

The Chat

Newsletter of the

AUDUBON SOCIETY OF OHIO

Cincinnati, Ohio

Established 1897, A Chapter of National Audubon Society

"Committed to Conservation for over 110 Years"

August-September

Vol. 114 No. 4

2011

Calendar

Monthly Program Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at Winton Centre, the visitor center of Winton Woods Park. Members are encouraged to bring guests, and especially youngsters to the programs that would particularly interest them. Programs are free. A Hamilton County Parks parking sticker is required (\$3 for a daily, \$10 for an annual sticker which can be purchased at any HCP ahead of time or there at the program. Light refreshments are served at a brief social hour at 7 p.m. with the program starting at 7:30 p.m. Please bring your own mug so we do not add more trash to the waste stream. Join us also on Field Trips which emphasize many aspects of nature - birds, plants, snakes, turtles, insects, and fish. For times, locations, and detailed information refer to the schedule in the newsletter or the website. Youngsters are welcome on field trips, but if under 18 must be accompanied by an adult. For any questions, call the trip leader. In case of severe weather, trips will be cancelled. All participate at their own risk.

Sunday, August 14th, BUTTERFLIES and WILDFLOWERS FIELD TRIP led by Charlie Saunders at Miami Whitewater wetlands. Meet at 1.p.m. at Baughman Road Parking Lot. An afternoon field trip to enjoy and learn about the prairie plants and butterflies of summer. **Sunday, August 28th, FALL SHOREBIRDS FIELD TRIP.** Meet Jay Stenger, leader, at 8:00 a.m. at the Park and Ride lot at the 1-275 Miamitown/Route 128 exit#7 for a morning experiencing the "fall" peak of southbound migration of shorebirds through our region. See details for this and other Field Trips in Chat article. Group will be going to various locations which current reports show to be good at that time. So don't even think of asking where they will be at a particular time. Only the birds know.

Saturday, September 10th, FIELD TRIP; "FALL WARBLERS, BUTTERFLIES, and DRAGONFLIES" Meet leader Joe Bens at East Fork State Park Swimming Beach Parking Lot at 8:30 a.m. for a morning walk to see about anything that flies so add waterbirds and raptors too. Joe knows East Fork and the fliers well.

Monday, September 19th, PROGRAM: "Kirtland's Warblers" Outstanding photographer and videographer Ron Austing will take us to observe these endangered warblers. We got a little teaser of this when he presented some of his gorgeous pictures at a previous program, and every-one wanted more. Ron has done all of the hard work so we can see them up close and better than if you were out in the cold winds trying and failing to spot them. Don't miss this! 8:00 p.m. for a brief social time, 7:30 program at Winton Centre in Winton Woods Park on Winton Rd. Bring your mug and Hamilton County Parks parking decal.

Saturday, September 24th FIELD TRIP ;"Fall Migration" at Brookville Lake Region {Indiana State Parks and Wildlife Area} Meet leader Paul Wharton at the Park and Ride at 1-275 exit #7/Miamitown/State Route 128 at 7:30 a.m. to caravan to Brookville locations.

Three Sundays, **September 25th, October 2nd and October 9th** THE RENOWNED ASO BIRD CLASS. Be a part of history and make history at the 25th annual Bird Course.

Field Trips

Miami Whitewater Forest (Shaker Trace Wetlands) Butterflies & Wildflowers Trip

Sunday, August 14, 2011

Meeting Time & Place: 1:00 pm. at the Baughman Road Parking Lot.

Leader: Charlie Saunders, (513) 829-8981, mfpsaunders@aol.com

The focus of this trip will be butterflies and blooming prairie wildflowers. In 1992, the Hamilton County Park District began a native prairie and wetland restoration project of several hundred acres at Miami Whitewater Forest. Late summer is a great time to see these prairie plants in bloom. It's also happens to be a great time to see a diversity of butterflies. Our trip leader Charlie Saunders led a similar and well-received trip last year. Come out and join Charlie for what should be a leisurely afternoon walk through this fantastic wetland/grassland complex. Charlie is a skilled naturalist whose interests

include butterflies, plants and birds and he is the perfect guide for this trip. Walking will be moderate but level. Be sure to bring water, sunscreen and insect repellent for a more enjoyable trip. Restrooms are available in other areas of the park but there are none at Shaker Trace. This trip should run about three hours. Feel free to contact Charlie if you have any questions.

