

# Squawk 'n Talk

Volume 7, Issue 5

May 2007

Greetings from the Presidential Perch!

We had a very good turnout of members at our April meeting. Thank you for coming. I'm happy to see more members take an interest in our club's business as well as an interest in our Educational Program. Also, the new location seems to be working out very well.

Our annual fair is fast approaching. Although the fair can be a lot of work, it is also a lot of fun and very rewarding. If you have never participated in the fair, here is an opportunity to do so. You will have a great time and meet a lot of new people in the process. We will need volunteers to help with donations, setup, hospitality, advertising, etc. All of the speakers are booked & confirmed. Vendors are being contacted.

I would like to thank Carole Grommet and Jennifer Cira for last month's Educational Program. Carole gave a good demonstration on preparing for a new parrot in the home, including cage layout and various toys to use to entertain the new bird. Jennifer provided a nail & wing trim for our parrots. Nail trimming is important in reducing the possibility of getting a nail caught and entangled in the cage or on toys and causing injury to the parrot, especially if the owner is not home at the time. Trimming or clipping the wing feathers reduces, if not eliminates, the possibility of a parrot flying away from home. Not only does it sadden the owner when a parrot flies away, but, with our harsh winters, most parrots cannot survive the winter.

See you at the meeting.

Dave

## Tidbits

Trey Shaffer

**Special Event – Barbara Heidenreich returns.** We are very pleased to announce Barbara will be here Sunday, July 29 for a special engagement. I hope you all remember Barbara from our 2006 All American Hookbill Fair. She was a big hit. This is late breaking news. More details will follow... For now, circle the date on your calendar. It will be in the evening, probably at the Humane Society, in the Auditorium. We will need volunteers to help promote the event. Please contact Dorene Olson to find out what you can do.

**September Meeting Special** – Mark your calendars again. We will have our September meeting at the World Bird Sanctuary. We will have a special program presented by WBS staff. More details to follow... Thanks to Dorene for coordinating.

**New Donation Policy, member nominations** - The GPC has adopted a new procedure for nominating candidates for our financial support. Please read the article in this issue with details. It is time-sensitive.

## Bird Eating Spider

Yvonne Patterson



On a few of my trips to Central America and Australia, we have seen a large tarantula called the BIRD-EATING SPIDER. Believe it or not!

In Australia, the goliath bird-eating spider is pretty harmless to humans and will bite a human when threatened, but the venom in their fangs just causes swelling and pain similar to

a wasp sting. Tarantula bites to humans are usually in self-defense and don't always contain spider venom - what is known as a "dry bite".

The most dangerous thing about the goliath bird-eater is its ability to flick urticating hairs from its body at any creature it perceives as a threat, including humans. The nearly invisible hairs it voluntarily sends floating through the air are extremely irritating to our skin, and can cause real problems if they got into delicate mucous membranes around eyes and mouth.

As hunters, tarantulas can be fearsome predators. Tarantulas don't have any special techniques, such as building intricate webs, or leaping great distances, for hunting their prey. They use good, old-fashioned stealth and strength, very much like wild cats. They sneak up on their prey and pounce on the unsuspecting victim, inflicting a fatal bite with venomous fangs.

One fascinating feature of goliath bird-eaters is their ability to make noise. We are accustomed to seeing (the creepy) spiders stealthily crawling across walls, floors, etc. But when feeling threatened, the goliath bird-eater is capable of making a pretty loud hissing noise by rubbing bristles on its legs together. Called stridulation, it can be loud enough to be heard up to 15 feet away!

They eat insects, lizards, frogs occasionally, small birds and other spiders. All food is captured in the area near their burrows. Having no teeth, they rely on digestive juices to dissolve their food. The amazing thing about these spiders is that their digestive juices dissolve scales and bone, leaving little prey left over after they've eaten. When the spider has finished eating, the spider normally covers the entrance to their tunnel with web, sealing it. The web door remains until the spider is ready to eat again.

This is why I always keep a can of pyrethrum-based Spider-Kill in my bird room. No eight-legged creepy crawler is going to get any of MY birds!

Note: Don't forget, we will feature Yvonne Patterson and her Wings of Love show at our August All American Hookbill Fair

## Club Donation Policy

Trey Shaffer

It's so hard to give money away... Each year we distribute as much money as possible to individuals and organizations whose activities support our mission. This year we are using a new mechanism to allocate these funds. Previously the Board allocated

funds, which is within their charge to "conduct the business of the Club."

