



From The Conservation Chair

In the past, summer was a time to relax, to take time off for a family vacation, renew your spirits and generally enjoy a slower pace of life. Today, with cell phones and e-mail, instant messaging and 24-hour news service, you can't get a break. The daily grind is unrelenting. So, here it is, the late breaking stories we're following for you.

Horseshoe Crab (HSC) Harvesting Moratorium

The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) failed to impose a 2-year moratorium on the harvesting of Horseshoe Crabs in the Delaware Bay. Instead, Addendum IV to the Interstate Fisheries Management Plan for HSCs would allow harvesting of 100,000 male horseshoe crabs in both Delaware and New Jersey after June 7th.

New Jersey enacted a 2-year moratorium this year prior to HSC landings in May. Delaware has just proposed a rulemaking to satisfy the changes to the ASMFC plan that would go into effect in 2007.

While it appears the HSC population has stabilized, we believe the level is still too low to provide sufficient egg densities to support a recovery of the Red Knot population, which continues to show a decline.

The Department is proposing two options, either of which would meet the compliance requirements of Addendum IV to the Interstate Fishery Management Plan for Horseshoe Crabs.

- Option 1 -

Prohibits the harvesting and landing of horseshoe crabs in Delaware waters from January 1 through June 7 for two years, but would allow the harvesting of up to 100,000 male horseshoe crabs from June 8 through December 31. This option mirrors the ASMFC Addendum.

Preferred Option

- Option 2 -

Prohibits all harvesting and landing of horseshoe crabs in Delaware for a period of two years to begin in calendar year 2007. This option is more restrictive than required in the Addendum but is consistent with the New Jersey rule.

A hearing on the proposed rulemaking will be held in the DNREC Auditorium at 89 Kings Highway in Dover on September 28, 2006 at 7:30 pm. Written comments will be accepted until October 3, 2006.

Delaware's proposed rule appears in the September 1, 2006 State Register which can be found at:

http://www.state.de.us/research/register/september2006/proposed/10%20DE%20Reg%20519%2009-01-06.htm#P34_3599

- ACTION -

Please attend the hearing in the DNREC Auditorium at 89 Kings Highway in Dover September 28, 2006 at 7:30 pm. or send in written comments in support of Option 2 by October 3, 2006, which imposes a 2-year moratorium on HSC harvesting to give the Red Knot the greatest chance for survival.

Inside this Issue

Horseshoe Crab Harvesting Moratorium

Curbside Recycling

Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge

Delaware City Refinery

Dupont Chambers Works Caustic Vx Hydrolysate Treatment

State Resources Area Maps/Comprehensive Plan

Multi-Pollutant Emission Control Regulation for Electric Generating Units

From the President's Desk

Audubon Adventures Update

Help Wanted

2006 Birdseed Sale Information & Order Form

Curbside Recycling

Once again, the Delaware General Assembly failed to enact curbside recycling legislation (SB 225). The bill passed the Senate but died in the House. The following is an opinion piece on this subject.

Talking Trash: The Prospects for Curbside Recycling in Delaware

Several times a year, an article appears in the paper with various people lamenting the state's pathetic recycling rate. The article usually contains a quote from an individual who has moved to Delaware from [name a state] and is in total disbelief that the state does not have a mandatory curbside-recycling program. Why is it that Delaware cannot enact a curbside recycling program, when there are almost 9,000 such programs nationwide? I offer the following observations and suggestions for your consideration.

First, responsibility for recycling has been assigned to the same entity that is responsible for running the state's municipal waste landfills and transfer stations. Many communities around the country are achieving recycling rates of over 30 percent. Some experts in the field believe that a 50 percent recycling rate is obtainable. For the Delaware Solid Waste Authority (DSWA), a recycling rate of 30 to 50 percent would mean a corresponding loss in landfill revenues, a situation no self-perpetuating bureaucracy would ever countenance. Instead, the DSWA charges people to operate a voluntary curbside program, which acts as a penalty to recycling rather than an incentive.

