
The Audubon Society of Omaha is dedicated to the active promotion of environmental awareness to our community through education, conservation, and enjoyment of our natural heritage, especially birds.

The Meadowlark

November/December 2013
Volume 42 Issue 8



*ASO is a Chapter
of the National Audubon Society
Serving Eastern Nebraska
and Western Iowa*

General Meeting November 14

Butterflies of Eastern Nebraska Prairies (and the Flowers They Love)

Butterflies and their larval forms play a crucial role in the ecology of life around us. "Lepidoptera are the largest lineage of terrestrial herbivores on the planet," says our November speaker, Dr. Ted Burk, Professor of Biology at Creighton University. "In the larval form, they consume more plant matter than any other group of organisms. In their adult form, they are nectar feeders feeding on the fluids of flowers and plants and have been presumed to be pollinators." Being such a large biomass, they are also consumed. They are undoubtedly a major source of food for birds, according to entomologist Gilbert Waldbauer. Butterflies bring a spectrum of color to the natural world. In warm weather many birders turn to "flutterbying" in the afternoon when they are active and birds are not.

Dr. Burk will present the results of 16 years of weekly butterfly surveys carried out between early June and mid-October at two Omaha-area tallgrass prairies. While the overall number of butterflies has remained relatively steady, there is remarkable year-to-year variation and significant effects of management practices such as control burns (or failure to conduct them). Findings about two butterflies of high general interest will be emphasized: the Regal Fritillary (the "flagship species" for prairie butterflies), whose populations are flourishing at one site but declining at the other; and the Monarch, which is holding steady locally but faces great threats generally, both in its breeding area in the United States and Canada and its overwintering area in Mexico. Also presented will be a summary of twelve years' data on the flowers visited by prairie butterflies, relating which flowers are most important and how

everyone can nurture our local butterflies in their home gardens.

Ted Burk grew up in Kansas, attended the University of Kansas, graduating with a B.A. in Biology. He was a Danforth Fellow and Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University, earning a D. Phil. in Zoology under the supervision of the controversial evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins. After a postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Florida, he joined the Creighton University Biology Department. He teaches General Biology, Animal Behavior, and Entomology and is a researcher in behavioral and conservation biology, especially of insects.



Babs Padelford

Experience the beauty of butterflies and prairies at the Audubon Society of Omaha general meeting Thursday, November 14th, at 7 pm at the Hanscom Park Methodist Church, 4444 Frances St (one block south of 45th and Center).

The program will be followed by a brief business meeting and social hour with cookies. Everyone is most welcome and there is no cost.

November Field Trip
Omaha and DeSoto Xmas Bird
Counts

Information on Page 3

No General Meeting Will be Held in December

Postings from the President

By Laurine Blankenau

As with every similar organization, ASO relies on volunteers to stay afloat. One of our most dedicated volunteers is Glenn Pollock, Manager of our Prairie, who is looking for a person to assist in the functions of management—maybe as little as visiting the prairie two times a month to see if things are all right. To contact Glenn, call 402-571-6230.

I am searching for someone to take over as editor of the *Meadowlark*. The work is interesting with plenty of room for creativity, every issue having its own challenges and rewards. Training is provided if needed. Call 402-451-3647.

Through a board action in September, a donation was made to the Nebraska Land Trust to help fund their work in land preservation in the Sarpy County area. The Trust's purpose is to preserve through easements our area's farms, woods, small spring-fed streams, and other important areas for wildlife and for the health of our region. Lately much valuable land has been saved along the Platte near Schramm Park. By the end of 2014, an entire 700-acre farm should be protected in perpetuity. After Fontenelle Forest, it is Sarpy County's second-largest protected property.

The work of Audubon carries on, last month with the Bird Seed Sale, our chapter's successful fundraiser.

