



The Sequoia



BULLETIN OF SEQUOIA AUDUBON SOCIETY
A CHAPTER OF NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY
Volume 29, No. 2

SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
October, 1979

MEETINGS:

BOARD MEETING, OCTOBER 4, THURSDAY, 7:30 PM in the conference room of Allstate Savings & Loan office, 1820 So. Grant Street, San Mateo. Board members and committee chairmen should attend. Other members are welcome. PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME AND PLACE.

MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP MEETING, October 11, Thursday, 7:30 PM at the San Mateo Garden Center. The Garden Center is located on Parkside Way--between 26th and 27th avenues--just west of Alameda de las Pulgas in San Mateo.

October's program will be given by your program coordinator, John Silliman, who visited Southern Florida in early May. Points of interest will include Hammock Highland, Loxahatchee Wildlife Preserve, the Everglades, Old Tamiami Trail, Islamorada, Key West, and Fort Jefferson on the Dry Tortugas. Your attention is drawn to June's SEQUOIA for a further description and birds seen. Bring your friends and neighbors. The program starts at 8:00 PM.

Frank Allen and Charles Newman will present another chapter in their "See and Hear" Bird of the Month series.

FIELD TRIPS:

OCTOBER 2 -- TUESDAY BIRDERS TO MARIN HEADLANDS

Meet at 8:30 at the west end of Hillcrest Blvd., in Millbrae--just under Highway 280. We will carpool from this point. Hawks will, again, be the subject of our first Tuesday outing. Bring a warm jacket as it is often foggy on Hawk Mountain. Bring a lunch, too, in case you are in the car that remains until 2:00 PM. For further information call 344-9339.

OCTOBER 13, SATURDAY -- MARIN HEADLANDS

We will meet at 9:00 AM at the Rodeo Lagoon parking lot. The lagoon will be to your right just before approaching the beach area. There is a pond located there. The trip will include Hawk Hill, weather permitting. Heavy fog will obscure the birds. Bring a lunch. Dress warmly as it can be cool. In the event of rain the trip will be cancelled. For any questions call the leaders:

Jerry and Georgia Perkins, 583-7815

OCTOBER 23 -- TUESDAY BIRDERS TO BAY BRIDGE TOLL PLAZA

Meet at the Allens' residence - 1417 Sanchez in Burlingame - at 9:00 AM. We will carpool and spend the morning until 12:00 observing gulls, terns and shorebirds. Call the Allens for information 344-9339.

PRESIDENT: Wilma Rockman
1166 Grand Street
Redwood City, CA 94061
Phone: 366-3434

EDITORS: Ed and Amy McElhany
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Burlingame, CA 94010
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OCTOBER 27, SATURDAY -- ANADEL STATE PARK

Meet at 9:00 AM at the park. Take Highway 101 to Santa Rosa and turn off on the Sonoma/Sebastopol exit. Drive toward Sonoma, past the fair grounds about a mile to Farmers Lane. Turn left about ½ mile to Montgomery Drive. Turn right and stay on the same road for about 3 miles--it becomes a winding country road. Look for signs "Anadel State Park" and "Spring Lake Park." Turn right, cross a bridge and we will meet just past the bridge.

Leader: Charles Newman 697-5601

CONSERVATION NEWS: by Ruth Smith

Energy continues one of the top priorities of almost everyone including Auduboners. Unfortunately, this is tending to create an almost panic reaction which is willing to resort to what on the surface may appear to be the fastest and easiest means of replacing imported oil, no matter how costly it may be both economically and in destruction of our health, environment and even our democratic principles. Such a panic reaction seems to be the spirit of the Administration's Energy Program which proposes an \$88 billion crash development of synthetic fuels (mostly derived from coal and oil shale) to be expedited by a proposed Energy Mobilization Board. The Board would be given powers to override environmental laws governing local, state and federal agencies (such as air and water pollution laws) and the rights of judicial review of the Board's actions would be limited. Such powers given a non-elected administrative board seem out of place except in a wartime emergency which the present situation is certainly not.

The President's previous commitment to a serious energy conservation program has apparently been forgotten in this proposed synfuel program. Conservation would be much more cost-effective as well as environmentally safe and would besides give time for adequate research into the questionable potentials of the synfuels before the country is committed to their development at great and perhaps irremediable costs to public health and to the environment. Members are urged to write their Senators and Congressman opposing the synthetic fuels program and the creation of the Energy Mobilization, and proposing instead increased funding of already proven non-detrimental and renewable energy sources such as solar, as well as a strong energy conservation program.

Members are also urged to attend a Peninsula Conservation Center-sponsored symposium on "Energy's Future," Monday, October 1, at 7:15 PM in the auditorium of the Palo Alto Cultural Center, 1313 Newell Road, just north of Embarcadero Road. Participants will be Congressman Pete McCloskey, State Senators Marz Garcia and Jerry Smith and Assemblymen Robert Naylor and Victor Calvo.