As you may know, we have a local rescue organization, Perfectly Precious Rescue and Adoption. Perfectly Precious was founded by Phyllis Cotton and Janet Draper, members of the GPC and Officers/Board Members. Over the years of Perfectly Precious' existence the Club has been careful to maintain a separation, or "arm's length" relationship with Perfectly Precious, avoiding even the appearance of impropriety or conflict of interest. Unofficially the relationship has worked well. Perfectly Precious' activities have brought new members to the Club and Club members have helped Perfectly Precious.

This created a dilemma. If Perfectly Precious had no association with the Club, we probably would have supported it financially long ago. However, it is inappropriate for any organization's board to donate money to its own Board members. One solution might be to have Board members recuse themselves, or abstain, from decisions relating to funding. However, in our case if we eliminate all GPC Board members associated with Perfectly Precious, we do not have a quorum to do business.

To eliminate this issue, the Board decided to let the general membership allocate available funds directly through recipient nomination and the vote of members present at the June, 2007 meeting. This decision was made and announced at the April meeting.

Effective immediately, any member may nominate potential recipients. The Club will disburse five grants of \$500 each to recipients chosen by a vote of the members present at the regular June meeting. Each member will have five votes and may vote once for up to five nominees.

Nominations will close at midnight, May 31. Nominations should be sent to David Kinkade, our President, by email to [President@GatewayParrotClub.org](mailto:President@GatewayParrotClub.org), or by postal mail at: 2412 Angela Drive, High Ridge, MO 63049. Time of entry will be determined by postmark or email timestamp.

All nominations will be posted on the web site and printed in the June newsletter. Each nomination should include the name of the nominee/organization and a short description of how the grant will be used. For publication in the newsletter the description will be limited to 50 words. If available, include information, such as web links to where members might find additional information. It might be nice to allow some time for discussion of nominees at the June meeting, but that may not be possible based on the number of nominations.

Jan Hooimeijer DVM

Note: This takes a little setup... Rather than use an article from the AAV series this month, here is a discussion of dermatitis and psychology from an email discussion, forwarded by Dorene Olson. She and Dr. Hooimeijer are members of the International Association of Animal Behavior Consultants, IAABC. The original email came from a response to a question from a Hyacinth breeder asking about a form of dermatitis commonly referred to as underwing syndrome. Thanks to both Dr. Hooimeijer and Dorene.

Regarding your question about "underwing syndrome".

I would like to give a general overview of my thoughts and considerations dealing with these problems.

Dermatitis of the prepatagium and axilla in parrots can be considered as one of those multifactorial "syndromes". In general the description of the condition/syndrome should not be considered a specific diagnosis. When the skin loses its protective barrier, bacterial/mycotic infections can become secondary infections/complications.

Besides staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus, Pseudomonas, Serratia, Nocardia, Mycobacterium and Klebsiella species can be found. In gangrenous dermatitis Clostridium sp. Aeromonas hydrophila can be part of the problem. There have been reports of Multiresistant Methicillin Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) infections that may not respond to regular treatments. Of the mycotic infections, Malassezia so, Candida albicans and Tricosporon asahii have been described.

Of all the specialists, dermatologists are dealing with a complicated organ that can be influenced by many factors, internal and external. Birds in general are not very sensitive to bacterial/mycotic infections unless the immune status is compromised. So any drug treatment for any bacterial/mycotic infection can only be part of the treatment because the real cause of the problem must be identified and addressed.

Two recent presentations regarding this topic:

- Axillary and Patagial Dermatitis in African Grey Parrots by Laueran V. Powers, DVM, Dipl. ABVP and Fern Van Sant DVM in the proceedings of the AAV, 2006 San Antonio.
- Treatment of Chronic Ulcerative Dermatitis Infected with Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in

Three Pet Psittacine Birds by: S. Smith BVetMed and N. Forbes BVetMed in Proceeding of the EAAV proceedings , 2007, Zurich.

The dermatitis we see is part of a complex issue in which "stress factors" play a major role. Any reason for being insecure is reason for reduction of immunity.

Malnutrition, with direct effect on the skin and mucous membranes, has been described for many years. In macaws, molting the large tail feathers is, in many of my cases, one of the typical findings when there are respiratory problems and wet nose/eyes. Molting problems are seldom recognized as indication of a chronic disorder. Looking at the molting pattern and quality of new feathers compared with old feathers can give us valuable information; as can looking for the symmetrical pattern in normal healthy wild birds.

