

Sequoia needles

Bulletin of the Sequoia Audubon Society
San Mateo County Volume 52, No. 5
March, 2002

This Month's Program Birds Of The Sierra Nevada"



Mike Danzenbaker and Lee Hung of the Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society will show us the high altitude birds of the eastern and western slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Mike and Lee are well known in the bay area among birders and artists.

Meetings are held at 8 PM the second Thursday of the month at the San Mateo Garden Center on Parkside off the Alameda. The meeting is preceded by an informal get-together beginning at 7:30 on March 14.

April's Program Birds Of Cuba

Al Jaramillo, ornithologist and world-wide trip leader will present slides of the very different birdlife to be found only 90 miles south of Florida;



Al is a former director of Sequoia Audubon, a professional tour leader and the author of *Birds of Chile* and *New World Blackbirds*.

VOTE YES ON PROP. 40!

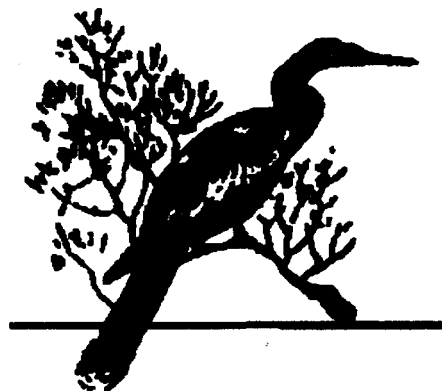


From the President

I was a "snowbird" this winter. After attending the American Birding Association convention in Florida, I spent another week basking in 80 degree weather and looking at birds. Florida in winter is a paradise for

birders.

Migrants hadn't arrived yet, but waders and resident birds abounded. There were also many local specialties that were easy to see. We spent one morning walking through a local Miami neighborhood to see mynas, bulbuls, doves and a Spot-breasted Oriole. This was followed by a trek through a city park to see White-crowned Pigeon, Monk Parakeets and Pileated Woodpeckers. I saw my first Least Bittern at a marsh managed by the local water company and a Purple Swampphen (an introduced Asian species) in a wetland by the local library.



There is water everywhere in south Florida and it is filled with wading birds. These egrets, herons, Anhingas, spoonbills and ibis were assuming their breeding plumage and the colors on their faces, bills and legs were very bright. The Limpkin was a much sought after bird among the convention-goers and we all had a chance to hear its "woman-being-murdered" scream.

I mustn't forget the alligators. They were everywhere, in all sizes and shapes. The smallest young were only twelve inches long; the largest adult we saw was about 12 feet, nose to tail. We saw water snakes, raccoons, turtles and even a marsh bunny that could swim.

We birded the Everglades, Corkscrew Swamp (a magnificent National Audubon holding), Ding Darling Refuge on Sanibel Island, Big Cypress, Big Cypress Bend, and a management area north of Ft. Myers that had Red-cockaded Woodpeckers (which we did not see). Everywhere we went I was again impressed by the number of volunteers working in the refuges.

Sequoia Audubon has a strong connection with our local refuge at Bair Island. We plan to celebrate Earth Day 2002 there. Please plan to join us and share your love of birds with other Earth Day celebrants. Then think about making some of your time available to help in the restoration of Bair Island, our own jewel on the bay.

Robin Smith

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



SATURDAY, MARCH 2, BAIR ISLAND — Visit Bair Island to see the birds of spring there and to hear some of the history and status of the restoration plans. Shorebirds and raptors put on a good show. Take 101 to Whipple Avenue exit in Redwood City, go east on Whipple and cross the frontage road. There is parking here, but do watch out for the frontage road traffic as you pull in. Meet at 9 AM by the Refuge sign just inside the big, white gates. There are no bathroom facilities so come prepared!

