

Bulletin of the Sequoia Audubon Society San Mateo County Volume 48, No. 6 March, 1998

This Month's Program

Pelagic Birds of N. California



Ted Chandik, retired chief naturalist at Palo Alto Baylands, will present a slide program on the identification of offshore birds of Northern California.

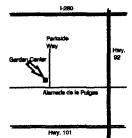
Ted, who has too long been absent as a presenter, is a skilled birder, photographer and tour

guide (on both land and sea). He continues to be active as a biding instructor and he has agreed to once again co-lead our Yuba

Pass field trip this year.

Ted's talks are always noted for both entertainment and information value.

Meetings are 7:30 PM, the second Thursday of every month at the San Mateo Garden Center on the Alameda at Parkside.



Next Month's Program

Al Jamarillo's talk on blackbirds and orioles, originally scheduled for this month was given last month because of a change in his personal schedule. Paul Noble, originally tabbed for February, will be our April presenter. If this doesn't confuse you, you are a perfect candidate to be our next Program Chair.

Christmas Count Results

You'll find this year's Christmas Count results on Page Four. Statistically, both counts could be considered "high-average" in results. Compilers Robin Smith and Al DeMartini deserve our thanks and wish to express their thanks to all of the participants. A special thanks is due to Josie McKee., who was instrumental in putting together the last minute Año Nuevo Count dinner.

From The President

Francis Toldi

Late last year you all received a request for a special year-end donation to Sequoia Audubon. The response has been overwhelming. I have always believed that Sequoia Audubon has an active, motivated and generous membership; now I know it as a fact! Your contributions will allow us to proceed on an exciting educational project—long delayed for lack of funds—involving direct instruction on birds and habitats. Robin Smith will provide more detail in another issue of *Needles*. We are also finally able to purchase a fax/copier for the office. Thanks again for your warm and helpful response.

In the near future the **Nominating Committee** will begin its deliberations over next year's recommended slate of officers and directors of Sequoia Audubon. Please give me a call or drop me a note if you are interested in serving on the Committee or Board, or if you want to recommend any individual for an office or directorship.

Apology and Correction Cliff Richer

I have received an appropriately indignant letter from Sabrena Rodriguez of the ECO-O.K. Program of the Rainforest Alliance. In my short article, "The Shade Grown Coffee Panic", in December's issue, I erroneously identified the Rainforest Alliance with the misdirected and ill-informed MacDonald's boycott of a few years ago. To quote from her letter, "The Rainforest Alliance has never proposed or endorsed

boycotts...Mr. Richer has confused our organization with the Rainforest Action Network..."

Ms. Rodriguez is correct. I was wrong and I apologize.

She also included a considerable amount of background information with her letter. There was no opportunity to review this material prior to our deadline, but it deserves attention and further comment.

The mission of Sequoia Audubon Society is to participate actively in environmental education, and conservation and in the estoration, preservation, protection and enjoyment of our native natural resources with emphasis on birds and their habitats.

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The S A S Calendar

March

THURSDAY, MARCH 5 - BOARD OF

DIRECTORS MEETING at the Sequoia Audubon Office at 7:30 PM. All members are welcome. Please call ahead to be sure to confirm time and space.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7 — THE FILOLI ESTATE —

Donna Petersen will lead us on a birding tour of this estate and its magnificent gardens. To get there take I-280 to the Edgewood Road exit. Go west on Edgewood and turn north on Canada to the estate. Identify yourself to the gatekeeper as a Sequoia field trip participant. He or she will direct you to the proper parking lot where Donna will meet you at 8:30 AM and collect the \$5.00 fee. This trip is limited to ten participants. Reservations are required. Call Merry Haveman to register. Heavy rain cancels the trip.

LEADER

DONNA PETERSEN MERRY HAVEMAN 344-2146

COORDINATOR

THURSDAY, MARCH 12 — GENERAL MEETING — Featuring The Identification Of Pelagic Birds by Ted Chandik — at the San Mateo Garden Center on the Alameda at Parkside. An informal get-together begins at 7:30 with the General Meeting at 8 PM. See page one for details.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28 - THE BEGINNERS' TRIP TO THE STANFORD CAMPUS HAS BEEN CANCELED.

SUNDAY, MARCH 29 — CHABOT REGIONAL PARK —

Kenneth Burton, a Marin County birder with twenty years experience, has volunteered to lead our field trip to Chabot Regional Park. Expect a four mile walk in mixed habitats of upland woods, grassland and riparian growth near Lake Chabot. We will meet at 8:30 AM at the Proctor Staging Area. To get there take I-580 east to Castro Valley and exit north on Redwood Road. Follow Redwood Road approximately one and a half miles to the staging area.

LEADER KENNETH BURTON (415) 669-1847 E-MAIL: birdbanding@compuserve.com

April

THURSDAY, APRIL 2 — BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

SATURDAY, APRIL 4 — ED LEVIN COUNTY PARK — Led by Bob Reiling

THURSDAY, APRIL 9 — GENERAL MEETING

SUNDAY, APRIL 19 — MINES ROAD — Led by Cliff Richer

SUNDAY, APRIL 26 — WILLIAMS SISTERS' RANCH — Led by Francis Toldi (Reservations Required)



News From Audubon Canyon Ranch

Betsy Stafford

Tired of words like "erosion," "ground saturation," "record precipitation," "El Nino?" It's time to try out some new 1998 vocabulary, like "spring migration," "wildflower explosion," and "heron/egret nesting colonies."