Looking for those findings is important, considering we are looking for a broad spectrum of management issues affecting different organs. Most available lab work does not give us clear information or answers dealing with these issues. The skin is for sure one of the difficult organs to evaluate. Dermatologists have a hard time dealing with skin problems. Biopsies, in many cases, do not provide the answer beyond describing histological findings that are the result of secondary issues.

For sure, being hormonal/sexually active is a major stress factor; to me, one of the most prominent aspects and reason for physical and behavioral changes. Sexually active birds can be considered insecure; territorially defensive towards birds of the same or different species, other animals and predators. It makes sense to evaluate the ovary/testis to see whether there is evidence of active follicles /testicles.

As we know, many factors play a role in becoming sexually active besides having a mate. Having a mate out of free choice makes all the difference. Mate selection within aviculture cannot be compared with natural mate selection. Besides natural mate selection we have to consider that mated pairs of many years may break up and females look for, or need, another (male) partner. To me the concept of "partners for life" is not real.

Besides having a mate, availability of food, a suitable nesting site, rain/humidity and privacy for non-colony breeding birds are aspects to consider. We have to consider that this natural behavior is meant to reproduce to survive as a species. There is nothing fun or romantic about laying eggs and feeding babies to become part of the population. Are there predators/ birds of prey within the

area that cause stress every day? Are there other (new) birds within the facility that may have a negative effect on wellness within the facility? Are there youngsters of the older birds within the facility that are breeding close to the parents? Of course, are birds kept inside or outside? How many hours of daylight are there?

Looking at the dermatitis problems we see within aviculture and in companion birds, we have to consider that parrots/macaws are in general kept in the same aviary/cage for many years. There is not the variety, as in nature, for social interaction within a flock, special places to go to for foraging, special places to go to drink/bathe, special places to migrate at the end of the day to sleep as a flock outside the breeding period.

Birds that are sexually active within aviculture hardly have the privacy that birds need in nature to reproduce. In nature, breeding macaws can have a nesting site miles away from other breeding macaws. Being within the same enclosure, day and night, 7 days a week, which is, at the same time, the nesting site in captivity, might be one of the most unnatural situations for birds that are sexually active. For that reason we advise owners of companion parrots to take the birds shopping, visiting, hiking, biking and create a special place to sleep away from the cage. Prisoners kept in their cell the whole day develop serious health and behavioral problems.

A recent, horrible case, of axillair dermatitis in a hyacinth macaw female came from a breeder I have known for many years. Over the years, the weight of the babies became less and less as low as 900 grams. The molting of the tail feathers was horrible after 15 years. The dermatitis was a mess.

All those years there was a major stress factor. The birds were not tame and did not feel comfortable with the breeder. When breeders need a net to catch a bird they have had for many years, there is something wrong.

Besides addressing different management factors, the birds get injections to support the metabolism and enhance the immune system. The mess is cleaned after removing the debris and necrotic tissues under anesthesia. Depending on findings, antibiotics or antimycotis may be used topically. We are creating an ointment bandage to ensure 24 hour treatment with a combination of Aloe Vera/Propolis/Arnica and antibiotics depending of the findings. Treatment may last many weeks. The first results can be seen within a week.

The most difficult part is to discuss management issues and the background of problems with breeders. They all start telling me

they have been doing a great job for many years with fabulous results and nothing has changed; so what they are doing must be the best. Of course it makes sense because everybody is doing what they consider to be right. To me it's at the same time like smokers saying they feel great but develop serious health problems after doing well for many years.

After working as an avian veterinarian for 25 years, the vast majority of the breeders experience serious problems with breeding pairs within 10 years of breeding. It is very rare to find breeding pairs of 20 years and older still doing well. Of course there are pairs like that but they are a small minority. We all know that prevention is the key. That has become the major part of my work as avian veterinarian.

Dealing with issues like "underwing syndrome" is hard because identifying circumstances that could have prevented a problem is seldom an easy thing to do. Taking birds away from circumstances creating stress is the first thing to do. Ensure the birds are tame and comfortable in the presence of people/owners/caretakers. When birds show insecure behavior, start a desensitization protocol. Evaluate the diet depending on the clinical/physical examination, looking at skin, mucous membranes, feathers, molting. Never assume the diet must be good because it has been the same for many years and everything has gone well so far.

Other considerations include:

- Create an aviary with a "flock" of birds. It may be a flock of the same sex and species. It may be a flock of different species. Either will reduce the trigger to be sexually active.
- Have a different place/aviary where the birds go to, to spend the night.
- To be creative in developing enrichment protocols for the birds.

