



Charles Mills

# THE SNIPE

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## County Birds and Birding Lists

Patty McLean

Interested in doing something a little different other than just visiting your regular birding spots? Then consider taking an adventure to places you've seldom birded in your home county, surrounding counties, or counties in different areas of the state. The options are limitless, and you can build your Arkansas county lists exponentially!

Arkansas has seven geographic regions that are attractive to birds and birders alike: the Boston Mountains, Ozark Highlands, Arkansas River Valley, Ouachita Mountains, South Central Plains, Mississippi Alluvial Plain and Crowley's Ridge. These are natural land divisions, each offering unique characteristics and specific types of habitat, resulting in a large diversity of birds. In each of these ecoregions you can find state parks, outdoor recreation areas, or side roads to nowhere. Perfect places to find birds.

Whether you've traveled to various areas of the state looking for birds or confined your birding to your neighborhood or nearby patch, chances are you have a county list going with a good number of bird species, whether you did so intentionally or not. I want to encourage you to branch out and consider expanding your bird species number inside your home county or adding new counties to your adventures. You'll surely enjoy seeing more of the hidden gems, specialized habitats and less birded areas of the state, and if you use eBird to record your species, you can easily monitor your county achievements with one or two clicks. It's called County Birding and it can bring a new level of experience and anticipation to this enjoyable hobby.

To start, consider the landscape where you live – your town, your county, or your ecoregion. These provide clues about the bird species you might find any given time of the year. For instance, in Arkansas you're more likely to find breeding Cerulean Warblers in May and June in the Ozark National Forest because they prefer mature deciduous forests with broken canopies and generally at high elevations. Cherry Bend is one of their known breeding sites and provides a delightful experience for birders giving them the ability to see and hear ceruleans while enjoying the sights and sounds of other bird species in these pristine forests. This trip alone can give you ten or more birds, and if you stop at

Turner Bend on the Mulberry River on your way home, you can add even more birds to your Franklin County list.

Michael Linz and I accidentally fell into County Birding a few years ago when I was living in Georgia, even though I resisted it for a number of years. One day I checked my data on eBird and noted I had recorded bird species in ~90% of Georgia's 159 counties. Well, I couldn't resist taking on the rest and Michael was more than eager to join in the fun. So, we went for it until not only had I completed all those counties but so had Michael. At the time, it was just a numbers game for us. While we decided to record at least ten birds in each county, technically all you need is one bird in a county for it to "count."



The Roadrunners: Patty McLean and Michael Linz | Photo: Michael Linz

When I moved back to Arkansas, we decided to focus on Arkansas's 75 counties. We had both birded in a good number of areas across the state, so we didn't have too many counties to add to our total, but it still took a number of months to achieve this goal.

To be successful you have to consider the best time of year to visit because some counties are more difficult to get to and you'll want to maximize your prospects. We typically try to cover at least two counties per trip, and we strategically plan for each visit.

The benefit of County Birding is you can customize how you want to do it. Focus entirely on the county or surrounding counties where you live, or counties within a certain distance from you. One of the joys is you never really know what you might find.

A special memory for us happened last year in Independence County while exploring potential habitats for new birds. Late one afternoon, we turned down a dirt road that took us along an open field. A local land-

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# President's Column

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By now COVID-19 fatigue is setting in as the pandemic grinds on. News channels are now reporting a period of decreasing number of daily infections across the country. Instead of 50-60,000 new daily cases, the US is now experiencing new daily cases in the 40-50,000 range. While this drop allows our local and national politicians the opportunity to engage in "happy talk," there is no cause for celebration. The virus continues to circulate freely in the community and there is still not nearly enough daily testing for us to say the virus is finally receding. Far too many people continue to get infected, and many thousands of people will die in the months to come.

Most in the birding community miss the social interactions with fellow birders. We cannot let down our guard. It is in our best interest to continue to wear masks outside our house and immediate family, continue to observe rigorous hand hygiene, avoid crowds if we cannot maintain social distance, and to spend as little time as possible inside stores and other public buildings. The officers and board members of ASCA regret having to cancel our public activities but it's the right decision given the current situation. We look forward to resuming our meetings and outdoor activities as soon as it is safe to do so. In the meantime, we encourage folks to visit local birding areas with friends using vehicles as mobile isolation units and observing recommended precautions when outside the vehicle.

