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Clip Art Photo



PRESIDENT'S CORNER

By Wayne Buchholtz

Where has the summer gone? Fall has arrived and the hillsides are in full color. Winter is approaching and hopefully on slow pace. September brought the start of a new Audubon Year. Our regular meetings are the second Thursday of each month through May. Please see the calendar for location and information.

Regular programs will be provided each meeting on nature-related topics at the E. B. Lyons Interpretive Center. Board Meetings start at 5:30 p.m. at the EB Lyons Center in the lower level in the Library. The Informational Program starts at 7:00 p.m. in the upper level in the Auditorium. You are welcome and encouraged to attend Board Meetings to provide input on how we are doing. A list of Board Members is included elsewhere in the newsletter.

I have been asked what are my priorities and what do I want to see accomplished over the next year. I continue to want to provide excellent programs and field trips throughout the year and think we are doing that. But, we need to look at other alternate field trips and program times. I want to reach out to you, the Audubon Member. What times are best

for you to attend a Field Trip? What topics would you like to see covered at our regular program times? Are there times of the day or days of week that would be best for you to attend a program or field trip? And, finally, what times and days of the week are best for you to attend with family or children. I want to accomplish three things this next year:

- 1) Increase the attendance of field trips. We should easily have twenty-five more attend each field trip during the year;
- 2) Provide additional programming for families to attend. Thursday nights at 7:00 p.m. may not be the best time for children, especially on a school night. I would like to provide Audubon Programs on a regular basis at a different time and same location for families or members that cannot attend an evening program; and finally,
- 3) Increase the number of field trips. I would like to provide field trips to local areas or a distance away at times and days that are good for you. Some field trips like the Duck Waddle or Spring Bird Count need to start early in the day, 6:00 a.m. or earlier, to see certain species of birds, but we can start later to provide experiences for you at other times.

Please give me a call (563.599.8475) or email (w.buchholtz@mchsi.com) with



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suggestions and comments. I want to hear from you, about what we are doing right and what you would like to see us add or do differently. I encourage you to often explore a park, nature area, your backyard or other. You never know what you will see next. Nature can be quite entertaining.

Birding is Great Anywhere and at Anytime,
Wayne Buchholtz/President

Annual Campaign



Dubuque Audubon Society needs your help! You will receive a letter later this month asking for a financial contribution in order to continue the worthwhile programs and projects that we have been supporting. Last year's contributions exceeded all expectations, and we hope we can surpass a goal this year of \$5000. With your contributions we plan to continue to support the *Bald Eagle Watch* in January and look forward to providing funding for natural resource projects and programs in the tri-state area. Last year, we provided funding from your donations for construction of a *Chimney Swift Tower and camera* at the Hurstville Interpretive Center, conducted the annual *Christmas Bird Count* and the *North American Butterfly Count*. *Osprey chicks* were purchased and later released at Mud Lake County Park for the ongoing introduction of Osprey to the Dubuque Area. *Prairie seed* was purchased for restoration work on the new addition to the Mines of Spain Recreation Area.

Dubuque Audubon Society is a tri-state organization. Our mission is to provide educational opportunities to the people of the tri-state area and to preserve the natural habitat of birds and other wildlife. We hope you can make a contribution this year making it possible for Dubuque Audubon to support many projects and programs again in 2014.

With your contribution we can succeed!

Thank you!

Wayne Buchholtz/President

In Case You Missed October's Program

Landscape patterns and their impact on health and disease: hantavirus, Lyme disease, and maybe more...

*Presented by: David Koch,
Assistant Professor of Environmental Science,
University of Dubuque*

In this talk we looked at some important patterns and process connections. Geographers are often interested in looking at patterns, which can help us determine what some of the important processes are that cause them. As a primary example, I talked about some research I did that involved connections between landscape patterns and hantavirus in Paraguay. More specifically, the shape and quantity of forest fragments can impact the way organisms living in those forests interact. In Iowa, forest fragment sizes have been shown to impact Lyme disease. White-Footed Mice prefer small fragments and high numbers of White-Footed Mice can increase the prevalence of Lyme disease. A more bird-related example of the importance of pattern is that in forest bird communities, which often include many popular songbirds. Cowbirds can parasitize nests near the forest edge. In forest fragments that are more compactly shaped and that are larger, there is more core area (area not near an edge) that is not susceptible to cowbirds. Creating forest fragments like this can be an important aspect of habitat management for maintaining song bird populations.