You won't be hearing from us again until around January 1 now that this is a bimonthly newsletter, but meanwhile we will have our November field trip that Audubon wouldn't be Audubon without, and an excellent program on November 14. We'll also have boots-on-the-ground personnel tracking our winter birds for the Christmas Bird Counts, and members in a number of ways minding the store.

Bees and Beekeeping

We know that threats to our food supply through bee colony collapse is shocking and not at all entertaining, but some news about bees are intriguing.

Beekeeping is a beloved cottage industry almost everywhere, on the roof of a skyscraper in Midtown Manhattan, New York City, as well. In New York, the building housing both the Bank of America and the Durst Organization, owner of the tower, has bees for tenants on its roof.

The roof is planted in sedum, which the bees' pollination process helped start and helps maintain. The sedum occupies a space of 6,000 square feet, helping to reduce urban heat and runoff. The human

tenants are mostly unaware of the fact that they share space with an estimated 100,000 bees, as reported along with the above information in the August 5, 2013, *New York Times*. The bees are a Russian variety that can tolerate New York's winters.

Terry Sandoval, President of the Omaha Bee Club, tells me the Russian bees, a European variety, have self-evolved to tolerate and coexist with the presence of the Varroa mites that are contributors to Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD). Interestingly, all honey bees in this country are of European origin, the Russian being one variety.

Another rooftop gardener in NYC, the Waldorf Astoria includes in its menus honey from its hives as well as fruits and herbs grown atop the building. Increasingly popular there and around the country are rooftop gardens grown by fresh-food-loving individual tenants of high-rises, with or without bees.

About the Omaha Bee Club and their 90 or so members, Terry Sandoval says they work to emphasize responsible and successful beekeeping, while keeping it fun.

Some persons are optimistic that small beekeepers' successes may help offset the ravages of CCD. Sandoval's view is that small businesses have little effect upon the massive losses by large businesses. Small inland growers can't buy large numbers of bees from the large growers because they have too few to sell, so the locals remain small. And the Omaha/Metro area is generally as affected with mites, small hive beetles and bee diseases as most areas of the country.

Losing bees as pollinators threatens calamity. Bee products, presumably, could be replaced, though they have numerous uses—of course honey, excellent in itself and in some foods. As for beeswax, it is used in soap, candles, moisturizers, hand cream, cosmetics, shoe polish; water repellents for cutting boards, surfboards; on furniture, flooring and a glaze covering for metal screws, nuts, and bolts for outdoor structures; and to control bleeding in surgery. Beeswax also has antibiotic properties and is being tested for cancer treatments. Propolis, a substance found in hives, has antibiotic properties.

I haven't read the following but you might wish to: *Buzz: Urban Beekeeping and the Power of the Bee*, by Lisa Jean Moore and Mary Kosut, described by a reviewer as "a fascinating reminder of the interconnections between humans and animals."

BIRD SEED SALE VOLUNTEERS—THANKS!!



From left: Carole Rasmussen, Kathleen Rose, Clem Klaphake, Dick Rasmussen

Our 33rd annual bird seed sale is over, and it was truly a group effort from start to finish. When all the bills are paid and the checks counted, we should clear approximately \$5,000.00.

Thanks go out to all the volunteers and customers who make this sale a success each year. We apologize if we miss anyone but we would really like to recognize the workers who made this sale a success.

Head-of-it-all. Neal Ratzlaff

Chief assistants: Carole and Dick Rasmussen, Jerry Toll, Kathleen Crawford-Rose

Computer Backup & Labels: Duane Schwery

Web Master: Jim McLochlin

Facebook Master: Jonas Grundman

Mailing: Helen Bartee, Kathleen Crawford-Rose, Ruth Demerest, Nelli Falzgraff, Essie Grill, Karlene

Field Trip November 16

By Clem Klaphake

The November 16 ASO field trip will start at 8:00 a.m. at the Forest Lawn Cemetery parking lot in north Omaha. We will look for such species as Red-breasted Nuthatch, Pine Siskin and Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers along with anything else that shows up.

