



# NEWSLETTER

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## What's In A Name? Moving Forward in our Name Selection

We are excited to continue making progress in our efforts to choose a new name. After receiving a wide range of creative and thoughtful suggestions from our members, the Management Committee has carefully reviewed each submission and narrowed the options down to three final choices:

- Bermuda Bird Alliance
- Birds and Nature Bermuda
- Wings and Wild Spaces

### INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- New Name
- High Point Nature Reserve
- Christmas Bird Count 2024
- A Tale of Two Rails
- My Count - A First CBC
- Bird Report
- Society News & Events

These options have been shared with our membership, and we are deeply grateful for the valuable feedback we've received so far. If you have not yet had the chance to weigh in, we would love to hear your thoughts. Please send your feedback to [info@audubon.bm](mailto:info@audubon.bm).

Our goal is to choose a name that not only reflects our mission but also resonates with the greater Bermuda community. As we work to protect Bermuda's unique bird species and natural habitats, we aspire to build a collective sense of stewardship that unites us all in advocating for the preservation of Bermuda's natural beauty and rich biodiversity. By engaging the community more deeply, we believe we can more effectively address urgent environmental challenges, such as habitat destruction, biodiversity loss, the decline of bird populations, and the impacts of climate change.

We will officially confirm our new name at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) on June 4th. We encourage you to attend.




## MARK YOUR CALENDAR NOW

Buy Back Bermuda has been working hard to ready High Point Nature Reserve for opening on Earth Day. We hope that you can be there to celebrate this exciting new space.

# OFFICIAL OPENING

## High Point NATURE RESERVE



The Bermuda Audubon Society and The Bermuda National Trust  
are pleased to invite you to the official opening of High Point Nature Reserve

**At 12 noon on Earth Day,  
Tuesday, 22 April 2025**

The entrance to the reserve is located on Alton Hill  
off Middle Road, Southampton. Parking on Alton Hill.  
12:00 noon - Ribbon cutting at the entrance.  
Guests will then follow the trail into the reserve.  
12:20 pm - Speeches and tree planting at the viewpoint on the hill.  
Outdoor shoes are advised.  
RSVP to [buybackbermuda@gmail.com](mailto:buybackbermuda@gmail.com).

**BUY BACK  
BERMUDA**  
NATIONAL TRUST | AUDUBON SOCIETY

The team have blazed trails across the 10-acre site. Some trails are easy to walk, some are moderate climbs, and one on the steep south coast will challenge athletes. An old ruin that was buried in the undergrowth on the hillside has been opened to the sunshine along the trail and reminds us of a time long ago. Perhaps the most impressive transformation on the property is the clearing of invasive casuarina trees on the southern coast. This massive job saw more than a hundred large trees, and many seedlings, felled and chopped up on site revealing a stunning view of cliffs, reefs and the ocean beyond. The views during the spring deliver the greatest rewards. Longtails abound in aerial courtship swooping in and out of crevices in the cliff and if you sit long enough you are almost guaranteed a display by migrating humpback whales making the turn around Southwest Breaker.

This is just the beginning of a Buy Back Bermuda project that will take decades to complete so please support us in anyway you can. Join as a volunteer and adopt even a little area of the reserve or support financially to help with the implementation of our conservation management plan.



South Coast: Before



South Coast: After

To learn more about what we do and how to donate visit <https://www.buybackbermuda.bm> or read the recent [Bermudian Magazine article](#).

Send us a message at [BuyBackBermuda@gmail.com](mailto:BuyBackBermuda@gmail.com) to get involved.



The Hamilton Rotary Club celebrated its 101st anniversary in Bermuda with the placement of a bench and planting of six endemic trees on the borders of the farmland at High Point Nature Reserve. These are the first of many trees and shrubs to be planted on the site.



George and Jo Cook enjoying the new bench after the tree planting ceremony



At a separate special event Robin Mayor, assisted by Ronald Burchall, plants the first olivewood on the beautiful southern cliff top



# CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT 2024

by Heather Bottelli

Every year, the National Audubon Society (North America) holds a Christmas Bird Count and encourages members and like-minded associations to participate. Each participating organization chooses one day between December 14th and January 5th to do their bird count and the Bermuda Audubon Society chose Saturday, January 4th - weather-wise, one of our worst days yet! So, we postponed until the following day, January 5th, which was somewhat better. Despite the winds and rain we had 25 keen birders counting each and every bird they saw from Dockyard to St. Georges, including our regulars - Starlings, Kiskadees and Sparrows - although the bird numbers were down considerably due to the weather.