November's program:

Infant survivorship and maternal behavior in a monogamous primate titi monkey (*Callicebus cupreus*)

by Mike Jarcho, Loras College





DUBUQUE AUDUBON SOCIETY
CALENDAR OF EVENTS

NOVEMBER 2013

Oct. 27 – Sunday	Aldo Leopold, Phenology & Climate Change	1:00 pm Swiss Valley Nature Center, 13606 Swiss Valley Road, Peosta, IA. The annual Chris Braig Memorial program will be presented by Stanley A. Temple, the Beers-Bascom Professor Emeritus in Conservation at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.
Nov. 2 – Saturday	Heritage Pond Family Fishing Day	10:00am to 1:00pm at Heritage Pond on Hwy 52 N
Nov. 10 – Sunday	Natural Cleaning Workshop	2:00 pm at Hurstville Interpretive Center 18670 63rd Street Maquoketa, Iowa. Learn about natural (and cheaper) ways to clean your home.
Nov 14 - Thursday	DUBUQUE AUDUBON PROGRAM	EB Lyons Interpretive Center, 8991 Bellevue Heights, Dubuque, IA 5:30 pm – Dubuque Audubon Society Board Meeting 7:00 pm – Infant Survivorship and Maternal Behavior in a Monogamous Primate Titi Monkey (<i>Callicebus cupreus</i>) by Mike Jarcho, Asst. Professor, Loras College
Nov. 17 – Sunday	Africa Archery Adventure	2:00 pm at Hurstville Interpretive Center 18670 63rd Street Maquoketa, Iowa. Gary Purtillo of Bellevue will present about a trip to South Africa. Program cost is \$5.00 and includes refreshments. Preregistration requested.
Nov. 23 – Saturday	Bird Feeder Workshop	1:00 pm at Hurstville Interpretive Center 18670 63rd Street Maquoketa, Iowa. Get ready to feed your winter visitors!
Dec. 12 - Thursday	DUBUQUE AUDUBON PROGRAM	EB Lyons Interpretive Center, 8991 Bellevue Heights, Dubuque, IA 5:30 pm – Dubuque Audubon Society Board Meeting 7:00 pm – Program: TBA



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Infant survivorship and maternal behavior in a monogamous primate titi monkey (*Callicebus cupreus*)

by Mike Jarcho, Loras College

Titi monkeys, are New World monkeys and live in South America, from Colombia to Brazil, Peru and north Paraguay. Titis are territorial. They live in family groups that consist of parents and their offspring, about two to seven animals in total. Titis are monogamous, mating



for life. The female bears a single young after about a five-month gestation. Twins occur rarely, having been documented in only 1.4% of all births in captive groups of *C. moloch*. While the second infant usually does not survive, cases where neighboring groups have adopted infants are known, suggesting that twins may be reared successfully under certain circumstances.

(source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Titi>)



<http://www.acuteaday.com/blog/tag/titi-monkeys/>



To view a one minute clip of Titi monkeys in a zoo:
<http://youtube/7PdQb-SpT24>

Odd Notes on Osprey

Craig Kruse

Ospreys are large very distinct-looking hawks that are found throughout most of North and South America. They are a long and slender bird, mostly brown above and white below. They have long legs and long narrow wings. Their heads are white with a brown streak through their eyes.