Second, the true cost of trash disposal is often hidden in the local tax bill when it is provided as a government service. It is important for the consumer to understand the true cost

of waste disposal and to pay for the service based on the amount of waste they generate. This is known as "pay as you throw." Thus, the more you recycle, the less you pay for waste disposal. By way of example, my household consists of 3 adults and 4 pets. We have twice weekly trash pick up. We generally have only one kitchen bag of trash per week. We recycle cardboard, glass, aluminum and bi-metallic cans, batteries, newspapers, magazines and office paper. Unfortunately, we pay the same as everyone else for trash disposal.

Third is the issue of trash collection. Although many communities provide trash collection as a service, many other households have individual contracts with private waste haulers. This results in an extremely inefficient collection system where trash trucks from different companies leap-frog through the neighborhood to service individual households. Not only is this hard on the roads and results in more diesel emissions from garbage trucks, it usually ends up in higher costs to the consumer. One solution to this problem is the formation of "trash districts." I live in one such district in Kent County. Generally, trash collection fees in areas that have formed trash districts are cheaper than individual trash collection contracts. Haulers bid for the service, which maintains competition and keeps prices down. Hypothetically, the formation of trash districts would also allow curbside collection of recyclables to be built into the contract. If a trash district has twice weekly pick up, one of those days could be dedicated to trash collection and the other to recyclables.

The fourth issue is the state bottle bill, which, in Delaware, is a total hoax perpetrated on the consumer, even though some members of the environmental community still hold it up as an environmental badge of honor. Stay with me on this one.

The state has a mandatory 5-cent deposit on certain beverage containers. When a retail supermarket purchases these products from a wholesale distributor, they pay the deposit upfront. When a consumer returns a bottle to reclaim the deposit, the supermarket pays the consumer and then has to go back to the wholesaler to get reimbursed. The wholesaler gets to keep all of the unclaimed deposits. There is no requirement that the wholesale distributors keep records or report their ill-gotten gains. However, in a 2002 report by Franklin Associates, it was estimated (based on 2000 data) that approximately 93 million deposit bottles are sold in Delaware annually, while only 35 million deposits are reclaimed, or a return rate of almost 38 percent (which is, no doubt, overly generous for Delaware). This translates to an unreported, unaccounted windfall to wholesale distributors of almost \$3 million a year. These funds could and should be used to offset the cost of implementing a mandatory statewide curbside recycling program. Unfortunately, a former legislator, administration insider and one of the most powerful lobbyists in Dover represents the wholesale distributors. If additional funds are required to support a mandatory curbside-recycling program, a surcharge should be placed on the Solid Waste Authority's landfill tipping fee to help pay for it, thus spreading the cost of the program out across all consumers.

So, back to the original question: Why can't Delaware enact a mandatory curbside recycling program? The answer should be obvious: a lack of leadership by our elected officials of both parties and special interest politics in Dover.

You can find a white paper entitled the "Essential Elements of a Statewide Curbside Recycling Program for Delaware" on our web site at <http://www.delawareaudubon.org/>

Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge (PHNWR)

On April 5, 2006, DAS, Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER) and the Center for Food Safety filed a complaint in U.S. District Court of Delaware. DAS believes the PHNWR is being managed and operated in violation of federal law and in a manner that is not consistent with the purposes for which the refuge was established. The objective of this lawsuit is to ensure that various uses and activities at PHNWR are properly conducted and will achieve and maintain the biological integrity, diversity and environmental health of the refuge. Specifically, DAS believes current farming practices are being conducted in violation of the 1997 Refuge Improvement Act. The complaint also objects to the use of genetically modified seed in contradiction to previously announced USFWS Refuge policy. The U.S. Department of Interior offered the plaintiffs an opportunity to enter into a settlement agreement to resolve the issues raised in the complaint. The parties have been actively negotiating and appear to be close to a settlement.

