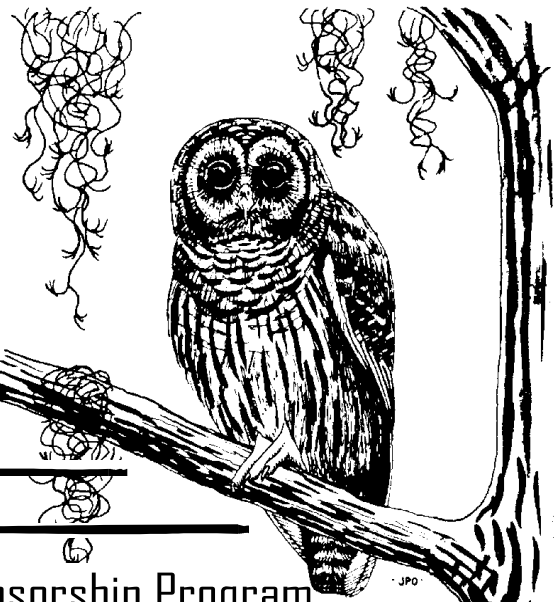


# The **BARRED OWL**

Newsletter of the Baton Rouge Audubon Society

Volume XLIII, Number 1

2nd Quarter, 2016



## The Prothonotary Warbler 2016 Migration Sponsorship Program

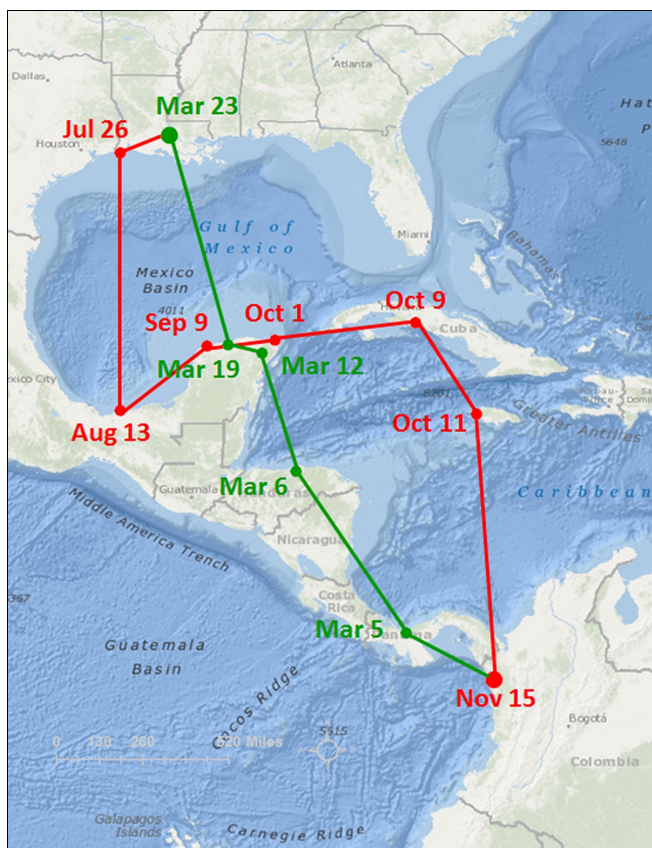
**Y**ou have probably heard by now about the exciting Prothonotary Warbler migration tracking project that was spearheaded by Baton Rouge Audubon Society leaders and volunteers in 2013. This species' population has been in decline for many decades, probably at least in part to habitat loss on its migratory and wintering grounds. To learn where Louisiana's Prothonotary Warblers go, small-lightweight devices (~0.1% of a pound) called geolocators record sunlight, specifically by using the timing of sunrise and sunset, to track approximate daily bird locations.