LEADER **ROBIN SMITH** **325-3306**

THURSDAY, MARCH 7 — BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING — 7:30 PM — At the Sequoia Audubon office. All members are welcome. Call ahead to make sure that there will be enough room.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, BAY-FRONT PARK —

BEGINNER/FAMILY TRIP —

Come join this trip designed for beginning birders and families. We have plenty of binocs to share and there will be ducks, waterbirds, shorebirds and some upland species to enjoy. Easy walking, suitable for kids in strollers. Meet at 9 AM. Bay-front Park is east of 101 at the Marsh Road/101 intersection.

LEADER **ROBIN SMITH** **325-3306**

THURSDAY, MARCH 14 — GENERAL MEETING — BIRDS OF THE SIERRA NEVADA with Mike Danzenbaker and Lee Hung of the Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society. At the Garden Center on the Alameda at Parkside. Social get-together at 7:30 PM with the meeting beginning at 8.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16 — OWLING —

Call the leader for full details!

FRANCIS TOLDI Home 344-1919 Work 415 925-0660

SATURDAY, MARCH 23 — ARASTRADERO PRESERVE

— With its grassy slopes, oak trees, a pond and chaparral this is a very birdy place.— Take 280 south to Page Mill Road exit, go west on Page Mill Rd. The first major intersection is Arastradero Rd. Turn right, continue and look for the parking lot on your right where we will meet at 9 AM.

LEADER **GARTH HARWOOD** **879-0724**

SUNDAY, MARCH 24 — EDGEWOOD PARK — See the first birds of spring make their appearance. Meet the leader at 8 AM in the parking lot adjacent to the Day Camp area. The Edgewood

Park entrance is east of 280 on Edgewood Road in Redwood City.

LEADER

LEE FRANKS

THURSDAY, APRIL 4 — BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING — 7:30 PM — At the Sequoia Audubon office. All members are welcome. Call ahead to make sure that there will be enough room.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6 — BAIR ISLAND — See March 2 field trip for details

THURSDAY, APRIL 11 — GENERAL MEETING —

BIRDS OF CUBA with Al Jaramillo.

At the Garden Center on the Alameda at Parkside. Social get-together at 7:30 PM with the meeting beginning at 8.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, SEA CLOUD PARK — BEGINNER

/FAMILY TRIP — Compare the spring birds with the ones you saw here in the fall. This trip is perfect for beginners and kids. We have plenty of binoculars to share. Besides looking at the birds we will discuss binoculars, field guides and the basics of bird identification. Questions gladly answered! Sea Cloud Park in Foster City is reached by taking Hillsdale Avenue east from 101 and making a right turn on Edgewater Blvd. Then go 1.3 miles and turn left on Pitcairn Drive. Look for the park entrance on the right and meet at the far end of the parking lot at 8:45 AM.

LEADER

BRIAN KIRSCHNER

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, HIDDEN VILLA — BIRDING BY EAR — Come focus on the bird songs of spring. Take 280 south to El Monte, Foothill College exit, go west to fork in the road, take left fork, Moody Road. Follow Moody Road, watch for the Hidden Villa sign on the left. Park in the first parking lot on the right. Possible \$5 fee for park. This trip is also being listed by Santa Clara Valley Audubon.

LEADER **GARTH HARWOOD** **879-0724**

SUNDAY, APRIL 21 EARTH DAY CELEBRATION AT BAIR ISLAND 9 AM — Celebrate our special place on the earth on Earth Day at Bair Island. Meet at the kiosk inside the white gates. See birds that migrate up the Pacific Flyway. Enjoy our special jewel by San Francisco bay.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28, EDGEWOOD PARK — See the March 24 trip for details.





News From Audubon Canyon Ranch Betsy Stafford

The idiosyncrasies of our California spring are upon us. The south wind brings a bevy of chortling robins to our meadows, the biting cold rain sends everyone (except our feisty corvids) to hideouts and leeward branches. (Has anyone really ever seen a butterfly hunkering down during a wild and wooly storm? Where do they really go?).

