THE PEREGRINE FUND • WORLD CENTER FOR BIRDS OF PREY •

Peregram

Velma Morrison Interpretive Center News

Winter 2009

Enrichment -Treats for the Senses *and* Sensibilities of our Education Birds

Trish Nixon, Raptor Specialist

Enrichment, according to the dictionary, is defined as "adding greater value or significance to." Many of us enrich our companion animals' lives by providing activities, environment modifications, or choices to keep the animals engaged, challenged, and exercised. Walk into any pet store and look at the vast array of toys available for our companion animals and it's easy to see that enrichment plays a big part in an animals' physical and psychological health.

At The Peregrine Fund's Interpretive Center, enrichment is integral to bird keeping. Understanding a bird's natural behavior and physiology is important. We devise activities that match a bird's tendencies in the wild and each bird's individual traits, whenever possible. Casual observers may not immediately recognize the enrichment activities/objects, so here's a bit of a peek behind the scenes to demonstrate how we maintain our birds' quality of life, improve bird/handler relationships, and ensure good responses when our birds are on display.

Tiring is one form of enrichment we often use. A term from the sport of falconry, tiring means giving a raptor a piece of food that requires work and time to consume. An example is giving feathered chicken wings or a bone with most of the meat removed to a bird to "nibble" on. There is food to be had, but the bird must pluck feathers, break bones, and work to get at the meat. During the process, the bird strengthens muscles, conditions the beak, and is mentally occupied on the task at hand. Pulling and tugging on a wing while being shown on the glove may help keep a bird from being startled easily while on display, and also gives them a "project" to do when in their chamber.

An example of *Tiring* enrichment. Luigi , a Harpy Eagle, works on a wing.

A Bateleur Eagle gets a massage.

Generally speaking, birds of prey don't preen one another. An exception to this rule are Bateleur Eagles. Their courting/ breeding rituals include preening one another on the back of the neck. This inherent need is exhibited by Kwang and Stoffel, our resident Bateleurs. They bow their heads to us, inviting us to massage them with our fingers, a reasonable substitute for genuine preening. Since this behavior is customary to them in the wild, our touch is quite inviting.

Kwang, the female Bateleur is also skilled at finding hidden food items. Tasks at which she excels include revealing a hidden meal by removing a towel or basket and pulling morsels out of a ball with openings in it. I've also hidden treats in paper towel cardboard cylinders and watched her tug and pull until the treat is revealed.

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Most raptors are supremely adapted to carry prey and other items with their feet. For safety reasons, our birds don't hunt live prey in their chambers. They do have balls, sticks, stuffed toys, and other items which they grip and/or carry with their feet and talons. Each bird is an individual when it comes to their play habits; some will catch an object in the air on the wing, others will just grip it and run across the ground with it. In each instance, the birds are executing instinctive behaviors. Our Swainson's Hawk zips across the floor of her chamber to seize a small ball with swift accuracy, an innate talent essential for hunting beetles, grasshoppers, crickets and other small prey. Falcons dive and hover while pursuing a lure with meat tied to it. Once "caught," the lure provides the birds with a tasty treat and the chase helps to maintain the bird's physical and mental fitness. Tennis balls dropped into a large water pan provide our Bald Eagle with a diversion and exercise as she splashes about, grasping at the bobbing targets with powerful feet.

Our Swainson's Hawk *playing* with her Kong toy.

Scavengers benefit greatly from enrichment activities which encourage them to locate hidden food, imitating foraging in the natural world. Our Turkey Vulture has a variety of items in her chamber to tug at and keep her busy. She frequently works to get treats out of Kong dog toys, egg cartons, clamshell food containers or bags. She is also flown for the public, which, in itself, is enriching.

Daka, an American Crow is new to our interpretive program. As a member of the Corvid family, (including ravens, magpies, and jays) he has an impulse to hide, or cache, objects he finds particularly interesting. He creates a lot of his own enrichment activities, but is also the beneficiary of training and interactive behaviors with people to help satisfy his need to explore, hide objects, and keep his mind occupied. He has been added to our interpretive program and he displays these behaviors during his part of the program.

Daka, our American Crow, is a blur as he retrieves a dollar bill from a guest.