GeoDad, a trusty male Prothonotary Warbler that had already made several annual journeys back and forth to its wintering grounds, was harnessed with a geocator in June 2013 as a part of our initial trial. After nine months of anxiously waiting, GeoDad successfully brought back his geocator in March 2014! This was the first time anyone had ever tracked the annual movements of a Prothonotary Warbler, which revealed a migration route of 5,000 miles, stopovers in at least seven countries, three major water crossings (the Gulf of Mexico twice and the Caribbean Sea once), and a wintering location near the Colombia-Panama border. Pretty amazing for a bird that only weighs five pennies!

With that success, Audubon Louisiana worked with Baton Rouge Audubon to expand this work and establish the Prothonotary Warbler Working Group in 2014. Since then, nearly 100 geolocators have been deployed in Louisiana, Arkansas, South Carolina, Virginia, and Ohio by a team of researchers. In Louisiana, we deployed 21 geolocators in 2014, and recovered 10 in 2015. The data are still being analyzed, but are already revealing some remarkable journeys connecting at least some of Louisiana's Prothonotary Warblers to wintering grounds in Colombia.

Baton Rouge Audubon and Audubon Louisiana are seeking to deploy up to 20 more geolocators in 2016 to gather more data on the migration ecology of Prothonotary Warblers. In coordination with the Working Group researchers, we will also be able to compare and contrast migration strategies in Louisiana birds against those in other states.

If you are interested in sponsoring one or more geolocators in 2016, you will be able to name your bird, you will receive photos of your bird, and if we are able to relocate the bird in 2017 and recover its geocator (there's about a 50% chance of a bird returning), you will receive a map of its migration route once the data are analyzed. Each



(Continued on page 8)

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## 2015 - 2016 BRAS Speaker Series

# Thought Provoking and Informative

**T**he 2015-2016 Baton Rouge Audubon Society Speaker Series has proven to be very interesting. We started the year with a talk by Dan Lane, who described his amazing Big Day in Peru where he with the rest of the Tigrisomas group broke the world record for the number of species identified in a single day.

In November, Richard Condrey told an inspiration tale of John James Audubon's 1837 account of the Louisiana's coast. This was accompanied by the production of the **Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary's 2016 Bird Calendar**. If you have not received your calendar, be sure to obtain one, as it is a visual delight.

In December, in addition to a delicious Christmas Potluck, we were graced with Phil Stouffer's exhilarating account of his ornithological research on ecology and conservation of birds in which he and his family spent a year in Mweka, Tanzania.

In January, we were honored with an electrifying presentation on the migration patterns of Prothonotary Warblers, including accounts of GeoDad, GeoMom, and other celebrities. This presentation also marked the introduction of a new sponsorship program for Prothonotary Warbler geolocators. Sponsors can purchase any number of geolocators and name the individuals carrying them; this is a great opportunity to honor family members, friends, loved ones, and fallen heroes of varying species. If you would like to support the work being done by the Baton Rouge Audubon Society's group, the Louisiana Bird Observatory, please contact Erik Johnson for sponsorship forms. Your work would be greatly appreciated.

Upcoming presentations will feature additional illustrious speakers, including Maggie MacPherson, Matt Brady, Melanie Driscoll, and others. Thanks so much to everyone who has supported our speaker series, especially the BREC Bluebonnet Swamp Nature Center staff who accommodate our monthly speakers after hours and in their brand new meeting space. We take this opportunity to remind you to renew your membership and bring a friend, and as always, donations are very much appreciated.

### ***Do we have your email address?***

**Keep up to date** with all of Baton Rouge Audubon Society's events and programs by joining our email list! We won't inundate you with spam, we promise! Simply send a request to [president@braudubon.org](mailto:president@braudubon.org) and ask to be added to the e-list!

**AND** If you would prefer to receive the BRAS "*Barred Owl*" newsletter in electronic form **ONLY** (rather than the printed version thereby lessening your carbon footprint) please email our Membership chair and let her know! Drop her a line at [membership@braudubon.org](mailto:membership@braudubon.org)

**Also please follow us on Facebook at**  
**[www.facebook.com/BRAudubon](http://www.facebook.com/BRAudubon)**

Native or Tropical?

