

Indiana Audubon Society

CARDINAL

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**BEGINNER TIPS,
RAPTOR AGING,
NEW STAFF,
AND MORE!**

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The Cardinal Newsletter
is a bi-monthly publication of the Indiana Audubon Society. Its purpose is to share stories and conversations so that members and the birding community beyond can stay meaningfully connected both to birds and to the people dedicated to their protection.



On the cover:

Blue Jay by Joni James

JOIN —OR— RENEW TODAY



MEMBERSHIP PERKS								
Access to bi-monthly & quarterly newsletters	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mailed printed copies of bi-monthly & quarterly newsletters			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Complete access to Birds of the World online	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Discounted Field Trips & Programs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Special Access to Mary Gray Birding Sanctuary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
15% discount at the IAS online store				✓	✓			
Register a friend for a trip at the IAS member rate				✓				
➤ Be a part of Indiana Audubon Society! Sign up at: Indianaaudubon.org/membership								



UPCOMING TRIPS & EVENTS

Join Indiana Audubon for an assortment of field trips and workshops being offered this summer. Visit indianaaudubon.org/events for more information or to register for any of these upcoming late summer and early fall activities. Additional events are listed on our website and many fill early!

JUNE 3: 125th Anniversary Hike at Mary Gray Bird Sanctuary [Connersville]

JUNE 3: Volunteer Workday at Mary Gray Bird Sanctuary [Connersville]

JUNE 15: Building Birder Skills 2.0: Owl Photography Workshop [Virtual, Zoom]

JUNE 24: Birds & Bison at Kankakee Sands Field Trip [Morocco]

JULY 1: 125th Anniversary Hike at Mary Gray Bird Sanctuary [Connersville]

JULY 18: Building Birder Skills 2.0: Shorebird Photography Workshop [Virtual, Zoom]

JULY 22: Mothing Adventures at Mary Gray Bird Sanctuary [Connersville]

JULY 22: Late Summer Birding Field Trip at Salamonie Reservoir [Andrews]

AUGUST 5: Hummingbird Migration Celebration at Mary Gray Bird Sanctuary [Connersville]

Visit the Indiana Audubon Events Page at **INDIANA AUDUBON.ORG/EVENTS** to see all the field trips and events now posted for registration. These trips will fill fast!



HUMMINGBIRD MIGRATION CELEBRATION



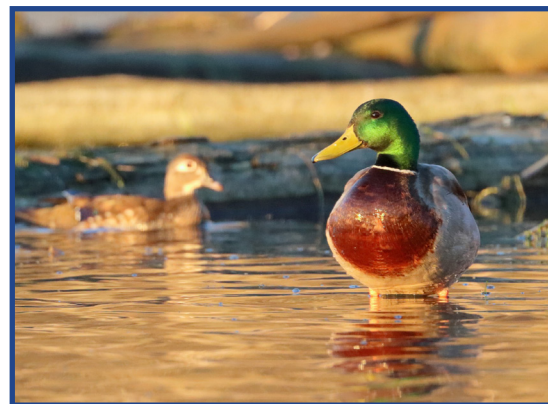
The Indiana Audubon Hummingbird Migration Celebration at Mary Gray Bird Sanctuary is back again for 2023! Join us on Saturday, August 5 for a return of the many great activities and events that has made this event so popular. Expect live birds of prey, great presentations, bird hikes, and of course hummingbird banding up close again this year.

Registration goes live in June. Find more info at
WWW.INDIANAAUDUBON.ORG/EVENTS

GRANT & SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATIONS OPEN

The Indiana Audubon Society is pleased to announce several awards in the Mumford and Keller Grants & Scholarship Program in 2023. This program is for individuals and organizations that are seeking funding for activities related to Indiana's natural resources, particularly those related to Indiana's avifauna. This year's funding has been set aside for applicants in many categories, including, but not limited to: research, bird preservation, workshop attendance, and youth birding activities. More than \$10,000 in funds will be awarded this fall.

*For more information about the Mumford and Keller Grants & Scholarship Program, visit **bit.ly/IASgrant***



BIRDING FESTIVAL: THANK YOU & FEEDBACK WANTED

We want to extend a huge thank you to all Indiana Dunes Birding Festival 2023 participants, sponsors, vendors, volunteers, and anyone who promoted our event! With over 700 registered attendees and 160 events, it was our biggest year yet.

