



Bermuda Audubon Society

NEWSLETTER

Winter 2020/21

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Local Families Gift Two Islands to Audubon

Karen Border

The Bermuda Audubon Society is thrilled to announce that we will soon be the proud owner of two more islands in Hamilton Harbour: Cat Island and Partridge Island, which lie near the entrance to Mills Creek and Fairylands Creek.

The islands are generously being gifted by the Simmons, Walker and Butt families, who chose the Audubon Society as the future custodians of the islands so that they would be conserved in perpetuity in their undeveloped state as nature reserves.



Partridge Island is one acre in size and Cat Island is just over half an acre. These delightful little islands are both presently heavily forested with Casuarinas, but there is potential for reforestation with native and endemic species, and for installation of Longtail igloos.



Partridge Island



Cat Island

Cow Cane and Napier Grass - Bermuda's Latest Scourge

David Wingate

Cow cane, *Arundo donax*, and Napier grass, *Pennisetum purpureum*, are two very tall African fodder grasses which are now widely used all over the tropics for cattle fodder and other uses such as paper manufacture. But they cannot be easily eaten by cattle *in situ* because of their height and almost woody stems. As a result, they have grown so tall along our marsh edges, where they were mainly planted as fodder for marsh-edge cow grazing, that they now block the view into most of our peat marshes, along with the more aquatic and tall-growing cattail.

All we need to do to solve this problem is introduce elephants and hippopotamuses, because those are the mammals that it primarily evolved to be eaten by! I say this facetiously, of course, but it does serve to point out the problems that selective introduction of new species can cause when introduced out of context. Now that cattle are being withdrawn more and more from marsh edge grazing, the problem of spread by these two giant grasses is becoming more acute. We are fortunate in one respect that cow cane does not disperse by seed on Bermuda. Rather it grows laterally from rhizomes. This means that established patches can theoretically be contained within their original planting site. In practice this has proven to be extremely difficult to do.



Cow Cane (*Arundo donax*) at Somerset Long Bay

At the Bermuda Audubon Society's Somerset Long Bay Nature Reserve, where it originally became established in rubble fill when that marsh was being used as a garbage dump, and at the Buy Back Bermuda Eve's Pond Nature Reserve, where it



Napier Grass

had a similar origin, many thousands of dollars have been spent on contracts to try and eliminate it. The only sure way is to carefully dig out all the rhizomes which is most easily done by scooping up the soil deeply enough with a payloader and then screening it to remove the rhizomes. In practice many rhizomes get missed or broken during screening and each individual piece can start a new plant. It is also essential to follow through with year-long monitoring to capture the re-growth. Where it is established amidst other trees and shrubs that we want to preserve, the only option is labour-intensive hand removal of rhizomes with a mattock. The more recently introduced Napier grass is an even greater challenge to control, because it can spread by seed. This means that it might appear anywhere, but in Bermuda it most commonly invades wet bottomlands. In addition to blocking views of the marshes from our roadsides it also poses more of a fire hazard. At the society's Freer Cox Nature Reserve in Devonshire Marsh, it became established only recently from seed after the roadside fodder crop field was abandoned. During the most recent marsh fire in 2018, the Napier grass burned right up to the roadside, posing a serious threat to the Old Devonshire Church.

Unfortunately, grass cutting for fodder in marsh edge fields has largely been abandoned, though the wet bottomlands provide the richest and lushest grass, not effected by drought or erosion. These days milking cows are mainly fed on imported fodder. Labour costs and logistical challenges in marsh grass cutting are likely factors behind the change. Another might be the accelerating sea level rise which is raising the water table in the marshes and making the "wet pasture fields" even wetter and more difficult to operate grass cutting machinery on without getting bogged down. Specialised machinery that can handle boggy fields is probably not economical to import because our wet pasture fields are too limited in extent to be able to achieve economies of scale.