# 🦋 of Monarchs and Milkweeds 🦋

by Linda Barber Auld the "BugLady"

**T**he Monarch butterfly is our national insect and it is in trouble. Habitat destruction, neonicotinoid chemicals and weed killers, mixed with a heaping helping of parasites and diseases spells a disastrous recipe for certain doom. It's a wonder that any could live amidst this array of life challenges. And yet, these tiny, fragile creatures have persevered and continue to amaze us with their beauty and their unique ability to migrate over two thousand miles from as far as Canada all the way to Mexican forests to overwinter.

Adding to their growing list of problems is the fact that Monarch caterpillars are very picky eaters! They will only eat leaves of the milkweed plant. For decades Monarch caterpillars growing up in our state of Louisiana have been eating the "Tropical Milkweed", *Asclepias curassavica*, also called "Mexican Milkweed", "Scarlet Milkweed", or "Silky Gold". Common names can certainly cause confusion. This species of milkweed has naturalized itself in our state and has become the Monarch caterpillars' mainstay diet because it is very easy to grow, sprouts and grows quickly, plus Monarch caterpillars love to consume it! Tropical milkweed also contains high levels of toxins that make the Monarch caterpillar distasteful, which helps Monarchs to defend themselves from food chain predators like lizards, wasps, birds, etc. In the insect world, the caterpillar's yellow, black, and white stripes it sports are a signal to predators that "I taste bad!"

Growing Tropical milkweed is so easy. After the milkweed plant flowers and the seedpods are ripe, the pods open up allowing the seeds to be dispersed by the wind. Looking similar to dandelion seeds, the milkweed seeds, connected with silken threads, float through the air then land on the ground, find a spot then plant themselves. You can find them growing in odd places. To sow milkweed seeds directly into the soil, first disturb (rake or dig) the soil then drop the seeds into place. DO NOT cover the seed. Another method to try is to sprout collected seeds by simply placing them in a ziploc bag with a wet paper towel for a couple of days. Once they sprout, plant them in a sunny spot and wait for the Monarchs to visit. "Plant it



and they will find it!" is my motto. Milkweed can also be propagated from cuttings by placing cut stalks in water for a few days.

In the Spring of 2014 the bleak national news report that overwintering Monarch populations had reached an all time low was shocking and alarming. Was this caused by global warming? Or is it the new array of neonicotinoid pesticides that cause colony collapse in honey bees? Is it the destruction of habitat due to cutting of the special Mexican forests? In response butterfly specialists, citizen scientists and naturalists from all over the world rushed in to give their ideas and theories to help figure out and possibly explain why this was happening. Questions were also raised about the concept that feeding the tropical milkweed to Monarch caterpillars in the winter time helps to promote the OE parasite to thrive, thus endangering the Monarch population as a whole. Unfortunately, many eager reporters failed to confirm their information and printed articles with conflicting reports that spawned much confusion and many questions. I urge you to consult our national butterfly organizations such as Monarch Watch and the North American Butterfly Association for guidance regarding articles based on correctly quoted information.

For years, Monarch Watch has sponsored the Monarch Tagging Program which studies the Mon-

(Continued on page 6)

YOU ARE INVITED TO VIEW  
**ANIMALS IN ART**

A NATIONAL JURIED ART EXHIBITION

**WHEN:**

**Opening Reception March 19, 6:00 – 8:00 PM – all are welcome!**

**WHERE:**

Library of the LSU School of Veterinary Medicine  
1909 Skip Bertman Drive  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803



The painting **"Patterns of Diversity – Woodpeckers"** (acrylic and collage) by Krista Ann Roche of Baton Rouge will be part of the exhibit.

The exhibit may be viewed during regular library hours:  
Monday – Thursday, 7:30 AM to 8:00 PM  
Friday, 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM  
Saturday, Closed  
Sunday, 1:00 PM to 6:00 PM

Call (225) 578-9800 or inquire at [svmlibrary@lsu.edu](mailto:svmlibrary@lsu.edu) for hours during spring break.