Some of the highlights of the day included a variety of migratory ducks including the Canvasback duck, the Ring-necked Duck, the Bufflehead and the Hooded Merganser. Four Snow Geese were originally spotted a few weeks earlier at Hungry Bay and had recently been hanging out on Belmont Hills Golf Course - we were lucky to be able to include them in the count. Cahows were also included this year due to their early return and our late date of counting and 29 were spotted off the South Shore. Notable shorebirds were a Dunlin and an impressive 104 Black-bellied Plovers, which migrate from the Arctic, along with 1 Piping Plover - a bird which has been on the U.S. endangered species list for almost 40 years. Amongst the many sea birds seen were Double-crested Cormorants and a large flock of gulls (made up of Ring-billed, Lesser Black-backed and Herring) were counted out on Cross Island. In the woodpecker family, a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was counted and an uncommon migrant, the Northern Flicker, was seen.

An exceptional find was a Horned Lark which was seen earlier in December and luckily stayed around to be counted. Four Ruby-throated Hummingbirds were also spotted in 2 different areas of the island and quite a few different warblers were counted including a Cape May, a Magnolia and a Prairie - some of which are not very common here.

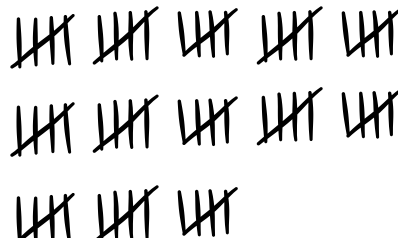
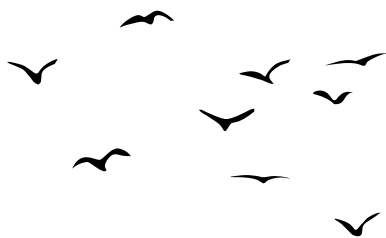
Although the bird numbers were considerably less than in the past, we still had a good turn out and we appreciate the effort put in by the participants. We had 85 species on count day and 97 during count week. Amongst the many birds counted, we recorded 17 different species of warbler, 12 species of duck, 11 species of shorebird, 10 species of herons and egrets and 2 species of birds of prey. The total birds counted, including the common ones, was 4,417 - an incredible number despite the weather, but over 1000 fewer than were counted the previous year.



Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*)  
Photo: Eva Bottelli



Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)  
Photo: LeShun Smith



# THE TALE OF TWO RAILS

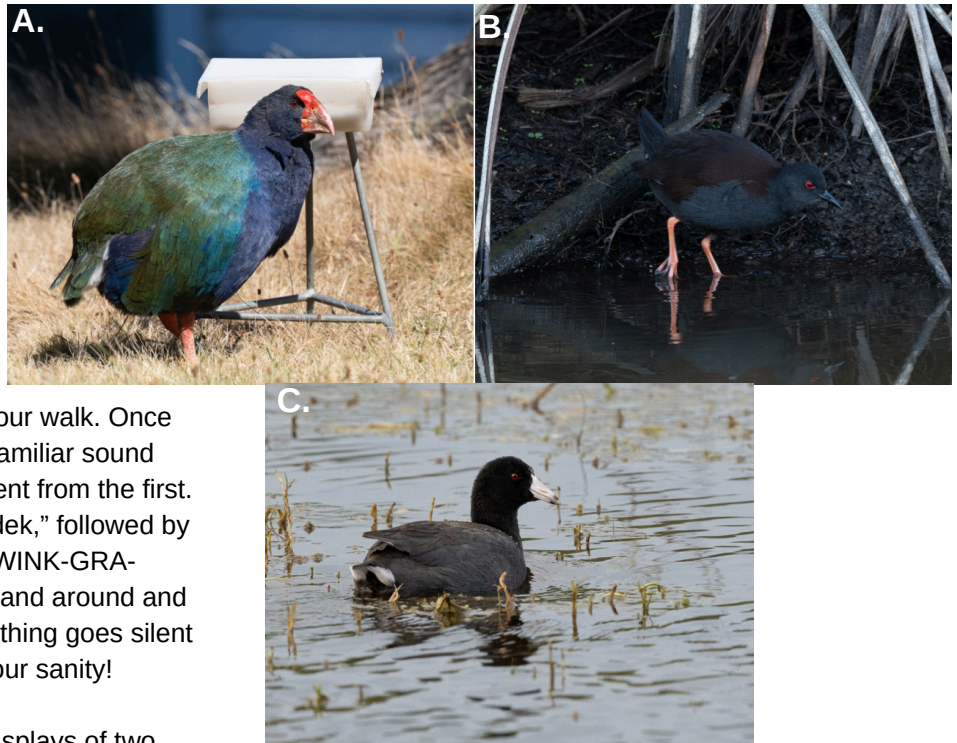
by Dr. Miguel Mejías

It's an early fall morning in Bermuda and you're walking along Vesey Street. Suddenly, you hear an unfamiliar sound coming deep from within the reeds of Devonshire Marsh. It's a loud, clear, descending whine that lasts 2-3 seconds, sometimes ending with "SO-RA, SO-RA" notes uttered repeatedly. You stop to ponder what it was you just heard. It's silent again and you see nothing.

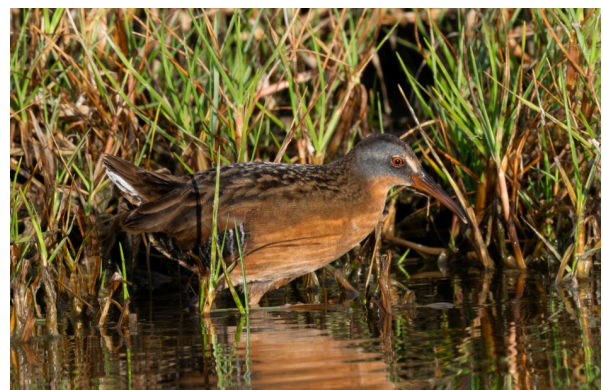
Eventually, you give up and continue with your walk. Once again, your journey is halted by another unfamiliar sound from the marsh! This call, however, is different from the first. It's a steady round of "ker-dek-ker-dek-ker-dek," followed by a nasally trill of "WINK-WINK-WINK-WINK-WINK-GRA-GRA-GRA-GRA." You look up, down, and around and you still see nothing! Once again, everything goes silent and at this point you must be questioning your sanity!

Fear, not! What you heard were the vocal displays of two species of small, cryptic, wintering marsh birds, Sora (*Porzana carolina*) and Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*). Rails (Rallidae) are a family of small to large terrestrial and semi-aquatic birds that live in forested, grassland, and wetland habitats across the planet. The family comprises over 100 different species, including crakes, coots, gallinules, and swampheens (**Figure 1**). Although rail species come in a diverse assembly of colours and sizes, they all have the same chicken-like body plan, including a rotund body, and long, thick legs, with long toes.

Sora and Virginia Rail are nocturnal migrants from North America, first arriving to Bermuda in September (**Figure 2**). Both species breed throughout marshes and swamps in the southern provinces of Canada, as well as the northern and central states of USA. In the fall, both species migrate and seek out similar wetlands along the eastern and western coasts of USA and Mexico, with the Sora travelling further south to the Caribbean, Central America, and the coasts of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador; Soras are the most abundant and widespread rail in North America.



**Figure 1.** Photographs of different Rail species: (A) **South Island Takahe** (*Porphyrio hochstetteri*; New Zealand endemic), (B) **Spotless Crake** (*Zapornia tabuensis*; native to New Zealand) and (C) **American Coot** (*Fulica americana*; also native breeder in Bermuda). Photographs by Miguel Mejías



**Figure 2.** Photographs of Sora (left) and Virginia Rail (right) at Spittal Pond. Photographs by Miguel Mejías.



Soras and Virginia Rails are hunted on their North American wintering grounds, a centuries old practice. For example, the Powhatan tidewater tribe of Virginia, the same tribe Pocahontas belonged to, implemented a unique way of capturing Sora. They would paddle the rivers at night, positioning fire pots made of clay or iron, known as a “sora horse” (**Figure 3**),” at the bows of their canoe. The light would distract the Soras, where they either flew directly into it, or stared at it motionlessly from its reed-perch. Both reactions resulted in them being paddled and collected for food. The invention of the shotgun would revolutionize Sora and Virginia Rail hunting throughout North America. Haramis and Kearns (2007) acknowledged the decline in Sora numbers, and subsequently their popularity as gamebirds. Nonetheless, both Sora and Virginia Rail both currently hold a conservation status of “Least Concerned.”



