



sequoia needles

Bulletin of the Sequoia Audubon Society
San Mateo County Volume 49, No. 8
May/June, 1999

May's Program



The May 13th General Meeting and program will be held at Half Moon Bay State Beach, 95 Kelly Avenue in Half Moon Bay and will feature Heidi Horvitz, State Parks Ranger, who will outline the Snowy Plover Project for us.

This will represent two departures from our usual meeting format. This will be a campfire meeting (indoor facilities are available in case of bad weather) and it will be at a coastside location.

June's Meeting

General Meeting & Election

Birding Trinidad and Tobago

Our speakers for our June Potluck General Meeting will be Francis Toldi and Peter Metropulos with slides and stories about their recent birding trip to Trinidad and Tobago.

The meeting will be at our usual meeting place, the San Mateo Garden Center, on the Alameda at Parkside at our usual date, the second Thursday of the month (June 10). We will begin the potluck at 6:30 PM, with the meeting, general election and program following immediately thereafter.

Bring your favorite dish, your own utensils and plates and a bag in which to take them home. Those people whose last name begins with the letters A-F should bring a **DESSERT**; those whose names begin with the letters G-L, **SALAD**; and M through Z should provide a **CASSEROLE** or other hot dish. Be sure your offering will feed at least 5 people.

Slate of Officers

The nominating committee will offer the following slate of officers for the forthcoming year.

President	Robin Smith
Vice-president	Marilyn Noah
Treasurer	Tom VandenBosch
Secretary	Mary Bresler
Directors	Rick Baird
	Open

From the Editor

What's Happening?

In case you hadn't noticed, there are several clues here on Page One telling you that there will be no June issue. This is not because of a budget crisis or a paper shortage or any other dire happening. Its just that your editor will be away for an extended period of time and won't be able to come up with a June issue — as a matter of fact, by the time you read this I will probably be in Texas driving through the Rio Grande Valley.

My current plans — subject to change when my credit cards "max out" — are to visit Tucson, Arizona, continue south to Nogales and then — within reason and passable roads — follow the Mexican border all the way to Brownsville, Texas and then parallel the Gulf Coast to Tampa, Florida where I will cut across the peninsula to visit my youngest daughter and oldest grandchild in Hobe Sound near Palm Beach.

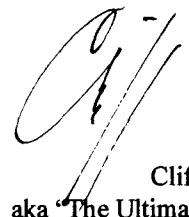
IMPORTANT NOTICE

There will be no newsletter for the month of June as the Editor will be away for the entire month of May

Along the way I'll try to get in a little birding at Madera, Ramsey and Cave Creek Canyons, Big Bend, Falcon Dam, the Brownsville Dump, High Island and a few other notorious places I've never visited. Along the way I should tally several hundred species with a possible (but highly improbable) hundred or more life birds.

I may also take a few pictures — and if any of them are remotely passable — will probably end up boring you with them at a future general meeting.

In any event, your next Needles will be in August. If the Board of Directors decides to continue publishing nine issues a year then that edition will be the ninth and last issue of our Audubon year. If the Board decides to cut back to six issues, then that will be Issue #1 of the new year.



Cliff Richer
aka "The Ultimate Coot"

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



The S A S Calendar



May

THURSDAY, MAY 6 — BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING at the Audubon Office at 7:30 PM. All members are welcome to attend.

SATURDAY, MAY 8 — ARASTRADERO. Oak woodland breeding species and raptors will be the highlights of this trip. This outing involves a moderate walk. From 1-280 in Palo Alto take Page Mill Rd west approx ½ mile to Arastradero Rd. Turn right and travel ¼ mile to the parking lot on the right where we will meet at 9:00 am.