After birding at the cemetery, we will check out one of the local lakes such as Cunningham or Carter Lake, depending on my pre-scouting sightings.

Forest Lawn Cemetery is located at 7909 Mormon Bridge Road. To get there, drive north on Hwy 75, then west on McKinley Street (also Hwy. 36), then left (south) on Mormon Bridge Road, and you will see the entrance to the cemetery and parking lot on your left.

Kingery, Eunice Levisay, Carole Rasmussen, Jean Schmid, and Kathy Schwery.

Garages : Neal Ratzlaff, and Bob and Kathleen.

Distribution crew (unloading and loading the seed): Jerry Toll, Crew Chief.

Crew: Elliott Bedows, Deb Bercaw, Laurine Blankenau, Dolan Collins, Kathleen Crawford-Rose, Tim Kautzman, Clem Klaphake, Loren & Babs Padelford, John Pollack, Neal Ratzlaff, Bob Rose, Duane Schwery, Eric Scholar, Larry Sekyra & Granddaughter, Jessica, and Don Westling.

September Field Trip to Schramm

By Clem Klaphake

Fourteen people met at 8:00 a.m. at the Aksarben Aquarium to see what birds and insects might be seen. The weather was beautiful, but the birds weren't plentiful. A few species of migrating passerines were observed along with resident birds and a few insects.

Birds of note seen or heard: Carolina Wren, Blue-headed Vireo, Warbling Vireo, Nashville Warbler, Common Yellowthroat, Eastern Phoebe, Eastern Wood Pewee, Great-crested Flycatcher.

The cicadas were still in full chorus. Tiger Beetles were noted on the pedestrian bridge across the Platte River as were migrating monarch butterflies.

DeSoto Xmas Bird Count

The DeSoto Christmas Count is set for Sunday, December 15. The count circle straddles the Missouri River and encompasses diverse habitat from floodplain prairie to Loess Hills Bur Oak Forest. The flooding of 2011 continues to have a major impact. Last year the DeSoto CBC had its best ever species count of 74 with the highlight being 239 common redpolls! Besides the DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge, the circle includes Boyer Chute NWR, Hitchcock Nature Ctr, Neale Woods, Hummel Park, N. P. Dodge Park, and the hinterlands of Cunningham Lake. Contact Jerry Toll at 402-453-9239 or geritol48@cox.net

Omaha Christmas Bird Count

The date of the Omaha Christmas Count is set for Saturday, December 21, a week later than usual.

Please contact Betty Grenon, Count Coordinator, at grenon925@aol.com or 402-731-2383 for any questions. All are welcome to help, whatever the level of birding skills.

The Science of Climate Change - Part 2

By John Pollack

In the last issue, I pointed out that water vapor is our biggest greenhouse gas, and I promised to say more about the role of water in climate this time. This will be a mere overview of a complex and wonderful subject because water plays so many roles in keeping our planet alive.

Water is unique. It is abundant. It exists as a solid, liquid, or gas, at usual Earth temperatures and pressures. Water is most dense as a cold liquid, unlike most substances, so that ice floats on liquid water. If ice sank instead, it would accumulate in the cold depths of the oceans until it reached the surface, and we'd be living on an iceball planet.

Melting ice into liquid water takes a lot of energy, as much as it would take to heat the same amount of water from freezing to about 160 degrees Fahrenheit. This is why ice cubes are so effective in cooling a glass of water. Evaporating water takes even more energy, about 6 times as much as it would to melt the same amount of water.

When water vapor condenses or liquid water freezes, the heat is released again. This means that water plays a major role in transporting energy from one place to another. Not only can energy be transported by the temperature of ocean or air currents, but also by moving ice or water vapor to different places.