A Hamilton County Park Motor Vehicle Permit is required (\$5.00 daily, \$10:00 annual).

Directions: Take I-74 west to the Dry Fork Road exit # 3. Turn right onto Dry Fork Road (north) and go 2.2 miles to New Haven Road. Bear right (east) onto New Haven Road and go .8 mile to Oxford Road. Turn left onto Oxford Road and then immediately left again onto Baughman Road. Go .7 mile and look for the gravel parking lot on the right (north) side of the road.

Visit the Miami Whitewater Forest website at: <http://www.hamiltoncountyparks.org/parks/miamiwhitewater.htm>

Locations To Be Announced

Fall Shorebirds Field Trip

Sunday, August 28, 2010

Meeting Time & Place: 8:00 a.m. at the Park & Ride Lot located at the I-275 Miamitown/Route 128 exit # 7.

Leader: Jay Stenger, (513) 522-8147, jaystenger@cincinnati.com

August and September represent the “fall” peak of migrant shorebirds through our part of the country. Even though the temperature and the calendar still say its summer on this date, the fall southbound migration of sandpipers and plovers (shorebirds) is well under way. As the term “shorebird” implies these species need shallow water, sandbars, mudflats and the edges of shoreline in which to feed and rest. It is difficult to predict which local spots will have the best shorebird conditions each season due to varying climate conditions and water levels in our region year to year. Because of this we have decided to “wait and see” where the best spots develop and make our decision about where to go the morning of the field trip.

Jay Stenger, the leader for this trip, is an expert birder and very familiar with all of our local birding sites. Jay will use current reports nearer the date of this field trip to maximize our birding success. If good conditions are widespread we may be able to visit several spots during the morning. Some likely spots that we might visit would include the Oxbow, Lost Bridge, Fernald Preserve and the Miami Whitewater Wetlands; all locations that are not too far from our meeting place. If another hotspot develops that isn't too far away, Jay will consider giving it a shot. Herons, egrets, terns, raptors and early migrant songbirds are all likely to be seen as well.

If the birds cooperate this trip will run a bit past noon. You might want to bring water, sunscreen and insect

repellent for a more enjoyable morning. Driving isn't expected to be excessive but we will likely visit a number of places so make sure you have enough gas. Walking should be easy to moderate. Although not required, if you have a scope bring it. Remember that if we visit a Hamilton County Park a Motor Vehicle Permit is required (\$5.00 daily, \$10:00 annual). Rest stops will be made during our travels. Feel free to contact Jay if you have any questions.

Directions: The Park & Ride is located right at the I-275 Miamitown/Route 128 exit # 7.

Location: East Fork State Park

Theme: Fall Warblers, Butterflies & Dragonflies

Date: Saturday, September 10, 2011

Leader: Joe Bens, (513) 353-4229, joebens@live.com

Meet: 8:30 A.M. at the East Fork State Park Swimming Beach Parking Lot (see directions below)

The theme of this trip will pretty much focus on anything that fly's. September is the peak of the south bound song bird migration and the emphasis on this trip will be looking for them, especially warblers in they're confusing fall plumages. We should also find a number of migrating waterbirds around Harsha Lake and raptors throughout the Park. But we will also be looking for late season butterflies and dragonflies as well.

Our trip leader Joe Bens, well known as an excellent birder, is also very interested in butterflies and dragonflies and experienced in their identification. We can expect to find a great diversity of winged critters on what should be a pleasant morning walk.

This trip will run until about noon. Joe will probably move around the Park to a number of different locations with a light to medium walk at each location. Restrooms are available in the Park.

We will meet at the East Fork State Park swimming beach parking lot, which is located on the south side of the park. It should be easy to find each other at 8 o'clock in the morning. To get they're from I-275, take exit # 65 (route 125) and go east for 9.6 miles to Bantam Road. Turn left onto Bantam Road and go .2 mile to the Park entrance. Follow Park signs to the swimming beach.