At the time this was written, the Legislature was due to adjourn for the year September 14, having accomplished little in this first session of benefit to the environment. Much more has been accomplished by the Mono Lake Task Force, a local, state and federal interagency group created in December, 1978 to make recommendations for protection of Mono Lake. Their Draft Report has been issued and hearings scheduled including one in Palo Alto on September 20. The plan finally formulated seems an excellent one which will call for an 85% reduction in water diversion from Mono Lake to produce a water level adequate to protect the birds and their food sources. The proposed plan has been strongly endorsed by NAS' Western Regional Office. The only criticism NAS made of the Draft Report was that the cost of the plan to Los Angeles was grossly overestimated since much of the cost would be offset by natural gas savings due to water conservation which is an integral part of the plan. The only member of the Task Force to oppose

the Report was, (perhaps needless to say) the representative of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

Review hearings on the draft of San Mateo County's Local Coastal Plan have also been going on in September. The Plan was being presented piecemeal, each different part being reviewed in only one location. Three were on the Coast and only one on the Bayside, though coastal protection should be a concern of all citizens of the county, not just the relatively few residents of the Coastside. It is expected further hearings will be held in another month which will give a better chance to review the Plan as a whole.

AUDUBON CANYON RANCH is a 1000-acre wildlife sanctuary and education center located on Bolinas Lagoon three miles north of Stinson Beach on State Highway 1. It is open to the public on weekends and holidays from March 3 through July 4. The Ranch is sponsored by Golden Gate, Madrone, Marin and Sequoia Audubon Societies. In 1969 the Ranch was designated by the U.S. Department of the Interior as a Registered Natural Landmark.

NEWS FROM THE RANCH -- by Betty Boyd

Members of the Volunteer Council are back in force ready for their assignments in the classrooms of Bay Area schools. Instruction periods are followed with mini-field trips nearby.

Reasearch Associates at Volunteer Canyon are completing projects or initiating new ones on the natural history of the area, while five of them complete their fifth year at Audubon Cypress Grove. Surveys of the terrain there, adjacent Tomales Bay properties and bird counts on a weekly basis throughout the year have provided findings valuable enough to attract the State Fish and Game Department as an aide to its study of the area. Charts of rainfall records have been assembled and will be used in correlation with other findings.

Appreciation and thanks to Company D, 579th Engineering Battalion of the California Army National Guard for their donation of labor and equipment in removing the concrete, flooring and foundation of the barn which stood behind the Exhibit Hall and other buildings in the meadow in the main canyon. Out of the waste material they have built a barrier to protect Schwartz Grove, nesting area of the Herons and Egrets.

During the latter part of October the annual fund raising letter will be mailed to all Sequoia members and other friends of Audubon Canyon Ranch. Please read the letter carefully and respond generously. If, through some unfortunate circumstance, your copy of the letter goes astray, you may address a contribution to Audubon Canyon Ranch, P.O. Box 2113, San Francisco, CA 94126.

BIRDS ARE FOR ECOLOGISTS -- Wilma Rockman

I have extracted from Russell Peterson's remarks made at the NAS's Biennial Convention, 29 June, 1979, statements that convey precisely my interests and objectives as I serve my term as your president for the term 1979-1980:

"---it was our concern about birds that led us in Audubon to understand that everything is connected to everything else. In addition to helping us appreciate and enjoy the wonder, the beauty, and the variety of nature, the birds taught us to be ecologists."

"They made it clear that their health is dependent on the same life-support systems as ours--on the air, the water, and the land. They showed us how their health is dependent on their wintering grounds in Latin America, their flyways in the United States, and their nesting sites in Canada. Yes, they taught us that our planet was their home--not just our

backyards. They made it clear how vital plant life was to their habitat, to their existence. And their lack of health--and in some cases, their demise--warned us of human activities that endangered all life."

"---with the growing awareness of the complexity of the world around us, of the interconnectedness of things and of the long delayed impacts of our actions, we need to provide ourselves with a more adequate means of establishing a solid and up-to-date knowledge base."

"In the field of ornithology, we have built a solid foundation. We need to maintain and nurture that important effort."----

Thank you, Dr. Peterson!

SEPTEMBER GENERAL MEETING

New President Wilma Rockman greeted the audience with an introduction of the 1979-1980 officer, directors and committee chairpersons, and with a brief review of the September Board proceedings and the direction the Board will seek during the coming year.

Program chairman John Silliman (by request) revived a bygone September custom, the Kaleidoscope program, to which twelve members responded, namely, Rosemary Aurbrey, Louise Fletcher, Steve Aldrich, "Monty" Montgomery, Frank Allen (for Maryann Danielson), Beulah Fabris, Charles Newman, Cleo Hawley, Chuck Echternact, Jerry Perkins, Fran Nelson and Barbara and Hal Lucas. Many outstanding slides were shown of recent travels to Mexico, South America, China, Arizona, Wyoming and parts of California, a diversity of pictures and comments of bird and animal life, people and native customs. In addition, John showed a number of his slides which were taken during last April's Mystery Trip and these are always fun to see.

Hal and Barbara Lucas closed the program with an in-depth presentation of their two-week session at Audubon Camp of the West in Wyoming earlier this summer. They described it as one of the most satisfying experiences of their lives. (C.G.)