Some things are already underway — the arrival of the first Great Blue Heron in our Picher Canyon (January last year) and the milkmaids and hounds tongue that welcome us back to our trails.

It's time to think of wildflower hikes at Bouverie Preserve and acting as a Bolinas weekend host during the public season. Our public season will run on weekends from March 16 to July 4, 10 AM to 4 PM. Come see and hear the Great Blues, Great Egrets, and Snowy Egrets nest each year atop our Douglas Firs and Redwoods. Better yet, host on a Saturday or Sunday by calling either your Chapter representative or our office at 415/868-9244.

At Bouverie Preserve, our popular Guided Nature Walks (led by our Docents) will take place during the wildflower season at our beautiful preserve in Sonoma's Valley of the Moon. With this year's good winter rains the flowers will be spectacular. Dates are February 9, March 23, April 6, April 20 and May 11. Reservations are by lottery. Call the Bouverie Preserve office to receive a form.

Bulldozing for Restoration

The flood plains of our Bolinas Lagoon Preserve are the site of our buildings, picnic areas, teaching ponds, and groves of Douglas Firs that house the heronry. Since 1865 when the first Euro-americans settled in our canyons, people have tried to protect these resources by taming the creeks that drain into Bolinas Lagoon. In 1982 when 13 inches of rain fell in 24 hours and triggered huge debris flows in all four creeks, bulldozers were called in to create berms to halt the flood. Since then overbank flooding has, indeed, stopped, but so have its beneficial results, like nutrient deposition that enriches soil and keeps sediment out of the lagoon.

Twenty years later ACR has, in our biologist Greg DeN-
evers' words, revisited the question of how to live with such dynamic forces. In hope that a lively riparian ecosystem can be restored, we brought back the bulldozer last November to recreate a creek channel by removing all the berms downstream of our Hubbard Center in Volunteer Canyon. The creek now has room to roam at will and meander downstream of our buildings, into the alder area. Stay tuned for the results!

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If you're looking for pelagic birds from Pigeon Point you can see 3¼-3½ miles out to sea on a clear day.

Sequoia Audubon Society

Birding with Bad Eyesight Devon Cattell

Since I turned 40 I've found that my eyesight is going downhill fast; a real drag for even just a backyard birder. I tried to make it a bit easier to see my neighborhood birds by putting birdfeeders in the trees (to give the birds cover from the hawks) right near my windows. It also provides live TV for my indoor cats.

I prefer the smaller birds (I've always felt sorry for the underdogs) so I put up those feeders that have a cage around them so only the smaller birds can fit in and they are protected by the cage while they eat. My visitors include titmice, chickadees, House Finches, and an occasional Wrentit and a White Breasted Nuthatch. OK, the squirrels come too, but rather than fight them, I just put enough food up for both them and the birds. I've had some beautiful big orange squirrels this year that I think are fox squirrels.

Anyhow, The LBB's (little brown birds) are hard to see, especially when I take my glasses off. They've given me a good example of how bird behavior can help in identification though. If a LBB comes to the feeder, quickly grabs a seed and takes off, it's a titmouse. If a LBB tries a seed, throws it at the window, tries another seed, decides it's ok and then flies off, it's a chickadee. If a group of LBB's come to the feeder, make a social event of it, talk loud enough to wake the dead (I don't care if they do call them songbirds, they sound like a bunch of squawking gossips to me), take some seed and fight over it even though there's plenty to go around, they're house finches. They usually have a game of "King on the way-cool perch" while the smarter ones just get seed from another perch and take off.

Another way to recognize birds is to pay attention to the sound of the speech of the usual visitors and listen for something different. I've tried reading about bird song and even listened to CDs, but I find listening to the birds you recognize and trying to remember their song is the best way for me. The coolest are the perky little chickadees who really do sing "chick-a-dee-dee-dee" (some omit the last dee, probably due to a personality disorder like early hatching anxiety). As I mentioned, the finches seem to be the loudest, with the possible exception of the Scrub Jays and the Steller's Jays. Once you screen out the usual culprits it's easy to hear the unusual calls. When you hear one of them, put on your glasses and look quickly. You're in for a treat.