Bolinas Lagoon Preserve — The Public Season Opens March 14 and Ends July 12. All kinds of critters are now stirring at our Bolinas Lagoon Preserve. Our superb training program will graduate 20 new Ranch Guides on the opening day of our public season, Saturday, March 14. A handful of Great Blue Herons should be nesting in the redwoods by then. And no doubt there'll be some Great Egrets flying over, on the lookout for mates and nesting sites.

Please don't forget we need and heartily welcome any of you to serve as Chapter Hosts on any Saturday or Sunday during our public season. SAS has been assigned March 28 & 29, April 25 & 26, May 16, 17 & 30, June 13 & 14 and July 12. To volunteer for a day at the Ranch, please call Debbi Frantz at 571-6759 or to volunteer on another date, call the ACR office at 415-969-9244. We promise you a big thank you and an insider's peek at a very special place.

Spring Work Day, March 8. We invite you for a free lunch — and a few hours of helping us spruce up Picher Canyon before the public season starts. Please call 415-868-9244 before March 8, so that we can reserve a lunch for you.

A Book-Signing Celebration with Dr. Marty Griffin.

Join us in celebrating the tough, tenacious, and inspiring author of an entertaining new book, Saving the Marin-Sonoma Coast: The Battles for Audubon Canyon Ranch, Point Reyes, and the Russian River. On Sunday, March 15, at noon, Dr. Griffin will be at the Preserve to give an exclusive reading from his chronicles of the dramatic coastal battles he has been involved in since 1957 — battles for Richardson Bay, Bolinas Lagoon, Tomales Bay, Audubon Canyon Ranch, Point Reyes National Seashore, the Russian and Eel Rivers, and the "Wild and Scenic" Rivers, We hope you'll join us in honoring Dr. Griffin's lifetime of wildlife protection; his books will be available for purchase in ACR's Bookstore. Please call to say you'll come.

A Special Day at Bouverie Preserve — Spring's wild-flowers are always spectacular at our Bouverie Preserve in Sonoma's Valley of the Moon, and we have reserved Saturday, May 16, for guided nature walks for our Audubon friends. Reservations are required and this day usually fills up quickly so call ahead to reserve, at 707-938-4554.

Other Public Guided Nature Walks. A lottery system is used for reservations on our public Saturdays — April 11, April 18, and May 30. These guided nature walks are held from 9:30-1:30. Please call Nancy at 707-938-4554, at least one month in advance, to reserve space on one of these hikes.

At the Cypress Grove Preserve, John Kelly is continuing our study of Bay Area heronries. If you are interested in joining this monitoring program of the heron and egret nesting colonies throughout the North San Francisco Bay Area, please call our Cypress Grove office at 415-663-8203.

SPRING 1998 BIRDSEED SALE ORDER FORM

ALL ORDERS WITH PAYMENT MUST BE RECEIVED BY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15

Proceeds support local Audubon conservation and education programs

Please check preferred	pickup location. Pickup dates	will :	be Apri	1 23-26, 1991	8 with de	etails to be ad	vised later.		
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Another Reason to Hate Eucalyptus

Cliff Richer

When I first came to California I found those funny trees with the peeling bark interesting. I even found the strong aroma quite appealing. My first Longeared Owl had its day-time roost in a red eucalyptus tree and my first Rufous Hummingbird was in a flowering blue gum. However, I soon learned from experienced California birders to avoid wasting time birding non-flowering eucalypti. Eucalyptus groves were barren of anything except eucalyptus. Birds — indeed all wildlife — avoided eucalyptus. It had no food value to wildlife and supported no local insects. Its fallen leaves and shed bark continued to emit those oils that give the tree its characteristic odor and poisoned the soil under them. Insects and native plants found no home in the toxic soil. During the drought years, I also learned that eucalypti were highly efficient water hogs, stealing it away from local plant life.

Even so, I rationalized that bad as they were, eucalypti provided occasional nest sites for herons, hawks and owls, and a rare eucalyptus in flower attracted hummingbirds, orioleś, warblers and other nectar-loving birds. It also seemed to me that flowering eucalypti attracted more than their share of vagrants — particularly eastern warblers.

It now seems that these flowering eucalypti are, in fact, death traps for our native North American species. In October 1996, Rich Stallcup reported finding a dead Ruby-crowned Kinglet with its facial feathers matted flat from black, tarlike pitch, its nostrils sealed shut. The tar was solidified eucalyptus oil. The bird had suffocated as a result of attraction to the eucalyptus flowers. Since then, other observers have found similarly affected Yellow-rumped Warblers.

It may also be that we are seeing evolution in progress. My unscientific observation that a flowering eucalyptus attracted a high proportion of non-native eastern warblers could be true. It might be that our local birds — after nearly 150 years of exposure to the eucalyptus — are learning, in Nature's harsh school of evolution, to avoid the deadly flowers.

Bluebird Programs Underway at County Parks



Bluebird trails are now in the planning stages at three of San Mateo County's parks.

One individual is setting up a trail at Edgewood Park. Edgewood, with its extensive open spaces and grasslands is ideal for such a project, and the progress of this trail will be followed closely,

At two other parks, the trails have been initiated by the parks' volunteer organizations. At San Pedro Valley Park, eight of the volunteers, under the leadership of Jim Pommier, will be monitoring 8-10 boxes during the first year.

Kathy Manus of the Friends of San Bruno Mountain has contacted Howard Rathlesberger — county coordinator of the Bluebird Recovery Program — and arranged for the delivery of a number of bluebird boxes.