We want to continue improving the festival! If you attended, please take the festival survey that was sent to you via Cvent email. We appreciate the feedback!



Can't find the survey email?
Contact Sam at swarren@indianaaudubon.org

WHAT TO DO IF YOU FIND AN INJURED BIRD?



It is not too uncommon to find an injured bird that may need medical attention. This information is to help you identify the problem, not necessarily resolve it. It is always our goal to avoid separating a bird from its family and/or native habitat. In many cases, the mother may be feeding away from a nest and the bird is better left where it is found. But in some cases, this cannot be avoided. If the bird is sick or injured (bleeding, broken wing, etc.) it will always be necessary to bring the bird to a wild bird rehabber for treatment. Indiana maintains a list of wildlife rehabbers by county, through the DNR. If you are interested in becoming a wildlife rehabber, the DNR has an application process. Many folks contact Mary Gray Bird Sanctuary each year to accept in injured and pet birds. Mary Gray provides a haven for wild birds, but does not engage in rehabilitation activities. Please contact a local rehabber for injured birds.

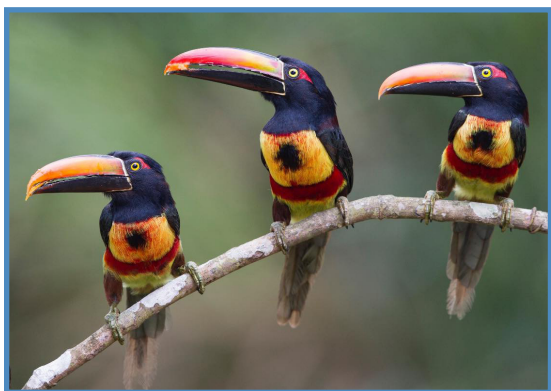
A few general rules of emergency care for any type of wildlife:

1. Leave the animal alone if the parent is nearby.
2. Leave the animal alone if it appears fat, bright-eyed and healthy.
3. Rescue the animal if you see that its parent is dead.
4. Rescue the animal if it appears weak, sick or cold.
5. Rescue the animal if it appears to be visibly injured.
6. Rescue the animal if it is in danger from traffic or other animals.

Until you can get advice from your humane society or wildlife rehabber, place the animal in a box with holes and a clean ravel-free cloth. DO NOT use grass for bedding, as it is usually damp enough to cause a chill. DO NOT attempt to feed or water the animal. Inexperience with the animal's needs can be fatal. Avoid unnecessary stress by not over-handling any bird you might find that is need of a licensed rehabber. Any bird heading to a rehabber should be placed in a dark box and away from stimulation. Indiana Audubon and the Mary Gray Bird Sanctuary receive many calls and emails every year to assist in injured or sick wildlife. IAS does not have the licenses or experience to assist with sick or injured wildlife.

Please visit the Wildlife Rehabilitation page on the Indiana DNR website at bit.ly/INwildliferehablist to locate a wildlife rehabilitator and additional information

CORNELL LAB'S BIRDS OF THE WORLD FOR IAS MEMBERS



The annual Birds of the World (BOW) subscription cost is \$42 but IAS is proud to offer this service to its online members for FREE. Indiana Audubon updates our membership to the BOW system quarterly. All members receive regular updates on accessing the BOW through our regular eblasts. The next update will occur at the beginning of June.

Find more info about membership benefits, visit
WWW.INDIANA AUDUBON.ORG/MEMBERSHIP

MEET THE NEW INDIANA AUDUBON STAFF!



Hello! I'm **Rachel Brent, the new Youth & Community Outreach Coordinator** with Indiana Audubon. I am grateful for the chance to contribute my skills to a conservation-minded organization alongside other remarkable individuals.

I've called Indiana my home all my life, bouncing around different parts until finally landing in West Lafayette. I attended Purdue University where I studied wildlife and that is where my passion for education grew. I was a teaching assistant for many classes including the Bird ID Lab, Dendrology, and the Summer Practicum Course. Having the opportunity to share my knowledge with others was a fulfilling experience for me and I knew I wanted to pursue a career in education!

Birds have captivated my interest for as long as I can remember. I grew up in Northern Indiana where the Sandhill Cranes come through for migration. The opportunity to watch the thousands of cranes gathered together was a magical experience.

