

FRIENDS OF BOMBAY HOOK

Newsletter



Photo by Karen Dever



Vol. 32, No. 1
May 2022

Our Mission Statement:

The Friends of Bombay Hook is a not-for-profit corporation working in conjunction with Bombay Hook NWR and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS). It supports and enhances educational and recreational programs at Bombay Hook, provides volunteer services and financial assistance and serves as a link between the Refuge and the public.

The Visitor Center/Blue Heron Gift Shoppe is fully open. Come in for all your gift-giving needs!!!

Our readers are encouraged to share comments, provide articles for publication and/or suggestions regarding the Refuge as well as notifying us of address changes.

Published Quarterly by
Friends of Bombay Hook, Inc.
2591 Whitehall Neck Road
Smyrna, DE 19977
Phone: (302) 653-8322
Fax: (302) 653-0684
Email: fobh@comcast.net
www.friendsofbombayhook.org



New Faces at Bombay Hook NWR

Hello, Friends!!!

Please help us give a **BIG** welcome to the new faces you may see around the Refuge!! We want to welcome our newest FOBH Board Member-at-Large Gale Christensen, our new Visitor Services Manager Josh Smith, and our new Project Leader for the Coastal Delaware National Wildlife Refuge Complex, Kate Toniolo.

Welcome, all!!!!

Josh Smith, New Visitor Services Manager



Dear Friends Groups,

Here is a brief bio about me to disseminate to members/newsletters. In the near future, I hope to have a meeting with both Friends Groups. I've got a lot of reading and learning to do. I'm excited. Good times are ahead of us.

Hello, Coastal Delaware Complex Friends and Volunteers. I am super excited to be joining you, especially at such a dynamic time for the Visitor Services programs. I came from the Mid-Columbia River Refuge Complex in Washington/Oregon, where I have led an invasive species program for the past 18 months. Prior to this position, I was responsible for the Visitor Services program at Buenos Aires NWR in southern Arizona for four years.

(Continued on page 2)

I'm relatively new to the VS program. I started my career in biology as a biotech at Willow Beach NFH raising endangered fish, then at Laguna Atascosa NWR doing mark/recapture work with Ocelots. From there, I moved to the USGS Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center in Flagstaff, AZ as an Ecologist. We were studying the aquatic food web of the Colorado River and how the operation of Glen Canyon Dam affected food availability for the endangered Humpback Chub. After getting my feet wet (literally) there, I move to the US Forest Service's Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry in Hilo, Hawaii, to lead a field crew investigating the impacts of non-native invasive predators on native pollinators. That was fun and engaging, but I felt I had painted myself into a corner by becoming an entomologist. That is when I made the switch to VS and came back to USFWS in 2016.

Prior to my Federal civilian career, I spent 7 1/2 years in the Army as a Military Policeman. I was a parachutist with the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, NC, and later at Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico. After my military service, I attended Arizona State University. I received my BS in Conservation Biology in 2008.

My wife, Felicia, and I are both from Phoenix, AZ. We enjoy traveling, hunting, fishing, and food. In fact, most of our travels end up being food tourism. While living in North Carolina, we spent a lot of time exploring the coast and the Outer Banks. We're really looking forward to being back in the coastal environment and experiencing everything the Delmarva Peninsula has to offer.

I can't wait to meet all of you!

Regards, Josh

Kate Toniolo, New Project Leader for the Coastal Delaware National Wildlife Refuge Complex



After earning her BS in Environmental Sciences from the University of Massachusetts Amherst in 2000, Kate began her Service career as an Outdoor Recreation Planner at Patuxent Research Refuge in Maryland. She served as a Supervisory Park Ranger at Parker River NWR in Massachusetts and later as the Regional Visitor Services and Communications Coordinator in the Northeast Regional Office. In 2017 Toniolo made the jump from Visitor Services to Refuge Management, becoming the Deputy Superintendent (Project Leader) at Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, based out of Honolulu, Hawaii. Since 2019 she has served as the Superintendent of the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument, which includes seven national wildlife refuges (Johnston, Wake, and Palmyra Atoll NWRs, Kingman Reef NWR, and Howland, Baker, and Jarvis Island NWRs). Kate is thrilled to return to the mid-Atlantic in this new role, going from Coconut Crabs to Horseshoe Crabs and Red-tailed Tropicbirds to Red Knots.