A factor in insuring the cooperation of County Parks was the decision by the SAS Board to "guarantee" the bluebird trails by agreeing to take them over or dismantle them if local volunteers lost interest.

Outside of County Parks, a 31-box trail has been established for a year at Filoli and additional trails are also under consideration for the San Francisco Watershed and for the Williams Sisters' Ranch.

Expectations for the various trails are mixed. First year bluebirders have all

been warned to expect minimal results. A well-known, but entirely mysterious, phenomenon is that bird houses and boxes are rarely used in the first year. At San Bruno Mountain and San Pedro Valley, the hope is to attract any cavity-nesting species that may have been displaced by the encroachment of blue gum eucalyptus over the years. If their boxes are successful in attracting bluebirds, these two volunteer groups will consider that an enormous bonus.

SAS wishes them all great success, whatever their objectives!

Long-Term Christmas Count Results

The results of all Christmas Counts since 1971, including a statistical analysis of the data is available.

If you want a copy of these analyses, send a self-addressed, stamped, business size envelope with 78¢ postage to Cliff Richer, 330 Baden Avenue, S. San Francisco, CA. 94080.

If you have a computer with a spreadsheet program capable of handling an Excel 5.0 file you can include a diskette. Be sure to have enough postage on your envelopes if you're sending a diskette. The 78¢ will cover the return envelope.

A \$5 check made out to SAS is requested but not required.

Tough Talk

We tend to think of botanists as intense, bookish and inherently gentle types. This stereotype, if it ever was true, certainly did not apply to those nineteenth century researchers who took on the job of cataloging California's flora.

Asa Gray once characterized Albert Kellogg — considered the top botanist of his time — as a "nuisance to the science." Hans Hermann Behr immortalized one of his enemies by naming a louse after him. The demure Victorian lady scholars of the day were equally outspoken. Kate Brandegee referred to fellow UC faculty member Edward Lee Greene's work as "a disgrace to botany."

Its a wonder any of them survived long enough to get the job done.

B of A Awards Education Grant to SAS



Bank of 'America has awarded us a grant for the purchase of binoculars and field education materials for juniors' and beginners' field trips and for class-

room outings. Thirty pairs of compact binoculars with cases have been purchased and thirty sets of the multi-fold "Local Birds" ID cards will be obtained under the grant. Education Chair Robin Smith was quick to point out that Vice-president Marilyn Noah was especially effective in preparing and submitting the grant. Robin now has the job of devising how to mark and monitor the glasses for use and recovery.

Robin and President Francis Toldi noted that the fifty Audubon Adventures classrooms have been funded for this year and funds will be available for next year's efforts. Audubon Adventures remains one of the most effective and exciting examples of National and local Audubon cooperation and we are committed to its continuing expansion.

Re-balancing the Scales

Last year, there was a brief flurry of



environmental idiocy in the public media when some media pundits pronounced that scientists had "discovered" there was no such thing as

a "balance of nature". The only thing that this revealed was the stupidity of the "scientists" that made this discovery.

Mother Nature is a very complex lady. With the right hand, she is juggling all the organisms that constitute an ecosystem, trying to balance them against each other. Meantime, with the left hand she is introducing all sorts of random forces. The true balance of nature is the *effort* to seek equilibrium, not equilibrium itself. If a true balance of nature were ever achieved it would be a completely static state — a situation Mother Nature abhors even more than imbalance. The

ultimate random factors in Mother Nature's left hand are the great catastrophes—earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, wildfires, etc.

For example, Hurricane Fran's brief visit to North Carolina last year changed the face of half the state. More than 8 million acres of trees were damaged. Pine plantations suffered because timber growers had replaced deeprooted longleaf pines with shallow-rooted, faster-growing toblollies. (Tree farms are essentially a human-created and human-maintained static eco-system). The endangered redcockaded woodpecker was hit hard. Their cavity nests created weak spots in pines that were no match for the hurricane's 115 mile-per-hour winds. About 90% of sea turtle nests along the heaviest-hit stretch of coast were wiped out according to Wildlife in North Carolina. Freshwater fish were killed when organic material flushed into waterways and consumed the available oxygen.

Having wreaked havoc with the left hand, Mother Nature is now trying to restore balance with the right.

Mother Nature is not always nice, or convenient, but she is always interesting.

Chinook Salmon: Struggling to Survive

The Chinook, or king salmon, have four spawning runs each year in the Sacramento River basin. They include a winter run, spring run, fall run and late fall run, based on when the fish enter the river to spawn.

Although the winter-run salmon is the only species currently listed as endangered, all four runs have declined. Actions to list the spring-run Chinook salmon as endangered are currently under review at both federal and state levels.

The four populations used to number in the hundreds of thousands but have fallen off drastically.

From 1967 through 1969, the average winter-run was 84,000 fish; by 1983, only 341 winter-run salmon (a 99.6 percent decline) returned to spawn. The fall run, which accounts for 90 percent of the total salmon caught at sea, has had a 50 per cent decline, as have late fall-run

salmon. The spring run salmon are down to only a few thousand.

The Chinook is the largest salmon, averaging 18 to 24 pounds, and have small black spots on the back, dorsal fin and tail fin. The fall run fish are robust and deep bodied, while the spring and winter run kings are smaller, slimmer and net as brightly colored. They are anadromous fish, born in fresh water, migrating to the ocean, and returning to their river of origin three to five years later. Once they reach their home river, salmon stop eating and die soon after spawning.