DAS has also been participating in the development of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan for the PHNWR that will guide the operations and management of the refuge over the next 15 years. We recently requested that the refuge provide us with copies of management plans for fishing, hunting, public recreation, endangered species, water/marsh management, forestry, agricultural/crop lands, trapping, and any other relevant management plans so we can participate effectively in the planning process and provide informed recommendations for the future operation of the refuge. Prime Hook's response to such requests in the past has not been good. We recognize staff resource constraints and have offered to have Delaware Audubon volunteers copy these materials so as not to impose a burden on the refuge.

Delaware City Refinery

On March 1, 2006 DAS and the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) were in court again with Texaco Refining, a predecessor to Star Enterprises, Motiva, Premcor and Valero Energy in ownership of the Delaware City Refinery. In 1988, NRDC and DAS filed an action against the refinery in federal court under the Clean Water Act for on-going violations of its NPDES (water discharge) permit. The Court found that numerous violations had occurred between 1983 and 1991 and that the Refinery had failed to make any attempt to determine the impact of the permit violations on the river by conducting required monitoring studies. NRDC and DAS considered a monitoring plan which was developed by the Refinery in 1993 to be inadequate. The independent expert appointed by the Court outlined an appropriate series of studies to evaluate the impacts. The studies were performed and the results compiled. Oral arguments in the case were heard before U.S. District Court Judge Sue L. Robinson who had previously ordered studies to determine the impact of the illegal discharges on the ecological health of the river. We believe Texaco has failed to conduct or has inadequately or improperly performed key studies that were previously ordered by the court. DAS and NRDC have repeatedly attempted to ensure that Texaco Refining comply with the court's order.

On August 31st, Judge Robinson set an evidentiary hearing for Tuesday, October 24, 2006 at 10:00 am in Courtroom 6B of the J. Caleb Boggs Federal Building at 844 King Street in Wilmington. The hearing will include testimony from Dr. Jay C. Means, a court appointed expert, who will examine whether Texaco's data is reliable and whether it demonstrates compliance with the February 22, 2000 Stipulated Order previously issued by Judge Robinson. We view this as a positive development in the case since prior opinions and recommendations by Dr. Means have supported our own views on the case.

DuPont Chambers Works Caustic VX Hydrolysate Treatment

In July, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) issued a second report on the treatment of VX nerve agent process residue (Caustic VX Hydrolysate or CVXH) at the DuPont Chambers Works in Deepwater, NJ. The discharge from the Chambers Works treatment process would go to the Delaware River. The previous CDC report identified several limitations on available data that needed to be addressed, including the limited effectiveness of the process in removing the phosphonate loading from the treatment plant effluent. The report also addressed other issues not previously considered.

DAS is in the process of reviewing the report to determine if there is any basis for reconsidering our opposition to the processing of this material at the Chambers Works and its subsequent discharge to the Delaware River. DuPont has stated that they have no current plans to request or amend a NJ Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) Permit.

- ACTION -

Contact Mark Martell or me (nicholasdi@comcast.net) to provide your comments or express your views on this issue.

Be an Active Voice In Delaware

State Resources Area Maps/Comprehensive Plan Updates

The 1990 Land Protection Act contains a little known provision that requires DNREC to produce and adopt maps of designated State Resource Areas (SRA's) that are to be sent to each respective county and municipality for inclusion in the conservation element of the update to their Comprehensive Plans. Once incorporated, local governments are required to adopt and incorporate overlay zoning ordinances, guidelines and specific technically based environmental performance standards, design criteria and mitigation requirements that shall apply to significant ecological functions and identified historic and archeological sites on their lands.

DAS, as well as many other environmental and conservation organizations, was invited by the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental to participate in various meetings and public forums to identify lands for inclusion as designated State Resource Areas. Public meetings were held in each county and the public was invited to provide comment and input into the process. The department conducted numerous other meetings with developers, homebuilders, realtors, agricultural interests, landowners and other business interests to inform them about the process and invite their active input.

