



*Wachiska Audubon Society's vision: To share the experience
and love of nature—that life may flourish in all its natural diversity*

The Babbling Brook

Our 47th Year of Protecting Nature 1973 - 2020

AUGUST 2020**Volume 29 - Issue 8**

Wachiska Program — Thursday, August 13, 7:00 p.m., via Zoom web conference (registration required)

Link to register: https://zoom.us/meeting/register/tJYocO2gqz4oHtVzaPmg37Y_GeQi0WbbZ0Lq

Wildlife, People, and Food Production: A Bold Vision for the Future

by Chuck Francis, Ali Loker, and Wally Graeber — University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Wachiska will continue to offer free monthly general meetings via Zoom for the foreseeable future as they have proven to be successful the first three months we have done so. Registration is required at the link above which can be copied and pasted directly into your browser. You can also visit Wachiska's website and click on this link directly to register. You will receive a confirmation with the meeting number and password for this **Thursday, August 13**, program at **7:00 p.m.**

Wachiska Past President and active chapter member Chuck Francis and two colleagues will explore how wildlife populations, human pressure on habitat, and the need for increased food are tied together. These compelling issues will require innovative solutions for the long term, while we struggle in the moment to solve the COVID-19 crisis. Birds and other wildlife species are losing habitat as we use land to meet human demands. Industrial agriculture removes diversity and supports a food system that produces a handful of commodity crops, a fraction of which are transformed into highly processed, cheap, and non-nutritious foods. We import 90 percent of the food we consume in Nebraska. Too often our most fertile soils are used for building houses with acres of lawns and creating new shopping malls in suburbia to replace others considered



Chuck Francis



Ali Loker



Wally Graeber

obsolete. This unsustainable land management strategy is costly to human health, destroys a balance between people and nature, and contributes significantly to climate change. As we encroach on wildlife habitats, the potential for pathogens to evolve and infect humans increases.

In this presentation, we will describe the challenges of meeting multiple needs of society, including nutritious food and a healthy environment that we share with birds and other species. Current research priorities of producing more food will be challenged. Then we will propose a broader, integrated, whole system strategy for food and the environment. Farmers need to learn the value of birds for helping control insect pests and how cover crops can provide nutrients and help control weeds. An equitable food system must be created for everyone by reducing food loss and waste, integrating more plant proteins into our diets, and providing access to healthy and culturally relevant food, especially as global population grows and we adapt to a changing climate. We will propose a bold new vision for how to use science. The U.S. needs to feed people now and also preserve scarce resources for the future. This approach requires thoughtful planning of land and resource ownership, innovative economic approaches that value ecosystem services, and reward systems to sustain our species into the long-term future.

Chuck Francis is professor of agronomy and horticulture at UN-L where **Ali Loker** is a graduate student in the Doctor of Plant Health Program. **Wally Graeber** is a local food advocate on the boards of Open Harvest, Southern Heights Food Forest, and the Nebraska Sustainable Ag Society. He is also a co-leader of the Slow Food Network USA.

Calendar

August

- 3 Education Committee, Wachiska office, 6:00 p.m.
10 Conservation Committee via Zoom, 5:30 p.m. (check with
chairman)
11 Finance Committee via Zoom, 5:30 p.m.
13 General Meeting via Zoom, 7:00 p.m., “Wildlife, People, &
Food Production” (**NOTE required registration**)
15 Newsletter deadline, Wachiska office, 5:00 p.m.
18 Board Meeting via Zoom, 7:00 p.m. (contact Theresa Pella
for meeting number/password if you’re not a Board
member and want to attend)

Knott Prairie Open House Drew Surrounding Area Visitors

by Tim Knott, Education & Conservation committees

Wachiska's Prairie Open House on Sunday, July 5, was a hot day, but a good one. Visitors came from Lincoln, Omaha, Wahoo, and Yutan and included members from both Wachiska and the Audubon Society of Omaha as well as other guests. Though our crowd was modest, our visitors were interested in learning about Wachiska's prairie program and asked good questions about how to create and maintain their own prairies. Suzi Nelson of the Wahoo Newspaper was there to cover the event. We received a nice article in that publication thanks to Suzi. These photos were taken by Lyle Vannier.