Salmon face many obstacles during this migration. Dams block their migratory paths. Rip-rap eliminates shade and underwater shelter. Water releases from the dams raise the temperature of the river. The infamous Delta pumps suck salmon in, killing them. Intake screens alleviate this problem for the spawning adults, but unknown thousands of fingerlings slip through the screens. Hundreds of smaller unscreened agricultural pumps placed along both sides of the river and in the Delta continue to kill adult fish.

Salmon are more sensitive to pollution than most fish. Agricultural pesticides and fertilizers, oil and gas leaking from motorized watercraft, and municipal and industrial discharges have short and long-term affects on the salmon.

Salmon are important to California's economy. More than 70 percent of salmon caught off the California coast come from the Sacramento River system, The state's fishing industry has been severely damaged both commercially and recreationally.

There is hope. Increased preservation activities the last three years have been encouraging.

Winter run salmon numbers and fall run salmon numbers have increased over the fast two years. Even though this increase may be coming from fish hatcheries the higher survival rate of hatchery salmon is significant and should be reflected in the wild populations once the effects of our long drought are have been absorbed.

Condensed and adapted from an article by Lynette Reichenberg in the Summer '97 issue of River Run newsletter of the Sacramento River Preservation Trust.

CHRISTMAS COUNT STATISTICS -1997

Paper Common 100	SPECIES	CS	AN	SPECIES	CS	AN	SPECIES	cs	AN	SPECIES	CS	AN
Common	Red-throated Loon		18	Northern Harrier	22	21	Glaucous-winged Gull	1716				472
Pied-billed Grebe 164 16 Red-shouldered Hawk 25 16 Forsier's Term 173 American Robin 785 522	Pacific Loon	300	144	Sharp-shinned Hawk	14	7	Black-legged Kittiwake *	1	3	Western Bluebird	22	37
Horned Grebe	Common Loon		12	Cooper's Hawk		3	Gull species	9369	520	Hermit Thrush	82	36
Red-necked Grebe*	Pied-billed Grebe		16	Red-shouldered Hawk	25	16				American Robin		522
Eared Grebe	Horned Grebe	85	11	Red-tailed Hawk	106	63	Common Murre	380	330	Varied Thrush	79	90
Western Grobe	Red-necked Grebe *		1		1	1	Marbled Murrelet					166
Clarks Grebe	Eared Grebe					l						
Northern Fulmar* 1 1 13 Peregrine Falton* 2 6 Rook Dove 1002 89 Codar Waxwing 3 202 R05 Sonly Sheanwater 2 2 California Guali 3 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Western Grebe	304	220	American Kestrel		33	Cassin's Auklet	7	2	California Thrasher		
Sooly Shearwater	Clark's Grebe	31				2						
SootyNS Shearwater 2 6 Clapper Reit 1 Mourning Dove 822 96 European Starting 2266 1160 1	Northern Fulmar *	1	13	Peregrine Falcon *	2	6	Rock Dove	1002	98	Cedar Waxwing	202	80
Black-verled Sheaweter	Sooty Shearwater		2	California Quail	262	280	Band-tailed Pigeon	128	60	Loggerhead Shrike	12	15
Fork-Jailed Storm-petre	Sooty/S.T.Shearwater										2208	1160
Brown Pelican 69 677 Common Moorhen 1 Great Horned Owl 29 24 Tennessee Warbler 1 Double cristed Cormorant 187 1683 58 Aprican Coot 3655 148 Northern Prymy-Owl 4 5 Crange-crowned Warbler 18 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	Black-vented Shearwater	16		Virginia Rail	8	13	Barn Owl		5			
Double resided Cormorant 692 52 American Cool \$655 104 Northerin Prygmy-Owl 4 5 Orange-crowned Warbler 18 16 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18					1	4	Western Screech-Owl				33	52
Brandts Cormorant 187 1683 Black-bellied Plover 1047 27 Burrowing Owl 1 Neshville Warther 1 4 4 4 Pelagic Commonant 73 219 Pacific Golden-Plover 2 Spotted Owl 1 Myrtle 158 116 Great Eliue Heron 20 12 Snowy Plover 57 10 Long-aared Owl 1 Auduthon's 518 116 Great Eliue Heron 20 12 Snowy Plover 57 10 Long-aared Owl 1 Auduthon's 518 116 Snowy Eliver 177 10 Long-aared Owl 1 Auduthon's 518 116 Snowy Eliver 177 176 Snowy Eliver 177	Brown Pelican		677	Common Moorhen		1	Great Horned Owl	29				