LEADER

GARTH HARWOOD

FRIDAY, MAY 14 — GENERAL MEETING — A DIFFERENT TIME AND PLACE for our General Meeting. **HALF MOON BAY STATE BEACH, 95 KELLY AVENUE IN HALF MOON BAY** featuring **Heidi Horvitz**, State Parks Ranger, who will outline the **Snowy Plover Project** for us. This will be a campfire meeting with indoor facilities available in case of bad weather. Gathering begins at 7:30 PM with the formal meeting beginning at 8 immediately followed by the program.

SATURDAY MAY 22 — WILLIAMS SISTERS' RANCH — This ranch on Skyline Boulevard is an Audubon's preserve. However, it is still a working ranch and will not be open to the public for some time. Therefore reservations are required for this trip. **Call the office (345-3724) to make your reservations to bird this little jewel.**

LEADER

FRANCIS TOLDI

SUNDAY, MAY 23 — PIPER SLOUGH — This trip is a walk along the levees. Specialties of the area include Black-chinned Hummingbirds, Yellow-breasted Chats and Blue Grosbeaks. Piper Slough is at the north end of Bethel Island off Highway 4 in east Contra Costa County. Because of limited parking, we will car pool from the Bay Area, beginning at 8:30 AM. Call the trip leader to make arrangements.

LEADER

MERRY HAVEMAN

344-2146

June

THURSDAY, JUNE 3 — BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING at the Audubon Office at 7:30 PM. All members are welcome to attend.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10 — ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS, GENERAL MEETING AND POTLUCK DINNER — Francis Toldi and Peter Metropulos will present a program on their recent journey to Trinidad and Tobago, following the Election and Potluck — **see Page One for details** — at the San Mateo Garden Center on the Alameda at Parkside at 6:30 PM.

July

FRIDAY, JULY 23 THROUGH SUNDAY, JULY 25 —

KERN RIVER PRESERVE — This year we will once again have a special trip to the Kern River Preserve and environs. The Kern River Preserve is an Audubon Sanctuary located in the mountains east of Bakersfield California. The Preserve and its immediate environs encompass Sierra, Mojave Desert, Great Basin Desert and Riparian habitats, and include many *special species* difficult to find elsewhere in California. Once again we are fortunate to have Bob Barnes as our leader, assisted by Francis Toldi for at least a portion of the trip. Bob will be available to lead Sequoia members during the period from Friday, July 23 through Monday, July 26. There is no fee for Bob's services but we recommend a generous contribution to the Friends of Kern River Preserve, (and we usually buy Bob a nice dinner or two!). There are motels of various price ranges, campgrounds and decent restaurants in the area. The featured bird on this trip is the Yellow-billed Cuckoo, which we will have a very good chance of seeing. Bob advises that a trip held about the same time of year last year produced Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Ladder-backed Woodpecker, Cactus Wren, Chukar, Mountain Quail, Blue Grouse, all three swifts, Williamson's Sapsucker, Vermilion Flycatcher, Cassin's Kingbird, Plumbeous Vireo, Summer Tanager, Brewer's, Black-throated, Black-chinned and Vesper Sparrows, Lawrence's Goldfinch and Evening Grosbeak among many others. If you would like to join us, please call the Sequoia Office and provide your name, telephone number, the number in your party and what part of the trip you will attend. There will be a limit to the total number of participants, so please call if you are interested. If you want more information call the leader.

LEADER

FRANCIS TOLDI

344-1919



Christmas Count Errata

Oops — we missed acknowledging the following individuals who participated in the Christmas Counts.

Garth Harwood

Don Keller

Mike Rogers

Grace Sain

and...

Steve Miller inadvertently appeared as Peter Miller and...

We somehow missed including the Common Yellowthroats. There were 34 on the Crystal Springs count and 37 on Año Nuevo.