I truly enjoy working with individuals who are starting their birding journey. Being able to witness their enthusiasm and passion as they explore the fascinating world of birds never fails to brighten my day.

My favorite bird species is the Hoatzin because it is the only living species in its entire order. How cool! Besides birding, I'm usually spending my time outside somehow, whether it is hiking, cycling, or just trying to learn more about nature. I also really enjoy exploring natural history museums.

I am thrilled to be joining the team at Indiana Audubon and can't wait to meet the larger community of birders! Come and say "Hi" if you see me at events or reach out to me anytime at rbrent@indianaaudubon.org.

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Hi, I'm **Alex Warchol and I'm the new Sanctuary Land Steward** for Mary Gray Bird Sanctuary. I'm very excited to bring my land management experience to help make Mary Gray the best place it can be.

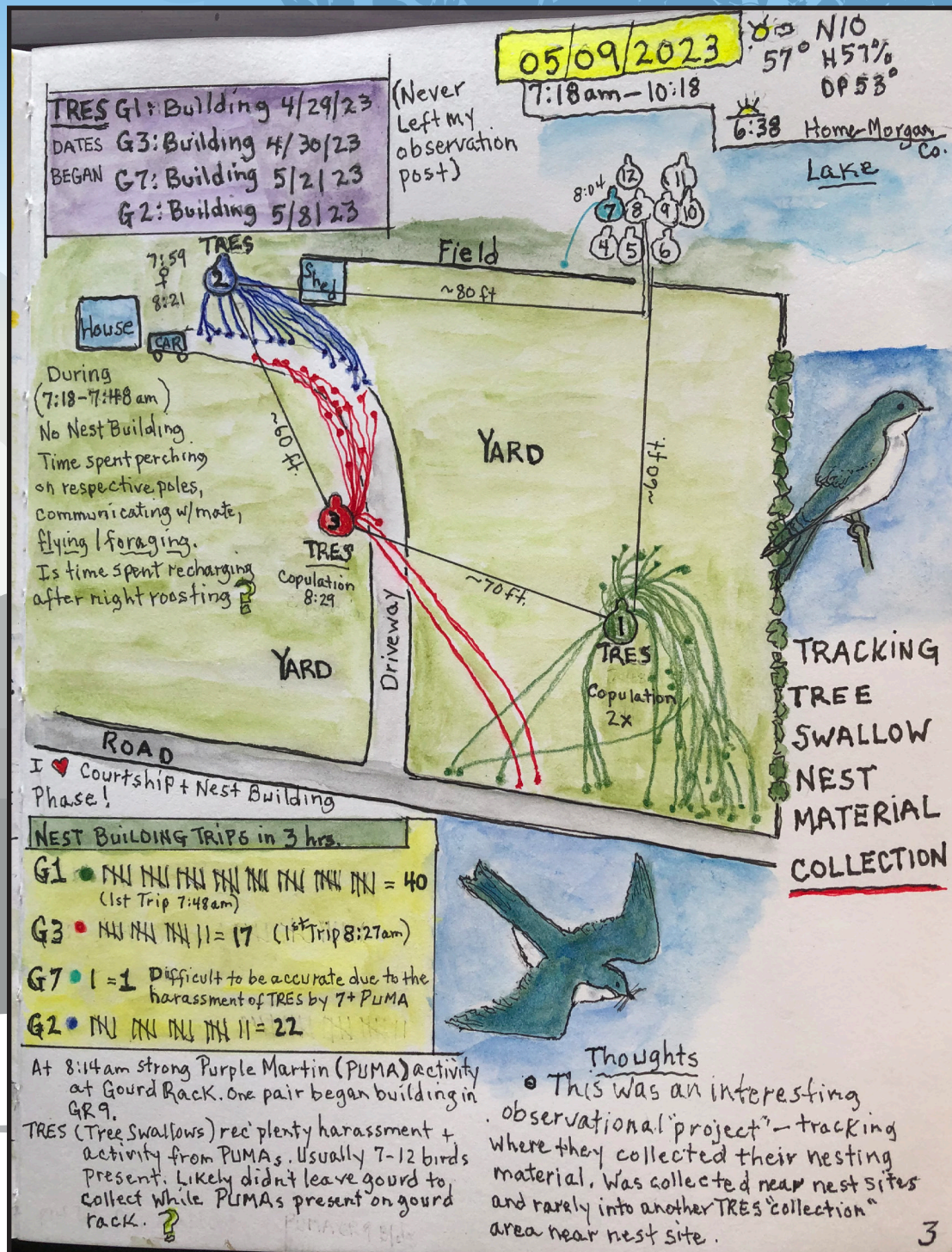
I grew up in Tinley Park, Illinois, where listening for birds came with trucks on the highway and planes landing at Midway in the background. I got my first landscaping job at 17 and was hooked ever since the first time I rode a lawnmower and helped cut down a tree. While it doesn't sound that exciting, it was the first time in a job where I looked forward to a task that should be considered work. I had worked other odd jobs during, but nothing intrigued me as much as that landscaping job. That old saying popped into my head, "If you love what you do, you'll never work a day in your life." I knew I needed to get back to it. Unfortunately, during the pandemic, my boss for my landscaping