Pelagic Cormorant	Double-crested Cormorant	692	52	American Coot	3655	104	Northern Pygmy-Owl	4	5		18	16
Great Blue Heron	Brandt's Cormorant				1047	27		1				1
Great Egiet 60 6 Semipalmated Plover 177 Short-aared Owl 4 Yellow-rumped Warbier 578 456 Snowy Egint 168 14 Killideer 97 301 Northern Saw-wher Owl 13 2 Townsends Warbier 125 368 Gattle Egiet 1 1 Black Oystercatcher 4 35 White-throated Swift 2 Hermit Warbier 12 368 Green Heron 10 3 American Avocet 723 Befted Kingfisher 15 10 Black And White Warbier 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Pelagic Cormorant		219	Pacific Golden-Plover		2	Spotted Owl		1			1
Snowy Egret 168	Great Blue Heron	20	12	Snowy Plover	57	10	Long-eared Owl	1		Audubon's	518	184
Cattle Egret * 1 Black-yostercatcher 4 35 White-throaded Swrif 2 Hermit Warbler* 2 5 Black-rowned Night Heron 1 Black-locked Still 108 Anna's Hummingbird 502 114 Palm Warbler 1 7 5 5 6 18 2 5 5 6 3 7 1 1 1 9 3 3 7 1 1 9 3 3 3 5 0 Common Yellowthole 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 1 Yellow-belled Sapsucker 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 Milard 1 1 2 Milard 6 6 Milard 1 2 Milard 1 1 4 3 5 Milard 4 3 5 Milard 4 4 2 1 4 4	Great Egret	60	6	Semipalmated Plover			Short-eared Owl *			Yellow-rumped Warbler	578	456
Sizek-necked Still Sizek-necked Still 108	Snowy Egret	168	14	Killdeer	97	301	Northern Saw-whet Owl	13	2	Townsend's Warbler	125	368
Black crowned Night Heron 10 3 American Avocet 723 Betted Kingfisher 15 10 Black and White Warbler 1 Greater Yellowlegs 23 18 Azonn Woodpecker 38 50 Common Yellowhroat 32 37	Cattle Egret *		1	Black Oystercatcher	4	35	White-throated Swift	2		Hermit Warbler *	2	5
Greater W.F. Goose	Green Heron		1	Black-necked Stilt	108		Anna's Hummingbird	502	114	Palm Warbler	1	1
Brant	Black-crowned Night Heron	10	3	American Avocet	723		Belted Kingfisher	15	10	Black and White Warbler*		1
Canada Goose	Greater W.F. Goose		1	Greater Yellowlegs	23	18	Acorn Woodpecker	38	50	Common Yellowthroat	32	37
Wood Duck	Brant	27	518	Lesser Yellowlegs		1	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker		1	Hooded Warbler	1	
Green-winged Teal 359 38 Spotted Sandpiper 3 Downy Woodpecker 18 14 Spotted Towhee 71 46	Canada Goose	277		Willet	2193	161	Red-breasted Sapsucker	8	5	Wilson's Warbler		1
Mallard 506 75 Whirmbrel 48 62 Hairy Woodpecker 24 28 Californa Towhee 215 119 Northern Pintail 188 58 Long-billed Curlew 76 6 Northern Flicker 120 73 Savannah Sparrow 10 58 Cinnamon Teal 1 14 Marbied Godwit 813 54 Pileated Woodpecker* 8 Fox Sparrow 85 149 Northern Shoveler 377 117 Ruddy Turnstone 8 Black Phoebe 141 99 Song Sparrow 237 439 Gadwall 187 2 Biack Turnstone 26 162 Say's Phoebe 28 22 Lincoln's Sparrow 86 62 Eurasian Wigeon 576 3 Red Knot 271 Horned Lark 8 White-Inotated Sparrow 1 1 American Wigeon 176 Sanderling 346 185 Barn Swallow 1 Golden-crowned Sparrow 1 3 Red Knot <	Wood Duck *	13	16	Wandering Tattler	1	2	Nuttall's Woodpecker	16	1	Black-headed Grosbeak	1	
Northern Pintail 188 58 Long-billed Curlew 76 6 Northern Flicker 120 73 Savannah Sparrow 102 58	Green-winged Teal	359	38	Spotted Sandpiper	3		Downy Woodpecker	18	14	Spotted Towhee	71	46
Cinnamon Teal 1 14 Marbied Godwit 813 54 Pileated Woodpecker* 8 Fox Sparrow 85 149 Northern Shoveler 377 117 Ruddy Turnstone 8 Black Phoebe 141 99 Song Sparrow 237 439 Gadwall 187 2 Biack Turnstone 26 162 Say's Phoebe 28 22 Lincoln's Sparrow 86 62 Eurasian Wigeon 576 3 Red Knot 271 Horned Lark 8 White-Inroated Sparrow 1	Mallard	506	75		48	62	Hairy Woodpecker	24	28	California Towhee	215	119
Cinnamon Teal 1 14 Marbied Godwit 813 54 Pileated Woodpecker* 8 Fox Sparrow 85 149 Northern Shoveler 377 117 Ruddy Turnstone 8 Black Phoebe 141 99 Song Sparrow 237 439 Gadwall 187 2 Biack Turnstone 26 162 Say's Phoebe 28 22 Lincoln's Sparrow 86 62 Eurasian Wigeon 576 3 Red Knot 271 Horned Lark 8 White-Inroated Sparrow 1	Northern Pintail	188	58	Long-billed Curlew	76	6	Northern Flicker	120	73	Savannah Sparrow	102	58