I believe that nearly all the foregoing problems could be resolved if we were to pool resources to import a wide-track tractor, designed to cut the grass in front and feed it automatically into a large bin on balloon tires which is towed behind. With such a machine those fields could be restored efficiently and economically for their original purpose, providing enough green fodder to serve all the dairy farms without the need to import any. In the process, those fields would be restored as optimum habitat for marshland birds, along with the view of our marshes.

Effects of 2020's Hurricanes on Bermuda's Nature Reserves

Jeremy Madeiros

2020 saw one of the most active Atlantic hurricane seasons in recorded history, with 30 named tropical storms and hurricanes. It was perhaps inevitable that Bermuda would receive its share. Hurricane Paulette formed in the central Atlantic Ocean and approached Bermuda from the east-southeast during the second week of September, strengthening into a Category 2 hurricane as it passed directly over Bermuda on the morning of 13 September. Winds were recorded as gusting from 89 mph to well over 100 mph in higher and exposed locations. The calm, 40-mile-wide eye spent almost three hours over the island, after which the winds changed from east-northeast to west-southwesterly, with strong winds continuing for the remainder of the day.

Following close behind Paulette, the much more powerful Hurricane Teddy also approached Bermuda from the southeast, attaining Category 4 strength with 150 mph (241 kph) sustained winds on 17 September when some 930 miles southeast of Bermuda. This storm weakened as it neared Bermuda and veered at the last minute, passing 130 miles east of the island on 21 September, sparing the island the worst of its winds but hammering the southern coastline for three days with waves reaching 21' to 28' in height. Hurricanes approaching from the southeast always seem to produce the largest ground swells and storm surges, compared to storms approaching from any other direction.



Spittal Pond NR – Eastern entrance 20th September

Damage in most of the island's nature reserves following the two September hurricanes was fairly limited, consisting mainly of downed trees and branches and considerable tidal flooding and erosion in coastal reserves such as Coopers Island Nature Reserve. Spittal Pond was extensively flooded by hurricane waves flooding in through the low points at each end of the pond, raising water levels by over five feet for a couple of days and flooding portions of the walking trails and the woodland pond.

The Castle Harbour Islands are Bermuda's most important nature reserve, containing many of Bermuda's most endangered and unique species and habitats. Much more exposed near the edge of the reef

line, and facing towards the southeast, the direction that all of this year's hurricanes approached from, this reserve suffered substantial impacts.

Most of the Castle Harbour Islands showed considerable erosion. There was almost no damage to the restored native vegetation on Nonsuch Island but the coastal areas on Nonsuch suffered the worst impacts, with the smaller beaches on the island being washed away and considerable erosion damage to the island's coastal cliffs. A number of Nonsuch's nearly 200 White-tailed Tropicbird (Longtail) nests were damaged or destroyed.

The two Cahow nesting colonies established over the last 10 years on Nonsuch Island were essentially untouched, as they were specifically placed high enough to be above the erosion zone of severe hurricanes. However, the same could not be said for the four original smaller Castle Harbour islands on which the majority of the population of Bermuda's endangered National Bird still nests.



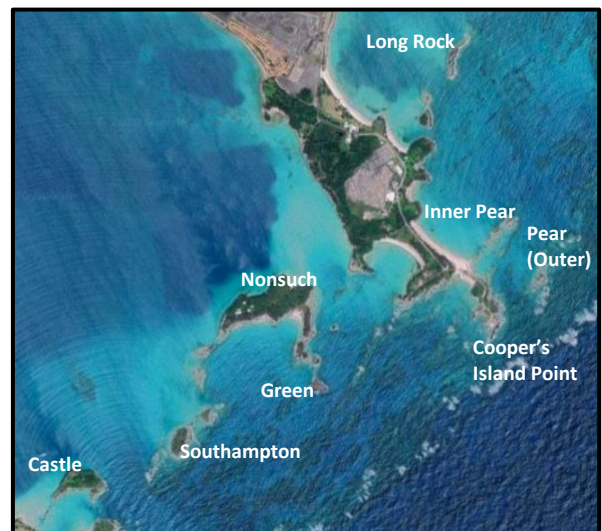
Many thanks to volunteers Robyn Vincent and Holly Wakeley, from Grotto Bay Beach Hotel, who assisted in retrieving the concrete lids which were washed off of Cahow burrows during Paulette and Teddy

