



Corkscrew  
Swamp Sanctuary

## Along the Boardwalk

November, 2007

[www.corkscrew.audubon.org](http://www.corkscrew.audubon.org)

### Philanthropy, free breakfast on tap

Being a philanthropist could provide tax savings and a free breakfast. Three items are of interest.

First, the Pension Protection Act passed by Congress last summer allows donors to make charitable gifts from their IRAs. At age 70-1/2, owners of IRAs must begin taking taxable distributions from their plans, but amounts of charitable gifts up to \$100,000 from an IRA are not subject to income tax. This opportunity applies to gifts made prior to December 31, 2007.

Second, a program is planned on estate giving. Those wanting to know more about this option are invited to a free community breakfast on November 7 from 8:30-10:30 AM at the Naples Beach Hotel (851 Gulf Shore Blvd. N).

Wayne Mones, Senior Philanthropy Advisor with National Audubon

Society, will conduct a seminar about "Doing Well by Doing Good for Conservation in Southwest Florida" which will cover how estate planning could benefit Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary. Reservations for the breakfast should be made with Candace Forsyth before Monday, November 5.

Finally, Doug Machesney, a five-year Corkscrew volunteer, has been hired as Southwest Florida Major Gifts Coordinator. Doug's enthusiasm for Corkscrew plus a previous, similar position with Concord University in West Virginia made him the ideal choice for the new position.

For further information about supporting Corkscrew through an IRA, or for reservations to the November 7 community breakfast, please contact Candace Forsyth at 348-9151 x111.

'Tis the season...



Don't forget to set your clocks back on November 4

Wednesday, November 7

Fisheating Creek canoe trip  
8:30 AM-4:30 PM

Friday, November 9

Fakahatchee field trip  
8 AM-3 PM

Tuesday, November 20

Wild Florida Adventure training  
9 AM-1 PM

Friday, December 7

Welcome Back Potluck Dinner  
4 PM-6 PM

Saturday, December 15

Corkscrew Christmas Bird Count  
all day

Contact Sally at 348-9151, x112 or [sstein@audubon.org](mailto:sstein@audubon.org) for information.

### Quick ID Guide

#### Brown Waders: Immature White Ibis versus Limpkin, Glossy Ibis

Immature White Ibis begin all milk chocolate brown with a white belly. In flight, a white rump is visible. Legs and bills are orange. With each molt as it ages, the head, neck, wings, and body become more mottled with white.

The Glossy Ibis is a small dark ibis that looks black in the distance, but at close quarters, the neck is reddish-brown and the body is a bronze-brown with a metallic iridescent sheen on the wings. The curved-down bill is olive-brown, the facial

skin is blue-gray with a bordering white line that extends around the eyes. Legs, and feet are brown.

Location matters. Glossy Ibis prefer open areas for foraging. A bird foraging near the boardwalk in the cypress swamp will be an immature White Ibis.

Limpkins are brown birds with many tiny flecks of white instead of the white blotches of the immature ibis. Their bills are yellowish but dark at the tips. Except during courtship and mating, Limpkins are loners while both ibis prefer to be in flocks.



Limpkin



immature White Ibis



Glossy Ibis



immature White Ibis

### Bird Trivia

What bird found in Collier County is the most prolific avian ant-eater in the world?

Discover the answer at [www.collieraudubon.org/birding.html](http://www.collieraudubon.org/birding.html)

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## In Case a Visitor Asks

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### Why do Sapsuckers drill holes in straight rows, and why do they return to the same trees?

The primary food of the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker is tree sap although they also eat fruit and berries, cambium, and they occasionally cache nuts and fruit. They're known to take sap from 246 different native tree species.

The young are fed sap, fruit, and insects, usually regurgitated, until they fledge, and then parents teach sapsucking to the young.

How do they know the best trees?

Trees react to stress and injury akin to the way people's bodies react to injury or stress. For example, when we have the flu, body temperature rises. An infection causes increased blood flow to the affected area.

Trees react to stress or injury by increasing sap production, and the sap is more sugary. That attracts the sapsucker, which can distinguish between healthy and stressed trees.

When sapsuckers discover a likely tree, they explore for the best sap source by drilling in exploratory horizontal rows. When the sweet stuff is found, they feed on the sap. They will guard their sap well from other birds, including Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, and from small mammals.

When the flow of sap from a good hole begins to run low, they may drill a series of vertical holes to take advantage of a known good feeding location.

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## October Sightings

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One in a pair Acadian Flycatchers watches its mate above the boardwalk (October 9).



Narrowleaf Sunflowers bloom just before the wildlife crossing (October 9).



A Great Horned Owl makes a rare visit along the observation platform spur (October 16).

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## In a Holiday State of Mind

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Get a head start on holiday gift shopping by visiting the Nature Store before the influx of visitors arrives.

Special holiday items are now in stock and include 2008 Audubon weekly appointment calendars and monthly calendars and a variety of holiday greeting cards.

Nature ornaments feature birds, bears, and other critters plus a collection of unique nature holiday ornaments and novelty holiday ornaments such as the relaxing gator on the first page.

Additional gift and decorative items include a variety of carved Peruvian gourd ornaments depicting owls

and other birds plus gourd boxes decorated with nature motifs.