ALASKA UPDATE

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee has delayed action on the Alaska lands bill (Durkin-Nelson-Roth) S.222. Senator Robert Byrd is chairman of this committee. Ask your Senators to urge Senator Byrd to schedule action on the Senate floor for the bill and explain to them why you feel the wild Alaska lands are important! It is important that the bill is acted upon by the Senate this year. The House has passed a very satisfactory bill. Write your Senator at:

U. S. Senate, Washington D.C. 20510

Or call them at: (202) 224-3121

A BIRD IN THE HAND

Violet Subbotin

The frail crumpled little body held in my hand was limp and cold. From somewhere deep within his small frame a soft plaintive call escaped. Garbed in black, gray, and white down and sporting long grayish green legs, this creature with the half-closed eyes and head dangling weakly was a chilled and starved one-day old killdeer chick. Somewhere his family of possibly three other chicks plus his father and mother were calling to him in vain. It would be an effort to again instill the will to live back into this wretched tiny being.

The first step would be to gradually bring his body temperature up. By holding him cupped in my warm hands, his sense of security and warmth would be revitalized. Soon I hoped to hear the timbre of his voice improve and possibly to feel an encouraging wriggle. A hydrating solution was touched drop by drop to his long sharp beak. An encouraging swallow

now and again showed that he was retaining some of the liquid which would start his system functioning again. As his strength miraculously began to return, a small dab of strained baby beef was added to his diet. He relished the first food he had tasted for, to him, an eternity. Later, as his condition continued to improve, he was placed in his new home, a brooder set at 100 degrees Farenheit where he would be spending his next two weeks. The floor of his lodging was covered with a terry cloth towel, and small jar lids containing water were placed in strategic locations so the killdeer's bill could be gently dipped into the liquid. When he was able to suck the water, pigeon-fashion, from the container, small aquarium tubeflex worms were added. He strained his neck marked with one black strip across the throat, bobbed his head up and down three times in typical killdeer fashion, and ate his fill. At this point, although rejoicing that all was going so well, I found it difficult to keep up with his gourmet appetite for the worms and resorted to sprinkling a teaspoonful of powdered game-bird chow on his flooring. Although not as popular as the tubeflex worms and hatchling mealworms he was now consuming, he did nibble at the granular substance quite often. His voice had now become clear and insistent, sounding every thirty seconds. His dark eyes, once but slits, were steadily becoming larger and more luminous. He no longer resembled a newborn colt finding his legs but ran vigorously about on his own ostrich-like legs, bobbing his head, pecking at anything and everything. After a period of frantic activity, he would collapse these long legs beneath his body and simply allow his head to droop down directly in front of him until his beak was supporting his neck. In this position he would doze off for a while usually giving me a mild attack each time for fear he was fading away again.

Over the next week his habits remained basically the same. Ground trout chow was added to his diet as were larger mealworms which he delighted in shaking vigorously, throwing down, and then picking up and swallowing with gusto. His stature of one inch upon arrival had risen to three full inches.

Over the following week bits of down could be found wafting about in his box, and a few pin feathers popped out around his wings (small stubby protruberences which he proudly flapped for exercise several times each hour). His tail could only be likened to a witch's broom, tufts of scraggly brownish bits of feather sticking out at a rakish angle.

During the third week his adult plumage suddenly appeared, including a double stripe across his tightly feathered white breast. Ruddy colored feathers now decorated a well formed tail fringed with white. A luminescent gold ring had become visible around the huge black eyes. He had begun to speak the killdeer language fluently, emitting sharp calls of alarm if disturbed and warm soft cooing sounds when pleased and contented. His disdain for humans was humiliating to behold as with his elegant feathering and head held aloof, he would make every effort to avoid me.

At night he would often test his wings by flying over the foot high barricade in the breakfast nook. Great long penetrating calls would follow until he had been replaced in familiar surroundings.

When his flights had become quite sensational at the age of six weeks, it was time to search for a good release site. By now several other killdeer of the same age had been raised and the small flock of birds which showed no animosity toward one another, could be given their freedom together.

A slough near Davis was chosen for its abundant food supply, warm temperature, and presence of other killdeer. We arrived with the box of killdeer, opened the lid near a large very old willow tree which dipped its hanging branches into the muddy water. One by one the birds jumped out. Several dove directly into the water to swim and bathe. One stood

on shore to observe the strange but attractive new surroundings, and the last one flew high above the slough, wheeling and gliding over the fields. I called to him and he flew back to the slough but stayed aloft. As we left some time later he was continuing his aerial acrobatics, joyfully gliding above us. It was a memorable scene which gave worth to the many hours of care which had been lavished on these shy birds. I could not help but recall that it all began with a bird in the hand.

GOLDEN GATE AUDUBON SOCIETY -- 1980 CALENDAR

Golden Gate Audubon Society has published a 1980 California Birder's Calendar, presenting beautiful black and white bird drawings by Bay area wildlife artist, Pedro J. Gonzales.

The 11" x 14" calendar also features notes by Stephen Bailey of all rare birds sighted in the state six times or fewer as well as suggestions for productive birding areas at various times of the year. There is also a bar graph showing the annual migratory distribution of birds in the state.

The calendar is available through GGAS at 2718 Telegraph Avenue, Room 206, Berkeley, CA 94705 for \$4.80 (tax included), mail order for \$5.50, or through local Bay Area bookstores.

CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

Mark Zumsteg is trying to settle on either December 15 or 16 for the Ano Nuevo Count, providing the State Park Service will let him off duty. Peter Metropulos has chosen December 30 for Crystal Springs Count day.

Last year we had excellent help in the field, in your neighborhoods, and at your feeders. Both Mark and Peter are hoping to work with you again this year. They are also looking forward to having new birders join our Christmas Count activities. Keep these dates in mind and I will give you details in the November SEQUOIA.

In the meantime, come on out on our field trips and sharpen up your birding skills!

-- Frank Allen, Coordinator - 344-9339

HISTORICAL RECOLLECTIONS - by B.N. (Neil Dickinson)

PART IV - Christmas Counts (Continued)

Table II - Comprehensive Tabulations of Species and Number of Birds for 1948 Plus 1955--1971.

First I should like to award an accolade each to Amy and Oleta for devising a scheme to reduce the acres of accountant worksheets on which I had assembled the 18-year inventory of species and number of individual birds for Table II, to a manageable size--plus an extra kudos to Oleta for the tedious typing involved.

With few exceptions I have used data published in Audubon Field Notes or American Birds in Table II. In view of the numerous agencies involved in the intricate detailed printing employed, discrepancies with our retained records were amazingly few and relatively small and entailed; in the main cases where large numbers of birds had been estimated (guessed).

The 156 Kingfisher for 1969 were actually reported as one. Had they existed, devastation of the ponds of goldfish fanciers would have been complete.

A careful count of the species published for 1948 shows them to be 112 as given in the April 1979 issue of the SEQUOIA, not the 113 "corrected" figure in the June issue. Also in 1948 the blue goose was a respectable, recognized full species, Chen caerulescens.

Table II: CRYSTAL SPRINGS RESERVOIR CHRISTMAS COUNTS

	1948	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1. Common Loon		6	1		4	3	5	1	4	3	29	12	23	13	12	17	8	15
2. Arctic Loon		6			2	1				2	1	3	22	5	1	12	3	
3. Red-throated Loon	1	4	5		1	13	14	1	2	1	5	24	5	6	1	15	9	2
4. Red-necked Grebe			3		1	3	5	1				3	1					1
5. Horned Grebe		15	25	21	44	4	45	2	1	5	12	29	21	36	24	84	25	76
6. Eared Grebe	2	12	2	10	8	36	200	10	408	22	8	575	25	21	20	66	44	30
7. Western Grebe	34	38	135	15	16	288	145	9	6	59	102	64	98	44	100	86	171	47
8. Pied-billed Grebe	7	26	38	22	25	7	12	11	26	23	22	29	80	84	106	72	46	64
9. Sooty Shearwater		1					1									42		
10. White Pelican		8	36	31	174		11	75	24		400	13	7		25			
11. Brown Pelican		2			4	2	3	1	1	5	4	21	77	18	96	19	2	3
12. Double-crested Cormorant	14	430	44	3	35	58	12	24	14	215	34	196	64	572	1,033	488	98	159
13. Brandt's Cormorant	11	1	14	1	3	12	39	4		5	10	3	2	44	5	6	4	25
14. Pelagic Cormorant		13	6	22	6	50	75	21	7	12	11	39	6	50	7	6	63	152
15. Great Blue Heron	9	33	26	24	62	30	46	13	5	7	5	24	18	21	11	6	11	6
16. Green Heron						1				1								
17. Common Egret	41	107	31	30	18	28	25	16	8	8	2	22	15	176	75	21	19	29
18. Snowy Egret	1	4	1	17	42	68	64	8	18	27	7	62	22	100	58	9	23	56
19. Black-crowned Night Heron		38	9	269	35	3	5		2		2	7	3	18	25	47	49	94
20. American Bittern					1					1								
21. Whistling Swan	8				8	5	1		3									
22. Canada Goose	450	24	321	540	143	200	169	224		278	147	280	416	347	111	52	398	135
23. Cackling Goose(Race)	2	1				50				10				22	5	12		25
24. Black Brant				34		10	80			75	2					27		
25. White-fronted Goose						2	2	1	1									24
26. Snow Goose						1	1			15	76	2		22	3	2		
27. Blue Goose	1																	
28. Mallard	25	39	47	372	12	19	17	71	12	60	8	59	203	75	259	117	116	132
29. Gadwall	10	6	11	202	46	55	65	26	8	61	8	235	154	123	20	4	4	5
30. Pintail	760	5	2,004	1,240	189	138	85	455	14	494	14	724	359	163	415	157	435	161
31. Blue-winged Teal						1												
32. Green-winged Teal	10		2		3	3	9	1	1		3	10	1	8	30	20	2	1
33. Cinnamon Teal						2	7	2		1	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	
34. American Widgeon	12	112	355	1,232	30	60	31	76	9	84	11	237	225	84	14	16	22	5
35. European Widgeon		1				4												
36. Shoveler	56	20	17,015	15,660	504	280	2,000	330	52	2,577	2	832	10	36	15	7	2	
37. Wood Duck			4			1	2			2			15	97	4	16	1	9
38. Redhead		3		2	1	5	1	1	5	1	1	26	19	13	2	51	1	11
39. Ring-necked Duck	8	96	7	34	4	16	2	1	3	2	58	101	75	158	172	95	208	26
40. Canvasback	1,000	71		953	27	5	83	166	75	1,175	742	1,037	1,574	2,296	2,048	350	654	768
41. Greater Scaup		5			5	856	400		2		209	1,195	51	514	75	386	171	117
42. Lesser Scaup	460	1,021	45	288	28	276	2,500	87	2,470	355	660	3,363	1,513	1,151	170	1,092	767	885
43. Common Goldeneye	29	4	2	3	19	4	106	28	39	65	98	84	118	153	379	268	162	108
44. Barrow's Goldeneye																	1	
45. Bufflehead	10	22	14	5	50	33	59	20	1	4	33	698	179	192	269	166	168	100
46. Oldsquaw	1					1	1											
47. White-winged Scoter	15	250	3		3	117	11	1			2	328	22	145	242	212	61	52
48. Surf Scoter	40	500	12	27	17	108	59	33	56	26	360	652	684	402	772	141	230	269
49. Common Scoter			1		6	3	4	10	14	5	18	10			31	1	1	1
50. Ruddy Duck	110	250	110	55	479	650	179	363	317	256	253	1,126	2,613	1,797	1,421	451	431	626
51. Hooded Merganser		1					1	1		4	2	9	2	2	2			1
52. Common Merganser	2	1				1	11		14	2	1	9	2	1	1	1	3	2
53. Red-breasted Merganser	4	58	7	9		18	15	1	1	15	33	4	2	2	13	4	9	11
54. Turkey Vulture	14	5	11	26	13	7	13	11	4	5	15	3	49	34	71	20	47	31
55. White-tailed Kite	1	1	1		4	2	1	4	2		4		4		1	3	3	9
56. Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	4	5	3	4	8	3	9	8	9