Mendocino Pelagic Trip

The Peregrine Audubon Chapter in Mendocino County has organized a Mendocino County pelagic trip for Sunday, May 23, 1999. Weather permitting, the TREK II, under Captain Rick Thornton, will depart Noyo Harbor in Fort Bragg at 7 AM sharp, head along the Noyo trench to 30 miles offshore, and return in the mid-afternoon. Ron LeValley of Mad River Biologists will be the leader. The cost is \$70 per person, payable in advance. Make checks payable to: Peregrine Audubon Chapter. Send your check to "Pelagic Trip", c/o Bob Keiffer, PO Box 354, Hopland, CA 95449. Space is limited to 28 persons. Reservations are first-come, first-served and based on payment received, so sign up now to reserve a spot!

Upon receipt of payment, Bob Keiffer will send you confirmation information with specific details (dock location, what to expect, previous species list, etc.).

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Filoli was completed by William Bowers Bourn II in 1917. This 43 room Georgian revival home sits on 671 acres including 17 acres of formal gardens of exceptional beauty and elegance. A Visitor & Education Center offers nature and arts classes for the public and historical and programs for area schools. Filoli is owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

A Guide to Finding Birds in Mendocino County

Kris Carter, one of Mendocino County's most avid birders is the author of a new comprehensive guide to birding one of our most scenic counties. The book covers Mendocino's seabird specialties and the residents and migrants in 25 different habitats at 67 sites.

The author claims that whatever your level of interest - from the beginning birder with a free day to the obsessive lister - this book provides the information you need to find birds in Mendocino County and lists those "special bird/best places" for Black Scoter, Harlequin Duck, Rock Sandpiper, Marbled Murrelet, White-headed Woodpecker, Gray Jay, Hermit Warbler, Tricolored Blackbird, Lawrence's Goldfinch, and others.

The book lists WHEN to come, WHO to call, WHAT to bring or avoid and also contains a 1998 checklist of the Birds of Mendocino County.

The book has a current retail price of \$15, including sales tax. Copies may be obtained by writing to Kris K. Carter, PO Box 700, Albion, CA 95410-0700 and enclosing your check for 16.75 (to include shipping and handling). Call 707-937-1194 for information on multi-book or wholesale discounts.

1999 Southwest Wings Birding Festival

The 1999 Southwest Wings Birding Festival will be held in Sierra Vista, Arizona from August 18 through 21, with headquarters at the Windemere Hotel and Conference Center on Highway 92. This festival in its 8th year will feature field trips to such diverse birding habitat as the nearby Huachuca and Chiricahua Mountains, the San Pedro Riparian Conservation Area and The Nature Conservancy's Ramsey Canyon and Patagonia-Sonoita Creek Preserves to look for southeastern Arizona bird specialties.

Sierra Vista lies at the base of the foothills of the Huachuca Mountains, whose lush canyons are home to Gray Hawk, Mexican Spotted Owl, Greater Pewee, Vermilion and Buff-breasted Flycatcher, Elegant Trogon and many colorful warblers. As many as 10 species of hummingbirds are possible at Ramsey Canyon. Bird banding in the field plus workshops, educational programs, and live animal displays at the Windemere Hotel complete this exciting program.

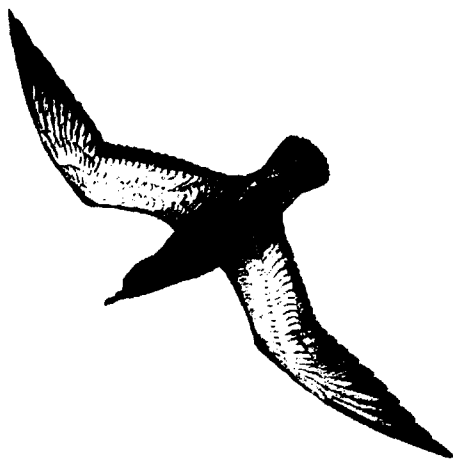
There's plenty more to see and do in the area. Fort Huachuca is a National Historic Site and western history buffs can visit Tombstone and the OK Corral or Bisbee with its mining history and museum.

At an elevation of more than 4,600 feet, Sierra Vista's mountain climate is a pleasant surprise for people accustomed to temperatures of the lower desert. You can expect temperatures in mid-August to range from the mid-60s to the low 90s.