## What Are Our Friends Up To?

### Grand Isle Migratory Bird Festival April 15-17

Enjoy spring migration at Grand Isle and join the *SIXTEENTH (!) ANNUAL* GIMBC. Among the many activities are daily bird-banding demos by LA Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries, a full line-up of Friday & Saturday guided field trips to birding hotspots on Grand Isle and vicinity, additional Sunday guided trips to Queen Bess Island, and a Saturday lecture by Phillip Hoose on Red Knot conservation. New this year is the "Grand Isle Big Day tour." Full details can be found at:

<http://www.townofgrandisle.com/events-2/>

There is no general registration required, but you must register for most scheduled activities. You may pre-register at the website or register in-person at the festival. Some activities are space-limited, so sign-up early if possible.

## Baton Rouge Audubon Officers

**President**

Jane Patterson  
[president@braudubon.org](mailto:president@braudubon.org)

**Vice-President**

Erik Johnson  
[vice-president@braudubon.org](mailto:vice-president@braudubon.org)

**Past President**

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**Secretary**

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**Fieldtrips**

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Crystal Johnson  
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[webmaster@braudubon.org](mailto:webmaster@braudubon.org)

## At Large Members...

Melanie Driscoll  
[mdriscoll@audubon.org](mailto:mdriscoll@audubon.org)

### The Barred Owl

is published quarterly by the Baton Rouge chapter of the NAS. Submissions should be emailed to [newsletter@braudubon.org](mailto:newsletter@braudubon.org)

Changes of address and other official correspondence should be sent to:

Baton Rouge  
Audubon Society  
P.O. Box 67016  
Baton Rouge, LA 70896



Six Years in the Making

# Bird Monitoring at Bluebonnet Swamp

Six years ago, Jared Wolfe with the support of the Baton Rouge Audubon Society gathered several LSU graduate students to begin banding and monitoring birds at Bluebonnet Swamp. The first banding session at Bluebonnet was on 3/15/2010, and has turned into a monthly ritual supported over the years by literally hundreds of volunteers. Now after 193 banding sessions (and tens of thousands of volunteer hours), we have accumulated 4,213 captures of 84 species!

Our most common capture is Northern Cardinal – 542 individual cardinals have received bands and those birds have recaptured a total 783 times. Carolina Wrens are our second most familiar customer with 221 new bands and 415 recaptures. The rest of the top five includes White-throated Sparrows (222 bands + 85 recaptures), House Sparrow (141 bands + 27 recaptures), and Brown Thrasher (102 bands + 59 recaptures). But of course, less common, but spectacular birds like Northern Flicker,

Kentucky Warbler, and Painted Bunting often steal the show.

The banding station at Bluebonnet Swamp has been a model for establishing three other year-round banding stations, which are collectively known as the Louisiana Bird Observatory, and has attracted a number of partners including universities and NGOs. We have also published seven peer-review papers in scientific journals using the banding data collected at Bluebonnet Swamp and beyond. Ongoing studies include the investigation into blood mercury levels, blood parasites, Prothonotary Warbler migration, and antimicrobial-resistant bacteria in songbirds. We are grateful for the support of Baton Rouge Audubon Society members that make programs like this possible!

Dan Mooney

BRAS Field Trip Coordinator  
LBO Primary Bander

## What Are Our Friends Up To?

### Second Annual Shorebird Extravaganza

April 27 - May 1 (registration required)

Pass a good time in wonderful Southwest Louisiana during late spring migration. This festival is strategically based in Jennings, Louisiana. Focus is on observing shorebirds, learning shorebird identification, and understanding the importance of our "working wetlands" to bird conservation. In addition to daily guided field trips through rice country in search of shorebirds and other waterbirds and open country species, other activities include guided field trips to the Atchafalaya Basin, Cameron Parish coast, and Kisatchie National Forest longleaf pine forest in search of Louisiana specialties and spring migrants, tours of a working crawfish farm and a crawfish distribution facility, a full-blown crawfish boil, a meet-and-greet social, and a shorebird identification workshop by Dr. Erik I. Johnson (Audubon Louisiana). Updated website can be viewed at:

[http://www.snowyegretenterprises.com/Snowy\\_Egret\\_Enterprises/Shorebird\\_Extravaganza.html](http://www.snowyegretenterprises.com/Snowy_Egret_Enterprises/Shorebird_Extravaganza.html)



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# of Monarchs and Milkweeds

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(Continued from page 3)

arch butterflies' migration habits. Interesting graphs and their findings can be viewed on their website which shows all of the overwintering population areas and their annual migration routes. Their "sister website" link, Journey North, allows citizen scientists to post their Monarch sightings online to share with other interested folks who like to follow their annual flights.

For the last forty-one years the North American Butterfly Association has had volunteers from all over the USA to participate in their butterfly "counts" or surveys that are done annually to document the species of butterflies that occur in certain areas. This program is similar to the Audubon national bird count but this covers butterflies. Over 500 counts are done each year in America, Mexico and Canada. It is a huge database of information which helps to show fluctuations in butterfly populations and to determine their causes. You can view this information on their website. NABA has issued statements in their "American Butterflies" magazine concerning the tropical milkweed issues by printing, "Plant native milkweeds when you can, but when you cannot, plant tropical. Just plant milkweed. Monarchs MUST have it to survive."

I personally can report that my raising Monarchs records go as far back as 1983 when I was participating in the Monarch tagging program started by Dr. Fred Urquhart in Toronto, Canada. (Dr. Urquhart is the man whose tagging program helped discover the Mexican overwintering grounds back in 1975.) Raising

Monarchs in December has been and still is common here in New Orleans. For as long as I can remember, tropical milkweed seeds and plants have been the only type readily available in our local garden centers and plant nurseries. My mentor, Frances Welden, has raised Monarch caterpillars on tropical milkweed since the mid 1950's. It is my firm belief that the New Orleans area is host to a resident Monarch butterfly population that does not migrate. Tropical climates allow the plants to grow year round and the female butterflies continue to lay eggs as long as they can locate the plants.

The OE parasite is spread by the unknowing female butterfly when she lays the eggs on the plant. OE sits atop the leaf and therefore rain and watering helps rinse it down to the soil. When folks decide to bring their caterpillars inside to raise, they need to follow certain steps to avoid spreading the OE. First, set up the caterpillar food in a vertical manner, to mimic an actual plant. As the caterpillar eats, its poop drops to the bottom of the container. The caterpillar is forced to walk around in its own poop if the food is set up horizontally. Keep them clean! Each day the poop must be cleaned from the container before you present the caterpillar with fresh leaves. Secondly, don't overcrowd the caterpillars. Some organizations recommend that you to raise them in single containers. All the steps are wonderfully explained in "How to Raise Monarch Butterflies A Step-by-step Guide for Kids" written by Carol Pasternak. Carol and I found each other on Facebook. She

lives in Toronto, Canada and had her book published by "A Firefly Book" near her home. When I purchased 100 books from her last year, I was delighted to see that she had personally signed each copy. I enjoy selling her books at my store.

Something else very exciting happened in Spring 2014. A spark of interest in using native milkweed plants was ignited! Dr. Charles Allen, using the information from Louisiana's herbariums, wrote an excellent article, "*Louisiana Milkweeds (Asclepias)*", which lists all of the Louisiana parishes and the milkweeds that occur in each one. I was surprised to see there are more than twenty species of native milkweeds! After having raised Monarchs only on tropical milkweed for almost 40 years, I was elated to hear that there are so many new species to try in my garden. Will this attract more Monarchs? Will these plants be difficult to grow? What other insects will be attracted to them? Questions flooded my brain with excitement!

My new mission was to locate the native seeds and try them in my garden. To my dismay, I discovered that native milkweed seeds are difficult to find and are scarce. Harvesting the seeds is labor intensive since it must be done by hand and not machine. Every day we are losing more native plants! More and more green spaces are being lost, clear cut for shopping malls and gas stations adding to the concrete jungle world in which we live.