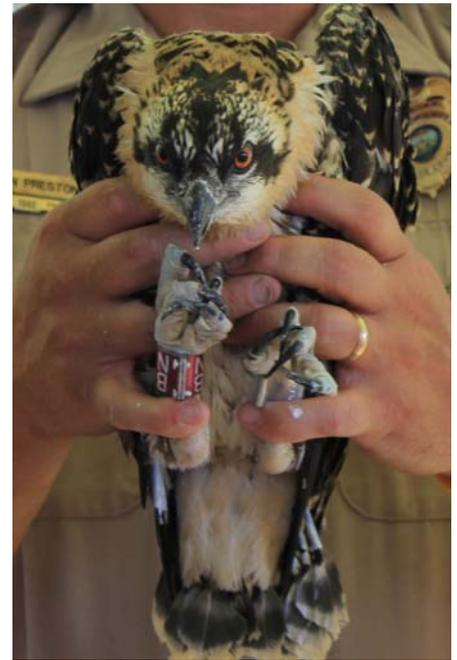


Photo by: Craig Kruse

Because they feed mostly on fish, Osprey are found around lakes and rivers. Because they can only dive to depths of three feet, they are often seen flying close to the shore, looking for food in the shallow water. They will look for food in deeper water if there are schools of fish close to the surface. They hunt at heights up to 100 feet and dive into the water after their prey feet first, often completely submerging themselves. Then they are able to take off right out of the water carrying the fish, thanks to a special reversible toe on their foot that allows them to carry their prey aerodynamically.

Quite often, an eagle will see the Osprey carrying its dinner and scare it into dropping it so the Eagle can have it for itself. According to studies, on average an Osprey catches a fish one out of every four attempts and has its prey after hunting no more than twelve minutes for it.

Ospreys mate for life starting at the age of three. If one of the pair dies before the other, the surviving bird may take another mate. They build their nests on platforms or dead trees and have even been known to use a variety of man-



ODD NOTES ON OSPREY, continued

made items including channel markers. Osprey young hang around the nest for around six weeks, and when their wings are strong enough, they'll take to the sky. They often hang around the nest site for a time.



Clip Art Photo

Migration takes place in late August and early September. Osprey usually nest in North America, and migration takes them as far as South America. In the fifteen to twenty years of their lifetime, osprey can log up to 160,000 migration miles.

During thirteen days in August of 2008, one Osprey flew 2,700 miles from Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts to French Guiana in South America. Mated pairs do not migrate together. Some believe the name "Osprey" first appeared around 1460, via the Medieval Latin phrase for "bird of prey" (*avis prede*). Other scholars have traced the name even further back, to the Latin for "bone-breaker" (*ossifragus*).

Editor's Note: *This past summer, the Dubuque County Conservation officers introduced 4 new osprey chicks at Mud Lake Park, north of Dubuque.*

What is "Osprey hacking"?

"Hacking" is a procedure developed by falconers hundreds of years ago. "Falconry" is the art of training birds of prey to hunt in cooperation with a person. By raising young raptors in artificial aeries (nests), feeding them before and after



Osprey Hacking Tower
Photo by: Craig Kruse

fledging, and controlling their release, falconers discovered that the birds were easier to train.

The technique was adopted for use in reintroduction programs, because it is an effective way to raise and release birds, particularly raptors, in to the wild. With slight variations, the method works quite well for many species, including Ospreys.

For more information visit:
http://www.owsem.org/html/osprey__hacking_.html

e-NEWSLETTER AVAILABLE

By Joe Tollari

In an effort to control costs and save resources, Dubuque Audubon Society is offering an electronic version of this newsletter. You can receive the newsletter as an e-mail attachment or as a prompt to go to the Dubuque Audubon website to view the newsletter. E-mail your request to audubondubuque@gmail.com.

I have noticed over the last several months that it is taking longer for the print copy to reach your home through bulk mail. So, another advantage to receiving an electronic copy is that the newsletter will get to you quicker.



DUBUQUE AUDUBON SOCIETY ON FACEBOOK

Have you visited the Dubuque Audubon Society Facebook account yet? If not, you should consider checking it out. When you visit you can read some interesting articles, check out the photo quiz, and find reminders of events and meetings. So, if you are on Facebook look us up and make sure you "like us." If you are not yet on Facebook consider opening an account so you can check us out. When Facebook is used properly it is a great tool and it can be fun too.



SHADE-GROWN COFFEE

Taken from an article published by the National Audubon Society.