To request a festival brochure, contact: Southwest Wings, PO Box 3432, Sierra Vista, AZ 85636-3432 or Tel/Fax (800) 946-4777 or (520) 378-0233 E-mail: swwings@theriver.com

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Mainstream environmentalists have not addressed the working man's issues. Their main focus has been to protect forests and concentrate on the conservation issues." — Lois Gibbs - Executive Director, Citizens' Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste.



From the Conservation Committee

Jo Chamberlain

The Conservation Committee is following these topics and issues:

- San Francisco Airport expansion
- Redwood Shores bay-side developments
- San Bruno Mountain development
- Pillar Point Harbor abalone farm
- Fitzgerald Marine master plan
- San Mateo shoreline development
- San Francisco Bay dredging
- Feral cats
- Display for the San Mateo County Library on wetlands
- Updates on Audubon Canyon Ranch
- Bay Area Audubon Council activities, such as the San Francisco Bay Estuary project
- Sustainable San Mateo
- San Mateo County Fish & Wildlife
- Half Moon Bay riparian preservation
- Bair Island
- Save Our Shores
- San Gregorio Environmental Education Center stream monitoring program
- Government legislation such as AB 703 by Ted Lempert to prevent ship ballast from being discharged in the bay.

We have an excellent group of committee members, but with so many serious and ongoing issues we can use all your help. If, for example, you attend meetings of another environmental organization and report to our conservation committee on ways we can work together, it would be of great help.

I can be reached at 726-1949 or joc@resilience.com. Other committee members include Gary Deghi, Leslie

Flint, Bob Wilkinson, Eileen Jennis-Sauppe, Mary Bresler and Pete Popin.

Some Dates to Remember

May 5, 1999 — "Town Rail for a Sustainable San Mateo County", 8:30 am to 4:45 pm, reception to follow 5-7 pm Ralston Hall, College of Notre Dame, Sustainable San Mateo County and College of Notre Dame 638-2323.

May 15, 1999 — "Evening Under the San Gregorio Stars", 6:30 pm, San Gregorio Store, benefit for Coastsides Habitat Coalition, tickets \$50/person or \$75/couple. 726-2499.

May 18, 1999 — "EcoTourism: Responsible Travel or Greenwashing?", 7-9 pm, Bay Area Environmental Forum. Call for location. 962-9876.

1999 PCL Legislation Agenda

The Planning and Conservation League (PCL) has set an ambitious list of priorities for this year.

FUNDING THE CONSERVANCIES AND STATE PARKS: It has been twelve years since a statewide environmental bond act has passed. Funding for the Coastal, Santa Monica Mountains, Coachella Valley Mountains, San Joaquin River, and Tahoe Conservancies, and the Wildlife Conservation Board and State Parks is badly needed. We hope Governor Davis will give this matter top priority. Many of these goals can be achieved through a traditional park bond act, and a good water-oriented bond act.

BUDGET: Unless environmental laws are funded, they are relatively meaningless. During the last ten years, the state General Fund has doubled but funding for the environment has decreased. The environment receives less than one half of one percent of the General Fund. *(That is still better than most states and the Federal government. --Ed.)* PCL will give the budget a high priority in the upcoming legislative session.

WETLANDS: California's wetlands are disappearing beneath subdivisions and industrial parks. We need to find new ways to preserve them, including acquisition funding, incentives to owners, and other innovative methods.

FORESTRY AND OAK WOODLANDS: Landowners can cut down as

many oak trees as they wish, without regard to regeneration or replanting. Oaks are being lost to over-grazing, vineyard development, and urbanization. One approach might be to regulate the oaks the same way other logging is regulated through the Board of Forestry.

The Board of Forestry itself must be improved. Citizens cannot appeal logging plans approved by the Department of Forestry to the Board, and recent appointees have been all too sympathetic to logging industry interests. All these areas are ripe for consideration by the Legislature.