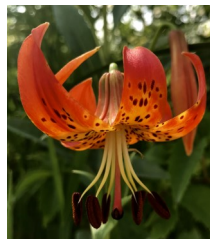
Tim Knott on his prairie



Wachiska's vice-president, Theresa Pella, pointed out a great-crested flycatcher nest along with several northern yellowthroats and dickcissels singing. We think our visitors' presence kept the bobolinks and Henslow's sparrows in hiding, but we knew they were there somewhere. Volunteer

entomologists Bill Smith and Steve Spomer found a number of butterflies, including monarchs and regal fritillaries, skippers, and others. They identified baby praying mantises and other insects for people to look at, and one of the Drews boys found a garter snake. Ross Scott manned a booth to demonstrate techniques for photographing nature close-up and wide angle. Ethan Freese and I worked on identifying some of the more unusual prairie plants. We found a variety of milkweeds, loosestrife plant species, many sedges, bulrushes, and horsetails plus one large water hemlock plant. On the side of the road near the prairie we spotted five or six rare Michigan (Turk's cap) lilies. Thanks particularly to Ron and Tim Drews for providing the shuttle bus and keeping the road in good shape for us. I appreciated the help of Linda Brown and Terry Stentz as well.

Although the prairie looked good in early July, the best time to visit this prairie is mid-August to mid-September. In mid-August, large numbers of thickspike gayfeather plants will be in full bloom, as will grayhead coneflower, azure aster, and others. Large big bluestem and prairie cordgrass plants will be at their best. Migrating monarchs will be making use of the blooming plants before heading south. The road is also likely to be dry and in good shape during this period, so visit the prairie in August (northeast of Yutan on Road 4 between Road N and Road O). See last month's newsletter for directions.



Turk's Cap Lily

Recipe for Leadplant Tea

by Tim Knott

This tangy tea is made from one of the most characteristic plants of the tallgrass prairie, the leadplant. We have used it as iced tea quite often for special events and prairie open houses. More often than not, people like it as a change from regular iced tea. Leadplants are common woody shrubs in the legume family, found on all of Wachiska's prairies in large numbers. So, if you want to gather leadplant leaves, it is all right to do some collecting (of leadplant only).

The following tea recipe is from Kay Young's book *Wild Seasons*, thanks to Phyllis Reagan. First collect the leadplant leaves, the newer and fresher the better. Strip the small leaflets off their stems and spread them out on newspapers to dry. The leaves must dry quickly to prevent mold. Place one cup of water and one tablespoon of dry leadplant leaves in a pan for each cup you want to brew. Heat until the water boils, turn down the heat, and steep for five minutes.



Leadplant used in tea

For larger amounts, Kay says to use one cup of dry leaves for each gallon of water. Bring to a boil and steep. I've found that it may take three or more cups of leaves per gallon of water and a longer boiling time to get a good rich flavor and color. You can always thin it out later.

Nebraska Lawmakers Blocked LB283

Opponents of a bill that would have required a state plan for dealing with extreme weather and the effects of climate change blocked the advancement of LB283 in July. Even though they were not successful, Wachiska wants to commend the leadership of the following senators in our 17 counties of Southeast Nebraska who supported the bill (districts are shown):

21 Mike Hilgers
24 Mark Kolterman
26 Matt Hansen
27 Anna Wishart
28 Patty Pansing-Brooks
29 Kate Bolz
46 Adam Morfeld

This proposed bill was included in a Mailchimp action alert to Wachiska members. Thank you to all who contacted their senators asking for support for climate change. Let's keep trying!

Shorthand for Birding

by Linda R. Brown

Every spring I watch for the arrival of new bird species in my yard. I keep a wall calendar close by and note each species in the yard each day. I keep my notes using the alpha codes used by bird banders. This helps me create a phenology, a record of seasonal arrival and departure of birds that are using my backyard. I know to expect Lincoln sparrows to stop over for a few days the first week of May; the Baltimore orioles also arrive that week. Ruby-throated hummingbirds will arrive in August and hang around until early October. Get out your feeders now.