Table II contd.	1948	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
56. Cooper's Hawk	5	1	2	2	3	2	3		1		1	1	4	3	2	3	1	2
57. Red-tailed Hawk	42	24	15	26	52	7	7	17	24	44	20	35	69	49	27	44	59	47
58. Red-shouldered Hawk	2					1	1		2	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	
59. Swainson's Hawk										1							2	1
60. Rough-legged Hawk							1	2		1	2	3	2			1		1
61. Ferruginous Hawk					1				2									
62. Golden Eagle		2		2	3	3		1										
63. Marsh Hawk	5	1	7	2	3	8	5	5	7	5	1	7	1	3	1	5	5	7
64. Osprey																1		
65. Peregrine Falcon		1	1	1		2	1			2	1			2				
66. Pigeon Hawk				2	1													
67. Sparrow Hawk	33	28	29	34	48	25	33	18	33	59	44	38	67	40	39	32	70	55
68. California Quail	180	26	26	65	86	53	23	51	146	154	156	33	105	351	158	241	51	144
69. Ring-necked Pheasant						2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	3	2
70. Clapper Rail		4	1	1	6	3	1	6		2	2	3	3	25	5	2	3	1
71. Virginia Rail									1			1				1		
72. Sora					2	1												
73. Black Rail							1											
74. Common Gallinule						1	3		1	1	1	1	1					
75. American Coot	1,200	500	3,508	1,167	633	426	438	644	651	630	757	600	2,521	2,130	615	1,545	1,365	718
76. Black Oystercatcher				2		1				2								
77. Semipalmated Plover			5	2	3	5	3	1	1	1	3	74	105	45	35	53	35	12
78. Snowy Plover				1			12	3	1	25	110	55	9	25	25	23	20	68
79. Killdeer	120	14	207	44	128	42	191	199	33	39	33	66	197	264	118	70	198	287
80. Black-bellied Plover	125		1		61	24	59	38	55	144	706	241	54	217	546	285	413	472
81. Surfbird						60	1					4			2	4		
82. Ruddy Turnstone				3						1	2		12	6	10	3	15	1
83. Black Turnstone		13			30	12	25	10	29	26	56	5	30	39	27	57	36	52
84. Common Snipe	1		1	1		5	5	1	2	11	1	1	26	27	1		1	
85. Long-billed Curlew	23	100	85	6	18	13	7	20	1	13	260	1,096	11	90	34	17	40	43
86. Whimbrel		3	4	7	11	18	27	4	8	4	8	5	18	15	105	21	11	6
87. Spotted Sandpiper		1		1		5	5	1	1	2	1	4	4	4	1	3	2	1
88. Wandering Tattler						1				1			1		1		1	
89. Willet	150	47	611	853	750	441	344	556	349	756	2,356	3,570	2,295	1,903	2,239	1,319	973	1,469
90. Greater Yellowlegs	2	1			18	3	37	2	3	85	6	19	5	4	3	10	10	5
91. Lesser Yellowlegs							4			3		4			3		1	1
92. Knot			27	18		30		8		4				10	1,000	21		6
93. Rock Sandpiper																1		
94. Baird's Sandpiper			43								10							
95. Least Sandpiper	450		180	750	500	1,609	185	250	127	334	226	1,440	842	120	4,832	2,560	2,510	3,118
96. Dunlin	120	81	1,653	337		424	562	1	113	2,200	520	2,365	1,930	2,867	3,207	872	2,917	1,830
97. Short-billed Dowitcher	20	4								103		1,401	185	545	98	5	170	478
98. Long-billed Dowitcher				32	75	211	41	3	12		169					40	54	458
99. Semipalmated Sandpiper												25	2		28	10	6	
100. Western Sandpiper		250	53	1,950	650	61	3,200	3,250	1,200	441	468	1,760	3,995	4,385	7,543	5,568	6,015	6,618
101. Marbled Godwit	55		4	658	242	12	52	35	14	30	238	1,951	508	1,725	1,249	303	1,074	1,027
102. Sanderling	65	54	75	2	517	100	228	65	102	82	400	737	364	135	281	328	105	262
103. American Avocet	200		47	236	126	619	120	273	454	1,397	2,383	2,508	1,080	3,079	777	797	1,161	1,158
104. Black-necked Stilt					5	1	3	3	7	52		116	159	7	38	12	25	8
105. Northern Phalarope								19	4			6	2		2			
106. Wilson's Phalarope										1			1					
107. Glaucous-winged Gull		57	142	12	34	50	68	3	306	9	100	71	2,847	103	128	446	272	491
108. Western Gull	32	12	1	43	153	165	61	502	9	402	115	664	50	30	133	426	364	121
109. Herring Gull	60	77	4,485	1,001	1,001	225	55	1	303	2,031	508	724	1,087	548	4	51	558	24
110. California Gull	45	1,000	100	210	126	71	3,000	741	1,638	5,091	1,921	1,090	6,285	1,308	3,271	755	1,589	728
111. Ring-billed Gull	100	85	1,885	1,862	210	810	1,200	129	1,260	1,381	541	1,306	1,586	369	2,114	282	190	272
112. Mew Gull	530		4	25	25	220	1,600	100	255	1,427	204	464	328	399	570	625	1,425	334
113. Bonaparte's Gull		400	18	5	1,030	246	1,000	3	565	542	373	551	111	104	351	137	56	150
114. Heermann's Gull					13	50	155		10	125	33	5	9		3	3	96	1
115. Forster's Tern	6				15	2	5	15	8	5	24	56	48	8	49	52	4	19