The underwing location of the dermatitis makes it more complicated. Last year I amputated the wing of a love bird with horrible, unresponsive, underwing dermatitis for 6 months. It was so bad, even euthanasia was considered. Within 2 weeks after surgery, amputating the wing at the level of the shoulder, the problem was solved and the bird is doing well with one wing.

I hope this gives you an idea about the way I look at issues like this without being able to be more specific about a single bird. A complete work up is needed with a lot of time spent going through the individual case/management issues.

All the best

Jan Hooimeijer DVM CPBC

- [www.kliniekvoorvogels.nl](http://www.kliniekvoorvogels.nl)
- Certified Parrot behavior consultant
- Founder, Chairman Society for Parrot and Parakeet Welfare (SPPW) [www.sppw.nl](http://www.sppw.nl)
- Co-founder Society The Modern Parrot [www.demodernepapegaai.nl](http://www.demodernepapegaai.nl)
- Advisor Poicephalus Studbook The Netherlands [www.poicephalusstamboek.org](http://www.poicephalusstamboek.org)
- Board Member Foundation The Lokkerij [www.delokkerij.nl](http://www.delokkerij.nl)
- Lid Association of Avian Veterinarian (AAV) [www.aav.org](http://www.aav.org)
- Lid International Association of Animal Behavior Consultants (IAABC) [www.iaabc.org](http://www.iaabc.org)

## The Great Victory

Debby Martin

Mozart achieved a great victory the other day and wanted to share it with the greater flock. Now that spring is coming and a molt likely Mozart does want his shower every day. Since Beta Bird's time is limited she and Mozart share the shower. Mozart sits in his window perch (it's high up so modesty is preserved) and basks in the spray and watches the birds at the feeder. Unfortunately the "Gang of Four" squirrel squadron has descended on the bird feeder. Mozart detests squirrels as thieves and vagabonds and when he saw them snarfing the sunflower seed he leaped into action! He fluffed (even though he was damp), pounded his beak on the window edge and then launched into the most aggressive version of "Pop Goes the Weasel" Beta Bird had ever heard. The squirrels promptly skittered off and Mozart looked smug for the rest of the day! He only wishes the cardinal appreciates his great effort!

Are your birdies getting their baths regularly – who knows what adventures await!

## Book Picks of the Month

Christine Kinkade

I was very glad to see the Library generated more interest at the April meeting than it has in the past months. I encourage all GPC members to take advantage of the books the Library has to offer.

Here are this month's picks:

**Amazon Parrots** by Paul R. Paradise

This book, illustrated with more than 60 full-color illustrations, presents sensible, easy-to-follow recommendations about selecting and caring for Amazon Parrots. It concentrates on providing readers with the information they need and want and all given in an interesting and easy-to-read style. (93 pages).

**Beginner's Guide to Cockatiels** by Cyril H. Rogers

This short book introduces the reader to the care and keeping of cockatiels. (44 pages).

**Eclectus Parrots** by Katy McElroy

This is my absolute pick if you have an Eclectus. A must read for the Eclectus owner or if you are considering an Eclectus as a companion parrot. This book will give you all the information you will need to get started on Eclectus parrots as pets. Lots of full color photos and illustrations. (95 pages).

**Guide To A Well-Behaved Parrot** by Mattie Sue Athan.

A parrot-care handbook that helps you understand parrot psychology as the first step in dealing with the most common parrot behavior problems - screaming, biting, and feather chewing. Full-color photos. (143 pages).

**Pet Loss and Human Bereavement** by Kay, Nieburg, Kutscher, Grey, and Fudin

If you have ever lost a companion animal, whether it is a bird, cat, dog, etc, I am sure you will find this book very helpful in coping with your loss. This book goes in depth about losing a beloved pet. (192 pages).

**Training Your Parrot** by Kevin Murphy

This book is for people who want to make sure that their parrot becomes truly a pet and companion instead of just

an avian boarder in the home. This book contains exactly the type of sensible, practical, experience-proved advice that all parrot owners can put to good use. Several full-color photos. (189 pages).

GPC members can check out any of these featured picks at this month's meeting.

A complete listing of the GPC library is available on the GPC website [www.GatewayParrotClub.org](http://www.GatewayParrotClub.org). If you wish to check out any of these, or any of our books, please contact me prior to the next GPC meeting by phone (636) 343-8097, or email at: [Librarian@GatewayParrotClub.org](mailto:Librarian@GatewayParrotClub.org), and I will bring them to the next meeting.