The heat released by water vapor as it turns back into liquid or ice provides part of the power for weather systems. This is especially true of warm-weather systems such as thunderstorms, tropical storms, and monsoons. That is because the water vapor capacity of air doubles with each 20 degree Fahrenheit warming, allowing warm air to hold far more water vapor than cold air. It also means that as temperatures rise, the potential for heavy rain increases rapidly.

On the opposite side of the temperature scale, snow and ice have a very large role to play in weather and climate. Both have bright surfaces that reflect large amounts of solar energy back out into space, preventing warming. The effect is strongest for floating ice in the ocean because the ice reflects up to 90% of incoming solar energy, while water reflects

about 10%, and absorbs the rest.

Seasonal snow cover is also quite important in the Northern Hemisphere, where the large land area allows it to be highly variable. Snow and ice cover causes additional cooling by radiating heat back into space at invisible wavelengths of light. The overall effect of snow is strong enough that Omaha forecasters estimated a snow cover of 3 inches would cool temperatures by about 10 degrees.

Over longer periods of time, a very cold climate can allow snow to accumulate faster than it melts, until it packs into ice and a glacier forms. Continental scale ice sheets covering Greenland and Antarctica can be affected by large climate shifts over time, from periods of millennia down to centuries. These changes have happened in the past, such as when large continental ice sheets covering much of northern North America and Eurasia melted rapidly between 18,000 and 12,000 years ago.

When large ice sheets melt, the effects on weather, ocean currents, sea level, and global temperatures are profound. For the last 3 to 5 million years, Earth's climate has been dominated by a succession of cold glacial periods lasting 40,000 to 100,000 years with relatively fast changes to warmer climates, as in our present interglacial period lasting roughly 10,000 to 20,000 years.

Even longer ago the climate was warmer and ice sheets were smaller. As we continue to burn fossil fuels and add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere and oceans, we appear to be headed back to a climate of many millions of years ago!

As we've seen, any warming caused by an increase in carbon dioxide will be amplified by water, both by the increased greenhouse effect caused by more water vapor and the decrease in cooling caused by less snow and ice cover. In fact, the amount of amplification caused by the diverse effects of water on climate is the main factor behind the uncertainty in how much global warming we can expect for any particular increase in carbon dioxide.

All credible climate scientists believe that increasing carbon dioxide will have a warming effect. The least concerned of these think that the role of water vapor

Continued on page 5

Autumn

By Jamie Vann

I was a bit surprised to learn that in the USA, the term “fall” is commonly used, while autumn is almost exclusively used in the UK and Europe. The word “harvest” was used by the English for the season until, according to the Online Etymology Dictionary, “autumn” began to displace it in the 16 century.

More people had learned to speak Latin-based French like the Norman ruling class, and the language of the common man in England incorporated many new words. Also, the close ties to the land of many people diminished as they moved to towns and cities. All of this led to the switch from “harvest” to “autumn” as the name used for the third season of the year.

So what does “autumn” mean? It can be traced to the Italian “autumnus,” which means mature or manly. That makes sense to me as it is the season when many food crops come to maturity as do many animals. The harvest has long played an important part in human lives. And I have sweet potatoes and other potatoes awaiting my attention as well as a few more tomatoes which have ripened recently.

Another change is seen in the birds staging and migrating. Huge flocks are gathering, and when they all rise from the trees, the cloud of birds is almost like Hitchcock’s famous movie that still gives my little sister nightmares well into her thirties.

Perhaps that is one reason I take such delight in seeing the mass of birds taking off and landing, but mostly it is the admiration of their freedom. The very

Continued on page 6

Climate Change, *Continued from page 4*

in magnifying the warming will be minor. The most concerned, such as James Hansen, fear a runaway greenhouse effect, a vicious cycle where warming piles on top of warming.

The disagreement is possible because of the role of water, which also includes some possible mitigating factors. The best way to estimate the outcome is to try to model the effect of carbon dioxide a lot of different ways, and to compare that to actual measurements and also the geological record.

