss it.*

Think Spring!

Pape Library Book Donations of 2002

Remainder of List of 82 Books (first 42 listed in Fall and Winter Issues of Hoot Owl)

The Pape Library (a nature education section) is in the Kelleys Island Library. It was formed in memory of William F. Pape.

The Sky Observer's Guide : A Handbook for Amateur Astronomers by R. Newton Mayall, Margaret Mayall, Jerome Wyckoff (Photographer), John Polgreen (Illustrator)

Spiders and Their Kin by Herbert W. Levi, Herbert S. Zim (Editor), Strekalovsky, Nicholas Strekalovsky (Illustrator), Lorna Rose Levi
Stars : A Guide to the Constellations, Sun, Moon, Planets, and Other Features of the Heavens (Golden Field Guide Series.) by Herbert Spencer Zim, Robert Horace Baker, Mark R. Chartrand, James G. Irving (Illustrator)

Trees : A Guide to Familiar American Trees (Golden Guide) by Herbert Spencer Zim, Alexander C. Martin, Johathan P. Latimer (Illustrator)

Tropical Rainforests : 230 Species in Full Color by Allen M., Ph.D. Young, Judith Huf (Illustrator)

Weather by Paul E. Lehr, Will Burnett (Contributor), Herbert Spencer Zim (Contributor)

Weeds by Alexander C. Martin, Jean Zallinger (Illustrator)

Whales, Dolphins : And Other Marine Mammals by George S. Fichter, Barbara J. Hoopes Ambler (Illustrator), Barbara Hoopes (Illustrator)

Wildflowers : A Guide to Familiar American Wildflowers by Herbert S., Ph.D. Zim, Alexander C., Ph.D. Martin, Rudolf Freund (Illustrator)

Wildflowers of North America : A Guide to Field Identification (The Golden Field Guide Series) by Frank D. Venning, Manabu C. Saito (Illustrator)

Butterflies Through Binoculars : The East by Jeffrey Glassberg
Dragonflies and Damselflies of Northeastern Ohio by Larry Rosche

A Field Guide to Edible Wild Plants : Eastern and Central North America (Peterson Field Guides) by Lee Allen Peterson, Roger Tory Peterson

A Field Guide to Medicinal Plants and Herbs of Eastern and Central North American (Peterson Field Guides) by Steven Foster, James A. Duke

A Field Guide to Freshwater Fishes : North American North of Mexico (Peterson Field Guides) by Lawrence M. Page, Brooks M. Burr, Eugene C., III Beckham (Illustrator), Roger Tory Peterson

A Field Guide to Rocks and Minerals (Peterson Field Guides) by Frederick H. Pough, Jeffrey Scovil (Photographer)

A Field Guide to Insects : America North of Mexico (Peterson Field Guides) by Donald Joyce Borror, Richard E. White

A Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs Northeastern and North-Central US and Southeastern and South-Central Canada (The Peterson Field Guides) by George A. Petrides

A Field Guide to Hummingbirds of North America by Sheri L. Williamson, Roger Tory Peterson

A Field Guide to Eastern Trees (Peterson Field Guides) by George A. Petrides, Janet Wehr, Roger Tory Peterson
Waterfowl : An Identification Guide to the Ducks, Geese and Swans of the World by Steve Madge, Hilary Burn (Illustrator), Roger Tory Peterson

Field Guide to Hawks : North America (Peterson Field Guides) by William S. Clark, Brian K. Wheeler (Illustrator), Wm S. Clark

A Field Guide to Animal Tracks (Peterson Field Guides) by Roger Tory Peterson, Olaus Johan Murie

A Field Guide to Wildflowers : Northeastern and North-Central

North America (Peterson Field Guides) by Roger Tory Peterson, Margaret McKenny

Peterson First Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians (Peterson First Guides) by Roger Conant, Robert C. Stebbins, Joseph T. Collins, Joe Collins

A Field Guide to Geology : Eastern North America (Peterson Field Guides) by David C. Roberts, W. Grant Hodsdon (Illustrator), Roger Tory Peterson (Introduction)

A Field Guide to Mushrooms : North America (Peterson Field Guides) by Kent H. McKnight, Vera B. McKnight

A Field Guide to Ferns : And Their Related Families : Northeastern and Central North America (Peterson Field Guides) by Boughton Cobb, Laura Louise Foster (Illustrator)

A Field Guide to the Birds' Nests : United States East of the Mississippi River (Peterson's Field Guide Series) by Hal H. Harrison

A Field Guide to Eastern Butterflies (Peterson Field Guides) by Paul A. Opler, Roger Tory Peterson

Indian Mounds of the Middle Ohio Valley : A Guide to the Adena and Ohio Hopewell Sites (Guides to the American Landscape) by Susan L. Woodward, Jerry N. McDonald

Indian Mounds of the Middle Ohio Valley: A Guide to Mounds and Earthworks of the Adena, Hopewell, Cole, and Fort Ancient People by Susan L. Woodward, Jerry N. McDonald

Indian Flints of Ohio by Lar Hothem

The Birds of Ohio : With Ohio Breeding Bird Atlas Maps by Bruce G. Peterjohn

The Great Black Swamp : Historical Tales of 19Th-Century Northwest Ohio by Jim Mollenkopf

The Great Black Swamp II : More Historical Tales of Northwestern Ohio by Jim Mollenkopf

Hunting for Arrowheads in Ohio by Richard Helwig
Paperback (December 1989)