All books checked out should be returned at the following GPC meeting. If that is not possible, please return the books by mail to Christine Kinkade, 2412 Angela Dr., High Ridge, MO. 63049-2848.

Happy reading!

Christine

## How are we gonna eat today?

### The influence of food availability on behaviour of pet parrots

Hildegard Niemann

Last year I got an email question from the owner of two Blue-fronted Amazons. Both amazons bit the owner and after a short while he was very terrified of the birds, which were flying to attack him. Clipping is not an option here in Germany, so he was searching for help as he did not want to put his Amazons in a rescue center. When I do a consultation I always ask about the environment of the parrots and it turned out that the Amazons were eating mainly a dry seed diet, a lot of fruits but no vegetables. The seeds were offered in the morning and treats were available the whole day. We changed the diet immediately so the Amazons got their seeds in the afternoon and were changed from fruits to vegetables, which were offered the whole day. No fruits, not even as a treat, were offered for six months. Then, I got an email from the owner telling me both Amazons were now very friendly and lively; even the mating season was not a problem this year. But he had made one fault two weeks ago. He was eating a banana and the Amazons were begging for the fruit so much they got a small

piece. Two hours later the owner was bitten again. What happened?

Blue-fronted Amazons live mainly in a very poor habitat where it is difficult to find food. Breeding season is at the beginning of the rainy season, when food is more easily available. During their breeding season the amazons have to defend their nest and territory. For this reason they have to be aggressive. A friendly and peaceful Amazon will not have a chance to defend the nest hole. As food is difficult to find, those Amazons have to eat nearly everything. Their short, bent legs show us they seldom visit the ground, and this is logical. They are too slow when attacked by a predator so it is very risky to search for food on the ground.

What is the connection between the two Blue-fronted Amazons and their companions in the wild? Well, the easy food availability showed the Amazon it was the ideal time of the year to raise offspring. Seeds grow on the ground and are very high in fat, another trigger for the mating season. But as Blue-fronted Amazons seldom fly to the ground in the wild this food also gave our birds the signal it was time to breed and defend the cage, where the food was! Changing the availability of the food, reducing the calories and putting the main meal time to the end of the day changed the behaviour of these Amazons. When the banana was offered again, the sugar and calories showed the Amazons high calorie fruits were available and behaviour changed immediately.

We learn from this simple consultation that availability of food has a very great influence on the behaviour of our pet parrots. Let's look at some other species. Keas, Galahs and Yellow-crested Cockatoos, Corellas and Goffin Cockatoos are well-known for their playfulness. Even in the wild, they enjoy the luxury of playing in the wind, with windmills, with pumpkins, leaves and so on. Most other parrot species search for food during this time. The reason these birds have the opportunity to play so much is that they followed men in their habitat, e.g. pastures, parks and gardens. Food is available and easy to find. Remember, a Galah only needs one ounce of seed for the whole day! Keas eat meat whenever they can get it. Meat is high in protein and fat and therefore a good energy resource for this parrot. Following men and eating meat has been very valuable for this intelligent species and lead to a playfulness we seldom see in species that have to work very hard for their food.

Another species attracts our attention. What about the Eclectus? The females do not leave the areas around the nesting holes for nearly 11 months a year. If they are not fed by their males they would starve, as the food around the nest might not be plentiful.

This is a very bad situation if you want to raise young parrots. Well, the Eclectus has solved this problem very well. Their intestine is very effective and uses every calorie, vitamin and mineral the parrot is eating, not leaving one single molecule behind. The females are very aggressive around the nest and several males feed one female. Their efficiency of absorption of food leads us to some problems with our pet Eclectus. They react aggressively and pluck when they are fed too well, especially when vitamins and minerals are added to the meals. Their diet must always be discussed with the veterinarian and a behaviour consultant, especially when the females begin to lay eggs.

We often believe living in the wild is like living in a Walt Disney Jungle. The truth is very far from this! Living outside means the parrot has to search for food, often the whole day, and some days it might get hungry and have to return to his roosting tree still hungry. Eating meat and fruits is a luxury and when a parrot has to fly several kilometers to a fruit tree it can never be sure another parrot flock has not eaten the fruits a day before. Predators are everywhere and the high fat seeds are not easy to find. Parrots in the wild only have the time to play when they follow men or when they are young and fed by their parents. The Kea has shown us that meat has a very significant role in his life and his behaviour.