My next attempt to thwart my eyes' decline is to get a digital camera and use it for bird watching. These seem to be better than binoculars because they appear to work with less light (not to mention giving you a printed copy of what you saw in case you can't identify it). I'll write more if I find this really works.

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The red fox is the most widespread terrestrial carnivore on earth. One reason for the success of the species is that it will eat almost anything — carrion, small mammals, turtles, frogs, fish, birds, eggs, insects, worms, fruit, nuts, grain.

Prairie Dogs

Persecution to Protection?

The long-persecuted black-tailed prairie dogs may be at a crossroads. This past March the US Fish & Wildlife Service began a nine-month review to decide if black-tails are an endangered species. Officials in eleven states are working to prevent a federal listing by enacting their own less stringent protections. These measures would limit shooting or poisoning the little burrow builders. (In three months, some 320,000 prairie dogs were shot in one 9000 acre South Dakota colony.) Though they may number 12 million, black-tails have been eliminated from 98 percent of their range by habitat loss and poisoning. Last May the US Forest Service stopped poisoning prairie dogs, but another major danger, plague, is also killing the animals.

Most ranchers consider prairie dogs to be vermin. (Four of the states with active prairie dog colonies have them listed officially as agricultural pests). To ranchers the burrows pose a hazard to horses and grazing animals, the prairie dogs are assumed to be in competition with sheep and cows for food (not true) and the same plague that affects the rodents can spread to humans. If they are listed, it will take a monumental public relations and/or law enforcement effort to make the listing stick.

Snapping Shrimp

Bob Breen



Occasionally, a visitor exploring the tidepools can have an unusual experience.

A loud, popping sound begins to emanate from the sandy mud. The startling noise is produced by the burrowing pistol shrimp's large, out-sized right claw. This claw has a thumb-like projection that is cocked back and then allowed to strike the side of the claw with great force

This adaptation is usually produced when the shrimp feeds or is being threatened. The sound is thought to frighten away predators and to stun and subdue prey. A fish may be dazed by the noise or concussion, and then dragged into the shrimp's burrow by the smaller left claw

and given a final whack with the larger claw.

Pistol shrimp are numerous at the Fitzgerald Marine Reserve and can sometimes be seen under rocks that are at the end of the access ramp to the beach. The experience of holding one in your hand can produce a sharp, stinging sensation when it snaps.

(Condensed from a longer article in Volume 13, Number 4 of Between the Tides, the newsletter of the Friends of FMLR.)

Prop. 40 Critical To Bay Restoration

From the south Bay salt ponds to the Napa Sonoma Marshes, the key to restoring critical lands around the Bay is funding. On March 5, you will have an unprecedented opportunity to fund the future of clean water, parks, open space and bay restoration by supporting Proposition 40. Proposition 40 is a \$2.6 billion bond measure that will fund pollution clean-up, restoration and preservation of open space and neighborhood park improvements throughout California.

Roughly half of the \$2.6 billion will go toward land conservation and improved air and water quality. The other half will be dedicated to California's state and local parks, recreation, historic and cultural resources. If passed, the bond could give a huge boost to bay restoration efforts. For example, the Wildlife Conservation Board will receive \$300 million for the acquisition and restoration of habitats that promote the recovery of threatened and endangered species. The Coastal Conservancy and the San Francisco Bay Area Conservancy will receive \$200 million and \$40 million respectively for land acquisition, and the bond will set aside \$375 million for protection of water resources which would benefit wildlife that live in wetlands and in the delicate riparian zone along rivers.