Damage on the smaller nesting islands was severe - the worst since Hurricane Igor in 2010. Green Island and Long Rock were completely submerged under the 20'-28' waves of Paulette and Teddy, rolling boulders weighing hundreds of pounds over the artificial nest burrows and washing away two-thirds of the heavy concrete nest lids. Two volunteer scuba divers from the Grotto Bay Beach Hotel, Robyn Vincent and Holly Wakeley, were successful in retrieving almost all of the concrete lids, which can weigh up to 30lbs, greatly shortening the repair time to make the nest burrows ready for the return of the Cahows for their nesting season in late October. Some nests needed repairs with fresh concrete and almost all needed rocks and debris cleared out.

Most work was finished by mid-October, and then on 21 October Hurricane Epsilon formed to the southeast of the island, rapidly strengthening to Category 3 and passing about 165 miles to the east of Bermuda on 23 October. Although this storm passed far enough away that the island experienced only tropical storm force winds, the south and eastern coastlines were again pounded by 18' to 20' storm waves for two days as Epsilon moved by, affecting the same areas that suffered erosion during the September hurricanes. Once again, Long Rock and Green Island were inundated by large storm swells and surge. Many of the concrete nest lids just recently recovered were

swept off again, and nest burrows filled with rocks. Inner Pear Rock, which is one of the original four nesting islets and the location of the Cahow's rediscovery in 1951, suffered particularly heavy erosion. Luckily, only one inactive Cahow burrow was damaged but continuing erosion to most of the original nesting islets is making them increasingly hazardous as nesting sites for this species. This is in contrast to the newly established, growing, Nonsuch nesting colonies which were unaffected by all three hurricanes.

Bermuda's nesting population of the Longtail is the largest in the North Atlantic basin at about 3,500 pairs, and is of international importance for the species. The Castle Harbour Nature Reserve has the largest concentration of nesting Longtails in Bermuda at 500-550 nesting pairs. Over 250 of these Castle Harbour nests have been monitored by me since 2006 for a study of breeding success rates and population dynamics, and I have been able to confirm that at least 36 of these study nests have been destroyed or rendered unusable. This represents almost 15 % of the active nests in this area, and based on this, the total number of destroyed nests along the entire South Shore may easily number in the hundreds. One important fact is that the artificial "igloo" Longtail nests suffered almost no losses. These nests can be installed in higher locations less vulnerable to erosion, and are cemented securely to the cliff edges. Over 100 of these artificial nests have been installed in this area, and only three were destroyed or damaged in this year's hurricanes. It is planned to install more igloo nests over this winter, on the islands where Longtail nests were destroyed, to offset the nest loss and enable this population to maintain its present healthy numbers.



Eve's Pond

Jennifer Gray

2021 promises to bring the gift of a new nature reserve for the people and wildlife of Bermuda when Eve's Pond is officially opened on Earth Day, April 22nd. The 3.5-acre plot near Shelly Bay Park was purchased by Buy Back Bermuda with generous donations from many businesses and individuals. The site once had an inland tidal pond which was filled in with sand from the dredging of Flatt's Inlet in 1941 and has since been a woodland of mostly invasive species.

Extensive research was done on the Green Bay cave system leading to and underneath Eve's Pond to ensure our restoration plans would not disturb any sensitive areas.



On March 6th ground was broken with the removal of invasive undergrowth, shrubs and trees including numerous chinese fan palms, persistent deep-rooted cow cane and a stand of enormous casuarinas. This was followed by excavation of a new pond just as Bermuda was going into COVID- 19 lockdown.