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**BRAS** would like to extend a special thank you to our high-level contributors for their generous support in the last quarter of 2015 and first quarter of 2016.

Louisiana Waterthrush Membership

Josephine Nixon

Rose-breasted Grosbeak Membership

Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Dyer  
Jay Huner  
Stephen Pagans

Additional LABO Donations

Painted Bunting Membership

John & Cindy Hartgerink

*Thank You!*

2015-2016

**Baton Rouge CBC**

by Richard Condrey

**O**n a rainy January 2, 2016, 43 Baton Rouge birders walked 40 miles and drove 200 miles while another 64 BR birders spent 100 hours watching feeders so that Baton Rouge could fulfill its role in the 2015-2016 Christmas Bird Count with more than 41,000 observed birds, representing 148 species. The ten most abundant species were the Red-winged Blackbird, European Starling, White Ibis, Double-crested Cormorant, Brown-headed Cowbird, American Goldfinch, Morning Dove, Savannah Sparrow, Great Egret, and American Robin. Species of note include the Mottled Duck, Glossy Ibis, Laughing and Bonaparte's Gulls, Broad-billed Hummingbird, Ash-throated Flycatcher, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Wood Thrush, Sprague's Pipit, American Redstart, Lark Sparrow, Painted Bunting, Wood Stork, Scaly-breasted Munia, and Ovenbird. Among the possibilities are a Pacific-slope or Cordilleran Flycatcher and a Gray-cheeked or Bicknell's Thrush.

A tip of the feather to our dedicated birders who helped Audubon continue "the nation's longest-running citizen science bird project (<https://www.audubon.org/conservation/science/christmas-bird-count>).

**What Are Our Friends Up To?**

Louisiana Ornithological Society Spring Meeting  
April 22-24

Join the LOS in Cameron Parish, LA for their traditional spring weekend on the coast during the peak of migration. Fall-out weather or not, there are always plenty of birds to entertain participants, and who knows what unusual species might turn up this year! Be on the lookout for registration announcements on LABIRD or at the LOS website (<http://losbird.org>). Once registration details are announced, you may pre-register by mail, or you may register in-person during the meeting (but Saturday evening meal requires pre-registration). Bird on your own or join one of several Saturday field trips led by LOS officers and board members. The Friday evening program will be given by Dr. Erik I. Johnson, who will describe research on tracking Prothonotary Warbler movements using geolocator devices. Paul Baicich will be the Saturday evening speaker, and his presentation will be based on his recent book *"Feeding wild birds in America: culture, commerce, and conservation."* Event is open to non-LOS members, but please consider joining LOS or updating your membership status.



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# of Monarchs and Milkweeds

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(Continued from page 6)

The other unexpected surprise was learning that the native seeds need to be cold stratified for thirty days before sprouting and planting. Never had to do that before but I am accepting the challenge of "Can I grow these plants?!" This spring I decided there was a real need to make these seeds more available to gardeners for three reasons. First, it will be a new, exciting and fun challenge to grow them. Second, it will be an excellent opportunity to help research and answer some of my questions listed above but more importantly, to hopefully help us pinpoint the issues that caused the Monarch colony collapse.

Third, we as a whole can help preserve our native plants and increase seed availability by growing them plus sharing with family, friends and neighbors.

In response to this situation, I am pleased to announce that I have developed two new native milkweed seed packs that are ready for distribution! Seed pack # 1 contains one seed pack of each **t h r e e t y p e s**: "Butterflyweed" (*Asclepias tuberosa*), "Swamp Milkweed" (*Asclepias incarnata*), and "Antelope Horns" (*Asclepias asperula*). "Butterflyweed" has many common names: Orange Milkweed, Pleurisy root, and Chigger flower just to name a few.

This bushy 1 to 1- 1/2 foot perennial is prized for its large, flat-topped clusters of bright fiery-orange flowers that bloom from May through September. Because its tough root was chewed by the Indians as a cure for pleurisy and other pulmonary ailments, Butterflyweed was given the common name, Pleurisy Root. This species has no milky sap. It likes full sun and is highly drought tolerant, preferring well-drained sandy soils.