Gale Christensen, New FOBH Board Member-at-Large

Gale is a retired HS Biology and American Sign Language teacher from New Hampshire with a Master's in Environmental Education. She moved to Delaware to be closer to her daughter and granddaughter and has been living in Camden since 2019. She is currently active in local politics on the Board of Adjustments in Camden.



Blue Heron Gift Shoppe



Operated By:
BOMBAY Hook

HELLO AND WELCOME BACK!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

It has been a long time, but we are now fully open in the Bombay Hook Visitor Center and the Blue Heron Gift Shoppe!

Visitor Center Hours

M-F: 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Sat. & Sun: 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Store Hours

M-F, Sat. & Sun

9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

We have all 2019/2020 short-sleeved T-shirts on sale for \$11.00!! There are still sizes left, so come check them out!

We also have new long-sleeve T-shirts! **ALL** sizes are \$24.95. The women's style (in mint green) has UPF Sun protection.

We will be getting in our new 2022 short-sleeve T-shirts within the next few weeks, so check back for those!

We are stocking up for the 2022 season and would love to see your faces!!!!

Karen Dever
Store Manager



(Photos by Karen Dever)



Formica Ants (*Formica* xxxx)

Here are some fun facts about the Formica genus of ants which are commonly found at Bombay Hook NWR:



Photo by BJJ

- ◆ This genus of ants is also called Field Ants or Wood Ants.
 - ◆ There are hundreds of individual species of Formica Ants.
 - ◆ All Formica Ants have two curves across the top of their thorax (mid-body).
 - ◆ This is the most common genus of ants at the Refuge.
 - ◆ Visitors can see Formica Ants in the 11-acre Pollinator Meadow.
 - ◆ These ants have a sweet tooth for flower nectar.
 - ◆ They will seek flowers in meadows and those high in the treetops.
 - ◆ These ants are essential pollinators to the plants they visit.
-
- ◆ The Formica Ants feed on the liquid excreted by aphids, called honeydew.
 - ◆ The ants seem to herd the aphids around a plant to keep them fed.
 - ◆ This gives the ants a predictable supply of honeydew.
 - ◆ Formica Ants will also eat other insects if necessary and are voracious scavengers.
 - ◆ Formica Ants don't sting, but some species can bite with their mouthparts.
 - ◆ These ants are active from spring to frost, most active in June and July.
 - ◆ Formica Ants build nest colonies in grass piles or the ground.
 - ◆ They don't have separate ants for specific jobs; instead, they all work together.
 - ◆ These ants are known to form living rafts to survive times of floods.
 - ◆ Watch for Formica Ants on Refuge flowers this year.

SPRING INTO AMAZON

Did you know that you could donate to Friends of Bombay Hook simply by shopping through Amazon?? If you shop on Amazon Smile, Friends will receive 0.5% of eligible purchases made.

To shop on Amazon Smile, simply go to smile.amazon.com from the web browser on your computer or mobile device; sign on if you have an existing Amazon account; and choose Friends of Bombay Hook from a list of charitable organizations. It's a great way to shop while donating for a good cause.

Have You Seen Me????
Ground Pine (*Dendrolycopodium obscurum*)



Also called Rare Clubmoss or Princess Pine, Ground Pine is a very common fern relative found throughout the State of Delaware in moist woodlands. The above-ground parts are rarely more than 6 inches tall. Its main stem is actually a subterranean, creeping rhizome, which grows about 2 ½ inches below ground. The spike you see at the tip of



the stem is the sporophyte, the structure where spores develop. Ferns and their relatives reproduce by spores and not seed. Only a tiny number of spores will develop into mature plants, and that process can take up to 20 years.

Ground Pine contains alkaloids that make them unpalatable, so they have not suffered from overbrowsing. However, *D. obscurum* has been harvested from the wild for human use. Spores were ignited to provide the flash in early photography as well as pyrotechnic effects in theatrical productions and movies. The attractive evergreen stems have long been harvested for use as winter seasonal decorations and in floral displays. The tree clubmosses, including Ground Pine, are especially popular – so much that there’s concern about unsustainable harvesting. (Photos by Brandi Besecker)

Acoustic Bat Survey Results



Eastern Red Bat

During the fall of 2021, an acoustic bat recorder was set up at Bombay Hook NWR to document migrating fall bats. Working with the DNREC/Division of Fish and Wildlife, BHNWR volunteers collected the acoustic data, and then the State analyzed the sound recording files.