The Open Space Advisory Council held a hearing on the proposed SRA's on May 1, 2006 and recommended to DNREC Secretary Hughes the designation of 286,000 acres of land as State Resource Areas. In the final hours of the legislative session, without discussion, pro-development interests pressed members of the General Assembly to pass legislation (SB 397) that rendered ineffective provisions of the fifteen-year-old law, without the benefit of a full and open debate or the input of other interested parties. It appears supporters of SB 397 were not willing to hold themselves to the same standards of conduct they demanded of others. DAS petitioned the Governor to veto the bill, which she did on July 17th. Secretary Hughes has not made a final decision on the SRA designations.

Contrary to the comments of those opposed to the SRA designations, these maps do not deprive landowners of the value or use of their lands. The designation of resource areas should occur without political interference and should be science based. The counties, as the state's local land use authority, should then determine how best to protect these areas through the adoption of appropriate ordinances using well-established administrative procedures with all due notice and opportunity for public comment.

DAS is concerned that there may be an attempt to override the Governor's veto should the General Assembly reconvene prior to the January 2007 session.

ACTION: We encourage members to contact your local elected representatives to let them know you support the SRA designations and oppose any attempt to override the Governor's veto.

Multi-Pollutant Emission Control Regulation for Electric Generating Units

DAS has joined with the local Citizens for Clean Power (CCP) and other civic and environmental organizations in an attempt to get significant reductions in air emissions from the state's largest polluter - NRG's Indian River Power Plant (IRPP).

The IRPP has four units with a combined capacity of approximately 760-MW. The Indian River Power Plant complex emits almost 5 million pounds of pollutants each year making it twice as dirty as second place contender, Conectiv's Edge Moor/Hay Road Power Plant complex.

DAS has been participating in a DNREC initiated work group to consider what level of controls should be placed on power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and mercury (Hg).

The second workgroup is attempting to develop a multi-pollutant regulation for electrical generating units, such as Indian River that would reduce power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and mercury (Hg). On March 9, 2006 the power plant companies proposed to reduce SO₂ emissions by 70%, NO₂ emissions by about 40%. They would make no commitment to reduce mercury emissions beyond that will occur as a result putting on controls to reduce emissions of SO₂. This mirrors EPA "co-benefit" provision under federal Clean Air Mercury Rule or CAMR.

DAS considers the power companies' proposal and EPA's Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) and Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR) "too little, too late" and is calling on the state to enact regulations to achieve a 90% reduction in SO₂ and Mercury (Hg) and an 80% reduction in NO₂.

The power companies' proposal is significantly less than programs already in place or being developed in states such as Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and North Carolina and certainly less than current technology can achieve. Environmental and civic organizations will have an opportunity to present comments and testimony at three public hearings that have been scheduled by DNREC.

For more information, go to:
http://www.awm.delaware.gov/NR/rdonlyres/3B571C5A-080A-43D7-A3F2-032AE9748BD7/1053/Reg1146_proposed.pdf

and

http://www.awm.delaware.gov/NR/rdonlyres/3B571C5A-080A-43D7-A3F2-032AE9748BD7/1054/Hg_111d_DE.pdf

**Monday, September 25, 2006
at 6:00 pm.
DNREC Auditorium at
89 Kings Hwy, Dover**

**Wednesday, September 27, 2006
at 6:00 pm.
DNREC Lukens Dr. office in
New Castle**

**Thursday, September 28, 2006
at 6:00 pm.
DelTech – Owens Campus in
Georgetown**

- ACTION -

Please attend one of the hearings or provide written comments to DNREC calling for stringent and timely emission reductions from power plants, the state's largest source of pollution.

Nick DiPasquale

Help Wanted!!!