INLAND OIL AND TOXIC

SPILLS: California has a very strict law to regulate off shore oil spills, but inland oil spills, which can be more damaging, have increased by 50%. Why shouldn't the same tough oil spill law apply to inland spills? An earlier attempt failed but we hope Governor Davis would sign the bill if the Legislature passes it.

BOTTLE BILL EXPANSION:

Why is there a deposit on soda bottles and cans, but not on wine and liquor bottles? Why shouldn't every container have a redemption value? Recycling is vastly more successful for bottles and cans that are in the bottle bill program than for those that aren't. PCL hopes to see more containers covered in 1999.

AIR QUALITY: Old smoky diesel trucks need to be cleaned up. Farmers should be given incentives to bring agricultural waste to biomass plants. Homeowners should be encouraged to trade in old two-cylinder lawnmowers and inefficient wood stoves for newer, cleaner models.

SUPERFUND: How are we going to clean up abandoned toxic waste sites without a strong State Superfund Law? The PCL Foundation feels a need for a strong state superfund law. PCL will be seeking enactment of such a law in 1999. *(We hope their legislation will be better crafted than the fed's superfund law which has been largely ineffective except to provide employment for tort lawyers. --Ed.)*

PCL and the environment need your help to pass these important bills. Watch for them and let your legislators know how you feel.

(Condensed from an article in California Today, the PCL's newsletter.)

Understanding The Salton Sea Problem

Water Transfers and the Sea

Phil Pryde

(Phil Pryde is chair of the Audubon Society's Salton Sea Task Force)

This is the first in a series of short articles that will focus on aspects of the Salton Sea problem, and hopefully show how any particular aspect fits into the overall picture. This article will look at the relationship between proposed water transfers to southern California, and the future of the Salton Sea.

As you have probably read, both the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Met) and the San Diego County Water Authority (CWA) have signed water transfer agreements with the Imperial Irrigation District (IID). These agreements will permit the CWA and Met to line canals in the Imperial Valley to save water, and any water they save can be conveyed to the CWA and Met service areas.

Currently, considerable water seeps into the ground from these unlined canals, and this water thus is "lost" to the IID farmers, and is unused by them. "Why not let us line your canals (at our expense)" say the CWA and Met, "so that we can take this water that previously seeped out and convey it to the coast while not decreasing water to the Imperial Valley farms?" Sounds good, and if that were all that there were to it, it would be.

But there are two other important aspects to consider. The first is that some of the water that now seeps out from the main canals moves underground into Mexico, and currently accounts for about ten percent of all water withdrawn for economic purposes in the Mexicali Valley. The Mexicans have made it clear that they consider this "their" water, and if we cut off this underground supply, we need to provide them with additional water to compensate. No resolution to this problem has been worked out as yet.

The second problem is that, as ecologists like to say, "everything has to go somewhere". So where does the other

90% of the seeped water go? Does it just become part of the Imperial Valley aquifer? Or does it travel laterally, eventually flowing into the Salton Sea? If it does this seepage water is an important source of fresh water into the Sea. There is no doubt that some of it gets to the Sea in this manner.

The problem is, at present we have no idea how much this "some" is. It could be 10% of the seeped water that stays on the US. side of the border, or it could be 90%. We don't know. If 10%, it may not be too much of a problem. If it's closer to 90%, it's a big problem. If the latter is the case, then lining the canals, while not decreasing water available to the IID farmers, would deprive the Sea of a major inflow of water, perhaps (ultimately) as much as a quarter or more of the total current inflow to the Sea.

This decrease in inflow would cause a serious reduction in the Sea's surface level, which would mean an increase in newly exposed shoreline around the shrunken Sea. Because the gradient of the land under the Sea is very gentle, a decrease of just a few feet in Sea level would expose a large area of former sea bottom to the elements.