Tim Knott and I helped teach an after-school birding class at Calvert Elementary School a year ago. The kids had fun learning the alpha codes for birding.

Here's how the alpha code for birding works: Birds with one-word name are assigned the first four letters. Mallard=MALL. Two-word names take the first two letters from each word. Blue Jay=BLJA. Birds with three parts to their name use a 1-1-2 pattern. Black-capped Chickadee=BCCH. Four-word names simply take one letter from each word. Northern Saw-whet Owl=NSWO.

Lincoln, Nebraska Birds

Supply the alpha code; answers on page 4.

1. Mourning Dove_____
2. Rock Pigeon_____
3. Red-bellied Woodpecker_____
4. Downy Woodpecker_____
5. American Robin_____
6. American Crow_____
7. Black-capped Chickadee_____
8. White-breasted Nuthatch_____
9. European Starling_____
10. Northern Cardinal_____
11. Dark-eyed Junco_____
12. House Finch_____
13. House Sparrow_____
14. Canada Goose_____



"The world will be saved by beauty."

— Fyodor Dostoyevsky

Polyphemus

by Richard Peterson



Polyphemus Moth

The polyphemus moth, *Antitheroes polyphemus* (Cramer, 1776), is in the order Lepidoptera, family Saturniidae also referred to as the giant silk moth. The most notable feature of this moth is the strikingly large, purplish eyespots ringed with yellow on the hind wings. The spots give the moth its name, from the Greek myth of the cyclops, Polyphemus. This night flier was, and perhaps still is, widespread in the U.S.

I say this because I'm not sure just how well they and other silk moths are doing in the wild. Unfortunately, moths are understudied. Most moths are not even pollinators. Research dollars go to those critters that cause damage to human food plants. As a curious middle-schooler, I remember seeing the polyphemus with some regularity at lights. Not so today.

Apart from the prominent eyespots, the wing coloration varies from tan-red cinnamon to dark brown—always some shade of brown. Adults are easy to tell apart as the male has very bushy, feather-like antenna while the female antennae are much less bushy. The female abdomen is usually larger due to carrying eggs. Wingspan ranges from 4-6 inches.

Females emit pheromones which the males detect using their feathery antennae. After mating, the females spend the remainder of their short lives laying eggs, while the males mate several more times. Larval food plants include birch (*Betula*), willow (*Salix*), ash (*Fraxinus*), oak (*Quercus*), maple (*Acer*), hickory (*Carya*), beech (*Fagus*), honey locust (*Gleditsia*), walnut (*Juglans*), pear and quince (*Pyrus*), plum, peach, apricot and cherry (*Prunus*), elm (*Ulmus*), sassafras (*Sassafras*), and Citrus. Mature larvae grow 3-4 inches long and can eat many times their weight during development. The larvae of any of the giant silk moths are never so numerous as to threaten the life of the host plant. The last of the five larval instars results in the cocoon. The larva spins the cocoon of silk which is usually wrapped in the leaves of the host plant. The larva inside then sheds its last skin leaving the pupa inside. Adult moths of both sexes have vestigial or very poorly developed mouthparts; hence they do not feed and live less than a week. The female is tasked with laying her eggs until she dies. There are usually two broods, one in the early spring and one in late summer.

Parasitic wasps and flies are the greatest threat to the developing larvae. The flies that were introduced to control the gypsy moth also affect polyphemus populations. These parasites lay their eggs in or on the young moth larvae, then develop and consume the insides, killing the larva. Squirrels have been known to eat the pupae of the polyphemus as well as others of the giant silk moths. Pruning of trees and leaving outdoor lights on all night can be detrimental to many moth species. As for the adults' response to threats, the large eyespots serve, we hope, to confuse or distract predators.