Visit the East Fork State Park website for a Park map and other info at:

<http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/parks/parks/eastfork/tabid/732/Default.aspx>

Location: Brookville Lake Region (Indiana State Parks & Wildlife Area)

Theme: Fall Migration

Date: Saturday, September 24, 2011

Leader: Paul Wharton, (513) 353-3403, pwharton@fuse.net

Meet: 7:30 A.M. at the Park & Ride at I-275 Exit # 7 (see directions below)

The fall migration of North American birds roughly occurs from August through November. However different types of birds migrate at different times during this rather wide window. In terms of diversity of species September represents the peak month of the fall migration. The focus of this trip will be on three significant groups of birds that are at, or near, peak at this time. They are 1) neo-tropical passerines (especially warblers), 2) raptors (especially Broad-winged Hawks and accipiters) and 3) shorebirds (plovers and sandpipers).

While these species may be found in many locations throughout our region, the Brookville Lake area can be an excellent place to find a diverse representation of all three groups at this season. Of course weather and water levels the day of our trip will play a large part in just how good the birding will be. But if conditions are favorable an outstanding day can be expected. Even if conditions are unfavorable we still expect to find a diversity of birds in this outstanding area. This field trip has become an annual event and never disappoints.

The plan is to start the day birding the woodlands and looking for warblers, vireos, flycatchers, grosbeaks, thrushes and many other songbirds. Around 10:00 am as temperatures rise (and if its not raining) updrafts along the ridges of the Whitewater River valley will create thermals that are used by migrating hawks. We expect to see Ospreys, Broad-winged, Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks as they move south. Peregrine Falcons and Merlin's are possible and have been seen on past trips. Bald Eagles and other resident hawk species are also expected throughout the day. Towards mid-day we will check the north end of Brookville Lake, which can be an excellent place to find numbers of shorebirds, terns, herons and egrets if water levels are low enough to expose mudflats.

This trip will run well into the afternoon. We will caravan to Brookville Lake and do some driving from spot to spot interspersed with lots of stops and some easy walking. Bring your lunch and drinks. Restrooms are available. One important note; Indiana State Parks charge a daily per car entrance fee (\$5 resident, \$7 non-resident). At this time of year there is about a 50/50 chance that there will not be a fee charged.

We will meet at 7:30 a.m. at the park & ride lot, located at the I-74/I-275 Miamitown exit # 7 at SR 128. We will caravan from here to the Brookville area, about a 25-minute drive. Call or email Paul if you have any questions.

Visit the Brookville Lake website at:
<http://www.in.gov/dnr/parklake/2961.htm>

Visit the Whitewater Memorial State Park (at Brookville Lake) website at:
<http://www.in.gov/dnr/parklake/2962.htm>

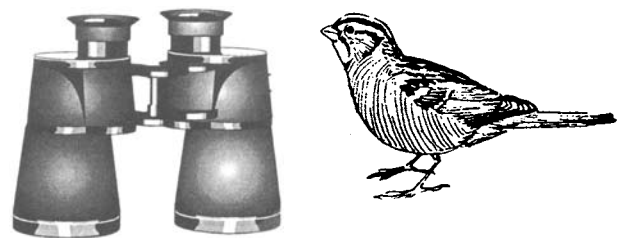
Just in Time to Sharpen Those Identification Skills Here Comes the Bird Course!

Join us on three consecutive Sunday morning, September 25th and on October 2nd and 9th, when ASO will again offer the popular Bird Course. Classes begin at 8:00 a.m. at Audubon House and consist of a classroom session of lecture and slide presentation on identifying bird species that can be expected to be seen in the tri-state, and followed by observations in the field, ending about 12:30 p.m. Our popular instructors will be Paul Wharton and Jay Stenger. They are skilled, friendly, eager and willing to share their knowledge and enthusiasm for enjoying birds.

You must register in advance for this course as it will be limited to 20 participants. Registration for the course is a bargain \$25 for ASO members and \$50 for non-members, which will include a membership in ASO. To be registered, please send your check, payable to ASO, and mail to ASO Bird Course, **Audubon House, 3398 W. Galbraith Rd., Cincinnati Ohio 45239**. Call 741-SWAN if you have any questions. Please register by September 15th to assist us in planning and preparing the class info packets.