That is what the recently released IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) report does, and what we’ll look at next time.

World O! Water Festival 2013

By Nelli Falzgraf



Jackie Scholar & Gail Allbery
with interested observers

We joined the World O! Water for the September 7 festival sponsored by the Papio-Missouri Rivers NRD, Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership, and Keep Omaha Beautiful.

At the Resource Center of the Chalco Hills Recreation Area, Jim King provided live entertainment; Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Master Gardeners, National Weather Service, Under the Sink, and others provided information and education. At the Boat Launch area, the public could learn about boating safety, fly fishing, and canoeing.

We were located at the Windmill area with other nature groups with activities for children, including UNL Extension, Aksarben Aquarium, City of Omaha, Department of Natural Resources, Fontenelle Forest, Gifford Farm, Henry Doorly Zoo, Lauritzen Gardens, M.O.R.E. Nature, the NRD, and Wogg Works kayaking.

Hundreds of families and Scout troops came to have fun and learn about water conservation, water quality, and water recreation. There were demonstrations of flooding water, draining water, sticky water, water rockets, and other fun ways for children to learn about water.

We are grateful to the NRD for lending us mounted birds for display— a sharp-shinned hawk, a canvasback, and a ring-billed duck—natural starting points for questions about birds, what they eat, and where they live.

We talked with children about conserving water and the Missouri River watershed, folded origami animals for them, and guided them with a craft about critters in and around water.

Gail Allbery, Jackie Scholar, and Nelli Falzgraf staffed the ASO booth.

Autumn, Continued from page 5

idea of flight signifies freedom to me. The birds soar free, finding food and shelter where they go.

Autumn brings reflection and preparation, time for me to reflect on my yearly goals and set out a course of action to complete those I am still working on. One of my goals this year was to hike all of the trails at Fontenelle Forest, and the autumn weather is perfect for hiking. I can hike far longer without a break, and I can hike every trail in just a couple of days.

The leaves are changing colors, the fungi have been bountiful with the added moisture we've recently had, the spiders are active, their webs are like jewels shining in the sun, the smells of the forest mingling with smoke from surrounding houses provide a sense of invigoration and security, and the entire world seems to shine.

Every year when autumn arrives, I am pleased to see the changes it brings. Then again I can say the same for each of the seasons. We are lucky to live in an area where we can enjoy each of the seasons and the changes they bring.

Get out and enjoy autumn while it lasts.

Nature Nights

By Laurine Blankenau

Audubon was present at a Nature Nights event September 10, hosted by M.O.R.E. (Metro Omaha Resources for Exploring Nature), a program of the Papio-Missouri NRD. The program gives families and their children entertaining outdoor nature-focused activities.

At Carter Lake Elementary where ASO participated, the outdoor activities were interrupted by rain, but they moved indoors and the fun continued unabated. Jonas Grundman, Nelli Falzgraf and Laurine Blankenau staffed ASO's table. Other staffers included the Aksarben Aquarium, Henry Doorly Zoo, NRD, City of Omaha, Fontenelle Forest, Gifford Farm and others.

Some live animals and intriguing and entertaining activities were offered. At the ASO table children learned about migration and the long journeys undertaken by some birds, and they were helped in locating objects—especially the owl brought by the Henry Doorly Zoo—with a scope and binoculars. Whole Foods brought a nutritious array of sandwiches and other wholesome foods to sustain the evening's participants.

Prairie Festival August 25



Stopping along the way on Glenn's hike to investigate a plant or hear him explain the rich properties of the grasses.



Above: Loren Padelford & group,
Left: Eric Scholar & group.

August 25: that was a whole season ago—the Prairie Festival with the hikers, the grasses, flowers. And the heat! The undaunted came to join us, not in huge numbers but with abundance of spirit.

The Festival occurs during the dog days of summer because the grasses are at their tallest, and there are insects, flowers and birds.