**Figure 3.** Photo of the “sora horse” made of iron, which are lit to confuse and attract Sora’s in the rivers at night. Speck and Gouldsmith. 1928.

When I first took up bird photography, I dreaded trying to get photos of Sora and Virginia Rail. Both species, especially Virginia Rails, are shy birds, which spend most of their time hidden away in thick grass and reeds along freshwater and brackish pond edges. Nonetheless, I’ve photographed several Soras along the walking trails throughout Pembroke Marsh and Spittal Pond. The Virginia Rail, on the other hand, was a bit of a “curse” bird for me. For several years, my closest sightings of them were of injured individuals. On October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2021, Luke Foster and I rescued one standing in the middle of Barry Road, just south of Coot Pond, with a broken leg. On November 24, 2024, I would rescue another Virginia Rail that suffered a broken wing after being caught by a cat. My luck finally changed when Trevor Rawson shared a photograph of a beautiful Virginia Rail at Spittal Pond.

What surprised me was the fact that this bird was out in the open; I knew then I wasn’t dealing with the average Virginia Rail and that my chance of finally photographing a healthy, albeit unusually cooperative one, had come!

From December-February, this Virginia Rail treated me to some of the closest and longest views of its species I have ever seen. It was so cooperative, not only did several other birders photograph it, I was getting texts and videos of it from non-birders! I was in awe of its feet, showcasing the long toes which allow the birds to walk on top of reeds floating on the water surface (**Figure 4**), like snowshoes. Note the dark feather colours of Sora and Virginia Rails (**Figure 2**). Darker feathers (i.e., black and brown) are packed with melanin, and are significantly stronger than feathers of lighter colours. These sturdy feathers, coupled with their laterally compressed bodies, allow rails to bulldoze and slip pasts the abrasive marsh vegetation.



**Figure 4.** A wading Virginia Rail showing its long toes, which it uses to swim and stand on top of floating vegetation. Photograph by Miguel Mejias

To conclude, here are some simple tips to finding Sora and Virginia Rail in Bermuda. Visit any of the island’s marsh and pond habitats, especially between September and March. Pembroke Marsh, Devonshire Marsh, and Spittal Pond are reliable hotspots. At these locations, scan carefully at pond edges, where the grasses and bare mudflats meet. Even when either species comes out to feed in the open, they usually remain close to grassy cover for a quick retreat. On a similar note, you must also move silently!!! The simplest of twig snaps may cause the usually skittish rails to run into cover, where they can stay for hours! In terms of time of day, your best chance of seeing either rail species is during early morning or a couple hours before sunset; Soras, however, can often be seen well throughout daylight hours. Be sure to also familiarize yourself with their songs and call, as you will usually hear them before you see them. And last, but not least, have fun and be patient!

#### Literature Cited

Haramis, G. M., & Kearns, G. D. (2007). Soras in tidal marsh: banding and telemetry studies on the Patuxent River, Maryland. *Waterbirds*, 30(sp1), 105-121.  
 Speck, Frank Gouldsmith. Chapters on the ethnology of the Powhatan tribes of Virginia. *Indian Notes and Monographs*, vol. 1, num. 5, pp. 225-455. Editor: Hodge, F. W. Heye Foundation, Museum of the American Indian. 1928.

## DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING UPDATE

The Bermuda Audubon Society continues to advocate for sustainable development that reflects the objectives and policies of the Bermuda Plan 2018. We have been working with the Bermuda National Trust, the Bermuda Environmental Sustainability Task Force, the Bermuda Agricultural Group Heritage Collective and other concerned individuals in a collaborative group that we have called PART (Planning Application Review Team). We meet weekly to discuss recently advertised planning applications that may adversely impact protected areas such as Agricultural Reserve, Woodland Reserve, Coastal Reserve, Cave Protection Areas, Nature Reserves and Parks. After review, we may decide to submit an objection to applications that do not comply with the policies of the Bermuda Plan. We also discuss possible infractions that should be brought to the attention of the Department of Planning for enforcement.

As a result of our reviews, we have submitted 9 objections in the past 6 months. Most of the objections involve small encroachments into protected areas or setbacks to protected areas. Although individually these encroachments may seem trivial, when considered collectively the impact becomes significant. Bermuda is a finite landmass and given the current world crises of climate change, habitat loss and biodiversity loss, we must strive to protect, preserve and conserve the limited green spaces that currently exist.