Wachiska Board Nominations Open for 2021

by Theresa Pella, Vice President

The 2021 nominating committee is accepting nominations for officer and director-at-large positions. Committee members include Stu Lutlich, Theresa Pella, Elizabeth Nelson, Linda Brown, and Lana Novak.

Officer positions that Wachiska members will be electing during the November annual meeting include President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer. Per Wachiska's bylaws, all officers serve one-year terms and may not hold the same position for more than three consecutive terms, unless approved by the board of directors.

In addition, during its January 2021 meeting the Board will vote to fill three director-at-large positions from a list of candidates submitted by members and the current Board. The responsibilities of a director-at-large are to assist with Board activities but not necessarily hold committee chair positions.

Officer and director-at-large candidates must be current chapter members. Nominators must have permission of the nominee before submitting them for consideration. Position terms begin January 2021. One change during the last few months is that similar to Wachiska's general meetings, the Board has been meeting via Zoom, and expectations are to continue to meet that way for the foreseeable future.

Nominations may be sent to President Stu Lutlich at rangifer@windstream.net.

Appreciating Wachiska Members as Individuals

by Theresa Pella and Lana Novak

You'll continue to hear about Wachiska's strategic planning action items and progress in the four focus areas over the next several months. The four areas are: 1) Building Relationships, 2) Advocating for the Environment, 3) Caring for Tallgrass Prairies under Wachiska's Umbrella, and 4) Strengthening Internal Operations.

Action item for 1) Building Relationships - A healthy organization is built on effective relationships where everyone contributes in the best way(s) they can—great teamwork, in other words. One key component of teamwork is knowing each other's strengths. Akin to that, the name of our organization is Wachiska Audubon Society. A definition of society is "a group of human beings broadly distinguished from other groups by mutual interests, participation in characteristic relations, shared institutions, and a common culture." What mutual interests do you share with other Wachiska members, and how can those interests bring us together to further Wachiska's causes? Board member Lana Novak will be calling individuals to start answering that question by asking about your interests, dislikes, and why you joined Wachiska. When Lana calls, please take a few minutes to chat with her—it will make her day and a stronger Wachiska!

Native Plants in Nebraska Ditches: Demonstration Area Complete

A portion of the roadside ditch by Spring Creek Prairie Audubon Center was seeded with native plants as a result of collaboration with Wachiska Audubon, the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District, and the Lancaster County Engineer. The area is meant to be a demonstration of the benefits to planting native plants in roadside ditches across Nebraska.

Spring Creek Prairie Habitat Manager Ed Hubbs explains that native plants are not only beneficial to local wildlife by providing needed flowers for pollinators. Native species are also hardy and drought-resistant plants that evolved with our climate and, therefore, often have better long-term survival than non-native species.

Wachiska's Bruce Kennedy said the focus on ditches is because of Nebraska's vast farmlands. Bruce remarked that, in many sections of the state, that's the only remaining habitat. Roadside ditches are the only place in many areas where there is an opportunity to provide habitat.

Wachiska has had this goal for several years, but it wasn't until Pam Dingman became county engineer that their idea started to become a reality.

In 2017, Spring Creek Prairie and Wachiska met with Dingman to discuss the benefits of native plants. It was proposed to develop a demonstration area to display the benefits of planting native species along Nebraska ditches. While Spring Creek prepared the area for seeding, Wachiska secured funding from the Lower Platte South NRD to purchase the native plant seeds for the project. The seeds were spread last month and, though native seeds are slow-growing, Wachiska and Spring Creek are excited to see the site flourish in the years to come.



Ed Hubbs spreading native seeds after a prescribed burn at the demonstration site

Bird Shorthand answers from page 3

1. MODO 2. ROPI 3. RBWO 4. DOWO 5. AMRO 6. AMCR
7. BCCH 8. WBNU 9. EUST 10. NOCA 11. DEJU 12. HOFI
13. HOSP 14. CAGO

Sparrows are Singing a New Song

(by Corryn Wetzel, National Geographic's website, July 2, 2020)



White-throated Sparrow

Most birds have distinct calls that tend to stay the same—it's how birders recognize a species without seeing it, but new research shows that these tunes can change.