Blossoms are a butterfly favorite. On a field trip in Starkville, Mississippi, I have witnessed four species of butterflies nectaring on a plant at one time.

"Swamp Milkweed" is a native, colonizing, perennial wildflower growing two to four feet tall and produces small white -and sometimes pink- flowers. It prefers moisture retentive to damp soils in full sun to partial shade. Unlike many ornamentals, swamp milkweed tolerates heavy clay soils and is very attractive to egg-laying Monarchs.

"Antelope Horns" milkweed, named for its seed pod shape, is a hardy perennial which blooms in spring and in some areas, again in fall. It grows to height of eight to twenty four inches tall and is a special favorite of the Monarch butterfly.

Seed pack #2 contains one seed pack of each three types: "Showy Milkweed" (*Asclepias speciosa*), "Swamp milkweed" (*Asclepias incarnata*), and "Green Milkweed" (*Asclepias viridis*).

## The Prothonotary Warbler 2016 Migration Sponsorship Program

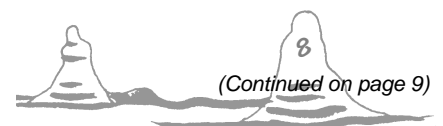
(Continued from page 1)

geolocator costs about \$200, and your tax-deductible contribution to Baton Rouge Audubon or Audubon Louisiana will help us purchase units for the study.

If you cannot sponsor a geolocator, there are other ways that you can help! Help us track Prothonotary Warbler nesting success in your yard, your favorite birding location, or at a site where we have put out nest boxes, such as Bluebonnet Swamp, Frenchtown Road Conservation Area, Lake Martin, or Palmetto Island State Park. With your help, we can better identify and protect the places Prothonotary Warblers need not only in Louisiana, but also during the other eight months of their lives they spend to our south.

Contact me at [ejohnson@audubon.org](mailto:ejohnson@audubon.org) or visit <http://la.audubon.org/node4171/prothonotary-warbler-geolocator-sponsorship-program> for more information on how you can help.

**Erik Johnson,**  
Vice President, Baton Rouge Audubon Society;  
Director of Bird Conservation, Audubon Louisiana



(Continued on page 9)

# of Monarchs and Milkweeds

(Continued from page 8)

I packaged Swamp milkweed inside both seed pack #1 and #2 because I thought that variety would probably be most successful in our area --since we live in swampy Louisiana.

"Showy Milkweed" is a native perennial that produces pink star-shaped flowers, prefers well drained soils, and it grows from one to three feet tall. Blooms can be enjoyed from May through September. It was used by many tribes for making everything from rope to cloth to medicine.

"Green Milkweed" grows to a height of one to two feet tall and blooms from April through September. The only thing more beautiful than the intricate, satiny blooms are the soft fluffy seeds that emerge in the fall.

The cold stratification process is not difficult. First you soak your seed in distilled water overnight. Then mix with moist vermiculite and keep in the fridge for 30 days. I can testify that I began this process as a test on January 20th. On February 20th, I removed the seeds from the fridge. Within 3 days, the sprouts were already almost 2 inches tall. These seeds are viable and ready.

Another key to success in growing these plants is to pay particular attention to the soil you choose. These native plants occur naturally in specific habitats such as sandy, clay, well drained, swamp, etc. For those species that like dry roots and well drained soil, you should choose sand with pine bark. For those species that prefer wet

roots, use soil containing heavy organic materials. Another method is to line your dug hole with a plastic bag that has a few drainage holes poked in it. The bag will hold water on the roots and keep the plant happy.

Both seed pack #1 and #2 are accompanied by my Louisiana Butterfly Gardening brochure with tips and information about the proper nectar and host plant selection for a successful butterfly habitat. Remember, when you see butterflies visiting flowers in your garden, you can be happy to know that you have a healthy environment.