Binoculars are required. We have some available for loan that can be reserved for use in the class. Please call to reserve a pair if you need one. A field guide will be useful to refer to in class and in the field. A light breakfast will be available prior to the start of each class, but you should bring a snack and drink along for the field trip. Dressing in layers works well, and we will go into the field unless there is torrential rain or stormy conditions, so dress accordingly. There is parking at Audubon House and on nearby side streets, and we encourage carpooling if possible.

Come and enjoy learning in an informal, non-threatening setting. You are welcome to come by yourself or bring a friend or two or another family member. Teens are encouraged and welcome if coming with an adult. (We will give priority to those who have not taken the course before, however if the class is not full by September 15th and you have taken the class previously call 513-204-5775 to check about registering or to reserve binoculars.) We hope you will consider this opportunity and come ready to have a great time learning more about birds and adding to your enjoyment of them.



"Polite conservationists leave no mark on the Earth, save those that could have been prevented had they stood their ground."

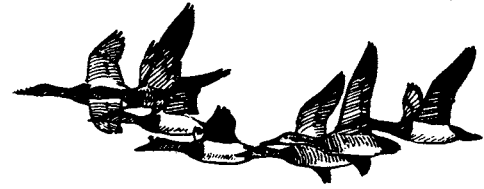
—David Brower

Focus On Issues

This a special issue of the Chat focusing on some of the issues ASO and National Audubon (NAS) have historically been working on and updates on them plus some newer ones that are becoming challenges to some that had been victories such as the Endangered species Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Clean Water Act. I had been thinking about doing this as part of our conservation education that ASO continually does through the newsletter, programs, speakers, and field trips, fact sheets, and such to help members get more information concerning things that impact wildlife and our environment and health A letter came from NAS President that he sent to members of Congress explaining how certain cuts in funding and assaults on pieces of legislation would gut the broadly supported Land and Water Conservation Fund.HR1,cutting funding by 90 percent and provides protection for lands and wildlife habitat in our National Wildlife Refuges, Parks, forests, and other public lands. Each day, 6,000 acres of open space are lost in the U.S. to habitat fragmentation and destruction Once these lands are lost, they can never be recovered. (Thus, it seemed like the time to do this issue. It led to lots of time and research to put it together but worth it as a reference to confirm that we in ASO continue to work together with NAS on some of the same priority issues and to provide background information as we go forward into our second century "committed to conservation" and as advocates for wildlife and our environment for generations to come. Thanks for reading, Carol Avril, newsletter editor). Continuing President Yarnould's remarks to Congress:

In addition to cuts to these critical programs the entire EPA is facing a \$3 billion cut to its budget, the largest in 30 years. HR 1 removes all funding from the North American Wetlands Conservation fund, acritical program that helps preservewetlands throughout the country. If passed in its current form it would remove all funding to state wildlife grants which helps states cost-share many conservation activities.He urged Congress to oppose these cuts in HR!

Oceans are something Audubon has been advocating for for decades. So there is info to Shell Oil's plan for numerous wells in the Arctic Ocean. Their permit has been granted by President Obama, which has angered many environmental groups and ocean advocates who see Bristol Bay and Prince William Sound still dealing with the damage of Exxon Valdez spill. And we all know how well BP was prepared in the Gulf spill.