And that's the problem: these "elements" include frequent high winds in the valley that would whip up the exposed and dried-out sediments into "salt-dust storms" that could adversely affect both agricultural operations and human health. These sediments would contain, among other things, nutrients, selenium, and long life pesticide residues. Not too good for people or for crops.

Obviously, the first thing that needs to be done is to determine how much of the seeped water makes its way to the Sea, so we'll know whether its diversion would be a major or minor problem. Unfortunately, the early "guesstimates" are that it could be major. A bill by state senator Steve Peace (SB 1765) last fall authorized money to help pay for the CWA-IID diversion, but it also called for study of the "seepage to the Sea" problem. Hopefully, the Met diversions are being given a similar study.

These studies need to be completed prior to the preparation of a draft environmental study on the Sea that is due out

later this year, so that they can be discussed in it. Then we would have a better idea as to just how great a problem the water transfers proposed by Met and CWA pose for the future of the Salton Sea basin.

Good News For Endangered Species

After two hearings, Judge Legge (of the Federal District Court for the Northern District of California) has issued a decision in Audubon's suit to overturn Proposition 4's prohibition of padded leg-hold traps for predator control by agents of the federal and state governments. The decision will declare that the use of padded leg-hold traps to protect species covered by the federal and state Endangered Species Acts is not banned. The use of padded leg-hold traps to protect California Clapper Rails and other endangered species will continue to take place, and federal and state officials doing such trapping will be immune from prosecution under the penal provision of Prop. 4.



The US Fish and Wildlife Service has relied on padded leg-hold traps to protect the California Clapper Rail population in the South Bay Refuge. The traps were removed immediately after the election, but are now back in place, pursuant to an injunction issued by Judge Legge on January 8, 1999.

The suit was brought by the Marin Audubon Society, National Audubon Society, Golden Gate Audubon Society, Muir Beach Enviro, and the California Waterfowl Association.

Some Grasses Not Hospitable to Grassland Birds

Numbers of Eastern Meadowlark, Field Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, and other grassland-bird species have declined significantly in the last 30 years. Non-native grasses that mature in the spring may be partly to blame, says Carole Haas, an assistant professor, and Russell Titus, a research associate, both at Virginia Tech in Blacksburg, Virginia.

"Many pastures that appear suitable in the eastern United States remain unoccupied by these birds," says Titus. "We think it may be due to farmers planting more exotic grass species in lieu of native grasses."

Farmers have planted nonnative, cool-season grasses to improve the nutritional quality of livestock pasture. In the 1940s there were an estimated 400,000 acres of exotic-grass pasture. But by 1990 that total had mushroomed to approximately 35 million acres.

That could be detrimental to ground-nesting birds because farmers tend to mow cool-season grasses while grassland chicks are still in their nests. Indeed, Titus and Haas found that fewer birds fledge from nests in exotic grasses than from nests in native grasses.

Exotics such as tall fescue and orchard-grass tend to be turf grasses: They grow uniformly and look like plush carpeting. On the other hand, native species like bluestem, broomsedge, and panicgrass grow in uneven bunches. The bunch grasses provide dirt spaces between stems where birds catch insects.

Some insects also may avoid exotic-grass pastures. "Native plants support native insects," says Haas. "The exotic grasses may not support the insects that the birds like to eat."

(This may explain why I've never had any luck in finding Eastern Meadowlarks in the fields and meadows of my native New England. Those fields have virtually no native grasses anywhere --Ed.)

Wintering Swainson's Hawks

Cliff Richer

A few years back the Christmas Count reporting forms used to come to us with the warning that there were no "reliable" reports of wintering Swainson's Hawks in the United States. Most of these birds were believed to winter in Argentina, with some other scattered sites in Central and South America having been documented.

But in 1990 a roost in the Sacramento-San Joaquin river delta was discovered containing up to 30 birds each night.