From September 21 to October 28, over 2,200 bat call files were taken from the acoustic detector. That averages out to about 60 calls/night. From those call files, the State was able to confirm the presence of four bat species:

- Tri-colored Bats (*Perimyotis subflavus*)
- Hoary Bats (*Lasiurus cinereus*)
- Eastern Red Bats (*Lasiurus borealis*)
- Big Brown Bats (*Eptesicus fuscus*)

There is also a chance two other bat species were detected, but further data analysis is needed to confirm their presence. They include:

- Evening Bats (*Nycticeius humeralis*)
- Silver-haired Bats (*Lasionyceteris noctivagans*)

Priscilla Langlais, an employee of the DNREC Species Conservation and Research Program, explains our data: “the presence of Tri-colored Bats is fascinating because they’re less common than the Big Brown and Eastern Red Bats. Their population status is currently unknown in Delaware, so this data is helping us understand them even more.”

Working with the Bombay Hook NWR staff and our other partners, we hope to do more acoustic bat surveys at the Refuge in the future.



2022 FOBH SPRING AMATEUR PHOTO CONTEST

ACCEPTING SUBMISSIONS:

MARCH 1, 2022 - MAY 13, 2022

**10:00 AM – 2:00 PM TUESDAYS & FRIDAYS
9:00AM - 2:30 PM SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS**

SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED AT:

**2591 WHITEHALL NECK ROAD, SMYRNA, DE 19977 AT THE
BOMBAY HOOK VISITOR CENTER**

The Friends of Bombay Hook is a not-for-profit corporation working in conjunction with Bombay Hook NWR and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It supports and enhances educational and recreational programs at Bombay Hook, provides volunteer services and financial assistance and serves as a link between the refuge and the public. All proceeds from this event go directly to FOBH Capital Improvement Campaign.



OFFICIAL RULES ON NEXT PAGE

2022 FOBH SPRING AMATEUR PHOTO CONTEST OFFICIAL RULES

The contest is open to Amateur Photographers only

Categories: Raptors; Other Birds; Scenic/Landscape; Insect; Mammal; Reptile/Amphibian; Junior (up to age 18); Cell phone (must be able to enlarge up to a 5"x7" photo); and the last category will be for Town of Smyrna photos. These photos will be of "Anything Smyrna". We have a lot of beautiful places, buildings, and scenes that can be found in our town so take a ride through the town, attend an event and get snapping!

Photo Contest Rules:

All *Bombay Hook Refuge* photographs must be taken within the boundaries of Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge. "Anything Smyrna" photos are to be taken within the **19977** zip code and not of the Refuge.

All photos must have been taken within the last 3 years.

Photos will be accepted as an 8x10 photo in an 11x14 white mat with a back and no frame. Photos must adequately adhere to the back of the mat. Cell phone photos are accepted as a 5x7 photo with an 8x10 white mat with back and adhered to the back. **Any other color, or not having the proper matting on the front or back, will not be considered for judging. Submissions will also be accepted by mail with payment to Friends of Bombay Hook, 2591 Whitehall Neck Rd., Smyrna DE 19977.**

Photo backing must include name, the category to be entered, address, email, and phone number.

To have your photograph(s) considered for the contest, you must mail or drop off your photographs at the Refuge office from **Tuesday, March 1, 2022 to Friday, May 13, 2022**. The photo contest entry fee is **\$10** per photo or **three** entries for **\$25**. Students under 18 years old are **free for the first entry**. You must also sign a consent form allowing any photos not picked up by **June 30, 2022** to become FOBH property. Those photos may then be either used for sales or any other use that FOBH might have for them. Parents must sign the consent form if the person entering the photos is under 18 years of age.

Entries will be received **Tuesdays** and **Fridays** from **10:00 a.m.** until **2:00 p.m.** and **Saturdays** and **Sundays** from **9:00 a.m.** until **2:30 p.m.**

*Prizes will be awarded at the Photo Contest Reception on Sunday, May 22, 2022 at *Painted Stave Distillery* at 106 W. Commerce St, Smyrna, from 1:00 p.m.- 4:00 p.m. Food will be available to purchase as well as Painted Stave adult libations. Photo prizes will be given out at the reception. Best in Show and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place in each category will be awarded prizes.

If there are any questions about the contest, please contact the Friends of Bombay Hook at fbh@comcast.net, www.friendsofbombayhook.org, or message us on [Facebook](#).

*You do not have to be present to receive your award at the reception.

Thank you for your continued support, and good luck!

Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge
By Terry Villanueva



*Bald Eagles at Montezuma NWR
(Photo by USFWS)*

Montezuma NWR was established in 1938 as a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife. The refuge is located north of Cayuga Lake near Seneca Falls, NY. It has over 9,000 acres, including 4,700 acres of restored freshwater wetlands, grasslands, shrublands, and hardwood forests, and hosts over 300 species of birds.

We walked on the Seneca Trail loop on our last visit, which starts near the Visitor Center and includes an observation platform. We enjoyed the 3.5-mile Wildlife Drive, which borders freshwater wetland impoundments and other habitats, where we saw a variety of ducks, wading birds, shorebirds, songbirds, and Bald Eagles. Seventy-four Eagles were seen during a survey in February 2019, and as of 2021, there were six active Bald Eagle nests on the refuge. The refuge also hosts Trumpeter Swans and Sandhill Cranes. The end of

the Wildlife Drive connects with Route 89. If you turn north or south on Route 89, you can stop at several pull-offs, viewing platforms, and trails. The refuge has 3.5 miles of walking trails through various upland habitats, providing good songbird viewing opportunities.

On our most recent visit to Montezuma NWR, we were reminded of the important role each refuge serves locally and contributes nationally to migratory bird conservation. A volunteer at the Visitor Center proudly told us the story of the vital role the refuge played in the restoration of the Bald Eagle population from being endangered to the abundant birds we can see today.

In 1970 there were about 400 known nesting pairs of eagles in the lower 48 states. Their numbers declined due to loss of wetland habitat, illegal hunting, and ingestion of the pesticide DDT which became concentrated in fish and caused their eggshells to thin and often crack when the adults would incubate the eggs. As a result, DDT was banned in 1972.

In 1976, there was just one nesting pair of Bald Eagles in New York State. That year Montezuma NWR was the site for the first Bald Eagle "hacking tower" in North America. It was a cooperative effort with the NY State Department of Conservation (NYDEC) to determine if eaglets could be raised in the wild by humans and eventually return to the area to nest. This process could help establish a viable population of Bald Eagles in NY State if successful. The refuge was ideal because it provided a large, protected area of restored wetland habitat, and the fish there were nearly free of DDT. Young eaglets were brought from other states and placed in the tall, caged platform called a hacking tower. Caretakers climbed the towers and fed them fish but did not let the eagles see them so that they did not associate humans with food. They monitored the birds from a distance and documented their progress. After the eaglets learned to fly, they returned daily to the platform to feed until they learned to catch their food. Over five years, 23 eaglets were raised at the hacking tower. In 1980, two of the first eaglets raised at the hacking tower successfully nested in NY State. NYDEC expanded the program to other sites throughout the State until 1989.



*Bald Eagle Hacking Tower at
Montezuma NWR (Photo by USFWS)*

Because of the success of this pilot project, hacking towers were used in other states to help restore the endangered Bald Eagle nationwide. Oscar Reed, the Refuge Manager at Bombay Hook NWR, contributed to this effort in 1987 as a caretaker at an Eagle hacking site in Tennessee when he was a college intern with the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

In 2007 Bald Eagle numbers were restored in the lower 48 states to the point they were removed from the national Threatened and Endangered Species list.

I remember when it was a rarity to see a Bald Eagle. I traveled to the Everglades NP to see my first Bald Eagle in the early 1980s. When I see Bald Eagles today, I do not take them for granted. Seeing them reminds me of the conservation success story of saving this species and the dedicated individuals that made it happen.

Keālia Pond National Wildlife Refuge in Maui County, Hawai'i
 By Brandi Besecker



On the leeward coast of the island of Maui, between the towns of Lahaina and Kihei, lies Keālia and Kanui-manu Ponds, established as a national wildlife refuge in 1992. Similar to Bombay Hook, Keālia Pond NWR is a piece of the overarching Maui National Wildlife Complex, which also includes Kakahai'a NWR on the neighboring island of Moloka'i. There is the coastal boardwalk, a beautiful walk mere meters back from the beach sands, and includes several access points to Ma'alaea beach. The boardwalk winds through several natural impoundments - one of the few remaining natural wetlands in the state - in which a host of shorebirds and waterfowl can be seen up close, including both the Ae'ō, or Hawaiian Stilt, and the 'Alae ke'oke'o, or Hawaiian Coot. Both species are not only endemic to Hawai'i, but they are both listed as state and federally endangered.