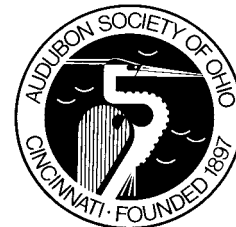
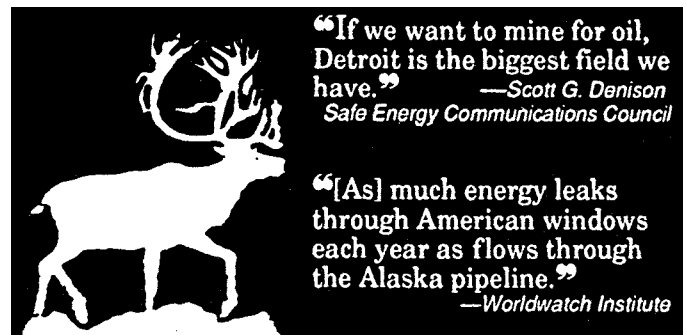
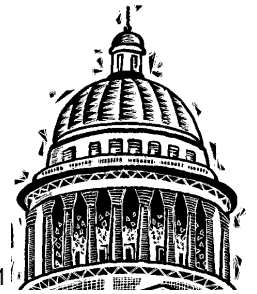
NAS Mission---To conserve and restore natural ecosystems, focusing on birds, other wildlife, and their habitats for the benefit of humanity and the earth's biological diversity.

Where to Write or Call

The Honorable _____
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable _____
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20510

Capitol Switchboard: (202) 224-3121



Our Mission Statement

The Audubon Society of Ohio, Cincinnati Chapter of the National Audubon Society, is dedicated to the enjoyment and preservation of the natural world. Through education and conservation activities in our community, we raise awareness and promote solutions to global environmental problems.

GM CROPS – JUST THE SCIENCE

research documenting the limitations, risks, and alternatives

Proponents claim that genetically modified (GM) crops:

- are safe to eat and more nutritious
- benefit the environment
- reduce use of herbicides and insecticides
- increase crop yields, thereby helping farmers and solving the food crisis
- create a more affluent, stable economy
- are just an extension of natural breeding, and have no risks different from naturally bred crops.

However, a large and growing body of scientific research and on-the-ground experience indicate that GMOs fail to live up to these claims. Instead, GM crops:

- can be toxic, allergenic or less nutritious than their natural counterparts
- can disrupt the ecosystem, damage vulnerable wild plant and animal populations and harm biodiversity
- increase chemical inputs (pesticides, herbicides) over the long term
- deliver yields that are no better, and often worse, than conventional crops
- cause or exacerbate a range of social and economic problems
- are laboratory-made and, once released, harmful GMOs cannot be recalled from the environment.

The scientifically demonstrated risks and clear absence of real benefits have led experts to see GM as a clumsy, outdated technology. They present risks that we need not incur, given the availability of effective, scientifically proven, energy-efficient and safe ways of meeting current and future global food needs.

This paper presents the key scientific evidence – 114 research studies and other authoritative documents – documenting the limitations and risks of GM crops and the many safer, more effective alternatives available today.

Is GM an extension of natural plant breeding?

Natural reproduction or breeding can only occur between closely related forms of life (cats with cats, not cats with dogs; wheat with wheat, not wheat with tomatoes or fish). In this way, the genes that offspring inherit from parents, which carry information for all parts of the body, are passed down the generations in an orderly way.

GM is not like natural plant breeding. GM uses laboratory techniques to insert artificial gene units to re-programme the DNA blueprint of the plant with completely new properties. This process would never happen in nature. The artificial gene units are created in the laboratory by joining fragments of DNA, usually derived from multiple organisms, including viruses, bacteria, plants and animals. For example, the GM gene in the most common herbicide resistant soya beans was pieced together from a plant virus, a soil bacterium and a petunia plant.

The GM transformation process of plants is crude, imprecise, and causes widespread mutations, resulting

in major changes to the plant's DNA blueprint¹. These mutations unnaturally alter the genes' functioning in unpredictable and potentially harmful ways², as detailed below. Adverse effects include poorer crop performance, toxic effects, allergic reactions, and damage to the environment.

Are GM foods safe to eat?

Contrary to industry claims, GM foods are not properly tested for human safety before they are released for sale^{3,4}. In fact, the only published study directly testing the safety of a GM food on humans found potential problems⁵. To date, this study has not been followed up.

Typically the response to the safety question is that people have been eating GM foods in the United States and elsewhere for more than ten years without ill effects and that this proves that the products are safe. But GM foods are not labelled in the US and other nations where they are widely eaten and consumers are not monitored for health effects.