A broad spectrum of organizations have endorsed Prop. 40. National

Audubon is joined by the American Lung Association of California, AARP, National Wildlife Federation, California Chamber of Commerce, California Labor Federation AFL-CIO, National Coalition of Hispanic Organizations, California Black Chamber of Commerce and others in supporting this measure. For a complete endorsement list and more information (in English and Spanish) check out the website at www.voteyeson40.org.

Mixed-Up Salmon

Eighty percent of female salmon spawning in the free-flowing reach of the Columbia River apparently began life as males according to a University of Idaho and Washington State University study.

The research is unsettling because salmon in the Hanford Reach are the healthiest in a region where many fish populations are on the brink of collapse.

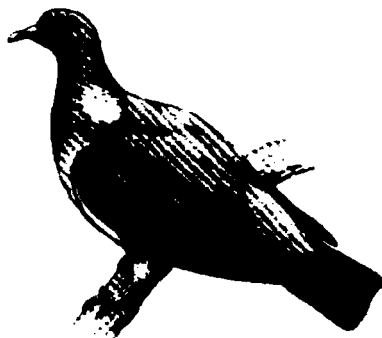
The cause of the embryonic gender shift is unknown. Chemical pollution leading to a high amount of environmental estrogen is one possibility.

Another potential factor is the influence of the hydropower dams, which produce temperature fluctuations in the river.

Researchers cautioned that it is too early to draw conclusions from the study, which examined salmon in a single year and did not look at the effects of the gender shifts on the overall salmon population.

"I think maybe what this points out is there's a whole lot we don't know" said Gary Thorgaard, the Washington State co-author of the study. Both he and fellow biologist James Nagler of the University of Idaho said there may be worrisome implications if the gender-altered fish produce generations that skew the population too heavily.

There were no similar reversals in hatchery salmon indicating that whatever caused the phenomenon was likely in the river water while the fish were developing in their eggs or shortly after hatching. However there are no previous studies to indicate that gender-shifting is abnormal for fish in this river.



SPRING 2002 BIRDSEED SALE ORDER FORM

All Orders With Payment Must Be Received By Wednesday, April 17, 2002

Proceeds support local Audubon conservation programs

Pickup dates will be April 25-28

Confirmation and details will be sent via e-mail or US postal mail.

Check Preferred pickup location below:

Half Moon Bay ☐ Burlingame ☐ San Carlos ☐ Pacifica ☐ San Mateo ☐ Atherton ☐

		Number of Bags	Cost in \$
AUDUBON WILD BIRD MIX <i>red & white millet plus black oil sunflower</i>	20 lb @ \$9.50/bag	_____	_____
Red/White Millet Mix	20 lb@ \$9.50/bag	_____	_____
Black Oil Sunflower.	25 lb@ \$10.00/bag	_____	_____
White Proso Millet	25 lb@ \$8.00/bag	_____	_____
Thistle	5 lb@ \$8.50/bag	_____	_____
Thistle	SPECIAL <i>CRACKER CASE on Thistle</i> 20 lb@ \$25.00	_____	_____
Sunflower Chips	25 lb@ \$23.00/bag	_____	_____
Tax-deductible contribution to Sequoia Audubon Society		_____	_____
GRAND TOTAL		_____	_____

Check Number _____

Sales tax is included in all prices above

Please enclose an *e-mail address* or a *stamped self-addressed envelope* to receive your order confirmation and directions to pickup location. Mail check and order to:

Sequoia Audubon Society

P.O. Box 3897, Redwood City, CA 94064-3897 (650) 369-1093 Office@sequoia-audubon.org

Name _____

Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ E-Mail _____

Aleutian Canada Goose Off of Endangered List

The Aleutian goose — a small subspecies of Canada geese about the size of a mallard — has been removed from the federal Endangered Species List and is now a huntable bird.

New daily limits for the 2001-2002 waterfowl hunting season permit the take of one small Canada goose per day — either Aleutian or cackler. The regulation will remove the jeopardy issue from hunters, said Dan Yparraguirre, waterfowl coordinator for the Department of Fish and Game.