Flu season will start in the fall. It is important to get the flu vaccine this year, especially if you have pre-existing conditions or if you are a member of a demographic with a higher likelihood of contracting the flu. I'm talking about many of our members. If you should get the flu

and then develop COVID-19 with it, the results are likely to be catastrophic. If you are 65 years old and haven't had the pneumonia vaccination, it would be a good idea to add that vaccination to your immunization profile. The pneumonia vaccination protects against certain hard to treat bacterial infections that often occur during prolonged hospital stays. As always you should consult your medical provider to determine what vaccinations you need.

Two final points. Internet and telephone scammers have not taken off during the pandemic. Beware of any message or telephone call that urges you to "donate" any sort of gift cards or prepaid debt cards to any organization you belong to. If you are uncertain about any fundraising message, I encourage you to contact the organization directly to verify there is a fundraiser underway. Never use an email or phone number contained in the message.

Another scam is underway regarding Ash Canyon Nature Sanctuary in Hereford, AZ. A man named Rob G has engaged in several fundraising campaigns for the Mary Jo Balleter Nature Sanctuary since her death. Mr. G is not associated with the Southeastern Arizona Bird Observatory (SABO) which is the official organization formed to maintain Mary Jo's property as a bird sanctuary. SABO's website is <https://sabo.org/>. Mr. G has refused to turn over any money he has raised to the Observatory and has instead pocketed multiple thousands of dollars and continues to raise money despite the Balleter family's attempts to put him out of business. Even a good cause can go south if the people involved have less than honorable intentions.

Stay safe out there as you witness fall migration.

*Cindy Franklin  
ASCA President*

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**Welcome New Member - Leslie Peacock**

## County Birds continued

*Continued from page 1*

owner stopped by and asked what we were doing. We told him about our adventure, and he told us to feel free to explore his land along the road as much as we needed. After about 30 minutes, we heard a Great Horned Owl calling from our left and then saw one fly across the open field toward the one calling. Eventually we found an adult eating a rabbit it had just nabbed but refused to share with the youngster. We watched with amazement for about an hour, and when it got too dark, we headed home with some fantastic memories of such an unexpected experience. While a Great Horned Owl only counts as "one," it was certainly a special "one" we will long remember.



Great Horned Owl | Photo: Michael Linz

To date, Michael and I have found birds in all 75 Arkansas counties and are now working toward getting a minimum of 50 species in each county. This has taken us through all seven ecoregions, challenging us to figure out what habitats to focus on during the time of year we're there in order to find species we haven't yet seen.

This requires a bit of pre-planning and using eBird makes it easier by giving us a list of target species for any county, any month of the year. We also use topographical maps and a gazetteer to determine where to explore based on our list and the month we're there.

Occasionally we have been lucky enough to find a first county record. For example, in 2019, Michael and I were in the southern part of the state during shorebird migration and decided to check Lake Monticello (Drew County) on our way home. The lake was being drawn down for repairs to the dam and large mud banks provided a great habitat for a variety of shorebirds. We found several county record firsts including a Stilt Sandpiper, which likely indicates a limited number of birders and limited places where shorebirds might be found. But the true benefit comes to the data geeks and migration trackers who now know a tad bit more about

migration patterns and numbers of these species in our state. Also found in 2019, was a Connecticut Warbler at Bell Slough North (Faulkner County). It was a wonderful surprise, being not only a new county bird for us but also a state bird, and there's nothing quite as satisfying as finding a new state or life bird in your home county.



Stilt Sandpiper at Lake Monticello | Photo: Michael Linz

Our state and national parks, national wildlife refuges and management areas, and lakeside recreation areas offer diverse habitats to explore. Some birders focus on state parks and secondarily increase the number of counties where they've recorded bird species. Some birders have created sophisticated notebooks they carry on every trip so at a moment's notice they can quickly see what species they need for any given area. Some are color coded to indicate counties in which they have up to 25 birds, 50 birds, 100 birds and so on. There are no hardcore rules and whatever works for you is all that's necessary. We use the eBird app (free) because our cell phones are always with us and with each new list, our numbers are updated immediately.

Our top priority is Faulkner County where we live and where Michael and I have both recorded over 250 species. We have also recorded more than 100 species in each of the seven counties surrounding Faulkner.

County Birding is simply a fun way to venture out and explore new areas of our beautiful state. The only caveat is if you have a competitive streak, you might just get addicted. Hopefully Michael and I will see you out there on some back road looking for new birds, even if it's a chickadee or a titmouse.