In 1995, I was unaware of this and found it hard to believe that I had seen a Swainson's Hawk competing with the Bald Eagles and Rough-leggeds for winter fodder near Tule Lake. I only felt comfortable about it after some research uncovered the facts about the valley roosting site and of other wintering sites in Mexico.

This January three Swainson's Hawks were found hanging around the entrance to the San Luis Wildlife Refuge outside of Los Banos.

I'm sure some people will cite this as an result of global warming while others will point to it as a sign of bird adaptability and intelligence prevailing over instinct.

Save The Quail!

California Quail have been in trouble for a long time, largely due to the expansion of the feral cat problem. Efforts to reduce the numbers of cats in San Francisco Parklands have resulted in an impasse between cat-lovers and bird fanciers, with Parks administration generally trying to ignore the problem.

Golden Gate Audubon is gearing up to start a SAVE THE QUAIL CAMPAIGN in San Francisco. This year's Christmas Bird Count showed an alarming decline in California Quail in Golden Gate Park. The Park's quail numbers dropped from 40 in 1997 to just 16 in 1998. The campaign will be a citywide ef-

fort to monitor the quail and restore their habitat. If you are interested in joining the campaign to saving the state bird in San Francisco, or have any sightings of quail in San Francisco, please call Alan Hopkins (415) 664-0985.

New Logo But no Blue Flag

After the open revolt against former NAS President Berle's blue flag logo (NAS staffers were wearing T-shirts ridiculing it in both the New York and Washington offices) Audubon settled back to using its old egret logo, but with many individual variations from office to office and among different working groups. Some working groups even adopted their own non-flag and non-egret logos.

At the March 1998 meeting in Santa Fe, the NAS Board of Directors heard a presentation on the status of logos and asked the staff to come back with recommendations. At the September meeting the staff reported back with a recommendation that the logo be modified in part, and that it should then be used consistently throughout National Audubon.

The proposed modification is that for purposes of the logo, only the word "Audubon" would be used instead of "National Audubon Society." The egret would continue as Audubon's symbol.

The modified wording was recommended to make the logo easier to adapt to the widest range of uses. It also makes it more appealing to use in other countries as NAS expands internationally. The Board gave preliminary approval to this recommendation, and directed staff to begin the actual design of the modified logo.

Once completed and approved by the Board, the new modified logo will be used by all parts of the National Audubon Society. Chapters will not be affected. We will continue to use our individual logos. The Board does contemplate that all chapters would eventually acknowledge their national affiliation by including the NAS logo somewhere on their newsletters and other printed materials.

Pelagic Trips for '99

Shearwater Journeys is in its 24th year of offering pelagic natural history trips. This year Debbie is featuring 18 hour deepwater trips from Bodega Bay targeting *Pterodromas* and very rare seabirds as well as her regular program of Monterey Bay, Santa Cruz, Farallon Islands, and Bodega Bay trips. The Farallon Islands trip, departing from Sausalito, remains the *best* trip for Tufted Puffin. Santa Cruz trips search for the endangered Marbled Murrelet and are a good bet for finding storm-petrel flocks over the Soquel Canyon. Santa Cruz is easily reached from San Jose or San Francisco. All Cordell Bank trips depart from Bodega Bay. All Albacore Grounds (12 hours long) trips depart from Monterey Bay.

For more details, contact Debra Shearwater at 831-637-8527 or write her at Shearwater Journeys, PO Box 190, Hollister, CA 95024-0190.