With many thousands of dollars spent, many hours of hard labour toiled, many gallons of water spread to keep new grass and plants alive through the summer heat and many trips to weed and introduce native and endemic species we can now begin to see the transformation of the land. More than 500 plants and trees have now found their new home and widgeon grass and killifish introduced to

the pond stimulated a boom in biodiversity with the arrival of damselflies, dragonflies, water striders, beetles, bugs, and birds.

The Eve's Pond Conservation Management Plan includes, in addition to the new pond boasting its own island, walking trails that meander around the edge of the pond and up into a woodland hillside. Trail markers and information graphics will enhance the visitor experience and soon to come will be a bird hide for observing wildlife at close quarters, benches to sit on and other nature reserve amenities.

Buy Back Bermuda, a joint initiative of the Bermuda Audubon Society and the Bermuda National Trust, looks forward to the Spring opening of Eve's Pond and to your support as we continue to preserve precious open spaces for our wildlife and future generations to enjoy.

To support Buy Back's ongoing work please send donations to Buy Back Bermuda c/o the Bermuda Audubon Society website www.audubon.bm where you can click on the green Buy Back Bermuda button. Our coffers could use topping up!



Little Blue Heron, Semipalmated and Least Sandpipers at Eve's Pond

Global Bird Weekend

Andrew Dobson

As a member of BirdLife's Rare Bird Club, I decided to form a team to take part in the inaugural Global Bird Weekend globalbirding.org. The purpose was to get people out birding in their local neighbourhood and enjoy nature, especially during the pandemic.

With the sun rising way in the east, our first sightings came from Hong Kong, including Drongo, Tailorbird and Prinia. In Europe, an impressive list from Germany was followed by an avalanche of lists from the UK. It was no surprise that the UK recorded the largest number of species (150) for our team with members located in Scotland, Wales and various parts of England – and the weather cooperated! I was in Norfolk for the weekend with a socially distanced group with five others. Thanks to a run of easterly winds, migrants had landed on the Norfolk coast. Our sightings included the UK's first Rufous-tailed Bush Chat for 40 years, a Red-flanked Bluetail and a number of scarce vagrant warblers from the east including a Dusky Warbler (which was also recorded by our team in Hong Kong!). As dawn broke in Bermuda, a keen group of Audubon members added 17 wood warbler species that would have departed North America. Eleven Bermuda eBirders entered their observations. Notable species recorded included a Western Kingbird (Luke Foster) and Piping Plover (Tim White). Lists from the US and Canada certainly boosted numbers as did a number of regional endemic species from Puerto Rico and Barbados. A great international effort and a fun day for all concerned. The combined 354 species seen by the team helped to create a world record 7,116 species seen on Global Big Day (17th October) and a record 7,250+ species over the weekend. Nearly 79,000 bird lists were submitted by more than 32,000 participants in 169 countries. So, we are all world champions! The team placed well in the fundraising category with \$500 raised for BirdLife's campaign to stop the illegal trade in birds.

<https://www.justgiving.com/campaign/stopillegalbirdtrade>

A big thank you to all those who participated and donated.



Bird Report: July - December 2020

Janice Hetzel



Although it felt like migratory bird numbers were way down this year, we did see a good variety of species. The **Canada Goose** was first noted at Pitman's Pond (Oct 7 EH) and has been seen since at Port Royal Golf Course (PRGC), Buck Island and Hungry Bay. The **Wood Duck** was first spotted at PRGC (Oct 10 EH) but has been seen infrequently over this reporting period. The rarest waterfowl sighting was a lone **Surf Scoter** first seen at Spittal Pond on 26 Dec (EH&JS) which remains. The last Bermuda record in eBird was 2007! Other waterfowl included **Blue-winged Teal, Northern Shoveler, American Wigeon, Northern Pintail, Green-winged Teal, Ring-necked Duck, Lesser Scaup, Bufflehead, Hooded Merganser and Pied-billed grebe.**

The first **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** was seen on the Railway Trail near Bailey's Bay (Oct 1 NM) and several were spotted across the island up until Nov 20. A **Black-billed Cuckoo** was seen up close at Bird Camp as Paul Watson had captured it in one of his mist nets on Darrell's Island. It was measured, banded and released but not seen again. **Common Nighthawks** (4) were seen at PRGC near #17



Common Nighthawk
Photo: Richard Brewer



Pond (Sept 4 RB) and were seen through Oct 14 around the St. Georges Golf Course (SGGC), Riddell's Bay and again at PRGC. A **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** was seen on Jennings Road, Smiths (Nov 23 RC).