The new Minister responsible for Planning, the Hon. Diallo Rabaine, has announced changes at Planning to help streamline and expedite the planning process. It appears that most of these initiatives involve additional public consultation followed by administrative changes. We believe that the Department of Planning has been woefully understaffed and underfunded in recent years and that hiring the full complement of staff would go a long way to alleviate many of the delays. We will be observing closely to ensure that the current protections for our open spaces are not diminished by these changes.

If you wish to assist with these efforts, please contact us at [info@audubon.bm](mailto:info@audubon.bm)



## MY COUNT

by Wendy Frith

Suddenly I'm reminded of the first time I ever met David Wingate face-to-face. It was 1990, and my younger daughter was visiting for Christmas. We read in the paper about this thing called the Christmas Bird Count that was happening that week. Not realizing it was an organized affair, we decided Yes, that'll be fun, let's do it! We knew nothing about birds, although I'd always been pretty outdoorsy. We didn't even have a pair of binoculars. We just thought we could take a sandwich, do some exploring, and count birds. It was amazing how many times we saw birds that were totally strange to us. (Search image: You can't see things until you look for them!) So I would examine them, describe them out loud while my daughter jotted down the details. We did see two birds that I recognized as being unusual but were also ones I knew, having lived in BC for many years and frequented the pond near my house. Anyway, at the end of the day, I wondered what we were supposed to do with our list.



Red-winged Blackbird - female (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)

I decided I would track down the famous Dr. Wingate and ask him. I found him in his office at the Botanical Gardens the next morning. I came in and he offered me a seat. I explained I had this list and could it be added to the Christmas Bird Count list? He replied: Well, it would depend on how it was presented...not knowing about miles covered, modes of transportation, times, areas, etc., I didn't understand what he meant. So I cross my legs with a flourish and put my arm behind my head à la Hollywood starlet, and said, How about two red-winged blackbirds on the fence near the barn of the Spittal Pond dairy? He didn't even stop to say thanks, just grabbed his coat and ran out the door. He called me later, very impressed because they were both females, and he couldn't believe I had recognize them to be what they were. Anyway, they made it onto the list.

I imagine you could add the warblers with an asterisk, but I don't know what the asterisk would mean!



# BIRD REPORT - NOVEMBER 2024 - FEBRUARY 2025

by Paul Watson

November is often an exciting month and sees the arrival of late migrants as well as some of our overwintering birds finding areas to remain throughout the recording period. A total of 120 species were recorded in November.



Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*)  
Photo: Richard Brewer



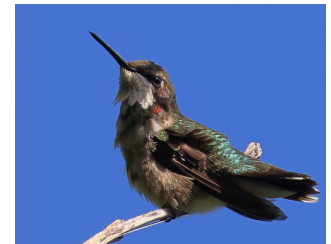
Ross's Goose (*Anser rossii*)  
Photo: Eva Bottelli



White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*)  
Photo: Herb Marshall

Highlights include **Canvasback** (last recorded Dec 2015-Jan 2016) 17/11 (AW/JS), initially found at Spittal Pond, then relocated to Ships Hill Pond & other island ponds through the winter. **Gadwall** 4/11 Spittal Pond and **Greater Scaup** 4/11 (Anon) remained primarily on Spittal Pond through the winter & **Purple Gallinule** at Pitman's Pond (Anon). A good count of 60 **Bermuda Petrel** (cahow) seen from Coopers Point on 9/11 (PW). 15 species of shorebird recorded in November, including **Dunlin** Ferry Point 15/11 (Anon) and 2 **Short-billed Dowitcher** on Pembroke Dump 13/11 (PW) which moved between there and Spanish Point throughout the winter.

**Glossy Ibis** 13/11 Pembroke Dump (PW). **Sharp-shinned Hawk** Ferry Pt. on 2/11 (PW/JS et al) **Common Nighthawk** 17/11 Vesey NR (TR) is a late record. **Eastern Phoebe** Warwick Railway trail, 19/11 (MW), **Blue-headed Vireo** 3/11 Mid Ocean GC (PW) is probably the same bird found by MM in October. A **White-winged Crossbill** irruption was the first for many years with 4 birds found on Morgan's Pt. (JS/HM) and 1 on St Georges GC 9/11 (PW), and multiple birds at Ferry Pt. Park on 15/11 (EB/KS). Morgan's Pt birds increased to a flock of 17 birds on 18/11, were elusive through December, but later relocated along Ferry Pt. Park through January.



Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)  
Photo: Richard Brewer

December is a transitional month with very late migrants and early winter birds present. 119 species were recorded during the month. Highlight was a **Ross's Goose** found by EB at Port Royal GC on the 8th. This bird represents only the 3rd record for Bermuda. The bird remained at the site until 28/12. 2 **Ruby-Throated Hummingbirds** found by LS at the Botanical Gardens on 29/12, remained throughout the recording period with an additional 2 being seen over the winter at a private residence in Smiths Parish. **Black-headed Gull** found at Stone Crusher Corner on 17/12 (AW) roamed the island's ponds favouring Warwick and Spittal and was last seen on 30th January. An **Iceland Gull** seen by HM on 6th and EB on 7/12 at Cross Island remained for several days. This bird was of the subspecies Kumlieni (Kumlien's Gull). A **Short-eared Owl** seen on the Airport on 6/12 (MS) remained throughout the recording period and two birds were noted on several occasions.

120 species were recorded in January with a **Northern Flicker** at St. George's GC (PW) on New Year's morning being a great start to the birding year, unfortunately it was not re-located. **Forster's Tern** on the Causeway on 14/1 (PW) re-located to Coopers Island NR and then Harrington Sound into February. A **Striated Heron** found by EB at Ferry Point Park on 18/1 represents only the second record of this South American species. The bird is likely a ship-assisted vagrant, as a vessel transiting the channel area, minutes before it was found, is its likely transport. The ship passed the coast of South America and the southern Caribbean about 10 days prior. However, this remains an excellent record. **Iceland Gull** seen by a visiting birder in Hamilton Harbour on 17/1 was re-found in St. George's Harbour on 25/1 by EB and remained in close proximity to Ordnance Island for several weeks. This bird was the nominate race 'Glaucoides'.



Striated Heron (*Butorides striata*)  
Photo: Eva Bottelli



A **Horned Lark** found at Cross Island on 1/12 (MM) was elusive but remained throughout the winter recording period. **Northern Shrike** found at Cooper's Island NR on 25/12 (JP) was a nice Christmas gift that kept giving and was seen at multiple points around the reserve and Clearwater Beach throughout the period.



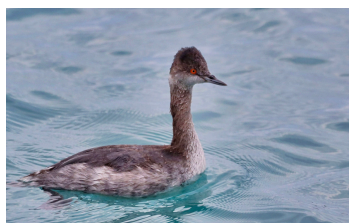
**Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*)**  
Photo: Miguel Mejías



**Northern Shrike (*Lanius borealis*)**  
Photo: Miguel Mejías

**Tree Swallow** found at Ferry Point (PW) on 2nd December was considered a late migrant but likely remained throughout the winter period as several sightings were recorded; this represents a rare overwintering bird. An **American Woodcock**, which was flushed at Morgan's Point on 30th Dec (PW), was not re-located despite much effort. **Wood Thrush** used to be an annual overwintering bird but has remained elusive in recent years; though one at Sears Cave, found on 29/12 (MM), did overwinter.

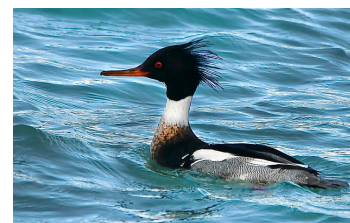
The winter months of January and February can be exciting with a good number of wintering warblers. 22 species were recorded over the winter, highlights of which were **Prothonotary Warbler** at Port Royal and Ferry point, **Blue-winged Warbler** at Mid Ocean GC and a beautiful adult male **American Redstart** at Morgan's Point. Five **Hermit Thrush** were found in various locations over the winter, and at least 5 **Ruby-Crowned Kinglet**, with 3 birds together in Ferry Point (Middle) being unusual. This is a high number for both species.



**Eared Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*)**  
Photo: Neal Morris



**Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*)**  
Photo: LeShun Smith



**Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*)**  
Photo: Eva Bottelli

113 species were recorded in February. Highlights included an unidentified Grebe, found by SS off the East End Mini Yacht club in St. George's Harbour, which on 2/2 was identified as an **Eared Grebe** by PW/EB. This represents again another excellent 2nd record for Bermuda of this west coast US species. The bird may have been present in St George's Harbour for a couple of weeks as numerous reports were received after the bird was identified.