How to Spot an Owl (The How to Spot Series) by Patricia Sutton, Clay Sutton

Chasing Monarchs: Migrating with the Butterflies of Passage by Robert Michael Pyle

Hérons of North America: Their World in Focus (A Volume in the AP NATURAL WORLD Series) by James Hancock

Fossils of Ohio by Michael C. Hansen

Donated by Vic Fazio to the Pape Library—2002

Floridas Fabulous Waterbirds by Winston Williams

Everglades by Jack DeGolia

Vanishing Species—Time Life Books

The Treasury of Birds by Dr. John Sparks

Penguins by Roger Tory Peterson

Birds by Scientific American

The Birds Life Nature Library

The World of Birds by Malcom Ellis

The Birds of South Florida by Connie Toops and Willard E. Dilley

Forest Influence by Joeseph Kittredge

100 Desert Wildflowers of the Southwest by Janice Emily Bowers

A Guide to Bird Finding by Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr.

Bird Watcher, CDRom

Kelleys Island Audubon Club

Duke DuShane Memorial

Annalee
Bill & June Campbell
Pat & Peggy Cooney
Frances Minshall
Craig Morton
M. E. Pape
Lillian Phinney

General Donations

Bruce Latimer

In Memory of Kathleen Cooney

Bill & June Campbell

In Memory of Pat Johnson

Jacquie Kranyak

Pape Memorial Fund

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E. Anne Eddowes
Kevin Pape
Lillian Phinney
Judy Weintraub
Barb Weltman
Jane Wick
Roger & Madeleine Williams

Rosetta Navorska Memorial

Lenny Augustyniak
Lisa Brohl
Lillian Phinney
Judy Weintraub
Barb Weltman
Frank Witebsky

Kelleys Island Audubon Club Membership Form

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ E-Mail _____

Amount Enclosed:

- _____ \$15 Individual Member
_____ \$25 Family
_____ DuShane Memorial Fund
_____ Rosetta Navorska Memorial Fund Donation (Bird Census)
_____ Pape Memorial Fund Donation (Natural Science Library)

As a registered 501 (C)3 all contributions to KIAC are tax deductible.

Send to: Kelleys Island Audubon Club
P.O. Box 42
Kelleys Island, OH 43438

Annual membership runs from January 1, through December 30, and should be paid as early in the year as possible. A membership card will be sent to you when your dues are received. Prompt payment will assure that you receive all issues of the Hoot Owl and other important member correspondence.

SONGBIRDS USE MENTAL POINTER WHEN PLAYING TUNES

Submitted by Delores Cole

from National Science Foundation Newsbriefs

That spontaneous serenade from the zebra finch is not only more rehearsed than cellist Yo-Yo Ma's chamber music, but the bird even keeps its "finger" on its mental sheet music both day and night.

In a National Science Foundation (NSF) supported study at Lucent Technology's Bell Laboratories, researchers have discovered that signals serving as "mental pointers" are produced in the brains of zebra finches while they sing, and also while they dream about, or "rehearse," their song during sleep.

This long-term, fundamental neural research is helping scientists understand brain mechanisms and, specifically, how the brain produces signals for motor control and learning. By studying how songbirds learn their songs, scientists hope to understand how humans learn to speak. The finch's brain "circuits" are similar to the parts of the human brain that handle motor control and learning despite the obvious size difference.

The findings were published Sept. 2002 in the journal *Nature*. Zebra finches have only one song that lasts about a second. At one month old, a finch first tries to sing a song that it memorized while listening to its father sing. While awake, it continues to practice singing thousands of times a day. Then it also mentally rehearses while asleep, as discovered in a different study. The finch can repeat the song perfectly after about two months practice.

Dr. Michale Fee of the lab's Biological Computation Research Department found that a finch uses individual neural signals lasting 6/1000 of a second to mark its place as it sings. "I hate to use the 'follow the bouncing ball' example, but that's basically what it is," said Fee.

"Knowledge of timing cues such as those used by the songbirds may give us insight into how humans learn chunks of material through patterns and sequences," said Christopher Platt, a program director with the National Science Foundation's neuroscience program. This will help the scientific community take the next steps in figuring out the biology of learning." The scientists next intend to study the source of these signals.

2003 KIAC SEASON

WILL BE A GOOD ONE

By Lori Hayes

The Kelleys Island Audubon has a terrific season planned this year. Put these dates on your calendar. Our monthly meetings start at 6 pm with a Potluck, followed by a brief meeting, and Program to follow at 7 pm. We meet at the Pavilion on Addison Street unless there is inclement weather, and the meeting is then held at St. Michael's Church Hall at the corner of Addison St. and Chappel St. Bring a dish to pass, your own table service and beverage and your friends! You do not need to be a member to attend!

~~Thurs, March 20 - Pot Luck at the Campbell's~~

Thurs, April 24 - Jean Boyd and Knut Lahrs - "Smart Car for a Smart Future"

Sat, June 14 - John Katko, Biology Teacher and Founder of FOWL - Friends of the Wetlands - "Salamanders"

Thurs, July 17 - John Blakeman, Teacher and Landscaper - "Native Landscaping with Prairie Plants"

Thurs, Aug 21 - Richard Bradley, Professor, Ohio State - "Those Charismatically Challenged Spiders"

Thurs, Sept 18 - Vic Fazio, KIAC Bird Expert -

"Ohio Birds - What We Know and What We Don't Know"

Thurs, Oct 16 - To Be Announced

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REMINDER:

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