The Hawaiian Coot is a separate species in the rail family, which suffers from sustained habitat loss and predation by the introduced Asian Mongoose, which were introduced to Hawai'i in a failed attempt to control rat populations on sugar cane plantations in the 1880s. Maui has the second-largest population in the state, and I was pretty much guaranteed to see at least one when I asked a couple of locals. The Hawaiian Stilt is a subspecies of the Black-necked Stilt, and eagle-eyed birders may discern the subspecies by more black coloration at the neck and longer bills and tails. In addition to introduced predators such as mongoose and cats, also suffered from overhunting until gamebird hunting was outlawed in 1939.



In addition to Keālia Pond, some of our birding hotspots around the island were Kihei (common Myna, Rosy-cheeked Lovebird, Spotted and Zebra Doves, White-eyed Warbler, Japanese Bush Warbler, Orange-cheeked Waxbill, African Silverbill, Red-crested Cardinal, Gray Francolin), Kanaha Pond State Wildlife Sanctuary (Pacific Golden Plover, Hawaiian Coot), Hosmer Grove at Haleakalā National Park ('Apapane, I'iwi, 'Amakihi, 'Alauahio), and Wai'anapanapa State Park (Black Noddy, Great Frigatebird) If you ever have the opportunity to visit Maui

County, you will not be disappointed looking for our winged friends. *(Photos by Brandi Besecker)*

Do you have any refuge stories from your travels? We'd love to hear about them and publish them in the newsletter! Please submit to fobh@comcast.net.



Are you interested in knowing about Friends of Bombay Hook? Then come to our Annual Meeting and find out what Friends has been doing the past year!

Date and Time will be announced. If you have any questions, please forward them to fobh@comcast.net

Bombay Hook NWR Prescribed Burn Spring 2022



Throughout the spring of 2022, between March and early April, the Refuge is planning to conduct controlled burns in specific areas of the Refuge. The exact days and times will depend on many factors, including the burn crew schedule, wind conditions, and moisture in the field. As in 2018, sections of the Refuge may be closed to the public on selected burn days. Visitor safety is the reason for the closure, and the Refuge staff thanks you for your cooperation.

You may ask why burn areas of the Refuge? In general terms, the Refuge staff uses prescribed burning as one of their tools to manipulate the Refuge vegetation to benefit wildlife. In addition, it's a valuable tool for maintaining desirable plant communities. At refuges across the country, from the North Dakota prairies to the Chihuahuan Desert in New Mexico, the US Fish & Wildlife Service uses controlled burns to manage plant habitats.

The USFWS crews that do the burning are well trained and highly skilled. Their goal is to accomplish a successful burn in a controlled manner while being ever mindful of the safety of the fire crew and neighboring community. On burn days, the burn crew and their partners monitor weather conditions and use test burns, flanking fires, black lines at pinch points, and even watercraft to manage the burn. In addition, they control the smoke, rate of spread, and even flame heights. Then, after the burn, the crews revisit the burn sites to often re-ignite unburned areas.



Our Refuge staff has specific goals in mind with controlled burns this spring. They include:



- ✓ Maintaining desirable plant communities.
 - ✓ Manipulating vegetation to benefit grassland birds and marshland mammals.
 - ✓ Releasing nutrients to improve the soil for lush growth.
 - ✓ Removing dead invasive plant litter for new native plant growth.
 - ✓ Burning the nuisance plant seed load.
 - ✓ Setting back meadow succession to an earlier stage.
- ✓ Reducing the risk of wild or arson fires from hazardous fuel loads.
 - ✓ Promoting biodiversity in the Refuge marsh and meadows.

So, if you experience the inconvenience of a portion of the Auto Tour closed or the entrance gate temporarily closed, you'll be comforted to know why. The Bombay Hook staff, Blackwater NWR fire staff, and their partners, particularly the Delaware Forest Service, are working hard to manage habitat communities for our wildlife populations. *(Photos by OR and KD)*

Muskrat (Ondatra zibethicus)



Muskrat

The muskrat is a semiaquatic rodent, getting its name from its musky smell and rat-like appearance. The average size is from about 16 inches long to about 25 inches. The average life span in the wild is 1-3 years.

Musk rats inhabit wetlands, ponds, marshes, and lakes. Depending on the habitat, they make shelters by digging tunnels or constructing "lodges," depending on the habitat.

The muskrat is an omnivore but mainly eats plants, stems, roots, and fruits from aquatic plants. It also eats mussels, frogs, crayfish, and snails.