Eric Scholar organized the day's events and led a flower hike. Glenn Pollock, Prairie Manager, and Loren Padelford also led hikes.

Once in his life a man ought to . . . give himself up to a particular landscape. . . to look at it from as many angles as he can, to wonder about it, to dwell upon it. He ought to imagine that he touches it with his hands at every season and listens to the sounds that are made upon it. . . to imagine the creatures there and all the faintest motions of the wind. . . to recollect the glare of noon and all the colors of the dawn and dusk.

*N. Scott Momaday
The Way to Rainy Mountain*

Addresses to Remember

President Barack Obama
The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington D.C. 20500-0001
Comments: 202 456-1111

Senator Ben Nelson
U.S. Senate, Washington DC 20510; 202-224-6551;
fax 202-228-0012; Lincoln phone #402-437-5246;
Omaha phone #391-3411;
Omaha address: 7602 Pacific St, #205, 68114

Senator Michael Johanns
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 202 224-4224
Lincoln: 402 476-1400
100 Centennial Mall N Rm 294, Lincoln NE 68508-3803

Representative Lee Terry
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515
: Phone: (202) 225-4155 ; Fax: (202) 226-5452
Omaha Address: 11717 Burt St, Omaha 68154
Omaha phone: (402) 397-9944

Representative Jeff Fortenberry
House of Representatives, Washington, DC
20515 Phone: (202) 225-4806
Lincoln phone: (402) 438-1598
Lincoln Address:

Governor Dave Heineman
Capitol Bldg, Box 94848 Lincoln, NE 68509
Phone: (402) 471-2244; Fax: 471-6031

Mayor Jean Stothert
Omaha/Douglas Civic Center
1819 Farnam St, Omaha NE 68183
Phone: 444-5000 Hot Line: 444-5555

Lincoln Capitol Switchboard: 402 471-2311

Washington Capitol Switchboard
Senate: 202 224-3121; House: 202 225-3121

Memorials

The Audubon Society of Omaha greatly appreciates the memorials it receives.

When sending a gift, please identify the person you wish to memorialize and the name and address of the person to the notified.

Mail to Audubon Society of Omaha,
P.O. Box 3542, Omaha NE 68103-0542.

Bequests

A bequest to Audubon is a gift to those who will succeed us; a gift to secure our natural heritage.

We offer two choices of membership: one that includes membership in National Audubon as well as in our local chapter. It includes receiving the *Audubon Magazine* and our newsletter, *The Meadowlark*. A portion of your dues is returned to our local chapter.

The other choice is local membership that includes receiving *The Meadowlark* and participation in all of our local activities. Dues all go to our chapter.

Membership in the National Audubon Society and in the Audubon Society of Omaha

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____
Phone _____ E-mail _____

Introductory Membership (1st & 2 year) \$20
Make check payable to National Audubon Society
Mail to Audubon Society of Omaha
19612 Ridgeway Road
Plattsmouth NE 678048 COZCP030Z

Membership in Audubon Society of Omaha only

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____ E-mail _____

Make check for \$20 payable to Audubon Society of Omaha.

Mail to: Audubon Society of Omaha
19612 Ridgeway Road,
Plattsmouth, NE 68048

Please send all changes of address to
djschw@windstream.com



If you find an injured bird of prey,
please contact a Raptor Recovery
Center volunteer at 402-731-9869.