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Table II contd.	1948	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
116. Least Tern				28		1	2											
117. Caspian Tern		4					1		1			2	2	2	2	5	2	3
118. Elegant Tern							1									1		
119. Common Murre	1					7				6	3	3			1	1	2	1
120. Pigeon Guillemot						5				4	1				2		1	
121. Ancient Murrelet		1																
122. Marbled Murrelet																1		
123. Band-tailed Pigeon	430			163		3	97	8	4	16	1	16	586	26	1,243	148	444	149
124. Mourning Dove		1	2	48	3	36	42	15	28	20	60	28	198	384	433	303	267	287
125. Barn Owl			1	1		1	1			1	2	1	1		1	1	4	1
126. Screech Owl					1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1		1	
127. Great-horned Owl						1	1		2	2	1	5	2		1	2	5	5
128. Burrowing Owl							2			1		4	2	3	1	3	3	6
129. Long-eared Owl		1							1						1			
130. Short-eared Owl		1	1		3	3	5	3		1	2	3	7	1	2	3	1	2
131. White-throated Swift	30																	
132. Allen's Hummingbird		3	7	22	14	8	16	3	12	28	26	31	72	75	68	156	157	74
133. Anna's Hummingbird	4															2	2	
134. Calliope Hummingbird																1		
135. Rufous Hummingbird																2		
136. Belted Kingfisher		1	1	2	2	3	5	3	4	5	1	8	5	9	7	1	3	1
137. Yellow-shafted Flicker																1		
138. Red-shafted Flicker	34	48	16	46	38	20	16	6	21	28	8	43	72	103	130	58	70	83
139. Acorn Woodpecker	15	27	29	10	13	15	8	1	8	18	13	21	46	39	18	37	25	26
140. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker		3		1	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	5	3	8	4	2	7	2
141. Hairy Woodpecker	1	1				3	2			2	1	4	2	1	5	1	5	1
142. Downy Woodpecker		4				1	1		3	1	3	7	18	6	2	7	4	9
143. Nuttall's Woodpecker		1							1									
144. Tropical Kingbird													1					
145. Western Flycatcher				1												1		
146. Ash-throated Flycatcher					2													
147. Black Phoebe	16	7	3	20	11	7	7	6	8	20	17	7	25	17	12	14	17	6
148. Say's Phoebe	4	5		3	2	1	7	1	2	2	3	2	3	5	4	2	2	5
149. Western Wood Pewee			2															
150. Horned Lark	15	1	1			6	15	6	5	10	30	22	17	2	73	37	6	73
151. Tree Swallow													1				2	
152. Cliff Swallow													2					
153. Steller's Jay	9	11	1	10	12	9	13	6	12	9	8	41	102	53	34	17	51	103
154. Scrub Jay	28	81	84	213	181	81	55	40	38	76	86	145	237	228	165	162	206	170
155. Common Raven						2	2			4	1	2	2	2				
156. Common Crow					5	31	1	1				7	2	4	2	4	2	1
157. Black-capped Chickadee													65		10			
158. Chestnut-backed Chickadee	20	49	32	112	66	77	72	41	20	97	224	186	633	429	439	201	348	168
159. Plain Titmouse	6	27	15	10	18	16	12	2	8	10	91	11	18	44	17	24	25	21
160. Common Bushtit	170	64	53	112	84	94	54	17	108	162	318	170	500	382	439	355	575	379
161. White-breasted Nuthatch	1	6	5		4	2	5	1	1	4	1	3	5	2	10	15	7	7
162. Red-breasted Nuthatch		1			1					5	2	2	4	9	4	26	2	
163. Pigmy Nuthatch	3										3	1	26	24	26	25	14	7
164. Brown Creeper		1			5	10	3	2	1	6	7	7	37	17	52	6	20	8
165. Wren	19	16	21	29	17	42	17	5	21	18	18	36	61	71	69	74	52	46
166. House Wren			1							2			2	2				
167. Winter Wren	2	1	1	1		3	1	2		1	2	6	8	27	1	2	1	12
168. Bewick's Wren	11	2	3	9	6	8	5	4	2	13	4	5	34	33	17	13	17	16
169. Long-billed Marsh Wren						1	2	3	1		2	2	1	1	2	4	1	1
170. Canon Wren										1								
171. Rock Wren	1																	
172. Mockingbird		3	10	16	20	9	12	8	2	19	10	27	35	68	32	22	29	9
173. California Thrasher	5	2	1	7	11	6	9	3	1	2	1	7	20	12	8	13	17	21
174. Robin	130	41	350	2,617	86	638	229	844	6	1,562	673	118	2,540	1,296	21,447	573	5,422	1,202
175. Varied Thrush	13	73	2	61	17	1	36	9	2	13	9	40	59	199	2,100	5	20	108