White-throated sparrows across Canada are abandoning an old song in exchange for a trendy new tune. The reason remains a mystery. For two decades, white-throated sparrows across western and central Canada have changed one of their songs, replacing a three-note call with a two-note one. The new tune started in British Columbia and spread east—now most of Canada's birds are singing it. And it's still spreading in Quebec, more than 2,000 miles from where it originated.

Although some bird calls undergo slow evolutions, this rapid shift in a bird's song hasn't been observed before, according to Ken Otter, the lead author of a study published July 2 in the journal *Current Biology*.

As the song sweeps west to east, ornithologists wonder what makes the song so catchy—and if the trend will continue. The finding was made possible by crowd-sourced birdsong recordings which are uncovering patterns that may have previously gone unnoticed.

Birdsongs are not just pleasant to listen to, they're rich with information such as the health and fitness of the "speaker." Like other birds, male sparrows sing to establish territory and to entice females. It's only the males that sing certain tunes, and they learn them during a critical window early in their development.

Otter, who studies bird behavior and communication at the University of Northern British Columbia, first noticed that something was up with sparrow calls in the late 1990s. He was doing fieldwork in British Columbia, just west of the Rocky Mountains, with a colleague who usually studies eastern populations of the species.

"We were walking around and he suddenly said, 'Your sparrows sound weird.'" Otter hadn't noticed it before but agreed—they did sound different. The old song of white-throated sparrows ends in a triplet.

"White-throated sparrows have this classic song that's supposed to sound like it goes, 'Oh, my sweet Canada, Canada, Canada,'" he explains. "And our birds sound like they're going, 'Oh, my sweet Cana—Cana—Cana—Canada.'"



"Those who wish to sing always find a song." — Swedish Proverb

White House Changes to 50 Years of Environmental Review are Irresponsible and Dangerous

(from National Audubon's website/action alert of July 17, 2020)

"Our new national motto seems to be 'ready, fire, and don't even bother aiming.' That's what the administration's undoing of basic environmental protections adds up to," said David Yarnold, president and CEO of the National Audubon Society. "Since President Nixon signed into law these basic protections 50 years ago, the United States economy has grown tremendously while this law has stood guard for the safety of people, places, and wildlife. So, why, exactly, would we be gutting this legislation?"

In mid-July, President Trump unveiled the final changes his administration is making to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Passed in 1970, NEPA ensures that the harms from proposed actions are considered and that the public is aware of what agencies are planning with a chance to weigh in before they are approved.

"From vital bird habitat in Alaska's wilderness to fishing grounds off the coast of Florida, these changes will effectively allow the administration to ignore the very real impacts that climate change—not to mention pollution, logging, and drilling—can have on communities," said Yarnold. Among the changes made by the administration is the elimination of accounting for the cumulative and indirect impacts of activities, like climate change, which are often part of the biggest risks from proposed projects like an oil and gas pipeline.

"We have lost approximately three billion North American birds since 1970; climate change threatens extinction for two-thirds of bird species," said Nada Culver, vice president of public lands and senior policy counsel for the National Audubon Society. "Inscribing the administration's willful ignorance of the need to address climate change into regulations is irresponsible and dangerous."

"These changes are utterly inconsistent with NEPA, which has guarded the environment and the public for 50 years," said Culver. "Unfortunately, this is consistent with so many administration actions undermining safeguards for clean water, communities, the survival of birds and other species, and the climate of our planet."

NAS contact is Matt Smelser, matt.smelser@audubon.org, or 512-739-9635.

"Sometimes you have to look back in order to understand the things that lie ahead."