*Editor's note:* A few days after Patty submitted this article, she and Michael headed to Baxter, Fulton, Sharp, Randolph, and Clay counties to finish Michael's 50 birds in all 75 counties. In Patty's words "So he's done!! Yay!!" She has two more to finish and is close in both.

# Historical Publications: A Treasure Trove of Bird Records

Dan Scheiman

At the fall Arkansas Audubon Society convention, I picked up publications at the book exchange that are rich with records. By record I mean a species sighting with associated date and location. That is the minimum data eBird needs, and it was my intention to transcribe these records and upload them to eBird to fill in data gaps. eBird is the world's largest ornithological community science project, but the further back in time you go, the fewer data there are, limiting analyses of changes over time. I resolved to volunteer my time to fill the gaps for Arkansas and beyond.

The publications and the number of records I uploaded are:

- Bent, 1927, *Life Histories of North American Shorebirds* (536 records)
- Bent, 1937, *Life Histories of North American Raptors* (720)
- Bent, 1953, *Life Histories of North American Warblers* (741)
- Stone, 1965, *Bird Studies at Old Cape May: An Ornithology of Coastal New Jersey* (8,913)
- Collister, 1970, *Birds of Rocky Mountain National Park* (390)
- Oberholser, 1974, *The Bird Life of Texas* (1,171)
- Wauer, 1973, *Birds of Big Bend National Park* (1,372)
- Brown et al., 1978, *Birds of the Grand Canyon Region* (210)

In addition, with help from others I combed the literature cited in James & Neal's 1986 *Arkansas Birds*, plus additional journal articles. This gleaned 3,020 records, 80% of which were from Arkansas. That's a whopping 17,073 records uploaded to eBird!

There are so many notable sightings made by our predecessors contained in these books. It is a wonder to walk through history. Here are a few highlights.

## Extinct species:

- Eskimo Curlews in Texas, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Quebec, and Argentina.
- Bachman's Warblers in 1896 and 1897 from Greene Co., Arkansas, and adjacent Dunklin Co., Missouri.
- Thomas Nuttall's Carolina Parakeet sighting in 1819, the oldest record in the batch.
- Guadalupe Caracaras in 1897 and 1900 from Guadalupe Island off Baja California, Mexico.

## Firsts:

- First North American record of Great Knot, May 1922, in Alaska.

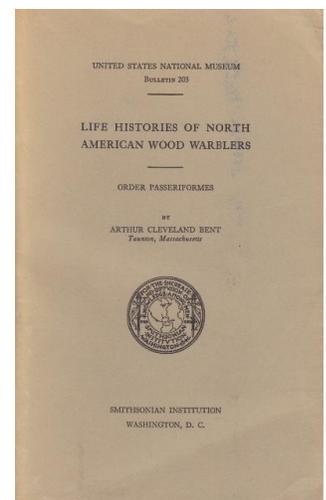
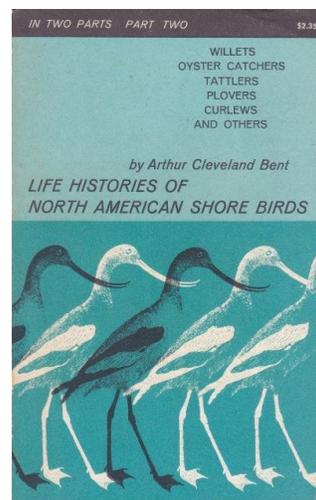
- First U.S. record of Black-vented Oriole, September 1968, in Big Bend NP.
- First Cattle Egret sighting in Texas in 1955, followed by the first breeding record in 1958.
- First nest of a Flammulated Owl to be described, collected in May 1875 in Colorado.
- First Traill's Flycatcher, collected by John James Audubon in 1822; the only species to be named from a specimen collected in Arkansas.

## High counts:

- 190 Prairie Warblers died colliding with a lighthouse in Florida on September 29, 1889.
- 365 Blackpoll Warblers died colliding with a lighthouse in New York on September 23, 1887.
- 200 Wilson's Warblers were found frozen to death on the ice and snow at the crater of Mount Saint Helens, blown upslope to 10,000 feet by a storm on June 11, 1933.
- 1,000 Whimbrel gathered in a shallow pool after a heavy rain at Cape May on July 25, 1923.
- 24,000 Yellow-rumped Warblers estimated to have passed through a wax myrtle grove on Sullivan's Island, South Carolina on March 4, 1920.

Some of these latter records are examples of documentation of the destructive power of humans. Those authors were witnesses to population declines caused by habitat destruction, collisions with structures, unregulated hunting, and over-zealous collecting of birds, nests, and eggs, even by the very observers who purportedly cherished these birds.