Better for Birds and Birders. Birders and travelers in the tropics quickly see the connection between wildlife and coffee. In many tropical countries, coffee farming occupies much of the land, especially in the highland hills and valleys that were once cloaked in wildly diverse forests.



Unfortunately, many of these coffee farms are monotonous rows and rows of intensely managed shrubs - monocultures - that are devastating to wildlife. But others are a mix of coffee bushes and trees - agro forestry - so wonderfully jungly that they are barely recognizable as farms at all. Birders often mistake them at first sight for wildlife refuges. These are shade-grown coffee farms.

The coffee plant evolved in Africa under the rainforest canopy and grows best in the shade. A traditional coffee farm can provide habitat to exuberantly varied birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians, insects, trees and flowering plants. The amazing thing about coffee farming is that it can be done in harmony with tropical forest conservation - and for many centuries, it was. Unfortunately, many coffee farms were converted to tree-free and bird-barren monocultures in recent years in a misguided attempt to increase production.

This transition, which has affected more than half the coffee farms in some countries and hundreds of thousands of acres, caught the attention of Audubon and other conservationists, leading to calls for a return to traditional shade-grown coffee production. Birders have been especially interested, since these farms are the winter homes to hundreds of species of long distance migrants. Many of our familiar warblers, tanagers, orioles and thrushes benefit from habitat provided by shade-grown coffee plantations, as do rainforest icons including parrots, toucans, motmots, and hummingbirds. These farms also provide habitat for a multitude of organisms, from mammals and amphibians to plants, fungi, and invertebrates.

About 200 different species of birds are known as neotropical migrants, breeding in the habitat and backyards of North America and migrating south to Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean

islands for the winter. There, the multi-layered vegetation of shade-grown coffee plantations provides abundant food and cover. In many areas, coffee farms offer the only good habitat amid deforested pastures and stark monocultures.

The migrants pack into the farms every fall, feasting on insects and fruits and often changing their feeding and flocking behavior considerably from that familiar to birders in the north. Some of them stop and stay put, often on the same farm as the year before; others linger and then move on, farther south. Both songbirds and birds of prey make the twice-yearly migration; some arrive after journeys of thousands of miles and open-ocean flights.



How can we coffee lovers know if the beans we drink come from farms that are environmentally friendly and socially responsible? How can we reward farmers that are trying to grow a great tasting coffee while protecting wildlife

and the environment? The only way to know for sure is to seek out credible labels such as Rainforest Alliance Certified, which guarantees that farms are on the path toward true sustainability, and qualified organic labels, which guarantee that farms are not using harmful pesticides and fertilizers.

An estimated 25 million people grow coffee, most of them on small plots of land. Many, perhaps most, smallholders are organic farmers by tradition, in part because they could never afford to purchase agrochemicals. With the downturn of prices paid to farmers in recent years, pesticides and fertilizers are out of their reach. With organic farming techniques - some learned from their grandparents and some from modern agronomy - coffee producers can maintain production and conserve healthy soils, which are their primary inheritance and asset. A sustainable farm management system is based on a holistic view of agriculture that includes conservation of natural resources, rights and benefits for farm workers, equitable trading, and the farm's relationship with nearby natural and human communities. Shade-grown and certified sustainable coffee is rapidly gaining popularity, because it is a product that anyone and everyone can support, and because of its excellent quality and taste.



Savoring a cup of certified sustainable coffee can improve livelihoods for farm families and conserve wildlife and tropical ecosystems - a rare "win-win" opportunity. So the next time you see a Baltimore Oriole, Sharp-shinned Hawk or other Neotropic migrant, raise a mug of shade-grown joe and celebrate the at-home contribution you've made to their survival.

My First Birding Year

Nick Courtney

The sun is shining and the sky is a beautiful shade of blue. A slight crisp breeze is about the air and yet I sit inside typing. Why would someone volunteer to do this? Because I am reminiscing about this past year. A friend of mine (Craig Kruse) got me into birding (serious birding-like the kind where you wake up about 3:30 in the morning only to go out at sunrise when it's 30 degrees and raining to, hopefully, catch a glimpse of a bird you haven't logged into *ebird*) in January and I haven't looked back.