Burt's Bees has also introduced an assortment of gift packs filled with Burt's Bees products. There are other holiday-themed items in addition to the usual selection of clothes, toys, gifts, jewelry, and books.

# Planting for a Butterfly Garden

To showcase native plants that are wildlife attractors in South Florida, Corkscrew planted a variety of native plants around the library, parking area, and in and around the Living Machine. Below is a sampling of native butterfly attractors.

Butterflies use two different types of plants: those that provide nectar for the adults (nectar plant) and those that provide food for their offspring/caterpillars (larval/host plant). Successful butterfly gardens are in sunny locations but are sheltered from the wind, and they have a butterfly water source (a damp mud puddle in a sunny location, or a bucket of moist sand).

## LARVAL (HOST) PLANTS

### TREES

- Coastal Plain Willow (*Salix carolinia*)
- Mourning Cloak, Viceroy
- Dahoon Holly (*Ilex cassine*)
- Striped Hairstreak, Henry's Elfin
- Live Oak (*Quercus virginianan*)
- Banded Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Red-banded Hairstreak, Polyphemus Moth
- Pond Apple (*Anona glabra*)
- Zebra Swallowtail
- Pop Ash (*Fraxines caroliniana*)
- Tiger Swallowtail
- Red Bay (*Persea borbonia*)
- Spicebush & Palamedes Swallowtails, Io Moth
- Strangler Fig (*Ficus aurea*)
- Ruddy Daggerwing
- Wild Lime (*Zanthoxylum fagara*)
- Giant Swallowtail



### SHRUBS

- Bahama Cassia (*Cassia chapmanii*)
- Cloudless Sulphur, Large Orange Sulphur, Orange Barred Sulphur
- Jamaica Caper (*Capparis cynophallophora*)
- Checkered White, Florida White, Great Southern White
- Wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifolia*)
- Red-banded Hairstreak

### VINES

- Maypop (*Passiflora incarnata*)
- Gulf Fritillary, Zebra Longwing, Julia
- Passionvine (*Passiflora suberosa*)
- Gulf Fritillary, Zebra Longwing, Julia
- White Vine (*Sarcostemma clausum*)
- Queen, Soldier, Monarch

## LARVAL (HOST) PLANTS

### FLOWERS

- Alligator Flag (*Thalia geniculata*)
- Brazilian Skipper
- Asters (*Aster spp.*)
- Painted Lady
- Beggar Ticks (*Desmodium incanum*)
- Gray Hairstreak
- Blue Porterweed (*Stachytarpheta utricifolia*)
- Buckeye
- Butterfly Pea (*Centrosema virginianum*)
- Long-tailed Skipper
- Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*)
- Queen, Soldier, Monarch
- Coontie (*Zamia floridana*)
- Atala
- Dog Fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*)
- Black Swallowtail
- False Nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrica*)
- Red Admiral
- Lemon Bacopa (*Bacopa caroliniana*)
- White Peacock
- Milk Pea (*Galactia smallii*)
- Gray Hairstreak
- Necklace Pod (*Sophoratum entosa*)
- Gray Hairstreak
- Salt Marsh Mallow (*Kosteletzkya virginica*)
- Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak
- Scarlet Hibiscus (*Hibiscus coccineus*)
- Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak
- Scarlet Milkweed (*Asclepias curassavica*)
- Queen, Soldier, Monarch
- Spanish Needles (*Bidens alba*)
- Dainty Sulphur
- Tampa Verbena (*Glandularia tampensis*)
- White Peacock
- Thistles (*Cirsium spp.*)
- Little Metalmark
- Tickseed (*Coreopsis leavenworthii*)
- Dainty Sulphur, Pearl Crescent
- Water Dropwort (*Oxypolis filiformis*)
- Black Swallowtail
- Wild Petunia (*Ruellia carolinienses*)
- Buckeye, White Peacock

A Tiger Swallowtail gets nectar from a Fiddlewood bloom by the Living Machine, left column. A Ruby-throated Hummingbird takes nectar from Coral Honeysuckle, right. Hummingbirds also feed at Firebush.

## GENERAL NECTAR PLANTS

### TREES

- Sabal Palm, *Sabal palmetto*
- Saw Palmetto, *Serenoa repens*

### SHRUBS

- Beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*)
- Coral Bean (*Erythrina herbacea*)
- Fiddlewood (*Citharexylum fruticosum*)
- Firebush (*Hamelia patens*)
- Golden Dewdrop (*Duranta erecta*)
- Necklace Pod (*Sophoratum entosa*)
- Wild Coffee (*Psychotria nervosa*)

### VINES

- Carolina Jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)
- Coral Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)

### FLOWERS

- Ageratum (*Eupatorium incarnatum*)
- Beach Sunflower (*Helianthus debilis*)
- Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia pulchella*)
- Blue Porterweed (*Stachytarpheta utricifolia*)
- Scorpiontail (*Heliotropium angiospermum*)
- Spanish Needles (*Bidens alba*)
- Sunshine Mimosa (*Mimosa strigalosa*)
- Tampa Verbena (*Glandularia tampensis*)
- Tickseed (*Coreopsis leavenworthii*)
- Tropical Sage (*Salvia coccinea*)