Sary Save	Cinnamon Teal	1	14		813	54	Pileated Woodpecker *		8	Fox Sparrow	85	149
Eurasian Wigeon 2 Surfbird 48 24 Tropical Kingbird 1 Swamp Sparrow 1 1 1	Northern Shoveler	377	117	Ruddy Turnstone	8		Black Phoebe	141	99	Song Sparrow	237	439
American Wigeon 576 3 Red Knot 271 Horned Lark 8 White-throated Sparrow* 2 3 Canvasback 716 Sanderling 346 185 Barn Swallow 1 Golden-crowned Sparrow* 1035 667 Redhead 38 Western Sandpiper 2350 Tree Swallow* 20 White-crowned Sparrow 1192 938 Ring-necked Duck 47 11 Least Sandpiper 148 1 Violet-green Swallow* 192 Harris' Sparrow 1 Greater Scaup 1785 1 Dunlin 690 Steller's Jay 135 212 Dark-eyed Junco 562 482 Lesser Scaup 486 Peep, species 3050 Scrub Jay 339 122 Red-winged Blackbird 261 1259 Lesser Scaup 486 Peep, species 3050 Scrub Jay 339 122 Red-winged Blackbird 261 125 Black Scoter 4 23 Long-billed Dowitcher 423	Gadwall	187	2	Black Turnstone	26	162	Say's Phoebe	28	22	Lincoln's Sparrow	86	62
Canvasback 716 Sanderling 346 185 Barn Swallow 1 Golden-crowned Sparrow 1035 667 Redhead 38 Western Sandpiper 2350 Tree Swallow* 20 White-crowned Sparrow 1192 938 Ring-necked Duck 47 11 Least Sandpiper 148 1 Violet-green Swallow* 192 Harris' Sparrow 1192 938 Greater Scaup 1785 1 Dunlin 690 Steller's Jay 135 212 Dark-eyed Junco 562 482 Lesser Scaup 486 Peep, species 3050 Scrub Jay 339 122 Red-winged Blackbird 261 1259 Scaup, species 2106 Short-billed Dowitcher 566 American Crow 82 3 Tricolored Blackbird 261 125 Surf Scoter 4 23 Long-billed Dowitcher 423 Common Raven 237 114 Western Meadowlark 305 309 Surf Scoter 162 Common Sn	Eurasian Wigeon *	2		Surfbird	48	24	Tropical Kingbird	1		Swamp Sparrow*	1	1
Redhead 38	American Wigeon	576	3	Red Knot	271		Horned Lark	8		White-throated Sparrow *	2	3
Ring-necked Duck	Canvasback	716	1	Sanderling	346	185	Barn Swallow		1	Golden-crowned Sparrow	1035	667
Greater Scaup 1785 1 Dunlin 690 Steller's Jay 135 212 Dark-eyed Junco 562 482	Redhead	38		Western Sandpiper	2350		Tree Swallow *		20	White-crowned Sparrow	1192	938
Lesser Scaup 486 Peep, species: 3050 Scrub Jay 339 122 Red-winged Blackbird 261 1259 Scaup, species: 2106 Short-billed Dowitcher 566 American Crow 82 3 Tricolored Blackbird 25 411 Black Scoter * 4 23 Long-billed Dowitcher 423 Common Raven 237 114 Western Meadowlark 305 309 Surf Scoter 1262 232 Dowitcher, species 562 12 Chestnut-backed Chickaded 558 663 Brewer's Blackbird 1191 836 White-winged Scoter 16 20 Common Snipe 14 11 Oak Titmouse 20 6 Brown-headed Cowbird 48 21 Common Goldeneye 908 21 Red Phalarope* 1 6 Bushtit 790 342 Blackbird, species 100 Barrow's Goldeneye 19 Pomarine Jaeger * 2 2 Red-breasted Nuthatch 3 Purple Finch 35	Ring-necked Duck	47	11	Least Sandpiper	148	1	Violet-green Swallow *		192	Harris' Sparrow		1
Scaup, species 2106 Short-billed Dowitcher 566 American Crow 82 3 Tricolored Blackbird 25 411	Greater Scaup	1785	1	Dunlin	690	†	Steller's Jay	135	212	Dark-eyed Junco		
Black Scoter 4 23 Long-billed Dowitcher 423 Common Raven 237 114 Western Meadowlark 305 309	Lesser Scaup	486		Peep, species:	3050		Scrub Jay	339	122	Red-winged Blackbird		1259
Black Scoter * 4 23 Long-billed Dowitcher 423 Common Raven 237 114 Western Meadowlark 305 309	Scaup, species:	2106		Short-billed Dowitcher	566		American Crow	82	3	Tricolored Blackbird		411
White-winged Scoter 16 20 Common Snipe 14 11 Oak Titmouse 20 6 Brown-headed Cowbird 48 21 Common Goldeneye 908 21 Red Phalarope* 1 6 Bushtit 790 342 Blackbird, species 100 Barrow's Goldeneye 19 Pomarine Jaeger* 2 2 Red-breasted Nuthatch 3 Purple Finch 35 79 Bufflehead 862 43 Bonaparte's Gull 3 1 White-breasted Nuthatch 7 1 House Finch 664 213 Hooded Merganser 55 5 Heermann's Gull 13 48 Pygmy Nuthatch 164 116 Red Crossbill 12 8 Common Merganser 1 Mew Gull 372 67 Brown Creeper 13 34 Pine Siskin 31 305 Red-breasted Merganser 23 27 Ring-billed Gull 515 3 Bewick's Wren 86 76 Lesser Goldfinch	Black Scoter *	4	23	Long-billed Dowitcher	423		Common Raven	237	114	Western Meadowlark	305	309