Directional Drilling: The Latest Scheme to Develop the Arctic Refuge

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is a national treasure, and its protection has long been a high priority for the American people. The Refuge's Coastal Plain sustains hundreds of species of wildlife, as well as the traditional way of life of the Gwich'in people.

Senator Lisa Murkowski's legislation **S. 351**, the 'No Surface Occupancy Western Arctic Coastal Plain Domestic Energy Security Act,' is just another scheme to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to risky and dangerous oil and gas development.



S. 351 would waive vital environmental laws and erase the very values for which the Refuge was originally set aside 50 years ago – to protect “its unique wildlife, wilderness, and recreational values.” The bill contains so many loopholes and exaggerated claims that it is hard to see this legislation as anything more than a Trojan Horse aimed at opening the entire Arctic Refuge Coastal Plain to oil leasing, exploration and development.

Some Truths about Sen. Murkowski's Dangerous Directional Drilling Bill

Impacts:

- * S. 351 would allow oil exploration activities, including seismic testing and exploratory drilling, within the Arctic Refuge's sensitive 1.5-million-acre Coastal Plain, damaging habitat for threatened polar bears, caribou and millions of birds from around the globe.
- * This bill also promotes increased development along the Arctic Refuge's Canning River border and nearly 100 miles of the Refuge coastline. Impacts of noisy development and potential spills would inevitably extend into key wildlife and subsistence areas.
- * Directional drilling will result in spills and pollution just like conventional drilling.
- * The oil industry has a poor track record on Alaska's North Slope: on average, 453 spills occur there annually and more than 2.7 million gallons of toxic substances have been spilled since 1996.
- * Impacts of any drilling extend far beyond the actual well pad, and directional drilling does not equal a “smaller footprint.” It still includes infrastructure such as production sites, airports, roads and pipelines.

Drilling long distances:

- * Despite Sen. Murkowski's claims that oil in the Refuge would be accessed using directional drilling eight miles underground, this has never been done before. Currently on Alaska's North Slope, directional drilling has only gone as far as 4 miles.
- * BP has called their unfinished Liberty project in Alaska, which aims to drill 6-8 miles horizontally, their “most technically challenging development to date.” The Liberty project is the longest extended-reach well ever attempted and has hit continual delays due to engineering problems and safety issues.
- * In the past, oil companies in Alaska and elsewhere have promised to stay out of sensitive areas by using directional drilling technology, but have then moved development into the restricted area – claiming that directional drilling is too difficult and too expensive.
- * S. 351 is nothing more than a means for opening the Arctic Refuge to any and all kinds of oil and gas development. As Senator Murkowski herself said, this is “legislation that will allow oil from [the Arctic Refuge] to be developed **initially** using only directional drilling techniques.” (emphasis added)

Oil in the Refuge:

- * USGS predicts oil deposits are likely to be scattered in small pockets across the Coastal Plain, meaning that directional drilling would not likely be able to access much oil or gas. Sen. Murkowski has claimed directional drilling would access “10 percent of the refuge's estimated oil,” but no data has ever been provided to back up this claim.
- * Changes in conservation policy and practices from the past few years have already set our nation on track to reduce oil consumption between now and 2030 by 17 times the amount of oil speculated to be in the Refuge.

For more information: Contact Lauren Hierl at Alaska Wilderness League at 202-544-5205 or lauren@alaskawild.org

www.AlaskaWild.org

And Some Good News...

Rare Point of Green Light in State Budget Bill

An unexpected ray of hope has emerged from the contentious debate over Ohio's austere new state operating budget: the preservation of the Ohio Division of Natural Areas and Preserves (DNAP) as a stand-alone division within the Ohio Department of natural Resources (ODNR). Responding to the pleas of the Buckeye Forest Council (BFC) and Ohio Environmental Council (OEC), republican lawmakers set aside Governor John Kasich's proposal to merge DNAP with the Ohio Division of Parks and recreation and agreed that Ohio's 135 State Nature Preserves deserve separate management and oversight.