You too can browse through history using eBird's Species Map explorer at [eBird.org/map](http://eBird.org/map).



# Upcoming Programs

## **September 10, 2020 – Dicamba: Drifting Toward Disaster Dr. Dan Scheiman, Audubon Arkansas**

The increasing use of dicamba is putting birds at risk in our agricultural landscape. Dicamba is a herbicide, the use of which is skyrocketing because Monsanto/Bayer is pushing its soybean and cotton varieties that have been genetically modified to be resistant. Dicamba's volatility means it can do damage to non-GMO crops and native plants far beyond where applied. Dan will provide an update on Audubon Arkansas's advocacy and community science monitoring campaigns.

Dr. Dan Scheiman is Bird Conservation Director for Audubon Arkansas and VP of ASCA. Dan has a B.S. from Cornell University, M.S. from Eastern Illinois University, and Ph.D. from Purdue University. He and his coworkers advocate for birds, restore wildlife habitat, and help Arkansans improve their local environments.

**NOTE – this and other upcoming meetings will be held online via Zoom. Visit [ar.audubon.org/events](http://ar.audubon.org/events) to find and register for each meeting. Registration takes the place of a sign-in sheet. After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the meeting.**

## **October 8, 2020 – Exploring Bergmann's Rule in Prothonotary Warblers: A study of size and space over time Dr. Than Boves, Arkansas State University**

Bergmann's Rule, which states that body size in endotherms is positively related to latitude (as a surrogate of temperature), is one of the oldest principles in ecology. Despite this fact, questions remain about its relevance for migratory species, when it manifests itself during development and how it is maintained, and what its future holds in a world undergoing climate change. Dr. Boves and his lab studied these aspects of Bergmann's Rule in a long-distance migratory songbird, the Prothonotary Warbler.

Dr. Than Boves is an Associate Professor of Avian Ecology at Arkansas State University. He has studied a broad range of topics in bird ecology, behavior, evolution, and conservation for >15 years, often focusing on warblers, but also dabbling in raptors and other songbirds.

## **November 12, 2020 – Marshbird Distribution in the Delta Gabrielle Hargrove, University of Arkansas at Monticello**

Gabrielle will discuss the challenges of studying marshbirds birds due to their secretive life history and how audio recording devices may be used to help fill in gaps in our understanding.

Gabrielle Hargrove is a graduate student at the University of Arkansas at Monticello studying marsh birds using audio recording devices. She discovered the avian realm 2016, immediately fell in love, and decided to dedicate her career to birds. Gabrielle is a pathways student with the National Park Service, which gives her valuable experience and allows her to be a steward to some amazing Arkansas birds. She is married with one son and enjoys using photography as a platform to help educate people about the environment and wildlife.

## **Virtual Meetings Allow Members to Keep in Touch**

*Dottie Boyles*

When COVID-19 made its way to Arkansas, the Officers and Board members of ASCA agreed to suspend meetings already scheduled for March and April (ASCA does not meet in May).

However, with COVID-19 still present months later, in-person meetings were postponed indefinitely. It soon became clear another plan of action would need to be put into place.

During this time of social distancing Zoom video conferencing has become popular among businesses as a way to connect and communicate.

Vice President Dan Scheiman began using this tool to organize virtual meetings for ASCA, and it has proved successful with attendance ranging from 21 to 39 people.

The meetings have not only allowed ASCA members from around Central Arkansas to have "face time," but has also allowed others to "tune in" who otherwise could not physically attend in person.

Zoom meetings were held in June, July and August. Besides the Central Arkansas group, birders and non-birders alike have logged in to watch the programs from across the state including, Cabot, Conway, Pangburn, Hot Springs Village, and Russellville. Out-of-state participants include, New York, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, and California, plus one from Canada!

## **ASCA Field Trips Cancelled**

*Karen Holliday*

*ASCA Field Trip Coordinator*

The Officers and Board Members of ASCA decided to postpone all monthly field trips until further notice.

Keeping our birding friends healthy and safe during this COVID-19 pandemic is paramount. We will provide notice once ASCA has determined it is feasible to re-start the field trips.

Thank you for your understanding. We are all in this together!