Many of our birds enjoy shredding paper, breaking sticks, or rolling a ball around as they discover how to extract the edible tidbits tucked inside. Sunning themselves (on a handler's glove or an inanimate perch) is a wonderful form of enrichment, as is taking a bath or eating a meal – all activities wild birds do frequently. You may see us simply walking around the courtyard or through the Interpretive Center with one of the raptors on the glove, affording them the opportunity to watch and hear wild birds, rabbits, insects, and visitors – stimulating their senses.

The basic goal of enrichment is to encourage our birds to interact with their environment, including their handlers, using natural skills and behaviors. Through the process of devising new ways to keep the birds engaged, we also discover unique ways to interpret our birds' innate habits and skills to our visitors. Ultimately, the enrichment we provide the *birds* enriches all of us!

A juvenile Gyrfalcon checks out his hedgehog toy.

Upcoming Events

January 26-28-30, Monday through Wednesday and Friday – Northwest Nazarene Science Symposium
Interpretive Center staff will be presenting to students attending the NNU Science Symposium, presented by the Idaho National Laboratory (INL).

January 31, Saturday – Volunteer Workshop
Active volunteers are encouraged to attend our New Programs Workshop from 10 AM until 2 PM. This workshop will have activities that focus on interpretive activities, questioning strategies, and a new daily program schedule.

February 7-14, Special Olympics World Winter Games
In Partnership with the Special Olympics, The Peregrine Fund's World Center for Birds of Prey will be providing free admission to all World Winter Game athletes from February 1st until February 15th.

February 8 – 14, Monday through Saturday – Idaho Museum of Natural History - Pocatello
Trish Nixon will be presenting programs to visitors at the Idaho Museum of Natural History and local schools in the Pocatello area.

February 21, Saturday – Scout Saturday
Reduced admissions and special programs are planned for Cub Scouts.

February 28, Saturday – The Big Read!
The World Center for Birds of Prey hosts a reception, tour of the falconry archives, and presents live bird presentations from noon to 3 p.m.

March 13, Friday – Project Wild
A workshop provided for teachers who have taken Project Wild. This workshop is presented by Idaho Fish and Game in partnership with The Peregrine Fund's World Center for Birds of Prey and the BLM.

April 1 – 2, Wednesday through Thursday – Environmental Resource Center – Sun Valley
Trish Nixon will be presenting programs to visitors at the ERC and local schools in the Blaine county area.

The Peregrine Fund Gratefully Acknowledges the Annual Support for the Education Program by:

Laura Moore Cunningham Foundation
Decade Charitable Lead Trust
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U.S. Bank
Harry W. Morrison Foundation
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The next two articles show how The Peregrine Fund's programs vary widely in geography and focus of program.

Wild-hatched chicks add to growing flock of California Condors

Two California Condor chicks fledged from their nests in the Grand Canyon in December, bringing the world's population of endangered California Condors now flying free in the wild to 169. The December fledglings make a total of nine wild chicks hatched in the Grand Canyon since 1996. Eight are still alive. This is the first year that there are more condors flying free than are in captivity for breeding purposes.

"This shows that we are making real progress in bringing this ecologically significant bird back from the brink of extinction," said Bill Heinrich, who oversees the condor recovery program for The Peregrine Fund. "I am thrilled that these two chicks appear to be doing well and I hope they will survive to become productive members of the flock."

Currently, the total number of California Condors is 327, with 158 in captivity. Of the 169 condors in the wild, 67 are in Arizona and 83 are in California. There also are 19 California Condors flying free in Mexico. The goal is to produce at least 150 members in each of the U.S. populations, including at least 15 breeding pairs.

The Peregrine Fund breeds and produces condors at its World Center for Birds of Prey in Boise and releases them to the wild in northern Arizona. Eight wild condor chicks also hatched this year in California, where a geographically separate population is being produced by zoos, along with The Peregrine Fund.

California Condors are some of the world's rarest birds. Their numbers had dropped to just 22 individuals when the recovery program began in the 1980s. Because condors eat carrion, they help fulfill the role that scavengers play in the environment by consuming dead animal carcasses that might otherwise spread disease and foul land and water resources.

The Grand Canyon chicks, which hatched in May, were produced by two sets of condor parents nesting in the canyon's remote ledges and caves. The chicks were first observed testing their wings with short flights in September and October. One of the chicks was produced by the same adult pair that in 2003 hatched the first wild condor chick in the Grand Canyon in more than 100 years. The other chick belongs to first-time parents. The adult female is the last bird remaining from the group that was released when the Arizona recovery program began in 1996.