We want the best for our pets, nothing less. But the best is not to feed them as much food as possible with very much fat. A healthy parrot must use his instincts in our home to get food he needs. If we offer our parrots a healthy diet, depending on the species, we will share a wonderful friendship with them. So how are we gonna eat today?

Hildegard (Hilla) Niemann

- MSc Biology
- Parrot Behaviour Consultant
- Member Editorial Board - WP Magazine
- Member of the International Association of Animal Behaviour Consultants IAABC
- Member Amazona Society
- Author, "Graupapageien - intelligent & aktiv"
- Author, "Papageien als Heimvögel"

## Recipe of the Month Corny Bean Salad

Heidi Keifer

- 3 cans (15 oz) - beans (we use garbanzo, red kidney and black beans)
- 1 cup - corn, fresh or frozen, cooked and cooled
- ½ red pepper, chopped
- 2 slices red onion, chopped
- ¼ cup - chopped fresh cilantro, yum, key ingredient

### Vinaigrette

- 6 T - olive oil
- 2T - balsamic vinegar (balsamic is worth the buy)
- 1t - Dijon mustard
- Salt and pepper - to taste, which I think we forget every time

Drain and rinse the beans, then place them in a large bowl. Add corn, red pepper, red onion and cilantro. Stir.

### Prepare vinaigrette.

Measure the olive oil, vinegar and mustard into a jar. Screw on lid tightly and shake the dressing well. Add salt and pepper to taste. Pour over bean mix a little at a time and mix to coat. Add enough to suit your taste, but remember, it picks up more flavor overnight. Refrigerate until ready to serve.

Serves 8-10, or so they claim. Kent and I love it so much that we finish it off in a sitting.) If there's a cup left over, I put it on a salad with some cheese and call it southwestern topping.

## Proposed Addition to Bylaws

The addition of the following privacy policy to the bylaws to the bylaws is proposed for vote at the May meeting.

*The Gateway Parrot Club will not use, or knowingly permit use of, member personal information for anything but Club business. This includes all forms of captured information including, but not limited to, name, address, telephone and email information. The Club will make every effort to conform to members', and non-member registrants' stated preference for email contact. We will not make personal information available to third parties. Members of the Club agree not to use member information for anything but Club business.*

## Attendance

Attending our April meeting...

Dorene Olson	Whitney Kandlbinder
Mandy Baumgartner	Joe Lawler
Nancy Marron	Rich Grommet
Janet Draper	Midge Greenberg
Carole Grommet	Jim Berk
David Kinkade	Pat Flynn
Christine Kinkade	
Maya Winoker-visitor	Cathy Wendler
Trey Shaffer	Ronald Spitler
Niki Shaffer	Suzanne Dohack
Pat and Bernie Seiler	Jennifer Cira
Joyce Kandlbinder	
Judy Kandlbinder	

## 2007 Meeting Schedule

The year is just starting, and we are looking for topics of interest for our meetings. Dorene Olson is our Education and Program chair. She is looking for our input on suggestions for topics and speakers. Please let Dorene, or any Board member what interests you and what you think will make the meetings more interesting.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Topic</b>
May 20	New Bird! What to do – Dawn Breer
June 10	Toy making party. Note, this is the <i>Second</i> Sunday
July 15	Feather Distribution Project, Avian folktales
July 29	Barbara Heidenreich – Special Event
August 25-26	Annual Fair
September 16	Special program at WBS!
October 21	TBA
November 18	TBA – Nominations for offices
December 16	Elections – Holiday party

## Contact Information

Officers

We welcome your comments and suggestions...

President	Dave Kinkade	(636) 343-8097
Vice President	Phyllis Cotton	(314) 427-3679
Secretary	Dorene Olson	(314) 956-1310
Treasurer	Nancy Marron	(314) 984-9524
Membership	Jennifer Cira	(636) 527-5889

Board Members

Christine Kinkade	(636) 343-8097
Carole Grommet	(636) 529-0026
Mandy Baumgartner	(314) 842-4191
Trey Shaffer	(314) 432-4317
Janet Draper	(314) 432-3019
Niki Shaffer	(314) 432-4890

Committees

Education/Outreach	Dorene Olson	(314) 956-1310
Hospitality	Pat Seiler	(636) 462-4732
Librarian	Christine Kinkade	(636) 343-8097
Ways & Means	Suzanne Dohack	(636) 734-4527
Website /Newsletter	Trey Shaffer	(314) 432-4317