Whooping Cranes Introduced In Louisiana

After an absence of over 60 years, whooping cranes have been reintroduced in Louisiana. In 1939 there were 13 non-migratory whooping cranes in the White Lake wetlands. Hurricanes and hunting killed them off and the last one was taken into captivity in 1950. In Aug 2009 the Louisiana Dept of wildlife and fisheries began working on a plan to reintroduce the Whooping Cranes. With the approval of the Whooping Crane Recovery Team in 2010 a Louisiana release was classified as an experimental, non-essential release which avoided some of the extreme measures of the Endangered Species Act. In 2010, ten chicks were captive reared at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in MD. and on Feb 16, 2011 released into a top netted pen in the White Lake Wetlands Conservation Area in Louisiana. Almost immediately some birds started eating crawfish. After banding and attaching a GPS transmitter they were released into a 1.5 acre open pen on Mar 14. They quickly learned to fly in and out and are exploring the surrounding area of the 72,000 acre White Lake Wetland Conservation Area. Southwest Louisiana contains over 1,000,000 acres of suitable habitat for whooping cranes and it is hoped that a new non-migratory flock will soon be fully established.

In a May 2011 census, there are 414 whooping cranes in the wild, up from a low of 15 in the 1940's. The major original flock at Aransas NWR in TX which migrates to Woods Buffalo NP in Canada to breed is at 279 with a high of 75 nests this year. The central Florida non-migratory flock is down to 20 but still has 8 mated pairs. The new Necedah NWR, Wisconsin to Chassahowiska NWR (and area), Florida migratory flock is up to 105 birds with 17 mated pairs and 4 chicks hatched so far this year. In addition there are 157 in captivity used for breeding purposes for release into the wild. Whooping cranes are a real success story for our recovery of endangered species.

LOCAL A.S.O. MEMBERSHIPS

"FRIENDS OF A.S.O."

You will receive 6 issues of "The Chat" and all dues and donations will be used locally.

**New memberships, renewing ASO local members, and those adding a "Friends" donation fill out this part of the form also, but make check payable to Audubon Society of Ohio, and mail to:
A.S.O. Membership, 3398 W. Galbraith Rd.
Cincinnati, OH 45239-3955**

- \$15 new ASO/"Friends" One-year membership, or
- \$25 new ASO/"Friends" Two-year membership
- \$15 renewal, ASO/"Friends" One-year membership, or
- \$25 renewal ASO/"Friends" Two-year membership

Fill out name and address information on this form
Please PRINT clearly!

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Street Address: _____

City, State, & Zip: _____

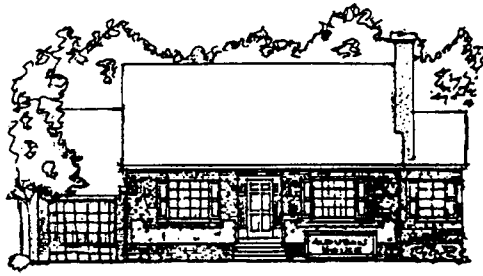
Phone and email (for A.S.O. use only)

- Do not share this information with any other organization without my permission.
- I do not want to receive any solicitations or communications from National Audubon.
- Enclosed is an additional, tax deductible gift to A.S.O. to support the local programs and projects. Amount ____ Thank You!
- Do not acknowledge this gift in the CHAT. (We do not do this anyway, but we want to be clear.)

What We Do:

- Conduct numerous educational field trips guided by knowledgeable leaders
- Sponsor and conduct monthly programs presented by invited guest speakers on a variety of topics related to the natural world
- Own and maintain two sanctuaries and a resource center/office
- Provide educational materials for elementary classrooms, our members and others.
- Participate in citizen science research
- Publish a bimonthly newsletter to keep members notified of our field trips, and programs and informed about bird and environmental issues
- Actively participate in local, regional and national environmental issues.

All of these activities are supported entirely through the generous gifts of time and money by our members. If you believe in the mission of the ASO we hope you will consider joining us. We appreciate your support.



Audubon House

3398 W. Galbraith Road • Cincinnati, Ohio 45239

Phone: 513-741-7926 (SWAN)

Website: www.cincinnati.audubon.org

“Audubon House” is located at 3398 W. Galbraith Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45239, two blocks west of Colerain Avenue, south of Cross County Hwy. Park in front lot or on side streets.



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