The Delaware Audubon Society is currently on the hunt for interested members willing to volunteer and actively participate in the organization. Your Board is currently being stretched to the limits with activities and we could use help in the following areas: Accounting, Marketing, Fundraising, Advocacy, Education, Legal and Citizens Science.

We are currently looking for someone to assist the Treasurer, John Knox, in the management of the books and records. The Treasurer also needs help and support with special projects as it relates to grant writing.

We could also use someone to assist with marketing efforts. We need to establish more of a physical presence with our membership and look to hold periodic membership meetings to discuss matters pertaining to conservation issues around the State. We also need to market ourselves better throughout all three counties.

In terms of fundraising, we are looking for someone that is interested in chasing down a variety of grants, endowment monies, and other miscellaneous avenues of funding in order to help us achieve our goal of establishing more of a physical presence in Delaware.

In support of our advocacy efforts, Nick, John, Ann, myself and others are stretched too thin to make all the various meetings and hearings we would desire to participate with. As volunteers, we make as much time as we can to attend various meetings and hearings on behalf of our organization and we need others willing to involve themselves regarding environmental issues around the State. You can indeed make a difference and get your voice heard regarding the environmental quality of your surroundings.

For our education initiative, Kathy Tidball does a fantastic job with the management of our Audubon Adventures programs for kids throughout the State. We could use some assistance in terms of expanding the program and reaching out to educators state-wide in promoting this initiative. This is a highly rewarding position in the organization, as you have a direct impact on the lesson plans Delaware children receive regarding environmental stewardship in the 5th and 6th grades state-wide.

We are also in a position for perhaps needing some legal advice near-term (especially the free kind) regarding some possible capital transactions the organization is considering.

Finally, the organization is in need of individuals willing to commit some time as it pertains to providing scientific analysis of various proposals and environmental issues that arise. We could use someone that could help us push National Audubon's initiative known as "Audubon at Home"; a program designed as an outreach to homeowners and communities in instilling an environmental ethic for daily living.

If you feel that you are ready to carve out some time and join an organization whose core values you share, please reach out to us and get involved. As a Salesianum graduate myself, I took it as my responsibility to get involved for the greater community. I know that the individual reading this newsletter shares this belief, as your membership dues show a commitment to help protect what we both hold dear. Please take another step on this journey and get your hands dirty – reach out to me at mmartell@internetcapital.com and let me know of your interest to help in some fashion.

Mark Martell, President

Be an Active Voice In Delaware

From the President's Desk:

In continuing the last newsletter's theme of energy savings possibilities associated with the recent increase in the price of power from an unregulated DP&L, the purpose of this missive is to discuss avenues to change the mix of energy supply we are purchasing.

When DP&L put forward market-based pricing and drove the price of power upwards as much as 59%, what they didn't tell you is that there are other vendors willing to sell energy here in DP&L's distribution territory – one of which is Washington Gas. The following weblink will take you to Washington Gas's rate offerings to DP&L customers. One thing you will notice is that they are less expensive than DP&L, and their default offering includes 5% Wind Power to boot.

<http://www.wges.com/electricity/res/fixd.php?ldc=CND>

An interesting note is that through Washington Gas you can alter your mix of supply choices to include increasing the amount of your power supply that comes from the environmentally-friendly choice of Wind Power. Their online program allows you to increase the percentage amount of Wind Power in your supply to higher and higher levels vs traditional power sources that are more damaging to the environment. As you make adjustments to your supply choice you will observe how the costs increase and can arrive at a supply rate that you are comfortable paying every month. In fact, it appears as though you can go as high as 20% Wind Power and still be virtually break-even with the new rates from DP&L.

However, before leaping into this program I recommend you contact DP&L to understand the ramifications of a move to Washington Gas. There may be some penalties from DP&L if you elect

to return to them down the line. Further, make sure that before you log in you have your most recent DP&L bill in your hand. This bill has your id# and has your recent volumes of power used over the last year that will help you estimate your monthly supply bill for the rate period you are contracting for. Additionally, you should know that for your monthly billing purposes, you will continue to receive one invoice from DP&L as they will still serve as your source of delivery, just not your source of supply. Washington Gas will receive their payment through your one payment to DP&L.