Designation will protect rare species in Madagascar

A landscape vital to maintaining Madagascar's rich biodiversity is expected to be officially protected by that nation's government in the next few weeks, according to The Peregrine Fund's project manager, Russell Thorstrom.

Madagascar Fish Eagle

Located on the western coast of Madagascar, the Manambolomaty Lakes region is home to many rare species found nowhere else on Earth, including the Madagascar Fish Eagle, a critically endangered species. The site will be added to the System of Protected Areas of Madagascar, a program that protects biodiversity while reducing poverty and promoting rural development.

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Manambolomaty Lakes

"After 13 years of hard work on this project, it is gratifying to be so near our goal of conserving this incredible area," said Thorstrom. Details of the process leading up to protection for the region are described in a paper co-authored by Thorstrom and published in the December issue of "Madagascar Conservation & Development."

The 57-square-mile Manambolomaty Lakes region is being managed, with The Peregrine Fund's assistance, by two associations of local residents who historically used taboos, religious customs and social conventions to maintain natural resources at sustainable levels and allow a local economy to thrive. The system was threatened in the 1990s by immigrants over-fishing the lakes and cutting down portions of the surrounding forest, which provide habitat for fish-eagles and other endemic species.

The two associations were formed in 1997 and 2000 to benefit from a new Malagasy law that empowers local communities to sustainably manage their natural resources. Thorstrom said the associations have proven they are capable of dealing with such issues by blending new regulations with traditional customs. No traces of slash-and-burn agriculture have been found in the forest and over-fishing has been controlled. Meanwhile, the fisheries management system has increased annual local revenue by an estimated $1,562 per fisherman per season, according to Peregrine Fund research.

Becoming part of the System of Protected Areas will further strengthen enforcement and monitoring to avert resource exploitation in the future, Thorstrom said. "Early on, we wanted to help the Malagasy people help themselves to conserve endangered raptors and other wildlife," Thorstrom said. "Our experience has shown that species can be protected successfully with plans that incorporate strong involvement by traditional societies and self-enforced codes of conduct that are handed down from generation to generation."

In 1998, the Manobolomaty region was one of the first sites in Madagascar to be listed in the Ramsar Convention, an international treaty that protects globally significant wetlands. The region consists of four lakes surrounded by a deciduous forest. Significant resources include:

- More than 50 species of water birds, including five threatened species.
- In the forested areas, 80 bird species and seven lemur species, including two that are threatened.
- The endangered freshwater big-headed turtle.
- A unique source of an endemic tree that is important to the Sakalava people, who consider it an honor to buried in coffins made with wood from the tree.

The management plan has been so successful that it is being used as a model by other non-profit organizations working in Madagascar, Thorstrom said. The Peregrine Fund first began working in the island nation 18 years ago to survey and conserve threatened birds of prey and their habitat. The organization is assisting in two other regions to be included in Madagascar's System of Protected Areas.

Read the full article here:
http://www.mwc-info.net/en/services/Journal_Pages/journa_MCD_ISSUE_3.html

Conservation; Past, Present and Future Trish Nixon, Raptor Specialist

Last September, I had the pleasure of participating in the Centennial Celebration at the Malheur Wildlife Refuge in Burns, Oregon. For bird watchers, Burns is an unsurpassed spring mecca to watch hundreds of thousands of migrating waterfowl as well as the raptors who hunt them. Food is the attraction for the birds; tender grasses for the waterfowl, and live prey for the raptors. As low-lying fields fill with run-off from mountain snows, spotting scopes, binoculars and cameras zero in on Sandhill Cranes, snow geese, Canadian Geese, White-faced Ibis, mallards, pin-tails, avocets, Bald and Golden Eagles, Peregrine Falcons, harriers - and a myriad of other species. Marshy flatlands transform into a kaleidoscope of avian colors and patterns interspersed with occasional explosions of movement as birds take to the air.

Each spring for five years, I've given talks and workshops at the Malheur Spring Bird Festival and have come to know many festival organizers and attendees. Carla Burnside, Refuge Archeologist for the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, coordinates the talks, providing me with an opportunity to discuss Peregrine Fund conservation projects and raptors' niche in the environment. Audiences enjoy seeing the education birds and ask pertinent questions about captive breeding, status in the wild, and prospects for the future. As a result of this exposure, The Peregrine Fund has gained new members, new visitors to the interpretive center, and a new volunteer this last year.