— Unknown

Climate Change Update

by Marilyn McNabb

The Growing Climate Solutions Act, S. 3894, strongly supported by National Audubon and discussed in last month's column, had a positive Senate hearing in June. In keeping with the bipartisan support in the Senate, the House now has a matching bill, H.R. 7393, sponsored by six Democrats and six Republicans. Congressman Don Bacon was an initial sponsor and Congressman Jeff Fortenberry has signed on. The bill assists farmers and ranchers to develop and measure practices that improve soil, store carbon, and can be sold on carbon markets. The bill's purpose is to encourage "climate-friendly farming." It would help support action on climate change if you were to call Rep. Fortenberry's office, thank him for sponsoring this bill, and encourage him to do more to address the climate crisis.

If it hadn't been for Tim Knott handing me a copy, I probably wouldn't have read David Quammen's award-winning 2012 book, *Spillover, Animal Infections and the Next Human Pandemic*. Most of it is a worldwide adventure story, trips through jungles and down rivers, and meetings with smart and dedicated scientists in order to learn about zoonoses, infectious diseases passed from animals to humans. Those scientists predicted ten years ago the next pandemic would look very much like what we are seeing today with the novel coronavirus that causes COVID-19.

After 500 pages of terrific stories, Quammen abruptly brings attention to the global context of these diseases: humans, our numbers, and drive for economic growth that tears up ecosystems. He writes: "We should appreciate that these recent outbreaks of new zoonotic diseases, as well as the recurrence and spread of old ones, are part of a larger pattern, and that humanity is responsible for generating that pattern. We should recognize that they reflect things that we're doing, not just things that are happening to us."

"The experts have alerted us to these factors and it's easy enough to make a list. We have increased our population to the level of 7 billion and beyond. . . . We live at high densities in many cities. We have penetrated, and we continue to penetrate, the last great forests and other wild ecosystems of the planet, disrupting the physical structures and the ecological communities of such places." (p. 515)

A United Nations report in July found the same causes that Quammen listed, NPR reported, 7-6-2020: "UN Predicts Rise in Disease that Jump from Animals to Humans Due to Habitat Loss," referring specifically to intensified agriculture and extracted resources.

It sounds so familiar. Where have we heard this before? One place is the *Bioscience* article endorsed by 11,258 scientists who tried to warn us last November about climate. They wrote, "We

need to quickly curtail habitat and biodiversity loss. Excessive extraction of materials and over exploitation of ecosystems driven by economic growth must be quickly curbed," they warned.

Quammen writes that there is a beneficial side to zoonotic diseases. "They remind us, as St. Francis did, that we humans are inseparable from the natural world. In fact, there is no 'natural world.' It's a bad and artificial phrase. There is only the world. Humankind is part of that world . . ." and so are microbes and animals that carry them. (p. 518)

Monarch Larva Monitoring at SCPAC

Volunteers are needed at Spring Creek Prairie Audubon Center (SCPAC) for another season to record monarch eggs, larva, and adults on milkweed plants around the visitor center. The Monarch Larva Monitoring Project (MLMP) is a community science project in monarch research involving volunteers from across the United States and Canada. It was developed by researchers at the University of Minnesota to collect long-term data on larval monarch populations and milkweed habitat. The overarching goal of the project is to better understand how and why monarch populations vary in time and space, with a focus on monarch distribution and abundance during the breeding season in North America.

Monitoring sessions will take place every Tuesday morning from 9:00 - 10:00 through September (don't worry if you can't make every Tuesday); training will be provided. Contact the center for more information or to sign up, audubonconnect@audubon.org or 402-797-2301.

Bird Chatter

by Dave Titterington, Wild Bird Habitat Stores

During July and August, you might notice some "bald" birds. This seems most common in cardinals, blue jays, and blackbirds. The baldness is caused by feather mites and does not harm the birds but may cause them some embarrassment. These mites clip off the feathers on the head at the skin line which do not grow back until the fall molt. Again, there is no cause for alarm as it is harmless to the birds and does not affect humans.

One of the most enjoyable aspects of summer bird feeding is watching the adult birds bringing their young to the backyard bird feeders. What a delight to sit outside on the deck or patio and watch these dedicated parents take care of their offspring while the fledglings go about exploring their new, mysterious world. Just to watch these youngsters explore water for the first time is a treat. But they learn quickly. Life in the wild depends on the ability to learn fast!