company passed away and I feared I wouldn't be able to find that joy again. That is, until I found Mary Gray Bird Sanctuary.

The first time I stepped on the property I was in love. It had everything you could want: ponds for fishing, trails for hiking, and of course, birds for watching. When this position opened up, I jumped at the opportunity to do what brought me so much joy and feelings of accomplishment at a place that truly deserves nothing but the best care. I look forward to working with Libby Keyes, members of the Mary Gray board, and volunteers on projects and improvements to the sanctuary. I can say one thing that's different since I've moved out here: I have spent more time looking through binoculars than I have looking at my phone, which is a welcome change.

I am so excited to be joining the Mary Gray and Indiana Audubon family and cannot wait to meet all of the people that love this place as much as I do. If you're at the sanctuary and see me, don't hesitate to stop by and say hello or reach out to me anytime at awarchol@indianaaudubon.org.

FIELD NOTES FROM A NATURALIST



INDIANA BIRDING HIGHLIGHT

O'BANNON WOODS STATE PARK

By: Christine Fisher

O' Bannon Woods State Park in Corydon is the youngest state park in Indiana, carved from a section of the Harrison-Crawford State Forest. It was formerly Wyandotte Woods State Recreation Area and lies in the extreme south-central part of the state, bordering the Ohio River. The state forest contains 24,000 acres and the park is 2,294 acres, made up of hills, rivers, and forests. The Blue River, which serves as a western boundary to the park, empties into the Ohio River, so there is ample opportunity for observing waterfowl. There are also several small ponds and wetlands on the property. Many types of woodpeckers call this area home.



The park's nature center, which is open year-round, has two large bird viewing windows where you can view and listen to the birds in comfort.



There is one ADA trail which is about a mile in length. There are benches and a wildlife viewing blind on this trail, which makes a loop around the nature center. Several varieties of warblers and thrushes are nest in the area. A park volunteer began placing and monitoring Prothonotary Warbler nest boxes along the Blue River. The nest boxes host several breeding pairs annually.

Two of the best locations for bird viewing are along Cold Friday Road

which can be birded by vehicle and Trail E, which overlooks the Ohio River.

The park also features a fully restored and functional haypress barn that utilizes oxen for power, as well as a pioneer farmstead. Wyandotte Caves State Recreation Area and the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site are both located within a short drive of the park.

TIMING

Typical Time to Bird Site: 1-4 Hours

Best Time to Bird: Late April and September are peak for songbird migration. Summer birding can be productive, with best viewing in early morning.

Hours: The park hours are 7am-11pm, but birders are welcome before 7am. The nature center is open year-

round but hours may vary

GETTING THERE

Address: 7234 Old Forest Rd SW
Corydon, IN 47112

Directions: The park is accessible from S.R. 62 to 462. Follow 462 to the park entrance gate. Cold Friday Road turns left just prior to the gate.

Parking: Ample parking is available at

the nature center, Ohio River Picnic Area and at several trail access points.

SITE LOGISTICS

Admission: Indiana State Park entrance fees apply. \$7 for in-state vehicles, and \$9 for out of state. There are no gate fees for certain off-season days.

Ownership: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife

Restrictions: Please obey all rules and regulations. A summary of property rules can be found at stateparks.IN.gov/6468.htm.

Accessibility: The Nature Center has an ADA trail consisting of a 1 mile loop around the Nature Center. Most facilities meet ADA requirements.

Nearby Amenities: Vault toilets are located throughout the park. Modern restrooms

are available at the park office and nature center. Nearby food and lodging can be found in Corydon or Leavenworth. Camping is available in the park. A group camp is available for rent for overnight group trips.