# Preliminary Dicamba Symptomology Community Science Monitoring Report

July 30, 2020

Dan Scheiman, Ph.D.  
Bird Conservation Director  
Audubon Arkansas

## Introduction

Audubon believes that working lands can and should work for birds and people. However, the increasing use of dicamba on Arkansas cropland is putting birds at risk in our agricultural landscape. Research conducted by the University of Arkansas shows that the current dicamba formulations are volatile—the product can move off target in all directions, damaging 1.5-times more acres than are treated. Further, the science shows that high temperatures, humidity levels, and temperature inversions dramatically increase volatility and thus exacerbate the collateral damage. Audubon predicted that in a landscape full of GMO crops, the atmospheric loading of volatile dicamba could be enough to cause landscape scale damage to our state natural areas, wildlife management areas, national wildlife refuges, family farms, and the wildlife they harbor.

To test this prediction and gain a better understanding of the geographic extent of the threat, Audubon Arkansas initiated a community science monitoring project in 2019. Volunteers searched for signs of dicamba symptoms on native and ornamental plants across eastern Arkansas. The data supported our prediction that dicamba's impact to off-target plants is widespread in both geographic scope and number of species afflicted.

In 2020, with dicamba still permitted by the Arkansas State Plant Board to be sprayed through May 25, and a suspicion that, as in 2019, not all farmers would abide by this rule, Audubon repeated the project.

## Methods

Audubon trained volunteers to look for symptoms associated with a plant growth regulator (PGR) herbicide, including leaf cupping, epinasty, and chlorosis. They were instructed to look for more than one symptom on a plant, uniform symptomology across a plant, and for incidents where multiple plants and species in an area displayed symptoms. Volunteers used a customized version of the free ArcGIS Collector app to record data. Data fields included: observer name (optional), observation date, location name, species (if known), and comments (optional). They also took and uploaded one or more photos of the vegetation through the app. The app automatically recorded coordinates with each submission. Monitoring and reporting began on June 22, 2020; the project's launch was delayed due to coronavirus concerns and restrictions. Volunteers

were instructed to stay on public property, though they could also submit data from their own property or others' private property with permission. An expert on dicamba symptomology from outside Arkansas reviewed photos and rated them as probably, possibly, or unlikely showing symptoms consistent with a PGR herbicide.

## Results

Audubon staff and trained volunteers collectively submitted 123 records and 737 photos from 17 counties: Clay, Crittenden, Cross, Desha, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Lee, Lincoln, Lonoke, Mississippi, Monroe, Phillips, Poinsett, Prairie, St. Francis, and Woodruff. Of all the records submitted, 116 contain at least one photo showing symptoms consistent with a PGR herbicide, and 4 possibly showing such symptoms. The remainder had photos of insufficient quality to assess. Photos showing probable PGR herbicide symptoms were taken throughout the entire survey season. Species displaying probable or possible symptoms include catalpa, elms, grapes, magnolias, maples, mulberries, oaks, pears, pecan, peppervine, pokeweed, poison ivy, redbud, sumac, sunflowers, sweetgum, sycamore, trumpetvine, tuliptree, Virginia creeper, and Virginia crownbeard. Most of these plants are listed in National Audubon Society's Plants for Birds database ([audubon.org/native-plants](http://audubon.org/native-plants)) as providing food birds, including insects that most landbird species need to feed their young.

Symptoms were documented on a variety of public lands including 5 university research farms, 25 cemeteries, 12 churchyards, 2 national wildlife refuges, 4 Arkansas Game & Fish Commission properties, 5 state natural areas, 2 state parks, 1 city park, the Helena Welcome Center, Arkansas Northeast College, Blytheville Public Library, and many county and state roads.

While searching for symptoms on public lands, Audubon staff and volunteers noted soybean and cotton fields with pigweed that was showing signs of having been recently sprayed, i.e. dicamba was used past the May 25 cutoff. Ninety-four locations were submitted to the Plant Board with a request for inspectors to take pigweed tissue samples. Twenty-nine are within a mile of where PGR herbicide symptoms were observed on native plants, some immediately adjacent. Some locations were also adjacent to an entire field of cupping

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## Dicamba Monitoring Report cont.

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soybeans, a well-established sign of dicamba use in the landscape.

### Discussion

Preliminary data add support to Audubon Arkansas's claim that using dicamba during warm weather can have landscape scale off-target impacts. A case in point is Chalk Bluff Natural Area, a 55-acre state preserve in Clay Co. on the St. Francis River. Every oak, every elm, every redbud, and many other species showed leaf cupping. Symptomatic trees and vines were observed along the entrance road, in the parking lot, and in the interior all along a hiking trail, including at river overlooks. Pasture and forest border this natural area, but cotton is grown as close as a mile away, and throughout the region. Cupping soybeans were observed a mile away and scattered across Clay Co. The Missouri Bootheel region is an area of high dicamba use.