A **Sora** was spotted at Spittal Pond (Oct 17 LF & MM) and only reported two more times over this period. **American Coot** were present from July 16th but in small numbers, which increased only slightly by December and an **American Avocet** showed up at Stocks Harbour on Dec 5 (AW) and stayed only 2 days. A maximum of 72 **Black-bellied Plovers** were seen at the airport (Nov 28 EH) and hiding among the Black-bellied flock were 2 **European**

Golden Plovers (Nov 22 EH). **American Golden Plovers** were reported from Sept 15 (TW). A rarely seen **Wilson's Plover** was found at Cooper's Island (Aug 29 IP) and all the birders came running. It was seen once again on Clearwater Beach (Sept 15 PW) then disappeared. Our **Piping Plover** with the band AU was spotted on its favourite beach at Cooper's Island (Aug 24 TW). This is the third year that it has returned to Bermuda. Two additional, un-banded Piping Plover were also seen.



Wilson's Plover
Photo: Tim White



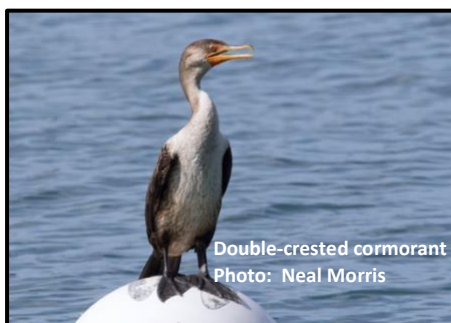
Dunlin
Photo: Tim White

Noteworthy shorebirds included an **Upland Sandpiper** at the far end of the airport runway (Aug 26 PW), up to 8 **Whimbrel** seen on airport grounds (Oct 25 EH), a **Ruff** (Sept 11 RB), a **Stilt Sandpiper** at Spittal Pond (Aug 18 PW), a **Dunlin** at Eve's Pond (Sept 11 PW) – which has now moved to Spittal Pond, a **Baird's Sandpiper** at both Spittal Pond (Aug 18 PW) and Eve's Pond (Aug 18 MM), a **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** at PRGC (Sept 13 MM), a **Western Sandpiper** at Outer Lea Farm (Aug 22 MM), and a **Willet** at Spittal Pond (July 31 NM).

Paul Watson spotted a **South Polar Skua**, a **Pomarine Jaeger**, 37 **Cory's Shearwater**, 2 **Great Shearwater**, 2 **Manx Shearwater** and an **Audubon's Shearwater** from Cooper's Point on July 1. A **Leach's Storm Petrel** was brought into BAMZ (Sept 23) which did not survive, and another was found dead by the Cedar Aviation Building (Oct 20). The first returning **Bermuda Petrel** was seen from Cooper's Point on Oct 20th (PW). Interesting gulls included a **Bonaparte's Gull** on South Shore (Oct 22 PK), a **Black-headed Gull** at Bernard Park (Nov 26 NM) and a **Laughing Gull** at Ferry Reach (July 2 PW). A **Royal Tern** was spotted over Clearwater Beach (July 16 PW). The **Roseate Terns** were last seen on Aug 3 and the last **Common Tern** was seen on Nov 11.