The history of the Harney Basin, in which the Refuge is nestled, is rich, long and diverse. The first Euro-Americans to explore for The Hudson Bay Company arrived in late autumn of 1826 and found the territory to be harsh. They admired the nomadic Paiute tribe for being able to eek out an existence under such tough conditions. Because they found no valuable fur-bearing animals and nearly starved due to lack of food, Peter S. Ogden (of Ogden, Utah fame) named the area "Malheur," French for misfortune. It would be another 20 years before Euro-Americans ventured into the territory again.

Eventually, encouraged by the Homestead, Swamp Land and Desert Acts of the mid 1800's, settlers found their way to the Harney Basin and vast transformations took place. According to the Acts, land was to be "improved," and some of the improvements negatively impacted the basin's delicate ecosystem. Irrigation, over-grazing, road construction, and significant stream alteration changed the natural quality of the land and the living patterns of both wildlife and the native Paiute tribes.

One of the darkest periods in the history of the basin was at the turn of the century, when plume hunters discovered the vast array of birds foraging and nesting around the lakes each spring. Fashion trends at the time dictated that well-dressed ladies adorn their hats with birds' feathers, wings, or *entire* birds. An ounce of breeding plumage was literally worth more than an ounce of gold! Scores of hunters vied for valuable feathers, and many hunted the shores of Malheur Lake. In 1898, the population of Great Egrets was annihilated as thousands of adult Egrets in desirable breeding plumage were shot, leaving orphaned chicks to die in their nests, all in the name of fashion.

In stark contrast to the plume-hunters were the two wildlife photographers largely responsible for what we now know as the refuge. William Finley and Herman Bohlman explored the marsh/lake areas in 1908 and were appalled by the absence of Great Egrets. The population had not rebounded

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in the decade since their massacre in 1898. Incensed, they presented their findings to fellow members of the Oregon Audubon Society, and as President of the Society, Finley approached President Theodore Roosevelt with a request that the area be designated as a wildlife refuge; he met with success. The Lake Malheur Refuge was established on August 18, 1908, by executive order of President Roosevelt. The order called for “a preserve and breeding ground for native birds.” In the end, a tragic event was the impetus for wildlife enthusiasts to take the necessary steps to conserve a unique, valuable ecosystem and it's multitude of wild inhabitants.

Throughout the last century, there have been many such examples of people coming together in the name of wildlife and habitat preservation. We see the examples all around us: a Peregrine falcon calling from a rocky precipice, a Bald Eagle soaring over a lake, and wilderness areas devoid of “improvements” where solitude exists as it has for eons. There is still work to do. Thanks to organizations such as The Peregrine Fund, The Audubon Society, and dedicated individuals working to conserve threatened or endangered species and their habitats, it will be possible to ensure future generations can enjoy the wonders of these amazing creatures.

On September 20th, I posed for a photograph with our Peregrine Falcon, Pegasus (a.k.a. Gus). One hundred years from now, as part of the Bicentennial at the Malheur Refuge, a time capsule containing that photo and other refuge mementos, will be opened. As I participated in the celebration and talked to the one hundred twenty people assembled on that chilly, drizzling morning, I thought about the future. Would those opening the time capsule still thrill at the sight of wild Peregrines? Would they regard the wildlife refuges throughout the world as great treasures and enjoy the natural gifts they have to offer? Would there still be people devoting their lives to safeguarding species in danger and threatened ecosystems? Would parents and grandparents take the time to introduce children to the sight of thousands of ducks foraging during a migration lay-over or the sound of a Great-horned owl calling at night? I hope so; I cannot imagine how much less fulfilling life would be without the experiences nature affords us when we take the time to get involved and immerse ourselves in it.

Gift Shop has American Kestrel / Screech Owl Nest Box Kits For Sale

Be a part of the solution! The gift shop and online store are now selling an all cedar nest box kit that is the perfect way to be hands on in contributing to conservation of two birds of prey, the American Kestrel and the Screech Owl.

An assembled box showing The Peregrine Fund brand.

While this nest box kit can be used for either an American Kestrel or Screech Owl, the birds have very different nesting habitats. American Kestrels prefer open country, grasslands, pastures, deserts, and occasionally city parks. They do not nest in forested areas. Screech Owls prefer forested areas often in close proximity to humans. They are commonly found in cities, suburbs, and parks.