CONTACT INFO

Website: stateparks.in.gov

eBird Hotspot Link: ebird.org/hotspot/L712111

ADVANCED BIRDING TIPS:

AGING RAPTORS

BY: LUCAS GREGORY WILSON

Red-tailed Hawks are ever-present overhead across the entirety of North America. Due to their prevalence, they can give birders of any experience level a great opportunity to practice their skills identifying the age of a bird. With careful examination, a birder can tell approximately how old many species of birds are just from the condition and patterns on certain feathers on the body. But, it is easiest in larger birds such as raptors, including the Red-tailed Hawk.



Juvenile Western Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis calurus*). Note large translucent inner primary window and finely barred tailfeathers. Red-shouldered also shows light, translucent inner primaries, but in the shape of a crescent. Photo by Jessica Weinberg

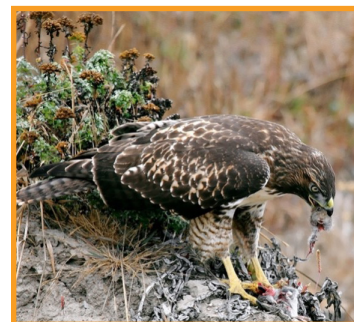
All Red-tailed Hawks have ten primaries (the feathers of the wingtip), fourteen to sixteen secondaries (the feathers of the inner wing), and twelve rectrices (tail feathers). The leading five primaries at the tip of the wing are emarginated (narrowed towards the tip). This creates a finger-like appearance at the wingtip.

Juvenile Red-tailed Hawks possess markers which differ from those in adults. In general, juveniles show the following traits:

- longer, narrower, more pointed tail feathers with thin barring (not all individuals show barred tails as adults, but all will show barred tails as juveniles)
- shorter, more narrow secondaries, creating a narrower wing shape lacking the “secondary bulge” of an adult
- a pale, poorly defined back edge of the wing, as opposed to the thick black band on the wing of an adult
- a translucent, rectangular “panel” is seen when the wing is illuminated, as seen in some immature gulls
- in light morph, body and covert feathers have pale tan bases and edges
- a pale eye, though some older birds may have a light eye as well

Red-tailed Hawks entering their second cycle (during a molt which occurs from spring until early fall at 1 to 1.5 years old) will show a mix of adult and juvenile feathers in the wings, body, and tail. This is because most large raptors only molt some of their feathers each year and keep the rest from the previous year. Despite this, they are already considered adults. These younger birds can be obvious in flight, as the juvenile and adult feathers in the wings and tail contrast due to their differing shapes, lengths, and coloration, making the bird look like a patchwork. Additionally, juvenile feathers will often appear more faded with a pale brownish cast.

Juvenile body feathers on these birds are often worn and bleached by mid- to late-summer and can appear whitish, which may cause confusion in the field with leucism or the Krider's subspecies. Many adults in the second cycle will keep juvenile feathers in the wings and tail until the third cycle.



Juvenile Western Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis calurus*). Note the pale tan edges to feathers on the face, the nape and upperwing coverts. The eye is light. Most Red-tailed Hawks acquire dark rufous edging here as adults. Photo by Steve Juvetson



A second cycle young adult Harlan's Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis harlani*) showing old juvenile leading primaries (P8-10, in white). P7 and some juvenile secondaries, S2-4, 8-9 are also juvenile (in white), and P6 (grey) is missing. The feathers that have been replaced, meanwhile (P5-1, S1, S5-7, and S10-12, in black) are adult and have a thick band band at the tip. This bird is approximately 1 year old and still has a light eye.

Photo by Mike Borlé

Adult Red-tailed Hawks in the third cycle and onwards (2.5+ years old) generally show the following traits:

- shorter, broader, more squared-off tail feathers with a dark band near the tip (may be broken or absent on some birds)
- longer, more squared-off secondaries, creating the “secondary bulge” of an adult
- a dark, well-defined trailing edge of the wing, on the tips of the secondaries and primaries
- in light morphs, upperparts fringed in warm light brown, darker than that in juveniles
- a dark eye

A common misconception is that a red tail always indicates an adult hawk, but rarely, a juvenile may also show a red tail. So, it is important to note the points made above. Due to fade and abrasion, adult wing feathers from the previous year may appear paler and slightly shorter than surrounding fresh adult feathers, but the difference in older adults will not be as striking as between juvenile and adult feathers in second cycles. Next time you see a Red-tailed Hawk on the side of the road, I challenge you to age it!