Audubon Society of Omaha
P.O. Box 31542
Omaha NE 68103-0542

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage Paid
Omaha, Nebraska
PERMIT NO. 79

Audubon Society of Omaha, Mailing Address: P. O. Box 3542, Omaha 68103-0542
Phone: 451-3647 - <http://audubon-omaha.org>
Office: 1941 So. 42nd Street, Omaha NE 68105

Elected Officers:

President	Jerry Toll.....	453-9239
1st Vice President	Jackie Scholar.....	551-5045
2nd Vice President	Linda Dennis.....	733-6548
Past President	Clem Klaphake.....	292-2276
Treasurer	Dennis Kingery.....	556-9082
Recording Sec'y	Laurine Blankenau..	451-3647
Corres. Sec'y	Vacant	
Elected Directors:	Jamie Vann.....	733-1891
	Justin Rink.....	904-415-3282
	Elliott Bedows.....	292-5017
	Kathleen Rose.....	292-8912
	Helen Barteel.....	391-3386
	Jason McMeen.....	445-8279

Standing Committee Chairpersons:

Conservation	Bob Fuchs.....	553-8242
Education	Clem Klaphake.....	292-2276
Field Trip	Justin Rink.....	904-415-3282
Finance	Nelli Falzgraf.....	292-9687
Fund Raising	Vacant	
Membership	Kathy Schwery.....	296-4788
Program	Clem Klaphake	292-2276
Natural Areas Mgt	Eric Scholar.....	551-5045
Publication	Laurine Blankenau	451-3647
Publicity	Jackie Scholar.....	551-5045

Other Activities:
Bird Seed Sale Chairs

-----	Kathleen Rose.....	292-8912
-----	Carol Rasmussen.....	731-3939
Speakers Bureau ----	Eunice Levisay.....	393-0545
Historian -----	Eric Scholar.....	551-5045
NAS Board Member -		
Pan-Flyway Director -	Karim al-Khafaji	

The Meadowlark is published bi-monthly: Jan-Feb,
Mar-April, May-June, July-Aug, Sept-Oct, Nov-Dec.
It may be accessed on our web site, <http://audubon-omaha.org>
Send address changes to Kathy Schwery, 19612
Ridgeway Road, Plattsmouth NE 68048.

I long for wildness, a nature which I cannot
put my foot through, woods where the Wood
Thrush forever sings, where the hours are early
morning hours, and there is dew on the grass, and
the day is forever unproved.

Henry David Thoreau

Inebriate of air - am I
And Debauchee of Dew-
Reeling-thro endless smmer days--
From inns of Molten Blue
Emily Dickinson

The winter is past
The rain is gone
The flowers appear on the earth
the Tme of singing has come
And the voice of the turtle
is heard in our land

**One swallow does not make a summer, but
one skein of geese, cleaving the murk of a
March thaw, is the spring.**

Aldo Leopold

That's the wise thrush
Who sings his song twice over
Lest you think him unable to recapture
That first fine careless rapture

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage Paid
OMAHA, NEBRASKA
PERMIT NO. 79

Audubon Society of Omaha
P. O. Box 3542
Omaha NE 68103--0542



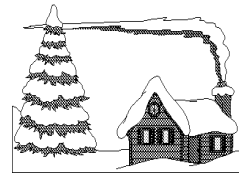
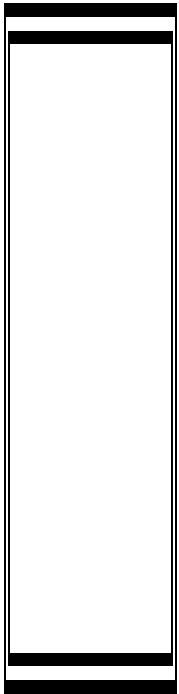
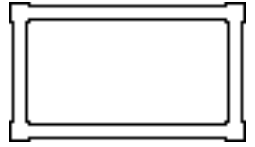
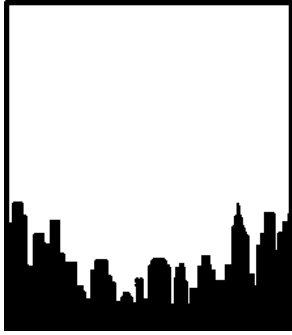
Downy & Hairy Woodpeckers



Belted Kingfisher

by Steven D'Amato

by Steven D'Amato



Piping Plover by Daniel S. Kilby