"The old law was unreasonable," he said. "Hunters were allowed to shoot a cackler but not an Aleutian. The two species are difficult to positively identify, especially on the wing."



Yparraguirre said the DFG is developing a population objective for the Aleutian goose. He said the current bag is an "interim step" from the species going from federally-listed to a full game species.

Since Aleutians have increased their population to more than 40,000, they are suddenly eating themselves out of their normal habitat areas and causing depredation problems on crops.

"We've always had these Canada geese at Smith River and at Lake Earl Wildlife Area," said Yparraguirre. Now, suddenly, the Aleutians are stopping at Humboldt Bay just when farmers are ready to harvest their crops.



Jimmy Carter is the only U.S. President who has admitted to sighting a UFO.

A New Species of Sage-grouse?

After twenty years of research, five graduate students have published a paper alleging that the sage-grouse found near Gunnison, Colorado constitute a separate species from the Greater Sage-grouse.

Their conclusions are based on the Gunnison birds' slight differences in appearance, smaller size, slight differences in lek behavior and species isolation.

There are two factors which might cast some doubts on their conclusions. First, the DNA testing reveals that there are slight, but "discernible" differences between the two populations. Secondly, the publication of the results was "deliberately delayed for several years" in order to establish the new species as endangered and implement conservation plans.

The use of the word "discernible" rather than distinct or unique makes the whole DNA process questionable. There are discernible differences between individuals — but this does not make each bird a separate species. The long delay is either the height of political correctness or is entirely specious. The more likely explanation is that the researchers (sixteen in total) were not all in agreement with the five who eventually published these results.

California Gnatcatcher not a Separate Species?

A new genetic study of the California Gnatcatcher concluded there is no difference between this bird and the Black-tailed Gnatcatcher of Baja California.

Developers, anxious to build homes along the coast, will probably try to use this information to prevent the US Fish and Wildlife Service from listing 800,000 acres of coastal scrub as critical habitat.

This will undoubtedly end up in court where the political correctness that fueled the decision to declare the California Gnatcatcher a separate species will seriously weaken what would have been a strong case to preserve this habitat regardless of the existence or non-existence of this separate species.

Ptarmigan P Troubles

Metals from abandoned mines have leached out into the Colorado Rockies' environment and been taken up in plants.

According to Cornell's James Larison, these metals — particularly cadmium — have contaminated the region's White-tailed Ptarmigans. According to Larison the cadmium causes kidney damage leading to calcium deficiency and resulting in broken bones and egg shell thinning.

He believes that other plant eaters such as deer and elk may also be affected and that further research is needed.

Tundra Swan Hunting Season?

The Pennsylvania Game Commission may be preparing to launch a Tundra Swan hunting season in Pennsylvania in a few years. They are laying the groundwork now.

To protest, you can reach the Game Commission by mail or internet at:

Executive Director
Pennsylvania Game Commission
2001 Elmerton Ave.
Harrisburg, PA 17110-9797
www.pgc.state.pa.us

Banded Plovers

Please focus on *Pluvialis* plover legs. Pacific Golden-Plovers banded at various sites (Oahu, HI; Johnston Atoll, HI; Nome, AK) might be coming your way, also American Golden-Plovers, and Black-bellied Plovers captured near Nome, AK. Each bird wears a metal band plus some combination of color-bands or flags. It is important to record the exact sequence on each leg, and whether there is a color-band above or below the metal band. Send observations with as much information as possible to:

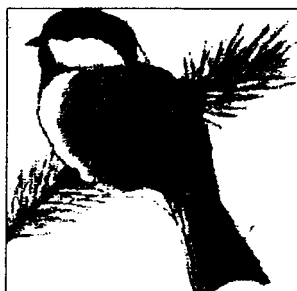
Wally Johnson, Dept. of Ecology,
Montana State University,
Bozeman, MT 59717
e-mail: owjohnson2105@aol.com
Phone 406-587-7305; FAX 406-994-3190