Black-headed Gull
Photo: Erich Hetzel



Double-crested cormorant
Photo: Neal Morris

Double-crested Cormorants were first seen on Sept 1st and up to 40 have been seen roosting on Rogue Island in Ferry Reach. A **Least Bittern** was seen at Spittal Pond (Sept 2 PW). Up to 4 **Glossy Ibis** have been seen in one place. Only 3 reports of a **Barn Owl** - Ferry Point Park, PRGC and Jennings Road. One was found alive beside a house at Between the Walls and was brought to BAMZ but died shortly thereafter. Only two reports of a **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker**, Evan's Bay (Nov 29 AW) and Trinity Church Road (Nov 30 AW).

Of note in the flycatchers, we had an **Eastern Wood-Pewee** SGGC (Oct 13 PW), a **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** SGGC (Sept 24 PW), an **Acadian Flycatcher** SGGC (Sept 22 PW), a **Western Kingbird** at the East End Dairy (Oct 17 LF & MM), an **Eastern Kingbird** at the Airport (Aug 31 PA) and a **Gray Kingbird** at Ferry Point Park (Sept 6 PW). **Red-eyed Vireos** present from Aug 20-Nov 16. A **Chimney Swift** was seen at Spittal Pond (Nov 18 NM) and we had two reports of a **Tree Swallow** in Warwick (Aug 20 LS and Oct 27 PK). **Purple Martin, Bank Swallow, Barn Swallow** and **Cliff Swallow** were also seen. A **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** was seen at a residence in Smiths Dec 12 (MM). **Red-breasted Nuthatch** were also seen which was not surprising as this was an irruption year. A **Northern Mockingbird** was found at SGGC (Nov 4 PW) and remained in the area until Nov 28. Two **Swainson's Thrush** were seen at Ferry Point Park (Oct 3 PW) and **Hermit Thrush** and **Wood Thrush** were also reported. **American Robin** was spotted in several locations Oct 14-Nov 29. Two, possibly three, **Northern Wheatear** arrived in the tail of Hurricane Teddy (Sept 21 PW).



Northern Wheatear
Photo: Erich Hetzel



Pine Siskin
Photo: Neal Morris

An **American Pipit** landed in front of everyone on Darrell's Island during Bird Camp on Oct 10. The group was also treated to a flock of 8 **Pine Siskin** at Tudor Hill. Up to 20 were seen in that location. It was also an irruption year for Pine Siskin.

Notable sparrows included a **Chipping Sparrow** at BIOS (Oct 13 PW) and at Trinity Church Road (Oct 15 AW) and a **Clay-colored Sparrow** at SGGC (Oct 10 NM). In addition, **Dark-eyed Junco, White-crowned Sparrow, Savannah Sparrow, Lincoln's Sparrow** and **Swamp Sparrow** were reported. We had reports of 36 species of warbler, the most notable being a **Townsend's Warbler** photographed in a Pembroke garden (Oct 16 LC).

Observers included Peter Adhemar (PA), Richard Brewer (RB), Renee Carlton (RC), Luke Foster (LF), Erich Hetzel (EH), Peter Kaestner (PK), Miguel Mejias, (MM) Neal Morris (NM), Ingela Persson (IP), Joanne Smith (JS), LeShun Smith (LS), Paul Watson (PW), Andrea Webb (AW) and Tim White (TW).

Christmas Bird Count – 28 December, 2020

Janice Hetzel

For our 46th annual Christmas Bird Count, 25 birdwatchers spread out across all of Bermuda to count every bird they observed for one day. Seventy-eight species (6,140 individual birds) were recorded on the day with an additional 12 species seen during the count week. Our data is submitted to the National Audubon Society of the U.S. as part of a study of birds that has been running for 121 years.

Perhaps the most exciting find of the count period was a Great Horned Owl heard on two nights by Jennifer Gray and Robert Chandler.

Other notable sightings included a Gyrfalcon in Flatts trying to snatch a Yellow-crowned Night Heron, a European Golden Plover mixed in with a large flock of Black-bellied Plover at the airport, a Surf Scoter in Spittal Pond and a Ruby-crowned Kinglet in Smiths. Once again, three of our invasive species, American Starling, House Sparrow and Great Kiskadee, made up more than 50% of the individual birds observed. Thank you to all of our participants.