Common Goldeneye 908 21 Red Phalarope* 1 6 Bushtit 790 342 Blackbird, species 100	Surf Scoter	1262	232	Dowitcher, species:	562	12	Chestnut-backed Chickadee	558	663	Brewer's Blackbird		836
Barrow's Goldeneye 19 Pomarine Jaeger * 2 2 Red-breasted Nuthatch 3 Purple Finch 35 79 Bufflehead 862 43 Bonaparte's Gull 3 1 White-breasted Nuthatch 7 1 House Finch 664 213 Hooded Merganser 55 5 Heermann's Gull 13 48 Pygmy Nuthatch 164 116 Red Crossbill 12 8 Common Merganser 1 Mew Gull 372 67 Brown Creeper 13 34 Pine Siskin 31 305 Red-breasted Merganser 23 27 Ring-billed Gull 515 3 Bewick's Wren 86 76 Lesser Goldfinch 24 29 Reddy Duck 1465 102 California Gull 11243 39 House Wren * 2 Lawrence's Goldfinch 1 Turkey Vulture 55 58 Herring Gull 35 3 Marsh Wren 24 26 House Sparrow 174 <	White-winged Scoter	16	20	Common Snipe	14	11	Oak Titmouse	20	6	Brown-headed Cowbird	48	21
Barrow's Goldeneye 19 Pomarine Jaeger * 2 2 Red-breasted Nuthatch 3 Purple Finch 35 79 Bufflehead 862 43 Bonaparte's Gull 3 1 White-breasted Nuthatch 7 1 House Finch 664 213 Hooded Merganser 55 5 Heermann's Gull 13 48 Pygmy Nuthatch 164 116 Red Crossbill 12 8 Common Merganser 1 Mew Gull 372 67 Brown Creeper 13 34 Pine Siskin 31 305 Red-breasted Merganser 23 27 Ring-billed Gull 515 3 Bewick's Wren 86 76 Lesser Goldfinch 24 98 Ruddy Duck 1465 102 California Gull 11243 39 House Wren* 2 Lawrence's Goldfinch 1 Turkey Vulture 55 58 Herring Gull 690 19 Winter Wren 16 55 American Goldfinch 7	Common Goldeneye	908	21	Red Phalarope*	1	6	Bushtit	790	342	Blackbird, species	100	
Hooded Merganser 55 5 Heermann's Gull 13 48 Pygmy Nuthatch 164 116 Red Crossbill 12 8	Barrow's Goldeneye	19		Pomarine Jaeger *	2	2	Red-breasted Nuthatch					
Hooded Merganser 55 5 Heermann's Gull 13 48 Pygmy Nuthatch 164 116 Red Crossbill 12 8	Bufflehead	862	43	Bonaparte's Gull	3	1	White-breasted Nuthatch	7	1	House Finch		213
Red-breasted Merganser 23 27 Ring-billed Gull 515 3 Bewick's Wren 86 76 Lesser Goldfinch 24 98 Ruddy Duck 1465 102 California Gull 11243 39 House Wren * 2 Lawrence's Goldfinch 1 Turkey Vulture 55 58 Herring Gull 690 19 Winter Wren 16 55 American Goldfinch 7 40 Osprey 1 Thayer's Gull 35 3 Marsh Wren 24 25 House Sparrow 174 30 White-tailed Kite 35 42 Western Gull 6061 1322 American Dipper 4	Hooded Merganser	55	5		13	48	Pygmy Nuthatch	164	116	Red Crossbill	12	8
Red-breasted Merganser 23 27 Ring-billed Gull 515 3 Bewick's Wren 86 76 Lesser Goldfinch 24 98 Ruddy Duck 1465 102 California Gull 11243 39 House Wren * 2 Lawrence's Goldfinch 1 Turkey Vulture 55 58 Herring Gull 690 19 Winter Wren 16 55 American Goldfinch 7 40 Osprey 1 Thayer's Gull 35 3 Marsh Wren 24 25 House Sparrow 174 30 White-tailed Kite 35 42 Western Gull 6061 1322 American Dipper 4	Common Merganser	1		Mew Gull	372	67	Brown Creeper	13	34	Pine Siskin	31	305
Ruddy Duck 1465 102 California Gull 11243 39 House Wren * 2 Lawrence's Goldfinch 1 Turkey Vulture 55 58 Herring Gull 690 19 Winter Wren 16 55 American Goldfinch 7 40 Osprey 1 Thayer's Guil 35 3 Marsh Wren 24 25 House Sparrow 174 30 White-tailed Kite 35 42 Western Gull 6061 1322 American Dipper 4			27					86	76	Lesser Goldfinch	24	98
Turkey Vulture 55 58 Herring Gull 690 19 Winter Wren 16 55 American Goldfinch 7 40 Osprey 1 Thayer's Gull 35 3 Marsh Wren 24 25 House Sparrow 174 30 White-tailed Kite 35 42 Western Gull 6061 1322 American Dipper 4						39	House Wren *	2		Lawrence's Goldfinch		1
Osprey 1 Thayer's Guil 35 3 Marsh Wren 24 25 House Sparrow 174 30 White-tailed Kite 35 42 Western Guil 6061 1322 American Dipper 4					690	19	Winter Wren	16	55	American Goldfinch	7	40
White-tailed Kite 35 42 Western Gull 6061 1322 American Dipper 4		 				1		24	25	House Sparrow	174	30
		35				L			4			
	Baid Eagle	1	† <u></u>	WxGW Gull hybrid	100	 	Golden-crowned Kinglet	58				