The kit comes pre-cut and pre-drilled with screws provided. It only takes a screwdriver to assemble the kit. The kits are only $64.95 with shipping already included in price. All proceeds benefit The Peregrine Fund's conservation programs.

Raptor Tech

Volunteers! Want to brush up on your birds? Here are three resources that can be accessed via the internet. Each of these resources has a connection to The Peregrine Fund.

- **Birds of North America Online**

Birds of North America (BNA) is an online project of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. BNA is becoming a "living resource" with account contents updated frequently. In addition, BNA Online contains image and video galleries showing plumages, behaviors, habitat, nests and eggs, and more. Most online BNA accounts now feature recordings of the songs and calls of their species, recordings selected from the extensive collection of Cornell's Macaulay Library of Natural Sounds.

BNA requires a username and password to access the content. Volunteers simply need to contact staff to obtain our username and password. Check out how many times our founder, Dr. Tom Cade, is listed in the References section for all the Falco species.

- **Global Raptor Information Network**

The Global Raptor Information Network ("GRIN") is a web site maintained as part of The Peregrine Fund web site by Peregrine Fund employee Lloyd Kiff. You can access GRIN by going to The Peregrine Fund web site and clicking on the Global Raptor Information button. Then click on the link Global Raptor Information Network .

GRIN is designed to provide information on diurnal raptors (hawks, eagles, and falcons) and to facilitate communication between raptor researchers and organizations interested in the conservation of these species.

A key feature that will be of interest to volunteers is the section on Species Accounts. The species accounts are intended to be a database designed to provide a quick reference source to basic biological details about each species. Since the main purpose of GRIN is to assist conservation efforts, the emphasis is mostly upon characteristics and behavior that may have some relevance to species survival or management. An interesting thing to do is to type in Falco in the Species Account box and see how many of the sixty-one listings are known to you.

- **Google Earth on East Theater Computer**

The computer in the East Theater is connected to a Smart Board, or interactive white board, that allows you to use your finger in place of a mouse. The mapping program, Google Earth, is installed on the computer and can be used to show the migration route of an arctic Peregrine Falcon. From the web site of the Falcon Research Group, we obtained a file which when put in to Google Earth shows the north and south migration paths for a particular Peregrine Falcon as determined by satellite data. The migration of this falcon ranges from Baffin Island (62°N) to Chile (23°S) covering anywhere from 6,800 to 7,500 miles depending on the path the bird follows. Clicking on the Google Earth icon loads the program and automatically shows the two migration paths. Volunteers are encouraged to ask staff on how to use the program in conjunction with the Smart Board. The visual display of the migration paths itself is very impressive, and it is also possible to determine miles of travel between data points.

Google Earth showing the 2 migration paths of an Arctic Peregrine Falcon.

The Archives of Falconry was founded at the World Center for Birds of Prey in 1986. The mission of the Archives is to collect and conserve evidence of the history of falconry worldwide and document the role of falconers in raptor conservation. This is the first of a two-part article on Colonel Thomas Thornton.

Colonel Thomas Thornton

David Wells, Administrator of the Archives of Falconry

Flamboyant. Extravagant. Vainglorious. Buffoon. These are just some of the ways British society regarded Col. Thomas Thornton in the late 18th Century. The Thornton exhibit at The Archives of Falconry showcases the famous gilt-silver tea urn presented to him, one of his sporting guns, his two *Sporting Tours* books, and several works of art depicting Thornton hunting. He was one of the most colorful sportsmen of his time, or perhaps any period, and was most influential in reviving the sport of falconry in England. In order to understand the importance of our exhibit, we need to understand some aspects of the man's life.

Born in London in 1757, or 1748 (accounts vary), or even perhaps 1751 or 1752, Thomas Thornton was the son of a military officer who served with distinction in several historical battles. When he died at a rather young age, he left his son a huge inheritance of which Thomas took legal claim at the age of 19. Thomas promptly ceased his studies at Glasgow College and headed for London where he became a member of the Savoir Vivre society, which *The Story of British Sporting Prints* describes as an association of "high-spirited young bloods who did nothing but eat, drink, and make merry amidst habitual play at cards and hazard." Although he was a prodigious drinker his entire life, Thornton did not really gamble regularly at cards and dice, but he did wager huge sums on his own horses in races when he needed to replenish his coffers from time to time.