I have found that birding is a fantastic hobby that I liken to a treasure hunt. With each new bird photographed and logged in, it drives me to look for the next one. Where is the next bird I can see? How many different species can I get today? Will I get a decent photo of this one? Like some treasure hunts, they end in disappointment. Luckily most of them end in a joyous moment when you see/ photograph one that you have been looking for. Countless times my heart starts beating a little faster and I fight to catch my breath.

As of right now, my count for the year stands at 144 species. I know that some people have an incredible amount higher than that, but for someone starting out it's not too shabby. I look toward next year to see if I can get better. Birding is more than just relaxing and seeing what birds are out there. It's much deeper. Birding is about meeting people from different walks of life and becoming friends with them. It's about challenging yourself to identify many different species and learning about them. It's about getting out and enjoying nature for what it is, not sitting behind a desk or in front of the television. It's about caring for not only the birds and other animals, but caring for nature and other people.

This past year I have a phenomenal time searching for, finding, and photographing birds. From common birds like the Cardinal, Blue Jay, Mallard, and House Sparrow to majestic birds like the Bald Eagle, Trumpeter Swan, Blue-Winged Teal, and Snowy Owl. I have even been lucky

enough to see smaller birds, like the Ruby-Crowned Kinglet and the Black and White Warbler. When was the last time you've heard someone saying that they were within 10 feet of an American Bittern or and American Avocet (which I thought was a Flamingo at first-I'll admit it). I have even been able to take some close-up pictures of a Bald-Eagle for my sister and brother-in-law who were amazed I saw one in "real life."

Birds are some of the most frustrating creatures and yet some of the most beautiful, free animals that we have the pleasure of sharing this planet with. I encourage each of you to challenge yourself to see as many birds as you can. Encourage others to take up binoculars and join you. Come to some of the Audubon meetings. Meet and greet other fellow bird lovers. I hope that the more people that become aware of how fun and fulfilling birding can be, the more awareness is spread of just how fragile our ecosystem is.

OFFICERS & BOARD MEMBERS

If you have any questions or comments, please contact us!

President::	Wayne Buchholtz	563-582-7215
Vice President:	Joe Tollari	563-583-2077
Secretary:	Craig Kruse	563-564-8503
Treasurer:	Maggie O'Connell	563-923-4308

At-Large Board Members:

Jenny Ammon	Nita Wiederaenders
Lalith Jayawickrama	Charlie Winterwood
Craig Kruse	Michele Zuercher
Kristine Thielen	Terri Stanton

Field Trips:	Terri Stanton	
Membership:	Joe Tollari	563-583-2077
Newsletter:	Michele Zuercher	
Conservation:	Charlie Winterwood	563-588-2783
Programs:	Lalith Jayawickrama	
Iowa Audubon Liason:	Joe Tollari	563-583-2077
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Dubuque Audubon Society

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The mission of Dubuque Audubon Society is to provide educational opportunities to the people of the tri-state area and to preserve the natural habitat of birds and other wildlife.

DUBUQUE AUDUBON SOCIETY

NEW MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Do NOT use this form to renew a membership in National Audubon Society. Use the form mailed to you by the National Audubon. There are two categories of memberships in the Dubuque Audubon Society

CATEGORY A: This category includes membership in National Audubon Society and the local chapter. You will receive 6 issues of Audubon Magazine and 9 issues of the local chapter newsletter, Pileated Drummings.

____ National Audubon Society Free Membership **INTRODUCTORY ONLY – FIRST TIME MEMBERS ONLY**

CATEGORY B: This category of membership is local chapter only. You will receive 9 issues of the local chapter newsletter, Pileated Drummings. All funds will remain with the local chapter. Membership year is from July to June.

____ Local Chapter Dues \$10.00

NAME _____ TELEPHONE _____

STREET _____ E-mail _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

CODE: C1ZH500Z

Mail check payable to Dubuque Audubon Society. Mail to:

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Dubuque, IA 52004-3174**