Surf Scoter
Photo: Tim White

Society News

Despite cancellations due to Covid and bad weather, we still had quite a few great events over the past 6 months. Audubon invaded the BZS Virtual Lecture Series and offered three excellent talks: "Beginner Backyard Birding in Bermuda" by Janice Hetzel, "Getting to Know Bermuda's Chick of the Village" by Miguel Mejias and "Bird and Wildlife Photography" by Devika Mather.



We kicked off our Fall birding season on Sept 6th with our annual Spittal Pond Field Trip and celebration of World Shorebirds Day.

Our successful and fun Bird Camp took place in October, this year at Darrell's Island. We had 17 participants which included some new Audubon members as well as members of the Bermuda Kayak Club. We birded the island, were treated to a Bird Quiz and a very colourful slide show of Costa Rican birds by Paul Watson, and celebrated David Wingate's 85th birthday.



Happy Birthday David !!

The following weekend we participated in Cornell's October Big Day and rustled up 73 species and a whopping 21 species of warbler.

In early November, members turned out in force for our native and endemic tree-planting at Somerset Long Bay West. Thank you to all our hard-working volunteers!



Unfortunately, all of our Cahow-watching boat trips had to be cancelled due to windy weather with the final one due to Bermuda's sudden increase in Covid cases, but we did manage to get in one more Photography Club walk at the Arboretum and then finished up the year with our annual Christmas bird count.

We send out a giant **THANK YOU** to our bluebird box and kit builders - Tom Vesey, Ted Cassidy, Cole Steinhoff and Russell Steinhoff. Because of their hard work we are able to supply boxes and kits to Aberfeldy Nurseries who kindly sell them for us. All of the proceeds come back to the Audubon Society. Buy your box now while they are still in stock.

We are very saddened to report that one of our members, Sarah Cardwell, passed away in November. She was a lover of nature and expressed her wonder and appreciation of the outdoor world in her beautiful pictures. Many of her photographs of birds were posted on our Instagram page. In honour of this love, the family asked that donations to her memory be given to the Bermuda Audubon Society. We are extremely honoured and grateful for their generosity.

Future Events

Virtual Lunch and Learn with BEST 70th Anniversary of Cahow Rediscovery Thursday, 28 January, 1-2 pm via Zoom

Please email info@audubon.bm to sign up.

70 years ago, on 28 January 1951, a 15-year old Bermudian witnessed the rediscovery of the Cahow, thought extinct for 300 years. That boy, David Wingate, went on to dedicate his life to the recovery of the Cahow as Bermuda's first Conservation Officer. In this Lunch and Learn you can experience the wonder of the Cahow's rediscovery through video extracts from the documentary "Rare Bird" and an interview and Q&A with David Wingate himself. David's successor, Jeremy Madeiros, who has run the Cahow Recovery Programme since David's retirement, will provide an update on how the species is doing in the 21st century.

Volunteer Work Party

Saturday, 30 January, 10 am – 12 pm
Stokes Point Nature Reserve, Mullet Bay Road, St. George's

Join us with your gloves, loppers, secateurs (and a chainsaw if you have one) to help us clear existing trails and work out the path of a new one!

February Birding Contest Month of February 2021

We want Bermuda's birders, new and experienced, to get out during the month of February and record their bird sightings in eBird. The more you bird and the more species you see, the more points you'll earn with prizes to be won. More details and contest rules can be found at: https://audubon.bm/images/February_Birding_Contest.pdf

Guided Bird Walk

Saturday, 12 February, 8 am
Arboretum, Montpelier Road

Free to members, \$5 donation suggested for non-members.
Meet at the main car park.

Due to Covid restrictions, please email us at info@audubon.bm to sign up for any of our in-person events or activities. If you or members of your household have travelled overseas, please do not attend until you have a negative Day 8 test. Thank you.