Finally, keep in mind that this information is obviously market-based and changes daily. The bottom line is that you should perform the analysis yourself subject to your own budgetary constraints. Even if you don't elect to use higher and higher amounts of Wind Power in your supply contract to save you and your family those additional monthly expenses, the bottom line is that the default service provision from Washington Gas is less expensive than DP&L and includes a standard 5% of Wind Power in the mix.

Speaking of Wind Power, a concern for any organization that has an ornithological bent like ours is bird mortality rates. DE Audubon's Wind Power policy is rather clear that for us, site selection is the single most important criteria for placing any new Wind Power Farm. Generally speaking though, DE Audubon supports the use of Wind Power as a renewable, clean, source of power.

Until next time...

Audubon Adventures Update

Teachers can still order a subscription to the 2006-07 Audubon Adventures Kit by going to the Delaware Audubon website:

www.delawareaudubon.org and clicking on *Audubon Adventures*.

They will need to fill in the evaluation of last year's kit as well as the renewal subscription form.

This year we are offering two options the new 2006-07 kit or the previous kit.

The New 2006-07 Kit

Features the topics of Bats, Bees, Backyard Nesting Birds and Wings and Things.

Audubon's Adventure's Previous Kit

Features exploring Earth's Biomes (wetlands, etc) which fits well with fifth grade ecosystems.

Free Kits

The cost of the kits have increased but Delaware Audubon Society is still offering the kits free to classroom teachers (grades 3-6) in Delaware.

This year, Delaware Audubon received a grant from National Chapter Services to have Karon Massado, a Delaware Coalition Science Specialist, prepare a chart aligning Delaware science standards with the topics in the 2006-07 kit.

This chart will be included in all of the new kits and should be a great tool for teachers. Teachers who have already sent in their renewals should receive their kit(s) by the end of September.

2006 Annual Delaware Audubon Birdseed Sale

We greatly appreciate any purchase you can make as the proceeds support the Audubon Adventures Program, which provides free environmental education kits to all Middle School students and their teachers throughout the state. Through cost containment measures we have been able to hold prices at 2005 levels. Here is our current seed offerings with a brief description of the birds that these seeds cater to:

Black Oil & Striped Sunflower -

Blue Jay, Chickadee, Grackle, Evening Grosbeak, Finch (American, Gold, House, Purple), Sparrow (House, Song, White-Throated, White-Crowned) Mourning Dove, Northern Cardinal, Tufted Titmouse

Sunflower Nutmeats (No Husks) -

American Goldfinch, Sparrow (House and White-Throated)

DE Audubon Mixed Premium -

(Oilseed, cracked corn, peanut hearts, white millet) - Attracts many species

Medium Cracked and Whole Corn -

White-Throated Sparrow, Dark-Eyed Junco, Cardinal, Mourning Dove, Sparrow

Cardinal blend -

Oil Type Sunflower Seed, Safflower, Black Stripe Sunflower Seed

Niger (Thistle) -

Finch (Gold, House, Purple), Mourning Dove, Sparrow (Song, White-Throated), Dark-Eyed Junco

Outdoor finch blend -

Nyjer Seed, Hulled Sunflower, Canary Seed, German (Finch) Millet

Peanut Hearts -

Common Grackle, House finch, Mourning Dove, Sparrow (Song, White-Throated, White Crowned)