Audubon has concerns about dicamba's effect on an endangered species at Swifton Sand Ponds Natural Area (Jackson Co.) and Stateline Sand Ponds Natural Area (Clay Co.). Pondberry grows at both these sites, which are surrounded by row crops on three sides and are embedded in landscapes dominated by row crops. Vegetation along the edges of both natural areas showed symptoms, as did a few oaks into the interior. The soybean field on the south side of Stateline Sand Ponds had dying pigweed along its edge on July 24, 2020, which was as close as 0.2 miles from the natural area boundary. If dicamba could be legally sprayed in Arkansas well into the summer months, it is not unreasonable to predict that a 57-foot buffer would be insufficient to protect Pondberry from this herbicide.



An oak showing severe PGR herbicide symptoms at the Lick Creek access to Delta Heritage Trail State Park, Phillips Co. Will caterpillars feed on such leaves?

Across the street is a soybean field where recently sprayed pigweed was observed on July 1, 2020. This site showed symptoms in 2019. How many years can a tree withstand exposure before dying?

Photo courtesy of Audubon Arkansas

## Carroll County Kite



Photo: David Oakley

On August 27th, Don Matt, David Oakley, and Judith Griffith were invited to Tina Cone's property in Carroll County, where she'd been watching a Swallow-tailed Kite fly gracefully over and around her tractor searching for prey while she bush hogged a hilltop pasture.

David said, "It was only the third Swallow-tailed Kite he'd seen in Arkansas. The first in Madison Co. on Aug. 24, 2011, the second in Crawford Co. on Sept. 2, 2018, and this one in Carroll Co. on Aug. 27, 2020. The three only nine days apart in three different years."

## Unusual Hummingbird



Another unusual bird for David Oakley was an albino Ruby-throated Hummingbird first photographed on Sept. 1, 2020, visiting a feeder in Benton County.

In September 2019, Kenny Nations photographed a similar hummingbird at his home in Heber Springs.

# Audubon Society of Central Arkansas

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Inca Dove | Photo: Michael Linz

## Audubon Society of Central Arkansas

### Chapter Only Membership Application

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E-mail address \_\_\_\_\_

#### ASCA Dues Proration for New Members

	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec*
Membership Level	100%	75%	50%	100%
__Student/Senior	\$10	\$ 7.50	\$ 5.00	\$10
__Regular	\$15	\$11.25	\$ 7.50	\$15
__Family	\$25	\$18.75	\$12.50	\$25
__Supporting	\$35			
__Patron	\$50			

\*New Memberships paid in the last quarter (Oct-Dec), will include full membership for the following calendar year.

All Membership renewals are due January 1 of each calendar year and can be paid online via credit card at [www.ascabird.org](http://www.ascabird.org) or mail a check to the address below.

**Make check payable to ASCA and mail to:** Jim Dixon, Treasurer, 11805 Birchwood Drive, Little Rock, AR 72211. Please note that “Chapter Only Members” will not receive *Audubon* magazine. To receive *Audubon* magazine, you will need to join the National Audubon Society (NAS).

**Address changes should be sent to the following:** If Chapter Only Member, notify both Leon Brockinton, c/o Brockinton Company, LLC at P.O. Box 6213, Sherwood, AR 72124, and Jim Dixon, Treasurer, 11805 Birchwood Dr., Little Rock, AR 72211. If NAS member, notify both Brockinton Company and NAS at P.O. Box 51001, Boulder, CO 80322-1001.

**THE SNIPE** is published quarterly by the Audubon Society of Central Arkansas. Our mission is to encourage programs and activities supporting all things natural, wild, and free, especially birds, bird habitat stability and improvement, as well as to promote fellowship among members, educate and inspire the public, and champion the highest standards of ethical outdoor conduct.

### Reporting a Banded Bird

To report a bird with a Federal Band or Color Marker you can visit the U.S. Geological Survey website at: [www.reportband.gov/](http://www.reportband.gov/).

### Find an Injured Bird? Looking for a Licensed Rehabber?

For a listing of an Arkansas Game and Fish Commission authorized Migratory Bird Rehabilitator in your area, visit their website: [http://www.agfc.com/species/Documents/migratorybird\\_rehablist.pdf](http://www.agfc.com/species/Documents/migratorybird_rehablist.pdf).