Table II contd.	1948	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
176. Hermit Thrush	17	27	2	38	20	10	14	7	4	4	7	10	44	49	41	13	65	10
177. Western Bluebird	18	8		28	3	20	6	12	9	9	6	14	8	4	14	7	4	20
178. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher															1			1
179. Golden-crowned Kinglet		1				1							9		8	2		12
180. Ruby-crowned Kinglet	11	12	3	15	30	13	8	3	7	11	42	9	123	66	97	14	88	114
181. Water Pipit	60	2	4	5	50	3	48	6	48	102	41	37	109	159	83	66	76	103
182. Cedar Waxwing	63	71	165	141	202	105	55	24	78	163	253	220	1,119	671	5,544	492	844	762
183. Loggerhead Shrike	6	9	3	9	3	9	9	6	4	6	4	8	15	8	3	8	3	4
184. Starling					14		187		126	258	150	137	762	574	671	2,741	1,656	1,056
185. Hutton's Vireo	1	6		1	8	3	4	1	3	1	8	2	13	7	15	8	2	3
186. Orange-crowned Warbler		1							1				1			2		
187. Myrtle Warbler	1			6	1	1				9	17		2	22	5	5	3	18
188. Audubon's Warbler	59	90		76	59	90	54	6	55	62	182	179	173	223	273	49	89	80
189. Townsend's Warbler		1			2	2	1	1	2	3	1	5	23	30	1	15	1	3
190. Yellowthroat						11	3	1		1	1	5	13	5	3	3	2	1
191. Yellow-breasted Chat						1												
192. Wilson's Warbler								1					1	1				
193. House Sparrow	20	125	108	92	176	40	124	115	759	142	174	130	233	267	401	245	225	236
194. Western Meadowlark	730	188	60	123	204	49	89	157	152	279	234	124	273	392	137	225	153	349
195. Yellow-headed Blackbird														1				
196. Red-winged Blackbird	2	500	240	262	146	315	150	66	251	750	206	183	237	772	4,139	48	91	304
197. Tricolored Blackbird	3	300	60		1	100	3	200		200	3	77	218	175	365	1,500	470	45
198. Bullock's Oriole															1			
199. Hooded Oriole						1												
200. Brewer's Blackbird	650	1,000	625	1,288	906	581	690	590	1,371	3,363	971	1,860	655	2,248	3,392	1,167	1,821	1,481
201. Brown-headed Cowbird				4	3	2	5	2	1	6	1	8	29	6	54	11	25	1
202. Evening Grosbeak												2						
203. Purple Finch	7	51	10	15	6	22	5	7	6	103	20	7	32	36	32	36	34	12
204. House Finch	370	1,000	650	1,872	2,276	554	129	731	1,115	3,250	341	255	963	1,195	2,051	815	486	811
205. Pine Siskin	15	54		100	2	50	65	20	74	295	53	33	51	51	51	78	30	17
206. American Goldfinch	4			20	9	4	10	6	15	80	55	24	607	21	434	227	88	57
207. Lesser Goldfinch	41	10	125	70	93	362	127	90	157	111	73	48	105	60	547	128	256	63
208. Lawrence's Goldfinch							2		25	11		2		5	5	5		
209. Red Crossbill							150	2							1	1		
210. Rufous-sided Towhee	10	14	17	30	21	11	10	15	3	11	41	19	36	104	20	33	35	37
211. Brown Towhee	52	119	100	115	122	134	40	67	30	108	83	66	217	224	158	167	137	140
212. Savannah Sparrow	83	50	69	7	190	63	73	66	9	16	15	30	57	233	8	31	12	12
213. Vesper Sparrow														2				
214. Lark Sparrow	25	1			3	30	25	30	5	11	13	20	20	26	35	50	50	10
215. Rufous-crowned Sparrow	2																	
216. Oregon Junco	63	41	18	285	220	75	39	260	51	142	467	127	407	548	368	285	517	217
217. Chipping Sparrow														30				
218. White-crowned Sparrow	650	450	225	125	731	44	399	125	92	228	118	189	597	647	162	250	288	418
219. Golden-crowned Sparrow	73	87	175	100	382	200	112	89	160	437	184	333	316	847	515	372	365	385
220. White-throated Sparrow										1								
221. Fox Sparrow	9	3	5	6	19	21	8	9	2	7		11	20	58	11	23	21	17
222. Lincoln's Sparrow											2					2	1	
223. Song Sparrow	32	65	27	25	92	15	22	36	51	61	24	54	95	115	76	79	62	154
TOTAL NUMBER SPECIES	112	125	109	120	133	163	158	139	136	159	155	157	162	152	164	170	159	150
Unidentified																		
1. Ducks									2,000		7,880		3,530	900			80	
2. Geese																		
3. Gulls									600				4,885	183	3,250	1,530	800	3,000
4. "Peeps"										13,610								
5. Scoters									11					2,000				
6. Shorebirds														1,000				
7. Sparrows															50			
TOTAL NUMBER BIRDS	10,774	10,799	36,919	38,920	15,279	13,707	22,815	12,894	18,969	36,065	43,107	40,521	57,199	47,594	87,740	34,820	43,110	37,747