Woodpecker mix -

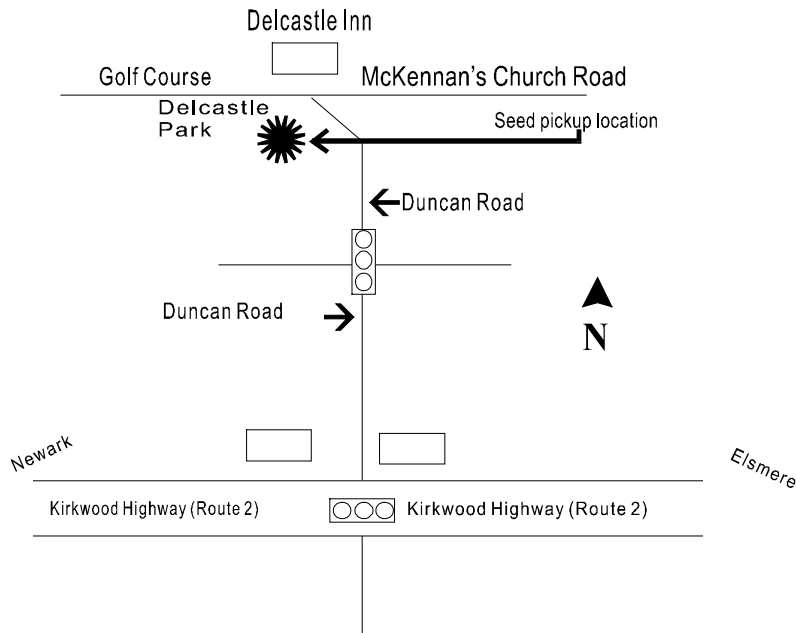
Split Peanuts, Tree Nuts, Corn, Sunflower Chips, Raisins, Pumpkin Seed, Dried Cherries

Safflower -

White-Throated Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Northern Cardinal, Mourning Dove

White Millet - Dark-Eyed Junco, Mourning Dove, all species of Sparrow, House Finch, Northern Cardinal

Seed pickup is once again at the Delcastle Park
Follow the signs to the parking lot shown in the map.



Important Dates to Remember

Last day to place an order –
Friday, October 13, 2006

Seed Pickup Day –
Saturday, October 21, 2006 – 9AM to 1PM

Call Tom or Tabitha Shuey at 302-832-9907 with
questions or email Thomasshuey@comcast.net

2006 Delaware Audubon Society Birdseed Sale

Lbs	Type of Seed	Price	Qty	Total \$
I am not ordering. Please accept my donation: \$ _____				
25	Black Oilseed	\$11.50		\$
40	Black Oilseed	\$18.00		\$
25	Striped Sunflower	\$15.00		\$
40	Striped Sunflower	\$25.00		\$
25	Sunflower Nutmeat	\$23.00		\$
25	DE Audubon Mixed	\$16.00		\$
50	DE Audubon Mixed	\$28.00		\$
25	Cracked Corn	\$ 8.00		\$
50	Cracked Corn	\$13.50		\$
50	Whole Corn	\$11.00		\$
20	Cardinal Blend	\$15.00		\$
8	Thistle (Niger) Seed	\$ 9.50		\$
25	Thistle (Niger) Seed	\$27.00		\$
20	Outdoor Finch Blend	\$20.00		\$
5	Peanut Hearts	\$ 8.00		\$
20	Woodpecker mix	\$25.00		\$
25	Safflower	\$20.00		\$
20	White Millet	\$10.00		\$
12oz	Suet Cake (Peanut butter)	\$ 2.50		\$
	DE Audubon Membership	\$20.00		\$
Subtotal				\$ _____
Here is my donation of \$10 or more for delivery				\$ _____
Total				\$ _____

Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone # _____ Day / _____ Evening

Email address _____

Please include a daytime phone number in case of inclement weather on Pick-up day.

Make check payable to:

Delaware Audubon Society,

Mail check and order form to
 DAS c/o 137 Bernice Dr
 Bear, DE 19701

or order online directly at www.delawareaudubon.org/seedsale

Delaware Audubon Society
 P.O. Box 1713
 Wilmington, DE 18988

Non-Profit Organization
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 Permit No. 428
 Wilmington, Delaware

Dated Material _____