From an early age Thornton displayed a passion for all sports, especially field sports. An able athlete, he could leap his own height (5'9"). For a wager he once walked four miles in 32 minutes, and another time he jumped six five-barreled gates in six minutes, then mounted a horse and repeated the feat. An excellent horseman and crack shot, he once shot a bird at 115 yards while he was on horseback and at a trot. Later in life he amassed the greatest sporting firearm collection in England, including the muzzle-loading shotgun now displayed at the Archives! He owned the world's only 12-barreled gun and a 14-barreled piece, as well as some multi-barreled pistols, such as a pair of 3-barreled pistols that he personally presented to Napoleon during an armistice in the Napoleonic Wars. Two of his favorite guns were named appropriately "Death" and "Destruction." Besides firearms, Thornton also kept hawks and dogs (beagles, foxhounds, greyhounds, pointers) on a vast scale, with numerous servants and handlers.

By the late 17th Century and early 18th Century, falconry was in major decline as a direct result of the perfecting of the sportsman's fowling piece (gun). Taking up residence at his family estate, Thornton set about to perfect the sport of falconry and his efforts revived it within an influential group of British nobles and gentlemen of wealth and leisure. With the Earl of Orford, in 1772 he formed and managed the earliest falconry club, The Confederate Hawks of Great Britain, also known as the Falconers' Club. For nine years Thornton lavishly hosted the annual meetings either at his family estate, Thornville in Yorkshire, or at other retreats, and organized hawking parties with Peregrines and Gyrfalcons to hunt kites and crows. A decade later, heron hawking began to be practiced and became popular.

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In 1781 Thornton stepped down as the manager of the Club, and in gratitude for his great efforts to revive the sport of falconry, the members arranged to have created for him a gold-plated Sterling silver tea urn, mounted on a wooden base and presented in a hand-crafted oak box. The names of the members are engraved on the front, Thornton's coat of arms is depicted on the rear, and it has numerous other interesting details which are described fully on our web site: http://www.peregrinefund.org/pdfs/Archives/Thornton.pdf. Upon Thornton's death, the urn passed to his daughter and then his grandson and it stayed in the family until 1884 when it was sold at auction. The descendants of the Earl of Orford, who presented it to Thornton, purchased it and it was displayed publicly but briefly in 1890 at a sporting art exhibition. It remained in the Orford family until 2000 when it was auctioned at Sotheby's in New York. It was purchased by Bob Berry, one of the founders and a Director of The Peregrine Fund, and donated to the Archives of Falconry. We are the third and final owner of this urn, the most famous object in Western falconry history!

Volunteer Holiday Party Features Jack Osgood

We had the Volunteer Holiday Party the first week in December. This year's party had a special guest, our oldest volunteer Jack Osgood, who will be 93 years old this April. Jack had some health issues in August of this year and has not been able to fill his regular shift in the gift shop since then. A highlight of this year's function was the presentation of a framed picture of Jack holding Jess, our male Peregrine Falcon.

A great thing about many of the volunteer parties is the good food, and the Volunteer Holiday Party this year was no exception. Another special feature was the homemade beer and wine provided again this year by Mike Shaw. His brews were very good this year! Smoky Davis Meats graciously donated half of the ham and turkey, and the volunteers provided the side dishes, salads, and desserts. As a number of volunteers observed, the best part about potluck functions is that people tend to bring a special recipe.

The evening ended with a gift exchange with some interesting rules. Nick Piccono was the master of the exchange and did a great job of keep things moving and making sure everyone played by the rules.

The number of volunteers on our current volunteer list is the most it has ever been. Events like the summer volunteer party or the winter holiday party are often the only opportunity volunteers have to get to share stories and special memories. For those who are interested in becoming a volunteer, contact Nick Piccono at npiccono@peregrinefund.org, or go to our web site and download our application.

Education Bird Facts The visitor center has 23 education birds. Here are the essential facts about one of these birds.

Species	Eurasian Eagle-Owl
Name	Queeny
Sex	Female
Hatched	1998 or earlier
Obtained	Confiscated from an individual who did not have the proper permits to keep her in captivity.
2 cool facts	The Eurasian Eagle-Owl is the largest variety of owl in the world. This owl species has beautiful orange colored eyes.