A number of severe winter storms in the US pushed a few early migrants our way. **Purple Martin** and **Barn Swallow** off the South Shore on 3/2 (EB) and **Tree Swallow** at Kindley Field park on 5/2 (EB) as well as **Dickcissel** on Port Royal GC on 14/2 (EB) all represent early arrivals.

A flock of 8 **Greater White-fronted Geese** found on Port Royal GC 13/2 (CG) represents only the 3rd Record. All previous sightings were of single birds so this flock represents a massive increase in the numbers seen and afforded very close views on the course. The flock is a mix of adult and juvenile birds. **Red-breasted Merganser**, found by PF 20/2 in St. George's Harbour, was confirmed to this species by PW and being an adult male bird in excellent plumage, was well-enjoyed by many. This bird and the **Eared Grebe** enjoyed the shallows of Emily's Bay, often feeding in close proximity. A flock of **American Pipit** is usually expected during the winter, so 12 at the Airport on 2/2 were a nice find (TR). They remained around the airfield area in smaller groups for several days.

**Observers:** "Anon" (visiting birders), Eva Bottelli, Peter Frith, Chris Gibbons, Herb Marshall, Miguel Mejias, Jayden Parker, Trevor Rawson, Sylvia Shorto, Michael Simmons, Joanne Smith, Kate Sutherland, Paul Watson, Andrea Webb, Magill Weber

## SOCIETY NEWS AND EVENTS

**8 February 2025**

Alfred Blackburn Smith Nature  
Reserve Community Volunteer Day



**14-17 February 2025**

Great Backyard Bird Count

**15 March 2025**

Community Volunteer Day High Point Nature Reserve



**17 March 2025**

The Wonderful World of Bermuda's Bluebirds  
Presentation by Janice Hetzel





# SOCIETY NEWS AND EVENTS

**26 March 2025**

Bird Presentation at K.A.N.S. Camp



**1 April 2025**

Bermuda National Trust Children's Walk at Spittal Pond



**5 April 2025**

Guided Birdwatching Walk and Bird Banding Demonstration at Ferry Point Park





# UPCOMING EVENTS - SAVE THE DATE



## **High Point Nature Reserve Official Opening**

Earth Day - Tuesday, 22 April at Noon  
RSVP to [buybackbermuda@gmail.com](mailto:buybackbermuda@gmail.com)

## **Convex End to End**

Saturday, 3 May 2025 - Various start times  
Sign up [here](#).

The Bermuda Audubon Society has been selected as a fortunate recipient of funds raised by the End-to-End this May. Please support us by participating in this longstanding and extremely successful fundraising event. We are also looking for volunteers to help fill goody bags on Saturday, 26 April between 9 am – 5 pm. The day will be broken into 2 hour shifts. We're also looking for people to cheer participants in as they cross the finish line at the Royal Naval Dockyard. If you might help us out, please email us at [info@audubon.bm](mailto:info@audubon.bm)

## **Pelagic Birdwatching Trip**

Sunday, 4 May 2025 - 2:00 pm  
Sign up through BZS [here](#).  
Tickets are \$75 for members and \$85 for non-members

This is a great opportunity to view some magnificent seabirds in their element as they migrate past Bermuda. Possible sightings might include a variety of Shearwaters, Petrels, Storm-Petrels and Jaegers, maybe a Skua and of course our very own Cahows. You never know what surprise or filming opportunity awaits.

## **Annual Nonsuch Visit**

Sunday, 11 May 2025 - 1:00-5:00 pm  
Sign up through Bdatix [here](#).  
Tickets are \$85 for members and \$95 for non-members

Join us for an enchanting day on Nonsuch island where we will explore this extraordinary living museum and learn about the endangered Cahows that are successfully breeding on the island. Jeremy Madeiros will also introduce us to some of this year's new chicks. What better way to spend Mother's Day?

## **Pelagic Birdwatching Trip**

Sunday, 25 May 2025 - 2:00 pm  
Sign up through BZS [here](#).  
Tickets are \$75 for members and \$85 for non-members

If you can't make our trip on the 4<sup>th</sup>, here's your opportunity with a second Pelagic trip planned.

## **Annual General Meeting**

Wednesday, 4 June 2025 - 6:00 pm at Waterville, 2 Pomander Road, Paget  
RSVP by email to [info@audubon.bm](mailto:info@audubon.bm)

## **Paget Island Bird Camp**

Friday-Sunday, 10-12 October 2025  
It's a long way off, but please let us know if you think you may be interested in joining us. Email to [info@audubon.bm](mailto:info@audubon.bm)