Last year twenty stores from New Orleans to Lafayette were selling my Scarlet Milkweed "Passalong Seed Packs" and not all have placed their orders yet for this spring. More names will be added to this list soon. Please ask for native plants at your local garden center or nursery.

The wonderful news from Monarch Watch is the 2014 and 2015 Monarch Overwintering Reports are proving that all our efforts are working. 2014 totals were up by 69% and 2015 totals show a 300% increase. But we should not stop now and should continue to Help Bring Back the Monarchs by planting milkweed! Monarch Watch is reporting that Monarchs are beginning to disperse from overwintering sites and spring migration is near. Be prepared! Turn your garden space into the oasis in the sea of St. Augustine grass and concrete. The garden is a place for discovery so be sure to spend

time in your garden to see "who" accepts your invitation and I'm sure you will be pleasantly surprised.

**My seed packs are now available and are being shipped to the following distributors:**

**Barber Laboratories**  
6444 Jefferson Hwy.  
Harahan, LA  
504-739-5715

**Jefferson Feed**  
4421 Jefferson Hwy.  
Jefferson, LA  
504-733-8572

**Harold's Plants**  
1135 Press Street  
Bywater  
504-947-7554

**Marsolan Feed**  
316 E. Gibson St.  
Covington  
985-892-1433

**Clegg's Nursery**  
5696 Siegen Lane  
Baton Rouge  
225-292-9153

**Clegg's Nursery**  
31275 Hwy 16  
Denham Springs  
225-791-6060

**BREC Baton Rouge ZOO**  
3601 Thomas Rd.  
Baton Rouge  
225-775-3877

**Naylor's Hardware & Garden Center**  
14441m Old Hammond Hwy  
Baton Rouge, LA 70816  
1-225-272-6412



Baton Rouge Chapter of the National Audubon Society

**Baton Rouge Audubon Society**

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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70896

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### Keep Your Membership Current!

If your membership expires, you will no longer receive *The Barred Owl*. We'll eventually take your name off the list. It is expensive to produce and membership dues help to cover that cost. Please see the expiration code on the first line of the label above your name. The month and year in which your membership expires are indicated after your membership organization (e.g., BRAS DEC 09 for BRAS-only members and NAS DEC 10 for NAS members).

*Keeping your membership current is important!*

#### BRAS and National Audubon Membership

You may join NAS by going to their website (audubon.org) and you automatically become a member of both NAS and BRAS. You will receive the quarterly award-winning *Audubon* magazine as well as the quarterly BRAS newsletter, *The Barred Owl*.

#### BRAS Only Membership

If you want all of your dues to support local conservation and education, join BRAS only. You will NOT receive the *Audubon* magazine. You WILL receive *The Barred Owl* and a free sanctuary patch. You may join on-line at any level by visiting our website www.braudubon.org, or send this form with your check to: BRAS, P.O. Box 67016, BR LA 70896.

#### Patches!

Extra sanctuary patches or patches for NAS members are \$10 each and can be ordered by using the form to the right. If you are joining BRAS and want a **free** patch, you must put "1" in the blank.

### Baton Rouge Audubon Society (BRAS)

Please enroll me as a member of BRAS! Enclosed is my check for:

- \$25 Individual Membership
- \$30 Family Membership
- \$50 Wood Thrush Membership
- \$100 Rose-breasted Grosbeak Membership
- \$250 Louisiana Waterthrush Membership
- \$500 Painted Bunting Membership
- \$1000 Cerulean Warbler Membership
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Contribution
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Total remitted with form

#\_\_\_\_ of patches (indicate 1 which is **free** with BRAS membership. Additional patches are \$10 each; NAS member patches @ \$10 each; no patch will be sent if there is no indication.)

- Electronic version of newsletter **only** (do not mail)
- Add me to the BRAS email list (to be informed of field trips, etc.)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Ph: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL COMPLETE FORM TO:  
**Baton Rouge Audubon Society**  
**PO Box 67016**  
**Baton Rouge, LA 70896**