May 8 & 10	Deepwater Pelagic from Bodega Bay	Sept. 25	Monterey Seavalley & Storm-Petrels
May 15	Monterey Bay: Spring Seabirds	Sept. 26	Cordell Bank & Bodega Canyon
July 10	Monterey Bay: Summer Seabirds	October 2	Albacore Grounds - Offshore Monterey
July 25	Cordell Bank & Bodega Canyon	October 3	Monterey Seavalley & Storm-Petrels
July 31	Deepwater Pelagic from Bodega Bay	October 4	Santa Cruz: Storm-Petrels & Murrelets
August 1	Santa Cruz: Storm-Petrels & Murrelets	October 9	Monterey Seavalley
August 7	Monterey Bay	October 10	Santa Cruz: Storm-Petrels & Murrelets
August 8 & 14	Monterey Seavalley	October 10	Deepwater Pelagic from Bodega Bay
August 15 & 16	Santa Cruz: Storm-Petrels & Murrelets	October 11	Cordell Bank & Bodega Canyon
August 21	Monterey Bay	October 16	Monterey Seavalley
August 22	Farallon Islands Tufted Puffin	October 17	Santa Cruz: Storm-Petrels & Murrelets
August 23	Cordell Bank & Bodega Canyon	October 23	Monterey Bay
August 24-25	Bodega Canyon, Arena Canyon, Fort Bragg	October 24	Monterey Seavalley
August 27	Santa Cruz: Storm-Petrels & Murrelets	October 25	Santa Cruz: Storm-Petrels & Murrelets
August 28	Monterey Bay	October 30	Monterey Bay
August 29	Albacore Grounds-Offshore Monterey	October 31	Deepwater Pelagic from Bodega Bay
August 29	Farallon Islands: Tufted Puffin	Nov. 7	Santa Cruz: Storm-Petrels & Murrelets
Sept. 4	Monterey Seavalley	Nov. 12	Cordell Bank & Bodega Canyon
Sept. 5 & 11	Santa Cruz: Storm-Petrels & Murrelets	Nov. 14	Deepwater Pelagic from Bodega Bay
Sept. 12	Monterey Seavalley \$77	Nov. 28	Monterey Bay
Sept. 12	Deepwater Pelagic from Bodega Bay	Nov. 29	Cordell Bank & Bodega Canyon
Sept. 13	Cordell Bank & Bodega Canyon		
Sept. 15	Monterey Seavalley		
Sept. 18	Monterey Bay		
September 19	Santa Cruz: Storm-Petrels & Murrelets		
Sept. 19	Albacore Grounds-Offshore Monterey		



What's in a Name?

Cliff Richer

During the late eighteenth and throughout the nineteenth century, explorers and naturalists "immortalized" themselves by having newly discovered species named for them. The convention was that the first person to describe the species could name it, but not after himself. This led to considerable backscratching. For example, Merriwether Lewis discovered Lewis' Woodpecker but had William Clark describe it. The favor was later returned when Lewis described Clark's Nutcracker.

A similar situation occurred with three British explorer/naturalists of the Arctic. Sir John Franklin was a noted, if somewhat inept, seeker of the North Pole and the Northwest Passage. On his first voyage in 1818 he turned back when his ships got stuck in pack ice. His second voyage to the far north of Canada ended in starvation, murder and cannibalism. His third voyage, to the same area, was uneventful. Nothing was discovered but nobody died, and Franklin returned to England as a hero. Eighteen years passed before his final expedition's two ships set out to find the Northwest Passage. The ships disappeared and Franklin was never heard of again.

Sir James Clark Ross, on the other hand, helped discover the magnetic pole, led a successful Arctic exploration of his own and led one of the ten attempts to find and rescue Franklin. He was generally considered the leading authority on the Arctic until his peaceful death in 1862.

Edward Adams was the naturalist and assistant surgeon on Ross' attempt to find Franklin and later participated in one of the other expeditions to rescue the ill-fated explorer. He was acclaimed for the ornithological and geologic discoveries he made on these two journeys and is usually credited with naming both Ross' and Franklin's Gulls. He is himself commemorated in the scientific name of the Yellow-billed Loon (*Gavia adamsii*).

Gifts and Bequests

Jean Durick in memory of Mrs. Helen (Klock) Humphrey
 Patricia Sorenson in memory of Mrs. Louise Segel
 Louise Schultz Barbara Hasten

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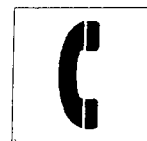
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