Musk rats are active all year long and will feed at all times of the day, although they are primarily active at twilight.

These rodents are monogamous breeders, with the females giving birth to 2-3 litters per year and having an average of 4 to 8 pups at a time. Spring litters can be much more extensive and sometimes up to 15 pups. All muskrats are born hairless and blind.



Muskrat Lodges Along the Impoundment

Musk rats are known for their pelts and are one of the most trapped animals. This rodent is also known as healthy meat for eating. They do carry rabies and other diseases, so just one bite from them can be dangerous.

Musk rats can damage ponds, block water openings with their lodges, and damage vegetation. On the other hand, they can play important roles in specific ecological systems as eating, and denning habits create ideal flat nesting areas for some birds.



Mallard Drake Standing on a Muskrat Lodge

When you look out at the impoundments at Bombay Hook, you can see the lodges on top of the water. Last week when I went out, I stopped counting at 25! (Photos by KD)

VOLUNTEERS ARE STILL NEEDED!

Whether you're an extrovert who enjoys meeting and sharing your enthusiasm with others or an introvert who enjoys working on fewer social tasks, we could still use your help. No special skills or knowledge are required; we'll provide the training needed for the volunteer activity of your choice. There is no time requirement; whatever you can afford to share is welcome. As Friends of Bombay Hook, our core goal is to provide support and enhance the educational and recreational programs at the Refuge. Our volunteer efforts come in many forms. We still need volunteers in the following areas:

- Visitor Center and the Blue Heron Gift Shoppe
- Trail maintenance
- Refuge maintenance
- Clerical assistance
- Fun odd jobs

If you're interested in volunteering with Friends of Bombay Hook to support Bombay Hook NWR, please email our coordinator at fobh@comcast.net. We look forward to hearing from you!

HOW CAN YOU SUPPORT FRIENDS???

Donate or Become a Member!

In 2020, the **FRIENDS OF BOMBAY HOOK (FOBH)** celebrated its 30th Anniversary! Without memberships, donations, and proceeds from the Blue Heron Gift Shoppe, we surely would not exist today. Throughout the years, we have been able to aid Bombay Hook NWR by supporting environmental education programs, fund transportation for field trips to the Refuge for school children, purchase audio/visual equipment, secure grants, paid for internships, purchased new chairs for the auditorium and for outside programs to name a few. Because of our supporters, we continue with our mission!

TO DONATE OR BECOME A MEMBER:

Please fill out the form below and mail your check to **FRIENDS OF BOMBAY HOOK, 2591 Whitehall Neck Road, Smyrna, DE 19977.**

Or go to www.friendsofbombayhook.org and follow the prompts to either donate or obtain membership. And you can always stop by the Visitor Center during gift shop hours to do it in person! We would love to see you! The Blue Heron Gift Shoppe is operated by volunteers and is only open when the volunteers are present. If you are uncertain of days and hours, please call ahead.

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS include voting privileges at the FOBH Annual Meeting; 10% discount on merchandise sold at Blue Heron Gift Shoppe; and eligibility to join the Dover Federal Credit Union.

ALL donations are tax deductible.

FRIENDS OF BOMBAY HOOK, INC. is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation founded to promote conservation, environmental education, and a better understanding of and appreciation for Bombay Hook NWR.

MEMBERSHIP / DONATION APPLICATION

Submit completed application at the Visitor Center
(payment by cash, check or credit card) or Mail (with check) to:

*Friends of Bombay Hook
2591 Whitehall Neck Road
Smyrna, DE 19977*

Membership Donation

Date: _____

Name

Address

City, State, Zip

E-mail

Newsletter Preference:

Print E-mail (require E-mail address)

Method of Payment

- Cash (payment at Visitor Center only)
- Check (payment by mail or at Visitor Center)
- Credit/ Debit Card (payment at Visitor Center only)

Membership Plan (Check One) Amount

- Student (under 18) \$5.00
- Individual \$15.00
- Family \$20.00
- Sponsor** \$25.00
- Sustaining \$50.00
- Corporate* \$100.00
- Lifetime** \$200.00

*Corporate sponsorship includes link to FOBH website; no voting privileges or store discount.

**Sponsor and Lifetime memberships include family.

Donation (Check One) Amount

- Miscellaneous \$ _____
- Allee House \$ _____
- Capital Improvement Campaign \$ _____
- Memorial for: \$ _____