Adult Northern Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis abieticola*). Note how rounded (“bulging”) the inner portion of the wing is, as well as the dark band at the tip of the wing feathers, telling us this bird is an adult. This bird is at least 2.5 years old. Photo by Mark Greene

SPARK

moments

Celebrate Indiana Audubon's 125th anniversary by sharing your spark! Everyone has a spark experience that connected them to the birds. Here are some spark moments from Indiana Audubon members.



I think I have a "spark" memory for just about every species I have ever identified. One that stands out was my first Belted Kingfisher. Way back when, I was standing at the edge of a nice small pond trying to figure out that weird crackling sound I had been listening to when this small bird dove into the water about 40 feet away from me and flew away with a small fish in his bill. It still gives me goosebumps when I hear a kingfisher. - **Jim Sweeney, IAS Member**

The Great Blue Herons at Morro Bay California in 1967. My husband was playing golf on the beautiful course beside the bay and I was riding around with him when this enormous blue bird took off in front of us. We were totally blown away! The locals Tom was playing with told us what they were and that they were nesting in the eucalyptus trees along the edge of the bay. We went down to check them afterwards.

That planted the seed. A year later, we decided to return to Morro Bay and Tom said, "Let's join the Audubon Society and find out more about the birds. I think it would be fun to be bird-watchers." And so we did and that's how it all started. - **Florence Sanchez, IAS Member**

My grandmother passed away during the summer of 2020. Although she lived far away, I was able to visit her in hospice before COVID-19 restrictions were put in place. During our last in-person conversation, she told me that I will know her spirit is still with me when I hear the birds sing. The summer after she passed I had Eastern Bluebirds in my backyard for the first time, and I believe she sent them to me. Since then, I started paying closer attention to the visitors in my own backyard which has led to a complete love of birding. I'm fortunate that I live so close to the Indiana Dunes and have had some amazing visitors, from Summer and Scarlet Tanagers to Indigo Buntings and Pileated Woodpeckers. I love spending time in nature and feeling so close to my grandma. - **Megan Drazer, IAS Member**



Back in the 50's I was riding home on the school bus; my grandpa was the bus driver. We passed a farm field where I saw some tall birds that I didn't know. Getting home, I ran into the general store my family owned in Collett, Indiana, just south of Portland. I was eager to tell my dad about these strange birds. He quickly turned the store over to my mother and we drove back to see them. They were Sandhill Cranes! The pair was even dancing! I don't remember if it was in spring or fall, but back then they were rare in Indiana. I wish I could take my dad to Jasper-Pulaski to see them in the thousands. - **Cynthia Powers, IAS Member**



SHARE YOUR SPARK!

Submit your stories throughout the year at
WWW.INDIANAUDUBON.ORG/125YEARS

Photos: Belted Kingfisher (top) and Sandhill Cranes (bottom) by Shari McCollough; Eastern Bluebird (middle right) by Ryan Sanderson

Everybody Starts Somewhere

By: Mark Welter



I frequently see "ID help" posts on the various Indiana birding social media pages, and it always gets me to thinking about the importance of teaching new birders "how to fish," metaphorically speaking. Many of my early lifers are on my list because someone who knew more than I did pointed to a bird and said "that's an (insert species here)." While that was good to know, simply giving the answer did nothing to enable me as a beginning birder to correctly identify that bird the next time I encountered it.

Learning HOW to bird is an aspect of our hobby that I think is very under-emphasized. Many new birders find identification to be a daunting task because they don't know where to start, other than by flipping through a field guide or scrolling through an app trying to find a matching picture. This is an exercise in frustration, since many bird families and species share generally similar characteristics, and because NO individual bird seen in the field is going to look exactly like its field guide illustration.