YEAR 2001 CHRISTMAS COUNT STATISTICS

SPECIES	CS	AN	SPECIES	CS	AN	SPECIES	CS	AN	SPECIES	CS	AN
Red-throated Loon	48	25	Cooper's Hawk	8	1	Black-legged Kittiwake	1	1	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	2	
Pacific Loon	117	28	Accipiter sp.	1	1	Gull species	7400	650	Western Bluebird	10	21
Common Loon	28	4	Red-shouldered Hawk	35	17	Jaeger species	1		Hermit Thrush	85	26
Pied-billed Grebe	121	17	Red-tailed Hawk	125	44	Forster's Tern	71		American Robin	3137	1267
Horned Grebe	107		Ferruginous Hawk	1	1	Common Murre	665	4	Varied Thrush	266	80
Red-necked Grebe	1		Golden Eagle	1	1	Marbled Murrelet	2	8	Wren	121	106
Eared Grebe	24	1	American Kestrel	32	26	Ancient Murrelet	8		Northern Mockingbird	21	2
Western Grebe	175	14	Merlin	3		Cassin's Auklet	2		California Thrasher	3	
Clark's Grebe	48		Peregrine Falcon+D26	2		Rhinoceros Auklet	18		American Pipit	51	5
<i>Aechmophorus</i> , species	175		California Quail	331	400	Rock Dove	822	27	Cedar Waxwing	168	11
Brown Pelican	226	1281	Clapper Rail	1		Band-tailed Pigeon	299	229	Loggerhead Shrike	4	1
Double-crested Cormorant	765	38	Virginia Rail	4	8	Mourning Dove	294	8	European Starling	2493	4124
Brandt's Cormorant	34	311	Sora	1	2	Barn Owl	2	3	Hutton's Vireo	37	
Pelagic Cormorant	30	19	Common Moorhen			Western Screech-Owl	2	3	Tennessee Warbler	1	
Great Blue Heron	27	14	American Coot	877	65	Great Horned Owl	11	15	Orange-crowned Warbler	8	11
Great Egret	44	14	Black-bellied Plover	241	35	Northern Pygmy-Owl	3	3	Nashville Warbler	1	2
Snowy Egret	134	21	Snowy Plover	44		Burrowing Owl	2		Myrtle	89	39
Green Heron	1	1	Semipalmated Plover	2		Short-eared Owl	1		Audubon's	195	60
Black-crowned Night Heron	18	3	Killdeer	74	26	Northern Saw-whet Owl	5	5	Yellow-rumped Warbler	459	54
Greater W.F. Goose	1	2	Black Oystercatcher	36	33	White-throated Swift	4		Townsend's Warbler	177	255
Ross' Goose	4		Black-necked Stilt	169		Anna's Hummingbird	298	51	Hermit Warbler+J37	1	5
Brant	3		American Avocet	993		Belted Kingfisher	14	10	Palm Warbler	1	
Canada Goose	315		Greater Yellowlegs	47	3	Acorn Woodpecker	63	61	Black and White Warbler	2	
American Green-winged Teal	100	60	Willet	1043	22	Red-breasted Sapsucker	10	8	Northern Waterthrush	1	
Mallard	393	154	Wandering Tattler	1		Red-breasted Red-naped hybrid	1	1	Common Yellowthroat	32	21
Northern Pintail	70		Spotted Sandpiper	9		Yellow-breasted Red-naped hybrid	1		Wilson's Warbler	1	
Cinnamon Teal		50	Whimbrel	56	68	Nuttall's Woodpecker	4	2	Spotted Towhee	75	40
Northern Shoveler	194	6	Long-billed Curlew	548		Downy Woodpecker	27	13	California Towhee	200	143
Gadwall	195	4	Marbled Godwit	1153	5	Hairy Woodpecker	26	27	Savannah Sparrow	89	5
American Wigeon	323	2	Ruddy Turnstone	4		N. Flicker (yellow-shafted)	1	1	Fox Sparrow	127	55
Eurasian Wigeon	2		Black Turnstone	30	75	Northern Flicker	86	73	Song Sparrow	402	236