CHRISTMAS COUNT RESULTS

Total birds identified 88800 24295
Total Species identified 194 182
Number of participants 53 48
Compilers Al DeMartini and Robin Smith

PARTICIPANTS

Both Counts: Rick Baird, J.R.Blair, Nat Bowditrch, Susan Bowie, Jo Chamberlain, Barbara Costa, Merry Haveman, Sharon Hom, Grant and Karen Hoyt, Rick Johnson,
Dan & Don Keller, Bert & Josie McKee, Peter Metropulos, Pat Pauch, Dave Powell, Barry Sauppe,
Robin Smith, Judy Spitler, Maria Straatmann, Ron Thorn, Francis Toldi, Scott Young

Crystal Springs Count: Charles Benedict, Lee Blackburn, Ruth Casto, Virginia Clifford, Luke Cole, Gary Deghi, Al DeMartini, Al Eisner, Gene Ersfeldt, Debbie Franz, Tad Gibson, Dave Hershey, Howard Higley, Chuck Hignite, Shirley Higuera, Coplleen Ibarra, Sue James, Al Jamarillo, Andy Kratter, Nancy Lechich, Rosalie Lefkowitz, Ann Loper, Iona Luke, Steve Miller, Anne Moser, Diana Quan, Grace Sain, Eileen Sauppe, Debbi Shearwatrer, Betty Toft,

Ano Nuevo Count: Laurie Bechtler, Dick Carlson, Rita & Rob Colwell, Sue Cossins, Allan Duvall, Garth Harwood, Gloria Heller, Karen Kluge, Carol Miller, David & Rebecca Nation, Karen & Kristie Nelson, George & Martha Oetzel, Pete Popin, Cliff Richer, Terry Rosenmeier, Gary Strachan, Sonia Stromeyer, Eric & John Toldi,

March, 1998 4 Sequoia Audubon Society

National Audubon Convention

Estes Park Center (YMCA of the Rockies) Estes, Colorado **July 6-12**

For more information

Audubon Convention Write to:

4150 Darley Ave.

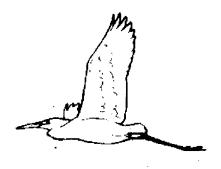
Boulder, CO 80303

Phone: Fax:

303-499-3622 303-499-0286

e-mail

convention@audubon.org



1998 NAS Regional Conference

Asilomar, CA April 4-7 **Adventures in Bird** Conservation

Workshops, Field Trips and Education To register -- or for information Contact Audubon Conference 555 Audubon Place

> Sacramento, CA 05825 (916) 481-5332

Zambia has set aside 40,000 acres as a chimpanzee reserve. The Wildlife Conservation Society of Zambia estimates there are only 17,000 wild chimpanzees left. It is estimated there were 2,000,000 in the wild early in this century.

1998 Golden Trout Workshop



Located at the 10,000-foot level in the Cottonwood Lakes basin of the southern Sierra Nevada near Mount Whitney, Golden Trout Natural History Workshops provide a special educational adventure to individuals and families. These sixday workshops provide professionally led tours of Sierran natural history. One of only a few such facilities remaining inside federally designated Wilderness Areas, the Camp offers daily hikes, exposure to local history and talks by special guests. All meals and shelter are provided. Three 1998 sessions are offered beginning June 28 through July 18, including a special photography session the first week. Enrollment is limited. To receive a brochure, write to: Cindi McKeman, Golden Trout Natural History Workshop, Inc., 1230 Friar Lane, Red-(Tel: 909-799-3060). lands, CA 92373

Migration Celebration

Brazosport, Tx April 30 - May 3

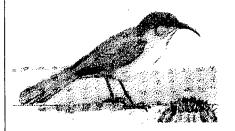
This conference is timed to catch the fabled Texas coast "fall-out" of migrating birds and includes field trips to High Island's warbler traps and shorebird flats, as well as to Brazoria County's other wildlife areas.

For more information call either the Brazosport Chamber of Commerce at 1-888-477-2505 or the South Brazoria County Visitor and Convention Bureau at 1-800-938-4853.

Le Conte's **Thrasher Expand**ing Its Range?

The Le Conte's Thrasher, mostly restricted to the Mojave and Western Sonoran Desert areas of this country, has a small isolated population centered around Maricopa in Southwest Kern County.

In the past, there have been occasional reports of this bird being sighted just over the county line in the foothills of San Luis Obispo County's Carrizo Plain, but this bird has been thought of as struggling to maintain its population in a landscape blasted by the remnants of pre-1960 oil drilling.



Now, there are reliable reports of the Le Conte's Thrasher being seen regularly in the Kettleman Hills section of Fresno County. Sam Fitton, a BLM biologist and a birder, is leading Fresno Audubon on a field trip to show them the places he has found this bird.

DFG Director

Somewhere along the way we missed it, but has anyone else noticed that the current Director of the California Department of Fish and Game is a birder?

When Director Jacqueline Schafer made a tour of the Los Banos Wildlife Area, she broke new ground. Instead of the usual coat and tie or the "native" costume of camouflage gear and shotgun, she was dressed in comfortable walking shoes, a battered old hat and carried binoculars. She toured the refuge, talked to the professionals about habitat, not "harvest", and participated in a bird-banding project.

If her style in the office is as different as it is in the field, perhaps she can restore order and efficiency to this muchtroubled department.

Gifts and Bequests

Jean Durick in memory of John Anderson

Norma M. Forcier in memory of Robert Farwell

Annette, Evilina, Kate, Kristen, Marilyn, Nancy, Richard, Rosalita and Tim of the BofA staff in San Francisco for sponsorship of two Audubon Adventures classrooms

Sequoia NEEDLES is published monthly except in January, July and August. Members are encouraged to submit material to be published in the NEEDLES. The deadline for the submission of materials is the first day of the month preceding publication. These may be original articles, original artwork or cartoons, or uncopyrighted material form other sources. Items dealing with conservation issues must be submitted to the Conservation Committee prior to publication.

Information for all officers and chairpersons should be mailed to 30 West 39th Ave., Suite 202, San Mateo, CA 94403-4561. Please send RENEWAL MEMBERSHIPS directly to National Audubon in the envelope accompanying your renewal notice.

Please send LATE RENEWALS or NEW MEMBERSHIPS through Sequoia Audubon Society to insure continuity of newsletter or magazine subscriptions.

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