Here, I have compiled some pieces of advice I have been given over the years, that new birders may find helpful:

- Observe first, identify later! When the bird is in front of you is not the time to be flipping through a field guide or scrolling through a phone app! Watch the bird. Take detailed mental notes on plumage, size, physical characteristics, behavior and environment. Then once the bird is gone, work on your ID. Photographing can be extremely helpful, but is NOT a substitute for firsthand observation of the living bird.
- Knowing the broad characteristics of various bird families can make the task of ID'ing a bird less intimidating ("There's just so many of them I don't know where to start!") as well as greatly speeding the ID process itself. Conical bill? Blackbird. Broad, triangular bill? Flycatcher. Soaring raptor with broad wings and short, fanned tail? Buteo. The GISS (General Impression of Size and Shape) principle also comes into play here. Once you get in the ballpark, more specific details can be used to narrow your bird to species.
- Don't rely on plumage. Lighting and distance can often obscure plumage details, and molting birds may look significantly different from their textbook appearance. Learn silhouettes – both perched and in flight – as well as patterns of light and dark ("where's the white" is a great tool for identifying waterfowl in particular) to help with ID under challenging visual conditions.
- Get a field guide. Yes, a real one printed on actual paper. Actually, get several, since they all present information slightly differently and you might find a certain style to be particularly useful. These are for studying at home. For use in the field, you can't beat the convenience of a phone app. Sibley's is the gold standard for both printed and electronic guides. Spend the money. The wildly popular Merlin app can be useful for confirming a suspected ID, but should not be your primary ID tool, because it's wrong. A LOT. I regard it as the electronic version of a someone just blurting out an answer, while an actual field guide will give you tools to make your own IDs.

- Sound is very important; you can often hear far more birds than you can see, especially in late spring and summer when foliage is fully leafed out. Listening to "Birding by Ear" recordings can help you differentiate similar sounding birds (the Sibley app also has songs and calls). Start early in the year and learn the winter residents, then when the migrants start arriving you can pick them out. Learning mnemonic devices (or making up your own!) for various bird songs can help you remember them from season to season.
- Go on bird outings held by IAS or your local Audubon chapter. Hang out with birders who are better than you. Ask lots of questions!
- Concentrate on the birds that you are most attracted to first, then branch out. If you are excited about raptors, become a "raptor guy" (or gal) first, then add another family that interests you. Save the ones that don't thrill you as much for last – or just don't worry about them! Nobody knows it all!
- Everybody loves seeing rare birds. ID'ing rarities starts with ruling out common species, and that requires knowing what's common or expected in a given area, and being intimately familiar with those species. That helps the oddballs really stand out when you see them. Assume a bird is the more common species, then prove why it is not. Knowing WHEN to expect certain species can also be a valuable ID clue – struggling with the immature Red-shouldered Hawk vs. Broad-winged Hawk is no struggle if it's January and you know all the Broad-wings are in Central America until May!
- "Bird every bird!" Take the time to look at individuals in a group; you never know what might be hiding there! Sometimes that one Semipalmated Sandpiper will turn out to be a Western, that immature Bald Eagle will turn into a Golden, or that Hudsonian Godwit will be Indiana's first Black-tailed!
- You will not be able to definitively ID every bird you see, and that's OK! Not to say you shouldn't try, but don't force the issue. Be honest with yourself! eBird has tags like "Greater/Lesser Yellowlegs" and "blackbird sp." for just such occasions.
- When birding with others, say aloud what you are seeing through your binoculars or scope (field marks, plumage, behaviors, etc). Help others get on the bird, and encourage them to do the same. That will allow you to compare notes in real time and arrive at an ID together.
- Keep a list, even if you're not a "lister"! eBird does this automatically when you enter sightings, but I still keep an actual spreadsheet for my annuals, as well. Why? Because it shows patterns. For example, my FOY (First Of Year) Chimney Swift has been on April 21 for the past 3 years. A clue when to start looking for them. I can also see that I have "go to" spots for certain species, and that I have better luck with certain species as spring or fall birds. I can also include comments for specific sightings that will help me remember details when I look back on them down the road.
- There is no alternative to experience; you pick up on a lot of things by just getting out in the field, birding and learning. Listen to what other birders say, and be open to suggestions and corrections. We all make mistakes, but if you stick with it and learn from those mistakes, they will happen a lot less frequently over time as your knowledge and experience base increases.



I hope these tips prove beneficial to you in your birding adventure. If you are already an experienced birder, what advice did you receive that had the most impact on your birding proficiency? What do you know now that you wish someone had told you when you were just starting out? What can YOU do to pass the benefit of your experience on to newer birders?

Do you know the difference between an experienced and a beginning birder? An experienced birder has misidentified more birds. - Source unknown



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