***"The best way to pay for a lovely moment
is to enjoy it."***

— Richard Bach

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Lincoln Journal Star

Letters to the editor, 926 P St, Lincoln NE 68508
E-mail: oped@journalstar.com

Join now! Become a Friend of Wachiska Audubon Society!

This local chapter membership provides you with voting privileges and access to all our events, programs, and committees, **plus 100 percent of your membership donation goes directly to the Wachiska chapter.** In addition, Friend members receive our monthly newsletter, *The Babbling Brook*, in their choice of print or electronic form.

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Name _____

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Select the level of support that is right for you and make your check payable to **Wachiska Audubon Society**. All funds will remain with our local chapter and are tax deductible. Mail to:

Wachiska Audubon Society
Attention: Membership Committee
4547 Calvert St Ste 10
Lincoln NE 68506-5643



American Goldfinches

_____ **I prefer to receive my newsletter by email.**

Please note: If you are already a member of National Audubon Society (NAS) you automatically become a member of Wachiska, but not a Wachiska Friend member. Only Wachiska Friends receive the printed newsletter each month. If you wish to join NAS or receive *Audubon* magazine, please contact the National Audubon Society directly.

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NOTE THIS POLICY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

During COVID-19, Wachiska Audubon will continue to provide our monthly general meeting programs at 7:00 p.m. on the second Thursday each month; however, these presentations will be by Zoom teleconferencing until such time as we can resume meeting in person. The first three Zoom programs were well-attended. The programs have been excellent, and comments were extremely favorable.

Please give this format consideration. There's no night driving, and you don't have to even put your shoes on. The only thing is you will need to provide your own cookie!

Check out the link in the front-page article for registering. It really is very easy!!



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WACHISKA AUDUBON LEADERS - 2020

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President.....	*Stu Luttich (Geneva).....	402-759-3597
Vice President.....	*Theresa Pella.....	512-585-1511
Recording Secretary	*Marilyn McNabb.....	402-476-7463
Treasurer	*Mary Rogge.....	402-488-1342

STANDING COMMITTEES/POSITIONS

Director at Large.....	*Linda R. Brown	402-489-2381
Director at Large.....	*Terry Stentz.....	402-202-8819
Director at Large.....	*Dave Titterington	402-432-6988
Conservation	*Ross Scott (Roca).....	402-202-1523
Education	*Tim Knott	402-483-5656
Field Trips	John Carlini	402-475-7275
	*Lana Novak	402-475-8693
Hospitality	Cheryl Moncure	402-488-0036
Legislation	*Bruce Kennedy (Malcolm).....	402-796-2114
Membership.....	*vacant	
Monthly Programs/General Meetings.....	Arlys Reitan	WAS office 402-486-4846
Newsletter Editor	Arlys Reitan	WAS office 402-486-4846
Population/Environment.....	Mary King.....	402-570-3295
	*Patty Spitzer	402-525-9726
Publicity/Public Relations	Arlys Reitan	WAS office 402-486-4846
Donor Development.....	Elizabeth Nelson	402-770-3485

*Denotes Board member

OTHER ASSOCIATES

Bird Questions.....	Kevin Poague.....	402-797-2301
Facebook Coordinator	Benjamin Vogt	402-499-5851
Raptor Recovery.....	Betsy Finch (Elmwood).....	402-994-2009
Executive Director Audubon Nebraska.....	*Kristal Stoner.....	402-797-2301
Spring Creek Prairie Audubon Center Director.....	Meghan Sittler	402-797-2301
Webmaster.....	Roxanne Smith	402-477-1319
Wachiska Computer Issues/Questions	Linda Sullivan	402-580-8515
Bookkeeper	Nancy Hamer	402-499-1306

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Wachiska Audubon Society's financial records are available for examination in the office.

A Gift to the Future

A bequest to Wachiska Audubon Society is a gift to future generations enabling our natural heritage to continue. For wills, trusts, and gifts, our legal name is **Wachiska Audubon Society**. Our Federal Tax ID number is **51-0229888**.