Canvasback	1365	2	Surf Scoter	4	38	Pileated Woodpecker	4		Lincoln's Sparrow	57	5
Redhead	14		Red Knot	15		"Western" Flycatcher	1		Swamp Sparrow	4	1
Ring-necked Duck	169	22	Sanderling	113	171	Black Phoebe	128	80	White-throated Sparrow	4	1
Greater Scaup	3374	15	Western Sandpiper	1735		Say's Phoebe	16	6	Golden-crowned Sparrow	899	394
Lesser Scaup	3071		Least Sandpiper	233		swallow species	4		White-crowned Sparrow	1250	548
Scaup, species:	2020		Dunlin	696		Stellar's Jay	143	175	Harris' Sparrow	1	
Black Scoter	4		Peeps, sp		1	Western Scrub Jay	290	105	Dark-eyed Junco	737	690
Surf Scoter	1445	32	Short-billed Dowitcher	22	2	American Crow	77		Red-winged Blackbird	166	1221
White-winged Scoter	4	1	Long-billed Dowitcher	245	1	Common Raven	420	191	Tricolored Blackbird	160	750
Common Goldeneye	642	11	Dowitcher, species:	375	5	Chestnut-backed Chickadee	488	346	Western Meadowlark	360	66
Barrow's Goldeneye	10		Common Snipe	26	175	Oak Titmouse	32	2	Brewer's Blackbird	956	917
Bufflehead	861	56	Bonaparte's Gull		7	Bushy	778	283	Brown-headed Cowbird	41	3
Hooded Merganser	20	2	Heermann's Gull	2	85	Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	1	Purple Finch	59	22
Common Merganser		4	Mew Gull	86	17	White-breasted Nuthatch	6	1	House Finch	619	41
Red-breasted Merganser	65	15	Ring-billed Gull	1332		Pygmy Nuthatch	163	140	Red Crossbill	2	4
Ruddy Duck	651	101	California Gull	9047	444	Brown Creeper	28	42	Pine Siskin	47	496
Turkey Vulture	53	70	Herring Gull	231	56	Bewick's Wren	63	18	Lesser Goldfinch	92	1
Osprey	1		Thayer's Gull	13	5	House Wren	10	1	Lawrence's Goldfinch	1	
White-tailed Kite	40	13	Western Gull	6075	1223	Winter Wren	31	38	American Goldfinch	91	31
Bald Eagle	1		Glaucous-winged Gull	2862	199	Marsh Wren	10	4	House Sparrow	150	64
Northern Harrier	34	19	Glaucous-winged+Herring gull	5		Wren species		1			
Sharp-shinned Hawk	13	4	Glaucous-winged+Western gull	26	7	American Dipper	1	2			
						Golden-crowned Kinglet	93	106			
						Ruby-crowned Kinglet	264	236			
Compiler	Al De Martini								Species	194	163
Assistant	Robin Smith								Total birds	73737	16787

A complete list of participants was unavailable as of press time
SAS wishes to thank all of you who participated and hopes to see you next year

CS = Crystal Springs Count
December 16, 2001
45 counters & 3 feeders
Other species seen during count week
Bullock's Oriole



AN = Ano Nuevo Christmas Count
December 30, 2001
36 counters
Other species seen during count week
Horned Grebe, Clark's Grebe,
American Bittern, Canada Goose, Brant
Lesser Scaup, Black Scoter, Osprey
Merlin, Peregrine, Turkey,
Pacific Golden-plover, Snowy Plover,
Wandering Tattler, Ancient Murrelet,
White-throated Swift,
Red-naped Sapsucker, Barn Swallow,
California Thrasher,

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Full Christmas Count Results on Page Seven

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