ELECTED OFFICIALS ROSTER

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>DISTRICT*</u>
Bacciocco, Edward J.	County Supervisor	3rd District
Calvo, Victor	Assemblyman	21st District
Cranston, Alan	U.S. Senator	---
Fitzgerald, James V.	County Supervisor	1st District
Foran, John F.	State Senator	6th District
Garcia, Marz	State Senator	10th District
Hayakawa, S. I.	U.S. Senator	---
Lyon, Fred	County Supervisor	5th District
McCarthy, Leo T.	Assemblyman	18th District
McCloskey, Paul N.	U.S. Representative	12th District
Naylor, Robert	Assemblyman	20th District
Papan, Louis	Assemblyman	19th District
Royer, Bill	U.S. Representative	11th District
Ward, John M.	County Supervisor	2nd District

ADDRESSES

U.S. Senators	Senate Office Building	Washington, D.C. 20510
U.S. Representatives	House Office Building	Washington, D.C. 20515
Assemblymen	State Capitol	Sacramento, CA 95814
State Senators	State Capitol	Sacramento, CA 95815
County Supervisors	County Government Center	Redwood City, CA 94063

*Phone the County Registrar of Voters to determine your district 573-2081.

POINT REYES BIRD OBSERVATORY

The Point Reyes Bird Observatory is in urgent need of volunteers to assist in a statewide effort to discover the wintering status of the Snowy Plover. If you would be able to survey a beach in your vicinity at least once a month from November 1979 to June 1980 to look for banded Snowy Plovers, please contact Carolyn Frederiksen, 529 Vista Del Mar, Aptos, CA 95003. A packet filled with detailed information about the survey will be sent to all volunteers to assist you in getting started.

CALIFORNIA NONGAME WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Department of Fish and Game have made good use of funds raised through the sale of decals on behalf of nongame species. Decals will again be offered for sale at \$2.00 at the October meeting. See Georgia Perkins.

Membership in National Audubon Society includes the AUDUBON Magazine, membership in Sequoia Audubon Society and the Sequoia bulletin, THE SEQUOIA. Please mail membership applications to Sequoia Audubon Society, Membership Chairman, P.O. Box 1131, Burlingame 94010. Change of address and request for Chapter change should be sent to BOTH National and Sequoia.

Membership: Student \$13.50. Individual \$18.00. Family \$21.00. Subscription to THE SEQUOIA only \$2.00. (No lapse notices are sent.)

DEADLINE FOR THE NOVEMBER SEQUOIA IS OCTOBER 15.

SEQUOIA CALENDAR

October	2	- Tuesday	- Tuesday Birders to Marin Headlands
"	4	Thursday	Board Meeting
"	11	Thursday	Monthly Meeting at Garden Center
"	13	Saturday	Field Trip. Marin Headlands
"	23	Tuesday	Tuesday Birders to Bay Bridge Toll Plaza
"	27	Saturday	Field Trip. Anadel State Park
November	1	Thursday	Board Meeting
"	3	Saturday	Field Trip. S.F. Bay National Wildlife Refuge
"	8	Thursday	Monthly Meeting at Garden Center
"	17	Saturday	Field Trip. Lake Merritt & Hegenberger Road.

THE SEQUOIA October, 1979
Sequoia Audubon Society
P.O. Box 1131
Burlingame, CA 94010

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